

The Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Company's Sustainability under International Accounting Standards

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Abstract: *This study aims to identify the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the continuity of the company when preparing financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in light of events and circumstances of uncertainty. To answer questions and test study hypotheses, the researchers relied on the descriptive analytical approach, and to obtain the necessary data, a questionnaire was distributed. After evaluation and arbitration by a number of specialists on the research sample consisting of financial managers, heads of departments and accountants working in the financial departments and departments in the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and the number (49) single. The results of the study proved that there is an effect of the precautionary measures taken to avoid the pandemic of Covid-19 on the continuity of the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange, and there is an effect of disclosing substantial doubts on the ability of industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange to operate on the basis of the principle of continuity in the financial statements under the pandemic Covid-19, and there is also an effect of the financial measures that industrial companies listed on the Palestine Exchange will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic on preparing financial statements in light of the emergence of indicators that prevent these companies from assuming continuity. There are also plans for future forecasts and assessments that the listed industrial companies will take On the Palestine Exchange in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity. The study recommended that the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange establish a preventive program for the Covid-19 pandemic as part of future forecasting plans to ensure the continuity of its work, and that those companies make more disclosures about the fundamental doubts about continuity within the financial statements clarifications in order to make it clear to the users of the financial statements to impose continuity in the case Uncertainty in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.*

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Corporate Continuity, International Accounting Standards.

Introduction:

The Covid-19 Pandemic was ranked the worst crises the world has witnessed in the modern era, which led to the closure of cities and countries and the imposition of strict measures on travel, mobility and gatherings with the aim of limiting the spread of the virus and preserving human life without regard to global markets, companies and material matters, which caused an economic shock It is considered the most bad since the beginning of the twentieth century until the beginning of the year 2020, as its damages exceeded the depression that dominated the world during the Second World War, and the global financial crisis in the year 2008, in a short period not exceeding weeks since the beginning of the spread of the virus, which indicates a violent economic stage on The whole world, and the impact of this crisis has spread to the entire world economy. The International Monetary Fund announced that the world has entered a recession that may be the worst since 2009 (www.maaal.com.)

Under the current circumstances of the major effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, which may itself be a major source of fundamental uncertainty about the company's ability to survive as a continuing establishment - the increased importance of management using the basis of continuity in accounting is appropriate under the Covid-19 pandemic conditions, as well Attention to applying the requirements of the continuity criterion in the event of material uncertainty, the administration must make a preliminary assessment of its ability to survive as a continuous establishment, taking into account the impact of the pandemic as a benefit 19-on its business, and disclose sufficiently in the financial statements of the circumstances accompanying the pandemic about the company's ability to remain as a continuous establishment , And management plans to deal with it, and from the fundamental uncertainty associated with these circumstances, and that the company may accordingly be unable to achieve its assets and fulfill its obligations during its normal course of business (www.acc4arab.com), which necessitates the company studying the possible accounting effects on its reality and its financial reports, following up on potential

international accounting changes and changes and measuring its impact on its interim financial reports for the current year and the coming years.

Study Problem:

Many companies have been affected by precautionary measures to meet as a constraint-19, and then increased demands have been made to disclose this in accordance with international accounting standards, and that potential risks should be disclosed in subsequent events to prepare financial reports, and adjustments to the financial statements are made only if there is a material impact on the continuation of the company, and to the global and local demand due to the restrictions imposed, in addition to the widespread practice in most countries of the world and the suspension of the activities of companies, production and manufacturing, which put companies in a struggle to survive to face their operating expenses, and therefore the effects of the financial statements do not include measuring only assets and liabilities, but rather It includes disclosure of the evaluation of the company's ability to continue in light of the measures taken to confront Covid-19, taking into account the measures and services that governments take in evaluating the continuity, and the administration must also disclose uncertainties, which cast doubt on the company's ability to continue, and most of the possibilities of the precautions against Covid-19. The decrease in future cash flows and liquidity, as well as the increase in operating costs, have affected the negative effects of the virus and its exorbitant costs on all business sectors and major companies around the world, as global stocks have been affected and the market value of the stock has deteriorated. The goodwill value and other intangible assets, which require the company's management to perform the goodwill test (Mikkila, Ihamaki, 2020).

The Dow Jones Ftse Index achieved their biggest one-day drop since 1987, and according to a survey conducted by a group of researchers at Tsinghua University in China on a sample of companies at the height of the epidemic, that more than a third of the companies acknowledged that He cannot continue for more than a month while reducing economic activity, while a third of the sample admitted that it cannot continue for more than two months, and that 10% of the companies questioned can resist and continue for a period of 6 months (Hajjar, 2020), as these results are in developed countries How will the situation be in developing countries with limited resources, a weak economy and limited income? The virus has hit the economies of developing countries hard, and this has been shown by the sharp decline in the prices of exported commodities and raw materials. Oil is a striking example of this, as the prices of some types of oil have reached below zero, also international investment in developing countries declined. As international investors withdrew their money and sold their investments in stocks and bonds, their appetite for risk diminished. Hence, the idea began to study the extent of the impact of Covid-19's impact on the continuity of the company in light of the criteria for financial reporting, conditions of uncertainty and skepticism regarding the return of the situation as it was before the pandemic, and accordingly the problem of the study boils down to the following main question:

What is the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the company's continuity when preparing financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in light of events and circumstances of uncertainty?

Accordingly, the study's questions can be formulated as follows:

- What is the effect of the precautionary measures taken to avoid the Covid-19 pandemic on the continuity of the company?
- What is the effect of the disclosure of material uncertainties on the company's ability to operate on the basis of the principle of continuity in the financial statements under the Covid-19 pandemic?
- What is the impact of the financial measures that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic on preparing financial statements in light of the emergence of indicators that prevent the company from assuming continuity?
- What are the future forecast plans and evaluations that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and the conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity?

Objectives of the study:

The study aims mainly to identify the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the company's continuity when preparing financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in light of events and circumstances of uncertainty, and in order to achieve this main goal, it must achieve sub-goals, which are:

- Knowing the effect of the precautionary measures taken to avoid the Covid-19 pandemic on the continuity of the company.
- Explain the effect of disclosing material suspicions on the company's ability to operate on the basis of the principle of continuity in the financial statements in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.

- Knowing the impact of the financial measures that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic on preparing financial statements in light of the emergence of indicators that prevent the company from assuming continuity.
- Knowing the future forecasting plans and evaluations that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and the conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity.

Importance of the study:

The importance of this study shows the extent of the impact of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic on the company's continuity in light of international accounting standards, conditions of uncertainty and skepticism about the return of the situation as it was before the pandemic, where demands increased to disclose those precautionary measures taken by companies to confront Covid-19. And the disclosure of potential risks in subsequent events for the preparation of financial reports in accordance with international standards for financial reporting, which made researchers interested in a great interest in this topic, and this study will be a modest scientific contribution benefiting researchers and those interested in this field.

Study hypotheses:

The main hypothesis of the study can be formulated as follows:

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on the Company's continuity when preparing financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards in light of events and circumstances of uncertainties.

Accordingly, the following sub-hypotheses can be formulated:

The first sub-hypothesis: The precautionary measures taken to avoid the Covid-19 pandemic have an impact on the company's continuity.

The second sub-hypothesis: There is an effect of disclosing material uncertainties on the company's ability to operate on the basis of the principle of continuity in the financial statements under the Covid-19 pandemic.

The third sub-hypothesis: There is an effect of the financial measures that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic on preparing financial statements in light of the emergence of indicators that prevent the company from assuming continuity.

The Fourth sub-hypothesis: There are plans for future forecasts and evaluations that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity.

Study limits: The study limits were in the following limits:

- **Human Limits:** restricted to general and financial managers, heads of departments and accountants working in departments and financial departments in the companies selected as a sample.
- **Spatial limits:** Included in the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange.
- **Time Limits:** The time taken to prepare this study in 2020.
- **Scientific Limits:** It is the study of the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the company's continuity under international accounting standards.

Divisions of the study:

In light of the importance of this study, and in order to achieve the problem and objectives of the study, and taking into account the method followed in it to form a scientific framework through theoretical study, this study has been divided into the following axes:

The first axis: the theoretical framework of the study.

The second axis: field study and results analysis.

The third axis: findings and recommendations.

The first axis: the theoretical framework of the study

First: The financial implications of the Covid-19 pandemic

Among the most important of these measures to limit the spread of Covid-19 is to avoid direct contact and convergence between humans to the maximum degree possible and quarantine applications, including also a near-complete cessation of commercial exchanges, banking transactions and travel. Such measures and others on their importance have cast their impact on the business environment in all countries of the world, so that the impact of the Corona virus epidemic has not only affected humans, but it is also a pandemic on the entire global economic system, which required many international organizations and companies to measure. And studying the global financial impact of this virus on the economies of those countries, and it requires each country to put its financial, economic

and political strategies in the foreseeable future to deal with the current and future conditions, and accordingly (Escwa, 2020) studied the pandemic effects of Covid-19 on the Arab financial systems, and stressed that The fact that the Covid-19 pandemic coincided with the drop in oil prices pushed the Arab financial systems to the brink of collapse and the Arab region is witnessing an unprecedented decline in the demand for shares, difficult financial conditions and risks for the banking sector, and it requires governments to take the necessary measures to maintain the liquidity of the financial sector Facilitating credit needed during the relief period and additional financial measures for recovery.

According to the report (Escwa, 2020) the decline in oil prices in addition to the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in the following:

- It was found, through comparison between the recession of the years (2008 and 2009) and the current crisis, that the uncertainty surrounding the current recession is ten times higher than during the Great Recession.
- An average loss of 23% in the major Arab stock markets during the first quarter of 2020.
- The crisis also led to a decrease in the share price values of the largest banks in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council by 25% during the first quarter of 2020.
- Capital flight and low portfolio flows will lead to a widening margin of return and further pressure on exchange rates.
- Credit is expected to shrink in all countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council and that the risk premium is increasing.
- Non-oil middle-income countries such as Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco will suffer from more narrow liquidity in the banking sector and much higher credit risk compared to the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.
- The default rates are expected to increase from 5% in 2019 to 10% in 2020, and loan ratios will more than double to nearly 6%.

Second: The accounting effects of Covid-19 under international accounting standards

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization announced that the HIV-19 outbreak could be described as a pandemic, and since then China and other countries have taken measures and policies to combat the spread of the disease, including travel and quarantine restrictions, business closures, and other places and the closure of a specific area. These measures affected the global supply chain as well as the demand for goods and services, and accordingly companies and institutions in all sectors were affected (Ey, 2020).

There is no doubt that it is now necessary for all business companies to study the potential accounting effects on their financial reality and reports, follow up on potential international accounting changes and changes and measure their impact on their interim financial reports for 2020 and future years; The statement of a state - the polar economist - like China, "that the world after Corona will not be as it was before Corona" needs to pause at it and think deeply about it. The reality of the impact of this epidemic on companies and the business environment has forced most global accounting and auditing firms Big 4 - Deloitte, Price water house Coopers (PwC), Ernst & Young (EY) and KPMG, to pay attention to the reality of international accounting standards for financial reporting in light of the Corona virus outbreak, Considering that the accounting and auditing profession is the actual reference for financial crises, through an update of international laws and standards in the science of accounting and financial data, to guide companies and institutions the correct and accurate guidance of current and future accounting treatments, in light of financial crises that overshadow reality and the future, and accordingly reports were issued Innovated to guide companies in preparing financial reports, related to accounting, financial and administrative procedures and measures for financial reports in light of the Corona virus epidemic.

Third: Virus Covid-19 has affected the procedures and measures for International Accounting Standards

1- Disclosure of subsequent budget events in accordance with International Standard (IAS 10)

The importance of International Standard No (IAS 10) became clear during the current period of the Corona pandemic, and is related to the events after the Reporting Period that lie between the date of preparing the financial statements and the date of authorization date, by issuing the financial statements that have implications for the content The financial statements, and it is known that the Financial Reporting Standard (IAS 10) classified the events into two events:

- A. Events requiring amendment, which are events that occur after the date of preparing the financial statements, provided that evidence is provided of the existence of circumstances that were already present before the preparation period.

- B. Events that do not require modification, which are events that indicate circumstances that arise after the date of preparing the financial statements.

Here, regarding Virus Corona and the tendency of some opinions to consider it an emerging event after the date of the preparation of the financial statements 12/31 and thus it is one of the events (unadjusted) and does not reflect the conditions that prevailed at the date of the financial statements, for example Ey, 2020) says that in the case of closure The facility's manufacturing lines due to the quarantine measures imposed by the government to contain the virus, the administration must assess whether the event is modified or not modified, and if the administration concludes that the reason for the closure in the chain of these events is not an outbreak of the disease itself, but rather the measures it has taken The government after the reporting date, the event is not adjustable and cannot be reflected in the assets and liabilities of the company, and (Danyluk, 2020) believes that it is difficult for the company to predict events after the end of the financial statements preparation period in terms of whether or not some financial items are modified, and in light of Continuous fluctuations in the global market, as is the case with announcements of government barriers and restrictions, and the daily stock market reaction to the new information, and (DAVE & Mahanta, 2020) and (Richter, 2020) agree that they agreed that the event took place After the end of the year 2019, companies should treat the event as a non-adjustable event in the balance sheet, but they should disclose the nature of the event, while in the first quarter of 2020 companies should announce the impact of the virus on their financial statements, and BDO, 2020 sees)) That care should be taken to ensure that the financial statements are not modified for events and circumstances that did not exist at the balance sheet date, and if the additional information reflects new events or circumstances; Disclosure in the financial statements of the nature of events and the potential effects on the financial statements are appropriate to prevent the financial statements from being misleading.

Accordingly, the researchers believe that the virus did not fundamentally affect the financial statements for the year 2019, and therefore it is considered an event later to prepare the financial statements, and it does not require amendment, but it is sufficient to disclose transparently about the nature of the event and the possible negative risks resulting from it, and the company can prepare future expected estimates related to the financial impact of the event, on For example, the decrease in the value of fixed and non-fixed assets, inventory and receivables, as well as all kinds of investments, fluctuations in currency rates and other financial items related to transfers, credits, loans and obligations, provided that they are disclosed in the list of subsequent notes to the balance sheet in the year 2019 if there is a material impact on the financial statements.

2- Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors in accordance with International Standard (IAS 8)

The future implications of Covid-19 are difficult to predict and measure, but have worked hard on financial reporting standards and established general principles to use and deal with in cases of uncertainty and uncertainty associated with the event, as is the case with Virus Covid-19, and as explained by Standard No. 8 "as a result In cases of uncertainties inherent in the activities of the business environment, many items of the financial statements cannot be measured and evaluated strictly, but can only be estimated according to personal and discretionary diligence by management, which is based on the recent information available at the company's management and that can be relied upon in conditions of uncertainty (The Saudi Lawyers Accounting Authority, 2020), (Ey, 2020) believes that the impact of unadjusted events is essential, and therefore requires the company to disclose the nature of the event and estimate its financial impact, but the high level of uncertainty due to the unpredictable result of this virus; It may make it difficult to estimate the financial implications of the event, and therefore the company is required to disclose this fact and disclose it in its financial reports.

Accordingly, the researchers believe that the company's inability to predict the potential effects of the virus may result in substantial doubts that reflect on the company's ability to operate according to the presumption of continuity, so the company must disclose these doubts in order to make it clear to the users of the financial statements that the continuity is imposed in the event of uncertainty.

3- Presenting financial reports in accordance with the International Standard (IAS 1)

Given the uncertainties and their impact on the estimates prepared by companies, and that users of financial statements need useful information to make decisions; The Financial Reporting Standard No. (1) requires companies to disclose their future information and sources of uncertainty regarding the expected estimates at the end of the financial period, as they are important estimates and may result in an adjustment of relative importance, especially with regard to assets and liabilities during the financial year following the spread of the virus, In light of the uncertain future events that were caused by the Covid-19 epidemic, the matter is reflected in the estimation of the value of some assets and liabilities in proportion to these predicted events (Saudi Organization for Certified Public

Accountants, 2020), and here the company must disclose in a way that helps financial data users understand the provisions that have been Released in relation to future operations that were estimated under conditions of uncertainty and which pose significant risks under the Corona pandemic (Ey, 2020).

And that we are in the shadow of the end of the financial period for the year 2019 and the beginning of the year 2020 and what is called for in the Financial Reporting Standard No. (1IAS) in many elements and components in order to ensure the fair presentation of the financial statements, and to serve the users of the financial statements in obtaining information that helps them to embody Understanding the reality of companies, and helping them to predict the future flows of the facility, its timing and degree of verification, and the inclination of international companies in their judgment if there are significant assurances or concerns with the company's management regarding the impact of the Corona virus, stating that the company is unable to continue because there is an intention with management to either liquidate the company or stop on the job, therefore, the company's management must disclose this, and the circumstances that led to this case, and the fundamental uncertainties that may cast doubt on the company's ability to continue as a continuous establishment, 2020 (Mikkila, Ihamaki), must be disclosed.

The precautionary measures taken in light of the Corona pandemic overshadowed the business in terms of reducing its products and limiting its scope, which raises concern about the company's ability to survive and continuity. Here, this question should be answered: "How will companies deal with the imposition of continuity?".

We know that the international financial reporting standards are based on accounting principles and not on accounting rules, which leaves room to prevail personal diligence to apply the standards and avoid dependence on accounting rules, and with regard to the continuity of the company, Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 states that the company must conduct an assessment of its ability To remain as a continuous establishment, and it must also prepare its financial statements on the basis of continuity unless it has the intention to suspend, liquidate, or any other alternative (Ey, 2020). (Dave & Mahanta, 2020) believes that companies are obligated to conduct the evaluation process to determine their ability to continue from Lack thereof, and when the company's management in cases of uncertainty is substantial and is aware that future events raise doubts about the company's ability to survive and continue; It must disclose these cases, and in a report to (BDO, 2020) confirmed that the company's management must assess its ability to continue for at least one year after issuance of financial statements or available for issuance, and if the administration generates fundamental doubts, it must disclose in Its financial statements even if it has plans to reduce the intrinsic suspicion, and if the company is unable to prepare the financial statements under the assumption of continuity, it must also disclose that fact (The Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants, 2020), and Richter, 2020 believes that the administration needs Conducting the evaluation in light of the current conditions and events of the virus, to cut doubt on the certainty of the company's ability to survive and continuity and to determine whether the continuity assumption is still appropriate as a reliable basis for preparing annual and interim financial reports. Accordingly, the researchers believe that the company, if it prepared an appropriate assessment of its ability and readiness to keep up with its work under conditions of uncertainty and disclosure of that evaluation in its financial statements, helps the users of the financial statements to determine whether the company is in a position of survival and continuity and that it operates under the assumption of continuity but in the absence of making sure.

4. The decline in long-term assets in accordance with International Standard (IAS 36).

The contraction of the economic activity of many companies due to the precautionary measures of the Covid-19 pandemic may lead to a complete cessation of some activities and partial to other activities, a sharp decline in production for some and an average and slight for others, and these effects are certainly reflected in the value of long-term assets, and as the financial reporting criterion No. 36 specifies how to measure the decline in the value of assets and disclose them, including reversing the decline in subsequent categories if indicators appear to do so, and the standard presents a number of internal and external indicators that must be taken as a minimum when considering whether long-term assets have fallen in value and some of them The following is determined by the (Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants, 2020):

- Significant changes occurred during the period or are expected to occur in the near future in the technical, market, economic or systemic environment in which the company or the market operates.
- The presence of a negative impact of these changes on the company and the book value of the asset exceeds its market value.

Here, the researchers believe that the company must take the requirements of the standard with careful examination, and it should prepare a self-assessment and assessment according to personal judgment to forecast future and expected cash flows from the use of the assets under the influence of Covid-19.

5- Emergency Liabilities According to IAS (37)

The financial reporting standard 37 relates to the recognition of allocations for potential assets and liabilities, resulting from the loss of the value of these resources and a reliable assessment is made as a current obligation of the company in exchange for economic benefit, and the standard requires companies to disclose the nature of the obligation and the expected timing of the flow of economic benefits, and the custom standard is defined as Unconfirmed commitment in terms of timing or amount, and commitment to its nature is a company-based obligation arising from past events and it is expected that its settlement will result in an outflow from the company for resources that have economic benefits (Saudi Accounting Organization Laws, 2020). As for epidemics such as Virus Covid-19, the administration must acknowledge a provision in the event of a current obligation that can be estimated with reliability. For example: the restructuring allowance is recognized if the administration has a pre-prepared and detailed plan for restructuring and is committed to implementing it, and therefore the obligation to recognize the compensation to be affected must be recognized, while with regard to Future operating costs, the standard does not allow for their allocation (preparation of an obligation obligation) (Mikkila & Ihamaki, 2020). Companies are also required to provide other disclosures related to contingent liabilities under IAS-37, as well as to disclose goals Here, the researchers felt that companies should not recognize the potential commitment under Corona virus unless an opportunity arises to measure and evaluate it with high reliability and certainty, but companies are required to disclose the potential commitment when preparing the final reports, and here the company can assess its status In terms of continuity and stay in its work or the declaration of liquidation and stopping work in light of certain reasons for determining the value of emergency obligations drag Epidemic Covid-19.

Fourth: The effects of procedures and measures related to international accounting standards and accounting changes on the continuity of industrial companies in light of the pandemic of Covid-19.

Through the above, and according to the analyzes of the opinions of accounting science experts, institutes, societies, and researchers, and according to multiple and syndicated reports of pandemic outbreaks, such as 19 and studying their impact on financial reporting standards, to place companies in a position of non-confusion, and to confront the matter wisely and according to polls of those with knowledge and experience, and to enable the company's management to not Standing on a sharp turn, the researchers instruct the companies to do the following:

- 1- Preparing a crisis management plan and emergency plans, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises and production lines, each separately.
- 2- That the company's management build an evaluation model for its assets in its current, fixed and unstable types, as well as their current and long-term investments, as well as their obligations in their current and non-current types, and determine the ratio of negative impacts of the virus on 6 and the company's liabilities, as well as positive influences, through the available and future information for the current year (Virus year).
- 3- Through the form also, it must prepare a memo of the factors that influenced the current and expected profitability in detail, with a relative determination of each factor and compare it with the profitability of the year prior to the event.
- 4- It must also prepare a schedule for the repayment of loans and obligations (i.e. reschedule loans to avoid the risk of default) and provide alternatives to financing in the event that the dealings were suspended by financial institutions, such as turning rights holders into partners to avoid default and protect the company from stopping and not continuing.
- 5- Through this form; the company's management must determine the effects of the virus on the conduct of its business, the level of debt collection, the turnover of its stock and productive capacity, the extent of its deviation from its estimated plans and budgets, and an assessment of the percentage of deviation.
- 6- And in addition to it; determine the extent of its ability to pay its current obligations and how to schedule its long-term obligations, or find alternative solutions to mitigate the negative effects on these obligations.
- 7- The company's management must also define and disclose financial risk management objectives and policies
- 8- The administration must take into account the costs of the allocations necessary to implement the contracts and obligations and provisions for compensation for the inability to fulfill the obligations arising from the contracts concluded with customers or suppliers.
- 9- The company's management must also determine the positive effects through determining the government's support for the company, the available facilities, evaluating and directing them in a way that is appropriate to the company's ability and making the best use of them to face the effects of the virus. Here the company can determine the extent of its ability to prepare financial reports according to the basis of continuity in the current period and suffix.

- 10- Regarding the disclosures, the company should provide the following disclosures according to a report (Saudi Accountancy Authority for Laws, 2020):
- The nature of the assumption or other estimated sources of uncertainty.
 - Sensitivity of the book amounts to the methods, assumptions and estimates on which their calculation is based, including the reasons for the sensitivity.
 - The expected picture to clarify the uncertainty and the extent of possible outcomes in a reasonable way during the following year in relation to the carrying amounts of the affected assets and liabilities.
 - An explanation of the changes made to the previous assumptions regarding those assets and liabilities if the case of uncertainty remains unchanged.

The second axis: field study and results analysis:

The researchers review the study methodology and data collection sources, as well as the characteristics of the study population and sample and the most important results of the statistical analysis obtained after analyzing the data included in the questionnaire.

- **Study methodology and data collection:** The two researchers used the descriptive analytical approach. The data was collected from secondary sources represented in books, magazines, periodicals and scientific research related to the subject of the study, in addition to the primary data sources represented by the study tool (the questionnaire) which was designed to identify the opinions of the study sample with Concerning the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the continuity of the company in light of the criteria for financial reporting, the questionnaire consisted of two main sections, the first of which includes demographic data represented in (scientific specialization, academic qualification, job title, number of years of experience), and the second section deals with axes Study prepared to test the study hypotheses.
- **The study population and its sample:** A comprehensive survey was conducted for all general and financial managers, heads of departments and accountants working in the financial departments and departments in the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange (number 57), (49) questionnaires were retrieved, and after that (8) questionnaires were excluded for not Complete the answers of some of them so that the number that can be analyzed using the SPSS program is (49) questionnaires with a response rate of (86%), and Table (1) shows the number and characteristics of the study sample:

Table (1): The functional and personal characteristics of the study sample

	BBC that	Repetition	The ratio %
Scientific specialization	Accounting	42	85.7
	Business Administration	3	6.1
	Financial and banking management	1	2.0
	Others	3	6.1
Qualification	Bachelor	20	40.8
	M.A.	18	36.7
	Ph.D.	10	20.4
	diploma	1	2.0
Job title	Financial Manager	10	20.4
	Head of the Financial Department	3	6.1
	Accountant	32	65.3
	Internal Auditor	4	8.2
Years of Experience	Less than 5 years	19	38.8
	From 5 to less than 10 years	12	24.5
	From 10 years to less than 15 years	6	12.2

	15 years and over	12	24.5
	Total	49	100.0

Source: Prepared by the researchers, 2020, based on the questionnaire data

From Table (1), it is clear that:

- The percentage of individuals in the study sample from the accounting major reached (85.7%), while the percentage for business administration was (6.1%), and the percentage of the specialization in financial and banking management (2%), and the percentage of other specializations (6.1%), and this indicates that The majority of workers in the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange are accountants working in the accounting departments because the field of research in the accounting field was directed to accountants.
- It is (40.8%) of the study sample who hold a bachelor's degree, while the percentage of those holding a master's degree from the study sample was (36.7%), and the percentage of those holding a doctorate degree (20.4%), also the proportion of those holding a diploma degree (2%). Consequently, the sample of the study that answered the questionnaire is those with specialization and those with academic qualifications that were targeted by the study.
- The majority of the study sample work as accountants with a percentage of (65.3%), followed by the name of a financial manager with a percentage of (20.4%), then followed by an internal auditor with a percentage of (8.2%), then the percentage of the head of the financial department (6.1%) This indicates that the sample was distributed among the specialists and that the majority are accountants.
- (38.8%) of the study sample individuals have less than 5 years of experience, while the percentage of those whose service years range from (5) years to less than (10) years is 24.5%, while the percentage of those years Their service was between (10) years and less than (15) years (12.2%), and they came at the highest rank of their years of experience between (15) years and less than (25) years at (32.3%), while the percentage of their service years reached more than (15) years (24.5%), which reflects that the study sample is from those with experience in accounting work.
- The validity and validity of the study tool: The validity and validity of the study tool was verified through the apparent honesty (honesty of the opinions of arbitrators), where the questionnaire was presented to a group of arbitrators to verify its validity and it measures what was designed for it, and then the honesty and consistency of the questionnaire was measured as well as the extent of the internal consistency of its paragraphs According to the following:
 - Constructive honesty: The researchers verify the extent of constructive honesty of the questionnaire by calculating the correlation coefficients between each of the axes of the questionnaire and the total degree of the axes combined. Table (2) shows that the value of constructive honesty for all paragraphs of the questionnaire combined amounted to (0.956), which indicates that the questionnaire with its paragraphs It has a high stability coefficient, and all study axes have a strong correlation coefficient, where the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient between the axes amounted to (0.877) when the value of the level of significance Sig is less than (0.05) where the value of Sig is (0.000) thus the questionnaire is considered true to what Placed to measure it.
 - Stability of the questionnaire: The stability of the questionnaire means the degree of consistency, consistency and continuity when repeated use at different times. The researchers have verified the stability of the study resolution by calculating the stability coefficient called Cronbach Alpha, as shown in Table (2), which reached For all paragraphs of the questionnaire combined (0.913), and the value of the Alpha Cronbach coefficient is high for each axis of the questionnaire, where it ranges between (0.847 - 0.887), which means that the stability is high and statistically significant.

Table (2): Factors validity of the scale between the paragraphs of the axis of the questionnaire and the overall degree

Axis	The number of paragraphs	Factor Persistence	Factor Honesty Constructive	Correlation coefficient	Level of significance
The precautionary measures taken to evade the Covid-19	6	0.847	0.920	.846	0.000

pandemic have an impact on the continuity of the company.					
There is an effect of the disclosure of material uncertainties on the Company's ability to operate on the basis of the going concern principle in the financial statements under the Covid-19 pandemic.	7	0.885	0.941	.877	0.000
There is an impact of the financial measures that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic on preparing financial statements in light of the emergence of indicators that prevent the company from assuming continuity.	7	0.887	0.942	.932	0.000
There are future forecasting plans and evaluations that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and uncertainties to maintain continuity.	6	0.864	0.930	.911	0.000
The total score for all axes	26	0.913	0.956	-	-

Source: Prepared by the researchers, 2020, based on the questionnaire data

Hypothesis test : To test the study hypotheses, the mean and standard deviation of the relative mean were calculated as well as using the value of T test for one sample (One Sample T test) to analyze questionnaire paragraphs and test hypotheses. The Likert scale was used and this scale was coded as follows:

Table (3): Five-Likert scale

Degree of approval					
The response	Very large	big	Medium	A few	Very few
Class	5	4	3	2	1
Degree of approval	Too high	High	Medium	Low	very low
Arithmetic mean	5 - 4.20	4.19 - 3.40	3.39 - 2.60	2.59 - 1.8	1.79 - 1
Relative weight	Greater than 84%	%83.9 - %68	%67.9 - %52	%51.9 - %36	Less than 36%

Source: Lee Kurt, 1932.

Looking at the above table, we find that the closer we get to the degree (5), the greater the intensity of approval of the phrase, while the intensity of the opposition increases, the closer we get to the degree (1). The results of testing the hypotheses of the study and analyzing its axes were as follows:

First: Statistical analysis of the first hypothesis: which states: "There is an effect of the precautionary measures taken to evade the Covid-19 pandemic on the continuity of the company," where the results of the analysis were as in Table (4):

Table (4): The results of statistical treatments for the first axis paragraphs
 "The effect of the precautionary measures taken to evade the Covid-19 pandemic on the continuity of the company"

BBC that	SMA	standard deviation	Relative arithmetic mean	Value t test	Probability value Sig	Arrangement
The company is working to develop a documented strategy that has been developed to reach the stages of the Covid-19 pandemic, under conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity.	3.82	0.83	76.33	6.86	0.000	3
The company is developing a Covid-19 pandemic prevention program as part of future business continuity forecasts.	3.76	0.78	75.10	6.79	0.000	5
The company is developing a flexible portion of the Covid-19 pandemic of the future contingency plan enough to deal with a wide range of potential impacts of the pandemic.	3.88	0.93	77.55	6.63	0.000	1
The company seeks to develop a comprehensive future plan to ensure continuity of critical operations in light of the uncertainty of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.86	0.87	77.14	6.93	0.000	2
The company is developing a guide that includes the most important key features that can be relied upon in order to develop a future plan for business continuity within the company in light of the uncertainty of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.80	0.87	75.92	6.44	0.000	4
The company is working on a business continuity plan to increase its ability to deal with the crisis of imposing a state of emergency in the country as a result of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.76	0.92	75.10	5.71	0.000	5
Total	3.81	0.67	76.19	8.47	0.000	-

Source: Prepared by the researchers from the field study, 2020.

From Table (4) the researchers conclude the following:

- 1- The arithmetic mean for all statements of the first axis is greater than the value of the fixed neutral mean, which is represented by the number (3) between acceptance and non-acceptance.
- 2- Paragraph (3) got the first rank, which states: "The company is developing a flexible portion of the Covid-19 pandemic of the future precaution plan sufficient to deal with a wide range of potential impacts that can result from the pandemic" with an average of (3.88), with a relative weight of (77.55%), and the value of (t) was (6.63) at the value of the level of significance Sig is less than (0.05) where the value of Sig was (0.000).
- 3- The last rank came to paragraph (6) which states: "The company is working on having a plan to continue its business to increase its ability to deal with the crisis of imposing a state of emergency in the country as a result of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic with an average of (3.76) and a relative weight (75.10). %), And the value of (t) was (5.71) when the value of Sig level was less than (0.05), where Sig was (0.000).

From the above, it is clear that all the answers of the study sample showed a general trend towards approval of the first axis paragraphs, and thus accepting the first hypothesis which states: "There is an effect of the precautionary

measures taken to evade the pandemic of Covid-19 on the continuity of the company", and this is shown by the general arithmetic mean For paragraphs of the first axis, where the value of the general arithmetic average (3.81 total score of 5), and a relative weight (76.19%), which is greater than the average relative weight 60% and a standard deviation (0.67) and that the value of the test (T) is (8.47), and was The value of Sig level, which is less than (0.05), where the value of Sig was (0.000), and the researchers attribute this to the fact that industrial companies listed on the stock exchange take many precautions to avoid the Corna pandemic to maintain continuity. Second: Statistical analysis of the second hypothesis: which states: "There is an effect of disclosing material uncertainties on the company's ability to operate on the basis of the principle of continuity in the financial statements under the Covid-19 pandemic," where the results of the analysis were as in Table (5):

Table (5): The results of statistical treatments for the second axis paragraphs
 "The Role of Disclosure of Substantive Doubts about the Company's ability to operate on the basis of the principle of continuity in the financial statements in light of the Covid-19 pandemic"

BBC that	SMA	standard deviation	Relative arithmetic mean	Value test t	Probability value Sig	Arrangement
The company discloses the financial impact on its performance· financial position, cash flows and actions taken in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.78	1.09	75.51	5.00	0.000	1
The company discloses that there are significant uncertainties about continuity in the notes to the financial statements.	3.53	0.98	70.61	3.79	0.000	6
The company adheres to the disclosure requirements related to material uncertainties when preparing financial statements, and assesses the company's ability to continue in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.57	0.94	71.43	4.28	0.000	5
The management of the company discloses the cases of fundamental uncertainty related to events or circumstances related to the company's ability to continue significantly under the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.73	0.84	74.69	6.15	0.000	2
The company discloses the significant uncertainties, so that users of the financial statements may be shown to impose continuity in case of uncertainty in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.43	0.91	68.57	3.29	0.002	7
The company discloses the nature of events and the potential effects on the financial statements that are appropriate to prevent financial statements from misleading under the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.65	0.95	73.06	4.82	0.000	3
The company discloses events occurring after the date of the financial statements in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.65	0.97	73.06	4.72	0.000	3

Total	3.62	0.74	72.42	5.91	0.0000	-
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Source: Prepared by the researchers from the field study, 2020.

From Table (5) the researchers conclude the following:

- 1- The arithmetic mean for all statements of the first axis is greater than the value of the fixed neutral mean, which is represented by the number (3) between acceptance and non-acceptance.
- 2- Paragraph (1) got the first rank which states: "The company discloses the financial impact on the performance of the company, its financial position, its cash flows and the measures taken to control it under the pandemic of Covid-19" with an arithmetic average of (3.78) and a relative weight (70.61%) , And the value of (t) was (5.00) when the value of the level of significance Sig was less than (0.05), where the value of Sig was (0.000).
- 3- The last rank came to paragraph (5) which states: "The company discloses the fundamental doubts so that it becomes clear to the users of the financial statements to impose continuity in the event of uncertainty in light of the pandemic of Covid-19" with an average of (3.43) and a relative weight (68.57%), The value of (t) was (3.29) when the significance level of Sig was less than (0.05), where the value of Sig was (0.000).

From the above, it is clear that all the answers of the study sample showed a general trend towards approval of the second axis paragraphs, and thus accepting the second hypothesis, which states: "There is an effect of disclosing material doubts on the company's ability to work on the basis of the principle of continuity in the financial statements in light of the pandemic as a benefit - 19 ", and this is shown by the general arithmetic mean for the paragraphs of the second axis, where the value of the general arithmetic average (3.62 total score of 5), and a relative weight (72.42%), which is greater than the average relative weight 60% and a standard deviation (0.74) and that the value of The test (t) is equal to (5.91), and the value of the level of significance Sig is less than (0.05), where the value of Sig is (0.000), and the researchers attribute this to the fact that the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange disclose the fundamental uncertainties, as they disclose The ability of companies to operate based on the principle of continuity in the financial statements under the Covid-19 pandemic.

Third: Statistical analysis of the third hypothesis: which states, "There is an impact of the financial measures that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic regarding preparing financial statements in light of the emergence of indicators that prevent the company from assuming continuity", where the results of the analysis were as in Table (6):

Table (6)

The results of statistical treatments for the third axis

“Financial measures that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic”

Statement	SMA	standard deviation	Relative arithmetic mean	Value test t	Probability value Sig	Arrangement
The company is seeking to develop a future plan to determine financial risks to help it preserve its most important assets in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.90	0.918	77.96	6.84	0.000	4
In light of the Covid-19 pandemic, the company adheres to accounting standards in preparing its financial statements and diligence in applying its requirements and one of these requirements is the principle of continuity.	3.94	0.966	78.78	6.80	0.000	2
The departments of the company when preparing lists taking into account the evaluation of the ability on continuity in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.98	0.946	79.59	7.25	0.000	1
The management of the company·	3.90	0.872	77.96	7.21	0.000	4

when preparing the financial statements, takes into consideration some detailed analytical procedures regarding current and expected profitability.						
The company undertakes financial procedures and measures regarding sources of liquidity, cash flows, debt repayment schedules and alternative sources of financing under the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.94	0.922	78.78	7.13	0.000	2
The company expects future revenues, especially in cases where the demand for products and services is expected to decrease significantly in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.76	0.879	75.10	6.02	0.000	7
The company considers the length of the supply interruption or the interruption of operations due to the shadow of the Covid-19 pandemic, which may prevent the company from assuming continuity.	3.84	0.85	76.73	6.89	0.000	6
Total	3.89	0.70	77.84	8.91	0.000	-

Source: Prepared by the researchers from the field study, 2020.

From Table (6) the researchers conclude the following:

- 1- The arithmetic mean for all statements of the third axis is greater than the value of the fixed neutral mean, which is represented by the number (3) between acceptance and non-acceptance, where the arithmetic mean for the axis items ranged between (3.98-3.76).
- 2- Paragraph (3) got the first rank, which states: "When preparing the financial statements, the company takes into account that the administration makes an assessment of the company's ability to continue in light of the Covid-19 pandemic" with an average score of (3.98) and a relative weight (79.59%), The value of (t) was (7.25) when the value of the level of significance Sig was less than (0.05), where the value of Sig was (0.000).
- 3- The last rank came to paragraph (6) which states: "The company expects future revenues, especially in cases where the demand for products and services is expected to decrease significantly under the pandemic of Covid-19" with an average of (3.76) and a relative weight (75.10%), and a value (t) It reached (6.02) when the value of Sig level was less than (0.05), where Sig was (0.000).

From the above it results that all the answers of the study sample showed a general trend towards agreeing to the third axis paragraphs, and thus accepting the third hypothesis which states: "There is an impact of the financial measures that the company will take in light of the pandemic of Covid-19 on preparing financial statements in light of the emergence of indicators preventing The company is based on the assumption of continuity." This is shown by the general arithmetic mean for the third axis paragraphs where the general arithmetic average value (3.89 total score of 5) and relative weight (77.84%) are greater than average relative weight 60% and standard deviation (0.70) And that the value of the test (T) equals (8.91), and the value of the level of significance Sig was less than (0.05), where the value of Sig was (0.000), and the researchers believe that the reason for this is that the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange are developing financial procedures and measures The companies will take them in light of the Covid-19 pandemic regarding the preparation of financial statements in light of the emergence of indicators that prevent companies from assuming continuity.

Fourth: Statistical analysis of the fourth hypothesis: which states "There are plans for future forecasts and evaluations that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity," where the results of the analysis were as in Table (7):

Table (7)

The results of statistical treatments for the fourth axis
 “Future forecasting plans and assessments to be taken by the company under the Covid-19 pandemic.”

BBC that	SMA	standard deviation	Relative arithmetic mean	Values Test t	Probability value Sig	Arrangement
The company is working to develop a documented strategy that has been developed to reach the stages of the Covid-19 pandemic, in light of the uncertainties in order to maintain continuity.	3.82	0.83	76.33	6.86	0.000	3
The company sets forecasts for the Covid-19 pandemic as part of future business continuity forecasts.	3.76	0.78	75.10	6.79	0.000	5
The company is developing future plans for the Covid-19 pandemic to deal with the potential effects of the pandemic .	3.88	0.93	77.55	6.63	0.000	1
The company seeks to develop a comprehensive future plan to ensure continuity of critical operations in light of the uncertainty of the Covid 19-pandemic.	3.86	0.87	77.14	6.93	0.000	2
The company is developing a guide that includes the most important key features that can be relied upon in order to develop a future plan for business continuity within the company in light of the uncertainty of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.80	0.87	75.92	6.44	0.000	4
The company is working on a business continuity plan to increase its ability to deal with the crisis of imposing a state of emergency in the country as a result of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.	3.76	0.92	75.10	5.71	0.000	5
Total	3.81	0.67	76.19	8.47	0.000	

Source: Prepared by the researchers from the field study, 2020.

From Table (7) the researchers conclude the following:

- 1- The arithmetic mean for all statements of the third axis is greater than the value of the fixed neutral mean, which is represented by the number (3) between acceptance and non-acceptance, where the arithmetic mean for the axis items ranged between (3.88-3.76).
- 2- Paragraph (3) got the first rank which states: "The company is developing a special flexible portion of the Covid-19 pandemic of the future precaution plan sufficient to deal with a wide range of potential impacts that can result from the pandemic" with an average of 3.98 And with a relative weight of (77.55%), and the value of (t) was (6.63) at the value of the level of significance Sig is less than (0.05) where the value of Sig was (0.000).
- 3- The last rank came to paragraph (6) which states: “The company is working on having a plan to continue its business to increase its ability to deal with the crisis of imposing a state of emergency in the country as a result of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic with an average of (3.76) and a relative weight (75.10). %), And the value of (t) was (5.71) when the value of Sig level was less than (0.05), where Sig was (0.000).

From the above, it is clear that all the answers of the study sample showed a general trend towards agreeing to the fourth axis paragraphs, and thus accepting the fourth hypothesis which states: “There are plans for future forecasts and assessments that the company will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity.” This is shown by the general arithmetic mean for the third axis paragraphs where the general arithmetic average value (3.81 total score of 5), and relative weight (76.19%), which is greater than the average relative weight 60% and standard deviation (0.67) and that the value of the test (T) It is equal to (8.47), the value of the level of significance Sig is less than (0.05), where the value of Sig is (0.000), and the researchers attribute this to the fact that the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange have developed plans for future forecasts and evaluations that these companies will take in light of the pandemic of Covid-19 and conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity and achieve its goal.

Linear regression analysis:

Table (8)

M.	Dependent variable	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Standard Error	F	P-value
1		0.747	0.731	0.434	44.399	0.000

Table (8) shows the values of the independent variables, where they were ($R^2 = 747$), while the corrected correction factor ($R^2_{adj} = 0.731$), which means that the explanatory independent variables, the field of precautionary measures and the field of financial measures, were able to explain (0.73) of the changes that occurred in the field of The continuity of the company and the rest (0.27) are attributed to other factors, given that the standard error of the regression model (Std. Error = 0. 347), as noted in the values of the analysis of variance in the field of the continuity of the company, through which the explanatory power of the model as a whole can be identified by statistical means F that the high significance value of the variance analysis for the F test was statistically significant (at the level of significance ($P \leq 0.05$)) which confirms the high explanatory power of the multiple linear regression model statistically.

Table (9)

M	Variables	Limit fixed non - standard (B)	Std. Error	t	Statistical significance P-value
	Fixed limit	0.236	0.315	0.749	0.458
1	The field of precautionary measures	0.404	0.104	3.875	0. 000
2	The scope for disclosing material doubts	0.097	0.116	0.833	0.409
3	The field of financial management	0.428	0.138	3.106	0.003

It was also evident in Table (9) that the first field for precautionary measures, and the third field for financial measures, are the two factors that affect the field of the company's continuity field.

The table also shows that the independent variables that had an effect on the development of the company's continuity from a statistical point of view (according to the t test at the level of significance ($P \leq 0.05$)) where the most influential was the field of precautionary measures and the field of financial measures respectively according to the value of t, except that the independent and private variable Disclosure of significant uncertainties had no significant effect on the multiple regression model according to the t-test which was a significant level $P < 0.05$.

The third axis: findings and recommendations:

First: Results: In light of analyzing the questionnaire data, the two researchers reached the following results:

- 1- There is an effect of the precautionary measures taken to avoid the Covid-19 pandemic on the continuity of the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange, where the arithmetic average (3.81) and a

relative weight (76.19%) are greater than the average relative weight 60% and a standard deviation (0.67) and that The value of the test (T) is (8.47).

- 2- There is an effect of the disclosure of material uncertainties on the ability of industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange to operate on the basis of the principle of continuity in the financial statements in light of the Covid-19 pandemic, where the general arithmetic average reached (3.62) and a relative weight (72.42%), which is greater The average relative weight is 60% with a standard deviation (0.74) and the value of the test (t) equals (5.91).
- 3- There is an impact of the financial measures that the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic on preparing financial statements in light of the emergence of indicators that prevent these companies from assuming continuity, as the arithmetic average reached (3.89) and a relative weight (77.84%), It is greater than the average relative weight of 60% and has a standard deviation (0.70) and that the value of the test (T) equals (8.91).
- 4- There are plans for future forecasts and assessments that the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange will take in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity, as the value of the general arithmetic average reached (3.815) and a relative weight (76.19%), which is greater than the relative weight The average is 60% with a standard deviation (0.67) and the value of the test (T) equals (8.47).
- 5- The industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange develop a future contingency plan for the Covid-19-pandemic to deal with a wide range of potential impacts that can result from the pandemic.
- 6- The industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange disclose the financial impact on their performance, financial position, cash flows, and the measures taken in light of the Covid-9 pandemic.
- 7- The management of the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange discloses the major uncertainties related to events related to the ability of these companies to continue significantly in light of the Covid-9 pandemic.
- 8- The departments of industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange when preparing the lists take into account an assessment of the companies 'ability to continue in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 9- Industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange under the Covid 19 pandemic adhere to accounting standards in preparing their financial statements and diligence in applying their requirements and one of these requirements is the principle of continuity.
- 10- The industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange carry out financial procedures and measures related to the sources of liquidity, cash flows, debt repayment schedules, and alternative sources of financing in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 11- The industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange work to develop documented strategies that have been developed to reach the stages of the outbreak of the pandemic Covid-19 under conditions of uncertainty to maintain continuity.

Second: Recommendations: In light of the results of the statistical analysis, the researchers recommend the following:

- 1- The necessity for the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Exchange to develop a preventive program for the Covid-19-pandemic as part of future forecasting plans to ensure the continuity of their work.
- 2- The industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange make more disclosures about the fundamental uncertainties about continuity within the financial statements clarifications in order to make it clear to the users of the financial statements to impose continuity in the event of uncertainty in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 3- The necessity for the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange to take into account the length of the interruption of supplies or the suspension of operations in light of the imposition of the state of emergency as a result of the pandemic of Covid-19, which may prevent the company from imposing continuity.
- 4- The industrial companies listed on the Palestine Exchange must expect future revenues, especially in cases where the demand for products and services is expected to decrease significantly in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 5- The industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange must fully disclose the effects left by the Covid-19 pandemic or will leave it in the future and its impact on the continuity of their work in the event of uncertainty.
- 6- The industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange, when preparing financial reports in accordance with the presumption of continuity, must disclose the fundamental uncertainties, in order for it

to be clear to their users that the presumption of continuity set by the administration is subject to the uncertainty that results from the potential effects of the consequences of the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

- 7- The results of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic are an event that is not subject to change and has a material impact. Therefore, the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange must disclose the nature of the event and estimate its financial impact.
- 8- Industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange under the Covid-19 pandemic should assess the appropriateness of preparing financial statements on the basis of continuity in the period following the date of the end of the fiscal year and before publishing their financial statements.
- 9- It requires the industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange to pay attention to applying the requirements of the continuity standard in the event of material uncertainty, so the administration must carry out a preliminary assessment of its ability to survive as the companies going on, taking into account the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on its business.
- 10- Disclosure sufficiently in the financial statements of the circumstances accompanying the pandemic about the ability of industrial companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange to remain as they are other companies, and management plans to deal with them, and the fundamental uncertainty accompanying these conditions, and that the company may accordingly be unable to achieve its assets And fulfill its obligations during its normal course of business, which requires the company to study the potential accounting effects on its reality and financial reports, follow up on potential international accounting changes and changes and measure its impact on its interim financial reports for the current year and the coming years.

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