

The impact of financial control on the continuation of funding in the private sector

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to study and analyze the regulatory regulations applied in Al-Ahlia Insurance company in the Gaza Strip, and to find out the strength or weakness of these regulations. In addition to clarifying the role of financial control in maintaining public finances, improving performance and raising the productivity efficiency of the company, the most important results are that all the different dimensions were similar in terms of their relative weights, they received a relative weight of 76.86%. That is, with a high rating, paragraphs that provide an appropriate organizational structure have been second place with a relative weight of 80.17%. That's a very high rating. The average accounting for employees towards control and continued financing in the company received a relative weight of (76.86%) That's a great estimate. The most important recommendations are the need to follow the supervisory function of the highest administrative body. The need to inspect the company's work by the General Supervisory Authority. Financiers should be required to provide effective financial control within the company as a condition for granting funding.

1. Introduction

The social, economic and political changes that have taken place worldwide in recent years have led to increased interest in the role of non-governmental institutions. The role of national development institutions has received particular attention in third world countries, for which development remains the primary challenge.

The Palestinian community institutions have been particularly interested, given the Palestinian circumstances and variables, as they have been sponsored by international institutions sponsoring the development process in the governorates of the homeland, namely the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme. (Hassan, 2000, p. 24)

Oversight of the sector of private enterprises is essential and very important for the success and continuity of the work of those institutions. external and international considerations include the new global trend towards reducing the support and financing of third-world governments for development projects and instead dealing with private enterprises and institutions as key partners in the development process, so that the role of the state is limited to creating a legal environment and infrastructure suitable for the work of the private and private sectors.

Oversight and accountability are necessary at any time and place, but they are most necessary and needed in neurological conditions and crises for their effective role in enabling society to overcome those conditions, so as to increase its resilience to challenges.

2. Study Problem and questions:

The problem with the study lies in the answer to the following main question:

What is the impact of financial control on the continuation of financing in the private sector (study of the state of the

National Insurance Company)?

This question branches out from the following set of sub-questions:

1. What is the impact of financial control on Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip?
2. What level of continued financing within al ahliya insurance company in Gaza?
3. What is the relationship between the impact of financial control and the continuation of financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip?
4. Are there statistically significant differences in respondents ' responses to the impact of financial control on continued funding depending on demographic variables (gender, scientific qualification, years of experience, job title)?

3. study hypotheses:

1. There is no statistically significant relationship at a moral level between the availability of an appropriate organizational structure and continued funding at Al Ahlia Insurance.
2. There is no statistically significant relationship at a moral level between the availability of a sound accounting system and continued financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company.
3. There is no statistically significant correlation at a moral level between the availability of internal control systems and continued financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company.
4. There is no statistically significant relationship at a moral level between the availability of guidance, Performance Control and continued funding at Al Ahlia Insurance.
5. There are no statistically significant differences at a moral level in respondents ' responses to the impact of financial control on continued funding depending on the following demographic variables (gender, scientific qualification, years of experience, job title).

4. objectives of the study:

The study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Study and analyze the regulatory systems applied at Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip, and find out how strong or weak those systems are.
2. Study the impact and role of financial control on the financial aspects of Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip.
3. To identify the extent of the use of tools and control components in the development of Al Ahlia Insurance Company's performance in the Gaza Strip.
4. Study the effectiveness and efficiency of regulatory agencies and institutions in controlling the financial and administrative performance of Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip.
5. Clarifying the role of financial control in maintaining public funds, improving the level of performance and raising the productive efficiency of Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip.

5 - the importance of the study:

Importance of the study in aspects of the following points:

1. Highlighting one of the main pillars to ensure the continuation of funding at the required size necessary for the continuation of the relief and development work of civil society institutions (Al Ahlia Insurance Company) in the Gaza Strip, he considered the importance of this sector in assuming part of the national responsibility in supporting the resilience and resistance of Palestinian society.
2. The Palestinian National Authority & apos; s inability to play an effective role in dealing with the massive destruction that the occupation has inflicted on Palestinian society has made it important to increase attention to the development and activation of financial control over private institutions, as that would increase the efficiency of those institutions and increase their financial resources, in addition to optimizing the utilization of those resources.

3. The financial control of Al Ahlia Insurance Company does not stand at the limit of control of revenues and disbursements.

6. study variables:

6.1 independent variable: impact and dimensions of financial control (adequate organizational structure, sound accounting system, internal control systems, guidance and performance control).

6.2 dependent variable: continued funding.

7. study limits:

7.1 substantive limitation:

The study is limited to the impact of Financial Control identified in the following dimensions (adequate organizational structure, sound accounting system, internal control systems, guidance and Performance Control) and the continued financing of Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip.

7.2 time limit: this study is limited to the year 2018-2019

7.3 spatial limit: Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip.

7.4 human limit: employees and employees of Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip.

8. study terminology:

8.1 financial control:

Bin bahtour also defined it as "the activity carried out by the department to follow up and evaluate the implementation of the established policies, and to work to repair any weaknesses in it so that the desired objectives can be achieved". (bin bahtour, 2000, p. 74)

8.2 funding:

Also known Badawi as important factors in the ability of any organization to implement projects and programmes to achieve their goals, without funding could not be achieved or perform any of the projects or programs of the institution needed to achieve their goals. (Abdelhadi, 2004, p. 265)

2 - boot:

Control is one of the components of the administrative process. control is considered a safety valve for the ability of organizations to achieve their goals and plans. control is also largely related to other aspects of other processes, because it is closely related to the planning process and the development of the overall objectives of the organization. there can be no control without the presence of specific planning and objectives, nor can the success of achieving the goals and plans drawn up be guaranteed without the presence of control comparing what has been achieved with what is planned. (Darwish, 2003, p. 506)

2.1 definition of oversight:

There are a lot of definitions of censorship, one of the most famous in the modern era, the definition of the administrative scientist Henri Fayol, where he described the process of censorship as making sure that everything is done according to the plan drawn up, the instructions issued and the existing principles, and the goal of censorship is to diagnose weaknesses and errors (Fayol, 1949: 107)

2.2 importance of financial control:

The importance of control stems from the fact that it is the tool that helps to achieve the goals of the organization, so that it links closely between means and goals by uniting efforts and coordinating them towards achieving distant and near organizational goals. (Awamleh, 1993, p. 63)

2.3 financial control purposes:

The evaluation focuses on tasks and financial performance, while the purpose of determining liability focuses on behavioral aspects in order to identify those responsible for delinquency and take legal action against them, and under these two purposes many general purposes of financial control, which are defined by the following factors:

- Political objectives
- Economic objectives
- Legal objectives

- Social goals
- Administrative and organizational objectives (Abu Maati, 2004, p. 37)

2.4 main types of financial control:

Can be divided oversight of financial institutions to several multiple types based on specific criteria as follows:

2.4.1 in terms of who exercises control:

A. External oversight: it is exercised by independent external oversight bodies that are not under the management of the enterprise, and it is exercised by individuals, groups, grass-roots or governmental institutions. (Naim, 1991, p. 145)

B. Internal control: it is the control exercised by the management of the enterprise. (Hegazi, 1992, p. 117)

2.4.2 in terms of the time criterion:

There is previous control, subsequent control and control during implementation: (Rashid, 2000, p. 272)

A. Subsequent control: represents the largest amount of the operations of various agencies to control insurance institutions, whether the control of official government agencies or popular control.

B. Previous oversight: there is almost no previous oversight of insurance institutions because the objectives and programs that insurance institutions work on have not been translated into budgets and financial figures approved and based by public bodies that act as legislative authorities for those organizations.

J. Control during implementation: although control during implementation is important, few insurance institutions exercise it voluntarily because there is no legal obligation or instructions to do so.

2.5 levels of financial control:

The levels of financial control were divided into three main levels: (Pomeranz, 1995, p. 10)

2.5.1 first level: conformity control (traditional financial control): this level of control indicates whether the financial operations of the enterprise have been properly managed.

2.5.2 second level: efficiency and savings control (performance control): this control indicates whether the organization manages or uses its resources in an economical and efficient manner.

2.5.3 Level III: monitoring of programme results: this level determines whether the targeted results or benefits have been achieved and whether the targets set have been met.

2.6 characteristics and components of the control system:

The achievement of the objectives of the control function cannot be achieved without an efficient and effective control system, the most prominent components of the effective control system are: (Al-olaq, 1999, p. 333)

- A. People who carry out supervisory work.
- B. Tools and means that enable these people to perform their control work.
- J. Powers and powers granted to them.
- Dr. Clear relationships within the organizational structure of the enterprise in question.

2.7 importance of funding:

Finance is of great importance in insurance institutions for the following reasons: (Abu Maati, Department of social institutions , 2004, p. 309)

1. Without money, the organization cannot implement its programs and provide its services to the beneficiaries of those services.
2. Depends the stability of the financial status of the foundation of the most important contributing factors in the high level of services, the development of existing services according to increase its financial position which allows it to expand and improve service quality.

3. The funds are used for various purposes, including establishing and equipping institutions, paying wages to employees and purchasing materials necessary to provide services and achieve the goals of the institution.

3. concept of institutional financing for insurance:

Since the insurance sector does not engage in profitable investment activities and does not have sovereign means to collect the necessary revenues for the implementation of programmes and projects, the task of financing insurance institutions may seem more complicated and more difficult, since the bulk of the sources of financing for insurance institutions are donations and donations from donor institutions and other donors.

3.1 sources and means of financing insurance institutions:

The insurance sector is characterized by characteristics and features that differ from the characteristics and specifications of the private and public sectors, and the difference of characteristics leads to different sources of financing of the insurance sector from other sectors. The sources of financing of insurance institutions can be limited to the following::

3.1.1 grants and voluntary contributions in cash and in kind: grants and voluntary contributions are one of the most important sources of financing for insurance institutions, given the large amount of expenses for insurance services and programmes.

B. External grants and contributions: these are grants and contributions obtained by insurance institutions from various sources outside the Palestinian territories or from foreign institutions with branches within the Palestinian Territories.

2. The importance of self-financing of insurance institutions stems from the fact that it is the second source of financing for insurance institutions in Palestine after external financing, accounting for about 29% of the total revenues of insurance institutions. (Dawda, 2003, p. 93)

3. Loans: insurance institutions have previously relied on grants, donations and other sources mentioned above, but more recently they have started to use loans as a source of financing (Adnan, 2004, p. 11).

3.3 relationship between insurance institutions and the financier community:

Capacity depends institutions, insurance recruitment, financing necessary to implement its programmes, projects and relief and development to understand its nature and characteristics of the community representatives and the possibility of dealing with him. (Badawi, 2004, p. 11)

3.4.1 financing problems in insurance institutions:

Many Palestinian insurance institutions suffer from difficulties in exercising their financing activity, such as that of many insurance institutions in other countries, and there are many financing difficulties for the institutions, the most important of which are (AL-Mebarak, 2004, p. 34)

1. Difficulty in diversifying sources of Finance.
2. Lack of specialized cadres to develop financial resources.
3. Inadequate sources of funding to cover the expenses of the assembly.
4. Double the regularity of payment of subscription fees.
5. Not serious feasibility studies for investment projects.
6. Poor handling of donors.

4 - methodology and procedures of the study

5.1 study community:

The study community consists of all employees and employees of Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip.

5.2 sample study:

The sample of the study was selected in a random way from the study community and has reached (50) employees and staff, the researcher has retrieved from the distributed study tool (50), i.e. (100.0%).

5.3 characteristics of the study community:

The characteristics of the community includes the statistical description of the study community according to personal characteristics and characteristics, and the following is a presentation of the results of the study community according to personal characteristics and characteristics:

1. distribution of the study sample by sex:

Table (1) distribution of study sample by sex

Sex	Number	number percentage %
Male	36	72.5
Female	14	27.5
Total	50	100.0

It was found that 72.5% of the study sample were of the male sex, and 27.5% were of the female sex. It turns out that the distribution of the study sample came in favor of males.

2. distribution of the study sample by scientific qualification:

Table (2) distribution of study sample by scientific qualification

Academic	Number	qualification number percentage %
Diploma	10	20.0
Bachelor	32	65.0
Master	8	15.0
Total	50	100.0

It turns out that 20.0% are those who hold a diploma, 65.0% are those who hold a first university degree (Bachelor's degree), and 15.0% are those who hold master's degrees. This is normal as most jobs in institutions require a bachelor's degree as a minimum for managerial jobs.

3. study sample distribution by years of experience:

Table (3) study sample distribution by years of experience

Years of experience	Number	qualification number percentage %
Less than 4 years	21	42.5
From 4 to 10 years	16	32.5
From 7 to 10 years	13	25.0
Total	50	100.0

It turns out that (42.5%) are those whose years of experience are less than 4 years, (32.0%) are those whose years of experience range from 4 to 10 years, and (25.0%) are those whose years of experience range from 7 to 10 years.

4. distribution of the study sample by job title:

Table (4) distribution of the study sample by job title

The job	Number	qualification number percentage %
Head of Department	10	20.0
Administrative	8	15.0
Mali	2	5.0

Officer	30	60.0
Total	50	100.0

He indicated that (20.0%) are department heads, (15.0%) are administrators, (5.0%) are finance, and (60.0%) are employees in general.

5. data analysis and test study hypotheses

6.1 findings on study questions:

- Answer the main question: what impact does the financial control have on the continuation of financing in Al Ahlia Insurance Company?

Branching out from this main question is a set of the following sub-questions:

First question: What is the impact of financial control on Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip?

To answer this question, the One sample T Test was used for a single sample to determine whether there were significant differences in the average estimates of the study sample members for the average grade, which is (3) according to the scale used, the arithmetic mean and the relative weight of the dimensions were calculated and arranged as shown in the following table (5):

Table No. (5) analysis of the dimensions of the resolution of the impact of financial control

M	dimension	Average Arithmetic.	Weight Relative	Standard deviation	Test Value t	Probabilistic value	Ranking
1.	Adequate organizational structure	3.35	80.17	0.415	39.452	0.000	2
2.	Provide a sound accounting system	2.43	83.69	0.285	41.069	0.000	1
3.	Provides internal tuning systems	3.12	73.49	0.379	23.712	0.000	4
4.	Provide guidance and performance tuning	3.32	75.61	0.401	31.117	0.000	3
Total resolution		3.10	76.61	0.417	32.447	0.000	

* Tabular t value at 0.05 indication level

It is clear from the previous table that all the averages of different dimensions were close in terms of their relative weights, and the total degree of the resolution as a whole obtained a relative weight of (76.86%), which indicates the approval of the study sample on the impact of financial control on Al Ahlia Insurance Company. The results of the dimensions according to their relative weights. The T test was used for a single sample and the results are shown in the following table which shows the opinions of the study sample members in the paragraphs of the first dimension.

Table No. (6) shows the arithmetic average, relative weight, probabilistic value and arrangement of paragraphs providing an appropriate organizational structure

M	Dimension	Average Arithmetic.	Weight Relative	Test Value t	Probabilistic value	Ranking
1.	A clear organizational structure is available to suit	4.18	83.60	37.678	0.000	4

	the company's projects					
2.	There are written rules that specify the duties of the departments	4.20	84.00	43.032	0.000	2
3.	There is a staff job description	3.70	71.16	12.939	0.000	6
4.	There is a compatibility between employees ' job description and their scientific specialties	4.06	81.20	25.492	0.000	5
5.	The organizational structure provides an appropriate mechanism for proper reporting	4.21	85.26	29.764	0.000	1
6.	Organizational structure provides a mechanism for effective coordination between corporate circles	4.19	83.80	34.004	0.000	3

* Tabular t value at 0.05 indication level

The results from the previous table show that the highest and lowest vertebra by relative weight are as follows:

1. Paragraph (5), which stated that "the organizational structure provides an appropriate mechanism for the proper transmission of reports" was ranked first by relative weight (85.26%), indicating that the paragraph has received a very high approval rating by the sample members.

2. Paragraph (3), which stated "there is a staff job description", was ranked last by relative weight (71.16%), indicating that the paragraph received a significant approval rating from the respondents.

Table No. (7) shows the arithmetic average, relative weight, probabilistic value and arrangement of paragraphs providing a sound accounting system

M	Dimension	Average Arithmetic.	Weight Relative	Test Value t	Probabilistic value	Ranking
1.	The company uses a certified accounting system that is compatible with its activities	3.89	77.80	19.869	0.000	5
2.	The accounting system determines the means necessary for the proper execution of financial transactions	4.17	83.40	26.213	0.000	4
3.	The accounting system provides a clear set of financial records	4.36	85.12	30.075	0.000	2
4.	The company uses a computerized accounting	4.81	75.11	22.403	0.000	3

	system					
5.	Financial transactions are recorded on a regular basis	4.21	85.26	29.764	0.000	1
6.	The accounting system helps provide accurate information	4.81	75.11	22.403	0.000	6

* Tabular t value at 0.05 indication level

The results from the table show that the highest and lowest vertebra by relative weight are as follows:

.1 Paragraph (5), which stated that "financial transactions are recorded regularly", ranked first with a relative weight (87.12%), indicating that the paragraph received a significant approval rating from the respondents.

2. Paragraph (6), which stated that "the accounting system assists in providing accurate information" was ranked last by relative weight (75.11%), indicating that the paragraph has received a significant approval rating by the respondents.

Table No. (8) shows the arithmetic average, relative weight, probabilistic value and arrangement of paragraphs providing internal control systems

M	Dimension	Average Arithmetic.	Weight Relative	Test Value t	Probabilistic value	Ranking
1.	There's a professional in-house monitor.	3.95	77.36	18.321	0.000	5
2.	Financial transactions are reviewed before exchange for accuracy	3.85	79.55	20.250	0.000	3
3.	Follow the supervisory function of the highest management body in the company	3.78	75.60	17.534	0.000	6
4.	Is granted internal auditor broad powers to perform his work.	3.91	82.14	23.217	0.000	2
5.	The controller shall report periodically on the work performance of the Department	3.85	74.89	19.870	0.000	4
6.	The function is responsible for financial transactions, responsible for recording such transactions	4.02	85.16	21.632	0.000	1

* Tabular t value at 0.05 indication level

The results from the table show that the highest and lowest vertebra by relative weight are as follows:

.1 paragraph number (6) which stated that "the function responsible for financial transactions, responsible for recording those transactions" has ranked first with a weight proportional (85.16%), which indicates that the paragraph've got on the degree of approval too big by the respondents.

2. Paragraph (3), which provided for "tracking the supervisory function of the highest management body in the company", was ranked last by relative weight (75.60%), indicating that the paragraph had received a significant approval rating by the respondents.

Table No. (9) shows the arithmetic average, relative weight, probabilistic value and arrangement of paragraphs that provide guidance and adjust performance

M	Dimension	Average Arithmetic.	Weight Relative	Test Value t	Probabilistic value	Ranking
1.	The company's accounts are periodically audited by an independent external auditor	3.83	75.89	15.741	0.000	5
2.	The auditor's report is presented to the company at its meetings	3.80	86.15	19.714	0.000	1
3.	The external auditor conducts audit rounds on the company's accounts during the financial year	4.06	84.18	20.263	0.000	2
4.	The company's business is inspected by the general Control Authority	3.77	73.12	15.467	0.000	6
5.	The company adheres to the guidance of regulatory devices	4.14	80.49	26.213	0.000	3
6.	The company cooperates greatly with inspectors of regulatory devices	3.87	80.23	16.969	0.000	4

* Tabular t value at 0.05 indication level

The results from the table show that the highest and lowest vertebra by relative weight are as follows:

1. Paragraph (2) which stated that "the auditor's report is presented to the company at its meetings" has ranked first by relative weight (86.15%), indicating that the paragraph has received a very high approval rating by the respondents.

2. Paragraph No. 4, which stated that "the company's business is inspected by the general oversight body", was ranked last by relative weight (73.12%), indicating that the paragraph has received a significant approval rating by the respondents.

Second question: what level of continued financing within al ahliya insurance company in the Gaza Strip?

To answer this question, the One sample T Test of a single sample was used to determine whether there were significant differences in the average estimates of the study sample members for the average grade, which is (3) according to the scale used, the arithmetic mean and the relative weight of the dimension were calculated as shown in the following table (11) :

Table No. (10) Analysis After control and the continuation of funding

Dimension	Calculation average	Relative weight	Standard deviation	Test Value t	Probabilistic value
Control and continuation of financing	3.02	70.88	0.356	30.155	0.000

* Tabular t value at 0.05 indication level

It is clear from the previous table that the average calculation towards employees towards Control and continued financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company received a relative weight of (76.86%), i.e. a large estimate. This indicates the approval of the study sample at the level of continued financing within Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

Table No. (11) shows the arithmetic average, relative weight, probabilistic value, arrangement of control paragraphs and continuation of financing

M	Dimension	Average Arithmetic.	Weight Relative	Test Value t	Probabilistic value	Ranking
1.	Having effective financial control affects the volume of funding	4.41	88.20	44.949	0.000	3
2.	The greater the institution's access to finance, the greater the financial control elements	4.45	89.00	40.019	0.000	2
3.	Effective financial control provides additional doors and areas for obtaining funding	4.14	82.80	30.911	0.000	5
4.	Funders demand effective financial control within the organization as a condition for granting funding	4.11	82.20	30.470	0.000	5
5.	Adequate disclosure and transparency in financial reporting increase access to funding	4.8	89.60	39.502	0.000	1
6.	The accounting system can prepare financial reports on time	4.26	85.20	30.950	0.000	4

* Tabular t value at 0.05 indication level

The results from the table show that the highest and lowest vertebra by relative weight are as follows:

1. Paragraph (5) which stated that "adequate disclosure and transparency in financial reporting increase access to funding" was ranked first by a relative weight (89.60%), indicating that the paragraph has received a very high approval rating by the respondents.

2. Paragraph (4), which stated that "financiers demand effective financial control within the institution as a condition for granting funding," ranked last with a relative weight (82.20%), indicating that the paragraph received a very high approval rating from the respondents.

Second: results related to the relationships and hypotheses of the study:

Question 3: What is the relationship between the impact of financial control and the continuation of financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company in the Gaza Strip?

Answer to the first hypothesis: there is no statistically significant relationship at a moral level between the availability of an appropriate organizational structure and the continued financing of Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

The Pearson correlation coefficient test was used to find the relationship between the availability of an appropriate regulatory structure and continued funding at Al Ahlia Insurance.

Table No. (8) correlation coefficient between the availability of an appropriate organizational structure and the continuation of financing in Al Ahlia Insurance Company

Adequate organizational structure	Correlation coefficient	probabilistic value (sig)	correlation degree
Oversight and continuation of funding	0.682	0.000	Medium

* Correlation d at an indication level of 0.05

The previous table shows that the probability value is equal to (0.000), which is less than (0.05), indicating a statistically significant correlation between the availability of an appropriate regulatory structure and the continued financing of Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

Answer to the second hypothesis: there is no statistically significant relationship at a significant level between the availability of a sound accounting system and the continued financing of Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

The Pearson correlation coefficient test was used to find the relationship between the availability of a sound accounting system and continued financing at Al Ahlia Insurance.

Table No. (9) correlation coefficient between the availability of a sound accounting system and the continuation of financing in Al Ahlia Insurance Company

Provide a sound accounting system	Correlation coefficient	probabilistic value (sig)	correlation degree
Oversight and continuation of funding	0.701	0.000	large

* Correlation d at an indication level of 0.05

The previous table shows that the probability value is equal to (0.000), which is less than (0.05), indicating a statistically significant correlation between the availability of a sound accounting system and the continued financing of Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

Answer to the third hypothesis: there is no statistically significant relationship at a significant level between the availability of internal control systems and the continuation of financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

The Pearson correlation coefficient test was used to find the relationship between the availability of internal control systems and continued funding at Al Ahlia Insurance.

Table No. (10) correlation coefficient between the availability of internal control systems and the continuation of financing in Al Ahlia Insurance Company

Provides internal tuning systems	Correlation coefficient	probabilistic value (sig)	correlation degree
Oversight and continuation of funding	0.756	0.000	large

* Correlation d at an indication level of 0.05

The previous table shows that the probability value is equal to (0.000), which is less than (0.05), indicating a statistically significant correlation between the availability of internal control systems and the continuation of financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

Answer to the fourth hypothesis: there is no statistically significant relationship at a significant level between the availability of guidance and Performance Control and the continuation of financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

The Pearson correlation coefficient test was used to find the relationship between guidance availability, performance control and continued funding at Al Ahlia Insurance.

Table No. (11) correlation coefficient between guidance availability, performance control and continued financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company

Provide guidance and performance tuning	Correlation coefficient	probabilistic value (sig)	correlation degree
Oversight and continuation of funding	0.6.14	0.000	medium

* Correlation d at an indication level of 0.05

The previous table shows that the probability value is equal to (0.000), which is less than (0.05), indicating a statistically significant correlation between the availability of guidance, Performance Control and continued financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

6. findings and recommendations

7.1 results:

* Results related to the independent variable (impact of financial control):

1. That all the averages of different dimensions were close in terms of their relative weights, they obtained a relative weight of (76.86%), which is a great estimate.

2. Paragraphs providing an adequate organizational structure were ranked second with a relative weight of (80.17%), a very high rating.

3. Paragraphs providing a sound accounting system were ranked first with a relative weight of (83.69%), i.e. a very high rating.

4. Paragraphs providing internal control systems ranked fourth with a relative weight of (73.49%), a significant rating.

5. Paragraphs providing guidance and performance control ranked third with a relative weight of (75.61%), i.e. a high rating.

*** Results related to the dependent variable (control and continuation of funding):**

The calculation average for employees towards supervision and continued financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company received a relative weight of (76.86%), a significant degree of appreciation.

*** Findings on study relationships and hypotheses:**

1. There is a statistically significant correlation between the availability of an appropriate regulatory structure and continued financing at Al Ahlia insurance company.

2. There is a statistically significant correlation between the availability of a sound accounting system and continued financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

3. There is a statistically significant correlation between the availability of internal control systems and the continuation of financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

4. There is a statistically significant correlation between the availability of guidance, Performance Control and continued financing at Al Ahlia Insurance Company.

5. Significant differences at an indicative level between the average estimates of the study sample for the impact of financial control on continued funding depending on the gender.

6. There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance between the average estimates of the study sample towards the impact of financial control on continued funding depending on the variable of scientific qualification.

7. There are no significant differences at a significant level between the average estimates of the study sample towards the impact of financial control on continued funding depending on the variable years of experience.

8. There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance between the average estimates of the study sample towards the impact of financial control on the continuation of funding depending on the variable of the job title.

7.2 recommendations:

1. The need to find in the company a job description specific to employees.

2. Need to work on helping accounting system in providing accurate information.

3. The need to follow the supervisory function of the highest administrative body in the company.

4. Need to work on the inspection of the company's business by the public oversight body.

5. Financiers should be required to provide effective financial control within the company as a condition for granting funding.

6. Obliging the insurance company to prepare plans for its future programs and projects supported by financial estimates approved by its public bodies as the Supreme reference of that company.

7. He urged the insurance company to increase its financial resources of their own interests, so as not to become a hostage to the policies and philosophies of external actors.

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