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THE IMPACT OF APPLYING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTEGRATED REPORTING IN ACHIEVING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Mahdi Abbas Ibadi
Teacher Al-Iraqia University / College of Administration and Economic
mahdi.lbadi@aliraqia.edu.iq

Abstract

The study examines how applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) impacts integrated reporting effectiveness, focusing on transparency and accountability, IFRS aims to standardize financial reporting globally, enhancing accuracy, comparability, and credibility of disclosures. Integrated reporting combines financial and non-financial data, improving decision-making, governance, and stakeholder trust. Effective implementation depends on strong enforcement, governance mechanisms, and professional capacity, A survey of 100 Iraqi academics, accountants, auditors, and managers revealed strong agreement that IFRS adoption improves both transparency (mean = 4.35) and accountability (mean = 4.04). Pearson's correlation (0.825) showed a strong link between transparency and accountability. Regression analysis indicated transparency improvements explained 68% of accountability enhancement. The most important conclusions IFRS significantly improves disclosure quality in integrated reports, Transparency and accountability are strongly interlinked under IFRS, IFRS-based integrated reporting aids comprehensive stakeholder decision-making. The most important Recommendations Strengthen regulatory enforcement for consistent IFRS application, Provide targeted training on IFRS and integrated reporting, Align financial and non-financial disclosures via holistic frameworks, Engage stakeholders to ensure reports meet decision-making needs.

Keywords: IFRS, Integrated Reporting, Transparency, Accountability.

Introduction

The introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) aims to enhance the transparency and accountability of financial reporting by promoting uniformity in accounting practices across different countries. This harmonization is expected to improve the comparability and reliability of financial statements, thereby boosting investor confidence and facilitating better decision-making The adoption of IFRS is particularly significant as it is believed to reduce earnings management practices and increase financial reporting quality, as evidenced by its impact in regions

like Saudi Arabia. Here, the presence of effective audit committees plays a crucial mediating role in enhancing the transparency and accountability afforded by IFRS (Tarca, 2020:244).
Moreover, IFRS compliance is heavily dependent on corporate governance mechanisms, such as board independence and the quality of external auditors. These governance structures significantly influence the level of compliance with IFRS disclosure requirements. In regions like the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), these governance mechanisms are vital in ensuring comprehensive and effective adherence to IFRS, although full compliance is yet to be achieved across the board , Furthermore, in Central and Eastern Europe, the realization of financial reporting benefits from IFRS adoption underscores the importance of institutional factors such as regulatory support and available professional resources in facilitating the process (Albu et al., 2020:192).
Despite these benefits, the quality of financial statements under IFRS can be compromised by weak enforcement mechanisms and adverse reporting incentives. However, studies in several European countries demonstrate that overall disclosure quality has improved significantly following IFRS adoption. This improvement is crucial for the integrated reports' effectiveness in achieving transparency and accountability, as uniform international standards enhance the overall quality and trustworthiness of financial disclosures (Daske&Gebhardt, 2006:462).

2- Research Methodology and Previous Studies

2-1 Research Problem

a problem arises regarding the extent to which the application of International Financial Reporting Standards can support this type of reporting, and the extent to which it actually contributes to raising the level of transparency and accountability, given the challenges of implementation and the disparity in adherence to the standards among economic entities.

The research problem can be formulated with the following question:

- To what extent does the applying of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of integrated reporting, which is reflected in achieving transparency and accountability in economic entities**?**

The main problem stems from a number of sub-problems, including:

- What is the impact of applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on the level of transparency in financial disclosure?
- To what extent do International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) contribute to enhancing accountability among stakeholders?

2-2 Research Objectives

The research aims to demonstrate the impact of applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on the effectiveness of integrated reporting in achieving transparency and accountability by reaching the following conclusions:

- Explaining the relationship between applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and improving the quality and effectiveness of integrated reporting.

- Evaluating the impact of applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on the level of transparency in financial and non-financial reporting.
- Exploring the extent to which integrated reporting based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) contributes to enhancing accountability to stakeholders.
- Proposing mechanisms to enhance coordination between International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and integrated reporting to achieve greater transparency and accountability.

2-3 Research importance

1- The impact of this applying helps clarify the extent to which these standards impact the accuracy and reliability of the information contained in integrated reports.
2- the research demonstrates how IFRS can support the integration of these aspects into a unified framework that serves transparency and accountability.
3- This research provides evidence to regulatory bodies, companies, and investors on whether implementation (IFRS) enhances the effectiveness of integrated reporting, thus helping them make decisions based on comprehensive and transparent information.
4- the research demonstrates whether there has been an improvement in stakeholders' ability to assess a company's performance more clearly and fairly.
5- The research demonstrates whether the applying of (IFRS) encourages companies to disclose more comprehensive and strategic aspects, which contributes to improving the companies' image among investors and stakeholders.

2-4 Research Hypotheses

Here’s how you can logically formulate the main research hypothesis and its two sub-hypotheses based on main problem and sub-problems for research :
The main hypothesis of the research can be formulated as follows:
“There is a statistically significant effect the for applying of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of integrated reporting, which is reflected in achieving transparency and accountability in economic entities”.
The following sub-hypotheses emerge from this hypothesis:
Sub-hypothesis 1: " **There is a statistically significant effect for applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure**”.
Sub-hypothesis 2: " **There is a statistically significant effect for applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders**”.

2-5 Research Methodology

Inductive approach: This involves reviewing relevant sources and researchers' opinions regarding the research variables, as well as drawing on previous studies related to the current research idea and topic. Descriptive analytical approach: This is done through field visits IRRC and a questionnaire.

2-6 Previous studies

1- **A study by Iatridis (2010) "examined the consequences of IFRS adoption on financial transparency among UK firms"**

revealing that implementation significantly improved the quality, comparability, and timeliness of financial disclosures. The study used financial ratios and earnings management indicators pre- and post-IFRS adoption and found reduced earnings manipulation and enhanced investor confidence. Similarly, analyzed a global sample of firms and concluded that IFRS-adopting entities exhibited less earnings management, more timely loss recognition, and greater value relevance of accounting numbers, all indicative of improved financial transparency. These findings underscore IFRS's role in enhancing the credibility and usefulness of financial reports for stakeholders.

2- Barth & et al .(2012). " Are IFRS-based and US GAAP-based accounting amounts comparable"

This study investigates the impact of mandatory IFRS adoption on the comparability of financial statements and financial transparency across 26 countries. The authors find that IFRS adoption leads to improved comparability, which enhances the ability of investors to analyze and compare financial information across firms and countries. The research highlights that financial transparency improves through the reduction of reporting inconsistencies and managerial discretion. However, the extent of these improvements depends significantly on the strength of a country's legal and enforcement frameworks, indicating that IFRS alone is not sufficient without strong institutional support.

3- Jensen, J. C., & Berg, N. (2012). "Determinants of traditional sustainability reporting versus integrated reporting: An institutionalist approach ".

In this paper, we investigate the antecedents of, and outcomes of, integrated reporting by public firms and we assess its potential to enhance corporate responsibility. Utilising an institutional theory lens, Jensen and Berg conclude that IR-adopting firms are more likely to come from contexts characterized by heavy stakeholder pressures and the existence of an institutional infrastructure. The study finds that IR contributes to enhance accountability through greater transparency regarding non-financial performance and stakeholder impacts, hence going beyond short term profitability. The research asserts that IR is an excellent tool for accountability if it is accompanied by stakeholder-based corporate cultures.

4- Mio, Fasan, and Ros (2016). " explored the relationship between integrated reporting and accountability by analyzing integrated reports from large Italian companies" .

Their findings showed that IR promotes greater stakeholder engagement and a clearer articulation of how organizations create value over time, thereby strengthening accountability. However, they also noted inconsistencies in the depth and quality of non-financial information, suggesting that while IR improves accountability in principle, its practical effectiveness depends on organizational commitment to transparent reporting.

3-Theoretical aspect

3-1 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

3-1-1 Concept International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

It is a series of accounting pronouncements published by the International Accounting Standards Board to help preparers of financial statements around the world produce and present financial information that is of high quality, transparent and comparable.(Al-Doori &Jawad, 2023: 164).

(IFRS) are defined as a set of standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board with the aim of developing a package of accounting standards so that they are of high quality, understandable and applicable to help investors, participants in global financial markets and other users of financial information to make economic decisions.(Shanait & Habish, 2022:29).

Some consider financial reporting to be external disclosure or reporting , focusing on providing general financial reports to meet the general needs of external users who cannot directly access their private information from the reporting unit.(Younis& Yousif,2025:22).

3-1-2 The importance of international financial reporting standards (IFRS)

For several reasons and factors, the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards has become essential. This importance stems from the following:

- The applyingof International Financial Reporting Standards contributes to the overall advancement of the state and enables its institutions to compete locally and regionally. It will also have a positive impact on the globalization of companies and the regulation of ethical professional practice, thereby reducing financial corruption in particular.
- Enhancing accountability by bridging the information gap between investors (capital providers) and the entities that manage these funds.
- The role played by International Financial Reporting Standards in achieving international accounting consistency in order to provide appropriate, comparable, fact-based financial information that is then prepared on a scientific basis and presented in financial statements used to guide the decisions of their users.(Al-Saffar,2022:23).
- Contributing to economic efficiency by helping investors identify opportunities and risks globally and thus improve capital allocation.
- Companies rely on International Financial Reporting Standards as the global language of financial reporting. Therefore, companies can make their financial reports understandable and readable in the global financial market, which means reducing the costs of transferring money and joining the global investment map. Companies that do not apply these standards will not be able to compare themselves with other companies. (Shaour & Haballa, 2023: 179).

3-1-3 The objectives of international financial reporting standards (IFRS)

the objectives underpinned by the (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)—are focused on enhancing the quality, transparency, comparability, and accountability of financial information. Here are the main objectives: (De George et al, 2016, 1001).

1- The primary objective of IFRS is to provide financial information that is useful to investors, lenders, and other creditors in making decisions about providing resources to the entity. This includes information about the entity’s assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses. IFRS emphasizes the qualitative characteristics of relevance and faithful representation (i.e., completeness, neutrality, and free from error).

2-IFRS aims to improve the transparency of financial statements by enhancing the international comparability and quality of financial information, thereby enabling stakeholders to better assess an entity's financial position and performance.

3- One of the key goals of IFRS is to harmonize accounting practices globally, reducing the discrepancies that arise from using different national standards. This comparability helps users of financial statements—especially investors—to evaluate and compare financial data across borders.

4- IFRS supports the objective of holding management accountable for the resources entrusted to them by providing a structured framework for financial reporting. It also serves the stewardship function by helping users assess how efficiently and effectively management has discharged its responsibilities.

5- IFRS supports better economic decision-making by providing timely and reliable financial information. Users such as investors, analysts, and regulators rely on this information to make informed judgments about allocating resources.

3-1-4 applying international financial reporting standards (IFRS) in Iraq

As a result of the changes that occurred in Iraq and the issuance of some special laws and instructions for a group of government institutions that contributed to the application of international financial reporting standards, the first conference of the Iraqi Association of Certified Public Accountants was held in 2017, with the participation of the Central Bank of Iraq, the Federal Board of Supreme Audit, a number of governmental and professional organizations and bodies, and specialized professors in Iraqi universities. The conference came out with a set of recommendations, the most prominent of which were:

1- Supporting the Central Bank of Iraq's efforts to apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and benefiting from the efforts made within the framework of supervision of the banking system and non-banking financial institutions.

2- Obligating companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange to implement IFRS Financial Reporting Standards and including financial institutions subject to the supervision of the Central Bank and owned by the state as well to implement the standards.

3- The Local Accounting Standards Board shall undertake the task of preparing a strategic plan to achieve the vision of Iraq's full compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by the beginning of 2020, in coordination with the Professional Council and the Board of Financial Supervision.

Iraq's application of International Financial Reporting Standards came as a result of continuous pressure from the World Bank and the World Trade Organization, and through Iraq's membership in the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), as well as the desire to attract multinational companies to invest in Iraq and the accompanying attraction of various forms of foreign investment.(Ayyash et al 2023 :135).

3-2 Integrated reporting

3-2-1 Concept Integrated reporting

It is an annual report issued by institutions that includes financial and non-financial information related to corporate governance, environmental and social practices, and strategic performance to help stakeholders provide information that enables them to evaluate the institution's performance and make sound decisions to create future value for the institution.) Al-Tarawneh &Abu Tabanja , 2023, 88).

As others knew it " A concise and reliable communication on how the strategy, governance, performance, and prospects of economic units in the context of the external environment create value for stakeholders in the short, medium, and long term. (Shabram & Abboud ,2024, 423).

3-2-2 The difference between financial reports and integrated reporting

The most important features of integrated reports that distinguish them from financial reports, which prompted companies to adopt the activation of integrated reports, can be highlighted in the following table: (Radwan, et al , 2024: 8).

Table (1) The most important differences between financial reports and integrated reporting

Comparison Point	Financial Reports	Integrated Reports
Thinking	Isolated	Integrated
Agency	Financial Capital	All Forms of Capital
Focus	Past and Financial Performance	Past and Future, Interconnected and Strategic
Time Frame	Short Term	Short, Medium, and Long Term
Trust	Limited Disclosure	Greater Transparency
Flexibility	Binding Rules	Responsive to Circumstances
Brevity	Long and Complex	Concise and Substantive
Technology	Primarily Paper-Based	Technology-Driven

3-2-3 Objectives of Integrated Reports

Integrated reports aim to achieve a set of objectives for stakeholders, including:

1-Improving the quality of accounting information: This is achieved by providing a unified report that includes financial and non-financial performance results and sustainability, providing a comprehensive overview of the various aspects of an organization's performance, identifying the interrelationship between different performance results, and thus achieving the characteristics of appropriate accounting information quality, understandability, and comparability.

2- Horizontal expansion in disclosure: This includes information related to governance, social performance, and the environment, providing information that helps allocate capital more efficiently and effectively, along with information on factors that have a significant impact on an organization's ability to continue and create value in the short and long term.

3- Enhancing oversight and accountability: This is achieved by understanding the interrelationships between financial performance and other aspects of an organization's performance, which supports oversight and ensures management's accountability for its decisions regarding the management and allocation of the organization's economic resources.
4- Performance evaluation: This is achieved by disclosing the organization's strategy and various activities, and understanding the relationships between different aspects of performance, which helps evaluate the organization's performance as a whole and assess the organization's ability to continue its activities in the short and long term, as well as assessing the organization's ability to generate revenue. Cash flows and its ability to meet its financial, social and environmental obligations.(Rizq &Aqili , 2024: 173).

3-2-4 Effectiveness of Integrated Reports

Integrated reports (IR) have gained traction as a comprehensive tool that combines financial and non-financial data to convey a company's value creation process. The effectiveness and of integrated reports are critical areas of study within corporate governance and sustainability, through the following: (Akisik & Gal, 2020 : 324).
1- Financial Performance: Integrated reports have been associated with positive financial outcomes. A study on North American firms showed a significant positive correlation between integrated reports and financial performance, especially when these reports are externally assured by accounting firms. Similarly, in South Africa, a high level of integrated reporting quality (IRQ) has been linked with strong financial and sustainability performance, indicating that IR contributes to managerial efficiency and enhances company legitimacy
2- Corporate Governance and Audit Quality: Effective IR is often driven by robust corporate governance structures. Studies highlight the role of traditional mechanisms like boards and audit committees, along with sustainability-oriented mechanisms, in enhancing the quality of IR. These mechanisms are crucial for ensuring the credibility of integrated reports .
3- Enhancing Transparency and Stakeholder accountability: The integration of ESG accounting into corporate reporting has been shown to improve transparency and stakeholder engagement. Despite challenges like data accuracy and integration issues, the adoption of integrated reporting frameworks is seen as a way to maximize the benefits from ESG disclosures (Dasinapa, 2024:15).

3-2-5 The impact of applying international financial reporting standards on enhancing financial transparency

The adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) plays a significant role in enhancing financial transparency by improving the comparability, quality, and clarity of financial information globally. One primary motivation for adopting IFRS is the facilitation of comparability among the financial statements of companies across different countries, which is instrumental in improving transparency, accountability, and efficiency in financial markets worldwide (Tarca, 2020:246).
IFRS ensures greater comparability and transparency in financial reporting, as evident from the requirement for over 7,000 firms in the European Union (EU) to adopt these standards from 2005. This strategic move aimed to unify the accounting practices and improve the quality of financial disclosures, thus contributing to better transparency. Similarly, in the EU,

the consistent enforcement of IFRS through regulatory oversight has been crucial in achieving the intended quality and comparability goals, mandating member states to establish enforcement bodies . (Daske & Gebhardt, 2006:463).

The evidence from Austria, Germany, and Switzerland suggests that disclosure quality has significantly improved under IFRS. The introduction of IFRS led to increased quality in financial reports, not just for firms that voluntarily adopted these standards but also for those that were mandated to do so by specific market segments , Furthermore, an investigation into the impact of IFRS in Central and Eastern European countries indicated that, despite challenges, both firm-level and country-level benefits were realized, enhancing financial .reporting and transparency (Albu et al., 2020:194).

A study focusing on Australian companies highlighted considerable variation in disclosure quality during the transition to IFRS, impacted by factors such as firm size, industry, and profitability. Notably, the role of audit firms also influenced the quality of disclosures, underscoring the importance of rigorous enforcement in achieving transparency (Gallery et al., 2008:259).

Meanwhile, a comparison of the accounting quality of publicly listed companies in the EU before and after the transition to IFRS in 2005 revealed improvements in accounting quality indicators. Specifically, there was a decrease in earnings management and discretionary accruals, adding to the overall transparency in financial reporting.

While there are challenges, particularly in countries with weaker institutional frameworks, IFRS adoption offers significant long-term benefits in terms of financial transparency and comparability. Countries like Nigeria have embraced IFRS to attract foreign investment and enhance cross-border listing capabilities, highlighting its role in improving transparency globally (Chen et al., 2010:226).

3-2-6 the impact of applying international financial reporting standards in enhancing stakeholder accountability

The adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) plays a significant role in enhancing stakeholder accountability through several mechanisms. Primarily, IFRS facilitates improved transparency, comparability, and reliability of financial reporting, which are crucial factors for stakeholder accountability. (Hlel et al., 2020;330).

1-Transparency and Comparability: IFRS aims to provide a common set of accounting standards, increasing the transparency and comparability of financial statements across different jurisdictions. This uniformity enhances stakeholders' ability to make informed decisions, as they can compare financial information across firms and countries consistently.

2-Quality of Financial Reporting: The application of IFRS has been shown to improve the quality of financial reporting by reducing earnings management and increasing the timeliness and accuracy of financial statements. For instance, in countries like Saudi Arabia, the adoption of IFRS notably decreased earnings management practices, which enhances the credibility of financial reports and, in turn, accountability to stakeholders .

3-Investor Confidence and Cost of Capital: By enhancing the quality and transparency of financial statements, IFRS adoption can lower the implied cost of equity capital, as stakeholders, including investors, gain confidence in the disclosures provided. This is particularly significant in countries with weaker institutional infrastructures, where the benefits of adopting IFRS are more pronounced due to the improvement in governance and reporting standards

4- Governance and Financial Disclosure: IFRS strengthens corporate governance by improving the accuracy of management earnings forecasts and reducing managerial discretion. This reliance on standardized financial reporting practices helps build trust among shareholders and other stakeholders, thereby fostering a culture of accountability

5- Regulatory Oversight and Enforcement: Effective implementation of IFRS is often supported by robust regulatory oversight to ensure compliance and consistent application across borders. Such measures are necessary to achieve the full potential of IFRS in improving financial reporting quality and accountability . (Kim et al., 2014:474).

4- Practical aspect

4-1 Research population and sample

The research population and sample represent academic professors, accountants, auditors, financial analysts, and those working in Iraqi corporate management, in terms of their knowledge of the application of international financial reporting standards and their familiarity with the integrated reporting framework, with a focus on financial transparency and accountability to stakeholders.

4-2 study tool

This research aims to present and analyze the results of the field study conducted by the researcher using descriptive statistics tools represented by the arithmetic mean to determine the extent of agreement of the selected sample with the questionnaire questions. The standard deviation was also used to estimate the absolute dispersion of the sample members' answers from the mean to estimate the relative dispersion with the aim of drawing a general picture or framework for the respondents' preference and general orientations regarding the research variables through the five-point Likert scale.

The questionnaire consisted of (20) questions distributed over two axes, the first axis (Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure) which included (10) paragraphs, while the second axis included (Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders) which included (10) paragraphs through preparing a questionnaire that was designed electronically with a total of (100) questionnaires.

4-3 Descriptive Statistics Results

1- Presentation and interpretation of the results of the arithmetic mean and standard deviation for the first axis (Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure), as Table (1) shows the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and coefficient of variation.

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Table (2) Descriptive statistics for the first axis phrases

	Phrases	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation (%)
1	Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) contributes to improving the accuracy of financial information in integrated reports	4.35	0.85	20%
2	Implementing IFRS enhances the quality of disclosure of non-financial information, such as environmental, social, and governance issues.	3.95	0.77	19%
3	Using IFRS helps enhance the transparency of financial operations for external parties (such as investors and lenders).	3.9	0.92	24%
4	Integrated reports based on IFRS provide a more comprehensive and accurate picture of an organization's performance and long-term value.	4.28	0.65	15%
5	Implementing IFRS enhances the credibility of financial and non-financial reports published by companies.	4.2	0.91	22%
6	Applying IFRS contributes to improving consistency between financial and non-financial disclosure within integrated reports.	4.18	0.89	21%
7	The presence of integrated reports based on IFRS increases users' confidence in the published information and enhances corporate transparency.	3.93	0.88	22%
8	Implementing IFRS has reduced ambiguity in integrated financial reports and increased transparency.	4.1	0.81	20%
9	Applying IFRS enhances the comparability of integrated reports across different organizations and sectors.	3.85	0.9	23%
10	Implementing IFRS has improved the disclosure of future risks and opportunities in integrated reports.	4.108	0.819	20%
	first axis	4.35	0.85	20%

It is clear from the results in Table (2) that most sample members responded positively to all items in the axis (Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure), with an arithmetic mean of 4.35, a standard deviation of 0.85, and a coefficient of variation of 20%. The results were distributed between the highest level of homogeneity among responses to the transient content (IFRS-based integrated reports provide a comprehensive and more accurate picture of an organization's performance and long-term value), where the coefficient of variation recorded the lowest value between the items, amounting to 15%. Meanwhile, the statement (The application of IFRS enhances the comparability of integrated reports between different organizations and various sectors) recorded the highest coefficient of variation, amounting to 23%, reflecting the degree of variation among sample members regarding the importance of applying IFRS and the possibility of comparing integrated reports between different organizations and various sectors. The responses also generally demonstrate the importance of Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure.

2- Presenting and interpreting the results of the arithmetic mean and standard deviation for the second axis (Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders), as Table (2) shows the arithmetic means, standard deviations and coefficient of variation.

Table (3) Descriptive statistics for the second axis phrases

	Phrases	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation (%)
1	The implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has contributed to the standardization of reporting across various organizations.	4.1	0.99	24%
2	IFRS standards help provide standardized financial reports, which improves stakeholders' ability to make accurate decisions.	4.28	0.62	14%
3	The implementation of IFRS enhances transparency in the presentation of financial statements, supporting evaluation and accountability processes.	4.33	0.65	15%
4	The implementation of IFRS helps improve the ability of regulatory authorities to assess companies' financial and accounting performance.	3.95	0.86	22%
5	IFRS supports the preparation of financial reports that demonstrate the true economic value of an organization, facilitating effective accountability.	4.06	0.93	23%
6	The standardization of financial reporting resulting from IFRS builds greater trust between companies and stakeholders.	3.97	1.02	26%
7	The combination of integrated reporting and IFRS standards contributes to improved decision-making by stakeholders	4.01	1.133	28%
8	The use of IFRS enables stakeholders to evaluate an organization's performance in a more objective and transparent manner.	4.02	1.214	30%
9	The standardization resulting from IFRS helps stakeholders more accurately assess the financial performance of organizations.	3.8	1.172	31%
10	The implementation of IFRS supports corporate accountability by providing reliable financial information to stakeholders.	3.91	1.111	28%
	second axis	4.043	0.97	24%

It is clear from the results in Table (3) that most of the sample members responded positively to all items of the axis (Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders), where the arithmetic mean was (4.043), the standard deviation (0.97), and the coefficient of variation (24%). The results were distributed between the highest level of homogeneity among the answers to the transient content (IFRS standards help provide unified financial reports that contribute to improving the ability of stakeholders to make accurate decisions), where the coefficient of variation recorded the lowest value among the items, amounting to (14%), while the statement (the standardization resulting from IFRS helps stakeholders in assessing the financial performance of institutions more accurately) recorded the highest value of the coefficient of variation, amounting to (31%), which reflects the degree of variation among the sample members in the contribution of the standardization resulting from IFRS to stakeholders in assessing the financial performance of institutions more accurately. The answers also generally demonstrate the importance Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders.

4-4 Testing and analyzing the axes of the research variables:

1- The first sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between the Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure, and Applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders.

In order to make a decision regarding the first sub-hypothesis of the study, the relationship was calculated for the Pearson correlation coefficient, Table (4), as follows:

Table (4) Pearson's correlation coefficient values

Correlation coefficient value	**0.825
Sample size	100
Error level	0.01
Significance level	0.000
Statistical decision	Statistically significant: There is a very strong direct correlation.

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the results of the statistical analysis.

Significance of the correlation coefficient at a significance level of (0.01)

1- The Pearson correlation coefficient value between (applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure) and the variable (applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders) reached (0.825), which is a statistically significant positive value at a significance level of (0.01). In other words, there is a statistically significant correlation between the applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure, and applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders.

2- The second sub-hypothesis: "There is a statistically significant effect of applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure, which applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders."

Table (5) Results of the values of the coefficients used to measure the impact

	Regression parameters		(f-test)		(t-test)		Coefficient of determination R2
	Coefficient B	Standard Error	f- value	Level of significance	t-value	Level of significance	
Fixed term	**0.626**	**0.145**	**35.085**	**0.000**	**4.319**	**0.000**	**0.680**
Dependent variable	**0.858**	**0.036**			**23.788**	**0.000**	

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on the results of the statistical analysis.

We note from Table (5) that the results are statistically acceptable, as the value of "F" reached (35.085), which is significant. This confirms the existence of a statistical significance for the impact of (applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure) and contributes to (applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders). We also note that the value of (f) is significant and indicates the validity of the research model in prediction. The value of the coefficient of determination, which explains the amount of changes caused by applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has a significant positive impact on the level of transparency in financial disclosure, in applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) significantly contributes to enhancing accountability among stakeholders by 68%.

4-5 Conclusions

1- IFRS adoption significantly enhances financial transparency by improving the accuracy, comparability, and credibility of both financial and non-financial disclosures in integrated reports.

2-There is a strong positive correlation between transparency and accountability when applying IFRS, as shown by the Pearson correlation coefficient (0.825), indicating that improved transparency directly supports stakeholder accountability.

3-Integrated reporting based on IFRS improves decision-making for stakeholders by providing a comprehensive picture of an organization's performance, risks, and long-term value creation.

4- Standardization of financial reporting under IFRS increases trust between companies and stakeholders, though variations exist in perception about its role in assessing performance across sectors.

5- The effectiveness of IFRS in achieving transparency and accountability depends on strong enforcement and governance mechanisms, highlighting the role of audit quality, board independence, and regulatory oversight.

4-6 Recommendations

1- Strengthen regulatory enforcement of IFRS to ensure consistent and high-quality application across all economic entities, reducing discrepancies in disclosure practices.

2-Enhance training and capacity building for accountants, auditors, and financial managers on both IFRS and integrated reporting to improve the quality and depth of disclosures.

3-Promote integration between financial and non-financial reporting by adopting a holistic framework that aligns IFRS requirements with ESG and sustainability indicators.

4-Encourage independent assurance of integrated reports to boost stakeholder confidence in the accuracy and completeness of disclosures.

5-Increase stakeholder engagement in the reporting process to ensure that integrated reports address the most relevant information needs for decision-making and accountability.

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