From IFRS 18 Readiness to Financial Data Quality: The Mediating Role of Accounting Disclosure Quality

Suhaib B. Bani Kinana (iD)

Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics & Business, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain, suhaibba@ucm.es.

Corresponding author: Suhaib B. Bani Kinana, suhaibba@ucm.es.

Abstract

This study examines the readiness of Jordanian companies listed on the stock exchange to adopt International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 18 and how this standard affects the quality of financial data in light of the adjusting effect of accounting disclosure quality. The research is based on Stakeholder Theory, Legitimacy Theory, and Silent Stakeholder Theory, which justify the importance of organizational preparation and disclosure behavior in determining the usefulness and credibility of financial reporting. A descriptive-analytical research design was employed; a structured questionnaire was administered to auditors, financial managers, and accountants working in companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange. Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) was used to analyze data of 284 valid responses. The findings indicate that the company's preparedness for IFRS 18 does not directly affect financial data quality but has a considerable positive effect on accounting disclosure quality, thereby improving financial data quality. The quality of accounting disclosures fully mediated this relationship. The research suggests reinforcing disclosure-oriented training, professional advice, and greater attention to disclosure quality to achieve successful implementation of IFRS 18 and improved financial reporting outcomes.

Keywords: IFRS 18, Accounting Disclosure Quality, Company Readiness for Implementing IFRS 18, Financial Data Quality, Jordan.

I. Introduction

Jordanian industrial companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange readily implemented IFRS 8 Operating Segments, which require companies to disclose information on trade transactions and commercial activities through a management approach (Alharasis, 2025).

Those companies demonstrated a commitment to identifying the operating segments in accordance with the reporting standards, which require that consumers and users receive sufficient information to evaluate the nature and effects of the financial activities (Alharasis et al., 2025). In an advanced statistics report released last year, the arithmetic means and standard deviations of responses regarding Jordanian companies' intentional commitment to information disclosure were approximately 3.66, which exceeded the neutral point, indicating consensus among respondents (Shahwan, 2025).

This indicates that respondents appreciate firms that have purposefully adopted IFRS 8 Operating Segments, characterizing them as leading enterprises that produce transparent, comparable, and accurate financial information (Jarah et al., 2025). In fact, high-quality accounting disclosures serve as a crucial mediator that determines the effectiveness of IFRS implementation, particularly by improving financial data quality (Nazal & Makhlouf, 2024).

To clarify, when disclosures are detailed and fully aligned with IFRS general requirements, they enhance the comprehensiveness and reliability of financial information, thereby facilitating decision-making (Al-Mohareb et al., 2025). Conversely, poor disclosures, which provide incomplete information and unclear financial statements, diminish transparency and investors' trust, thereby concealing expenses and operating results, even when IFRS provisions are technically applied (Alqadi et al., 2025). In addition, poor disclosures can severely impede the standardization effort, resulting in inconsistent financial data (AL-Tuwaijari et al., 2025). This underscores the mediating role of disclosure quality, which facilitates effective IFRS application and primarily increases data quality (Alkhuzaie et al., 2024).

Despite the fact that IFRS implementation positively impacts the business economy, there are notable obstacles to compliance, including skill deficits, limited experience, and insufficient knowledge, stemming from limited training and support (Nimer et al., 2024). Those gaps act as barriers, undermining companies' capacity to identify operating segments correctly, adequately disclose relevant information, and fully comply with the standards' specifications (Alghizzawi & Masruki, 2024).

Shortage of internal resources essential for maintaining compliance is also problematic (Ahmad, 2025). This can take the form of limited financial resources, poor staffing, and inadequate technical infrastructure (Altarawneh et al., 2025). Many Jordanian companies remain inefficient, with departments that contravene IFRS requirements, thereby hindering functional management from systematically identifying operating segments, appropriately allocating financial data, and preparing comprehensive disclosures (Elhamma, 2024).

This issue also encompasses the companies' staff competency level (Abdullah & Ibrahim, 2024). When unqualified employees are involved in the compliance process, companies may be unable to implement the standard properly, and inadequate disclosure may result in shallow disclosures that fall short of expectations (Lutfi et al., 2025). Another important perspective is the support infrastructure that professional bodies provide to enhance knowledge dissemination and skill development (Alruwaili, 2024). This is the role of official organizations, such as Jordanian accounting associations, standard-setting bodies, and educational institutions, which can provide guidance, training, and professional development (Al-Ramahi & Binsaddig, 2024). If those executive foundations fail to provide sufficient training programs and up-to-date information resources, employees and administrators may lack the knowledge and competence needed to implement the standards' processes effectively (Mubaideen et al., 2024).

This study investigates how the application of IFRS in Jordanian firms affects the quality of financial information and disclosure, with particular emphasis on how reporting practices affect the reliability and comparability of data. The barriers constitute the central research problem and impede successful compliance with IFRS. These are resource constraints, a lack of support, and employee incompetence.

2. Literature Review

The adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards is an exceptionally strategic move for countries to enhance the transparency, comparability, and quality of financial statements (El-Moayed et al., 2024).

Jordan, for example, is committed to developing global accounting practices (Alqisi et al., 2024). The country made significant progress toward the implementation of IFRS by publicly traded companies (Alqisi et al., 2025). However, Jordanian companies, while eminent, lack the organizational and operational readiness to fully implement IFRS 8, which affects the business activities (Hajjat et al., 2024). This may adversely affect compliance levels and the quality of financial information, thereby increasing the risk of confusion in decision-making and regulatory penalties (Al-Khazaleh et al., 2025).

This indicates that assessing the extent of Jordanian companies' readiness can reveal both strengths and challenges (Khader, 2025). For example, the number of Jordanian industrial firms demonstrated their awareness and readiness to adopt IFRS, as well as an understanding of the advantages of a higher level of comparability and increased investor confidence (Hamour et al., 2024). Recent studies and surveys have demonstrated that most companies effectively meet the fundamental requirements set out in IFRS 8, such as identifying and reporting operating segments, which provide detailed insights into executive operations (Alharasis et al., 2024). In addition, the Jordanian government and relevant regulatory bodies drive efforts to facilitate the transition to IFRS compliance through guidelines, training programs, and periodic updates (Bader et al., 2024).

Despite the Jordanian government's achievements, several obstacles impede companies' readiness (Almubaydeen et al., 2025). One serious challenge concerns the limited knowledge and expertise among local accountants and financial managers, particularly in the area of segment reporting (Alroud, 2025). Many officers and directors responsible for preparing the financial statements lack sufficient training, which may result in inconsistent compliance applications (AL-Mamoori et al., 2024). Another challenge is the ignorance of standards' implementation procedures and the unfamiliarity with detailed disclosures, which compromise the quality of financial reporting (Shaban & Omoush, 2025). In many cases, companies superficially disclose segment information, omitting critical information due to resource constraints (Al Natour et al., 2025). This certainly disturbs investors and regulators, who consistently require that companies submit detailed and transparent reports (Ballout et al., 2025).

Economic factors also influence the companies' readiness (Almaharmeh et al., 2024). Many Jordanian companies currently operate within local market frameworks that appear relatively distinct from globally accepted financial standards, which, in turn, affects their prospects for success (Humeedat, 2024). Consequently, as recommended, companies should consider the comprehensive disclosures mandated by IFRS 8 (Alawaqleh et al., 2024). When companies apply such decisive benchmarks appropriately, they facilitate insightful reporting that analyzes business segments, enabling investors and stakeholders to identify operational risks and resource allocations (Al-Msiedeen et al., 2024). Such disclosure also supports the reliability of financial information, less information asymmetry, and an improvement in the quality of decisions (Massad, 2025). Despite these positive impacts, companies' disclosures are conditional (El Ayachi and Jroundi, 2026).

Herein lies the symbiotic significance of disclosure quality as an intermediate factor that moderates the relationship between companies' readiness and financial statement accuracy and transparency (Herez, 2025). Exceptional disclosures, which are transparent and timely, can turn the IFRS regulations into significant financial information (Kanakriyah et al., 2025). This means that companies that thoroughly analyze financial information and structure operational clarifications can effectively adopt IFRS 8, leading to improved data transparency and comparability (Gutiérrez Ponce et al., 2024).

To conclude, it is notable to state that previous studies included several gaps, which lie in the limited comprehensive illustrative evidence that should identify the specific organizational and operational readiness factors, such as knowledge, resources, and training, which apparently affect the successful implementation, and consequently, the financial disclosure quality; particularly within Jordanian companies. This is the manifested deficiency that previous studies have revealed. In addition, while the existing literature acknowledges the benefits of IFRS adoption and the general obstacles companies typically face, there is insufficient in-depth exploration of the readiness factors and contextual challenges that Jordan's regulatory and economic landscape frequently presents.

3. Research Hypotheses

The adoption and implementation of IFRS in Jordanian companies positively affect the quality of financial information (Alzeghoul & Alsharari, 2024).

It is remarkable that, when IFRS implementation is typically undertaken, financial data clarity and accessibility improve

(Fu et al., 2025). This is because IFRS adoption emphasizes transparency and comparability, ensuring that financial statements are prepared in accordance with consistent rules, thereby making reports and records reliable and understandable (Agana et al., 2025). This minimizes ambiguity and maximizes accuracy, as investors, creditors, and regulators can draw better-informed conclusions.

H1: There is an exactly positive relationship between Jordanian-listed companies' readiness for implementing IFRS and financial data quality

The Legitimacy Theory supports the previous hypothesis, as it posits that organizations consistently seek to conform to the norms and expectations established by social institutions (Yassin et al., 2025). According to the theory analysis, this strict adherence maintains organizational survival and success by validating internal and external operations, increasing stakeholders' and investors' confidence and assurance, and improving practices that meet transparency and accountability criteria (Mohamed et al., 2025).

IFRS typically includes extensive disclosure requirements that compel companies to provide detailed explanations of their financial activities and position. Such disclosures clearly improve the completeness of financial information, making balance sheets and income statements more meaningful and useful, particularly for assessing companies' performance. The principles-based approach that IFRS employs strongly encourages professional judgment and subjective interpretation, thereby enabling precise measurement. This reduces misstatement and manipulation, thereby enhancing the reliability of financial data (Alatawi et al., 2025).

Jordanian companies that provide high-quality disclosures by sharing transparent and timely information can minimize ambiguity, thereby ensuring that financial data accurately reflects the financial position. This affirms that high-quality disclosures serve as both a safeguard and a facilitator, delivering reliable and complete financial data, thereby supporting effective financial reporting (Alsmadi & Al-Omoush, 2025). This hypothesizes

H2: There is an exactly positive relationship between Jordanian-listed companies' readiness for implementing IFRS and financial disclosure quality

The Silent Stakeholder Theory also explains why it is reasonable to infer that some stakeholders may have unarticulated expectations regarding financial transparency

and reliability (Aldarsi, 2024). It can be expected that these stakeholders do not expect organizations to make meaningful disclosures that identify risks and support decision-making, given that fairness and transparency indicate the quality of financial information (Ben Hamadi & Ghattas, 2025).

Some companies that have effectively used IFRS have promoted legal disclosure practices across departments, thereby enhancing the comparability of financial information. This kind of standardization can be benchmarked and analyzed for trends, which helps improve data quality.

H3: There is an exactly positive relationship between financial disclosure quality and financial data quality

This is deeply rooted in Stakeholder Theory, an ethical concept that holds that companies should consider stakeholders' interests and well-being (Thijeel et al., 2025). According to the theory of the firm, stakeholders include employees, customers, suppliers, regulators, community groups, and current investors (Ilugbo et al., 2024). When companies satisfy the various parties, they achieve sustainable success, maintain legitimacy, and instill trust. In the context of financial reporting, Stakeholder Theory underscores the importance of accurate, transparent, and timely information, as it fully meets stakeholders' needs and expectations. IFRS regulations enhance financial reporting by meeting stakeholders' informational objectives, thereby reinforcing the organization's legitimacy.

The introduction of IFRS has a positive impact on the transparency of companies' financial disclosures and reports, as it provides a detailed understanding of business aspects that helps stakeholders recognize the significant role of operating segments in overall performance and risk. Companies are expected to provide clearer and more comparable financial information. This enhanced disclosure to the informed decision obviously tempts investment.

This means that the quality of financial disclosure is the mediating variable, which directly reflects on the financial reports and economic reality of the companies. This means that the comprehensive disclosures enhance the transparency and reliability of financial information. This, on the other hand, enhances the perceived stability of the financial position among investors, regulators, and other interested parties.

H4: Financial disclosure quality mediates the relationship between IFRS implementation and financial data quality

4. Methodology

4.1 Research Design

This research design is descriptive-analytical, which is appropriate for analyzing organizational and behavioral phenomena related to accounting practices and the quality of financial reporting. This method is aimed at evaluating how well Jordanian listed companies are prepared to adopt International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 18 and how it influences the quality of financial data, and the role of accounting disclosure quality as a mediator. The descriptive-analytical method helps researchers describe existing practices systematically and analyze the statistical relationships among study variables (Hair, 2014).

The structured questionnaire was developed based on prior empirical research and existing literature on IFRS adoption, the quality of accounting disclosures, and the quality of financial data (Al-Mohareb et al., 2025; Kanakriyah et al., 2025). The questionnaire comprised three key constructs: Company Readiness to Implement IFRS 18 (CR), Accounting Disclosure Quality (ADQ), and Financial Data Quality (FDQ). All items were measured on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The study used Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) to test the hypotheses and examine both direct and indirect relationships between the variables. The method is particularly applicable to complex research models and does not presuppose rigid assumptions about data normality (Hair, 2014; Henseler et al., 2015).

4.2 Sample

The study population will comprise professionals directly involved in financial reporting, auditing, or financial decision-making at Jordanian listed companies on the Amman Stock Exchange. These are accountants, external and internal auditors, financial managers, and heads of accounting departments. It is assumed that such respondents are suitable for this study, given their practical experience and direct participation in IFRS implementation and disclosure practices (Alharasis et al., 2024; Al-Ramahi and Binsaddig, 2024).

The necessary data were collected using a non-probability convenience sampling method. The questionnaires were sent to the target respondents across various sectors, including industrial, service, commercial, and financial firms. A total of 284 valid responses were received and deemed appropriate for statistical analysis. The sample is sufficient, meets the recommended PLS-SEM sample size guidelines, and has adequate statistical power to test the research model (Hair, 2014). Moreover, the demographic variety of the respondents in terms of age, educational level, years of experience, job position, and professional background increases the representativeness of the sample and the reliability and generalizability of the study findings to the Jordanian corporate environment (Hamour et al., 2024; Jarah et al., 2025).

5. Data Analysis and Result:

5.1 Descriptive Analysis

5.1.1 Demographic Profile

The demographic statistics in Table 1 indicate that most respondents were male, consistent with a broader pattern in Jordan's accounting and finance sector, in which men hold dominant technical and professional roles. The statistics also indicate that the majority of respondents were middle-aged (25-44 years), the age group typically most active and experienced in the workplace. In addition, a large percentage held a bachelor's degree, and a significant percentage held a master's degree, indicating a level of education considered suitable for activities related to financial reporting and compliance with international standards. Most respondents also cited three to ten years of practical experience, which contributes to their ability to review how companies adopt IFRS standards, as they have direct, hands-on experience with accounting and regulatory practices.

The information also reveals a diverse range of occupational roles, including accountants, internal and external auditors, financial managers, and department heads, thereby reflecting a sufficient representation of the levels of decision-making and operational practices across firms. It can also be seen that the industrial sector is the most represented, which is logical given the complexity of accounting for industrial activities, which requires greater financial disclosure. Regarding professional certification, a small percentage of participants hold international certifications such as CPA and ACCA; most do not. This implies a lack of specialized qualifications relevant to international standards. However, the number of participants with IFRS-related certifications is substantial, further enhancing the credibility of their assessment of companies' readiness and financial disclosure requirements.
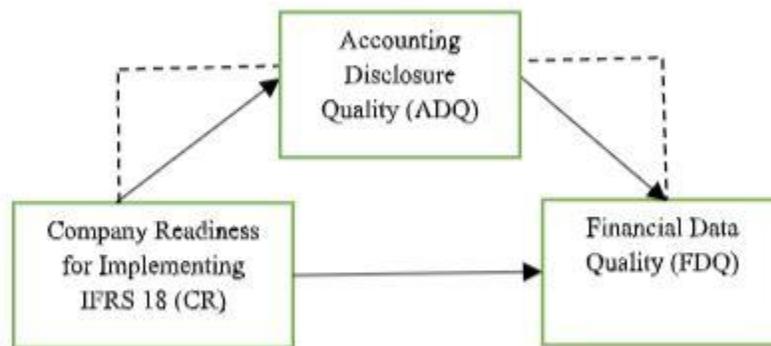
Figure 1: Research conceptual model.

Table 2: Demographic data of survey participants

Question	Answer	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gender	Male	183	64.4	64.4
	Female	101	35.6	100.0
	Total	**284**	**100.0**	
Age	Under 25	40	14.1	14.1
	25–34	67	23.6	37.7
	35–44	97	34.2	71.8
	45–54	58	20.4	92.3
	55 and above	22	7.7	100.0
	Total	**284**	**100.0**	
Educational Level	Diploma	43	15.1	15.1
	Bachelor's Degree	166	58.5	73.6
	Master's Degree	66	23.2	96.8
	PhD	9	3.2	100.0
	Total	**284**	**100.0**	
Years of Experience	Less than 3 years	33	11.6	11.6
	3–5 years	75	26.4	38.0
	6–10 years	94	33.1	71.1
	11–15 years	54	19.0	90.1
	More than 15 years	28	9.9	100.0
	Total	**284**	**100.0**	
Job Title	Accountant	75	26.4	26.4
	External Auditor	25	8.8	35.2
	Internal Auditor	38	13.4	48.6
	Financial Manager	55	19.4	68.0
	Head of the Accounting Department	32	11.3	79.2
	Other	59	20.8	100.0
	Total	**284**	**100.0**	
Company Type	Industrial	109	38.4	38.4
	Service	55	19.4	57.7
	Commercial	50	17.6	75.4
	Financial	41	14.4	89.8
	Other	29	10.2	100.0
	Total	**284**	**100.0**	
Professional Certification Held	JCPA	15	5.3	5.3
	CPA	18	6.3	11.6
	ACCA	15	5.3	16.9
	CMA	13	4.6	21.5
	IFRS Certificate or Diploma / IFRS Certification	25	8.8	30.3
	None	198	69.7	100.0
	Total	**284**	**100.0**	

5.1.2 Descriptive Statistics for Variables

Table 2 presents descriptive statistics, which indicate that the average scores fall in the middle of the five-point Likert scale across the three main constructs: readiness to implement IFRS 18 (CR), accounting disclosure quality (ADQ), and financial data quality (FDQ). These findings suggest that respondents' practical experience with international accounting standards in Jordanian business settings is perceived as presenting substantive difficulties, including organizational structure issues, adherence to disclosure practices, and the overall quality of the financial information produced. Additionally, the standard deviation values indicate heterogeneity in respondents' opinions, implying varying levels of knowledge and occupational experience across industry sectors and job positions. The skewness and kurtosis values are within a reasonable range relative to zero, indicating that the response distribution is close to normal with no strong asymmetry or leptokurtic shape. This is in line with accepted methodological guidelines that, in social and applied research, skewness and kurtosis must fall within acceptable limits centered on zero (Kline, 1998; Tabachnick & Fidell, 1996). As a result, the data values appear suitable for further data analysis, in particular Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM), which does not require high levels of normality and does not impose strict distributional assumptions (Hair, 2014). Taken together, the indicators observed provide a clear picture of respondents' perceptions regarding disclosure practices, the quality of financial reporting, and corporate willingness to adopt IFRS.

Table 3: Descriptive analysis of variables

	N	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
CR	284	2.5243	0.9412	-0.094	-1.179
ADQ	284	2.3648	0.8817	0.06	-1.209
FDQ	284	2.4665	0.9153	0.053	-1.125

Measurement Model Assessment

The coefficients of outer loadings for the three variable indices (ADQ, CR, FDQ) in Table 3 show extraordinarily high correlations between each item and its respective latent construct, exceeding the methodological lower limit of 0.70 (Hair et al., 2022). Further, the alpha of Cronbach and the composite reliability values indicate high levels of reliability

among all factors, which are above the recommended level of 0.70; this level, according to the classical school of psychometrics, is used to measure a satisfactory level of internal consistency in the scales (Nunnally and Bernstein, 1994). In addition, the mean variance extracted (AVE) values were significantly above the 0.50 cutoff, indicating that the latent dimension explains a greater percentage of the item variance than would be expected by chance. These results are a strong point supporting the convergent validity of ADQ, CR, and FDQ when measured against Fornell and Larcker's (1981) criteria for structural equation models. As a result, the measurement tools used in this study are more reliable and valid, making them appropriate for further structural analysis using partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) (Hair, 2014).

Table 4 Construct Reliability and Convergent Validity

Construct	Outer Loadings	α	CR (rho_a)	CR (rho_c)	AVE
ADQ1	0.945				
ADQ2	0.903				
ADQ3	0.894				
ADQ4	0.903				
ADQ5	0.908	0.976	0.977	0.979	0.823
ADQ6	0.924				
ADQ7	0.902				
ADQ8	0.883				
ADQ9	0.887				
ADQ10	0.921				
CR1	0.92				
CR2	0.948				
CR3	0.901				
CR4	0.939				
CR5	0.901	0.981	0.982	0.983	0.854
CR6	0.897				
CR7	0.944				
CR8	0.948				
CR9	0.911				
CR10	0.929				
FDQ1	0.931				
FDQ2	0.936				
FDQ3	0.919				
FDQ4	0.908	0.976	0.976	0.979	0.856
FDQ5	0.942				
FDQ6	0.926				
FDQ7	0.921				
FDQ8	0.917				

Table 4 shows that discriminant validity was achieved across the three latent constructs in the model, namely ADQ, CR, and FDQ. The heterotrait-monotrait ratio (HTMT) values illustrate that the inter-construct relations fall within the theoretically acceptable values. In particular, HTMT values are recommended to be below 0.85 in research with correlated designs to ensure the uniqueness of each construct and avoid overlap (Henseler et al., 2015). As a result, the

indices in the present study confirm that all latent variables share a common concept, and inter-construct correlations are consistent with the theoretical framework proposed in the study.

On the other hand, the Fornell-Larcker criterion also supports discriminant validity, since it can be seen that the mean variance extracted (AVE) of a single latent variable is more than the squared correlations of the said latent variable with all other variables. This is a requirement for establishing that a latent construct accounts for more variance in its own indicators than the variance accounted for by other constructs (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). The combination of HTMT and Fornell-Larcker results supports the conclusion that the model exhibits strong discriminant validity, further strengthening the legitimacy of the structural inferences drawn in the PLSSEM analysis (Hair, 2014).

Table 5 Discriminant Validity

Construct	HTMT Matrix		
	ADQ	CR	FDQ
ADQ			
CR	0.574		
	Fornell–Larcker Criterion		
FDQ	0.675	0.428	
ADQ	**0.907**		
CR	0.564	**0.924**	
FDQ	0.661	0.421	**0.925**

The model fit indicators, as shown in Table 5, indicate that the proposed structural model has a satisfactory fit with the empirical data. The Standardized root mean square residual (SRMR) is low, indicating that the differences between the covariance and predicted covariance matrices are insignificant. It is a strong indicator of model fit, particularly since the SRMR is below the widely accepted 0.08 benchmark in Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) (Henseler et al., 2015). At the same time, the dULS and dG values support a satisfactory degree of consistency between the estimated model and actual data. Although these statistics do not yield critical values reported in the existing literature, they provide additional evidence that the overall model architecture is reliable. The Normed Fit Index (NFI) is close to 0.90, indicating that model

quality was significantly improved relative to the null model; this finding is consistent with current guidelines, which stipulate that NFI values near 0.90 indicate good model fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999). Taken together, these fit indices support the structural and measurement facets of the model, thereby supporting the model's ability to clarify how the variables relate to one another in the context of PLS-SEM (Hair, 2014).

Table 6 Model Fit Index

Fit Index	Saturated Model	Estimated Model
SRMR	0.036	0.036
d_ULS	0.516	0.516
d_G	0.915	0.915
Chi-square	446.142	446.142
NFI	0.896	0.896

5.2 Structural Model Assessment

The structural model of causal relationships between the study variables (Figure 2) demonstrates how corporate readiness (CR) can affect the quality of accounting disclosures (ADQ) and financial data quality (FDQ). The path results indicate that CR is strongly and positively associated with ADQ, suggesting that strengthening organizational and cognitive abilities within companies is a significant factor in increasing disclosure levels. This result is consistent with the theoretical framework that posits that organizational readiness is a condition for enhancing the quality of financial reporting (Hair 2014). The model also shows a strong influence of ADQ on FDQ, consistent with the literature, which treats accounting disclosure as one of the most significant direct determinants of the quality of financial information, as it helps reduce ambiguity and enhance transparency (Fornell and Larker, 1981). On the other hand, the direct relationship between CR and FDQ is weak, indicating that corporate readiness is not a direct determinant of the quality of financial data; rather, it operates indirectly through accounting disclosure. This finding aligns with recommendations to apply PLS-SEM to elucidate the dynamics of indirect effects in complex models (Hair, 2014). The numbers depicted in circles denote the interpretation coefficients (R^2), which indicate the extent to which independent variables account for variance in the dependent variable. They show that the model's explanatory power is average, suggesting that it can be used to study organizational behavior and accounting phenomena.
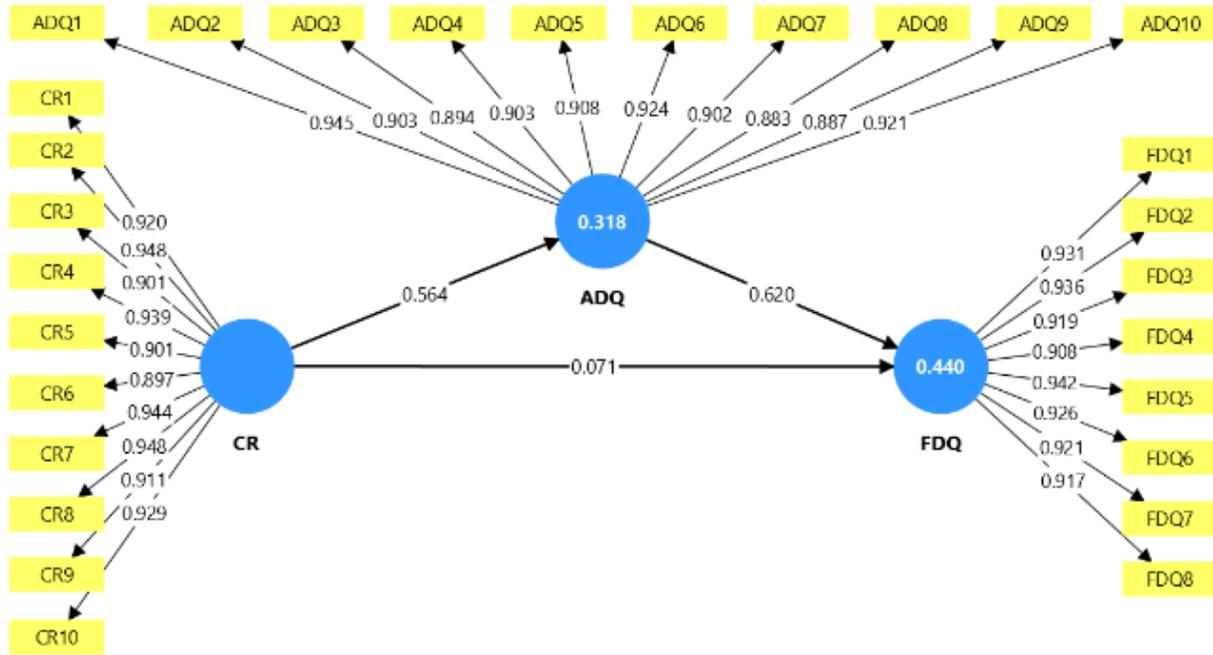
Figure 2 Structural Model Illustrating the Mediating Role of Accounting Disclosure Quality

Table 7 Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Construct	R²	R² Adjusted
ADQ	0.318	0.311
FDQ	0.44	0.429

Table 8 Hypothesis Testing Path Coefficient

	Path	β	T-value	p-value	Decision
H1	CR to FDQ	0.071	0.84	0.401	Not Supported
H2	CR to ADQ	0.564	7.879	0.000	Supported
H3	ADQ to FDQ	0.62	8.464	0.000	Supported
H4	CR to ADQ to FDQ	0.35	5.646	0.000	Supported (Mediation Confirmed)

5.3 Coefficient of Determination (R²)

The coefficient of determination (R2) reported in Table 6 measures the proportion of variance in the dependent variables that is explained by the independent variables in the model. This analysis reveals that the quality of accounting disclosure (ADQ) is moderately dependent on firms' willingness to adopt IFRS 18, and the explanatory capacity indicates that a significant portion of the variation in ADQ is attributable to variation in organizational readiness. Conversely, financial data quality (FDQ) contains significantly more information and thus greater analytic power, underscoring the fundamental importance of both preparedness and disclosure quality in the overall quality of financial information. These R2 values lie within the medium influence range, as identified by Hair (2014), who defines the range of R2 values between 0.25 and 0.50 as suitable for explanatory models in the realms of organizational behavior and management science. As a result, the model has sufficient explanatory power to measure causal pathways reliably.

5.4 Hypothesis testing

The findings of the path analysis suggest that Jordanian firms' unwillingness to implement IFRS 18 is not directly associated with the quality of financial data, thereby rendering the corresponding hypothesis statistically insignificant. As a result, the presence of sufficient human resources, systems, or organizational structures cannot improve data quality unless these resources are efficiently translated into improved disclosure practices. In turn, the second hypothesis is empirically supported by substantial evidence, establishing a positive correlation between company preparedness and the quality of accounting disclosures. This observation is consistent with the available literature linking institutional preparedness to adopt standards to the quality of the ensuing disclosures. Moreover, the third hypothesis is supported, indicating that disclosure quality is a critical determinant of financial data quality and underscoring the central role of disclosure in enhancing transparency and reducing informational ambiguity in financial reports.

With respect to the fourth hypothesis, the results indicate a significant indirect relationship between firm readiness and financial data quality, mediated by accounting disclosure quality, thereby supporting the mediating role of accounting disclosure quality. That is, corporate readiness is reflected only in high-quality financial statements with effective disclosure practices; the process is fully mediated, with no direct impact and a strong indirect impact. This finding is consistent with theoretical models that characterize disclosure as an important channel through which organizational capabilities are translated into measurable, practical financial data for stakeholders (Fornell and Larcker, 1981; Hair, 2014). In this respect, the findings support the need to consider disclosure as a crucial interpretive tool that helps overcome organizational preparedness and the level of financial reporting.

6. Discussion

The aim of this study was to investigate the levels of readiness of Jordanian listed companies to adopt IFRS 18 and its impact on the quality of financial data, with accounting disclosure quality as the mediating variable. The empirical results provide nuanced insights that extend theory and practice regarding the application of IFRS in emerging economies. In general, the findings demonstrate that preparation alone does not have a direct positive impact on financial data quality; rather, its influence manifests as high-quality accounting disclosures. This trend underscores the quality of disclosure as the most important medium through which organizational preparedness is converted into decision-useful information of financial value.

The most interesting conclusion of this research is that the direct correlation between the company's preparedness to adopt IFRS 18 and the quality of financial data is not statistically significant. Although this finding seems counterintuitive at first, it is consistent with institutional and legitimacy-based arguments that formal preparedness does not necessarily translate into substantive reporting findings (Mohamed et al., 2025; Elhamma, 2024; Aldarsi, 2024). Structural factors in the Jordanian environment, including the availability of systems, internal policies, and managerial awareness, tend to be reflected in readiness. The elements are, however, more procedural, without effective disclosure practices that add value to the informational content of the financial reports. This observation aligns with prior regional evidence that compliance with IFRS in its form does not always lead to improvements in reporting quality unless it is coupled with transparent and comprehensive disclosure (Alqadi et al., 2025; Nimer et al., 2024; Al-Khazaleh et al., 2025).

Theoretically, this finding supports Legitimacy Theory, which posits that organizations can adopt internationally accepted standards as a sign of conformity and secure external approval, rather than radically changing reporting

practices (Yassin et al., 2025; Mohamed et al., 2025; El-Moayed et al., 2024). Whenever this occurs, preparedness is a symbolic congruence rather than a change. Thus, the lack of a direct impact underscores the need to extend beyond technical adoption to the behavioral and communicative aspects of financial reporting.

Conversely, the research results indicate that the relationship between company readiness and the quality of accounting disclosure under IFRS 18 is strong and statistically significant. This finding suggests that organizational preparedness, including trained staff, internal controls, and knowledge of IFRS requirements, is critical to increasing the depth, clarity, and completeness of disclosures. This observation is in agreement with previous research that has been carried out in Jordan and other similar emerging economies, which highlight that preparedness is a factor that aids in the right interpretation and expression of IFRS requirements in both narrative and quantitative disclosures (Al-Mohareb et al., 2025; Kanakriyah et al., 2025; Alharasis et al., 2024).

Hypothetically, this association is consistent with the Silent Stakeholder Theory, which posits that companies respond to unofficial demands for transparency and accountability even when stakeholders are not explicitly requested to do so (Aldarsi, 2024; Ben Hamadi and Ghattas, 2025; Ilugbo et al., 2024). Well-prepared firms are better positioned to identify these latent expectations and translate them into high-quality disclosures that reduce ambiguity and information asymmetry. Therefore, readiness is an enabling factor that enhances the quality of information communication and not the quality of data.

The findings also show that the quality of accounting disclosures is strongly positively correlated with the quality of financial data, which proves that disclosure is a focal point in determining the usefulness, reliability, and comparability of economic data. This result is robust and consistent with the vast body of empirical studies indicating that comprehensive, prompt, and properly structured disclosures improve users' ability to interpret financial figures accurately (Hamour et al., 2024; Al-Ramahi and Binsaddig, 2024; Fu et al., 2025). Quality disclosure places financial numbers in context, clarifies assumptions, and presents segment performance, thereby enhancing the overall credibility of the reported data.

The Stakeholder Theory offers a powerful perspective in which this relationship can be viewed. At its core, financial reporting is a communicative process that meets the informational needs of stakeholders, including investors, regulators, creditors, and analysts (Thijeel et al., 2025; Ilugbo et al., 2024; Shahwan, 2025). Transparency and completeness in disclosures will enable stakeholders to evaluate risk, performance, and prospects more effectively, thereby enhancing perceptions of data quality. In this regard, the quality of disclosure is not only a technical quality, but a relational process that connects firms and stakeholders.

Most significantly, the research demonstrates the mediating effect of accounting disclosure quality on the correlation between IFRS readiness and financial data quality. The mediation effect is that organizational preparedness improves financial data quality, but only when excellent disclosure practices effectively guide it. This finding is useful to the IFRS literature as it explains how readiness can have its impact. It reinforces the previous claims that disclosure helps form the interpretive veil that transforms internal capabilities into externally valuable information (Fornell and Larcker, 1981; Hair, 2014; Al-Mohareb et al., 2025).

The observation is particularly applicable in developing economies such as Jordan, where regulatory enforcement and professionalism are inconsistent across companies and industries (Elhamma, 2024; Khader, 2025; Alrud, 2025). The implementation of IFRS 18 may be associated with the inherent shortcomings in disclosure practices that would negate the advantages of adoption, even in cases where firms have the structural capacity to implement it. Thus, the quality of disclosure is identified as the key determinant of whether the implementation of IFRS results in substantial changes in reporting outcomes or is merely a formality.

Taken together, these results contribute to the current body of research by empirically demonstrating that disclosure quality is not merely a consequence of IFRS adoption but a key mediating factor. This observation addresses a key gap in the literature, which has tended to study IFRS adoption and reporting quality separately, without disaggregating the internal mechanisms linking them (Alharasis et al., 2024; Alqisi et al., 2025; Massad, 2025). This study offers a subtler and more realistic insight into the practice of IFRS readiness by placing the quality of disclosure at the center of the model.

To conclude, the discussion notes that technical preparedness for IFRS 18 is insufficient to enhance the quality of financial data in Jordanian listed companies. It requires long-term investment in disclosure practices that

prioritize transparency, full disclosure, and stakeholder relevance. The results highlight the significance of regulatory guidance, professional training, and institutional support, with the specific aim of improving the quality of disclosure and, consequently, facilitating the implementation of IFRS to deliver the intended informational and economic returns.

7. Conclusion

The paper contributes to the literature on IFRS implementation and the quality of financial reporting in several substantial theoretical ways, particularly in emerging markets. First, the results contribute to the further development of IFRS by empirically demonstrating that organizational preparedness is not directly associated with improvements in the quality of financial data. Rather, readiness is mediated by the quality of accounting disclosures, which is a complete mediating factor. This finding narrows down on previous theoretical suppositions that generally assume that IFRS preparedness is a necessary factor in the improvement of reporting quality, since it demonstrates that disclosure practices are the key explanatory route through which internal competencies are converted into externally valuable financial data (Mohamed et al., 2025; Al-Mohareb et al., 2025; Fu et al., 2025). Therefore, the current study contributes to the process-oriented view of IFRS implementation, as opposed to structural or compliance-based views.

Second, the findings enhance the explanatory ability of Stakeholder Theory and Legitimacy Theory of financial reporting. The established mediating role of the quality of accounting disclosure is part of the argument that firms aim to achieve legitimacy and stakeholder acceptance not only through formal compliance but also through open and significant reporting of financial information (Yassin et al., 2025; Shahwan, 2025; Aldarsi, 2024). The study addresses an important gap in the literature, which has largely ignored the behavioral and communicative aspects of IFRS implementation, particularly in the Jordanian and Middle Eastern contexts (Alharasis et al., 2024; Elhamma, 2024; Kanakriyah et al., 2025).

In practice, the implications of the findings are significant for corporate managers, regulators, and professional accounting bodies in Jordan (Ananzeh, Al Shbail, Alshurafat, & Al Amosh, 2024; Taha, Siam, Alshurafat, & Al Shbail, 2024). According to the findings, even simply investing in technical preparedness, i.e., in accounting systems, internal policies, or formal adoption of IFRS, is not

necessarily going to enhance the quality of financial data unless sound disclosure practices complement it. Consequently, company management must emphasize improving the quality of disclosure by enhancing clarity, completeness, and consistency when reporting on financial matters, particularly in accordance with IFRS 18. It entails investing in employee training, enhancing internal reporting practices, and promoting professional judgment in developing narrative and segment reporting (Alharasis, 2025; Al-Ramahi and Binsaddig, 2024; Hamour et al., 2024).

Moreover, such findings can be used by regulatory bodies and professional associations in Jordan (accounting bodies, standard-setting institutions) to shift the focus from an enforcement-driven approach to compliance to a disclosure-driven approach to guidance. Specific training programs, practical disclosure manuals, and ongoing professional development activities closely aligned with IFRS 18 disclosure requirements may significantly improve IFRS implementation (Alruwaili, 2024; Nimer et al., 2024; Alqisi et al., 2025). This would enhance the quality of financial data, build investor confidence and market transparency in Afghanistan, and ultimately enhance the credibility and efficiency of the Jordan capital market.

8. Limitations and future research

This research has limitations that warrant mention despite its contributions. To begin with, the study employed a cross-sectional survey design that captures respondents' perceptions at a single point in time. This limits the ability to monitor changes in preparation, disclosure practices, and data quality as the implementation of IFRS 18 progresses. Second, non-probability convenience sampling may limit the external validity of the results to the entire population of Jordanian listed companies, particularly smaller firms or other emerging markets with different regulatory environments. Lastly, the research focused on perceived measures of readiness, disclosure quality, and financial data quality, which, although valuable, may differ from objective measures in archives based on published financial statements (Khader, 2025; Elhamma, 2024; Hamour et al., 2024).

Expanding on such limitations, future research can develop this study in multiple ways. Longitudinal research could analyze the development of the relationships among IFRS readiness, disclosure quality, and financial data quality over time, for example, in the run-up to and after full adoption of IFRS 18. Mixed-methods approaches can also be used in

future research, which will involve survey data and content analysis of annual reports to obtain a more comprehensive evaluation of disclosure quality and financial reporting outcomes. Additionally, cross-country or cross-sector comparative studies could be conducted to determine whether the mediating effect of disclosure quality is relevant in other institutional and cultural settings and to increase the external validity of the results (Alharasis et al., 2024; Kanakriyah et al., 2025; El Ayachi and Jroundi, 2026).

References:

Abdullah, Z. T., & Ibrahim, M. A. (2024). The Effect of the Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on the Asymmetry of Accounting Information. Journal of Economics and Administrative Sciences, 30(142), 592-604.

Agana, J. A., Zamore, S., & Domeher, D. (2025). IFRS adoption: a systematic review of the underlying theories. Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting, 23(4), 1677-1707.

Ahmad, A. Y. A. B. (2025). International Public Sector Accounting Standard adoption and compliance: implications on accounting transparency and quality in the Jordan public sector. International Journal of Electronic Finance, 14(1), 124-138.

Al Natour, A. R., Al-Dmour, A., Zaidan, H., Al-Mawali, H., & Al Jalahma, A. (2025). Transforming audit practices in Jordan: an extended UTAUT model integrating trust, satisfaction, self-efficacy, and perceived risk for enhanced CAATT adoption. Journal of Accounting & Organizational Change.https://doi.org/10.1108/JAOC-08-2024-0284.

Alatawi, M. S., Daud, Z. M., & Johari, J. (2025). The Mediating Role of the Firm Image in the Relationship Between Integrated Reporting and Firm Value in GCC Countries. Journal of Risk and Financial Management, 18(8), 438.

Alawaqleh, Q. A., Aleqab, M., Bsoul, R., & AL-Tahat, S. (2024). The impact of audit committee dimensions on financial reporting efficiency of limited partnership companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange. Investment Management & Financial Innovations, 21(1), 407.

Aldarsi, B. (2024). Enforcement and power dynamics in Saudi Arabia's transition to international financial reporting standards (Doctoral dissertation, Cardiff University).

Alghizzawi, M. A., & Masruki, R. (2024). The Influence of Information Technology (IT) on Accrual Accounting Adoption: The Case of the Jordanian Public Sector. Journal of Modern Accounting and Auditing, 20(2), 40-48.

Alharasis, E. E. (2025). The implementation of IFRS electronic financial reporting—XBRL and usefulness of financial information: evidence from Jordanian finance industry. International Journal of Law and Management. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJLMA-07-2024-0233.

Alharasis, E. E., Haddad, H., Al-Shattarat, H. K., & Al-Ramahi, N. M. (2024). Summary on the development of accounting and auditing practises towards IFRS-IAS/ISA in Jordan: historical and theoretical perspective. WSEAS Transactions on Business and Economics, 21, 967-987.DOI: 10.37394/23207.2024.21.81.

Alharasis, E. E., Marei, A., Lutfi, A., Alshdaifat, S. M., Sharabati, A. A. A., & Ahmad, A. Y. B. (2025). An Outline of the Growth of Jordan's Stock Exchange and the Enhancement of Auditing Standards. WSEAS Transactions on Systems, 24, 530-547..

Alharasis, E. E., Prokofieva, M., Clark, C., Haddad, H., & Alramahi, N. (2024). The development of international accounting and auditing standards for fair value accounting in the Arab Middle East, Jordan: a systematic review. Cogent Business & Management, 11(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2024.2391564.

Al-Khazaleh, S., Badwan, N., Qubbaj, I., & Almashaqbeh, M. (2025). Level of financial disclosures for listed insurance companies using ISO 31000: empirical evidence from Jordan and Palestine. Asian Review of Accounting, 33(2), 386-407.

Alkhuzaie, A. S. H., Asad, M., Mansour, A. A. Z. A., Sulaiman, M. A. B. A., Kayani, U. N., & Asif, M.

U. (2024). Compliance with accounting standards by Jordanian SMEs. Economic Studies, 33(1), 89-107.

Almaharmeh, M. I., Shehadeh, A., Alkayed, H., Aladwan, M., & Iskandrani, M. (2024). Family ownership, corporate governance quality and tax avoidance: Evidence from an emerging market—The case of Jordan. Journal of Risk and Financial Management, 17(2), 86. https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm17020086.

AL-Mamoori, A. H. A. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Their Role in Improving the Quality of the Content of Financial Reports Comparative Analytical Research of a Sample of Iraqi and Arab Companies Listed in the Financial Market. World Economics and Finance Bulletin, 40, 83-94.

Al-Mohareb, M., Gutiérrez Ponce, H., & Chamizo González, J. (2025). Factors affecting the quality of accounting disclosures provided in the annual reports for Jordanian firms. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 32(2), 1444-1456.

Al-Msiedeen, J. M., Alshurafat, H., Shbeilat, M. K., Al Maani, A. M., & Alroud, L. K. (2024). An overview of corporate governance practices: An institutional perspective in an emerging market. Corporate Governance and Organizational Behavior Review, 8(1), 191-204.

Almubaydeen, T., Alkabbji, R., & Almarzoq, R. N. (2025). The Impact Digital Transformation in Accounting on Financial Information Quality in Jordanian Commercial Banks. In from Machine Learning to Artificial Intelligence: The Modern Machine Intelligence Approach for Financial and Economic Inclusion (pp. 925-938). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

Alqadi, M. A. G., Alhzeem, A., & Masud, A. Effects of International Accounting Standards on Financial Reporting Quality in Jordan. International journal of academic research in accounting, finance & management sciences, 15(3), 297-311. http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARAFMS/v15-i3/26102

Alqisi, E., Alsinglawi, O., & Shakour, A. (2025). Reporting Standards in Mitigating Risks and Enhancing Value for Jordanian. Bridging Digital Innovation and Technology for Business Transformation—ICTIM, 327.

Alqisi, E., Alsinglawi, O., Shakour, A., Darwish, N. A., & Jaber, J. J. (2024, May). The Role of International Financial Reporting Standards in Mitigating Risks and Enhancing Value for Jordanian Insurance Companies. In International Conference on Technology and Innovation Management (pp. 327-334). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

Al-Ramahi, N., & Binsaddig, R. (2024). THE IMPACT OF THE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTS OF JORDANIAN PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANIES ON INVESTORS'DECISIONS. International Journal of Economics and Finance Studies, 16(2), 409-427.

Alroud, S. F. (2025). Digital Transformation as a Moderator: A Study of the Impacts of Sustainability Reporting Disclosure on Financial Reporting Quality in the Jordanian Banking Sector. ECONOMICS-INNOVATIVE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH JOURNAL, 13(2), 389-413.

Alruwaili, W. (2024). IFRS innovation, disclosure quality and firm-specific characteristics: a new moderating assessments across GCC region (Doctoral dissertation, RMIT University).

Alsmadi, A. A., & Al-Omoush, K. S. (2025). Transforming Financial Landscapes: Exploring the Nexus Between Digitalization in Accounting and Islamic Fintech Adoption. Human Behavior and Emerging Technologies, 2025(1), 2854513.

Altarawneh, H. Y., Al-Hajaya, K., Eltweri, A., Alrawashdeh, W., & Sawan, N. (2025). Green accounting disclosure and firm market value: evidence from Jordan. Management & Sustainability: An Arab Review. https://doi.org/10.1108/MSAR-11-2024-0210.

AL-Tuwaijari, M. R., Rahman, M. R. B. C. A., Ahmad, A., & Rahim, R. A. (2025). IFRS Adoption and the

Posthuman Economy: Financial Reforms, FDI, and Economic Growth in MENA Countries. Journal of Posthumanism, 5(3), 936-952.

Alzeghoul, A., & Alsharari, N. M. (2024). Impact of AI Disclosure on the Financial Reporting and Performance as Evidence from US Banks. Journal of Risk and Financial Management, 18(1), 4. https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm18010004.

Ananzeh, H., Al Shbail, M. O., Alshurafat, H., & Al Amosh, H. (2024). A cross-country examination on the relationship between cash holding, dividend policies, and the moderating role of ESG ratings. Cogent Business & Management, 11(1), 2300523.

Bader, A. A., Abu Hajar, Y. A., Weshah, S. R. S., & Almasri, B. K. (2024). Predicting risk of and motives behind fraud in financial statements of Jordanian industrial firms using hexagon theory. Journal of Risk and Financial Management, 17(3), 120. https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm17030120.

Ballout, O. M. K., Harb, A. S. M., Shaqqour, O. F., Al-Naimi, F. A. M., & Al Rawahneh, H. H. (2025). The Impact of Service Quality Costs on the Financial Performance in Jordanian Commercial Banks. In Artificial Intelligence in the Digital Era: Economic, Legislative and Media Perspectives (pp. 2755-2770). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

Ben Hamadi, Z., & Ghattas, P. (2025). Trends and Insights in Arab Audit Research: A Bibliometric Exploration. Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences/Revue Canadienne des Sciences de l'Administration. https://doi.org/10.1002/cjas.70018.

El Ayachi, A., & Jroundi, A. (2026). Macroeconomic and Institutional Determinants of IFRS Adoption: Evidence from Developing Countries. In Adoption, Impact, and Challenges of International Financial Reporting Standards (pp. 223-246). IGI Global Scientific Publishing.

Elhamma, A. (2024). Determinants of national IFRS adoption: evidence from the Middle East and North Africa region. International Journal of

Accounting, Auditing and Performance Evaluation, 20(1-2), 69-90.

El-Moayed, N. H., Hegazy, I. R., & Arafa, E. M. (2024). Earnings Management Mechanisms and Firm Profitability: A Comparison Study. The Academic Journal of Contemporary Commercial Research, 4(2), 1-28.

Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. Journal of Marketing Research, 18(1), 39–50.

Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. Journal of Marketing Research, 18(1), 39–50.

Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. Journal of Marketing Research, 18(1), 39–50.

Fu, X., Ariff, A. H. M., & Abdullah, Z. (2025). IFRS implementation and cost of equity capital: the role of financial reporting quality. International Journal of Economics and Finance Studies, 17(1), 170-190.

Gutiérrez Ponce, H., Chamizo González, J., & Al-Mohareb, M. (2024). The moderating effect of corporate governance on readability of the chairman's statement: an analysis of Jordanian listed companies: HG Ponce et al. Environment, Development and Sustainability, 1-39. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-024-04876-z

Hair, J. F. (2014). A primer on partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). Sage.

Hair, J. F. (2014). A primer on partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). Sage.

Hair, J. F. (2014). A primer on partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). Sage.

Hajjat, E., Alzoubi, M., Al-Othman, L., Wedyan, L. A., & Hayajneh, O. (2024). The Role of Forensic Accounting in Enhancing Financial Transparency and Minimizing Fraud in Jordanian Institutions. International Journal of Industrial Engineering & Production Research, 35(3), 1-10.

Hamour, A. M. A., Saleh, M. M. A., Alnsour, E. A., & Jwaifel, A. M. Y. (2024). The effect of financial reporting quality on earnings quality of industrial companies. Corporate and Business Strategy Review, 5(2), 38-50.

Henseler, J., Hubona, G., & Ray, P. A. (2016). Using PLS path modeling in new technology research: Updated guidelines. Industrial Management & Data Systems, 116(1), 2–20.

Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2015). A new criterion for assessing discriminant validity in variance-based structural equation modeling. Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science, 43(1), 115–135.

Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2015). A new criterion for assessing discriminant validity in variance-based structural equation modeling. Journal of the academy of marketing science, 43(1), 115-135.

Herez, Q. M. (2025). Accounting Information Systems Drive Financial Efficiency in Arab SMEs. Academia Open, 10(1), 10-21070.

Hu, L. T., & Bentler, P. M. (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: Conventional criteria versus new alternatives. Structural equation modeling: a multidisciplinary journal, 6(1), 1-55.

Humeedat, M. M. (2024). Foreign investors' tendencies and stock market performance in the pre- and post-XBRL adoption periods: evidence from Jordan. Cogent Business & Management, 11(1), 2429790.

Ilugbo, A. N., Josiah, M., & Ozele, C. E. (2024). Moderating Effect of IFRS Compliance on the Relationship between Ownership Structure and Financial Reporting Quality. FUDMA Journal of Accounting and Finance Research [FUJAFR], 2(3), 84-97.

Jarah, B. A. F., Alzubi, E. A., Khwaileh, K. M., Ebbini, M. M., Alqudah, M. M., & Jaradat, M. S. (2025). The Impact of Legal Auditors on Financial Reports Quality in Jordanian Companies. International Review of Management and Marketing, 15(2), 60.

Kanakriyah, R., Shanikat, M., Shkokani, H., & Alhindawi, R. (2025). Digital Transformation and Quality of Accounting Information Evidence from Jordanian Insurance Companies. WSEAS Transactions on Business and Economics, 22, 684-698.

Khader, O. A. A. (2025). The Declining Value Relevance of Accounting Measures: Evidence from the Amman Stock Exchange (2010–2019). International Journal of Industrial Engineering, 36(3), 117-131.

Kline, R. B. (1998). Structural equation modeling. New York: Guilford, 33.

Massad, S. H. M. (2025). The Impact of the Commitment to Disclose the Requirements of IFRS 8 on the Quality of Accounting Information in Companies Listed in the Palestinian Market (Doctoral dissertation, AAUP).

Mohamed, M. K. A., Diab, A., & Metwally, A. B. M. (2025). The perceptions of international accounting standards' application in emerging economies: an institutional perspective. Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies, 15(5), 1002-1028.

Mubaideen, A. M., Laili, N. H., Jamil, N. N., & Khairi, K. F. (2024). The Effect of Fair Value Accounting on Earnings Quality: A Comparative Study among Banking and Real Estate Sectors in Jordan. Global Business & Management Research, 16(3), 343-363.

Nazal, A. I., & Makhlouf, A. (2024). Discuss Jordanian Legal Consistency to Apply IFRS: 13 Fair Value Measurement-ASE case study. Journal of North African Economies, 20(36), 77-96.

Nimer, K., Qader, M. A., & Darwish, T. K. (2024). Firm characteristics and the level of IFRS compliance and disclosure in GCC countries. International Journal of Business Governance and Ethics, 18(2), 215-240.

Nunnally, J., & Bernstein, I. (1994). Psychometric Theory 3rd edition (MacGraw-Hill, New York).

Shaban, O. S., & Omoush, A. (2025). AI-Driven Financial Transparency and Corporate Governance: Enhancing Accounting Practices with Evidence from Jordan. Sustainability, 17(9), 3818.

Shahwan, Y. (2025). Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Governance, and Asymmetric Information: Evidence from Jordan. Business Strategy & Development, 8(2), e70138.

Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2019). Using multivariate statistics (7th Ed.).

Taha, N., Siam, W., Alshurafat, H., & Al Shbail, M. O. (2024). Does organizational ambidexterity mediate the relationship between intellectual capital and financial performance. Journal of intellectual capital, 25(4), 711-743.

Thijeel, A. M., Al-Fandawi, H. H. F., & Faisal, G. M. (2025). IFRS Adoption and Credit Rating in Iraqi Banks: The Mediating Role of Governance and Implications for Agricultural Finance. AgBioForum, 27(1), 58-67.

Yassin, M. M., Melhem, Y. K., & Al-Sraheen, D. A. A. D. (2025). The effect of earnings quality on internet financial reporting in developing countries from different perspectives: the case of Jordan. International Journal of Business Information Systems, 48(2), 137-166.