



Fairness

e-ISSN: 3108-950X
Vol 01 (2) 2025 p. 114-129

© Ita Salsalina Lingga, Yassine Oubahou, Khalid El Ouafa, 2025

Corresponding author:
Ita Salsalina Lingga
Email : ita.sl@eco.maranatha.edu
ita.salsalina@gmail.com

*Received 25 November 2025;
Accepted 19 December 2025;
Published 20 December 2025.*

This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted reuse, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Conflict of interest statement:
Author(s) reported no conflict of interest

DOI: [http://doi.org/10.70764/gdpu-fr.2025.1\(2\)-03](http://doi.org/10.70764/gdpu-fr.2025.1(2)-03)

IFRS IMPLEMENTATION IN MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON FINANCIAL REPORTING QUALITY

Ita Salsalina Lingga¹, Yassine Oubahou², Khalid El Ouafa³

¹ Maranatha Christian University, Indonesia
^{2,3} Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study examines the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its impact on the quality of financial reporting, with an emphasis on the role of management accounting systems (MAS).

Research Design & Methods: This study uses a systematic literature review (SLR) approach, analyzing various findings from articles indexed in Scopus (Q1–Q4) with the basic keywords IFRS, quality of financial statements, and management accounting system, focusing on quantitative and qualitative findings related to the adoption of IFRS.

Findings: The results show that IFRS adoption generally improves accounting quality by reducing earnings management, increasing loss recognition, and strengthening investor confidence. However, the effectiveness of IFRS remains limited in countries with weak law enforcement and low institutional readiness. Evidence from Russia and Ukraine shows that partial implementation limits the expected benefits, while Germany's two-tier enforcement system effectively detects but fails to prevent future reporting irregularities

Implications & Recommendations: Organizations need to strengthen internal controls, audit mechanisms, and management accounting systems to ensure that the adoption of IFRS results in substantial quality improvements. Policymakers need to provide regulatory clarity, capacity building, and encourage digital innovation to support accurate reporting.

Contribution & Value Added: This study provides cross-country insights into how IFRS interacts with management accounting practices, emphasizing that the success of IFRS depends on institutional capacity, governance quality, and technology integration.

Keywords: Implementation, IFRS, Financial Reporting, Quality Report, Management Accounting System

JEL codes: M41, M48, G38

Article type: research paper

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of management accounting systems has a significant impact on the quality of financial statements, particularly in relation to the application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Prasasti et al., 2025). IFRS aims to improve the comparability, transparency, and accountability of financial statements globally, thus requiring a well-structured

and efficient accounting system to ensure optimal implementation within companies (Ma et al., 2022).

An effective accounting management system enables organizations to implement IFRS more efficiently, ensuring that the recording, measurement, and reporting of financial data are carried out in accordance with applicable standards. In this context, the implementation of IFRS requires changes in several areas of accounting, including revenue recognition, recording of assets and liabilities, and more detailed disclosure of financial information (Ahmed et al., 2013).

IFRS enables companies, investors, and other stakeholders to understand and compare financial information globally. This facilitates international investment flows, improves resource allocation efficiency, and strengthens market confidence. In addition, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) help reduce risks associated with uncertainty in the global economic market by providing a standard framework that supports data-driven decision making (Prasasti et al., 2025). Companies with robust accounting management systems are better prepared to adapt to IFRS requirements, thereby improving the reliability and relevance of their financial statements.

However, the implementation of IFRS faces several obstacles, such as the complexity of the standards, the associated implementation costs, and differences in legal frameworks and accounting methodologies in various countries. As noted by Prasasti et al. (2025), although IFRS has the potential to improve the quality of financial statements, its success is highly dependent on the readiness of organizations to adopt accounting management systems that are aligned with these standards.

Despite various challenges still being faced, a number of studies show that the implementation of IFRS has generally contributed positively to improving the quality of financial reporting, particularly in countries that previously had underdeveloped reporting systems. Various studies have found that the adoption of IFRS brings benefits such as increased foreign direct investment, transparency, comparability, and better quality financial reporting (Cahyati, 2018; Dedyansyah et al., 2024). In addition, other studies confirm that the implementation of IFRS also strengthens the harmonization of international accounting standards, thereby facilitating cross-border comparisons of company performance (Putri et al., 2023). However, IFRS convergence in Indonesia is still a formality to meet global requirements and has not yet had a substantial impact on improving the quality of financial statements (Amrie and Irawan, 2017). Therefore, this study uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) methodology to analyze the impact of IFRS implementation through accounting management systems on the quality of financial statements in various contexts and jurisdictions, as well as to identify factors that can facilitate or hinder the adoption of these standards.

This study was systematically designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in management accounting systems and its impact on the quality of financial reporting. Section 2 reviews the main theories and findings of previous studies that form the conceptual basis of this study. Section 3 explains the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method used, including selection criteria and analytical approaches. Section 4 presents the results of a literature synthesis of sixteen selected articles that highlight improvements in accounting quality, barriers to IFRS implementation, and variations in its application across jurisdictions. Section 5 discusses the theoretical and practical implications of the research results, focusing on the role of management accounting systems and regulations in supporting the effectiveness of IFRS. Section 6 summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for further research related to strengthening institutions, professionalism, and accounting technology to improve the quality of global financial reporting.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Contingency Theory

The Contingency Theory in management accounting argues that there is no single best approach that can be universally applied in accounting systems; its effectiveness depends on

specific environmental conditions ([Dwiyadi, 2025](#)). Factors such as regulations, company size, transaction complexity, and organizational culture influence how accounting systems are implemented in each entity. In the context of implementing International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), this theory emphasizes the importance of adjusting management accounting systems in order to adopt these standards optimally ([Fadhlurrahman and Fuadah, 2025](#)). These adjustments include improvements in recording, reporting, and internal control processes to align with IFRS principles. The application of contingency theory is reflected in the ability of companies with more flexible management accounting systems to adapt to the new standards. In addition, external factors such as government policies, international regulations, and the level of business complexity also determine how companies implement accounting standards. Therefore, pressure from these various factors requires companies to have an adaptive accounting system so that the financial reports produced remain high quality, transparent, and in accordance with international standards.

Positive Accounting Theory

Positive Accounting Theory (PAT) explains that companies choose accounting policies based on economic incentives and the potential impact of those decisions ([Saci, 2021](#); [Utari et al., 2023](#)). In the context of IFRS implementation, this theory highlights that the adoption of standards is not only for compliance, but also for economic benefits such as increased investor confidence, access to funding, and company value. The transparent and globally comparable application of IFRS strengthens the appeal to foreign investors and influences accounting policies related to income, assets, and disclosure ([Fadjareni, 2014](#); [Isa, 2014](#)). Global research shows that IFRS can improve the quality of reporting and the efficiency of capital markets, although its impact depends on institutional factors and law enforcement in each country ([Agana et al., 2023](#); [Gingrich et al., 2018](#); [Sayumwe and Francoeur, 2017](#)). Thus, PAT helps us understand that the decision to adopt IFRS is generally driven by strategic economic motivations, not solely by regulatory obligations.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are the continuation of International Accounting Standards (IAS), which were originally developed by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) in 1973 ([Bharata et al., 2020](#)). The successor body, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), whose members include professional organizations from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, and the Netherlands, plays an important role in accelerating the harmonization of global accounting standards with the primary objective of reducing or eliminating agency costs for foreign entities operating across borders ([Prasasti et al., 2025](#)). The development of accounting standards in Indonesia has also undergone significant changes. Initially, Indonesia applied the Dutch principles of Good Business Practice in 1995, then switched in 1974 to Dutch Accounting Principles, which refer to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) of the United States. However, since 1994, Indonesia has begun to abandon GAAP and align itself with the IASC framework ([Wijaya, 2018](#)). IFRS is designed to ensure that financial statements are presented transparently, comparably, and consistently across countries. Unlike standards that focus on specific industry sectors, IFRS is transaction-based and emphasizes general financial reporting aspects ([Putra et al., 2019](#)). Through these standards, the IASB regulates various important aspects such as revenue recognition, measurement of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of other financial information, with the aim of increasing investor confidence, facilitating access to global capital markets, and simplifying cross-border reporting. The adoption of IFRS provides many benefits for companies, including uniformity in reporting practices, increased international investment, and cross-business collaboration. Globally, the use of IFRS continues to increase due to its advantages in improving the comparability of financial statements, expanding access to international capital markets, and improving the quality of financial reporting ([Shima and Yang, 2012](#)).

Management Accounting System

Management accounting systems are processes for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting financial and non-financial data used by management in making strategic decisions for the organization (Sinaga et al., 2024). Management accounting systems serve not only as internal financial reporting tools, but also as strategic information systems that help organizations achieve operational efficiency and effectiveness. In a theoretical context, management accounting focuses on how accounting information is used in organizational practice to guide behavior, support strategy, and manage organizational change (Malmi and Granlund, 2009). This system not only serves to record financial transactions, but also provides relevant information for managers in planning, controlling, and evaluating the company's operational performance. Modern management accounting systems play an important role in integrating financial and non-financial information to support business strategies and enhance organizational competitiveness (Miroshnychenko et al., 2022). Therefore, management accounting systems play a vital role in improving operational efficiency, reducing production costs, and improving the quality of company financial reporting.

Quality of Financial Statements

The quality of financial statements reflects the extent to which the information presented supports users in making economic decisions. Since convergence with IFRS, the quality of accruals has improved significantly, making financial statements in the European Union more comprehensive, particularly in terms of more targeted revenue management (Damayanti et al., 2020). These results are in line with the findings of Suyatmini and Sheilla (2014), who stated that the implementation of IFRS can increase the relevance of income values, accelerate the timely recognition of losses, and reduce profit manipulation. This improvement indicates an improvement in the quality of financial information, which plays an important role in minimizing the potential for fraud due to differences between real values and reported values.

Quality financial statements must meet key characteristics, namely relevance, reliability, comparability, understandability, and timeliness, to enable interperiod and interentity analysis. These characteristics enhance transparency and increase stakeholder confidence in the financial information presented. This is in line with the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Statement (PSAK) No. 1 of 2015, which stipulates that good financial statements must be understandable, relevant, reliable, and comparable.

METHODS

This study uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) methodology to identify, evaluate, and interpret various relevant studies on the impact of the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on improving the quality of financial statements related to accounting management systems. The SLR methodology involves collecting and analyzing literature from various academic sources, including journals indexed by Scopus, published within a specific time frame (Pati and Lorusso, 2018). Based on the search results using the keywords "IFRS," "quality of financial statements," and "management accounting system," 16 relevant articles were found and analyzed in depth to identify patterns of findings, methodologies used, and key conclusions from each study. The articles were then tabulated in a table that included the title, researcher name, method, and research results. In addition, additional supporting articles sourced from Sinta, Scopus, and Google Scholar accredited journals were also used to strengthen the theoretical arguments and validity of the analysis produced in this study. The analysis process then continued through six main sub-themes: improving accounting quality, transparency and investor confidence, technological innovation in management accounting systems, regulatory effectiveness and enforcement, the application of IFRS to project companies, and the obstacles and determining factors for successful implementation.

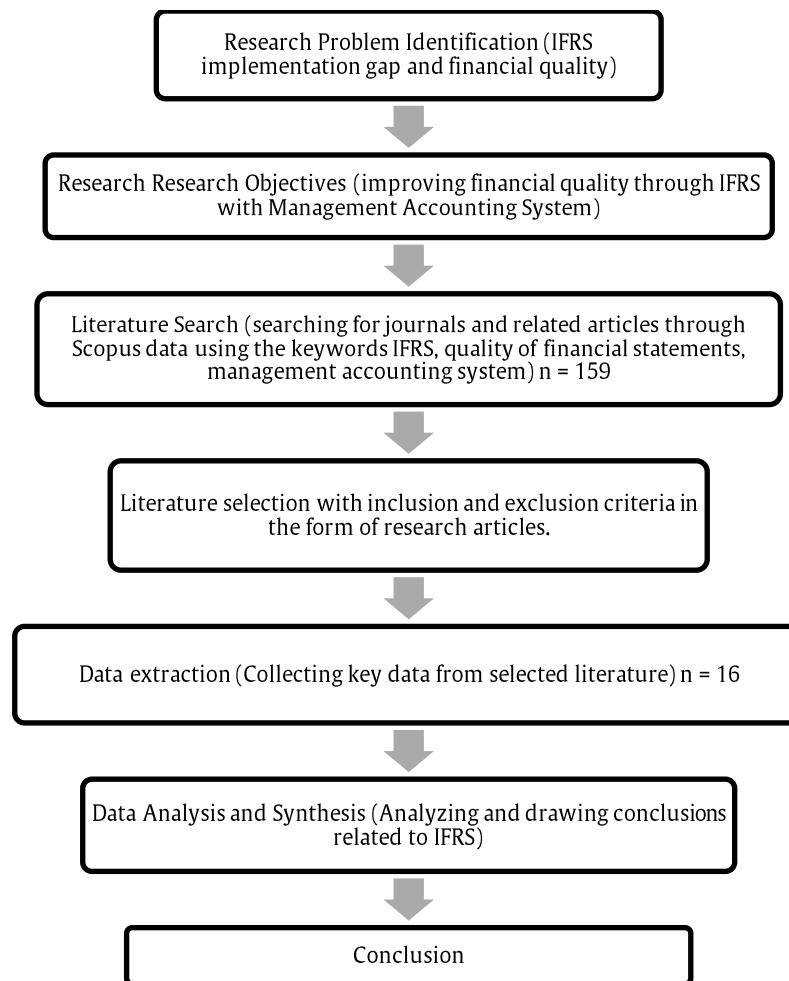


Figure 1. SLR Research Process Flow for IFRS Implementation

RESULT

Research findings from various studies indicate that the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) generally has a positive impact on the quality of accounting and financial reporting, although its full effectiveness is highly dependent on implementation factors, standard enforcement, and the context of the company. To provide a deeper understanding of the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on the quality of financial reporting through management accounting systems, the results of a review of several relevant scientific articles are presented below. Each article was reviewed based on the research title, methodology and data used, and research results that included the impact of IFRS implementation in various country contexts and industrial sectors.

No	Article Title	Methodology & Data	Research Results (Detailed)
1.	The Effect of IFRS Adoption on Accounting Quality and Reporting: Evidence from Russia (Malofeeva et al., 2025)	Data: Panel of 40 non-financial public companies. Methodology: Regression analysis to measure earnings management.	The transition to IFRS has reduced profit manipulation and formally improved accounting quality, but has not yet shown a consistent positive effect on the timely recognition of losses. The lack of full implementation limits the effectiveness of IFRS, requiring policy reform and strengthening of local practices to realize its benefits optimally.
2.	Analyzing the Impact of Financial Reporting on Investment Decisions: A Comparative Study of	Data: Financial reports of public companies in Vietnam, results of interviews/surveys with practitioners.	IFRS improves transparency, reliability, and relevance of information compared to GAAP in Vietnam, thereby promoting investor confidence and decision quality. However, its successful implementation requires

No	Article Title	Methodology & Data	Research Results (Detailed)
	IFRS and GAAP in Vietnam (Khanh et al., 2024)	Methodology: Comparative study	accounting system transformation, human resource capacity building, and adequate policy support.
3.	The Impact of Innovations in Enterprise Accounting and Control Systems on Optimizing the Analysis of Financial Reporting in the Transition to IFRS (Akimova, 2024)	Data: Longitudinal empirical study of companies that adopt accounting technology innovations. Methodology: Qualitative-conceptual approach with systemic analysis and literature review.	The integration of automation, analytics, AI, and Big Data improves the accuracy, efficiency, and predictive capabilities of financial reporting, while strengthening its informative value for investors and supporting the harmonization of international reporting and the optimization of internal company systems.
4.	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in the Accounting System of Ukraine (Sas et al., 2023)	Data: Regulatory documents and official sources of Ukraine and the IFRS Board. Methodology: Qualitative-conceptual approach with systemic analysis and literature review.	The author found inconsistencies between national standards and IFRS as well as regulatory and institutional barriers, but the implementation of IFRS in Ukraine has proven to increase transparency and international confidence. Policy adaptation, regulatory adjustments, and professional capacity building are needed for effective implementation.
5.	Accounting Comparability and Accruals-based Earnings Management: Evidence on Listed Firms in an Emerging Market (Liem, 2021)	Data: 502 Vietnamese non-financial companies (2010–2019). Methodology: Panel regression with proxies for accounting comparability, earnings manipulation, and financial constraints.	Accounting comparability has been shown to reduce accrual-based earnings manipulation, but it is ineffective in companies under high financial pressure. This suggests that standards such as IFRS can strengthen earnings integrity, but their benefits are only optimal when a company's financial condition is adequate.
6.	Globalization, IFRS Adoption and Accounting Information Quality: Evidence from African Banks (Amidu and Issahaku, 2019)	Data: 329 banks in 29 countries, before and after IFRS implementation. Methodology: Regression analysis.	The results show that global economic integration encourages the adoption of IFRS and the preparation of more uniform financial statements. Banks in Africa experienced an increase in profit quality after the implementation of IFRS, influenced by the interaction between globalization and income diversification strategies (interest and non-interest). The adoption of IFRS also strengthens transparency, reduces information asymmetry, improves the credibility and reliability of financial statements, and strengthens the confidence of global investors.
7.	Impairment Losses: The Impact of First-time Adoption of the Accounting Standardisation System in Portugal (Oliveira et al., 2018)	Data: The first Portuguese company to adopt IFRS-based SNC. Methodology: Quantitative study.	The results show that large companies with high public exposure produce more credible reports that reflect actual economic conditions, indicating that IFRS promotes transparency and reduces profit management incentives. IFRS reform in Portugal shifted the reporting system from code law to common law principles, improving reporting quality and reducing the risk of manipulation, while also serving as a reference for regulators to adjust the flexibility of IFRS to the domestic legal context.
8.	Accounting for Sustainability: The Case Study of Petrobras (Abreu et al., 2018)	Data: Petrobras financial reports for the period 2008–2015. Methodology: Dual method through theoretical literature review and longitudinal case studies.	The author found that the implementation of IFRS and international auditing standards improves corporate transparency and accountability, particularly in the energy sector. Professional skepticism and management responsibility are important for maintaining reporting integrity. This study shows that IFRS and corporate governance increase public trust, strengthen social accountability, encourage sustainability reporting, and serve as a model of accounting communication for public companies in Latin America.
9.	Risk Identification in the Company's Accounting System (Derun, 2016)	Data: Energy company PJSC DTEK Dniproenergo. Methodology: Mixed method with financial analysis and risk indicator development.	The results of the study show that accounting risks cover financial, organizational, technological, and regulatory aspects. The implementation of IFRS increases reporting transparency but also adds to the complexity of risks. The development of risk classifications and indicators helps management identify and respond to threats, thereby improving the

No	Article Title	Methodology & Data	Research Results (Detailed)
			quality of financial and non-financial reports and making management systems more responsive.
10.	Enforcement of accounting standards: how effective is the German two-tier system in detecting earnings management? (Böcking et al., 2015)	Data: Company financial reports from the German capital market authority. Methodology: Empirical analysis.	This study uses an empirical approach to assess the effectiveness of Germany's two-tier accounting enforcement system. The results show that the system is effective in detecting earnings management, but less effective in preventing practices after the announcement of errors. Enforcement needs to be strengthened with follow-up mechanisms and sanctions in order to prevent earnings management on an ongoing basis, serving as a lesson for other jurisdictions.
11.	Measuring Country Differences in Enforcement of Accounting Standards: An Audit and Enforcement Proxy (Brown et al., 2014)	Data: 51 countries (2002, 2005, 2008). Methodology: Development of AUDIT and ENFORCE indices and panel regression related to transparency and earnings management.	This article develops an institutional index with two indicators—AUDIT (quality of the auditing environment) and ENFORCE (level of independent enforcement)—to measure differences in financial reporting regulations between countries. Preliminary results show that this index improves the explanatory power of economic activity, transparency, and earnings management, and serves as a tool for researchers and policymakers to assess the effectiveness of IFRS adoption and support regulations to improve reporting quality and reduce earnings manipulation.
12.	Project management and presentation of information in financial statements – company performance measurement or project performance measurement (Kalinowski, 2010)	Data: National and international accounting standards (IAS/IFRS, US GAAP, PL GAAP). Methodology: Comparative analysis of accounting literature and regulations.	This article discusses the complexity of project accounting, where differences in standards (IAS/IFRS, US GAAP, PL GAAP) and flexibility in reporting methods can distort performance. Clear disclosure and internal-external consistency are important, while standards must consider project characteristics such as planning and maintenance costs. Adoption of IFRS does not automatically guarantee accuracy; guidance, transparency, and oversight are necessary to prevent manipulation or the selection of superficially favorable methods.
13.	The Effect of Adopting IFRS on the Relevance of Information: The Case of Moroccan Companies Listed on the Casablanca Stock Exchange (Oubahou and El Ouafa, 2024a).	Data : 27 non-financial firms; 2015–2020 Methodology: Quantitative; Returns-based model (Ohlson; Easton–Harris); Fixed Effects	The adoption of IFRS increased the relevance of accounting information, as indicated by an increase in R^2 from 16.76% (pre-IFRS) to 23.64% (post-IFRS). Profit information became more closely related to stock returns.
14.	The Impact of IFRS Introduction by Listed Moroccan Companies on Financial Performance: The Mediating Role of the Cost of Capital (Oubahou and El Ouafa, 2024b)	Data : 21 listed firms Methodology: Quantitative; Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)	IFRS has a significant effect on financial performance before including the cost of capital. However, after mediation, the direct effect of IFRS becomes insignificant, while the indirect effect through a decrease in the cost of capital is significant, indicating that IFRS improves performance through capital cost efficiency.
15.	The Impact of IFRS Adoption on the Relevance of Accounting Information: Evidence from Moroccan Listed Companies (Oubahou et al., 2025)	Data : Listed Moroccan firms; 2015–2020 Methodology: Quantitative; Ohlson price model; Panel regression	EPS and book value of equity have a significant effect on stock prices, with a higher explanatory power in the post-IFRS period, indicating increased transparency and value relevance after the adoption of IFRS.
16.	Earnings Quality in the IFRS Era: Evidence from Morocco (Oubahou et al., 2024)	Data : 27 non-financial firms; 2015–2020 Methodology: Quantitative; Before–after IFRS analysis; Panel regression	The results show that the adoption of IFRS does not improve earnings quality. Earnings management practices are still found, and earnings attributes were of better quality in the pre-IFRS period. The findings confirm that the effectiveness of IFRS is influenced by

No	Article Title	Methodology & Data	Research Results (Detailed)
			institutional readiness and the context of developing countries.

Of the total 16 studies analyzed, 11 studies ($\pm 69\%$) used an empirical quantitative approach, generally with regression methods, panel regression, relevance value models (Ohlson/returns-based), and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM), to examine the impact of IFRS adoption on accounting quality, earnings management, value relevance, financial performance, and reporting transparency. This approach was used in various country contexts, including Russia, Vietnam, Portugal, Africa, and Morocco. For example, the study in Russia used 440 observations from 40 non-financial companies, while the study in Vietnam involved 502 companies from 2010 to 2019. In Africa it covered 329 banks in 29 countries, and in Morocco it used companies listed on the Casablanca Stock Exchange with a pre- and post-IFRS adoption design. Furthermore, three studies ($\pm 19\%$) adopted a qualitative or conceptual approach, in the form of systematic analysis, literature review, and comparative regulatory studies, to assess the implementation of IFRS, institutional readiness, accounting innovation, and differences in accounting standards, such as in the context of Ukraine and companies undergoing technological and regulatory transition. Two studies ($\pm 12\%$) used mixed methods, combining longitudinal case studies and financial analysis, as in the cases of Petrobras and PJSC DTEK Dniproenergo, to evaluate accounting risk, corporate governance, and financial communication practices. Overall, these findings indicate that quantitative approaches dominate the IFRS literature due to their ability to test causal relationships across entities and periods, while qualitative and mixed approaches are more commonly used to analyze regulatory complexity, institutional dynamics, and IFRS implementation processes that cannot be fully captured by statistical models.

Methods / Approaches	Number of Studies	Percent
Quantitative (regression/panel regression/empirical analysis)	11	69%
Qualitative / Conceptual / Comparative / Literature review	3	19%
Mixed/dual method	2	12%

An analysis of 16 articles shows that IFRS studies are spread across Q1–Q4 journals and non-Scopus journals, reflecting diversity in research quality and approach. Articles in high-ranking journals (Q1–Q2) generally emphasize rigorous empirical analysis, focusing on accounting information quality, standard enforcement, earnings management, value relevance, and the impact of IFRS on performance and financial markets. In contrast, publications in Q3–Q4 and non-Scopus journals highlight the context of IFRS implementation in developing and transition economies, including issues of adoption challenges, control systems, accounting innovation, and sustainability. Overall, this distribution shows a balance between empirical depth and contextual perspective, which strengthens cross-country understanding of the effectiveness of IFRS implementation.

No	Journal / Source Title	Index (EID)	Total Articles
1	Journal of Corporate Finance Research	Q4	1
2	Journal of Ecohumanism	-	1
3	Economic Affairs (New Delhi)	-	1
4	Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice	Q4	1
5	Cogent Business and Management	Q2	1
6	Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting	Q1	1
7	Australian Accounting Review	Q2	1
8	Building New Bridges Between Business and Society	-	1
9	Economic Annals-XXI	Q3	1
10	Review of Managerial Science	Q1	1
11	Journal of Business Finance and Accounting	Q2	1
12	Comparative Economic Research	Q4	1
13	Investment Management & Financial Innovations	Q3	2

No	Journal / Source Title	Index (EID)	Total Articles
14	EuroMed Journal of Business	Q1	1
15	Qubahan Academic Journal	Q2	1

DISCUSSION

The implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has brought significant changes to corporate accounting management systems, affecting recording policies, reporting processes, and financial control systems ([Aisya et al., 2022](#)). IFRS requires companies to implement more transparent and accountable standards, thereby necessitating adjustments in accounting infrastructure and financial management strategies. Several studies directly link the transition to or adoption of IFRS with improvements in accounting and reporting quality.

Improving Accounting Quality and Reducing Profit Manipulation

According to [Iatridis \(2010\)](#), the implementation of IFRS contributes to reducing earnings management practices and improving the timeliness of loss recognition, which overall improves accounting quality and increases the relevance of financial statements to the market value of the company. With this standardization, the information presented becomes more useful for investors and stakeholders in making strategic decisions. Research in Russia found that the transition to IFRS successfully reduced profit manipulation practices and improved the quality of timely loss recognition. However, the full effectiveness of IFRS has not been achieved due to its uneven implementation across all industrial sectors, indicating the need for policy reform and strengthening of local practices so that the benefits of IFRS can be realized optimally ([Malofeeva et al., 2025](#)).

Similar findings were also observed in other emerging markets. A study on accounting comparability among companies in Vietnam indicated that IFRS improved the comparability and reliability of reports, while reducing the tendency for accrual-based profit manipulation, provided that the companies' financial conditions were not too strained ([Liem, 2021](#)). Additionally, research on banks in Africa shows that the adoption of IFRS plays an important role in improving the credibility and reliability of financial reports, as well as strengthening global investor confidence thanks to the harmonization of reporting standards facilitated by globalization ([Amidu and Issahaku, 2019](#)).

Furthermore, [Palea \(2013\)](#) asserts that IFRS plays an important role in the harmonization of international accounting, particularly in Europe, because the adoption of these global standards allows financial statements to be compared across countries, thereby strengthening the confidence of international investors and creditors. However, the benefits of IFRS are not felt equally across the globe. [Bathla et al. \(2024\)](#) show that perceptions of the benefits of IFRS differ between jurisdictions in non-European countries, with companies tending to assess the benefits of IFRS as exceeding the costs of implementation, whereas in Europe, the cost burden is assessed as greater than the benefits obtained.

In terms of financial statement structure, [Goodwin et al. \(2008\)](#) found that the adoption of IFRS can increase liabilities and decrease company equity, which ultimately leads to a decline in post-transition profits and affects capital management and financial risk strategies. This finding is reinforced by [Bassemir and Novotny-Farkas \(2018\)](#), who state that the positive impact of IFRS on earnings quality is more pronounced in fast-growing, equity-market-oriented public companies, as IFRS enhances the credibility of financial statements in the eyes of investors.

However, even though IFRS is designed to improve the quality of reporting, several studies highlight its weaknesses. [Cameran et al. \(2014\)](#) found that in private companies, the flexibility of IFRS can actually reduce the quality of reporting because it allows management to prepare reports according to their interests. Additionally, [Ahmed et al. \(2013\)](#) revealed that IFRS in certain contexts can encourage income smoothing and accrual aggressiveness, especially in countries with strong law enforcement mechanisms, thereby indirectly reducing the reliability of financial statements.

Transparency, Accountability, and Investor Confidence

Increased transparency and investor confidence are among the most consistent positive impacts of IFRS adoption. A study in Vietnam confirms that IFRS adoption strengthens transparency and improves the quality of investment decisions, as financial reporting becomes more credible to investors and market analysts (Khanh et al., 2024). This is in line with findings from Portugal, where IFRS reforms shifted the reporting paradigm from code law logic to principle-based common law. This shift strengthened reporting quality and reduced the risk of profit manipulation, while also requiring regulatory flexibility to remain consistent with the domestic legal context (Oliveira et al., 2018). Furthermore, research on Petrobras shows that the integration of IFRS with good corporate governance practices expands the function of financial reporting into a public communication tool. The application of IFRS strengthens social accountability and encourages sustainability reporting, making IFRS part of an effective corporate governance strategy in multinational companies (Abreu et al., 2018).

The impact of IFRS adoption on reporting quality and financial performance is not always direct, but rather mediated by financial and institutional factors. Several studies have found that IFRS indirectly improves financial performance by reducing capital costs, which in turn strengthens investor confidence (Oubahou and El Ouafa, 2024b). In addition, the adoption of IFRS has been shown to increase the relevance of accounting information, as evidenced by the increased relationship between earnings, book value of equity, and returns or stock prices in the post-IFRS period (Oubahou et al., 2025; Oubahou & El Ouafa, 2024a). However, other evidence shows that this increase in market relevance is not always followed by an improvement in earnings quality, as earnings management practices and a decline in earnings attribute quality are still found after the adoption of IFRS in the context of developing countries with limited institutional readiness (Oubahou et al., 2024). The inconsistency of these results confirms that the effectiveness of IFRS is highly dependent on the quality of management accounting systems, regulatory enforcement, and governance, so that IFRS functions more as a mechanism for increasing transparency than as an automatic guarantee of improved accounting quality.

Technological Innovation and Strengthening of Management Accounting Systems (SAM)

The transition to IFRS requires major changes to the management accounting system (MAS) and the use of digital technology. Goodwin et al. (2008) noted that changes in the structure of financial statements due to IFRS, such as an increase in total liabilities and a decrease in equity, require a more automated recording system to manage financial data effectively. As a result, companies must allocate resources to develop accounting software that facilitates reporting in accordance with IFRS. Without an adequate technological framework, the implementation of IFRS can cause difficulties in the financial recording and auditing processes.

Studies on innovation in accounting and internal control systems show that the integration of technologies such as automation, AI, and Big Data strengthens data quality, speeds up reporting processes, and improves the accuracy of financial analysis. This also facilitates the harmonization of international reporting and improves the efficiency of corporate oversight systems (Akimova, 2024). In the context of Ukraine, the implementation of IFRS promotes greater transparency and strengthens the trust of international partners. However, the differences between national and international standards necessitate policy adjustments, regulatory revisions, and improvements in the professional competence of accountants and auditors to ensure the effective implementation of IFRS (Sas et al., 2023). In addition, research on accounting risk identification systems confirms that integrating risk classification and financial indicators into SAM systems can help managers anticipate internal and external threats. This improves data quality and managerial responses to business uncertainty (Derun, 2016).

Enforcement, Regulation, and Effectiveness of IFRS Implementation

The success of implementing IFRS is not only determined by technical aspects of implementation at the company level, but also depends heavily on the strength of institutional

systems, enforcement mechanisms, and the effectiveness of regulatory oversight in each country. The adoption of IFRS requires companies to adjust their accounting policies to be in line with global principles, which has a direct impact on financial recording and reporting systems. According to [latridis \(2010\)](#), the transition to IFRS has been shown to improve accounting quality by reducing earnings management practices and accelerating the timely recognition of losses. This demonstrates the need for a more disciplined and integrated management accounting system, so that the financial statements produced are accurate, relevant, and reliable for stakeholders.

Furthermore, IFRS standards encourage the application of principles-based accounting policies rather than rigid rules-based policies. [Palea \(2013\)](#) asserts that IFRS plays an important role in global accounting harmonization, requiring companies to adjust their asset, liability, and equity recording systems to meet stricter and more transparent reporting requirements. However, the success of such harmonization remains heavily influenced by the effectiveness of law enforcement and the role of supervisory agencies. Studies in Germany show that a two-tier enforcement system has proven effective in detecting profit manipulation practices, but remains weak in preventing ongoing violations, indicating the need to strengthen sanctions and regulatory follow-up mechanisms ([Böcking et al., 2015](#)).

Furthermore, cross-country research by [Brown et al. \(2014\)](#) introduced an audit and enforcement index proxy to measure differences in the effectiveness of IFRS implementation between countries. This index helps policymakers assess the extent to which the institutional environment, the quality of public auditors, and the capacity of capital market regulators support the success of IFRS in improving reporting transparency and reducing earnings management practices. Thus, it can be concluded that the implementation of IFRS will only be optimal if it is balanced with a strong system of supervision, audit, and law enforcement, as well as policy support that ensures the application of IFRS principles does not stop at formalities, but truly strengthens the quality of global financial reporting.

Special Context: IFRS in Project-Based Companies

In the context of project-based companies, such as construction and infrastructure, the application of IFRS presents its own challenges. Research on project companies shows that the flexibility of IFRS in determining accounting methods can lead to reporting distortions, especially if project costs and results are not disclosed consistently. For example, transferring costs between accounts (operating to financial) can significantly change indicators such as EBIT or EBITDA. Therefore, project companies need to strengthen their internal management accounting systems and ensure consistency between revenue recognition, cost allocation, and long-term results reporting so that financial statements continue to reflect actual economic conditions. Regulators also need to provide specific guidance so that IFRS is not misused as a means of manipulating reporting ([Kalinowski, 2010](#)).

Barriers and Determinants of IFRS Effectiveness

Barriers and determining factors for the effectiveness of IFRS are key aspects that determine the extent to which these standards are truly capable of improving the quality of cross-border financial reporting. Although the benefits of IFRS in improving transparency, comparability, and credibility of financial reporting have been widely recognized, various studies show that the realization of these benefits is often hampered by technical implementation issues, internal company conditions, and weaknesses in institutional systems and law enforcement.

In terms of implementation and enforcement, studies in Russia show that the formal adoption of IFRS has indeed succeeded in reducing profit manipulation practices. However, inconsistencies in implementation and weak integration with local policies limit the effectiveness of the application of these standards. The success of IFRS is not only determined by administrative adoption alone, but also by the extent to which IFRS principles are truly translated into daily accounting practices and integrated with a disciplined and accurate management accounting system. A similar situation exists in Ukraine, where differences between national standards and IFRS create regulatory and institutional barriers. Therefore, policy reform, regulatory updates, and

professional capacity building are urgently needed to ensure that the transition to IFRS is effective and not merely symbolic.

In addition to institutional challenges, the effectiveness of IFRS is also influenced by the financial condition of companies. Studies in emerging markets show that the increased accounting comparability resulting from the implementation of IFRS only provides optimal benefits for companies with stable financial conditions and strong internal governance. Conversely, companies with high liquidity pressure or capital constraints still show a tendency to manipulate profits even though they have implemented IFRS. This confirms that the success of IFRS cannot be separated from financial readiness and a corporate governance culture that supports transparent and accountable reporting practices.

In the context of accounting enforcement, studies on the two-tier enforcement system in Germany provide important insights. This system has proven effective in detecting profit management practices, but its ability to prevent the recurrence of such practices in subsequent periods remains limited. Therefore, a more stringent follow-up mechanism is needed, including sanctions and ongoing supervision, so that the implementation of IFRS not only serves as a tool for detecting errors, but also encourages structural changes in financial reporting behavior that is more integrity-based.

Furthermore, [Cameran et al. \(2014\)](#) show that in private companies, IFRS can actually increase the flexibility of financial reporting, which has the potential to be used for certain managerial purposes, thereby weakening the effectiveness of IFRS without adequate supervision. Similarly, [Ahmed et al. \(2013\)](#) found that in countries with stricter regulations, IFRS can actually encourage income smoothing and accrual aggressiveness, which ultimately reduces the reliability of financial statements. This shows that the success of IFRS cannot be separated from the balance between the flexibility of standards and the strength of external oversight.

According to [Soderstrom and Sun \(2007\)](#), institutional factors such as legal systems, regulatory oversight, and organizational culture play a major role in determining the effectiveness of IFRS. Countries with weak legal systems, limited regulatory enforcement, and undisciplined accounting cultures tend to fail to translate IFRS principles into effective accounting practices. Therefore, the success of IFRS is highly dependent on institutional readiness and the strengthening of oversight systems, including improving professional literacy and investing in information technology to support the integration of IFRS into modern reporting systems.

Finally, globalization has strengthened the effectiveness of IFRS through the diffusion of international accounting standards, which promote uniformity in reporting and strengthen investor confidence across countries. However, the positive impact of globalization can only be maximized if countries adopting IFRS have institutional infrastructure, human resources, and consistent national policies to bridge the gap between global standards and local practices. Thus, the effectiveness of IFRS is multidimensional—it depends not only on technical implementation at the company level, but also on the economic context, cultural governance, and institutional systems that support its implementation in each jurisdiction.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to analyze the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its impact on the quality of financial statements, with a focus on the relationship between management accounting systems. Objectively, this study compiles and reviews sixteen scientific articles from reputable journals (Scopus Q1–Q4) to evaluate the extent to which the adoption of IFRS can improve accounting quality through the reduction of profit manipulation, increased reliability, and improved recognition of income and losses. The main objective is to understand the differences in the effectiveness of IFRS implementation across jurisdictions in both developed and developing countries, as well as to assess the role of management accounting systems in bridging internal and external reporting in accordance with IFRS principles.

The results of the study indicate that the implementation of IFRS generally has a positive impact on the quality of financial reporting. Various studies have found a decrease in earnings management practices, an increase in the transparency and comparability of reports, and a strengthening of the credibility of financial information used by investors and stakeholders. On the other hand, IFRS has also been shown to promote the harmonization of global reporting standards and strengthen corporate governance through a more disciplined audit and oversight system. However, this study also reveals that the benefits of IFRS are not evenly distributed across countries. The effectiveness of IFRS implementation is highly dependent on the institutional context, the readiness of the regulatory infrastructure, and the financial condition of companies. Studies in Russia and Ukraine show that adopting IFRS without strong enforcement support only results in formal compliance, not substantive quality improvement. Meanwhile, research in Germany confirms the importance of effective two-tier enforcement mechanisms to detect and prevent persistent profit manipulation practices.

The practical implication of this finding is the need for synchronization between external reporting policies and internal management accounting systems, whereby companies must strengthen internal controls, internal audits, and professional training so that the implementation of IFRS is not merely a formality. In addition, modern accounting technologies, such as automation, big data analytics, and AI-based accounting, can be utilized to improve the efficiency and accuracy of financial reporting in accordance with IFRS principles. National regulations also need to be adjusted to support the transition to IFRS, taking into account local economic and institutional characteristics. This study makes an important contribution to the understanding of IFRS and global accounting quality, but has limitations in its use of secondary data based on the national context, lack of long-term analysis, and failure to consider moderating variables such as accounting technology, organizational culture, and capital market pressures.

REFERENCES

- Abreu, R., David, F., Segura, L., Formigoni, H., & Mantovani, F. (2018). Accounting for Sustainability: The Case Study of Petrobras (pp. 119–134). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-63561-3_8
- Agana, J. A., Zori, S. G., & Alon, A. (2023). IFRS Adoption Approaches and Accounting Quality. *The International Journal of Accounting*, 58(03), 2350009. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S1094406023500099>
- Ahmed, A. S., Neel, M., & Wang, D. (2013). Does Mandatory Adoption of IFRS Improve Accounting Quality? Preliminary Evidence. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 30(4), 1344–1372. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1911-3846.2012.01193.x>
- Aisya, A. N., Mahfudnurnajamuddin, Kalsum, U., & Budiandriani. (2022). Pengaruh Desentralisasi dan Sistem Akuntansi Manajemen Terhadap Kinerja Manajerial. *Center of Economic Students Journal*, 5(4), 349–362. <https://doi.org/10.56750/csej.v5i4.552>
- Akimova, T. (2024). The Impact of Innovations in Enterprise Accounting and Control Systems on Optimizing the Analysis of Financial Reporting in the Transition to IFRS. *Economic Affairs*, 69(1s). <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.1.2024.39>
- Amidu, M., & Issahaku, H. (2019). Do globalisation and adoption of IFRS by banks in Africa lead to less earnings management? *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*, 17(2), 222–248. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFRA-05-2017-0035>
- Amrie, F., & Irawan, F. (2017). Pengaruh Adopsi IFRS dan Corporate Governance terhadap Kualitas Informasi Akuntansi di Indonesia. *Profesionalisme Akuntan Menuju Sustainable Business Practice*, 158–176.
- Bassemir, M., & Novotny-Farkas, Z. (2018). IFRS adoption, reporting incentives and financial reporting quality in private firms. *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, 45(7–8), 759–796. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbfa.12315>

- Bathla, S., Sharma, A. K., & Kandpal, V. (2024). Stakeholders' Response to IFRS adoption/convergence on accounting quality and disclosures: A bibliometric review of Scopus database. *Heliyon*, 10(1), e23912. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e23912>
- Bharata, R. W., Susilo, G. F. A., & Nugraheni, A. P. (2020). International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) dan Proses Pengadopsiannya di Indonesia. *Jurnal Bisnis Darmajaya*, 06(02), 10–26. <https://jurnal.darmajaya.ac.id/index.php/JurnalBisnis/article/view/1951>
- Böcking, H.-J., Gros, M., & Worret, D. (2015). Enforcement of accounting standards: how effective is the German two-tier system in detecting earnings management? *Review of Managerial Science*, 9(3), 431–485. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11846-014-0159-z>
- Brown, P., Preiato, J., & Tarca, A. (2014). Measuring Country Differences in Enforcement of Accounting Standards: An Audit and Enforcement Proxy. *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, 41(1–2), 1–52. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbfa.12066>
- Cahyati, A. D. (2018). Dampak Penerapan Ifrs Terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan Dan Arus Investasi. *JRAK: Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Komputerisasi Akuntansi*, 9(1), 49–74. <https://doi.org/10.33558/jrak.v9i1.1362>
- Cameran, M., Campa, D., & Pettinicchio, A. (2014). IFRS Adoption Among Private Companies. *Journal of Accounting, Auditing & Finance*, 29(3), 278–305. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0148558X14534260>
- Damayanti, A., Gusfianura, A., Azizah, S. H. N., Rifida, L., & Prawira, I. F. A. (2020). Pengaruh Penerapan IFRS terhadap Konservatisme Pelaporan Keuangan. *Jurnal SIKAP (Sistem Informasi, Keuangan, Auditing Dan Perpajakan)*, 4(2), 188–196. <https://doi.org/10.32897/jsikap.v4i2.246>
- Dedyansyah, A. F., Indira, I., & Salukh, A. (2024). Systematic Literature Review: Adopsi IFRS Mempengaruhi Laporan Keuangan Di Negara Muslim. *J-Aksi: Jurnal Akuntansi dan Sistem Informasi*, 5(1), 14–21. <https://doi.org/10.31949/jaksi.v5i1.8107>
- Derun, I. (2016). Risk identification in the company's accounting system. *Economic Annals-xxl*, 159(5–6), 97–100. <https://doi.org/10.21003/ea.V159-21>
- Dwiyandi, N. (2025). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Terkait Keberlanjutan dan Iklim Sesuai IFRS S1 dan S2 Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Jurnal Akuntansi Trisakti*, 12(1), 109–128. <https://doi.org/10.25105/v12i1.22238>
- Fadhlurrahman, R., & Fuadah, L. L. (2025). Implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Management Accounting System on the Quality of Financial Reports (SLR Approach). *Jurnal Manajemen Perbankan Keuangan Nitro*, 1(2), 18–28. <https://doi.org/10.56858/jmpkn.v1i2.553>
- Fadjareni, A. (2014). Positive Accounting Theory In Predicting Accounting Choice (An Overview Of Adopted IFRS In PSAK 16 Research On The Audited Financial Statements). *STAR (Study & Accounting Research)*, 11(2), 68–75. <https://doi.org/10.55916/jsar.v11i2.56>
- Gingrich, C. D., Kratz, L., & Faraci, R. (2018). IFRS Adoption in Developing Countries: What Is the Impact? *International Journal of Accounting and Financial Reporting*, 8(2), 278. <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijafr.v8i2.13262>
- Goodwin, J., Ahmed, K., & Heaney, R. (2008). The Effects of International Financial Reporting Standards on the Accounts and Accounting Quality of Australian Firms: A Retrospective Study. *Journal of Contemporary Accounting & Economics*, 4(2), 89–119. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1815-5669\(10\)70031-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1815-5669(10)70031-X)
- Iatridis, G. (2010). International Financial Reporting Standards and the quality of financial statement information. *International Review of Financial Analysis*, 19(3), 193–204. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2010.02.004>
- Isa, M. A. (2014). Determinants of Accounting Choice of Noncurrent Assets at IFRS First Adoption

- Among Nigerian Firms. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 164, 378–383. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.11.091>
- Kalinowski, J. (2010). Project management and presentation of information in financial statements - company performance measurement or project performance measurement. *Comparative Economic Research. Central and Eastern Europe*, 13(3), 17–31. <https://doi.org/10.2478/v10103-009-0036-1>
- Khanh, T. H. T., Rajagopal, P., Singh, H., & Hoang, T. X. (2024). Analyzing the Impact of Financial Reporting on Investment Decisions: A Comparative Study of IFRS and GAAP in Vietnam. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(6), 1605–1636. <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i6.4108>
- Liem, N. T. (2021). Accounting comparability and accruals-based earnings management: Evidence on listed firms in an emerging market. *Cogent Business & Management*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2021.1923356>
- Ma, C., Awan, R. U., Ren, D., Alharthi, M., Haider, J., & Kouser, R. (2022). The IFRS adoption, accounting quality, and banking performance: An evaluation of susceptibilities and financial stability in developing economies. *PLOS ONE*, 17(7), e0265688. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0265688>
- Malmi, T., & Granlund, M. (2009). In Search of Management Accounting Theory. *European Accounting Review*, 18(3), 597–620. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638180902863779>
- Malofeeva, T., Ulyanova, N., & Dzhioeva, A. (2025). Effect of IFRS Adoption on Accounting Quality and Reporting: Evidence from Russia. *Journal of Corporate Finance Research / Корпоративные Финансы* / ISSN: 2073-0438, 19(2), 96–109. <https://doi.org/10.17323/j.jcfr.2073-0438.19.2.2025.96-109>
- Miroshnichenko, O., Krukhmal, O., & Khvostenko, A. (2022). Evolution of Management Accounting: Essence and Principles. *Visnik Sums'kogo Derzhavnogo Universitetu*, 2022(3), 51–59. <https://doi.org/10.21272/1817-9215.2022.3-5>
- Oliveira, J., Azevedo, G., & Oliveira, B. (2018). Impairment Losses: The Impact of First-time Adoption of the Accounting Standardisation System in Portugal. *Australian Accounting Review*, 28(4), 556–576. <https://doi.org/10.1111/auar.12221>
- Oubahou, Y., & El Ouafa, K. (2024a). The effect of adopting IFRS on the relevance of information: The case of Moroccan companies listed on the Casablanca Stock Exchange. *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, 21(2), 389–399. [https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.21\(2\).2024.32](https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.21(2).2024.32)
- Oubahou, Y., & El Ouafa, K. (2024b). The impact of IFRS introduction by listed Moroccan companies on financial performance: The mediating role of the cost of capital. *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, 21(4), 214–225. [https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.21\(4\).2024.17](https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.21(4).2024.17)
- Oubahou, Y., El Ouafa, K., & Bengrich, M. (2025). The impact of IFRS adoption on the relevance of financial reporting in emerging markets: the case of Moroccan listed companies. *EuroMed Journal of Business*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/EMJB-05-2024-0128>
- Oubahou, Y., El ouafa, K., & Wali, S. (2024). Earnings Quality in the IFRS Era: Evidence from Morocco. *Qubahan Academic Journal*, 4(4), 96–111. <https://doi.org/10.48161/qaj.v4n4a970>
- Palea, V. (2013). IAS/IFRS and financial reporting quality: Lessons from the European experience. *China Journal of Accounting Research*, 6(4), 247–263. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2013.08.003>
- Pati, D., & Lorusso, L. N. (2018). How to Write a Systematic Review of the Literature. *HERD: Health Environments Research & Design Journal*, 11(1), 15–30. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1937586717747384>
- Prasasti, N. D., Oktaliza, M., & Putra, I. (2025). Penerapan International Financial Reporting Standards

- (IFRS) dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Laporan Keuangan. *Journal of Management and Innovation Entrepreneurship (JMIE)*, 2(2), 1880–1890. <https://doi.org/10.70248/jmie.v2i2.1595>
- Putra, T. A. P. S., Tusholihah, M., Retnawati, K., & Maje, G. I. L. (2019). Dampak Dan Upaya Penerapan IFRS Pada Pelaporan Keuangan Terhadap Perusahaan Di Indonesia. *Fair Value: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 1(2), 284–298. <http://journal.ikopin.ac.id/index.php/fairvalue/article/view/14>
- Putri, C. Y., Pane, J., Erika, F. S., Polem, I., & Fitriani, K. (2023). Pengaruh Adopsi International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) Terhadap Return on Assets (ROA) (Studi Pada PT. Bank BRI syariah Tbk Tahun 2018–2022 Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). *Materialitas*, 1(1), 1–9.
- Saci, F. (2021). A Theoretical and Empirical Study through Positive Accounting Theory and Institutional Theory. In *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3948221>
- Sas, L., Balaniuk, I., Shelenko, D., Vasylyuk, M., Matkovskiy, P., & Hnatyshyn, L. (2023). International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in the Accounting System of Ukraine. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, 1(48), 78–90. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.1.48.2023.3952>
- Sayumwe, M., & Francoeur, C. (2017). Who Really Benefits from Mandatory Adoption of IFRS? A Closer Look at Preparers and Users of Financial Information. *Research in Applied Economics*, 9(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.5296/rae.v9i1.10900>
- Shima, K. M., & Yang, D. C. (2012). Factors Affecting the Adoption of IFRS. *International Journal of Business*, 17(3), 81–89. [http://www.craig.csufresno.edu/IJB/Volumes/Volume 17/V173-4.pdf](http://www.craig.csufresno.edu/IJB/Volumes/Volume%2017/V173-4.pdf)
- Sinaga, L. A. M., Waruwu, N. S., Purba, R. R., Rianti, R. A., Sihombing, U. L., & Siallagan, H. (2024). Analisis Peran Akuntansi Manajerial Dalam Mengelola Biaya dan Mendukung Keputusan Bisnis. *Journal on Education*, 7(01), 1192–1199.
- Soderstrom, N. S., & Sun, K. J. (2007). IFRS Adoption and Accounting Quality: A Review. *European Accounting Review*, 16(4), 675–702. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638180701706732>
- Suyatmini, S., & Sheilla, A. (2014). Kajian Tentang Konvergensi International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Sosial*, 24(1), 79–86. www.iaiglobal.or.id
- Utari, C., Manalu, M. W., Lubis, N. R., & Muda, I. (2023). Approaches and critiques of Positive Accounting Theory (PAT) and Normative Accounting Theory (NAT): a literature review. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 9(12), 31784–31799. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv9n12-082>
- Wijaya, R. E. (2018). Dukungan IFRS pada FDI dalam Peningkatan Kemakmuran Negara. *Journal of Research and Applications Accounting and Management*. <https://doi.org/10.18382/jraam.v3i2.87>