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The Extend of Applying the Extensible Business Reporting Language at Jordanian Industrial Companies

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to the Extend of applying the extensible business reporting language at Jordanian Industrial Companies the aim is to identify the role of this language in developing electronic publishing information in Jordan, The study had been formed five hypotheses to test these variables and the relation among them, for this purpose the study had a questionnaire distributed to a sample of (90) person representing the community. The most important results show: That the Laws and regulations, organizational factors, individuals working, technical factors applied in the Jordanian industrial companies support the application of the language of the expanded business reports.

Keywords: Extensible Business Reporting Language, Environmental Factors, Jordanian Industrial Companies
JEL Classifications: L15, Q56

1. INTRODUCTION

The business globalization phenomenon and the courtier's economic development past two decade required from the companies to shift from traditional accounting system to computerization accounting system. On the other hand, the international financial reporting standers come to presented these accounting information in reliable and failed way. The automation of accounting information systems represents fundamental change in accounting science career to be in line with these standards and development recently.

Mainly, the automation of accounting information system has evolved to cope with the environment change and information technology development (Boyer-Wright et al., 2010). As a result, the accountants start utilizing the opportunity to exploit this technology to develop tailor-made and customized accounting information system. This leads to publishing the accounting information through internet pages. Therefore, accountants have been started using the latest advanced technology in accounting which is known as the language for extended business reports language (XBRL) Yoon et al. (2011) and Kaya (2014). This language is flexible enough to describe the financial statements and sharing it electronically, which offers a great service for the external and internal users of accounting information system. The main features of this language are publishing accounting information on web pages to be more flexible, available, understandable and brief in a uniform manner that greatly improve the decision making processor for internal and external users such as investors and managers Kaya (2014); Yoon et al. (2011) and Efendi et al. (2011).

Therefore, these languages have been applied in developed and developing countries such as Jordan. The Jordanian economy is special case to study due to the several challenges that has been facing, such as Wars as well as movement of some Arabic countries peoples due to Arabic spring Alsmady et al. (2013) and Alsmady et al. (2014). Therefore, the government seeks to developing the market by several stages. Firstly, establishing a corporate governance law at 2002 to governed the companies. Then, establishment of Amman stock exchange (ASE) and the privatization program to open the market and help foreign information accounting readers to make desertions and investing at Jordanian market. Recently, adopted the XBRL at Jordanian

companies is required to be globalized. The first two stages have been studied by many researchers Alsmady et al. (2013) and Alsmady et al. (2014), while, the extend of applying the (XBRL) is still vague.

Therefore, this research comes to filling the gap of body of the literature by identify these languages and its most important features as well as its applied benefits at Jordanian market. Furthermore, this research comes to identify the role of this language in developing electronic publishing information in Jordan, which has been neglected in previous research. Finally, determining the factors that associated with applying these language is important to improving and extended business reports which do not been highlighted previously. Thus, this study comes to answer the following questions: What is the role of (XBRL) in developing electronic publishing information at Jordanian industrial companies and what are the factors associated with applying these language?

The remaining of the paper has four sections; first the related literature and the hypotheses development. Then, the research design which presented the data collection as well as the statistical results. The concoctions and the future recommendation of search.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

The process of collecting data about the companies events on its resources and come out with meaningful information to the users takes time due to restricted accounting and administrative variables. The modern information technology provides creative methods to show the financial information in reliable and valid way on its website pages. On the other hand, exchange this information electronically without any restrictions will lead to some combination and ethics problems Boyer-Wright et al. (2010); Yoon et al. (2011) and Kaya (2014). Therefore, there are a needs to have some mutual agreements between the organizations that exchange the information electronically in order to legitimize and give the necessary license to the exchange process and facilitate their work. So, the protocols have emerged which represent a set of rules and standards that control the hardware and software related to network users in order to participate and communicate the information.

Under the umbrella of these protocols, the numbers of several languages have been emerged that used to transfer and exchange the data and information such as accounting information Troshani and Lymer (2010). One of these languages is hypertext markup language (HTML), which represent a standard method to display the data and identification of the formulation of the documents that published on the global web pages. Thus, helping the companies to publishing the financial reports, but in a limited extent and for display only without the possibility to exchange the information. The second language is extensible markup language (XML) considered as a language for exchange data Troshani and Lymer (2010). It is an open language and it used to create high level language that store data in relational data base. One of the advantages of this language is the ability to deal with huge structured data in standard way to achieve the consistency Troshani and Lymer (2010).

Conversely, using of PDF and excel for financial reporting do not provide sufficient semantics to enable the automated processing of financial data and making the realization of efficient as well as effective transparency objectives expensive, which lead to difficulty to achieve their objectives Debreceny et al. (2010); Doolin and Troshani (2004; 2007); Troshani and Doolin (2007) and Troshani et al., (2014). Thus, in order to have high-quality financial reporting the companies should apply coherent concepts of advance financial reporting such as (XBRL). The (XBRL) is standard free language derived from XML Troshani and Lymer (2010), that comes to develop and serve business reporting and financial reporting in particular in more accurate and flexible way (Erkus and Chiu, 2014). Such as language recognized by the American Institute of certified public accountants classified (AICPA)as a top ten technologies for accounting and auditing professionals in term of reducing re-keying information and diminish errors in duplicated data entry (Liu and O'Farrell, 2013). This language relies on accounting system to upload the financial information directly on the website which help the financial reports users (Boritz and Gyun, 2009). Furthermore, it is more flexible language to describe the financial statements electronically and making it electronically exchangeable that can lead to offer great services for external and internal users and provides a manful and potentially eliminate the repetitiveness of the data gathering processes (Shuetrim and Somerville (2004) and Di Piazza and Eccles (2002). Additionally, the language will enhance the accuracy, reliability and efficiency of electronic communication of business financial data (Yoon et al., 2011). Also, it's enables analysts to gain more time for value-added analysis to increase forecast accuracy by reducing manual tasks to change data to usable form. Bonsón et al. (2009) believes the dissemination of accounting information by internet adds a new dimension to corporate reporting, historical financial statements present by companies to stakeholders replaced by online information. Furthermore, Rezaee et al. (2002) believes that (XBRL) provides the foundation for a new generation of financially oriented web services and (XBRL) tags make searching through financial statements easier than ever. The principal components of (XBRL) are the items and the taxonomies. An item is a fact that makes reference to the entity that issues information by means of (XBRL) and a taxonomy is a set of elements that allows several different items of information to be represented in an XBRL document (Bonsón et al., 2009). So, the next section explain the language of business reports in term of definition, stage improvement, advantage, objective.

2.1. The Language of Business Reports

The language of business reports has many definitions. One of these definitions by (Ahrendt, 2009) which defining the language as defined it as " the language of business and financial reporting used in the current era in the field of accounting and It plays an important role in facilitating the process of searching the information by different groups of users". This language have a variety of advantages as mentioned by Baldwin and Trinkle

(2011), Pinsker and Li (2008) such as improving the efficiency of the financial reporting process and decision-making. Furthermore, the language helps to extended language of business reports that consider electronic formula that facilitates the flow of financial statements and performance reports, accounting records and other business information between software applications. In addition, it makes the world of business to speak one language (Harding and Zarowin, 2000). Also, Ramin (2004) argues that it will develop collaboratively by members of the international federation for (XBRL) used to prepare and provide financial information. It is common method used by financial community to help them in preparing, publishing, using and re-using, and exchanging information between organizations respectively.

Reyes et al. (2004) argues that it is an open standard language facilitate most of company's activities that needs statistical and financial data to prepare its corporate reports. Whereas, the (Hodge and Maines, 2004) consider these language as a tool growing technique that facilitates the direct and proper publishing for the financial statements and its related disclosures. While, Plumlee and Plumlee (2004), stated that this language come to designed more activities related to financial information and to avoid inherent problems that arises from the copy, paste, and movement of the information manually. On the one hand, this language comes firstly by Charles Hoffman a certified public accountant, who called for the use of XBRL in preparing the financial report in 1997. On the other hand, Ahrendt, (2009) is generally credited as the "father" of XBRL as which was an early and active proponent of XML as a mechanism for financial reporting on the web (Debreceny et al., 2010).

In term of idea establishment and growth phase from voluntary stage to mandatory the language has been dynamically improvement from basic concept to an advance application stage. Firstly, (AICPA) was supported and recommended to use this language by several major accounting firms (Boyer-Wright et al., 2010). Secondly, the language was translated to supported language by (SEC), which adopted rule amendments (33-8529) establishing the XBRL voluntary financial reporting program as stated Debreceny and Gray (2001); Baldwin et al. (2006); SEC (2009). then, at January 2009, the (SEC) announced rule 33-9002, and communicated that all US and international companies working in the US to file their financial statements in XBRL with the requirement being phased-in over three years (Kaya, 2011). Next at June 15, 2009 the language shifts from voluntary stage to mandatory stage as required by the (SEC)communicated, which require from largest companies where their capital above $ 5 billion must translate and publish their financial statements using XBRL in order to make financial statements machine-readable (SEC, 2009). Which they expected that this will increase the accuracy and quality of financial information and reduce the cost of preparing the financial statements (Weirich and Harrast, 2010).

Therefore, this language comes as a new set of accounting standards. Additionally, it comes to enhances the possibility of using the financial information and improve its transparency of which prepared according to existing international accounting standards and to automate the accounting processing. Furthermore, this language comes to facilitates the disclosure process and allow companies to deliver their financial information more quickly through the digital language. So, this language not comes to fit the recent accounting standards and financial policies, (Weirich and Harrast, 2010) but it goes beyond that to be more flexible to fit the future updating in accounting standards and its guidelines. Therefore, XBRL represents a qualitative leap to financial ratings and individuals who use them. Through the XBRL, the users are able to extract data immediately and at the same time with ease using the means that reduce complexity (Jones and Willis, 2003).

2.2. The Role of XBRL Language in Developing the Electronic Publishing of Accounting Information

The XBRL comes to help several filed such as accounting in different ways. Such as electronic publishing of financial reports, which means that the company established one or more sites on the web to publish financial information. It includes the company publishes a full set of annual financial statements or periodic reports on the company's website. US' Financial Accounting Standards Board prepared a study to illustrate the impact of XBRL technology on changing the shape of the financial report, and published on its website examples of what should be the financial reports. The Board also identified a set of criteria that should be sure of its existence for the publication of reports and financial statements for the economic entities (Abdul Sadeq, 2010), which are the following:

1. No conflict of the contents of the financial reports published online with the reports published in newspapers
2. Determine the portion of the economic unit's Web site on which the financial reports are published, is separate of other site
3. When published more detailed information on the company's electronic site, the company should make sure that the information published electronically matched the information published traditionally
4. It is a must to keep the pages of the reports in the same location on the website for the purpose that the users can refer to it when needed.

The release of accounting information using XBRL language contributes to increase in the pace of the information revolution and it makes business community speak one language mentioned Hodge et al. (2004) stated that the people who depend on the language of XBRL obtained information more than other people who do not rely on the same language information. The XBRL language contributes to the development of electronic disclosures and publishing of financial information through the following:

1. Simplify the accounting disclosure and facilitate the delivery of accounting information to the users (Baldwin et al., 2006).
2. Allow users outside the company to deduct the appropriate information that they need once they visited the company website.
3. Consistent with all types of programs, there is no need to coordinate the information or translate the same which leads to high speed in the collection of information.
4. Contribute to reducing the cost to one- third where they can prepare, standardize, analyze, and use of business information.
5. Allow to conduct direct and comparative analysis of the accounting information with competitive companies that can

lead to raising the efficiency and effectiveness of accounting and financial analysis.
6. This language can be used in many areas, including tax, legal entities, accounting and reporting (Higgins and Harrell, 2003).
7. The non-specialist users can access the information that they need and understand it using the Web Technology. That's because the users are not required to learn how they can read and write the XBRL language. But rather just to know how to deal with the language and its related benefits (Bovee et al., 2002).

2.3. The Efforts and Experiences of Some Countries to Develop XBRL Language

Many of governmental organizations, professional bodies and stock exchanges, as well as banks are interested in the language of business reports. They were dealing with the language as an interactive tool. The language represents an open format for the use of information and exchanges it in real time through the internet computer applications. This experience are summarized in the following Tables 1 and 2 by experience and efforts to take advantages.

2.4. Factors Associated with the Application of the Language of Business Reports

There are many factors have discussed in the previous literature that may has an association with theses language such as individual, organizational, technical, legal and professional legislation factors and economic factors. In term of individual factors argue that the use of technology considers as individual decision in many institutions. In addition to that the ongoing changes in the information technology field and its applications require highly specialized knowledge (Chau and Hu, 2001). On the other hand, the organizational factors explained by (Troshani, 2005) which indicates that the willingness of economic entities for the application of advanced technologies. These factors may vary in strength and direction from one organization to another, it is included any work to organize the tasks, determine the functions of the employees, system of information exchange, determine the mechanisms of coordination, required interaction between different departments and their employees.

Furthermore, (Rogers, 2003) argues that technical factors tools that help us to receive, processing, storage and retrieval, formulation and transferred information electronically, whether in the form of text, sound or image using a computer such as computer, printer, and internet as well as CD tools (Doolin et al., 2009) legal and professional legislation factors: The extended language of business closely linked with the laws and regulations issued by the body that regulates the financial reporting (Troshani, 2005). Economic factors: Represented by nature of dominant economic situation and its implication on the company's activities, how to exercise its operations, and Strengths, weaknesses and the level of competition in the market (Doolin et al., 2009).

2.5. Hypotheses Development

Accounting is the language of business while the financial reporting is the primary means of communication between the company management and users. The process of providing accounting information to the users at the right time and appropriate cost is considered as the most important role of the accounting activities (Belkaoui,2004). Also, the process of collecting data about events, resources and agents and working on it to provide meaningful information and release it to the different users takes time. Hence, it is restricted by several accounting and administrative variables. The modern information technology provides creative methods to show the financial information such as publish it on website pages (Baldwin, et al., 2006). So, publishing of accounting information and making it available on the web pages give an opportunity to the investors and financial analysts to use such information in extracting new reports. Some of these reports considered as non-traditional reports. Thus, the extent of extraction of these reports depends on the information available on the original database.

However, the exchange of information electronically without any restrictions increased the need to have mutual agreements between the organizations that exchange the information electronically

Table 1: Experiences of countries to develop XBRL language

Preliminary stage	This phase started in 1997 by calling (Charles Hoffman) to prepare financial reports. According the report from the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) Issued in 1999, of 660 companies from 22 different stock exchanges, indicated that 84% had Web sites and 62% had financial information. All of the information have collected from 30 companies on the Canadian, German, Sweden, and U.S. stock exchanges had Web sites (Lymer et al., 1999). In 2002 The European Union issued a base number (106) that's all capital markets and companies were compulsory to apply the international financial reporting standards for its consolidated financial statements and that started from 19/7/2002. Therefore, those companies and capital markets that do not apply to those standards will be under the applied legal provisions. The commitment to apply international accounting standards represents a global consensus, and formed the starting point to achieve harmony in case of the use of XBRL language at the global level
Primary stage	Began in 2003 were the language applied to a government organization on wide base The most prominent authorities that have implemented this language is the tax department in Ireland, and the Department of Water in the Netherlands, and the management of companies in Denmark
The second phase	Among the most prominent who applied that language was Spanish Central Bank, European Bank, and the rest of the member's (Twenty-seven), they applied it through the application of local regulations (mandatory or optional)
The third stage	It began by the end of 2004, When the European Commission focused on the formal unified of the private rating related to this language The Spain is a leader in the application of this language in the European countries

Table 2: Countries' efforts to take advantages of XBRL language

US efforts to take advantage of (XBRL) language.	The US rating is one of the most important ratings that related to XBRL language. In May 2008 the SEC had submitted US' rating according to GAAP That contains 12400 marks In 30th of January, the SEC issued new rules that the companies registered should follow it. The new rules are applied in three stages: The first stage indicates that the public and foreign companies that their owner's equity exceed 5 billion dollars should (compulsory) apply the (XBRL) language on its quarterly report through (10-Q) form. And (40-FK) (20-F) forms on annual reports. In December 2008, the SEC approved final rules which require companies to submit financial statements in XBRL format with their SEC filings, beginning with quarterly June 2009 filings for the largest companies and within three years for all public companies (Efendi *et al*., 2011) The second stage was between (15/6/2010 to 14/6/2012), in this stage all companies with their owners' equity exceed 700 million must compulsory to apply (XBRL) language on its financial reports The third stage was between (15/6/2011 to 14/6/2012). In this stage, other small companies and the companies that apply IFRS should apply language on its financial reports
European efforts	The first phase to apply the (XBRL) language in Europe began in 2003 as this language has been widely applied to a government organization. The leading of those who applied this language were taxation departments in Ireland, circles and municipalities in Germany, Spain banking sector, Netherlands water authority, and the department of companies in Denmark. The second phase started in 2004 as this language used in the commercial sector and the most prominent of those who applied language were Spanish Central Bank, the European Bank, and it was applied also by all members of second Basel treaty The third phase began with the European Commission interest in the application of this language by all members of the European Commissioner which totaling 27 countries. the biggest challenge for these countries is to reach a uniform classification for all EU countries (O Kelly)
Asian efforts	With the end of 2003, China was the first Asian country to apply this language in Shanghai market Which had a significant impact on change the view of the Western world for the Chinese market. Upon entry into Chinese market, its utilized in the field of investment funds, analysis and evaluation of subscriptions, and prepare mandatory financial reporting Rao *et al*. (2012) in their study of the Chinese market explained the extent to which small-sized companies apply the standard classification of (XBRL) language. In their study they selected a sample of 114 companies They concluded that the degree of application by companies to the above rating range between zero and 114 (Non-application of paragraphs rating to the full application of paragraphs rating). The average application of companies was almost 37.5 according to rating above and the companies submitted nearly 38 new items in their financial reports In Jordan the accounting community academic and professional in Jordan still has not kept pace with the growing international efforts regarding the application of the language of the expanded business reports

(Harding and Zarowin, 2000) Such like agreement and protocols legitimize and give the necessary license to the exchange process and facilitate their work. These protocols represent a set of rules and standards that control the users' hardware and software network in order to participate and communicate the information. Under the umbrella of these protocols, several languages have been emerged to transfer and exchange the data and information such as accounting information (Boritz and Gyun, 2009). One of these languages is HTML, which represent a standard method to display the data and identify the formulation of the documents that published on the global web pages which helping in publishing the financial reports in a limited extent and to display only without the possibility to exchange the information.

The second language is XML, which considered as a language for exchange data. It is an open language used to create high-level language that store data in relational database. One of the advantages of this language is its ability to deal with huge structured data in standard way to achieve the consistency. This language is considered as complementary to HTML, but not alternative. (Troshani and Lymer, 2010) mentioned that the XBRL considered, as one of the XML languages and it is a standard free language derived from XML. Furthermore, the (XBRL) considered as advanced language developed to serve business reporting and financial reporting in particular. It used to publish accounting information on the web site based on the non-available of intermediary producer to extract the repots.

This language relies on accounting system to upload the financial information directly on the website (Boritz and Gyun, 2009). The (XBRL) consider as added value language through its ability to display and exchange the information together, provides amazing services for internal and external users of accounting information through the publishing of the information on the website. Its flexibility, easy to understand, concise and facilitate the analysis and decision making process. The above discussion and critical argument of the previous literature neglected the Jordanian market which is a dynamic change market and influences by several factors in middle east region. Therefore, the next hypotheses are stetted to examine and answer the previous questions in the opening section as follow:

Research hypotheses:

H_1: Economic factors have significant association with the (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market.

H_2: The regulations factor has significant association with the (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market.

H_3: Organizational factors have significant association with the (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market.
H_4: Individuals working has significant association with (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market.
H_5: The applicable technical factors have significant association with (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section describes the study sample and population as well as the statistical tools used in the analysis. Then, the data collection included secondary sources such as researchers relied on written information sources such as books, periodicals, Arab and foreign journals related to the subject. Furthermore, primary resources in order to test the research hypotheses. The survey research approach was used in the study. So, the questionnaire utilized contained number of questions covering the variables of the study which distributed to the research sample (92) of respondents to come out with the study observation under the analysis. The researchers select the five point-Likert scale. Finally, the descriptive analytical approach used in order to explain the characteristics of the sample. Additionally, the t-test was used to examine the hypothesis and achieve the study objectives.

4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

4.1. The Study Population and Its Sample

To research the objective of this study, the researchers identified the Jordanian industrial sector to form the study population, which consists of seventy industrial firms (ASE, 2013, Online). Then, twenty of them were selected as a sample under the study due data limitations, which consist 28% of the population that show in Table 3. The questionnaire was distributed to top and middle as well accountants Head of finance, chief accountant, Accountant, internal auditor, respectively. Then, ninety-five questionnaire distributed among individuals. Ninety questionnaires were returned which statistically representative. Therefore, they were subjected to the statistical analysis using the statistical package of social science.

4.2. Validity and Reliability of the Study Tool

To test the reliability of the study instruments, alpha coefficient was computed to be (77%), which denotes an acceptable rate if compared with the acceptable international one which is somewhere around (60.00%).

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Table 4 displays the demographic characteristics of the sampling unit. The table shows that the majority of surveyed respondents were holding a bachelor degree. Meanwhile, the statistical analysis revealed that those whose experience ranged from 6 to 10 years came firstly with a percentage of (42%), followed by those whose experience from 11 to 15 years with a percentage of (32%). Those whose experience ranged is ≤5 years came at the third place with a percentage of (17). Furthermore, the table indicates that the majority of respondents were specialized in accounting as they formed (71%) from the surveyed sample, followed by those who has finance degree (17%).

Table 3: Distribution of the questionnaire on the study sample

Questionnaires	n (%)
Distributed	95 (100)
Recovered	90 (65)
Unrecovered	5 (5)
Questionnaires subject to analysis	90 (95)

Table 4: Frequencies and the percentages of the demographic characteristics

Variables	Frequency (%)
Academic qualification	
High diploma	5 (6)
Bachelor degree	68 (75)
Master degree	17 (19)
Total	
Experience	
Equals and<5 years	15 (17)
6-10 years	38 (42)
11-15 years	29 (32)
15 years and above	8 (9)
Total	90 (100)
Academic field	
Accounting	64 (71)
Business administration	15 (17)
Finance	11 (12)
Total	90 (100)

The descriptive statistics are conducted for the study variables under the study which included means, standard deviation respectively at Table 5. The descriptive statistics shows that the study sample had negative opinions about the role of economic factors in the application of the language of business reports, where the mean of all the paragraphs of this variable is higher than the average measurement with (3) value. The average of the averages paragraphs of this variable is (3.6) with percentage (72%). This indicates that the study sample believe that the economic factors do not support the application of the language of business reports. The third paragraph which states "work environment characterized by a high degree of uncertainty does not help in employing modern information technologies" got the highest percentage the mean of this paragraph is (3.93) and percentage is 78%, which is very close to the research view. Then the paragraph, of "the weakness of the market dynamics contributing to the slowdown in the use of modern techniques to cope with the rapid changes," got the lower percentage where the mean was (3.20) and percentage (64%).

Then, the Table 6 shows that the opinions of the study sample about the role of laws and regulations in the application of the language of business reports was positive, where the mean for all the paragraphs of this variable was greater than the average measurement tool (3). The mean was 3.85, which indicate that the sample believes that the laws and regulations have a role in the application of the language of business reports. Next, the item related to the "legislation plays an important role in the application of innovations, including new technologies." It came highest, mean (4.01), and a Standard deviation (0.717). While

"the legislations and laws push toward the apple of advanced technologies on the working methods" came lowest mean (3.34) and standard deviation (0.7).

Table 7 shows the opinions of the study sample about "Organizational factors in applying the language of business reports" was positive where the mean of all the paragraphs of this variable was greater than the average measurement tool which is (3). The mean was 3.9 with percentage of 78% which indicates that the sample believes that the organizational factors have a role in the application of the language of business reports. The item related to the "Employees of the company have a scientific education and qualification, which helps in applying the modern technologies and dissemination." It came highest, mean (4.2) with (84%), and a Standard deviation (0.457). While, "The application of advanced technology is linked to a company vision "came lowest mean (3.642), (73%) and standard deviation (0.765).

Table 8 shows the opinions of the study sample about "individual factors in applying the language of business reports," was positive where the mean of all the paragraphs of this variable was greater than the average measurement tool which is (3). The mean was (4.064), which indicate that the sample believes that the Individual factors have a role in the application of the language of business reports. The item related to the "qualified persons to apply the language of expanded business reports is available in our company." It came highest, mean (4.2) with (84%). While, "the continuous change in the information technology and its application required highly specialized individual knowledge "came lowest mean (3.91), (73%) and standard deviation (0.80).

Table 9 shows the opinions of the study sample about "the role of technical factors in applying the language of business reports" was negative where the mean of all the paragraphs of this variable was less than the average measurement tool which is (3). The mean was (2.364) this indicates that the sample believes that technical factors do not support the application of the language of business reports. The item related to the "The current infrastructure of Jordanian companies contains the requirement of applying the language of expanded business reports." It came highest, mean (2.65) with (53%) and (0.83) as standard deviation. While "the language of the extended business reports is an extension of the techniques and software systems currently used in the company" came lowest mean (1.89), (38%) and standard deviation (0.73).

Table 5: Means and standard deviations to the role economic factors

Paragraphs	Mean	%	Standard deviation
The labor market is suffering from the weakness of providing the qualified human resources to apply the language of the expanded business reports	3.54	70	0.643
The weakness of market dynamics contribute to the slowdown in the use of advanced techniques that cope with the rapid changes	3.23	65	0.861
The work environment characterized by a high degree of uncertainty that does not help in applying of advanced information technologies	3.93	78	0.806
The competition between companies affect the application of advanced technologies.	3.78	68	1.245
Small economic units are the dominant which does not have the ability to apply advanced techniques	3.44	68	0.846

Table 6: Means and standard deviations to the role Laws and regulations factors

Paragraphs	Mean	%	Standard deviation
Disclosure laws and regulations have effective role in imposing financial reporting applications	3.88	78	0.8306
Laws and legislations contribute in providing the infrastructure that supports the use of advanced technologies	4.12	82	0.8207
Laws and legislation press toward the application of advanced technologies work.	3.43	69	0.7005
Laws contribute to support the development of qualified personnel programs to deal with the modern techniques	3.99	80	0.5388
Regulations determine the requirements of safety work and protection privacy when using the new technologies associated with the internet	3.785	76	0.6967
Legislation plays an important role in the application of innovations including new technologies	4.01	80	0.717

Table 7: Means and standard deviations to the role organizational factors

Paragraphs	Mean	%	Standard deviation
The competition between companies, encourage to adopt modern techniques in financial reporting	3.804	76	0.543
The employee of the company have a scientific education and qualification, which helps in applying the modern technologies and dissemination	4.2	84	0.457
The management of the company are interested in conducted the training courses to develop the employee in using the advance technology	3.894	78	0.532
The financial and non-financial support are provided by top management of the company to apply advanced technology	3.7678	75	0.677
The decision of application of advanced technology is linked to a company vision	3.642	73	0.765
The large companies apply the advanced technology more than small companies	4.10	82	0.67
General average	3.9	78	

The study uses one sample t-test for examine the study hypotheses. Which required assumptions are the scores should be randomly sampled from the population of interest as well as the scores should be normally distributed in the population which has been conducted respectively. The researchers used one sample t-test to verify that means shown by respondents of the sample to the paragraphs of the first hypothesis significantly greater than the middle of measuring instrument and that it is not due to the chance. The results of the test supported each o the study hypotheses 1-5 respectively as shown in Table 10.

The results indicate in Table 10 that the calculated value of the (T) is greater than the value of (T) tabulated with significant level. This indicates the presence of harmony in the answers of respondents who believe that the economical factors do not support the application of the language of business reports. Therefore, we do not accept the first hypothesis with (95%) confidence level. The reason for that, according to the researcher's opinion is that the business environment is still not ready for the application of advanced technologies in the financial reporting. Moreover, this requires from the companies and those responsible for the disclosure to Pursuit the development of financial disclosure.

Furthermore, the results indicate that the calculated value of the (T) is greater than the value of (T) tabulated. And that the level of significance for all variables second hypothesis <0.05, which means that there is harmony in answers of the sample, so accept the second hypothesis at (95%) confidence level. "The Laws and regulations governing the work of the Jordanian industrial companies support the application of the language of the expanded business reports."

Furthermore, the results indicate that the calculated value of the (T) is greater than the value of (T) tabulated. And that the level of significance for all variables third hypothesis <0.05, which means that there is harmony in answers of the sample, so accept the third hypothesis at (95%) confidence level. "The organizational factors applied in the Jordanian industrial companies support the application of the language of the expanded business reports." In order to verify the statistical significance of the results that has been reached through the descriptive statistics for the third hypothesis paragraphs, one sample t-test used.

Table 8: Means and standard deviations to the role individual factors

Paragraphs	Mean	%	Standard deviation
The employees of the company accept the changes related to the advanced technology	4.08	81	0.8306
The continuous change in the information technology and its application required highly specialized individual knowledge	3.91	78	0.902
Employees of the company accept the use of modern technologies that improve the level of financial reporting	3.99	80	0.749
The application of modern technologies such as the language of business depends on the acceptance of users	4.14	83	0.198
Qualified persons to apply the language of expanded business reports is available in our company	4.2	84	0.4178

Table 9: Means and standard deviations to the role of technical factors

Paragraphs	Mean	%	Standard deviation
There are programming specialized companies in the labor market having the ability to help companies to apply advanced techniques	2.74	55	0.8360
The current infrastructure of Jordanian companies contain the requirement of applying the language of expanded business reports	2.65	53	0.8207
There are in the labor market the necessary software to convert the accounting data to readable form through the language of business reports	2.43	49	0.7005
The language of the extended business reports is an extension of the techniques and software systems currently used in the company	1.89	38	0.6967
There are in the labor market specialized companies to train workers on new technologies such as the language of business reports	2.01	40	0.73

Table 10: One sample t-test hypothesis

Hypothesis	T	DF	Significant	M.D
H_1: Economic factors have significant association with application the (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market	13.454	89	0.000	0.839
H_2: The regulations factor has significant association with application the (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market	11.466	89	0.000	0.9423
H_3: Organizational factors have significant association with application the (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market	10.466	89	0.000	0.9423
H_4: Individuals working has significant association with application the (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market	27.421	89	0.000	0.839
H_5: The applicable technical factors have significant association with application the (XBRL) on Jordanian industrial companies' market	10.544	89	0.00	0.839

XBRL: Extended business reports language

Additionally, the results indicate that the calculated value of the (T) is greater than the value of (T) tabulated, and that the level of significance for all variables fourth hypothesis <0.05. This indicates the presence of harmony in the respondent's answers who believe that the organizational factors applied in the Jordanian industrial companies support the application of the language of the expanded business reports. So the third hypothesis accepted at (95%) confidence level. "The Individuals working in the Jordanian industrial companies support the application of modern technologies, including the language of the expanded business reports." The researchers used one sample t-test to verify that means shown by respondents of the sample to the paragraphs of the forth hypothesis significantly greater than the middle of measuring instrument and that it is not due to the chance.

Moreover, the results indicate that the calculated value of the (T) is greater than the value of (T) tabulated and that the level of significance for all variables fifth hypotheses <0.05. This indicates the presence of harmony in the respondent's answers who believe that the Individuals working in the Jordanian industrial companies support the application of modern technologies, including the language of the expanded business reports, so the forth hypothesis accepted at (95%) confidence level. "The technical factors applied in the Jordanian industrial companies support the application of the language of extended business reporting." The researchers used one sample t-test to verify that means shown by respondents of the sample to the paragraphs of the fifth hypothesis significantly greater than the middle of measuring instrument and that it is not due to the chance.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

The study dissection several issues under the study topic such as the as the language for extended business reports (XBRL) definitions, advantage, benefits and the factors that may have association on applying it in the companies. Also, the study reviews the previous search that neglected the Jordanian market which is a special case to study due to many factors that other market do not have. Thus, the study adopted several hypotheses to test and come out with results conclusions that will help the Jordanian market in term of theoretical and empirical implications. Such as these results give several recommendations.

Firstly, the securities Commission should create a gradual policy to help companies listed on ASE to apply the extended business reports. Also, motivate the companies listed on ASE to voluntary apply the extended business reports. Furthermore, take the advantage of international and regional companies that had experiences in applying the language of the expanded business reports.

Moreover, provide training courses to Jordanians concerned employees about new technologies, including the application of the XBRL. Support the role of economic factors in the application of the language of the expanded business reports and give them more concern than individual factors. Finally, the legislator should put pressure toward the application of modern technologies in financial reporting. So, the study recommended for future research using a qualitative technique that zooming more in the companies and come out with the was that improving the application of these language. Such as studies will give a higher light of these area of research and the other factors may influence on its implications.

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