



The Appropriateness of Applying International Financial Reporting Standards(IFRS) in Jordan's Economic Environment – Empirical Study

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses how appropriate is the applying of all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in the entities in Jordan based on the effective Jordan's economic rules. For that, the researchers briefly embarked upon the IFRS and their setter. They also considered the exception dealing with the issuance of special standard for small and medium entities, and the possibility of its application in Jordan rather than applying all IFRS by corporations, or issuing a similar exception for applicable standards in Jordan. With a view to understanding the entities actual application of IFRS, the difficulties they face, and the possible solutions from the viewpoint of the appliers, the researchers has adopted the qualitative description method through the empirical study they carried out to test its assumptions. Among a group of conclusions, the researchers have most importantly found the Jordan's entities did not apply all IFRS, nor did they apply in part some of those standards. That is due to the lack of proper areas of applying full or partial standards, on the non-different information, that have been prepared by the small and medium entities based on the SMEs for IFRS, from that had been prepared in accordance with the IFRS. Finally the researchers recommend that it is possible to universalize the IFRS for SMEs for all Jordan's entities, or to issue an identical, applicable standard to the Jordan's economic environment. The study ensures the independence of the (board of international financial standards) from the pressures of great powers, as well as the importance of the diversification of practical experience of the board's members that ensures the taking of the developing countries' economics into consideration.

Keywords: IFRS, IFRS for SMEs, impractical, IASB, Jordan's economic environment.

1. Introduction

IFRS are considered the accounting standards that have to be applied in Jordan in accordance to a member of local rules, most eminent of which is the Law of Companies, 2003, Article 184[1]. This is exclusively manifesting in terms of the standards regulating the accounting practices in the country, and, indeed, confining the currently applied practices that has been proven by some studies [2] to be carried out on bases of American or British

accounting standards as regarded the scientific background involving mixed accounting practices depending on international, American and British levels.

No doubt that accounting standards are form of the written accounting codes that judge the accounting treatments. However, legislation in this respect is effected by the respective economic environment where it was issued on the one hand, and by the background and economic qualifications of its setters, on the other hand. The first case makes incumbent upon the IFRS to include the economic and financial instruments that are subject to the common international accounting standards in the developed countries. This is a fact that has been proven by some relevant studies [3] which underlined the divergence between the economic environments of the developed and the developing countries, and constitutes some of the difficulties facing the application of international financial reporting standards in Jordan. Suffices to mention here that the head quarter of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is located in London, UK. As for the second case, it forces the attribution of the accounting scientific background for the standards' setters to their theoretical activity related to the standards, as the Board's members are exclusively from European countries and USA.

Hence, we are experiencing two definite contradictions: the first is: the different economic environment of Jordan from that of the developed countries, while the other is the application of the same international financial reporting standards in both environments albeit their divergence. At initial sight, the issue raises a question about the feasibility of applying those standards as a package in Jordan or whether it is more useful to have a simplified version of them that is applicable in the country. Otherwise, the local entities shall be burdened with huge costs of applying IFRS in Jordan.

A similar behavior of the IASB can be recalled in this respect by the Board's issuance of "International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Entities" – IFRS for SMEs –[5] in response to the calls that the application of all IFRS is of validity and costs small and medium entities a lot. So the IFRS for SMEs was born through it is not considered, in itself, an independent standard from the IFRS, but a simplified version of those standards, that includes a number of exemptions, exceptions and options in application. Furthermore, in its new version of the standard, the Board stressed the feasibility and avoided unnecessary effort while applying it.

2. Significance and Aims

The importance of the study lies in highlighting the reality of applying IFRS in Jordan, the non-application of certain standards owing to the lack of application areas there, and the validity of the standards' application in terms of costs and benefits constraint included in the conceptual framework of the financial reporting 2010, as well as the possible availability of a concise, simplified version of standards applicable in the developing countries, as Jordan is one of them. Accordingly, the aims of the study can be defined as follows:

1. Introducing a brief acquaintance about IFRS, significance and its setter (IASB).
2. Identification of the exceptions included in IFRS for SMEs and the possibility of generalization of its application in Jordan.

3. Conduction of the field study that tackles the difficulties of IFRS application in Jordan, and the possible alternatives of solutions that would confront and limit those difficulties.

3. Problem and Elements of the Study

The main problem which a researcher would like to deal with would be the difficulties that are facing the Jordan's entities in applying IFRS, in terms of unjustified costs of training, education and follow-up, on the one hand, or in terms of non-obligatory cognizance of all standards due to the non-application of many of them, on the other. In addition, there are no benefits justify the costs born for applying IFRS, a fact that duly requires probing and appropriate solution that ensures the harmony of the financial information presented by the entities in Jordan to the external world, in order to avoid international isolation, and to limit the difficulties of applying IFRS by those entities. Proceeding from the above, the problem of this study can be molded in this question: "Can the application of all IFRS be considered feasible and appropriate in the Jordan's environment?" Hence, the elements of the study's problem can be defined as follows:

1. Do the costs borne by the entities in Jordan in applying all IFRS justify the actual benefits obtained?
2. Are there any of IFRS approved but not applied in Jordan, in the lack of areas of application?
3. Is it possible for IFRS for SMEs to be applied in Jordan – including the exceptions and exemptions-, or there is a need for issuing a similar standard of the fashion for the economic environment of the developing countries?

4. The Study Hypothesis

The paramount hypothesis of the study can be the nihilistic assumption that "HO does not consider the application of all IFRS as valid and appropriate to the Jordan's environment", and that the subsidiary nihilistic assumptions can be defined as follows:

- **HO1:** The costs borne by the entities in Jordan in applying all IFRS, do not justify the benefits obtained.
- **HO2:** There are no issued IFRS that are not being applied in Jordan in the lack of areas of application.
- **HO3:** In Jordan, it is impossible to apply IFRS for SMEs standard instead of the IFRS as a whole, neither issuing of similar standard for the economic environment of the developing countries.

5. The Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies

The application of IFRS is gaining momentum a day after day, to the extent that all countries around the world have come to the point of inability of knowing self-imposed

international isolation for not applying those standards. That's why we see most of these countries including USA hastening to draw plans for application of IFRS [6].

However, to developing countries – Jordan included – do not take IFRS as of the same degree of importance as that taken by the developed countries, at the environment of the former countries is still humble compared to that of the latter countries. Some of the studies conducted in Jordan[7] have revealed that there are difficulties in applying IFRS in the country, among which is that the Jordan's economic environment is smaller and less dynamic than those prevailing in most of the developed countries, the impossible application of certain international financial reporting standards, and the existence of many SMEs in the country.

To a large extent, the last difficulty has been overcome by the issuance of The IFRS for SMEs, especially its inclusion of exemptions, exclusions and options for applying entities. Nevertheless, this has not led to the definite of elimination of the problems facing these firms in terms of IFRS application, nor it has been confined to the application of IFRS for SMEs. Indeed, IFRS for SMEs eventually emphasized the differences of environment in developing countries from that of the developed countries in many aspects which is also associated with a different look to the standards and information resulted from accounting treatments in accordance to IFRS.

6. An Outline of IFRS and their Setter

IFRS terms can be defined as the yardsticks and expositions which are issued by the IASB [8]. They include:

- a. The International Financial Accounting Standards, (briefly referred to as IFRS), of which 13 standards has been issued up to October 1, 2013. The narrow meaning of IFRS applies to these standards which are put into effect as of the above – mentioned date, except for standard IFRS 9 dealing with the financial instruments that is expected to replace IAS 39 has been deferred to January 1, 2015.
- b. The International Accounting Standards (IASs) which were used to be issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) before it was replaced by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which issued 41 standards as of the end of 2000. Some of these standards were later incorporated in other standards, while others were superseded. So the effective IASs reduced to 28 as of October 1, 2013.
- c. The interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) that have been issued by this body and amounted to 21 interpretations as of the end of October 1, 2013. Only three interpretations have been withdrawn, while the others remain effective up to October 1, 2013.
- d. The interpretations issued by the Standing Interpretation Committee (SIC) which have been amounted to 33 interpretations up to the end of 2000. Later, 24 interpretations of them in concern where superseded, while the other 9 remained in effective up to January 1, 2013.

Importance here relates to the formation of IASB and its predecessor IASC, in addition to the scientific and practical backgrounds of its current members and structured. Here, the researcher sets forth the following:

- **The Board's Headquarters:** The headquarter of the IASB is located in London, the capital city of the United Kingdom, one of the early developed European countries and leader of the western community. It also has the second large board of issuing accounting standards in the world, following the American Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and preceding the establishment of the IASB; i.e. the British Accounting Standards Board (ASB). In addition, the UK's standards were considered in some developed countries, and applied , in addition to UK in many developing countries, thanks to the British Empire, and from those countries which came to be known the Commonwealth states under the British crown[9]. So, the process of standards issuing can by no means avoid the British economic influence on the one hand, nor can the environment of the Western states fail to have its proper influence which could be seen as the politicization of the accounting standards, especially on part of the EU countries. That was clearly manifest during the international financial crisis when IAS controversial standard number 39 was amended within only 9 days, starting with the European countries' call amendment, passing through the threat of issuing a new version of IAS 39 to be applied in Europe, and ending with the response to and the required amendment. Not only that, but also the application of the amended standard is retrospective [10].
- **IASB Structure** [11]: Six different components make the IASB structure thought. They are: the Monitoring Board (MB), the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRSF), the International Accounting standards Board (IASB), the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC), the IFRS for SMES Group, and the International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting Council (IFRSAC). However, important issue here is the scientific and practical background of the Board's members. That is in spite of the geographic distribution in the citizenship of its members, their practical backgrounds are mostly American and European which are evident in their intellectual produce dealing with the standards and consultations emanating from the conditions of the developed countries.
- **IASB Membership** [12]: The 16 – IASB members constitute the most important part of the former structure. The composition shows that the practical background of the all is European – American and clearly reflects their intellectual works dealing with the consultations, prepositions, interpretations and the standards that are eventually affected by the European and American environments, if not especially designed to fit those environments.
- **IFRS for SMEs** [13]: Vis-à-vis obsession from the application of the whole groups of IFRS, as well as their high costs on the exerted effort in that process, on the one hand, the absence of the application areas of many of those standards due to the entities small size and their simple financial operations on the other, an appropriate urgent alternative was imperative for these small entities. The efforts in this connection

yielded the issuing of a special standard for small and medium entities; this standard (IFRS for SMEs) includes exemptions, exceptions, and options in application.

7. Statistical Analysis of the Field Study

With a view of achieving the aims of the study, the researchers has opted the qualitative and descriptive methodology to know how much appropriate the IFRS are to application in the Jordan's economic environment. For that purpose, two questionnaires were prepared to gather information and to finally analyze it by using the SPSS program.

As for the data sources, they ranged between the primary sources received from the respondents to the questionnaires, and the secondary sources presented by all previous studies and research works -though rare-, periodicals, published books, the Internet, and the related IFRS.

8. The Questionnaire Design

For the purpose of this study, two questionnaires were prepared. One questionnaire deals with the small and medium entities (Appendix 3 and 4). Each questionnaire includes 18 questions covering all the necessary aspects for data collection and assumptions examination. Questions 1, 2, 13–18 of the questionnaire are of the essay-type that should be answered by the respondents in accordance with the prevailing situation with no directing of the answers. As for questions 3 and 4, they are definitely bound to "Yes" or "No" answers. Finally, the questions 5–12, they are designed by using Likart Quintuple pattern, where responses vary from absolute negation (strongly disagree), as manifested in "Value 1", and full confirmation (strongly agree) as evidence in "value 5". To judge the obtained averages, the following normative measure was opted:

Normative Average	Range
Weak	1.99 – 1.00
Middle	2.00 – 2.99
Vehement	3.00 – 3.99
Very vehement	4.00 – 5.00

9. Data Analysis and Assumptions Testing

In analyzing the data and testing the assumptions, the researchers use the following statistical methods: tables, frequencies, percentages and the t-test analysis, all based on the SPSS system.

10. The study pattern

The study form has been formulated as follows:

- a. A collateral variable: i.e. appropriating IFRS application in Jordan.
- b. Independent variable: i.e. the feasibility of applying IFRS in Jordan.

11. The Study Community and Sample

The study population is compromised of all entities operate in Jordan with the different nature of their work. Main emphasis has been laid on their size: small, medium or large.

The study sample is comprised of all the stuff directly involved in preparing the financial statements in accordance to IFRS. It also included the external auditors of those entities financial statements. All in all, the study sample included 40 joint- stock corporations (large entities), 70 small and medium entities that were chosen randomly from the registers of the Ministry of Industry and Trade which is responsible for the licensing of operating entities in Jordan. Those entities' functional status was checked and confirmed by the two Chambers of Industry and Commerce, the Banks Association the Department of Public Statistics. The sample also included 40 Audit Offices. Eventually, the two forms of the questionnaire were delivered to these entities in a total of 150 questionnaires.

12. Responses and their Appointment

General responses came from 113 entities (a rate of 75.33%). Five ambiguous responses were dropped. The following table shows the discrepancy among the sample components in percentage terms:

Category	Number Included	Number of Respondents	Response %	Accumulative %
corporations	40	34	22.67	22.67
SMEs	70	56	37.33	60.0
Audit Offices	40	23	15.33	75.33
Total	150	113	75.33	

13. Data Analysis and Results

The table below shows the results of the analyzed data received in response to the questionnaires **Question 1** in concern to the career centers in sample entities:

Total		Auditing offices	Small, Medium Entities	corporations	Career
Ratio	Number				
45.13%	51	0	32	19	Finance Director
23.01%	26	0	17	9	F. Affairs Officer
11.50%	13	0	7	6	Internal Auditor
15.05%	17	17	0	0	Senior Auditor
5.31%	6	6	0	0	Assist Auditor
100%	113	23	56	34	Total

It also shows the Financial Directors were the most respondents i.e. 45.13%, and the assistant auditors in the auditing offices where the least, i.e. 5.31%. This, however, is a point of strength in the study which proves that the Financial Directors are the cardinal authors of the financial data.

As for the respondents' distribution on bases of scientific and professional qualifications, the following table illustrates:

Qualification	GSSC & Less	Diploma	B.A/BSc.	M.A	PhD	Total
Number	0	4	92	10	7	113
Ratio	0%	3.54%	81.42%	8.85%	6.19%	100%

Holders of BA/BSc and above degrees are most noticeable, i.e. 81.42%, a fact that arguments the respondents' possible contribution to enhancing the study in particular. And, as expected, it implies that employees of the sample entities of the study maintain a reasonable knowledge of IFRS. Professional (experience) certificates of the respondents are distributed as follows:

Qualification	Without	JCPA	CPA	Total
Number	86	23	4	113
Ratio	76.11%	20.35%	3.54%	100%

Although the biggest proportion involves those who have no professional certificates, the ratio of the holders of such certificates can be viewed as reasonable and acceptable; especially to the CPA carriers are most eminent.

The career years of experience are apportioned in the following table:

Years of Experience	20 years and more	15 to less than 20 years	10 to less than 15 years	5 to less than 10 years	Less than 5 years	Total
Number	4	9	38	33	29	113
Ratio	3.54%	7.97%	33.63%	29.20%	25.66%	100%

It is noted in the past table that respondents are concentrated in the group with (10 – less than 15 years) of experience. This presumes that they follow-through the up-to-date developments to IFRS.

The other results included in the questionnaires are analyzed in accordance to the two types of questionnaires, though the group of auditors answered both:

14. As Regards the Large Companies (corporations):

The third question inquired about the company's application of all IFRS. The answer was a 100% No! This question is interrelated with the rest of the questionnaires' questions. The analysis results were as follows:

- Regarding **non-Application of Some IFRS Owing to Lacking Application Areas**, the subject of **Question 5**, results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Number	43	4	0	0	0	47
Ratio	91.49%	8.51%	0%	0%	0%	100%

The above table definitely shows that all the sample's respondents do not agree to the application of all IFRS due to the lacking areas of their application, and that the overwhelming majority of respondents, i.e. 91.49%, strongly support this position.

- Regarding **the Partial Application of Some Standards Owing to the Absence of the included Accounting Practices**, the subject of **Question 6**, results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	41	6	0	0	0	47
Ratio	87.23%	12.77%	0%	0%	0%	100%

This shows that all the sample's respondents support the partial application of IFRS due to the non-existence of the included accounting practices; the strongly agree and respondents make the greatest proportion, i.e. 87.23%

- Regarding **the Impracticability of Applying Some Standards while the Information Obtained is not Worth the Effort**, the subject this **Question 7**, results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	29	8	6	3	1	47
Ratio	61.7%	17.02%	12.77%	6.36%	2.13%	100%

It is evident from the past table that the majority of the sample's respondents support the non-application of some of IFRS, and that the obtained information from the financial indexes is remarkably trustworthy and true, whether prepared on bases of IFRS or other standards, as it reflects the company's picture to others. Many parties would assert this information on the grounds of the number of indicators.

- Regarding **the Futile Application of Some Standards and its Exceeding Costs vis-à-vis the Expected Benefits**, the subject of **Question 8**, results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	32	9	4	2	0	47
Ratio	68.08%	19.15%	8.51%	4.26%	0%	100%

The above table shows the most of the sample's respondents support the idea that the application of some of IFRS is of no avail in view of the prevailing belief that the obtained information is remarkably trustworthy and authentic, whether prepared in accordance with IFRS or other standards, as it reflects the company's picture to others. Many parties would assert this information on basis of the number of indicators.

- Regarding **the language of the standards, which is a barrier to understand them**, the subject of **Question 9**, results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	38	24	3	1	0	47
Ratio	80.85%	10.64%	6.38%	2.13%	0%	100%

The above table shows the most of the sample's respondents support the idea that the language of the standards would be considered a barrier to understand IFRS.

- Regarding **the complexity of the standard, which resulted in applications' difficulties**, the subject of **Question 10**, results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	23	24	0	0	0	47
Ratio	51.64%	48.36%	0%	0%	0%	100%

The above table shows that all the sample's respondents agree that the standards are rather complicated and hard to apply. This in itself constitutes an obstacle for the realization of the qualitative characteristic, that understandability, this important barrier, added to language barrier. The respondents attested to this by the more arguable standard, i.e. IAS 39. Indeed, when comparing IAS 39 with its substitute standard –IFRS 9– it becomes clear that the new standard is more complicated than the substituted standard. The same can be said about the new standards which concentrate on issues of sagacity, estimation, and personal judgments, especially IFRS 13 which deals with fair value measurement.

- Regarding **the Possibility Issuance of a Special Standard Concerning the Economics of the Developing Countries Similar to IFRS for SMEs**, the subject of **Question 11**, results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	45	2	0	0	0	47
Ratio	95.75%	4.25%	0%	0%	0%	100%

The table shows that all respondents support the possible issuance of a special standard dealing with the economics of developing countries, similar to that issued for the small and medium entities. In their justification, the standard setters for SMEs stressed that the entities viewed as corporations in developing countries are considered small and medium entities in accordance with the American and European standards, in light of the absence of unified standards and principles of entity categorizations on size basis.

- As for **Regarding the IFRS as Drawn from the Developed Countries Environment and are Characterized by their Limited Feasible Application in the Developing Countries, Including Jordan**, the subject of **Question 12**, results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	40	7	0	0	0	47
Ratio	85.11%	14.89%	0%	0%	0%	100%

The table shows that all the respondents agree on that IFRS are drawn from the advanced Western environment, by virtue of the scientific and practical experience and cultural backgrounds of IASB members, a fact that proves it by the analysis of Question 11.

- Regarding **the non-Applied Standards**, the subject of **Question 13**, the answers focused on the following:

Standard No.	Supporting Answer	Justification
IAS 36: Impairment of Assets	47	Lack of active markets of non-current assets and the objection of the taxation authorities to its application
IAS 40: Investment property	47	Lack of active markets for non-current assets covered by the standard
IAS 12: Income Tax	45	Interrelation of the standard scope with local laws (income tax)

IAS 19: Employees Benefits; IAS 26: Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	45	Interrelations of the standard scope with local regulations (civil service system)
IAS 41: Agriculture	47	Lack of active markets for non-current assets covered by the standard
IFRS 4: Insurance Contracts	47	It is still a draft standard and has not been finalized yet
IFRS 2: Share based Payment	47	The standard's area is not being dealt with in Jordan
IFRS 1: First-time Adoption of International Financial Standards	47	The IFRS are already being applied in accordance with the law

- As for **the Standards that are Partially Applied**, the subject of **Question 14**, the answer is focused on:

Standard No.	Supporting Answer	Justification
IAS 32; IAS 39; IFRS 7, all dealing with Financial Instruments	47	The financial instruments' restriction to stocks
IFRS 10: Consolidated Financial Statements	47	By virtue the standard is new and requires training and interpretation
IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements	47	By virtue the standard is new and requires training and interpretation
IFRS 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	47	By virtue the standard is new and requires training and interpretation
IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement	47	By virtue the standard is new and requires training and interpretation

- Concerning **the Standards Whose Application Considered Impractical**, the subject of **Question 15**, where for the information ensuring requires huge efforts while at the same time the information obtained is not expected to be more trustworthy and accurate. This point is stressed by IFRS for SMEs, and the answers to the questionnaire focused on the standards included in the following table:

Standard No.	Supporting Answer	Justification
IAS 32; IAS 39; IFRS 7, all dealing with Financial Instruments; IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement; IFRS 10: Share based Payment	47	Difficulty of defining the fair values in the financial markets by virtue of their inactiveness or non-existence

- As for **the Standards Whose Application Considered of No Avail Economically** (i.e. cost exceeds benefits), the subject of **Question 16**, the issuing information from their application is by no means justified by the cost of obtaining it. This is proved by the next table of the respondents' answers about same IFRS:

Standard No.	Supporting Answer	Justification
All standards mentioned in the analyzed answers to Questions 13, 14, & 15	47	High cost of training on inapplicable, partially applied or of impractical application

- Concerning **the difficulties facing entities in Jordan in applying the IFRS**, the subject of **Question 17**, the following were found out:
 - The continued and accelerated amendments of IFRS that lead to:
 - Instability of the accounting environment which adopts the IFRS as basis of its accounting practices.
 - Debility of the comparative ability as a result of the numerous, accelerated amendments.
 - Excessive effort for the re-statement of comparative financial statements to their reading possible along the current financial statements.
 - The cost of training and rehabilitation to cope with the amendments.
 - The huge effort exerted in the follow up of the new standards and amendments in the scholastic curricula.
 - The IFRS incomprehension of all contemporary financial issues, such as the corporate governance, capital maintenance and income smoothing.
 - The absence of IFRS appropriateness to the Islamic environment.

15. As Regards to the Small and Medium entities:

Question 3 of the questionnaire inquires about the possibility of applying IFRS for SMEs at present. The answer was 100% Yes. Likewise, the answer was also 100% Yes concerning the entities application of the IFRS before applying IFRS for SMEs. This question is connected with the remaining questions of the questionnaire. The analysis of these questions has found out that:

- The table below shows the answers to the question about **the range of existing differences in the financial statements, whether the application of full IFRS or IFRS for SMEs**, the subject of **Question 5**, results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	49	17	0	0	0	66
Ratio	91.49%	8.51%	0%	0%	0%	100%

This maintains that the information included in the financial statements of the small and medium entities is not different materially in accordance to IFRS before applying IFRS for SMEs, by virtue of viewing the IFRS for SMEs as a simplified reformulation of IFRS in a simplified wording.

- The next table demonstrates **the conclusion of the application of IFRS for SMEs that led to less effort and lower cost compared to the application of all IFRS**, the subject of **Question 6**:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	66	0	0	0	0	66
Ratio	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

The results in the above table testify that all the respondents to the questionnaire in this regard, strongly agree on that the application of IFRS for SMEs is less costly, easier, more simplified and has reduced the proper effort needed for IFRS.

- As for **allowing the IFRS for SMEs enough flexibility for the administration to define which is considered impractical with a view to avoiding its application**, the subject of **Question 7**, the following table shows the results:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	64	2	0	0	0	66
Ratio	96.97%	3.03%	0%	0%	0%	100%

It is evident in this table that the overwhelming majority of the samples respondents strongly agree that the standard offers enough flexibility, and its text, for the practical and impractical in this issue, and also offers flexibility for avoiding unnecessary effort for applying the standard's wording.

- Concerning **the standards of the reasonable and clear definition of large, small and medium entities for purposes of applying IFRS for SMEs**, the subject of **Question 8**, the results were as follows:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	66	0	0	0	0	66
Ratio	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

It is quite evident from the above table that all sample's respondents strongly support the clear and reasonable character of the standards dealing with the defining and categorizing the size of entities, as large, medium or small, on basis of the law where no place for personal judgment in there.

- Regarding **the Complicated Character of IFRS and their Difficult Application Compared to IFRS for SMEs**, the subject of **Question 9**, the results were as follows:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	58	8	0	0	0	66
Ratio	87.88%	12.12%	0%	0%	0%	100%

This table shows that most of the sample's respondents agree that IFRS are complicated and their application is not easy compared to IFRS for SMEs, especially in light of the latter's rescission of so many accounting alternatives and, subsequently, avoid what could be considered as impractical.

- Concerning **the Possibility of generalizing IFRS for SMEs among All entities in Jordan**, the subject of **Question 10**, the results are illustrated in the following table:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	56	0	0	10	0	66
Ratio	84.85%	0%	0%	15.15%	0%	100%

This asserts that the majority of the sample's respondents support the possible application of IFRS for SMEs instead of the complete group of IFRS. However, while checking the answers to this question, it was apparent that the employees of small and medium entities are the supporters of the issue, where as the auditing staff opposes it. Indeed, corporations are interested not only in the local congruity, but also in the international uniformity with what is being applied in the rest of the countries all over the world. Hence, the entities cannot stay isolated from the international financial markets and the world economies.

- Since think **IFRS for SMEs is Considered, like the Rest of IFRS, to be Drawn From the Environment of the Developed Countries, and Characterized by Limited Application Feasibility in the Developing Countries, Jordan included**, the subject of **Question 11**, the results were as follows:

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Number	60	6	0	0	0	66
Ratio	90.91%	9.09%	0%	0%	0%	100%

- As for the Accounting Practices Included in the IFRS and Work Abrogated in the IFRS for SMEs, the subject of **Question 12**, the answers contained the following practices which were dropped out from the standard. They are:
 - Earning Per Share(EPS), the subject of IAS 33.
 - Interim Financial Reporting, the subject of IAS 34.
 - Operating Segments, the subject of IFRS 8.
 - Insurance, the subject of IFRS 4.
 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale, the subject of IFRS 5.

- f. The prohibition of applying some accounting policies contained in IFRS, and were substituted by simplified policies and methods that suit the small and medium entities.

The answers included also the following impermissible practices, such as:

- a. Using the method of the re-evaluation of the properties, plants, equipment, and intangible assets, and of reviewing the method of depreciation, useful age or the residual value only in case an indicator of change is available.
- b. The relative consolidation of investments in the entities under joint control.
- c. Non-adoption of the four dimensional categorization of financial instruments, and limiting that to the fair value through profit or loss, loans and the accounts receivables, and the abolishing of the categorization in the available for sale and held to maturity.
- d. The confirming of measuring all financial instruments at fair value, if available, as a general basis; the amortized cost by using the effective interest rate , with some exceptions, and the cost as two exceptional bases in special cases, with an obligatory testing these instruments for impairment purposes.
- e. Measuring the investment properties at fair value on condition that no unnecessary effort or cost be borne by the entity.
- f. The use of the different options provided in the IAS 20 which deal with Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance.
- g. The capitalization of borrowing costs.
- h. The capitalization of development costs.
- i. The differed recognition of actuarial gains and losses, as well as all former service costs, which are immediately recognized in the (income statement).
- j. Deferring the gains and losses that are attributable to Retirement Benefit Plans, and using the credit unit alone provided no unnecessary effort and cost be borne.

The standard moreover contains certain simplified facilities and procedures, they are:

- a. The simplification of a number of measurement and recognition principles stipulated in IFRS.
- b. Some required disclosures by IFRS.
- c. The simplification of certain procedures dealing with exposure drafts and amendments of subjects included in IFRS.
- d. The amortization of goodwill and indefinite intangible assets throughout their useful life, and their amortization within ten years if useful life cannot be estimated.
- e. The simplification of the procedures of measuring the Retirement Benefit Plans dealing with unnecessary effort or cost.
- f. The use of cost method in measuring investments in associates or joint ventures, unless announced costs are available; in that case, they would be measured at fair value.
- g. The simplification of procedures of derecognition, and the abrogation of the “pass-through” and “continuing involvement” tests.

- h. The simplification of hedging accounting, and the appropriation of a simple form especially for SMEs.
 - i. Consider asset acquired for sale as an indication of impairment.
 - j. The simplification of IAS 12 which deals with the income tax on basis of special requirements include in a exposure draft issued by the board.
 - k. Measuring the biological assets at cost minus the accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, and measuring them at fair value if unnecessary effort and cost ensue from that.
 - l. The best assessment of the directors concerned shall be accredited for the fair value of share based payments that will be settled by equity instruments when no market prices for them exist.
- Concerning **the IFRS for SMEs articles, being Partially Applied on basis of the entity's consent**, subject of question 13, the results were:
 - a. No adherence to the form, titles and sequence of items in the statement of financial position.
 - b. If the entity is convinced that the liquidity approach leads to relevant information, then the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current is not required.
 - c. It is possible to establish a unified statement that includes income statement and retained earning statement instead of the statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in owner equity.
 - d. The entity can apply IAS 39 instead of 11 and 12 sections of IFRS for SMEs.
 - e. The amortized cost basis is used in measurement, except for equity instruments which maintain declared prices; thereupon, fair value is used.
 - f. Only the historical cost basis shall be used for measuring the cost of properties, plants and equipment. The form of re-evaluation in measuring these assets is prohibited.
 - g. Re-evaluation of intangible assets is prohibited.
 - h. Capitalization of borrowing costs is not allowed; it is considered as expenses.
 - i. The indicator contained in IAS 29, concerning the exceeding of accumulated inflation to 100% or more, for re-statement of financial statements in the hyper inflationary economics, shall be used.
 - As for IFRS for SMEs Texts which were Impractical to be applied, and, at the same time, economically unworthy in the viewpoint of the entity, the subject of **Question 14** and **Question 15**, the conclusions were:
 - a. The measurement of biological assets at fair value through profit and loss(income statement).
 - b. Content with measuring the biological assets by cost, minus the accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment if the fair value cannot be identified.
 - c. The explicit articulation of the "impractical" concept in IFRS 1, which deals with IFRS for SMEs application for the first time.

- Finally, concerning the Difficulties Facing the entities in Jordan while Applying IFRS for SMEs, the subject of **Question 16**, they included:
 1. The expected accelerated amendments of the standard following those in the IFRS; an act that leads to identical results dealt with earlier.
 2. The credibility of the entity's adherence to categorization stated by local legislations regarding the size of the standard applying entity.
 3. The absence of a framework within which personal judgment is used by the management.

16. Testing the Study Assumption

Study variables were defined by: dependence variable which demonstrates the relevance of IFRS for application in Jordan, and are expressed in Question 9 and 10 of the Questionnaire, and an independent variable which deals with the feasibility of applying IFRS in the country (Questions 5, 6 and 7). The researcherS used the 'One Simple t-test' for the acceptance or rejection the assumptions. In the t-test, the nihilistic assumption will be rejected if the computed 't' value exceeds its scheduled value, or if the significant level in there is ($0.05 \geq a$) and vice versa.

Results of 1st Subsidiary Null Assumption Testing (HO1): which stipulates that the costs borne by the entities in Jordan for the application of IRSSs do not justify the obtained benefits. In this process, the arithmetic mean was counted for each answer separately, and the standard deviation based on the free degree (n-1).

The results are shown in the following table:

Question	Arithmetic Mean	the standard deviation	Computed t	Scheduled t	Significant Level	Test Result 1 st Sub-null Assumption
The application of some IFRS is of no avail economically ; i.e. Their application cost exceeds the obtained benefits!	4.425	0.964	0.835	1.996	0.000	accepted
The application of some IFRS is impractical	4.300	0.945	1.635	1.996	0.000	accepted

i.e. The ensuing information is unworthy the application effort!						
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On basis of the results above, the 1st sub-null assumption shall be accepted. It states that the costs borne by the entities in Jordan, while applying the IFRS, are not justified by the obtained benefits.

Results of the 2nd Subsidiary Null Assumption Testing (HO2): which states that the IFRS as a whole cannot be applied owing to the lack of areas of their application. The outcome was:

Question	Arithmetic Mean	the standard deviation	Computed t	Scheduled t	Significant Level	Test Result 2 nd Sub-null Assumption
The whole IFRS can't be applied due to the lack of application areas for some	4.915	0.783	0.775	1.994	0.000	Accepted
No application of all accounting practices included in some IFRS	4.870	0.728	0.925	1.994	0.000	Accepted

Based on the above results comes the acceptance of the second null subsidiary assumption which states that the whole IFRS cannot be applied in Jordan due to the lack of areas of their application.

Results of 3rd Subsidiary Assumption (HO3) Testing: which states that nothing deters the application of the international financial reporting standard for small and medium standard in Jordan, with the contained exemptions and exceptions instead of the whole group of IFRS, or the issuance of a similar standard that fits the economic environment of the developing counties. The results were as follows:

Question	Arithmetic Mean	the standard deviation	Computed t	Scheduled t	Significant Level	Test Result 3 rd Sub-Artistic Assumption
The possibility of generalizing of IFRS for SMEs among all entities in Jordan	4.550	1.113	0.886	1.994	0.000	Accepted

Based on the results above, the Third Subsidiary null Assumption is accepted. It states that there is no objection to applying the international financial reporting standard for the small and medium entities in Jordan, with the exemptions and exceptions contained therein, instead of the whole group of IFRS, or the issuance of a similar standard that fits the economic environment of the developing countries , include Jordan.

Results of the Mains Null Assumption (HO) Testing: which states that the application of the whole IFRS is considered un-useful and unfit to Jordanian environment. And based on the acceptance of the three subsidiary assumptions, which comprise the main assumption, so the main null assumption shall be accepted, i.e. the application of the IFRS is not considered as valid or suitable to the Jordan'S environment.

17. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions: Finally, the researchers have come to the following conclusions:

1. The invisibility of application all IFRS owing to their high cost on the absence of their areas of application in Jordan.
2. The IFRS need for constant follow up due to their accelerated pace of amendments which levy additional burden on the entities.
3. No essential differences exist in the information prepared by SMEs, no basis of IFRS for SMEs, from that prepared in accordance with all IFRS.

4. There are a number of difficulties facing The Jordan's economic environment while applying IFRS, such as the different economic environment of developed countries, where these standards were initiated to control the accounting practices used in them.
5. The un-usefulness of generalizing the application of IFRS in the Jordan's economic environment for the lack of need or cause for that.
6. The geographical disequilibrium of the IASB structure and that for its related bodies, were focus is laid on Western scientific and practical experience.
7. The rather complicated level of IFRS, thereupon distances them from the necessary understanding for easy application, and their establishment on assumptions existing only in the economics of the developed countries.
8. Continued pressures of developed countries, namely the USA and European community, with a view to dominating the IASB and directing its activities and efforts towards their vision.
9. The non-framing of the number of personal judgments, especially those dealing with accounting measurement through the fair value, the personal discretion of the management, and what is considered 'impractical'.

Recommendations: In harmony with these results, the researchers propose the following:

1. The insurance of a comprehensive standard covering all the topics dealt with by IFRS similar to IFRS for SMEs to be applied in developing countries.
2. Stressing the independence of IASB from the political and predominant pressures aimed at directing its activities and in endeavors.
3. The urgent need for framing the management's personal judgments while realizing reliability, the realistic framing of the accounting measurement through the fair value, and the clear definition to what could be considered 'impractical'.
4. The need for categorizing IFRS into general standards that are applicable in all economics, and the urgency to reformulate them to that end. The establishment of optional standards, and the reduction of the huge number of accounting principles contained in IFRS with a view of facilitating their application, in a way that secures comparatively.
5. Avoidance of complexity and ambiguity that encompasses IFRS, and the simplification of their wordings.
6. The need for reviewing the practical background, especially that of the IASB members and its related bodies, in a way that ensures experience diversification which leads to roll integration in the IASB lobbies.
7. Reducing the pace of IFRS amendments so that the accounting stability be settled, and avoiding the comparatively to the weakness vis-à-vis the continuing amendments and improvements of IFRS.
8. The need for the unification of international accounting practices with a view to maintaining international accounting harmony.
- 9.

Appendix 1

IASB Structure		
Members	Duties and responsibilities	Bodies
<p>IASB is of 6 members; they are:</p> <p>EU:</p> <p>Chairmen, Japanese financial services</p> <p>American Securities & Exchange Committee, SEC</p> <p>IOSCO</p> <p>Basel Committee for Banks monitoring (Observer)</p> <p>6 –?.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in and approval of the appointment of the Trustee Council members, supervising them on basis of IFRSF system. - Present consultations to the TC and receive the annual report from it. - Referring to the proposed issues on the financial reporting to IASB through IFRSF. 	<p>Monitoring Board</p>
<p>IFRSF is comprised of 22 members, including the President and two Vice Presidents.</p> <p>IFRSF numbers are geographically allotted as follows: Asia 6, Europe 6, North America 6, Africa 1, South America 1, and 2 from any region in the world to make the international geographical balance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present the annual report to the Monitoring Board. - Receive the proposed issues from MB and pass it to the IASB. - Appoint and supervise the members of: Interpretation Committee, SMEs Application Team, Consultant IFRS Council and IASB Council. - Review the performance of Councils and Committees. - Responsible for financing issues. 	<p>International Financial reporting Standards Foundation (IFRSF)</p>

IASB Structure		
<p>Composed of 16 members, including the President and two Vice Presidents.</p> <p>They are geographically distributed on follows: Asia 4, Europe 4, North America 4, Africa 1, South America 1, and two from any region in the world to make the international geographical balance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish the technical agenda. - Approve the standards, exposure drafts and interpretations. - Receive the IFRSF proposals. - Present it's reports to IFRSF. 	IASB
<p>Compose 14 members from different regions in the world: Europe 8, North America 3, Asia (China, Japan, India) 3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpret IFRS and treat the applied problems. - Issue the IFRIC interpretations. - Present reports to IASB 	IFRSIC
<p>Composed of 22 members: Africa 4, Asia 2, Europe 6, North America 3, South America 6, 1 from other region in the world for purposes of geographical equilibrium, provided over by the IASB.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bear the responsibility of applying IFRS for SMEs and treat the applied problems emanating from the application of IFRS for SMEs. - Present reports to IASB Council. 	SME Implementation Group
<p>Comprised of 44 members plus the President and two Vice Presidents (47) representing accounting councils, societies, organizations and big auditing entities, the World Bank and others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present advice and consultation to IASB and IFRSF. 	IFRS Advisory council

Appendix 2

IASB Members			
Hans Hoogervorst, Chairman	Sweden	Chairman of IFRSF Council, Chairman of IOSCO, Assistant to Chairman of Advisory Group of the International Financial Crisis	30.6.2016
Ian Mackintosh, Vice-chairman	New Zealand	Chairman, Council of British Accounting Standards	30.6.2016
Stephen Cooper		Chairman, Accounting Research and Assessment at UBS, Analyst at IASB	1.8.2017
Philippe Darjou	France	Chairman, French Financial Papers Committee	30.6.2016
Jan Engstrom	Germany	Accounting and Financial Posts, Volvo Auto Company	30.6.2014
Patrick Finnegan	USA	CFA Director, Director Statement of Financial Policies	30.6.2014

IASB Members			
Amaro Luiz de Oliveira Gomes	Brazil	Chairman, BCB Section of Financial Legislation; has a role in applying IFRS in Brazil	30.6.2014
Pabhakar Kalavacherla	India	Partner KPMJ, Partner Auditor of Financial statements based on IFRS; AICPA member; worked in India and Europe	30.6.2014
Patricia McConnel	USA	Member, IASB Advisory Committee	30.6.2014
Zhang Wei-Guo	China	Chairman, Accountants at the Chinese Financial Papers Committee	01.8.2017
Mary Tokar	USA	Director, IFRS for SMEs	30.6.2017
Dr. Chung Woo Suh	Korea	Advisor, Korean Accounting Standards Council	30.6.2017
Takatsugu (Tak) Ochi	Japan	IFRSIC member	30.6.2016
Darrel Scott	Africa	IFRSIC member, Advisory Council member of IASB	31.10.2015

IASB Members			
Matin Edelman	Germany	Member, German Accounting Board	30.6.2017
Gary Kubasele			As of 01.4.2013

Appendix 3

(Special for corporations)

Miss/Mr. respondent,

I'm addressing you to participate in the conduction of a study on the "Appropriateness of Applying International Financial Reporting Standards –IFRS– in Jordan's Economic Environment", with a view to learning about the difficulties that your entity faces in this connection, as well as to receiving your suggestions for their solution as appliers to those standards.

This study aims to examining the real situation of applying IFRS in Jordan, the existence of an applicable standards owing to the lack of their application areas, the validity of IFRS application in terms of cost and benefit, the possible issuance of a comprehensive standard, similar to IFRS for SMEs, that especially concerns the economics of the developing countries, including Jordan, the complicity of standards' formulation, and any other difficulties you deem hindering the application of these standards.

We kindly approach you to fill in the attached questionnaire which is part of the study; it wouldn't take more than 15 minutes of your time. That would reflect your view point on the real state of IFRS application, the means of securing balance between the authenticity of the prepared information on IFRS basis on the one hand, and the cost, effort rationality and the benefit of the application process on the other.

The incoming data will be dealt with for the purposes of scientific research only. Eventually, a copy of the study, its conclusion and recommendations will be delivered to you if you wish.

We would be grateful to you to complete this questionnaire, and to choose clear answers that suit the questions in your opinion. In case you refrain from answering any questions, please leave it out, and don't hesitate to call us for any explanation or need for further information. Please send us back the filled questionnaire.

With our highest consideration.

Dr. Khaled Jamal Jaarat

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Questionnaire

(Pertaining to corporations)

1. Please identify your career position with brief description (if that suits you)!

2. What is your scientific qualification?

GCSE and less

Diploma

B.A./BSc.

M.A./MSc.

PhD

And if you have professional certificates?

Yes (please define): _____ No

And how long is your experience?

___ 20 years and more ___ 15 to less than 20

___ 10 to less than 15 ___ Less than 5 years

3. Do you apply IFRS? Yes No

4. If "Yes" the answer to question 5, do you apply the whole IFRS? Yes No

If the answer is "No", Please agree or disagree with the following remarks by (✓) in the proper place!

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
5. IFRS as a whole are not applied for lack of application areas					
6. IFRS partially applied for absence of some accounting practices including in them					
7. Some of IFRS application is impractical (i.e. the ensuing information are not worth the exerted effort)					

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
8. The partial IFRS application if no avail economically (i.e. cost of application exceeds the obtained benefits)					
9. The language of IFRS is a barrier to understanding them					
10. The standards are categorized by complexity and hardship of application					
11. A special standard for the economics of the developing countries, similar to the IFRS for SMEs, can be established					
12. The IFRS are drawn from the environment of the developed countries, hence the feasibility of their application in the developing countries, Jordan included, is very limited					

13. Which standards do you not apply?

14. Which standards do you partially apply?

15. What standards do you think its is impractical?

16. Which standards do you think their application is of no use economically (i.e. cost exceeds benefits)?

17. What are, in your opinion, the difficulties faced the entities in Jordan in applying IFRS?

18. Do you like to add any other information dealing with the reality of application of IFRS in Jordan?

Appendix 4

(Pertaining to small and medium entities)

Miss/Mr. respondent,

I'm addressing you to participate in the conduction of a study on the "Appropriateness of Applying International Financial Reporting Standards –IFRS– in Jordan's Economic Environment", with a view to learning about the difficulties that your entity faces in this connection, as well as to receiving your suggestions for their solutions as executives of those standards.

This study aims to examining the real situation of applying the IFRS in Jordan, the existence of an applicable standards owing to the lack of their application areas, the validity of IFRS application in terms of cost and benefit, the possible issuance of a comprehensive standard, similar to IFRS for SMEs, that especially concerns the economics of the developing countries, including Jordan, the complicity of standards' formulation, and any other difficulties you deem hindering the application of these standards.

We kindly approach you to fill in the attached questionnaire which is part of the study; it wouldn't take more than 15 minutes of your time. That would reflect your point of view as regards the realized advantages of applying IFRS for SMEs, and whether there are differences in the information included in the financial statements as a result of applying the above standard from those prior to its application on the one hand, and whether there exists the possibility of applying the standard in Jordan to all entities instead of applying the whole

group of standards, as this standard is actually a reformulation of the whole standards, on the other.

The incoming data will be dealt with for the purposes of scientific research only. Eventually, a copy of the study, its conclusion and recommendations will be delivered to you if you wish.

We would be grateful to you to complete this questionnaire, and to choose clear answers that suit the questions in your opinion. In case you refrain from answering any questions, please leave it out, and don't hesitate to call us for any explanation or need for further information. Please send us back the filled questionnaire.

With our highest consideration.

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Dr Mohmoud Tabari

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Questionnaire

(Pertaining to small and medium entities)

1. Please identify your career position with brief description (if that suits you)!

2. What is your scientific qualification?

GCSE and less Diploma B.A./BSc. M.A./MSc. PhD

And if you have professional certificates?

Yes (please define): _____ No

And how long is your experience?

___ 20 years and more ___ 15 to less than 20

___ 10 to less than 15 ___ Less than 5 years

3. Do you apply IFRS? Yes No

4. If "Yes" the answer to question 3, do you apply the whole IFRS? Yes No

If the answer is "No", Please agree or disagree with the following remarks by (✓) in the proper place!

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
5. Information included in the financial statements will not change, whether the whole IFRS are applied or IFRS for SMEs is applied					

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
6. The application of IFRS for SMEs has led to the reduction of effort and necessary cost should the whole IFRS have been applied					
7. The IFRS for SMEs application offered sufficient flexibility for the administration to define what could be regarded as impractical in the standards to avoid its application					
8. The standards defining the corporations from the small and medium entities are taken as reasonable and clear for purposes of IFRS for SMEs application					
9. The language in which the standards are published constitutes a barrier for understanding them					
10. Standards are characterized by complexity and difficult application					

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
11. IFRS for SMEs is, like the rest of IFRS, drawn from the developed countries' environment, and is just characterized by its limited feasibility while applied in the developing countries, including Jordan					

12. What are the accounting practices, included in IFRS, that have been abrogated from IFRS for SMEs, and you are not applying?

13. What are the IFRS for SMEs texts that you do not apply?

14. Which are the IFRS for SMEs articles that you think are impractical in application?

15. Which are IFRS for SMEs articles you believe futile economically in application?

16. What are, in your opinion, the difficulties that face entities in Jordan in applying the articles of IFRS for SMEs?

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See Appendix 2.

See Appendix 1.

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See appendix 3 and 4.