

A Framework for Forecasting Preparers' Intentions to Use Xbrl Reporting Via the Malaysian Business Reporting System

Roslee Uyob^{1, a)} and Ku Maisurah Ku Bahador^{2, b)}

¹ *Department of Commerce, Politeknik Ungku Omar, Ipoh Perak, Malaysia.*

² *Tunku Puteri Intan Safinaz School of Accountancy, Universiti Utara Malaysia.*

^{a)}Corresponding author: rosleeuyob@gmail.com

Received 1 October 2025, Accepted 28 October 2025, Available Online 17 November 2025

Abstract. This study aims to develop a conceptual framework for forecasting the behavioural intentions of Malaysian financial reporting preparers to utilize XBRL reporting within the Malaysian Business Reporting System (MBRS), addressing the system's low popularity among those directly involved in the filing process. The research employed a methodology involving the examination of challenges in XBRL and MBRS implementation and a comprehensive review of relevant literature from scholarly publications. The findings present a newly established conceptual framework, anticipated to serve as a valid and reliable instrument for forecasting the behavioural intentions of Malaysian preparers regarding the use of XBRL reporting through MBRS. Notably, this study contributes to the early exploration of preparers' behavioural intentions post-implementation, filling a gap in the existing literature.

Keywords: MBRS, XBRL, preparers, intention, satisfaction, digital reporting, filing submission

INTRODUCTION

As the digital age has progressed, the reporting method has evolved from paper-based to digital electronic communications. The Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) has been widely acknowledged as the best open standard language for business financial reporting in electronic communications (Chong et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2017; Yang et al., 2016). XBRL, which is based on XML, allows for information modeling and expression of semantic meaning, which is typically required for business reporting (Hoffman, 2006). Through XBRL, information is provided with greater transparency, making it more accessible, and improving efficiency in the reporting process (Avallone et al., 2016a; Choi, 2016; Uyob et al., 2019c). At present, over 190 organizations from across the world utilize XBRL for regulatory and supervisory purposes, including financial regulators, capital markets, tax authorities, business registrars, government oversight, standard business reporting, and others (XBRL International, 2021a).

For business registrars, more than 20 countries have adopted XBRL in their submission system, with around 8 million applicants using it either on voluntary or mandatory (XBRL International, 2021b). By mandating XBRL submission, transparent and reliable or trustworthy reporting can be achieved, assisting in the resolution of duplication and storage issues, saving time, and reducing filing errors. Furthermore, XBRL allows regulators to provide a single point of contact for filing submission which, allowing filers to make a joint-filing submission for multiple authorities with various purposes. In the United Kingdom (UK), an XBRL joint-filing project between HM Revenue and Customs Departments (HMRC) and UK Companies House helps them in reducing administration costs and dealing with the issue of different submission deadlines (UK Companies House, 2015). In addition, other countries like the United States, Denmark, Germany, Singapore, and South Korea, have optimized the use of XBRL for decision-making in order to attract business investors and financial analysts to their respective countries (XBRL International, 2021c).

Recognizing the benefits of XBRL in facilitating financial reporting, the Malaysian business registrar, Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) has also urged businesses to use XBRL to streamline the business filing process. In September 2018, SSM unveiled the Malaysian Business Reporting System (MBRS), a new online

filing system. This new submission platform enables Malaysian businesses and companies to submit an online filing in XBRL reporting format (Uyob et al., 2019a). For unaudited companies however, SSM is currently mandating mandatory online filings using XBRL via MBRS, as well as a certificate for exempt private companies (EPC), while submissions are voluntary for all audited companies (SSM, 2018). Besides, the taxonomy exclusively for MBRS submission (known as SSMXT) has been published 4 years early (in 2014) before the MBRS has been officially introduced to allow the public to explore SSMXT and its scope of reporting. Although filing using MBRS (online via XBRL reporting format) is extremely beneficial, this submission system is still taking its time in gaining traction among Malaysian preparers. Despite several initiatives provided by SSM such as training, promotion and support assistance, the use of MBRS for financial reporting filings submission has remained low since its implementation. In this study, preparers refer to accounting and secretary practitioners who are responsible for preparing and lodge filing requirements on behalf of companies or businesses. Only about 5.7% use MBRS for online XBRL submission, while the remaining 94.3% continue to employ hardcopy files or printed filings via the counter (SSM, 2018). This situation is a concerning in light of SSM effort to turn the reporting procedure into a digital platform (by using XBRL). Furthermore, the MBRS project is a part of the Malaysian strategy of providing a digital economy under the Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint (SSM,2019). Therefore, the authorities (SSM) must act quickly to expedite its implementation.

According to SSM, the implementation of MBRS is projected to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all related activities in the filing process for both preparers and business/companies' regulators. Because of the uniqueness of XBRL, it solved fundamental issues with previous manual handling solutions. However, some technological adoption issues, particularly when it involves changes to people's daily tasks, as well as unexpected technical problems, may cause implemented technology to be delayed from its original plan or, in the worst-case scenario, to be pulled back due to rejection during its early implementation process (Cohen et al., 2018). Likewise, if preparers are more satisfied with current systems (manual handling system using printed paper) than with MBRS (online via XBRL reporting format), the implementation of MBRS may fail, as satisfaction factors have a major influence on user behaviour to use a certain technology compared to others (Abd Ghani et al., 2017; Isaac et al., 2018; Tawafak et al., 2018). Additionally, the element of satisfaction that arises from contact with the technology itself will affect the intention to continue using the technology indefinitely (DeLone & McLean, 2016), which will have a substantial impact on the total actual use of MBRS in the future.

Previous XBRL researchers (see Alkhatib et al., 2019; Chouhan & Goswami, 2015; Lakovic et al., 2019; Slehat, 2018) used conventional theories and model to understand the intention to use XBRL, such as the technological, environmental, organizational (TOE) framework, the technology acceptance model (TAM), and the unified technology acceptance and use theory (UTAUT). Although these original theories and models have predictive power to predict intention behavior, they are not without limits. The TOE framework is considered too generic and allows for several variations in factors and metrics (Zhu & Kraemer, 2005), whereas the TAM framework contains numerous variations of framework that could lead to theoretical confusion (Otieno et al., 2016). UTAUT framework on the other hand does not observe the implication of direct effect and only considers existing predictors (Bagozzi, 2007). More important, these theories and models are more likely suitable for understanding the intention behavior of the user during the early adoption stage (during the pre-stage of persuasion and decision) rather than after the technology has been used (during the post-implementation and confirmation stage). Therefore, these theories are believed to fail to produce solid predictions, particularly for intentions to continue using behaviors that are directly tied to satisfaction factors (Veeramootoo et al., 2018). To the best of the authors' knowledge, there has been a lack of research involving the above theories discussed on the satisfaction variable associated with behavior utilizing XBRL. The closest study found was one by Rawashdeh & Rawashdeh (2021). In addition, the study focuses on the technical dimension (satisfaction with XBRL tools) rather than the present study's focus on satisfaction with using XBRL reporting. Since this study has focused on the postimplementation of MBRS, thus evaluating the satisfaction element will accurately predict the intention behavior of preparers to use MBRS. Therefore, the aim of this study is to provide a new conceptual framework that incorporates satisfaction factors or components to predict providers' intention to use XBRL reporting via MBRS. In forecasting a preparer's behavioural intention to utilise MBRS, three stages have been suggested: the perceived stage, the satisfaction confirmation stage and the intention stage. The perceived stage is the stage of assessing preparers' perceptions regarding the use of XBRL reporting through MBRS. The satisfaction confirmation stage, on the other hand, refers to the stage of determining the level of feeling of difference between the usage expectation of XBRL reporting through MBRS and its actual perceived achievement. While intention stage refers to the stage of identifying the tendency of preparers to use XBRL reporting through MBRS. A

methodology for conducting empirical studies for future studies was used to validate these proposed conceptual frameworks.

This study differs from earlier XBRL studies in that it is based on the MBRS digital reporting platform, which was developed exclusively for Malaysian companies and businesses. As a result, the conceptual framework of this study is expected to be useful to the Malaysian government, notably SSM, in developing a better strategy to encourage preparers to use XBRL reporting via MBRS. Aside from that, the suggested conceptual framework could help other regulators interested in incorporating XBRL technology into their systems to comprehend the factors or elements that influence preparers' or users' behavior in adopting XBRL reporting and formulating effective public policy. It is anticipated that by doing so, XBRL usage can be expanded, benefiting both companies and regulators. Furthermore, most previous XBRL studies have concentrated on developed countries such as the UK, China, and Japan, which have more advanced IT technical facilities than developing countries. Moreover, Malaysia appears to have lagged substantially behind neighboring countries like Singapore and Thailand in terms of XBRL-based file submission (SSM, 2021a). For example, Singapore's implementation of report submission via XBRL is considered successful (ACRA, 2020), with approximately a quarter of 40,000 companies providing a complete report version via XBRL during the voluntary submission phase (Chen, 2012; Majid & Koo, 2008), whereas Thailand (second Asian countries who adopt XBRL after Singapore) has already requires any limited company to submit their reports in XBRL format via e-filing platform (DBD Thailand, 2015). Therefore, Malaysia should compete with other countries in the implementation of XBRL-based reporting to ensure that Malaysia is always seen as an important and relevant Asian country in any aspect. As Malaysia is one of Asia's fastest-growing countries, analyzing the Malaysian context in this study can provide useful information, particularly as a reference for other emerging countries adopting XBRL. From an academic perspective, this study is likely to help scholars widen their expertise and enhance their empirical comprehension, particularly in XBRL and MBRS studies. This will benefit them determine potential research directions for future research as well as further analyze the MBRS and XBRL-related study. This paper is organized into the following sections. The first and second sections provide the introduction and a literature review, respectively. The third section presents the study methodology. The fourth section explains the development of the conceptual framework and hypothesis. The fifth section will discuss over the suggested research methodology for the validation proses. Finally, this article will conclude with a conclusion and discussion on future research directions.

LITERITURE REVIEW

Practitioners' Awareness and Understanding of the XBRL Concept

From a global perspective, Abed (2018) discovered in an exploratory study among Jordanian practitioners that they are opposed to changing the format for submission filings into an XBRL reporting format and are satisfied with the basic electronic format. Furthermore, rather than adopting and using XBRL technology, they preferred to design their own IT systems features depending on their demands and needs. This is also the case in Saudi Arabia, where potential adopters are hesitant to accept XBRL and resist change due to their contentment with previous systems or methods to fulfil their decision-making demands (Rawashdeh & Selamat, 2013). As per the preceding discussion, one of the primary barriers to XBRL implementation in the context of Jordanian and Saudi Arabian studies is a lack of awareness and understanding of the benefits of XBRL (Abed, 2018; Rawashdeh & Selamat, 2013). Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the preparers' intentions regarding the usage of MBRS.

A literature survey has been conducted by Azhar & Subramanian, (2019) on the challenges of adopting XBRL in emerging countries. According to their study, the most difficult aspects of deploying XBRL are a lack of awareness, taxonomy compatibility, and the availability of experts. Interestingly, they found that although XBRL is utilised by over 100 regulators in over 50 countries, community understanding of it remain limited. Other studies, including those conducted in Italy, Jordan, and South Africa, have shown similar concerns related to a lack of knowledge and understanding of the potential benefits of XBRL (Avallone et al., 2016b; Abed, 2018; Steenkamp & Nel, 2012). Furthermore, research in Italy has revealed that, after five years of mandated XBRL adoption, there has not been widespread awareness of the potential and benefits of XBRL among professionals or preparers (Avallone et al., 2016b). The mandated implementation of the XBRL program in Italy has resulted in an increase in XBRL reporting, however the potential real benefits realised are far from what was expected (Avallone et al., 2016b).

In Malaysia, Ilias (2017) conducted a study on 322 practitioners, including auditors and accountants, to explore varied perspectives on the concept of XBRL. Ilias (2017) found that Malaysian practitioners prefer to use a single submission platform and real-time reporting, to explore varied perspectives. The author also indicated that encouraging them to attend XBRL-related training and aggressive pressure from government agencies could be a possible factor in ensuring XBRL technology acceptability in Malaysia. Prior MBRS studies conducted by Ilias et al., (2020a) showed that practitioners including accountants, secretaries, and auditors are keen and ready to use XBRL reporting through MBRS. Nevertheless, upon its official implementation, the XBRL filing submission using MBRS is not really impressive among Malaysian preparers. In comparison to MBRS, the majority of the preparers still prefer to use the previous manual submission system (using printed paper). Since preparers are the main contributors of the company XBRL financial reporting format, these scenarios may dampen the enthusiasm of other practitioners to explore XBRL reporting for other purposes, such as auditors (for company auditing purposes). Thus, the behavioural intention of preparers to use XBRL reporting via MBRS needs to be examined further.

XBRL Concept in MBRS

Previously, filings to the business registrar were typically submitted through a manual handling system. Preparers will use this (handling) system to print all required documents before physically submitting them to the business registrar. However, as a result of the shortcomings of this manual handling system, issues such as insufficient physical storage space, lengthy procedures, human error, delays, and missing physical documentation have frequently emerged (Uyob et al., 2019a, 2019b). Another issue is the transformation and conversion of simple electronic formats (such as portable document format (PDF) and Microsoft Word) onto different digital platforms. When attempting to transfer data to another electronic medium, this traditional format often has restricted functionalities and indicates an error in the copying and pasting process. Moreover, translating the data to a digital platform would entail a significant amount of clerical works, cost, and time (Choi, 2016). With the challenges and limitations of earlier filing systems, switching to electronic digital platforms may be able to ease these concerns while also enhancing overall filing efficiency. Nevertheless, XBRL, as an extended application version of XML, will convert financial reporting into a more digitalized and readable format. In an XML-based framework, XBRL is capable of tagging both financial and non-financial information related to business reporting and decision-making (Hoffman, 2006 : Uyob, 2019). This makes the XBRL format more user-friendly, popular, and unique when compared to the traditional format. It is possible to fix the copying and pasting error problem by using XBRL (Bai, et al., 2014; Dong, et al., 2016). Known as “barcode for reporting”, XBRL enables financial reporting users such as government, financial analysts, investors, and other financial information users to easily extract, use and analyse businesses or firms financial information in a matter of minutes (Choi, 2016). In addition, the integrity, accuracy, and reliability of financial data can be improved (Ib et al., 2015), making the operating process more effective and efficient, particularly during the preparation and submission phase.

The launched of the MBRS platform in Malaysia by SSM to capitalise on the uniqueness of the XBRL reporting and streamline the filing process. The three main components of MBRS are SSM XBRL taxonomy (SSMXT), MBRS preparation tool (MTOOL), and MBRS portal (MPORTAL). SSMXT is a dictionary or set of SSM taxonomy for financial and non-financial information, whereas MTOOL is a free custom-made preparation tool developed by SSM to convert reports into XBRL reporting, and MPORTAL is a web portal that allows all related processes of filing XBRL reporting to SSM via online submission (SSM, 2021b). According to Datuk Zahrah Abd Wahab Fenner, the ex- CEO of SSM, in her remarks in 2018, the MBRS initiative will benefit roughly 500,000 companies, including private limited companies, public companies, and Malaysian Foundations (NST, 2018). Even though SSM had to spend a significant amount of money to build the MBRS system (more than RM 17 million to ensure the system ran effectively) (OMESTI, 2016); in the long term, SSM may save far more on its daily operations costs, particularly storage and maintenance cost. Furthermore, the distinct qualities of XBRL have the potential to provide significant benefits to a various stakeholder.

Cost Versus Benefit in MBRS Adoption

The issue of cost versus benefits is one of the most contentious problems surrounding XBRL adoptions (Alkhatib et al., 2019; Avallone et al., 2016b; Abed, 2018). Prior studies have revealed that companies are unsure if the benefits of incorporating XBRL technologies into their reporting systems outweigh the costs (Eierle et al., 2014; Ilias, 2017; Liu et al., 2017). This also a major issue among companies regarding the early implementation of the XBRL filing process in the US, where there is widespread concern that adopting XBRL will result in an

increase in the cost of the submission process (Dzinkowski, 2008). However, in the Malaysian context, SSM on the other hand, provided a free MTOOL application to generate XBRL reporting files for MBRS submission. Thus, companies or businesses can either integrate XBRL technology into their reporting system (by integrating SSMXT) or use a free MTOOL to generate XBRL reporting file format. However, before manually tagging in the MTOOL to build an XBRL reporting file for MBRS submission, preparers (who act on behalf of the companies) must prepare all required information.

According to the Malaysian Institute of Accountant (MIA), while MBRS will have a positive impact (increase filing process efficiency and promote cost savings), its implementation of MBRS will raise the cost of compliance among the companies in Malaysia. This compliance cost is expected to increase due to the expense of obtaining tagging services (to generate an XBRL file for MBRS submission) and the cost of acquiring assurance for these tagging services (companies require comfort or assurance that tagging has been properly tagged) (Zailani, 2018). Although company management is usually concerned about this cost in order to comply with MBRS regulations however, in most cases, it is up to the preparers to decide whether or not to adopt MBRS (since they are the named officer under the Malaysian Companies Act 2016 who responsible to act on behalf of the company). Meanwhile, for public practices preparers who provide services, the compliance cost is merely passed on to the clients or being absorbed into the service fees. Though, there is still an issue with clients arguing about the additional fees being charged to them for submission via MBRS (Ilias, et al., (2020a). This issue has somewhat of an impact on MBRS adoption. Moreover, the cost of training linked to the use of MBRS must be borne by the preparers in an attempt to comprehend and understand how to utilise MBRS.

MBRS Tagging and New Financial Statement Preparation for MBRS Submission

Aside from compliance cost, challenges in MBRS deployments include the creation of new financial statements for submission and judgment on the tagging process to generate XBRL reporting for submission (Zailani, 2018). Since MBRS require XBRL reporting format, the audited financial statement information must be re-keyed into an XBRL tool such as MTOOL to generate new financial statement in accordance with MBRS requirement (in XBRL reporting format). As a result, following the adoption of MBRS, it appears that preparers will need to submit two sets of reports, one for the statutory audit needed under the Malaysian Companies Act 2016 and the other for MBRS requirement. Even though it is based on the IFRS taxonomy, and the information is derived from audited financial statements, the financial statement for MBRS requirements are not the same as the audited financial statements. However, MBRS allows pre-population of previous year's information, which eases the effort required to enter previous year data or information.

The SSM XBRL taxonomy includes about 5,540 components for MFRS financial statements, 2,364 components for Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS) financial statements, and 627 components for Malaysian Companies Act 2016. This component was developed as a result of an analysis of numerous sectors based on National Key Economic Areas (NKEAs). Therefore, professional judgment is needed to adjust or correct tag items in the audited financial statements and incorporate them into the MBRS financial statements. Before they could even tag effectively in creating the financial statement for MBRS requirements, preparers are expected to understand accounting technical knowledge. In Malaysia, however, all accounting activities, such as financial statements preparation, would be supervised and monitored by licensed accountants. Nevertheless, SSM also provides online assistance and support services if there are any queries on MBRS matters.

SSM now provides a free XBRL template, MTOOL, to do the tagging process in generating XBRL reporting files. However, financial reporting preparers continue to have doubts about MTOOL compatibility for performing the tagging procedure. Nevertheless, SSM has had discussion with numerous accounting software developers about integrating SSMXT into accounting software to simplify the process of generating XBRL reporting files for MBRS submission. Even so, interoperability with other reporting software/tools to integrate SSMXT is still an issue. The discussion in this section demonstrates that, while various actions and initiatives have been implemented to effectively realise the development of the MBRS platform, issues and problems keep arising, making the implementation of MBRS encounter various challenges. However, it is believed that identifying the factors or elements that may influence the public's interest in using this platform will assist authorities in developing strategies for improving this latest method of submission. Therefore, the creation of a framework for forecasting behavioral intentions among people who use MBRS is required.

Previous MBRS Studies

Uyob et al. (2019b) conducted one of the first studies after the introduction of MBRS to examine the relationship between perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness and attitudes towards the use of MBRS. According to the findings, perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness have a substantial positive relationship with accounting practitioners' attitudes toward using MBRS in Malaysia. However, since this study primarily focuses on attitude factors, it cannot accurately depict preparers' intentions to adopt XBRL reporting through MBRS. Thus, a more extensive identification of intention-behavioural factors is required to comprehend the intention of adopting the MBRS platform more thoroughly.

Another study using the technological, organizational, and environmental (TOE) framework by Ilias, et al., (2020b) examines secretary practitioners' perceptions of technological, organizational, and environmental elements that may influence secretarial firms to adopt MBRS. According to the study, seven technological factors including data quality assurance, relative advantages, platform availability and systems, tool and software availability, format suitability, and content compatibility may influence them to adopt MBRS. From an organizational standpoint, attitude, adequate expertise skills, and knowledge of XBRL, affordability, preparation ability, filing costs, management readiness, and time usage are all factors that could influence to use the platform. In terms of the environment, factors such as regulators' technical support, incentives, promotional and educational strategies, voluntary submissions, trading partners willingness, and stakeholders' involvement may also influence them to use MBRS. However, the findings of this study were conducted qualitatively rather than empirically, and its focus was on the organizational level (secretarial firm) with a very small sample size. Based on previous studies that focused more on attitude factors and MBRS technological factors from an organizational standpoint, this study attempts to extend the knowledge by proposing to focus more on individual preparers by integrating satisfaction factors to foresee Malaysian preparers' behavioural intention to use XBRL reporting through MBRS.

METHODOLOGY

Several concerns and challenges in the adoption of XBRL and MBRS have been studied through a literature review and available scholarly publications in building a methodology for forecasting preparers' intentions to use the MBRS platform. Relevant issues have been discovered and examined to construct the framework's category of factors. The first step is to identify global topics and issues related to XBRL adoption. Second, as part of the scope of this study, these issues on XBRL in the context of Malaysia and MBRS have been thoroughly reviewed. The emphasis of this study is the literature review approach since previous studies' findings are believed to identify factors that can be used as a basis for measurement in establishing a framework to predict the intentions of preparers in using MBRS. In other words, this study proposes a new conceptual framework based on existing behavioural theories and previous XBRL and MBRS studies. The next section will explain the proses of the development of conceptual framework and hypothesis.

Development of Conceptual Framework and Hypothesis

As indicated in the preceding section, this study considers the issues that arise during the XBRL/MBRS adoption process in order to identify the factors that will be used to construct a conceptual framework that focuses on the preparers' intentions for adopting MBRS. However, various concerns that have occurred as a result of MBRS implementation may influence Malaysian preparers' behavioural intention to embrace it. For example, increase in compliance cost, requirement to prepare new financial statement for MBRS submission and professional judgement required during the tagging process has identified as main concern among preparers to use MBRS (refer discussion in section 2.3 and 2.4). In addition, this study argues that satisfaction factors are the primary precursor to the intention to use XBRL reporting via MBRS.

The following section will explain the process of developing a conceptual framework for this study. Three stages have been proposed to forecast Malaysian preparers' behavioural intention to use XBRL reporting through MBRS: the perceived stage, the satisfaction confirmation stage, and the intention stage.

Perceived Stage

At the perceived stage, it will assess individual preparers' perceptions of XBRL reporting through MBRS. Three main criteria have been proposed to be examined: perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, and perceived cost.

Perceived Ease of Use

The technology acceptance model (TAM) suggests that most users aim to reduce their effort in executing their tasks when making technology usage decisions. Consequently, the more simple the technology is to use, the more users intend to utilize it (Davis, 1989). Many information technology researchers acknowledge that perceived ease of use factors play a major role in the process of evaluating satisfaction when using certain technologies (Abd Ghani et al., 2017; Isaac et al., 2018; Tawafak et al., 2018). In other words, if the user believes the technology is friendly to use and less complicated, it will have a positive impact on satisfaction, which may influence the user's decision to continue using a certain technology (Delone & Mclean, 2016). Davis (1989) defined perceived ease of use as an assessment of the degree to which engagement with a system or a specific information technology requires no mental effort (Davis, 1989; Jahangir & Begum, 2008). In this study, perceived ease of use is defined as the degree to which preparers feel liberated from engaging in mental and physical effort to use XBRL reporting via MBRS.

As discussed about the tagging process in the previous section (refer to section 2.4), with respect to professional judgment requirements, preparers need to be familiar with IT skills and accounting knowledge to ensure the tagging process is complete and accurate. Besides that, before tagging has been performed manually using MTOOL, they need to obtain all required information which required them to prepare a new financial statement special for MBRS submission. Therefore, this study argues that complications of MBRS tagging procedure, MBRS special requirement, and MTOOL compatibility will impact the perceived ease of use to use XBRL reporting via MBRS. Thus, the below hypothesis has been proposed:

H_{1a}: Perceived ease of use (PEOU) will be affected by complication of MBRS tagging procedure

H_{1b}: Perceived ease of use (PEOU) will be affected by MBRS special requirement

H_{1c}: Perceived ease of use (PEOU) will be affected by MTOOL compatibility

H₁: Perceived ease of use (PEOU) give a significant influence on satisfaction (S) to use MBRS

Perceived Usefulness

According to TAM, in addition to perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness factors may have a substantial influence on individual user decisions to utilize certain technologies. This factor has been empirically proved by many information system researchers in a variety of fields, including internet banking (Abd Ghani et al., 2017) research database systems (Islam et al., 2015), and e-learning (Tawafak et al., 2018), as one of the major factors that could have a significant influence on the satisfaction element. Individuals' perceptions of the improvement of tasks accomplished when using the system at issue are referred to as "perceived usefulness" (Davis, 1989; Jahangir and Begum, 2008). In this study context, perceived usefulness was defined as the preparers' perception that using MBRS will improve their job performance.

Preparers can submit timely reports, reduce clerical work, and manage their filings more efficiently by using XBRL reporting through MBRS. However, based on the official SSM report on the annual dialogue session 2020 between preparers and SSM officers, some preparers are skeptical of MBRS's potential and ability as well as believe that it does not fit the needs of the SSM (SSM, 2021a). Thus, this study contends that MBRS ability and benefit as mentioned above will influence the perceived usefulness of using XBRL reporting through MBRS. Hence, the following hypothesis have been proposed:

H_{2a}: Perceived usefulness (PU) will be affected by the ability of MBRS to submit timely reports

H_{2b}: Perceived usefulness (PU) will be affected by the ability of MBRS to reduce clerical works

H_{2c}: Perceived usefulness (PU) will be affected by the ability of MBRS to manage files more efficient

H₂: Perceived usefulness (PU) give a significant influence on satisfaction (S) to use MBRS

Perceived Cost

According to Dzikowski (2008) study, there was a lot of concern during the early adoption of the XBRL filing process in the US that adopting XBRL would result in an increase in the cost of the submission process. Cost-benefit analysis has become a hot topic in XBRL studies (Alkhatib et al., 2019; Avallone et al., 2016a; Eierle et al., 2014; Ilias et al 2017; Liu et al., 2017; Abed, 2018). Most respondents were still unsure of the benefits of adopting XBRL to their business operations in comparison to the cost associated with adopting these technologies and whether or not this system was worthwhile.

Several studies have revealed that training cost, set-up expense, and the cost of commercial technology software are all cost indicators in determining the cost of implementing new technology, particularly XBRL (Alkhatib et al., 2019; Lim & Perrin, 2014). However, Lim & Perrin, (2014) called into doubt the possible cost savings associated with the use of XBRL. For early adopters, the cost of XBRL adoption, including the cost of XBRL filing software and training, is rather expensive. Lim & Perrin, (2014) also observed that the potential cost reductions for businesses that adopt XBRL were only assessed at a minimal level. This is supported by study conducted by Alkhatib et al., (2019), which discovered that expenses had a detrimental impact on voluntary adoption by small businesses in the UK. They also found that the cost of purchasing commercial software, running and configuring the software, and training are rather high, pushing them not to willingly adopt digital reporting (Alkhatib et al., 2019). Nevertheless, since SSM provides a free template known as MTOOL to generate XBRL files for MBRS submission, the cost of setting up and purchasing new XBRL software is not a significant concern anymore. However, in order to understand how to utilise MBRS, preparers must attend many MBRS training courses, which come at a cost.

The perceived cost issue associated with MBRS adoption also attracted the attention of others. MIA, for example, claims that MBRS will provide significant benefits but that implementing MBRS will increase compliance costs. The cost of compliance is expected to increase in terms of the cost to seek tagging services as well as the cost of acquiring assurance for the tagging services (Zailani, 2018). Although preparers can transfer this expense to clients/companies, there is a concern that clients/companies are worried about the predicted increase in the amount charged to them (Ilias et al., 2020b). Furthermore, investigations have indicated that preparers from public practise (who provide public services) believe they have been required to complete the additional task with no pay increase (Ilias et al., 2020a). Thus, this study contends that the cost of compliance and training may have an impact on the perceived of using XBRL reporting through MBRS. Hence, the hypotheses listed below have been proposed:

H_{3a}: Perceived cost (PC) will be affected by the cost of compliance.

H_{3b}: Perceived cost (PC) will be affected by the training cost.

H₃: Perceived cost (PC) give significant influence on satisfaction (S) to use MBRS.

Confirmation Satisfaction Stage

Satisfaction can be defined as a summary of the psychological state that results when the emotion surrounding disconfirmed expectations is coupled with the consumer's prior feelings about the consumption experience (Oliver, 1981). Satisfaction is the feeling gap between individual's previous expectations and their perceived achievement (Nagy, 2018) and it pertains to an individual's judgement of their requirements and expectations based on their personal experiences (Giao et al., 2020). In the context of this study, satisfaction is defined as Malaysian preparers perceived of MBRS achievement in comparison to earlier expectations of MBRS adoptions.

In marketing, satisfaction is significant since it allows the consumer to be evaluated before deciding to make a purchase or conduct a specific buying behavior (Giao et al., 2020; Ilyas et al., 2020). Moreover, consumer satisfaction has a considerable influence on the consumer's intention to repurchase certain products (Ilyas et al., 2020) and inspires them to promote purchase to others (Mashur et al., 2019). In information systems, satisfaction was connected to interaction with specific technology applications (Rawashdeh & Rawadesh, 2021). Thus, user satisfaction in information system can be defined as the user's level of satisfaction with information system characteristics, such as system reports, websites, and technical support services (DeLone & McLean, 2016). In line with the expectation confirmation theory, an increase in user satisfaction will lead to a larger intention on the part of the user to use particular technologies on a regular basis (Ilyas et al., 2020; Islam et al., 2015). This is

explains why an increase or decrease in future usage of certain technologies is also affected by user satisfaction (Veeramootoo et al., 2018), which is closely tied to the measurement of the information system success (DeLone & Mclean, 2016). According to the expectation confirmation theory, expectations jointly with perceived performance will lead to mediating effect of post-purchase or post-adoption satisfaction that is either positive disconfirmation (exceeds expectation) or negative disconfirmation (does not exceed expectation) (Che et al., 2022; Hamid et al., 2019). Thus, at this stage, the process of judging preparers post-adoption satisfaction on MBRS, whether positive or negative disconfirmation, has been proposed to be reviewed. This study argues that the level of satisfaction felt by the preparers will lead in either positive or negative disconfirmation, which may influence the preparers intention to use MBRS. Hence, the below hypotheses have been proposed:

H₄: Satisfaction (S) will lead to disconfirmation of belief (DCB)

Intention Stage

Many theories including theory reasoned of action (TRA), theory of planned behaviour (TPB), and technology acceptance model (TAM) imply that people’s actions are motivated by a desire to do something. Intention, according to Ajzen (1991), is “a cognitive representation of a person’s readiness to perform a certain behaviour, and it is the immediate antecedent of behaviour” (Ajzen, 1991; Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). Ajzen (1991) claimed that the greater the intention to engage in a certain behaviour, the more likely the individual will act in that behaviour. In addition, many previous researches agree that intention to use is one of the most important criteria in predicting behaviour in action (Ajzen 1991; Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975; Davis, 1989). In this study, intention to use is defined as a preparers tendency to use MBRS.

As previously stated, the mediating effect of post-adoption satisfaction will lead in either a positive or negative disconfirmation of belief (Che et al., 2022; Hamid et al., 2019). Thus, based on this concept, this study argues that positive disconfirmation will lead to preparer inspiration to use MBRS. While negative disconfirmation will lead to preparers to be hesitant to use MBRS. Therefore, below hypotheses have been propose:

H₅: Disconfirmation of belief (DCB) will lead to intention (ITU) to use MBRS.

The following depicts this study’s proposed conceptual framework based on the preceding discussion.

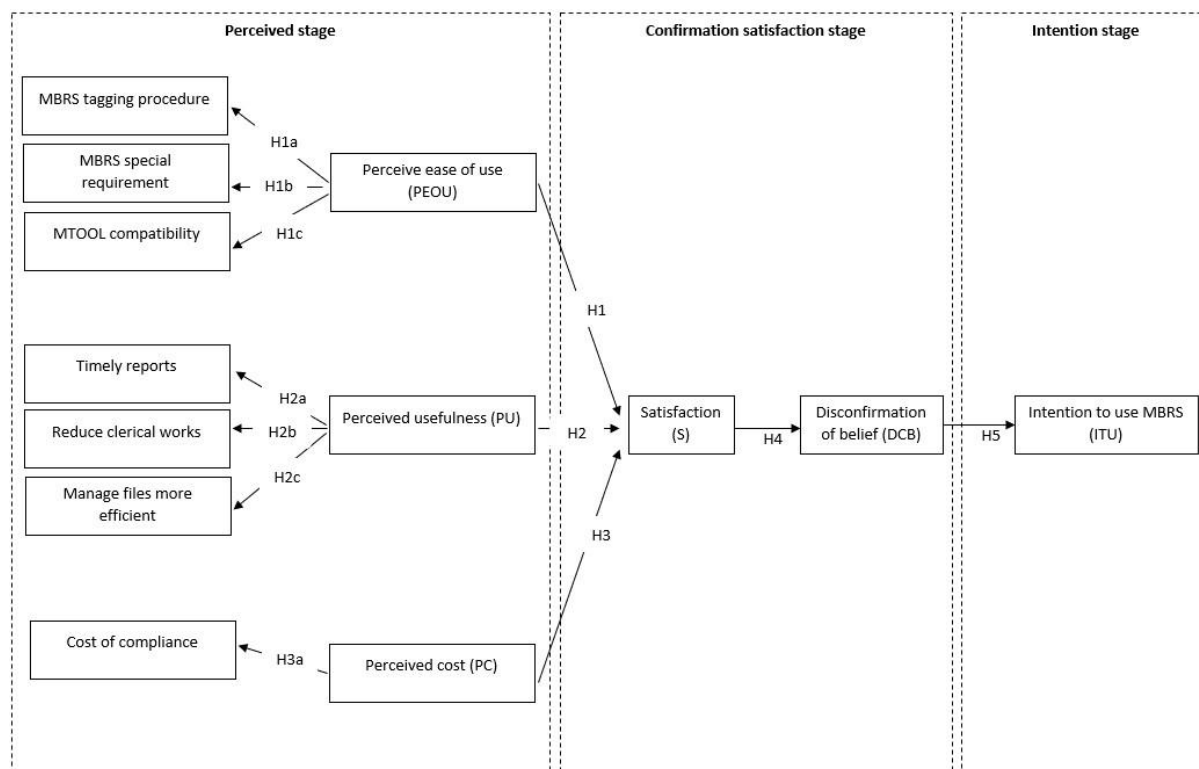


FIGURE 1-Conceptual Framework for This Study
METHODOLOGY FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The conceptual framework should be empirically validated before it can be generalised. This study suggests a research methodology for evaluating and validating the proposed conceptual framework. As a research method, a quantitative approach using the survey method has been advocated since the survey since this method is the best strategy for gathering information about personal, social, beliefs, and attitudes (Kerlinger, 1973). In addition, surveys are the most effective technique to measure societal views or perceptions since it gather responses, thoughts, and feelings directly from a sample of the population being studied (Ferreira, 2017). Lowry et al., (2016) also reported that the survey method has been used by numerous researchers for decades and has proven to be one of the best methodology practices. Thus, a survey method suggested to be employed, with respondents will be asked to complete a set of questionnaire surveys.

An adapted questionnaire from previous studies using five-point Likert scales has been proposed to be utilized to construct the questionnaire survey. Likert scales, according to Sekaran & Bougie, (2016), are generally interval scales designed to identify respondents' strengths in supporting a certain statement. It can be accurately measure (Hair et al., 2010) and prevent respondents from being confused with multiple answer score options (Boari & Ruscone, 2015). This issue is more likely to occur when respondents are expected to answer a large number of item questions. Furthermore, the use of a five-point score with a three as a mediator allows a neutral respondent to make an answer choice when responding to an item question (Maeda, 2015). Previous studies also agree that the five-point Likert scale is more consistent, comparable, and less complex (Dawes, 2008; Dillman et al., 2014). A five-point Likert scale is easy to understand respondent to respond as quickly as possible (Bencsik et al., 2009). In addition, a five-point Likert scale is the most frequently used scale in users-opinions research (Maeda, 2015) which various studies have recommended its use (Dawes, 2008; Dillman et al., 2014).

Because analyzing post-adoption satisfaction factors required people who have already interacted with the technology, this study proposes to distribute the questionnaire survey to the training participants following the end of a session of MBRS training conducted by SSM. It is to ensure that the person or respondent being taken has prior experience with MBRS (during simulation training) even if they are not used it in actual settings.

Before starting the data analysis stage, it is necessary to examine the data's reliability and validity. Factor analysis techniques should be employed to validate all constructs and model fit. Finally, structural equation modelling (SEM) techniques are proposed for testing the relationship and hypotheses.

CONCLUSIONS

XBRL has been recognized as a global standard language for electronic communication, and many Malaysian regulators are increasingly investing in and incorporated XBRL technology to improve their filing processes. Nevertheless, failure to recognize the influencing factors for adopting a specific technology, on the other hand, can contribute to users' unwillingness to embrace and utilize it. As a consequence, implementation will fail (Davis, 1989; Venkatesh et al., 2003; Yoon, 2016; Khoi, et al., 2018). Thus, understanding preparers intention to switch to XBRL reporting via MBRS could help SSM in planning strategy/policy in persuading preparers to use MBRS. Even though previous XBRL studies can provide insight but different studies environment can give different results the issues and challenges in XBRL adoption vary between countries due to different policies, environments, and cultures. Therefore, a specific focus on MBRS scope could give a better prediction. In addition, none of the previous XBRL studies has integrated elements of satisfaction to study intention behavior to use XBRL. As satisfaction factors could predict continuous usage behavior, it can give more robust results compared to other XBRL studies that seemly focus on early usage rather than continuous usage.

In order to develop this conceptual framework, issues and challenges in XBRL and MBRS implementation were analysed, as well as existing relevant literature from scholarly publications have been reviewed. Then, a new conceptual framework has been formed, which is projected to provide a valid and reliable instrument to forecast Malaysian preparers' behavioural intention to use XBRL reporting via MBRS. The next stage is to design a questionnaire that will be used for the pilot study and data collection related to this study. This study is expected to provide a valid and reliable instrument, as well as structural relationship model, to predict Malaysian preparers' behavioural intention to use XBRL via through MBRS.

MBRS assist SSM to obtain an accurate, transparent, and reliable report in XBRL format from businesses or companies. From a user/preparer perspective, the benefits of MBRS make work delegation easier and faster. This reduces workloads and allows for the avoidance of bureaucratic processes in terms of submission. Since users are motivated, the quality and productivity of their work can be improved indirectly by producing more effective results. Besides, MBRS covers the majority of business filings from various industries in Malaysia. The usage of MBRS will help standard setters and professional bodies in Malaysia to plan and improves the standard and Malaysian XBRL taxonomies. As part of the Malaysian XBRL steering committee, they are responsible to evaluate, plan, and deciding the number of required tagging information and taxonomy involved for providing useful report information to assist various users of financial reporting.”

As the MBRS evolves into the future information dissemination system, it will be able to attract a wide range of stakeholders, such as potential investors from both within and beyond Malaysia, who are looking for transparent, reputable, and accurate financial information. For that reason, the XBRL format is employed to swiftly retrieve information, compare it, and make effective, and timely decisions. Thus, it can be said that SSM’s adoption of MBRS is a step forward in strengthening Malaysia’s transparent, credible, and trustworthy reporting environment, while also encouraging businesses to explore the versatility of the XBRL format.

REFERENCES

- Abd Ghani, M., Mohd Yasin, N., & Alnaser, F. (2017). Adoption of internet banking: extending the role of technology acceptance model (TAM) with e-customer service and customer satisfaction. *World Applied Sciences Journal* 35(9), pp.1918–1929.
- Abed, S. R. (2018). The perception of XBRL technology in the Jordanian context: An exploratory study. *Research Journal of Applied Sciences*, 13(1), pp.1–4. <https://doi.org/10.36478/rjasci.2018.1.4>
- Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA). (2020). *Who needs to file financial statements?* Available at: <https://www.acra.gov.sg/xbrl-filing-and-resources/who-needs-to-file-financial-statements>
- Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 50(2), pp.179–211. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978\(91\)90020-T](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T)
- Alkhatib, E. A., Ojala, H., & Collis, J. (2019). Determinants of the voluntary adoption of digital reporting by small private companies to Companies House: Evidence from the UK. *International Journal of Accounting Information Systems*, 34, 100421. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.accinf.2019.06.004>
- Avallone, F., Ramassa, P., & Roncagliolo, E. (2016a). XBRL Extension to the financial statement notes: Fieldbased evidence on unlisted companies. *International Journal of Digital Accounting Research*, Vol16. pp. 61-84. http://dx.doi.org/10.4192/1577-8517-v16_3
- Avallone, F., Ramassa, P., & Roncagliolo, E. (2016b). The pros and cons of XBRL adoption in Italy: a field study. *Strengthening information and control systems* (pp. 157-170). http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-26488-2_12
- Azhar, S. A. A., & Subramanian, U. (2019). Impact of XBRL in emerging countries. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3462951>
- Bagozzi, R. P. (2007). The legacy of the technology acceptance model and a proposal for a paradigm shift. *Journal of the association for information systems*, 8(4), 3. 244. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17705/1jais.00122>
- Bai, Z., Sakaue, M., & Takeda, F. (2014). The impact of XBRL adoption on the information environment: Evidence from Japan. *The Japanese Accounting Review*, 4(2014), pp.49–74. <https://dx.doi.org/10.11640/tjar.4.2014.03>
- Bencsik, A., Löre, V., & Marosi, I. (2009). Small and silly? or private pitfall of small and medium-sized enterprises. *International Journal of Economics and Management Engineering*, 3(1), pp.66-72.
- Boari, G., & Ruscone, M. N. (2015). A procedure simulating Likert scale item response. *Electronic Journal of Applied Statistical Analysis*, 8, 3, pp.288-297. <https://doi.org/10.1285/i20705948v8n3p288>
- Che, T., Ji, M., Zheng, X. and Feng, B. (2022). Dissatisfaction toward O2O websites: expectation disconfirmation and justice perspective. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, Vol. 34 No. 1, pp. 190208. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/APJML-05-2020-0374>
- Choi, Y. M. (2016). The impact of XBRL adoption on corporate dividend policy: Evidence from Korean firms. *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*, 9(20). pp.1-7. <https://dx.doi.org/10.17485/ijst/2016/v9i20/94662>
- Chong, D., Shi, H., Fu, L., Ji, H., & Yan, G. (2017). The impact of XBRL on information asymmetry: evidence from loan contracting. *Journal of Management Analytics*, 4(2), pp.145–158. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23270012.2017.1299047>
- Chouhan, V., & Goswami, S. (2015). XBRL acceptance

- in India: A behavioral study. *American Journal of Trade and Policy*, 2(2), pp.71–78. <http://dx.doi.org/10.18034/ajtp.v2i2.385>
- Cohen, A., Shen, X., Torrellas, J., Tuck, J., Zhou, Y., Adve, S., Akturk, I., Bagchi, S., Balasubramonian, R., Barik, R., Christodorescu, M., Criswell, J., Ding, C., Ding, Y., Dwarkadas, S., Elmroth, E., Gibbons, P., Guo, X., Gupta, R., ... Szefer, J. (2018). *Inter-disciplinary research challenges in computer systems for the 2020s*. National Science Foundation, USA (2018)
- Dawes, J. (2008). Do data characteristics change according to the number of scale points used? An experiment using 5-point, 7-point and 10-point scales. *International Journal of Market Research*, 50(1), pp.61-104. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/147078530805000106>
- Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology. *MIS Quarterly*, 13(3), pp.319-340. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/249008>
- DeLone, W. H., & McLean, E. R. (2016). Information systems success measurement. *Foundations and Trends® in Information Systems*, 2(1), pp.1–116. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1561/29000000005>
- Department of Business Development (DBD) Thailand. (2015). *DBD, Thailand simplifies regulatory reporting using XBRL*. Available at: <https://irisbusiness.com/casestudy/2016/11/dbd-thailand-simplifies-regulatoryreporting-using-xbrl>
- Dillman, D. A., Smyth, J. D., & Christian, L. M. (2014). *Internet, phone, mail, and mixed-mode surveys: The tailored design method* (4th ed.). New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- Dong, Y., Li, O. Z., Lin, Y., & Ni, C. (2016). Does information-processing cost affect firm-specific information acquisition? evidence from XBRL adoption. *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 51(2), pp.435–462. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0022109016000235>
- Dzinkowski. (2008). Do you speak XBRL? *CA Magazine*.
- Eierle, B., Ojala, H., & Penttinen, E. (2014). XBRL to enhance external financial reporting: Should we implement or not? Case company X. *Journal of Accounting Education*, 32(2), pp.160–170. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaccedu.2014.04.003>
- Ferreira, A. (2017). *The effects of new public management on public servant job satisfaction*. In BSU Honors program theses and projects. Item 196. Available at: http://vc.bridgew.edu/honors_proj/196
- Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I. (1975). Belief, attitude, intention, and behavior, an introduction to theory and research, *Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA* (1975), pp. 216-287 <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-375000-6.00041-0>
- Giao, H. N. K., Vuong, B. N., & Quan, T. N. (2020). The influence of website quality on consumer's e-loyalty through the mediating role of e-trust and e-satisfaction: An evidence from online shopping in Vietnam. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 8(2), pp.351–370. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5267/j.uscm.2019.11.004>
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate data analysis: A global perspective* (7th ed.). New Jersey: Pearson Education.
- Hamid, A. B. A., Mousavi, S. B., & Partovi, B. (2019). *Managing E-Crm Towards Customer Satisfaction and Quality Relationship*. Partridge Publishing Singapore.
- Hoffman, C. (2006). *Financial reporting using XBRL, IFRS and US GAAP edition*. UBMatrix.
- Ib, C. E., Jide, I., & Zik-Rullahi, A. A. (2015). The impact of XBRL on financial reporting: A conceptual analysis. *International Journal of Empirical Finance*, 4(2), pp.78–85.
- Ilias, A. (2017). The practitioner's expectation of real-time reporting: Case of the extensible business reporting language (XBRL). *Global Business & Management Research*, 9(3), pp.1–15.
- Ilias, Azleen, Ghani, E. K., & Azhar, Z. (2017). XBRL Adoption in Malaysia: Perception of the Accountants and Auditors. *International Conference on Accounting Studies (ICAS) 2017, September*.
- Ilias, A., Ghani, E. K., Baidi, N., & Azhar, Z. (2020a). Experiences to voluntarily adopt malaysian business reporting system (MBRS): A case study of SMPs. *International Journal of Financial Research*, 11(3), pp.1–17. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5430/ijfr.v11n3p1>
- Ilias, A., Ghani, E. K., Baidi, N., & Rahman, R. A. (2020b). XBRL adoption: An examination on the malaysian business reporting system (MBRS). *Humanities and Social Sciences Letters*, 8(2), pp.202–214. <http://dx.doi.org/10.18488/journal.73.2020.82.202.214>
- Ilyas, G. B., Rahmi, S., Tamsah, H., Munir, A. R., & Putra, A. H. P. K. (2020). Reflective model of brand awareness on repurchase intention and customer satisfaction. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 7(9), pp.427–438. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol7.no9.427>
- Isaac, O., Abdullah, Z., Ramayah, T., Mutahar, A. M., & Alrajawy, I. (2018). Integrating User Satisfaction and Performance Impact with Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to Examine the Internet Usage Within Organizations in Yemen. *Asian Journal of Information Technology*, 17(1), pp.60–78.

- Islam, A. Y. M. A., Leng, C. H., & Singh, D. (2015). Efficacy of the technology satisfaction model (TSM): An empirical study. *International Journal of Technology and Human Interaction*, 11(2), pp.45–60. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4018/ijthi.2015040103>
- Jahangir, N., & Begum, N. (2008). The role of perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, security and privacy, and customer attitude to engender customer adaptation in the context of electronic banking. *African Journal of Business Management*, Vol. 2 No. 1, pp. 32-40.
- Kerlinger, F. N. (1973). *Foundations of behavioural research*. (2nd edition). New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
- Khoi, N. H., Tuu, H. H., & Olsen, S. O. (2018). The role of perceived values in explaining Vietnamese consumers' attitude and intention to adopt mobile commerce. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 30(4), pp.1112–1134. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/APJML-11-2017-0301>
- Lakovic, T., Rondovic, B., Backovic-Vulic, T., & Ivanovic, I. (2019). *The determinants of xbrl adoption: An empirical study in an emerging economy*. In: Themistocleous, M., Rupino da Cunha, P. (eds) Information Systems. EMCIS 2018. Lecture Notes in Business Information Processing, vol 341. Springer, Cham. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-11395-7_41
- Lim, N., & Perrin, B. (2014). Standard business reporting in Australia: past, present, and future. *Australasian Journal of Information Systems*, 18(3). <http://dx.doi.org/10.3127/ajis.v18i3.895>
- Liu, C., Luo, X. R., & Wang, F. L. (2017). An empirical investigation on the impact of XBRL adoption on information asymmetry: Evidence from Europe. *Decision Support Systems*, 93, pp.42–50. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2016.09.004>
- Lowry, P. B., D'Arcy, J., Hammer, B., & Moody, G. D. (2016). “Cargo Cult” science in traditional organization and information systems survey research: A case for using nontraditional methods of data collection, including Mechanical Turk and online panels. *The Journal of Strategic Information Systems*, 25(3), pp.232–240. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jsis.2016.06.002>
- Maeda, H. (2015). Response option configuration of online administered Likert scales. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, Vol.18, 1, pp.15-26. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13645579.2014.885159>
- Mashur, R., Gunawan, B. I., Fitriany, F., Ashoer, M., Hidayat, M., & Aditya, H. P. K. P. (2019). Moving from traditional to society 5.0: Case study by online transportation business. *The Journal of Distribution Science*, 17(9), pp.93-102.
- Nagy, J. T. (2018). Evaluation of online video usage and learning satisfaction: An extension of the technology acceptance model. *The International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, 19(1), pp.160–185. <http://dx.doi.org/10.19173/irrodl.v19i1.2886>
- New Straits Times (NST). (2018). *New system to benefit 500,000 SSM companies*. Available at: <https://www.pressreader.com/malaysia/new-straits-times/20180124/281573766118503>
- Oliver, R. L. (1981). Measurement and evaluation of satisfaction processes in retail settings. *Journal of Retailing*, 57(3), pp.25–48.
- OMESTI. (2016). *OMESTI wins project to develop SSM XBRL financial reporting platform*. Available at: <https://www.omesti.com/interacts-omesti-wins-project-to-develop-ssm-xbrl-financial-reporting-platform-3/>
- Otieno, O. C., Liyala, S., Odongo, B. C., & Abeka, S. O. (2016). Theory of reasoned action as an underpinning to technological innovation adoption studies. *World Journal of Computer Application and Technology*, 4(1), pp.1-7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13189/wjcat.2016.040101>
- Rawashdeh, A., & Selamat, M. H. (2013). Critical success factors relating to the adoption of XBRL in Saudi Arabia. *Journal of International Technology and Information Management*, 22(2), pp.49–69.
- Rawashdeh, B., & Rawashdeh, A. (2021). Factors influencing the usage of XBRL tools. *Management Science Letters*, 3(April), pp.1345–1356. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5267/j.msl.2020.11.005>
- Sekaran, U. & Bougie, R. (2016). *Research methods for business: A skill building approach*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Slehat, Y. (2018). Affecting factors on eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) adoption among public listed companies in Amman stock exchange. *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, 12(6), pp.36–40. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22587/ajbas.2018.12.6.7>
- Steenkamp, L. P., & Nel, G. F. (2012). The adoption of XBRL in South Africa: an empirical study. *The Electronic Library*, 30(3), pp.409–425. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/02640471211241672>
- Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM). (2018). *Companies Commission of Malaysia Annual Report 2018*. Available at: https://www.ssm.com.my/Pages/Publication/Annual_Report/Annual-Report.aspx
- Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM). (2019). *Companies Commission of Malaysia Annual Report 2019*. Available at: https://www.ssm.com.my/Pages/Publication/Annual_Report/Annual-Report.aspx
- Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM). (2021a). *Isu-isu dialog tahunan SSM 2020*. Available at: https://www.ssm.com.my/Pages/Publication/Presentation_Slide/SSM-Annual-Dialogue-2020.aspx

- Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM). (2021b). *Malaysian Business Reporting System (MBRS)* - Available at: <https://www.ssm.com.my/Pages/Services/Other-Services/MBRS.aspx>.
- Tawafak, R. M., Romli, A. B., & Arshah, R. B. A. (2018). Continued Intention to Use UCOM: Four Factors for Integrating with a Technology Acceptance Model to Moderate the Satisfaction of Learning. *IEEE Access*, 6, pp.66481–66498. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2877760>
- UK Companies House. (2015). *Companies House Business Plan 2015-2016*. 1–37. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/companies-house-business-plan-2015-to-2016>
- Uyob, R. (2019). Trend research in XBRL impact and current study in Malaysia. *Journal on Technical and Vocational Education (JTVE)*, 4(2), pp.27–35.
- Uyob, R., Ku Bahador, K. M., & Noh, N. (2019a). The determinants factors of accounting practitioner' s attitude towards the use of Malaysian Business Reporting System (MBRS). *International Journal of Business and Management*, 3(5), pp.1–10. <https://dx.doi.org/10.26666/rmp.ijbm.2019.5.1>
- Uyob, R., Ku Bahador, K. M., & Noh, N. S. (2019b). Application of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) in predicting user intention to use Malaysian Business Reporting System (MBRS): A Conceptual Paper. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 4(4), pp.21–30. <http://dx.doi.org/10.26666/rmp.ijbm.2020.4.4>
- Uyob, R., Saad, R. A. J., & Ahmi, A. (2019c). A review of the study on the impacts of the extensible business reporting language (XBRL). *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 8(9), pp.2320–2329.
- Veeramootoo, N., Nunkoo, R., & Dwivedi, Y. K. (2018). What determines success of an e-government service? Validation of an integrative model of e-filing continuance usage. *Government Information Quarterly*, 35(2), pp.161–174. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2018.03.004>
- Venkatesh, Morris, Davis, & Davis. (2003). User Acceptance of Information Technology: Toward a Unified View. *MIS Quarterly*, 27(3), 425. <https://doi.org/10.2307/30036540>
- XBRL International. (2021a.). *An Introduction to XBRL*. Available at: <https://www.xbrl.org/>
- XBRL International. (2021b). *XBRL for Business Registrars*. Available at: <https://www.xbrl.org/thestandard/why/xbrl-for-business-registrars/>
- XBRL International. (2021c). *Ten Countries with Open Data*. Available at: <https://www.xbrl.org/thestandard/why/ten-countries-with-open-data/>
- Yang, S., Liu, F. C., & Zhu, X. (2016). The impact of XBRL on financial statement structural comparability. In *Network Smart and Open* (pp. 193-206). Springer, Cham. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-62636-9_13
- Yoon, H. Y. (2016). User acceptance of mobile library applications in academic libraries: An application of the technology acceptance model. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 42(6), pp.687–693. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2016.08.003>
- Zailani, N. H. (2018). Complying with the new Malaysian Business Reporting System. *Accountants Today, The Malaysian of Accountants*, 1, pp.2–5. Available at: <https://www.at-mia.my/2018/12/18/complying-with-the-newmalaysian-business-reporting-system/>
- Zhu, K., & Kraemer, K. L. (2005). Post-Adoption Variations in Usage and Value of E-Business by Organizations: Cross-Country Evidence from the Retail Industry. *Information Systems Research*, 16(1), 61–84. <https://doi.org/10.1287/isre.1050.0045>