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Article

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The behavioral intention to adopt XBRL in the accounting firms: Tunisian context

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Abstract

Research Question: What are the factors that influence the intention of Tunisian accounting firms to adopt the "XBRL" accounting information system?

Motivation: The low level of awareness about XBRL adoption especially in developing countries and the latest developments of this information system in favor of Artificial Intelligence which should be considered as a motivational tool for adoption.

Idea: the choice to adopt an innovation depends on several factors. This study uses the technology acceptance model theory to examine intentions in order to explore the factors influencing adoption of XBRL technology.

Data: The survey data was collected by means of a self-administered questionnaire sent to accounting firms.

Tools: Logistic regression, which allowed us to test the influence of each factor in three categories: technical, organizational and environmental on the behavioral intention to adopt XBRL.

Findings: Perceived benefits and a qualified staff among the main motivating factors for XBRL adoption as well as mimetic and normative pressure can be a source of reinforcing adoption intentions. However, the communication factor is suggested as an unexpected demotivating factor for XBRL adoption.

Contribution: we have two contributions: the first one managerial for regulatory authorities or business owners in order to encourage the intentions of the adoption of this accounting information system and other similar technologies. The second contribution to the previous literature since we have used new data collected from Tunisian companies and present new results in a developing country context.

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1. Introduction

The increasing progression of digitalization in all fields has become a primordial need today, that can influence our practice and habit. This leads to the birth of new concepts, such as the new XBRL reporting approach. This new technology is necessary and plays an important role in organizing, producing and communicating financial information. Given the current reporting environment and the increasing attention paid to financial reporting in the wake of financial scandals, it is time to explore the potential of the increased transparency of financial information offered by XBRL technology and to examine the theoretical ground for better adoption in this context (Rawashdeh & Rawashdeh, 2021).

This phenomenon of digitizing reports appeared with its first generation, the majority of which were PDF and HTML versions. A few years later, a second generation of digital reports was born, to ensure a certain degree of efficiency and transparency in the production process and financial information, by standardizing financial reports using a digital reporting framework that would allow for more analysis and more interaction among information (Hoitash *et al.*, 2021). This standard is known as XBRL. According to Elansary *et al.* (2020), it is necessary to clarify the strategy for authorities and managers in order to disseminate XBRL in organizations and benefit from this revolutionary financial information management technology.

Today, this standard is known as XBRL, which is widely accepted by the international accounting community and adopted in several countries (XBRL International, 2019). Recent studies (Ilias *et al.*, 2020) have indicated that many countries have adopted XBRL, such as: New Zealand (Cordery, *et al.*, 2011), United Kingdom (Mousa, 2009), South Africa (Nel & Steenkamp, 2008), Jordan (Abed, 2018), Germany (Felden, 2011), Australia (Indrit & Rao, 2007), Italy (Rosa & Caserio, 2013), Malaysia (Ilias *et al.*, 2017), Indonesia (Wulandari & Ali, 2019), Morocco (Elansary *et al.*, 2020), for which we suggest that it is very interesting to know how it works in Tunisia.

Tunisia is undergoing major transformations following the phenomenon of digitalization, which requires a change in order to follow the trends to ensure certain competitiveness and the requirement of the various actors, including foreign investors. That is why, it is essential that the adaptation of new technology whether at the macro or micro economic level can have or ensure a lever of development and follow the path of this digital transformation. Especially there are guidelines

and strategies led by the Tunisian State, for example: the national strategic plan "Digital Tunisia 2020" digital transformation for public services "GOTECH" and "Smart Tunisia" under the direction of the Ministry of Communication Technologies and Digital Economy of Tunisia.

The Order of Chartered Accountants of Tunisia (OECT) takes a proactive dimension to digitalization phenomenon by indicating its role during this 33rd congress in February 2020, under the theme "The digital revolution: challenges and contribution to the Tunisian economy", it will be tempted to demystify certain concepts (Big Data, XBRL, RPA, Machine learning, deep Learning, Biotechnology, Fin-Tech and Block Chain) in order to use the digital component in accounting firms.

While the first professional discussion on the subject adoption of XBRL, which was addressed by chartered accountants in 2006 to become aware of this XBRL and prepare the main steps to adopt it. Ten years later, a professional association was created Smart Business Reporting Tunisia. This association aims to promote XBRL as a free standard for the exchange and processing of financial and economic information for companies. However, efforts to promote this technology have so far failed. Indeed, we conducted a preliminary survey on XBRL in firms, before starting our study we noticed that 82% of respondents are not familiar with XBRL so it is necessary to investigate the role of technical, organizational and environmental factors on the intention to adopt XBRL, in accounting firms in Tunisia.

The document proceeds as follows. The second section provides literature review and research questions. The third section shows the methodology. In The fourth section, we present the discussion of the results and in the fifth section, we propose an additional test and finally a conclusion will be presented.

2. Literature review

2.1 Theoretical background

In attempting to study the diffusion of any new technology, it is inevitable that the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) theory is the first step. This theory of information systems was originally proposed by Davis (1989). Derived from psychologically based Theories of Reasonable Action (TRA) and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), our study the TAM model is more effective than the Diffusion of Innovation Theory (DOI) in measuring the potential adoption of XBRL since TAM can use intentions as an explanatory variable in contrast to DOI theory (Rogers, 1995). TAM theory focuses on the individual's intention towards the acceptance of an innovation which depends on their perceived usefulness and ease of use (Lai, 2017).

This research is also based on the Institutional theory which focuses on the environmental factors of the organization, such as cognitive, normative and regulatory elements. This theory emphasizes the role of environmental forces that drive organizations to adopt innovations. In this sense, this theory is useful to study the factors that can influence the adoption of XBRL through these three types of pressure (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983) coercive, normative and mimetic as explanatory factors in the phenomenon of adoption by accounting firms.

Tornatzky *et al.* (1990) had provided a comprehensive framework for understanding technology adoption which was composed of three contexts: technological, organizational and environmental. This model has been used in most of the research work. It is dealing with factors that can influence the adoption of XBRL (Doolin & Troshani, 2007; Mandilas *et al.*, 2009; Mousa, 2011; Steenkamp & Nel, 2012; Henderson *et al.*, 2012), Big Data adoption (Manohar, 2020), Block Chain adoption (Hanna *et al.*, 2020) and adoption of artificial Intelligence (Stenberg *et al.*, 2020).

2.2 Adoption studies

Since the introduction of XBRL, most researchers have discussed the concept of XBRL and the factors that can influence the adoption of this technology. According to Bartolacci *et al.* (2020) 31 article on XBRL has been published for 20 years among these studies: the study by ELansary *et al.* (2020) looked at the determinants of XBRL adoption in Morocco and their conclusion showed that perceived usefulness, ease of use, normative pressure, managerial attitude and organizational expertise were the most important factors influencing XBRL adoption in Morocco. Moreover, Ayoub *et al.* (2020), concluded that the human factor is important for the success of the adoption of XBRL for small and medium enterprises in Lebanon. Alkhatib *et al.* (2019) examined the factors influencing the voluntary adoption of XBRL in the UK. Their results indicate that the relative advantage of management support and company technological competence had a significant effect on the voluntary adoption of digital technologies. Furthermore, Muchlis *et al.* (2019) analyzed the factors influencing the implementation of XBRL in Indonesia. They found that the size and profitability of a company are the financial characteristics of the company, which determine the early adoption of XBRL. In addition, Lakovic *et al.* (2019) investigated the determinants of XBRL adoption. Their results of Environmental factors have the greatest influence, followed by technical factors and finally organizational factors.

Felden *et al.* (2011), who examined the factors influencing the adoption of XBRL in Germany using institutional theory and TAM, found on the one hand that the influence of social groups is the most important factor and on the other hand the perceived advantages. In the same context, Pinsker and Felden (2016) showed that

there is a positive relationship between professional role and normative pressure and the intention to adopt XBRL. Indeed, Henderson *et al.* (2012) used a theoretical model based on the TOE framework, show that relative advantage, compatibility and complexity strongly influenced the decision to adopt XBRL.

Nevertheless, other studies have shown that relative advantage and stakeholder involvement are important factors that can motivate adoption (Mousa, 2011; Azam & Taylor, 2011). Doolin and Troshani (2007) have made the important point that regulators can also force the implementation of XBRL for their reporting needs, while highlighting the important role of staff. However, factors that impede adoption include: complexity of the technology (Doolin & Troshani, 2007; Moussa, 2011), low operating awareness (Troshani & Rao, 2007), lack of technical knowledge (Steenkamp & Nel, 2012) and implementation costs (Cordery *et al.*, 2011).

2.3 Research conceptualization

2.3.1 Technical factors

Technical factors have a major influence on the adoption of innovations (Abed, 2020). This research considers three important elements for this category of factors:

Infrastructure: is the set of components that form the basis of operation of a technology, they include hardware and other elements (Laan, 2011). An adequate infrastructure is a basis for the adoption of new innovations (Chiu & Yang, 2018). The existence of the technical infrastructure in a Firm is an important variable in the adoption of new technologies (Schultz & Slevin, 1975). In other words, it should be noted that a firm needs to have a fairly developed infrastructure that can facilitate the implementation of XBRL. This has been asserted by authors (Awa *et al.*, 2017; Albar *et al.*, 2017) who insisted that this variable is an important vector for the diffusion of a technology. The study by Awa *et al.* (2016) focused on factors that can influence adoption. They found that the infrastructure has a curative role in ERP adoption. In addition, the infrastructure variable has been tested in other studies, such as E-business (Choshin & Ghaffari, 2017), E-government (Al-rawahna *et al.*, 2018).

Perceived advantages: Tornatzky and Klein (1982) found that the relative advantage of an innovation, its compatibility with organizational needs, existing systems and its complexity were consistently associated with the adoption of innovative behaviors. The published research on XBRL has focused on the expected benefits of using it and the technical mechanisms by which it works. Doolin and Troshani (2004), in order to identify the usefulness and simplicity of

the technology, considered that the technological aspect of an innovation can affect the acceptance of a technology (Davis, 1989). This depends on the existence of XBRL benefits that can have a positive impact on the organization's adoption of this information technology. It also depends on the existence of XBRL benefits that can have a positive influence on the organization's adoption of this information technology. In addition, the study by Pinsker and Li (2008) has suggested that the ease of use affects user's attitudes towards the adoption or acceptance of XBRL. Also, a meta-analysis study on XBRL conducted by Elansary *et al.* (2020) showed that relative benefit plays an important role in the decision to adopt XBRL. Therefore, the greater the advantage is perceived, the more likely organizations will adopt XBRL (Mousa, 2011; Azam & Taylor, 2011; Cordery *et al.*, 2011; Henderson *et al.*, 2012).

Expertise: is defined in this study as the level of specialized knowledge and skills in XBRL to provide reliable support for the decision to implement XBRL (Ayoub *et al.*, 2020). One of the most important variables in the adoption of technology is the skill set of computer work-staff (Giotopoulos *et al.*, 2017). Henderson *et al.* (2012) found that organizations with good Internet skills are more likely to adopt XBRL. Other studies by Siew *et al.* (2020) emphasized the critical role of internal resources including human capital. Thus, the element of information system and networking expertise is introduced as a factor since it is essential for XBRL users to have sufficient knowledge to ensure that the information required by employees feels secure with the new changes brought about by the technology (Batcha *et al.*, 2017) and therefore promotes the adoption of XBRL. The research for Antônio *et al.* (2016) showed that there is a positive relationship between the knowledge required from staff and the adoption of XBRL. Therefore, the first research question developed is:

RQ1. *Can technical factors influence the intent of XBRL adoption in the Tunisian context?*

2.3.2 Organizational factors

Communication: This variable is considered very important for such a technology adoption decision. Communication is used to ensure the existence of the technology and the procedures for its implementation (Dmour *et al.*, 2017). It can also encourage adoption by developing mechanisms that progressively lower knowledge barriers (Siangu, 2015). As a result, firms can help others to accumulate more knowledge (Mannan *et al.*, 2017). Previous researches on other innovations such as database technologies and software development practices have highlighted the importance of adopting information channels (Nilakanta & Scamell, 1990). In addition, a study by Mbaru, (2018) has showed that the organization is more likely to adopt the technology and this depends on the degree of communication and media coverage of the innovation.

Size: it is considered as a variable to identify organizational characteristics that reflect the capacity of the organization when adopting a new technology (Mathauer & Hofmann, 2019). Nguyen and Petersen, (2017) proposed that the firm size is strongly related to the financial capacity of organizations to bear the costs of implementing a new innovation. The inability to allocate the necessary resources, including the financial capacity of the organization, (Siew *et al.*, 2020; Lowe *et al.*, 2018) is also a significant barrier to innovation adoption. This was proved by previous studies showing that the company size is one of the main factors in the decision to adopt XBRL (Muchlis *et al.*, 2019; Abdolmohammadi *et al.*, 2019). Callaghan and Nehmer (2009) have examined a sample of U.S.A organizations that voluntarily adopt XBRL and also found that the size variable is positively and significantly associated with voluntary XBRL adoption. As a result, the second research question was developed:

RQ2. *Can Organizational factors influence the intent of XBRL adoption in the Tunisian context?*

2.3.3 Environmental factors

The last category of environmental factors is principally based on institutional theory. Therefore, we will have three variables:

Mimetic pressure: Arising from competitive pressure and can lead to the same adoption decisions through imitative behavior from one firm to another similar firm (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). According to Oliveira *et al.* (2019) mimetic pressures reflect the act of imitating other structurally similar organizations. In order to avoid uncertainty, companies rely on the experience of their competitors. This isomorphism is manifested by a significant number of organizations in the same sector adopting an innovation, while others will also do so to avoid the risk of being perceived as less innovative (Awa *et al.*, 2017). The adoption of XBRL is seen as a competitive advantage to position the organization as a "leader" and thus attracts customers (Pinsker & Li, 2008; Piechocki *et al.*, 2009). These arguments suggest that a firm may adopt XBRL because other firms in the same industry have also adopted it in order to remain competitive. However, previous researches have shown that the influence of mimetic pressure on the adoption of other similar technologies such as, E-government (Dias, 2020) and ERP adoption (AlBar *et al.*, 2019).

Coercive pressure: Resulting from both informal and formal pressure exerted on the organization by another one, which it depends (Powell & DiMaggio, 1991). These pressures may come from government regulators, dominant suppliers or customers,... Generally, from parties that have control and authority over the target business (Lutfi, 2020). Previous researches have shown that the influence of coercive pressures on technology adoption has found a high significance for coercive pressures on XBRL adoption (Cordery *et al.*, 2011), as well as on XBRL-like technologies (Oliveira *et al.*, 2019; Amade *et al.*, 2020). Another interesting

study by Lowe and Locke (2006) on XBRL adoption has analyzed the implementation of complex technologies. Its results have revealed the role of coercive pressure, in particular, that pressure from regulators which is essential in the early stages of technology adoption.

Normative pressure: Arising from shared norms and values among members of a network it can be enforced through professional organizations (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). This type of pressure reflects the way in which companies are expected to conform to professionalism by adopting organizational behavior that can lead to the adoption of technologies (Lutfi, 2020). In addition, the few empirical works conducted that normative pressure can have a positive influence on the adoption of innovations between organizations in systems such as XBRL (Elansary *et al.*, 2020) and SaaS (Martins *et al.*, 2019). Consequently, the third research question was proposed:

RQ3. *Can Environmental factors influence the intent of XBRL adoption in the Tunisian context?*

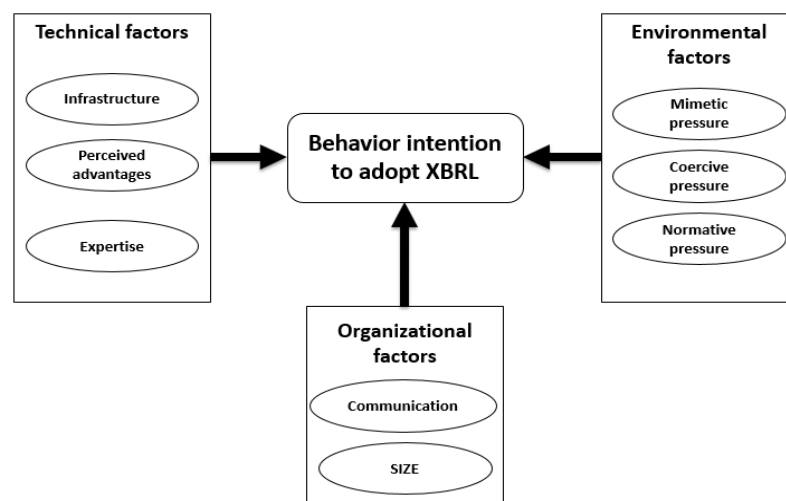


Figure 1. Initial Conceptual Research Framework

3. Methodology

3.1 Data collection

Data collection is based on a self-administered questionnaire addressed to accountants. This questionnaire was pre-tested before being distributed to ensure that the questions were well formulated and understandable. We used the snowball technique for the selection of the respondents. We sent 320 questionnaires to the accounting firms in Tunisia. We collected 174 answers. We have deleted two

answers which contain missing data. Therefore, we eliminated these questionnaires in order to have 172 duly completed questionnaires giving a response rate of 53.75 % in a period of 90 days (from February 15 to May 15 2020).

After data collection, the reliability of the internal consistency of a questionnaire was verified. The researchers stipulate that a value of this coefficient greater than 0.5 is considered acceptable. The Cronbach alpha value (α) is 0.615 for all items in the questionnaire indicating that the responses generated for all items used in this study are sufficient.

3.2 The empirical model

In our study, we used the binary logistic regression model as follows:

$$BI_XBRL_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 INFRA_i + \beta_2 ADPE_i + \beta_3 EXP_i + \beta_4 COM_i + \beta_5 SIZE_i + \beta_6 MIM_i + \beta_7 COER_i + \beta_8 NOR_i + \epsilon_i$$

β = constant; i : respondent ; ϵ : error

BI_XBRL_i : = 1 if the respondent intends to adopt XBRL, 0 otherwise.

$INFRA$ = the total value of infrastructure items divided by the total number of infrastructure items.

$ADPE$ = the total value perceived advantage items divided by total number of perceived advantage items.

EXP : =the total value of the items in the expertise divided by the total number of items in the expertise.

COM = the total value of the items in the communication divided by the total number of items in the communication.

$SIZE$ = the total value of size items divided by the total number of size items.

MIM = the total value of the mimetic items divided by the total number of mimetic items.

$COER$ = the total value of the items in the coercive divided by the total number of items in the coercive.

NOR =the total value of normative pressure items divided by the total number of normative items.

4. Statistical results

4.1 Descriptive statistics

Table 1 summarizes the demographic information of the respondents. Our sample is considered quite young. In terms of gender, there are fewer women than men in our survey. In terms of the distribution of our sample, most of our sample members are auditors and chartered accountants.

Table1. Demographic Information of the Survey Respondents

Gender	Freq	%	Position Title	Freq	%	Age	Freq	%
Male	96	55.8	Auditors	82	47.7	Under 35	78	45.9
Female	76	44.2	Chartered accountants	67	39.0	[35 ;45]	79	45.4
-	-	-	Tax partners	23	13.3	Over 45	15	8.7
Total	172	100%	Total	172	100%	Total	172	100%

Table 2 shows that the variable Perceived advantages “ADPE” has the highest mean (3.7810) in the category of technical factors, for the category of organizational factors communication “COM” has a mean higher than the mean of all the variables (4.2035) and for the size has the lowest standard deviation (0.65333) in our research. For the category of environmental factors, we noticed the variable mimetic pressure “MIM” with a standard deviation equal to a (1.22060) and the coercive variable “COER” has a higher mean (4.0407) in this category.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of variables

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
INFRA	172	2.00	5.00	3.7442	0.85752
ADPE	172	1.33	5.00	3.7810	0.88697
EXP	172	1.00	5.00	3.2384	0.99920
COM	172	2.00	5.00	4.2035	0.86308
SIZE	172	2.00	5.00	3.7965	0.65333
MIM	172	0.00	4.00	1.1744	1.22060
COER	172	2.00	5.00	4.0407	0.84020
NOR	172	2.00	5.00	3.2267	0.90210

According to Table 3, the majority of respondents (60% of the sample) intend to adopt XBRL. This explains why the perception of XBRL is positive and why this technology can be applied in the future. As anticipated for the age, we noticed that the age group under 35 years is the most categories that agree with the adoption of the XBRL technology with 58 respondents. This is explained by the positive link between the adoption of XBRL technology and the youth of the population (Boulianne & Theocharis, 2020). However, the class of auditors are the most agree with the intention of the implementation because it makes the information transparent and easy to analyze. This was confirmed by Rosa and Caserio (2013) in the Italian context. On the other hand, the accountants present a majority that did not agree with the intention of the adoption of XBRL, this reflects the concern about the cost of implementation.

Table 3. Interaction between dependent variable and demographic information

AGE				
BI_XBRL	Under 35	[35 ;45]	Over 45	Total
0	20	38	11	69
1	58	40	4	103

Position Title				
BI_XBRL	Auditors	Chartered accountants	Tax partners	Total
0	24	34	11	69
1	58	33	12	103

Note: BI_XBRL is equal to 1 if the respondent intends to adopt XBRL, otherwise equal 0.

4.2 Correlation matrix

The values shown in Table 4 are less than 0.7. So we do not have a multi-collinearity problem.

Table 4. Pearson Correlation Matrix:

Les variables	BI_XBRL	INFRA	ADPE	EXP	COM	SIZE	MIM	COER	NOR
BI_XBRL	1	0.289**	0.343**	0.416**	-0.123	0.327**	0.020	-0.074	0.226**
INFRA	0.289**	1	0.228**	0.211**	0.047	0.335**	0.107	-0.152*	0.200**
ADPE	0.343**	0.228**	1	0.343**	0.192*	0.462**	-0.278**	-0.103	0.081
EXP	0.416**	0.211**	0.343**	1	-0.119	0.512**	-0.380**	0.077	0.228**
COM	-0.123	0.047	0.192*	-0.119	1	-0.089	-0.073	0.093	0.124
SIZE	0.327**	0.335**	0.462**	0.512**	-0.089	1	-0.315**	-0.035	0.411**
MIM	0.020	0.107	-0.278**	-0.380**	-0.073	0.315**	1	-0.497**	-0.097
COER	0.014	-0.152*	-0.103	0.077	0.093	-0.035	-0.497**	1	0.252**
NOR	0.226**	0.200**	0.081	0.228**	0.124	0.411**	-0.097	0.252**	1

4.3 Discussion of results

Table 5. Results of logistic regression

Variables	Coeff. (β)	P value
INFRA	0.314	0.196
ADPE	0.897	0.001***
EXP	0.916	0.00***
COM	-0.474	0.047**
SIZE	0.045	0.914
MIM	0.603	0.012**

COER	0.231	0.454
NOR	0.458	0.085*
-2log likelihood	168.128***	
R-deux of Cox & Snell	0.309	
R-deux of Nagelkerke	0.417	

*, ** and *** indicate that the coefficient is significant, respectively, at the thresholds of 10%, 5% and 1%. Note: Dependent variable: BI_XBRL:1 if the respondent intends to adopt XBRL, 0 otherwise. Independent variables: INFRA: the total value of infrastructure items divided by the total number of infrastructure items. ADPE: the total value perceived advantage items divided by total number of perceived advantage items. EXP: the total value of the items in the expertise divided by the total number of items in the expertise.COM: the total value of the items in the communication divided by the total number of items in the communication. SIZE the total value of size items divided by the total number of size items. MIM: the total value of the mimetic items divided by the total number of mimetic items. COER: the total value of the items in the coercive divided by the total number of items in the coercive. NOR: the total value of normative pressure items divided by the total number of normative items.

As our study is exploratory, it seeks to examine the factors that may influence the adoption of XBRL focusing on the role of technical, organizational and environmental factors in the Tunisian context.

Our empirical results for the technical factors indicate that the influence comes from the perceived advantages and expertise. Since the variable namely "ADPE" is significant at the rate of 1% ($\beta = 0.897$, $\text{Sig} = 0.001 < 1$), because the perception of the relative advantage, which is able to attract the intention to use XBRL (Ilias *et al.*, 2015). Future adopters, consider the increased reliability, the efficient financial reporting process, the transparency of information, the fact of making information more comparable, and other benefits are sources for promoting XBRL in their firms. The expertise variable has a positive and significant coefficient at a rate of 1%. According to this result, a firm has a well-qualified staff with skills and knowledge increases the chance that XBRL will be adopted. Consequently, an expertise allows a margin of safety for the firm to better manage XBRL, while the staff is already familiar with this type of innovation, which is consistent with the results of previous studies (Lakovic *et al.*, 2019; Antônio *et al.*, 2016; Muchliset *al.*, 2019). Although the infrastructure variable still attracts the attention of many researchers and academics in different fields, this factor as a technical variable does not seem to influence the behavioral intent of XBRL adoption. The INFRA variable is insignificant. Thus, there is not a strong relationship between infrastructure and the intention to adopt XBRL, because XBRL is more like a "software" technique that does not require a lot of updating on the existing infrastructure. However, some techniques, e.g. cloud computing or big data

techniques (Ayoub *et al.*, 2020), require a hardware update in which there may be a significant relationship between infrastructure factor and adoption intent on these recent techniques.

Regarding organizational factors, as expected, the research presents a significant factor ($\text{Sig}=0.047<5$) to influence the adoption of XBRL. That confirms previous studies which support the important role for communication channels on technology adoption (Rogers, 1983; Jere & Ngidi, 2020; Angeles, 2014). But we must pay particular attention to this factor because it can have a negative influence on the intention of the adoption in some cases. For example, when the information communicated on XBRL has a pejorative meaning such as: implementation costs, complexity and the question of compatibility or when we use communicating technical words outside the standard lexical field (taxonomy, XML, XLINK, etc.) which are not approved in the accounting community. Consistently with Yu and Liao (2017), low information literacy for a technology, negatively affects the adoption of information and communication technologies. Concerning the size explanatory factor, we found that the SIZE variable is not significant. So, there is no relationship between the intention to adopt XBRL and size. It seems that this finding is specific to the Tunisian context. In fact, the study by Benabderrahmen *et al.* (2016), on textile companies in Tunisia, confirms that the size of the company has no impact on ICT adoption. This can be explained by the homogeneity of company sizes, given that the accounting sector is generally made up of small and medium-sized accounting firms.

For the last level of factors, table 5 shows that the intention to adopt XBRL is dependent on the imitation pressure and the normative pressure, similar to the result of Zhang (2017). Mimetic or imitation pressure are significant ($\beta= 0.603$, $\text{Sig}=0.012<5$). Such imitation behavior in accounting firms can be explained by the gains in competitiveness, which helps retain customers by offering the same service provided by other competitors (Lutfi, 2020). However, the normative pressure is significant ($\beta= 0.458$, $\text{Sig}=0.085<10$) in our research. This reflects the agreement between previous studies (ELansary *et al.*, 2020; Di & Xia, 2017; Pinsker & Felden, 2016; Rostami & Nayeri, 2015). So, the normative pressure comes from professional standards issued by associations and government departments that may prescribe companies to accept XBRL technology as these generally provide a supporting framework and provide credible and understandable information on new technologies. Nevertheless, coercive pressure has a non-significant coefficient and therefore there is no relationship with the intention to adopt XBRL. this is consistent with the findings of Hendreson *et al.* (2012) and Elansary *et al.* (2020) where they explain that XBRL does not reach a critical mass to have the coercive power to push organizations to change their intention towards the adoption of this technology.

5. Additional test

We propose a second logistic regression in which the size variable is measured quantitatively by the number of employees within the accounting firms.

Table 6. Robustness test

Variables	Coeff. (β)	P value
INFRA	0.323	0.176
ADPE	0.903	0.000***
EXP	0.920	0.000***
COM	-0.480	0.043**
SIZE	0.001	0.953
MIM	0.595	0.012**
COER	0.222	0.468
NOR	0.470	0.057*
-2log likelihood	168.136***	
R-deux of Cox & Snell	0.309	
R-deux of Nagelkerke	0.417	

*, ** and *** indicate that the coefficient is significant, respectively, at the thresholds of 10%, 5% and 1%. Note: Dependent variable: BI_XBRL:1 if the respondent intends to adopt XBRL, 0 otherwise. Independent variables: INFRA: the total value of infrastructure items divided by the total number of infrastructure items. ADPE: the total value perceived advantage items divided by total number of perceived advantage items. EXP: the total value of the items in the expertise divided by the total number of items in the expertise. COM: the total value of the items in the communication divided by the total number of items in the communication. SIZE the total value of size items divided by the total number of size items. MIM: the total value of the mimetic items divided by the total number of mimetic items. COER: the total value of the items in the coercive divided by the total number of items in the coercive. NOR: the total value of normative pressure items divided by the total number of normative items.

The results presented in Table 6 are consistent with the results of the main test, although we have taken another measure of the size variable. The intention to adopt XBRL is strongly related to relative benefits ($\beta = 0.903$, Sig=0.000<1), personal expertise ($\beta = 0.920$, Sig=0.000<1), mimetic pressures ($\beta = 0.595$, Sig=0.012<5) and normative pressures ($\beta = 0.470$, Sig=0.057<10). On the contrary, communication can negatively affect the intention of XBRL adoption.

Table 7. Summary of findings

Variables	Principal Test		Robustness test	
	Sign	Sig	Sign	Sig
INFRA	+	NS	+	NS
ADPE	+	S	+	S
EXP	+	S	+	S
COM	-	S	-	S
SIZE	+	NS	+	NS
MIM	+	S	+	S
COER	+	NS	+	NS
NOR	-	S	-	S

Finally, our results may be summarized as follows:

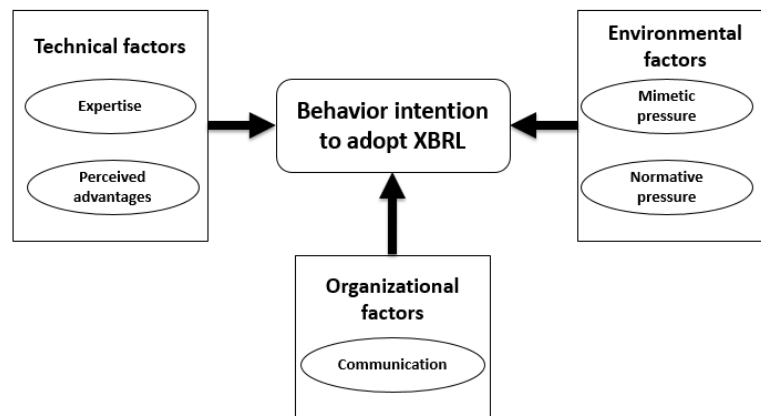


Figure 2. Final conceptual research framework (result of the exploration)

6. Conclusion

As an exploratory study to assess the influence of technical, organizational and environmental factors for the adoption of XBRL in the Tunisian context, in which the TOE framework was rethought to add institutional theory and technology acceptance theory, we conducted an empirical study with 172 individuals to test the significance of the factors.

We found that the implementation of XBRL has a positive perception towards the respondents in the Tunisian context, since XBRL brings many advantages for the profession of auditors. Also, we have noted that all three categories of factors can influence XBRL adoption. So Perceived advantages and expertise are technical factors that can influence adoption's intent. moreover, communication, as an organizational factor, plays an important role. However, environmental forces can drive XBRL adoption's intent through normative and mimetic pressures. In

contrast, the infrastructure, the size of accounting firms and the enforcement pressure are factors that have no relationship with the intention of adopting XBRL.

For theoretical implications, this study is complementary to the existing literature as we draw attention to an undiscovered and undefined context among technology adoption researchers. Also, this survey joins three established theories in the technology adoption literature: TOE framework, institutional theory, and TAM in order to provide a new theoretical model to measure the influence of factors. Finally, we approached a behavioral accounting's search. We hope that our study encourages researchers to multiply investigations in this context and in this field.

Regarding the practical implications, managers and decision-makers are advised to consider the importance of organizational, technological, environmental and individual factors in developing their roadmaps for XBRL adoption. Our results indicate that they should ensure that the company has the technological skills to facilitate the adoption of XBRL. So, managers need to ensure that the company takes communication as an important dimension that must imperatively address the perceived fallout or benefits of this XBRL technology. In addition, the environmental dimension exposes another unique aspect encouraging innovation for companies. In fact, the sharing of information standards by responsible professional bodies and the imitation of other structurally similar companies, including competitors, lead to a greater influence of environmental factors. While at the same time, organizations should react with its pressures to change remains.

Although the conclusions and implications are specific to the Tunisian context, the results of this study can also be used in other countries with similar characteristics. However, there are several limits for this study such as the fact of not taking in consideration the control variables. Despite the conclusion brought by Table 3, the respondent's demographic information can be interesting especially that the youngest age group is more in line with the intention of adopting XBRL. Also, another limitation that offers further possibilities for future research, is the fact that it only includes accounting views and does not take into account the opinions of other stakeholders such as: managers, banks, public institutions. It would be interesting in the future to work on a larger sample that would include these actors. Future research could cover other factors such as cultural, economic and social factors, as well as factors related to non-adoption. Furthermore, we can conduct a comparative study of countries adopting or not this technology.

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Appendix A : Items used for measurement model testing

Items name	Item text
Dependent variable	
BI_XBRL	Behavior intention to adopt XBRL
Independent variables	
INFRA1	IT infrastructure.
INFRA2	The degree of accessibility on the Internet.
ADPE1	Use of XBRL will make financial reporting more transparent.
ADPE2	Use of XBRL will facilitate the analysis of financial information.
ADPE3	The use of XBRL will facilitate the enforcement of regulations.
EXP1	The organization's employees receive adequate training on XBRL.
EXP2	The firm's employees are generally aware of the function of XBRL.
COM1	The media presence on social networks and other means of communication allows the promotion of XBRL.
COM2	The existence of conferences and events on XBRL.
SIZE1	The number of employees in the firm influences the decision to implement XBRL.
SIZE2	A significant turnover ensures a type of investment
SIZE3	Firm accounting that handles a large number of files can use certain technology
MIM	A significant number of accounting firms which are using XBRL affects the adoption decision
COER1	Requirements by banks to submit reports in XBRL format
COER2	Tax authorities' requirements to complete returns in XBRL format
NOR1	XBRL International will influence the decision to use XBRL
NOR2	Order of Chartered Accountants encourages experts to use XBRL