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Several factors intensifying globalization processes, in particular internationalization of enterprises, development of international capital markets and free movement of goods and services, significantly influenced the creation and development of IFRS. The presence of many local accounting standards means that investors operating in international markets face numerous difficulties in analyzing financial statements due to ignorance of local regulations. Reliable accounting information is of great significance to domestic and foreign investors. Usefulness of data disclosed by enterprises increases credibility of analyses of financial statements. Comparability and transparency are the main features of financial statements developed in accordance with IFRS. They are significant to capital market participants. The high degree of comparability of financial statements enables investors to make more informed decisions in international markets. Applying IFRS reduces the risk of financial reporting and costs of international reporting.

The aim of the dissertation is to determine the influence of microeconomic factors on voluntary application of IFRS by companies listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. The research was carried out from 2014 to 2019 on companies listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange and developing separate financial statements. The following main hypothesis was presented in the doctoral dissertation: Microeconomic determinants influence voluntary application of IFRS by companies listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

The dissertation is theoretical and empirical. In the theoretical part, three chapters were distinguished, in which the impact of corporate finance theory on financial reporting in the international context was presented, the process of harmonization and standardization of financial reporting was discussed, and the origins and development of IFRS in the world were presented. Numerous benefits and costs of applying IFRS are presented, and the macro- and microeconomic factors influencing voluntary application of IFRS are characterized. Chapter 4 is empirical and describes the sample and research method, the definition of microeconomic factors, and the analysis of empirical results.

Various research methods were used in the paper, considering elements of inductive and deductive inference. A critical analysis of the literature was carried out. The following statistical methods were used in the empirical part of the dissertation: Mann-Whitney test, chi-square test, Fisher's test. Spearman's correlation coefficients were used to assess correlation between

variables, and the logistic regression model was used to verify the influence of quantitative and qualitative independent variables on the dichotomous variable.

The assumed research model confirmed influence of some microeconomic determinants on voluntary application of IFRS. The obtained research results allowed for the main research hypothesis to be positively verified. At the end, theoretical considerations and empirical research are summarized, as well as synthetically formulated conclusions resulting from the hypotheses.