

Designing a Corporate Citizen Reporting Model: Interpretive Ranking Analysis (IRP)¹

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INTRODUCTION

Financial reporting, as one of the criteria for responding to the passage of time and the nature of expectations and standards, has had tangible changes compared to before. The emergence of these approaches, which were borrowed from business management, has strengthened the development of stakeholder rights management mechanisms in financial management in the last decade and has changed traditional financial management to modern financial management.

The corporate citizen approach will lead to a better understanding of the needs and expectations of the stakeholders by the firm to change the functional nature of the firms to a part of the citizens of a community. In other words, the firm is a part of the society that by fulfilling its committed responsibilities can play the role of a good citizen for the society and in return expects favorable feedback from the institutions and other active citizens in the society.

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As a part of this social approach, reporters have duties beyond the mere quantitative nature of disclosing information. Therefore, corporate citizenship is an optional activity that goes beyond what is expected from a business and can form a more dynamic form of communication between the company and its stakeholders by developing performance feedback through financial reporting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is considered developmental research as a result, because the concepts related to corporate citizen reporting, from a theoretical point of view, do not have a coherent framework in the field of accounting and since this research seeks to develop the theoretical basis of this concept, based on the identification of components and propositions from the heart of similar research in auditing, it is considered a development from this perspective. Also, in terms of logic, data collection is inductive-deductive, because in the qualitative part, first relying on the inductive approach, the theoretical foundations of the corporate citizen reporting based on theoretical screening are analyzed and then, on an inductive basis, explains the components and indicators identified in the target community. In the quantitative part, through the analysis of the polar matrix based on the multi-criteria decision-making method, examine a model of corporate citizen reporting. In the implementation of the interpretive ranking process, the relationships between the criteria are used in the form of implicit and transferable relationships, as in the interpretive ranking process. The statistical population in the qualitative section included 15 specialists and experts in the field of accounting at the university level. In the second phase, to perform the interpretive analysis part of the ranking, 24 managers of capital market companies, who had experience both in terms of knowledge and experience, were asked to compare the row "i" and column "j" based on matrix questionnaires components to act with each other.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To perform Meta synthesis, it has first been used through databases and research sources. For this purpose and relying on the process of meta-analysis and Delphi analysis, this study in this section seeks to analyze the components and indicators related to Corporate Citizen Reporting. Based on the research

screening, it was found that 12 studies can be used as a basis for evaluation to determine the components and indicators of the causes of Corporate Citizen Reporting.

On the other hand, based on Delphi analysis, it was found that 4 indicators were removed, because considering that 7 options on the Likert scale had an average of less than 5 and their agreement coefficient was below 0.5, it was removed on this basis and other indicators were approved. Again, to reach the theoretical adequacy, Delphi analysis was performed, based on which it was determined that all the indicators were confirmed in the second Delphi analysis, which indicates the point of theoretical adequacy of the corporate citizen reporting. The results in the quantitative part of the research showed that from the total impact based on the pair scale between research components, it was found that the impact of the information disclosure component of the board of directors is higher than other corporate citizen reporting components, which means to implement the citizen reporting approach. At the level of capital market companies, the disclosure of information about the functions of the board of directors is more effective than other components.

CONCLUSION

As the study process showed, in the first part of the findings, an attempt was made to determine the dimensions of corporate citizen reporting through qualitative analysis processes. It has the results of confirming the disclosure of information about the functions and procedures of the board of directors in the form of reports accompanying the financial statements. This result shows that since corporate citizen reporting has a nature based on creating balance and equilibrium about the information needs of stakeholders, presenting the information of the board of directors in a more exemplary way can implement the function of this theory and the capacities of stakeholders' participation can be developed in the form of developing the citizenship approach. Therefore, beyond the established requirements regarding information disclosure, companies can optionally provide reports on the structure and composition of the board of directors to allow the stakeholders to monitor their performance more closely to reduce the representation gap.

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