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EFFECT OF THE ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM'S EFFICACY IN THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF IRAQI INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

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Abstract:

By identifying the effectiveness of accounting information systems in providing accounting information that leads to improved financial performance and the role of accounting information in improving the valuation of financial performance in industrial companies, the study aims to illustrate the impact of the system's effectiveness on the oversight and performance evaluation of Iraqi industrial companies. Iraqi industrial businesses were included in the study sample. The study group included all department heads, managers, administrative officials, and workers from Iraqi manufacturing enterprises. A thorough survey sample comprising all administrative executives, supervisors, accountants, accounting officers, and technicians was chosen from the study population. Four hundred and fifty questionnaires were sent out. A total of 439 surveys were returned. The research's hypothesis was that "there is a significant moral effect between the accounting information system and the monitoring and evaluation of performance in Iraqi industrial companies." The influence of accounting information systems and the improvement of financial performance in Iraqi industrial enterprises were discovered by the study. By increasing accounting information systems by one standard weight, financial performance is improved and corrected by 0.847, punching the calculated T value and lowering the error ratio to 0.041. (20.796 .(Because of their reliance on conventional methods and adoption of uniform accounting systems, which weaken preventive action in the performance and immunization of the company, the study recommends that companies improve the performance of the sample study by restructuring their financial system. This has a negative impact on the generation of profits and improved performance of companies.

Keywords: financial performance assessment, internal control, accounting information systems.

INTRODUCTION: The business world is experiencing rapid and profound development in a number of areas, including economic, social, political, and technological. This development has an impact on the latter and puts them in constant conflict. Diversified companies operate in an environment of intense competition, primarily to preserve their survival rather than necessarily to achieve progress and prosperity. The shift in ideas and the introduction of new resources, which businesses now had to control and utilize in order to advance, were at the center of this information technology development. Of these, the information resource—which is regarded as a strategic resource in the organization's management process—was the most significant The business world is experiencing rapid and profound development in a number of areas, including economic, social, political, and technological. This development has an impact on the latter and puts them in constant conflict. Diversified companies operate in an environment of intense competition, primarily to preserve their survival rather than necessarily to achieve progress and prosperity. The shift in ideas and the

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introduction of new resources, which businesses now had to control and utilize in order to advance, were at the center of this information technology development. Of these, the information resource—which is regarded as a strategic resource in the organization's management process—was the most significant. (Watar, 2013: 1) Accounting information systems are being used more frequently, particularly in businesses, where they are now a major focus of their work. Businesses gather, organize, and alter data so that it can be applied to the accounting field and specialize in financial performance. This allows the business to control its operations, whether they are executive, supervisory, planning, or other. By using these systems effectively and efficiently, they may be able to accomplish their objectives. Because these systems are crucial to the system's development and provide all the necessary information at the right times for the various administrative levels to support it through administrative tasks and functions, as well as enhance it, interest in these systems has grown and enhancing the informational and communication flow and mobility between various levels, all of which would improve its overall financial performance .It plays a part in enhancing the financial performance of businesses and raising interest in accountants' involvement in the stages of developing accounting information systems, as this involvement positively and demonstrably affects the performance of those systems by providing the right foundation and other long-term benefits. The final effect on the earnings and financial performance of businesses (Aziz, Abdul (2016:1) Companies need to establish performance evaluation since it is a crucial component. In the organization, it is seen as a fundamental administrative procedure that is equally crucial to other procedures like team formation and decision-making. Any business, no matter what kind, cannot ignore the assessment procedure. (Bayo-Moriones et al., 2019:2) as it aims to accomplish objectives and measures the degree of achievement attained in a variety of domains (Koshy & Suguna, 2014:81) The significance of performance evaluation derives from the follow-up, inspection, monitoring, and evaluation of corporate conduct in order to rationalize choices by comparing real performance and indicators set by the Administration (Abd. Sattar:2018,458). This led to an assessment of the accounting information system's (AIS) efficacy and its influence on the performance evaluation of Iraqi enterprises in this study.

PART ONE: THE METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDIES

Due to significant technological advancements, industrial firms are currently experiencing rapid information development at all levels. This development naturally affects the process of industrial corporate governance, as there is an increasing need for a well-defined information system that works in tandem with extremely complex fields of work. One of the most crucial information-producing systems required by an economic institution in order to assess and enhance its management or even financial performance is the accounting information system .The goal of the accounting information system is to give a trustworthy image of the financial performance and reality of industrial companies. This is dependent on the data collected from their ongoing operations, which is then recorded, processed, and presented as an output in accounts found in financial reports and accounting documents, which help decision-makers make the right choices (right, name, 2021:1). Thus, it is crucial to evaluate the financial performance of industrial firms by emphasizing the positive and negative aspects of their financial position. This calls for a thorough and practical examination of the financial reports and lists generated by the accounting information system, utilizing contemporary quantitative methods of financial analysis, which are a vital tool for evaluating the financial performance of industrial firms, more accurately projecting their economic future, and evaluating the outcomes of their labor .When it comes to financial statements, which are among the most important sources of information used by financial analysts to evaluate financial performance, the financial valuation of the results of the accounting information system (AIS) may become more and more significant. This is because financial statements and accounting are the primary sources of information that are most helpful in helping companies make sense of their decisions and make financial statements more logical . The problem of the study has been formulated with the question, "Is there an impact of the accounting information system on the oversight and correction of performance in Iraqi industrial companies?" after a number of studies that will be presented in earlier studies have been examined.

By identifying the effectiveness of accounting information systems in providing accounting information that leads to improved financial performance and the role of accounting information in improving the valuation of financial performance in industrial companies, the study aims to illustrate the impact of the system's effectiveness on the oversight and performance evaluation of Iraqi industrial companies.

The study's significance is demonstrated by the fact that accounting information systems are becoming more and more significant in businesses, particularly in light of changes in the economy and the growing need for information systems—which are the backbone of every organization. The purpose of this topic is to draw attention to the significance of corporate financial performance, which is the focus of companies' various areas of interest. Companies aim to achieve high indicators of financial performance in order to guarantee that their objectives are met. This highlights the importance of goal-achieving and having the proper knowledge of a company's position through the translation of information recorded in the financial lists and the identification of strengths and weaknesses.

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The study's premise was that "the accounting information system and the monitoring and correction of performance in Iraqi industrial companies have a significant moral impact".
1.The degree of performance control in Iraqi industrial businesses is influenced morally by the accounting information system.
2.The financial performance evaluation of Iraqi industrial businesses and the accounting information system have moral implications.
3.In Iraqi industrial businesses, assessing financial performance and performance monitoring have moral implications.
Both the conceptual and the conceptual techniques have been used to finish this investigation. The approach states that the ideas of financial performance and accounting information systems have been emphasized and explored. According to the approach, the financial reports and publications related to enterprises in the Iraqi industrial sector produced by the Iraqi Stock Exchange have been used to diagnose the research problem and estimate its dimensions. In order to complete the study, the following facts and information have been gathered, both theoretically and practically:

- Theoretically, the body of published and unpublished research on the topic of the study, as well as books and magazines in Arabic and other languages, has been consulted.

Practically speaking, the researcher used a number of methods to get the necessary information and data, the most significant of which were the yearly financial reports published by industry companies and the sample analysis of 14 market-leading businesses.
The 509 administrative officials, department directors, supervisors, and workers of Iraqi industrial businesses make up the study community. A thorough survey sample comprising all administrative leaders, supervisors, accountants, account officers, and technicians has been chosen from the study population. There are 450 questionnaires in circulation. Only seven of the 439 returned surveys were eliminated due to their invalidity. You can provide a profile for every research sample firm.
A number of prominent studies (Emaddin, Osama, 2022) titled "The role of the accounting information system in decision-making in the economic enterprise - a case study of liquefied lactation mills" demonstrated that accounting information systems, functioning as an integrated structure within the enterprise, employ all available material and human resources to gather, process, and subsequently supply input data in the form of information. These studies also aid in the preparation of accounting system outputs, thereby facilitating the assessment of the enterprise's financial position over the long and short term. . An organization's ability to make decisions effectively is critical to its success. Since accounting information systems form the basis of decisions, the quality of the information used determines the nature of those decisions. To begin with, the application of accounting information systems is unquestionably important to the decision-making process, which is essentially the adoption of one of the options available. These decisions will inevitably help the organization improve its financial position, as demonstrated by the findings of the applied study, which we carried out through a closed interview with the director of the finance and accounting department of the organization.
A study (Dewi, Setiajatnik,2022) entitled "The effect of understanding accounting and the use of accounting information systems on the quality of financial reports" (impact of accounting understanding and the use of accounting information systems on the quality of financial reports**:(** The data analysis technique used in this study was multiple linear regression analysis, which demonstrates the impact of accounting understanding and the experimental use of accounting information systems on the quality of financial reports. The results of this analysis show that the quality of financial reports is positively impacted by both accounting understanding and the use of accounting information systems, and that variations in the quality of financial statements can be explained by variations in the evolving understanding of accounting and the application of accounting information systems ، .The study's findings indicate that a greater grasp of accounting, the application of accounting information systems whenever the quality of the financial statements improves, and the determining factor of accounting understanding all have a favorable and noteworthy effect on the quality of the financial statements produced by the company. According to the study's findings, 94.8% of respondents believe that there is a strong correlation between accounting knowledge and the quality of financial statements. This indicates that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, indicating that there is a significant impact of accounting knowledge on the financial statements' quality and that the use of accounting information systems has a positive and significant impact on the financial statements' quality the company with results of 91.77%, indicating that it is possible to draw the conclusion that there is a strong impact of the use of accounting information systems on the quality of the financial statements. This indicates that H0 has been rejected and H2 has been accepted, indicating that the use of accounting information systems has a significant impact on the quality of the financial reports and that the application of accounting knowledge and systems has a positive and significant impact on the company's financial statements.

A study entitled "The Importance Of Profitability Indicators In Assessing The Financial Performance Of Economic Entities" indicates: In order to demonstrate the state of knowledge, specialized bibliographic references are invited. Current notions of profitability are highlighted, and the significance of profitability indicators in financial performance assessment activities is emphasized. Research is based on a pilot study in a pharmaceutical company to determine rates of return using data from the entity's financial statements for 2009–2018. The findings of the study demonstrate that, in the activity measuring financial performance, the profitability indicators demonstrate the economic efficiency of the entire economic activity .Profitability is the expression of any entity's profits in the dynamic economic environment that is undergoing many changes. Profitability is measured by the increase in income relative to the reduction in costs, and key indicators in evaluating financial performance are return on property rights (ROE) and return on sales (ROS), which stakeholders should use to support decisions.
The main goal of an economic entity's activity is to maximize profitability or the ability to profit as a measure of performance. Profitability is one of the expressions of economic efficiency, summarizing efforts to obtain the expected results and measuring the rates of profitability obtained with respect to the activity of companies (commercial profitability) with economic means (economic profitability) or financial means (financial profitability). An economic entity's financial performance must gain in the context of the dynamic economic environment, to which many changes have been made. This study's primary goal is to emphasize how crucial profitability measures are for evaluating financial success.

PART TWO: THEORETICAL LITERATURE

1.2. The Concept of Accounting Information Systems

Since there have been significant changes to the current corporate environment, it has become difficult to define the concept of an accounting information system because the concept of the system must be understood before the definitions of an accounting information system contained in the studies are discussed. The accounting information system concept revolves around the collection, operation, analysis, documentation, and storage of data from a variety of sources, and the communication of information relevant to management's needs, for decision-making purposes, in the form of meaningful outputs. (Vaassen, 2002:3), According to Romney and Steinbart (2015), a system is described as the interaction of two or more parts that cooperate to accomplish a certain objective. According to Hall (2011), the system consists of a number of pertinent subsystems that cooperate to accomplish a single objective (Hall, 2011:5). According to Romney and Steinbart (2015), it is a system's output or result, or the information that has been arranged and processed to enhance decision-making; in other words, the output or outcomes of any system. In this sense, he continues (Hall, 2011) that information is the cornerstone necessary for economic unity to endure (Hall, 2011:4). "Information is the data that have been processed, examined, intensified and used, in order to achieve the desired results in many areas ."The system analyses the data's usefulness to produce information that is delivered as reports, financial statements, and other documents. There are two sorts of information to be aware of :.Information that influences decisions and whose usage is appropriate falls into the first category. Control information, on the other hand, is information that facilitates control over decisions and is applied in the field of organizational coordination, where information has made things simpler (Nicolaou, 2000:4).
According to Bagad (2008), an information system is a collection of structural elements intended to help management carry out its duties related to planning, controlling, and making decisions .According to technical definitions, an information system is a collection of connected parts that gather, process, store, and distribute data to assist management in maintaining control over operations and making decisions (Laudon, Laudon, 2014:45). And by exploiting the data that passes through these systems, information systems assist managers at various management levels in problem solving, conceptualizing complex situations, and developing new products. (Hall, 2011:7) .The process of operation and analysis that gives the Section Manager the data needed to help him or her carry out the scheduled work and make decisions within the economic unit is known as the information system, provided that the data is appropriate in terms of quality, timing, and cost (Al-Sharairi & colleagues, 2018:100) .is viewed as a continuous system of components, goals, guidelines, procedures, staff, inputs, outputs, and control that work in opposition to one another to carry out accounting tasks (Nicolaou, 2000:4). According to (Eldenburg et al. (2010), a part of the economic unit that deals with the management of financial operations is defined as directing data operators' attention towards the supply of pertinent data that aids management in carrying out planning, supervision, and decision-making tasks (Eldenburg & Associates, 2010:4). "A web of official contacts, which provide appropriate information to users through various organizational processes" is the definition of the accounting information system (Nicolaou, 2000:4). Fitrios (2016) described accounting information systems as a collection of resources—human and mechanical—designed to transform

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financial and other data into information that can be given to different decision-makers. (Fitrios, 2016:193) .The accounting information system is one of the essential components of the management information system, and understanding their relationship is necessary (Hall, 2011). The primary distinction between the two is that information activities and the economic information system have an effect on the unit and all data, as the accounting information system seeks to provide data on the financial activities of economic units for a specific time period through compatibility or interaction with the management information system (Hall, 2011:10).

2.2 Accounting information systems' significance

Accounting professionals should learn about and comprehend accounting information systems (AIS) and related concepts because using an AIS is necessary for any functional path in accounting. Accountants can play a variety of roles in relation to AIS, such as users, members of design or implementation teams, or both. The following highlights the significance of AIS, including auditors of AIS and accounting information systems

❖ **Internal supervision:** Internal control is a set of rules, policies, and procedures that the economic unit uses to provide a reasonable level of assurance regarding the accuracy of its financial reports, the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations, and the compliance of its operations with relevant laws and regulations. The suitability of an accounting information system (AIS) to the organizational requirements of an economic unit, to regulate and convey information notwithstanding information, is one of the critical variables in decision-making. AIS plays a significant part in corporate operations. Making decisions can benefit from the accounting information system that is produced. When the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, purchasing, installing, and using AIS is beneficial as it aids in decision-making for the management of economic units (Nzomo, 2013:12).

❖ Accountants are part of a multidisciplinary team that creates accounting information systems and plans and implements programmers or systems. They carry out tasks assigned by the design or implementation team (Turner et al., 2017:22).

The completion of accounting functions is necessary. For instance, an economic unit accountant has to utilize the accounting information system while generating and using accounting reports in order for the economic unit to run effectively. Comparably, while documenting all events and accounting transactions, closing accounts and accounting records, and creating financial reports for management and outside beneficiaries, the internal auditor of an economic unit is responsible for overseeing and managing accounting procedures (Turner et al., 2017:22)

2.3 Financial performance assessment

Given the importance and weakness of the organizations, it has become necessary to assess their financial performance on a regular basis, allowing for an analysis of organizational efficiency, through consideration of the results of their plans and operations, which are reflected cumulatively in the margin of profit, return on assets and return on investment to the enterprise (Georgantopoulos&Anastasios, 2013:31-32). An assessment of financial performance can be described as a "systematic and ongoing assessment" of the company's activities and financial operations, a process or continuous and systematic activity involving evaluation and development, and helps management take corrective action for specific deviations (Karkouulian, 2002:33). And it's a difficult challenge to run a company, because there's not a single measure that can provide the information they need, and that's why they need alternative measures to assess their financial performance, rather than relying only on traditional measures, such as net profits and return on property rights and return on investment. (Weelen&Hunger,2012:354). Financial performance assessment can be done using either market-based methods or accounting data, and the accounting data-based method is used while market-based methods are based on potential profits, which shareholders can derive from the sale of their shares, given that equity prices take into account uncontrollable external market forces. It may not be appropriate to use them to assess financial performance, and stock prices can be used to measure enterprise performance when markets are effective, but accounting data are a stronger indicator of success in less developed markets. (Kipngetich,2011:15). The financial performance evaluation process is another example of objective investigation, and its primary goal is to collect the data required to make accurate and objective choices. Therefore, all institutions must evaluate their financial performance (Moyal & Lyengar, 2016:18). Financial performance evaluation is defined as the process of collecting and assembling financial and operational data to obtain a future view of the company's operational activities (Mustafa & Taqi 2017: 5). It is also defined as: It is a measure of the extent to which an institution optimally uses its financial resources during a specific period of time, often one fiscal year, and thus provides an interim report on the state of the institution as it finances its operations for the foreseeable future (Tarazi, 2019:35). It has been defined: as a description of the economic unit's ability to anticipate investments in its commercial activities, which will inevitably help it to continually advance and achieve its goals (Malichova, 2015:238). Some authors assert that evaluating financial performance is a reflection of the results of the economic unit's operations, while others believe that it is the result of the effective use of the economic unit's resources. As a result, it becomes

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clear why it is important for managers of economic units to evaluate financial performance because it enables them to consider the behavior of the economic unit. And to confirm the credibility of the strategy you use in order to continue, expand and maintain competition. As for users of financial statements, evaluating financial performance enables them to identify the strengths and shortcomings of the economic unit and reap the benefits of financial performance data (Almagtome & Abbas, 2020:6780). It has also been described as a procedure for routinely and systematically collecting data, analyzing it, and creating company reports for use in monitoring the resources it uses, comparing results with what was intended, and identifying the most obvious strengths and shortcomings (Asia, 2015:12). Using financial performance indicators to identify strengths and weaknesses benefits management, shareholders, depositors, and the financial industry as a whole, and when referring to institution managers, whether to enhance loan or deposit services, or both, evaluating financial performance gives investors and depositors an idea of whether They should withdraw their money or invest it in the company. The justifications for measuring financial performance also include analyzing the data contained in the financial statements to estimate the level of profits and their sustainability in the future, the ability to pay interest and debts due, and the soundness of the dividend distribution strategy (Abdi, 2010:6).

Additionally, some people attest that the financial success of the company is evaluated using three distinct metrics (Konecny, 2015:19):

- The accounting metric takes into consideration internal efficiency.
- Is reliant on the market and prioritizes investor gains.
- The foundation for sensory measures in surveys is cognitive assessment.

When evaluating financial performance, financial analysis is crucial. The primary elements affecting the technique of selection are the methodology's level of development, the kind of information sources, and the intended purpose. Achieving the required level of critical enterprise evaluation is the goal. To evaluate financial performance, a collection of indicators can be chosen, but they also need to be tracked and evaluated. Assuming that the enterprise's management use financial analysis to monitor every aspect of the company's financial health, along with probability (Myskova & Petr 2017:97), then the financial performance evaluation encompasses all formal methodologies used in the assessment process. Maintaining information security and providing stakeholders with objective, well-informed decision-making is a continuous process (Shrivastava & Rai, 2012:46)

2.4 Accounting information system's function in evaluating financial performance

Financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles are the primary source of information used to assess financial performance. Whether the financial statements are created using the new accounting system or not, they provide high-quality information that helps to analyses the enterprise's status, predict the future, and perform a regression analysis of past expectations. As such, financial performance is dependent upon them for support when making decisions, especially financial ones, whether operational or strategic. The Department has performed better and gained more significance as a result of efficient forecasting and assessment (Mustafa, 2015:53). Evaluation aids in appropriate planning and corporate financial analysis, which evaluates performance and analyses results when assessing the organization's liquidity. Evaluation also aids in determining the organization's short-term financial capacity, as it is simple to gauge the ability of the organization to pay short-term liabilities when they become due by taking into account regular cash flows from sales and the initial debtor collection. The budget identifies many of the financing sources the organization utilized to finance its assets, covers its financial structure, and produces outcomes.. The enterprise must rely on the various financial statements produced by the accounting information system to ensure objective valuation, as well as the potential usefulness of the list of changes in special funds, supplements and other reports, in order to effectively assess financial performance and extract financial indicators that give a good picture of the status of the organization (Bezsari, 2011:83-82).

2.5 The contribution of accounting data to enhancing the assessment of an organization's financial performance

Prior to making the decisions required to improve the financial performance of the organization, organizations analyses their strengths and weaknesses, extract a set of financial indicators that help determine the financial position of the organization, and evaluate their financial performance primarily based on financial statements. These financial accounts, which are significant and crucial accounting data, are used by both internal and external parties. However, a number of issues that impact the usefulness of these financial statements must be considered by such users while utilizing the financial statements. Among these, the most crucial ones is (Azida, 2013:114–113):

- Historical recording: unifying financial data according to the concept of historical cost to record transactions and events that occur during the accounting period.

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- Borrowing the stability of the purchasing power of the monetary unit: Financial statements are produced based on the idea that the monetary unit will remain stable, but we discover that it changes over time as a result of changes in list prices.
- Management's ability to influence the content and content of financial statements: Financial reports must take into account that management can, within certain limits, use financial period procedures to influence the content of financial statements.
- The elements in which accounting recording represents a challenge include those that include human resources, which can be one of the most important elements in an organization's success and development, but the accounting system is unable to fully comprehend them. To view financial statements as capturing only part of the data and variables that affect the organization's operations. The above-mentioned limits and restrictions affect the quality of financial statements, and professional institutions are currently making continuous attempts to improve the quality of financial statements in order to circumvent these restrictions.
- Flexibility in choosing accounting methods and methods: When addressing accounting issues, the accountant must choose from a variety of generally accepted methods, methods, and alternatives, scientifically and practically. The accountant must decide which of these options suits the current economic and environmental conditions of the organization.
- Judgment and self-evaluation: It is necessary for the institution to wait with a hypothetical division across specific financial periods, as it is often a year, in order to obtain complete accuracy in deriving any institution's result from profit or loss. Despite the clear accuracy in the financial statements, the circumstances Temporality requires greater management and greater self-understanding.

PART THREE: PRACTICAL ANALYSIS (TECHNIQUES AND PROTOCOLS)

3.1 A descriptive examination of the resolution form's outcomes

This study focuses on the search tool, or resolution, and to that end, the five-degree pentameter (Likert) was employed to ascertain the relative importance of each resolution paragraph. The weights were distributed from the highest (five degrees) to the lowest (one degree), representing the answer field (fully not agreed), and between the other three weights (four, three, and two) to represent the answer field (yes, neutral, not agreed).

3.2 General requirements for identification

- The validity of the questionnaire: It means that the questionnaire measures what it was designed to measure, that is, the questionnaire's inclusion of all elements that must be included in the analysis on the one hand, and the clarity of its paragraphs and vocabulary on the other hand. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed in two ways:
- **Content veracity**

Validity was measured to ensure the validity of the questionnaire as a tool for collecting data. The questionnaire was presented to a group of experts and specialists in the fields of accounting, auditing, and statistics, to judge the extent of its apparent and logical validity and its suitability as a tool for collecting data. The researchers counted the items that obtained the approval of the experts by (86% of their opinions are correct and acceptable paragraphs. After taking into account the opinions of experts in order to delete some invalid paragraphs and add, modify and merge others due to similarity in meaning and content, the treatment was carried out in accordance with those opinions.

- **True measure**

It means the extent to which each resolution paragraph is consistent with the area to which it belongs, and the sincerity of the internal consistency is calculated by the calculation of the correlation factors between each paragraph of the resolution axes and the overall degree of the axis itself.

1. Accounting Information Systems

Table (1) below shows the correlation coefficient between each paragraph of the accounting information system, which shows that the probability values of the correlation coefficients shown are statistically significant, and less than the level of significance (5%).

Table (1) Internal validity coefficient between items of the accounting information system

The focus of accounting information systems	Internal consistency correlation	Probability value	Significance level
The company has an accounting information system that suits the various functions in the company.	.521**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The use of the accounting information system in light of information technology ensures the integrity of the recording of financial transactions in the industrial	.420**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)

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sector, which helps to increase the efficiency of administrative and financial activities.			
The accounting information system provides accurate and reliable information that can be relied upon in making appropriate and correct decisions.	.707**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The accounting information system under information technology helps reduce the costs of obtaining information and speed at the same time without affecting its quality.	.592**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The use of an accounting information system facilitates dealing and improves the company's relationship with its internal and external clients.	.339**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The use of an accounting information system allows discovery	.533**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Correcting errors and deviations before they occur.	.374**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The accounting information system contributes to dividing the company's performance into administrative systems, accounting systems, and cost systems.	.429**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The accounting information system contributes to creating communication channels to link all departments and functions to each other.	.542**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The company organizes training courses for all its employees so that they can use and deal with the accounting information system.	.632**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The company's accounting information system provides all the means and control procedures necessary to achieve the set goals.	.529**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The company's accounting information system provides information that helps make more rational decisions.	.358**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Understanding the information generated by the information system	.568**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The company's accounting information system provides financial reports that faithfully represent events.	.615**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The company's accounting information system provides information that is characterized by objectivity in measurement.	.558**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the SPSS.V.27 program
The results of Table (1) indicate that all paragraphs of the accounting information system axis are characterized by internal consistency, by comparing the probability value of the paragraph to the value of the significance level (0.01). This shows that all paragraphs are characterized by high credibility

2. Oversight of financial performance

Table (2) below shows the correlation coefficient between each paragraph of financial performance oversight, which shows that the probability values of the correlation coefficients shown are statistically significant, and less than the level of significance (5%)

Table (2) Internal validity coefficient between the financial performance control items

The focus of financial performance control	Internal consistency correlation	Probability value	Significance level

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Accounting information systems are used as a financial reporting tool to assist in the performance control process.	.832**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Accounting information systems are used in the process of distributing tasks and responsibilities, which enables us to know the person responsible for the deviation, which helps in monitoring performance.	.605**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The application of accounting information systems leads to linking actual and planned performance, which has played a major role in the performance monitoring process.	.881**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The application of accounting information systems with the control system improves the process of monitoring performance.	.540**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Accounting information systems are applied with the control system, which enhances the process of controlling performance.	.512**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Specific mechanisms are developed by accounting information systems in light of the nature of the company’s work and its adaptation to performance control systems.	.523**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Improving financial performance contributes to raising the efficiency of the company's performance by providing the company's employees with new work skills to improve financial performance.	.330**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Financial performance contributes to facilitating the company's strategic decision-making process.	.510**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Improving financial performance contributes to developing the effectiveness of the administrative process (planning, organization, leadership, control) that takes place in the company.	.521**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Financial performance helps develop the company's capabilities for proper planning to achieve high productivity.	.542**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The process of monitoring financial performance contributes to the implementation of the production plan.	.547**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The ability of Iraqi industrial enterprises to make financial judgments helps to streamline the process of making operational and executive decisions.	.575**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The foundation of the monitoring and performance assessment process is thought to be the integration of the financial control system with other administrative systems.	.309**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Enough data to monitor performance and its evolution allows for early detection of deviations and remediation efforts.	.614**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the SPSS.V.27 program

The results of Table (2) indicate that all paragraphs of the financial performance control axis are characterized by internal consistency, by comparing the probability value of the paragraph to the value of the significance level (0.01). This shows that all paragraphs are characterized by high credibility.

3. Evaluating Financial Performance

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Table (3) below shows the correlation coefficient between each paragraph of the financial performance evaluation, which shows that the probability values of the correlation coefficients shown are statistically significant, and less than the level of significance (5%).

Table (3) Internal validity coefficient between the financial performance evaluation items

The focus of financial performance control	Internal consistency correlation	Probability value	Significance level
Financial forecasting of the company's success is made possible by the analysis of financial performance reports.	0.612**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Assessing financial performance helps find current areas of weakness and work towards fixing them.	0.734**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The accounting information system of the business facilitates the assessment of financial performance and future choices.	0.535**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Assessing financial performance helps find performance anomalies and work towards fixing them.	0.582**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
An industrial company's ability to weather financial adversity is determined by analyzing its financial performance.	0.553**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Reports on financial performance evaluation help in understanding the amount of inputs, what has been achieved, and how to close the gap.	0.541**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Performance evaluation contributes to the implementation and control of the plan, defines responsibilities and follows up on corrective operations.	0.724**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Job specification at work and clarification of powers help in evaluating financial performance in industrial companies.	0.611**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
Coordinating and defining the work helps in performing the financial function in evaluating financial performance.	0.311**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The process of evaluating the financial performance of industrial companies contributes to identifying cases of financial distress that they may suffer during the coming period.	0.451**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The company's performance evaluation process contributes to addressing deficiencies in performance and working to improve it for the better.	0.622**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The process of evaluating financial performance in industrial companies contributes to improving profitability and increasing the company's ability to generate additional profits by constantly evaluating its performance.	0.522**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The process of evaluating financial performance contributes to giving a clear vision in evaluating the company’s ability to pay its obligations.	0.542**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)
The process of evaluating financial performance gives an indication of the company's ability to accelerate the turnover of inventory and debtors during the year.	0.748**	0.000	Statistically significant at (1%)

By comparing the probability value of each paragraph with the value of the signage level (0.01), table (3)'s results demonstrate the internal consistency of every paragraph in the financial performance calendar and their high degree of credibility.

3.3 Stability coefficient

It is intended for the questionnaire to give the same results if it is re-applied several times in a row. The stability of the research questionnaire was verified through the Cronbach-Alpha test for internal consistency for all scales and items of the questionnaire. Table (4) shows the reliability coefficients for the questionnaire axes.

Table (4): Cronbach’s alpha coefficient for measuring the stability of the questionnaire’s axes

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variable	Number of paragraphs	Kronbach Alfa Labs	
Accounting information system	15	0.885	0.898
Oversight of financial performance	14	0.821	
Financial performance calendar	14	0.853	

Source: Researcher based on SPSS.V.27 outputs

From Table (4), it is clear that the value of the Cronbach's coefficient for the first axis (accounting information system) was (0.885), which is a very high, acceptable, and statistically significant value. This means that the reliability is high and statistically significant in the first axis of the questionnaire, as for the value of the Cronbach's coefficient alpha for the second axis (control). On financial performance, it was (0.821), which is a very high value and statistically significant. This means that the reliability is high and statistically significant in the second axis of the questionnaire. As for the value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the third axis (evaluating financial performance), it was (0.853), which is a very high value and statistically significant. This means The reliability is high and statistically significant in the third axis of the questionnaire. It is clear that the value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the questionnaire axes in general was (0.898), which is a very high value and statistically significant. This means that the reliability is high and statistically significant in the questionnaire.

1. Accounting Information System

The table below includes the results obtained by the researcher for the axis of the accounting information system, which are represented by the arithmetic mean, the standard deviation, the direction of the research sample, and the relative importance index for each paragraph of the dimension.

Table (5): Statistical description of the paragraphs of the accounting information system axis

No.		The math center.	Standard deviation	Direction of the sample	Indicator of relative importance
1	The business has an accounting information system that works well for all of its operations.	3.53	0.70	Agree	70.65
2	Utilizing an accounting information system in the context of information technology helps to boost administrative and financial activity efficiency by guaranteeing the accuracy of financial transaction records in the industrial sector.	3.85	0.77	Agree	77.04
3	Making suitable and proper judgments is made possible by the accurate and trustworthy information provided by the accounting information system.	1.62	0.67	I don't quite agree.	32.36
4	Information technology, through the accounting information system, lowers information acquisition costs while increasing speed without sacrificing information quality.	3.72	0.80	Agree	74.40
5	Using an accounting information system makes interacting with clients, both internal and external, easier and enhances the company's relationship with them.	3.56	0.70	Agree	71.30
6	By using the accounting information system, distortions and errors may be detected and corrected before they become problematic.	3.53	0.54	Agree	70.69
7	By segmenting the company's performance into administrative, accounting, and accounting systems,	3.85	0.84	Agree	77.08

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	the accounting information system makes a contribution.				
8	Under technology, the accounting information system is offered.	3.53	0.71	Agree	70.65
9	sufficient security and complete privacy for all data stored there.	3.84	0.83	Agree	76.90
10	The company organizes training courses for all its employees so that they can use and deal with the accounting information system.	4.12	0.82	Agree	82.36
11	The company's accounting information system provides all the means and control procedures necessary to achieve the set goals.	3.75	0.74	Agree	75.05
12	The company's accounting information system provides information that helps make more rational decisions.	3.45	0.63	Agree	68.98
13	Understanding the information generated by the information system	3.74	0.80	Agree	74.86
14	The company's accountant facilitates decision making.	4.05	0.78	Agree	81.02
15	The company's accounting information system provides financial reports that faithfully represent events.	4.10	0.93	Agree	82.04
The overall rate of the accounting information system axis		3.62	0.15	Agree	72.37

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of SPSS.V27

It is clear from Table (5) that the accounting information system variable received a level of relative interest (72.37). This was the result of the agreement of the study sample level regarding the importance of this variable, with an arithmetic mean of (3.62) and a standard deviation of (0.15). Agencies:

1. The direction of the research sample to pay attention to the tenth paragraph, and this placed it in first place with an arithmetic mean of (4.12) and a standard deviation of (0.82), and the sample's direction was towards agreement with a level of relative importance of (82.36).
2. The research sample's tendency to pay attention to the fifteenth paragraph, and this placed it in second place with an arithmetic mean of (4.10) and a standard deviation of (0.93), and the sample's tendency towards agreement was at a level of relative importance of (82.04).
3. The research sample's tendency to pay attention to the fourteenth paragraph, and this placed it in third place with an arithmetic mean of (4.05) and a standard deviation of (0.78). The sample's tendency was toward agreement, with a level of relative importance of (81.02)

3. **Oversight of financial performance**

The table below includes the results obtained by the researcher for the financial performance control axis, which are represented by the arithmetic mean, the standard deviation, the trend of the research sample, and the relative importance index for each paragraph of the dimension.

Table (6): Statistical description of the paragraphs of the financial performance control axis

No.		**The math center.**	**Standard deviation**	**Direction of the sample**	**Indicator of relative importance**
1	Accounting information systems are used as a financial reporting tool to assist in the performance control process.	3.72	0.79	Agree	70.46
2	Accounting information systems are used in the process of distributing tasks and responsibilities,	3.57	0.70	Agree	76.99

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	which enables us to know the person responsible for the deviation, which helps in monitoring performance.				
3	The application of accounting information systems leads to linking actual and planned performance, which has played a major role in the performance monitoring process.	3.53	0.53	Agree	70.88
4	The application of accounting information systems with the control system improves the process of monitoring performance.	3.86	0.84	Agree	76.99
5	Accounting information systems are applied with the control system, which enhances the process of controlling performance.	3.53	0.70	Agree	82.18
6	Specific mechanisms are developed by accounting information systems in light of the nature of the company's work and its adaptation to performance control systems.	3.84	0.83	Agree	75.23
7	Improving financial performance contributes to raising the efficiency of the company's performance by providing the company's employees with new work skills to improve financial performance.	4.11	0.81	Agree	69.12
8	Financial performance contributes to facilitating the company's strategic decision-making process.	3.76	0.75	Agree	74.72
9	Improving financial performance contributes to developing the effectiveness of the administrative process (planning, organization, leadership, control) that takes place in the company.	3.45	0.63	Agree	80.79
10	Financial performance helps develop the company's capabilities for proper planning to achieve high productivity.	3.74	0.80	Agree	82.13
11	The process of monitoring financial performance contributes to the implementation of the production plan.	4.03	0.78	Agree	74.58
12	Financial performance in Iraqi industrial companies contributes to facilitating the process of making executive and operational decisions.	4.11	0.93	Agree	71.34
13	Integration of the financial control system with other administrative systems is considered the basis for the monitoring and performance evaluation process.	3.72	0.80	Agree	70.83
14	Providing sufficient information to track performance and its development enables identifying deviations in advance and working to correct them.	3.57	0.69	Agree	77.22
The overall rate of the financial performance control axis		3.76	0.16	Agree	75.11

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of SPSS.V27

It is clear from Table (6) that the financial performance control variable had a level of relative interest (75.11). This came as a result of the agreement of the study sample level regarding the importance of this variable, with an arithmetic mean of (3.76) and a standard deviation of (0.16). Agencies:
1. The direction of the research sample to pay attention to the seventh paragraph, and this placed it in first place with an arithmetic mean of (4.11) and a standard deviation of (0.81), and the direction of the sample was towards agreement with a level of relative importance of (82.22).
2. The research sample's tendency to pay attention to the twelfth paragraph, and this placed it in second place with an arithmetic mean of (4.11) and a standard deviation of (0.93), and the sample's tendency was toward agreement with a level of relative importance of (82.22).

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3. The research sample's tendency to pay attention to the eleventh paragraph, and this placed it in third place with an arithmetic mean of (4.03) and a standard deviation of (0.78), and the sample's tendency was toward agreement with a level of relative importance of (80.69).

3. Evaluating Financial Performance

The researcher's findings for the financial performance assessment axis are shown in the table below. The results are shown as the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, trend of the research sample, and relative significance index for each dimension item.

Table (7): Statistical breakdown of the financial performance evaluation axis paragraphs

No.		The math center.	Standard deviation	Direction of the sample	Indicator of relative importance
1	Analysis of financial performance reports enables the process of financial forecasting of the company's performance.	3.52	0.53	Agree	70.46
2	Evaluating financial performance contributes to identifying existing defect areas and working to correct them.	3.85	0.83	Agree	76.99
3	The company's accounting information system supports future options and evaluation of financial performance.	3.54	0.71	Agree	70.88
4	Evaluating financial performance contributes to identifying deviations in performance and working to correct them.	3.85	0.83	Agree	76.99
5	Evaluating the financial performance of industrial companies determines the company's ability to continue and confront financial difficulties.	4.11	0.81	Agree	82.18
6	Financial performance evaluation reports contribute to knowing the volume of inputs, what has been accomplished, and working to bridge the gap.	3.76	0.75	Agree	75.23
7	Performance evaluation contributes to the implementation and control of the plan, defines responsibilities and follows up on corrective operations.	3.46	0.64	Agree	69.12
8	Job specification at work and clarification of powers help in evaluating financial performance in industrial companies.	3.74	0.79	Agree	74.72
9	Coordinating and defining the work helps in performing the financial function in evaluating financial performance.	4.04	0.79	Agree	80.79
10	The process of evaluating the financial performance of industrial companies contributes to identifying cases of financial distress that they may suffer during the coming period.	4.11	0.93	Agree	82.13
11	The company's performance evaluation process contributes to addressing deficiencies in performance and working to improve it for the better.	3.73	0.79	Agree	74.58
12	The process of evaluating financial performance in industrial companies contributes to improving profitability and increasing the company's ability	3.57	0.69	Agree	71.34

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	to generate additional profits by constantly evaluating its performance.				
13	The process of evaluating financial performance contributes to giving a clear vision in evaluating the company's ability to pay its obligations.	3.54	0.56	Agree	70.83
14	The process of evaluating financial performance gives an indication of the company's ability to accelerate the turnover of inventory and debtors during the year.	3.86	0.83	Agree	77.22
The overall average for the financial performance evaluation axis		**3.76**	**0.18**	**Agree**	**75.24**

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of SPSS.V27

It is clear from Table (7) that the financial performance evaluation variable received a level of relative interest (75.24). This was the result of agreement between the study sample level regarding the importance of this variable and an arithmetic mean of (3.76) and a standard deviation of (0.18). My agencies:

1. The direction of the research sample to pay attention to the fifth paragraph, and this placed it in first place with an arithmetic mean of (4.11) and a standard deviation of (0.81), and the direction of the sample was towards agreement with a level of relative importance of (82.18).
2. The research sample's tendency to pay attention to the tenth paragraph, and this placed it in second place with an arithmetic mean of (4.11) and a standard deviation of (0.93), and the sample's tendency towards agreement was at a level of relative importance of (82.13).
3. The research sample's tendency to pay attention to the ninth paragraph, and this placed it in third place with an arithmetic mean of (4.04) and a standard deviation of (0.79), and the sample's tendency towards agreement was at a level of relative importance of (80.79).

3.4 Testing the study hypotheses

3.4.1The first main hypothesis (there is a significant effect between the accounting information system and performance control and evaluation in Iraqi industrial companies

The following sub-hypotheses branch out from them.

1. There is a significant effect between the accounting information system and the level of performance control in Iraqi industrial companies.

To test this hypothesis, we will rely on multiple regression analysis, where the independent variable is (accounting information system), and the dependent variable is (performance control). As for the results of the analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test the significance of the simple regression and test the regression coefficients, they were as in the following table:

:

Table (8) ANOVA to test the significance of simple regression and test regression coefficients

Sources of variance for study variables	**Sum of squares**	**Degree of freedom**	**Average squares**	**Identification coefficient squared**	**F value**	**Potential value Sig.**
The slope . Regression	6.335	1	6.335	.559	546.039	.000[a]
The rest Residual	4.989	430	.012			
Total	11.324	431				
Coefficients of independent variables	**Standard coefficients Beta**		**Standard error**		**Calculated T-test value**	**Probability value Sig.**
(Constant)	.762		.128		5.943	.000
Accounting information system	.827		.035		23.367	.000

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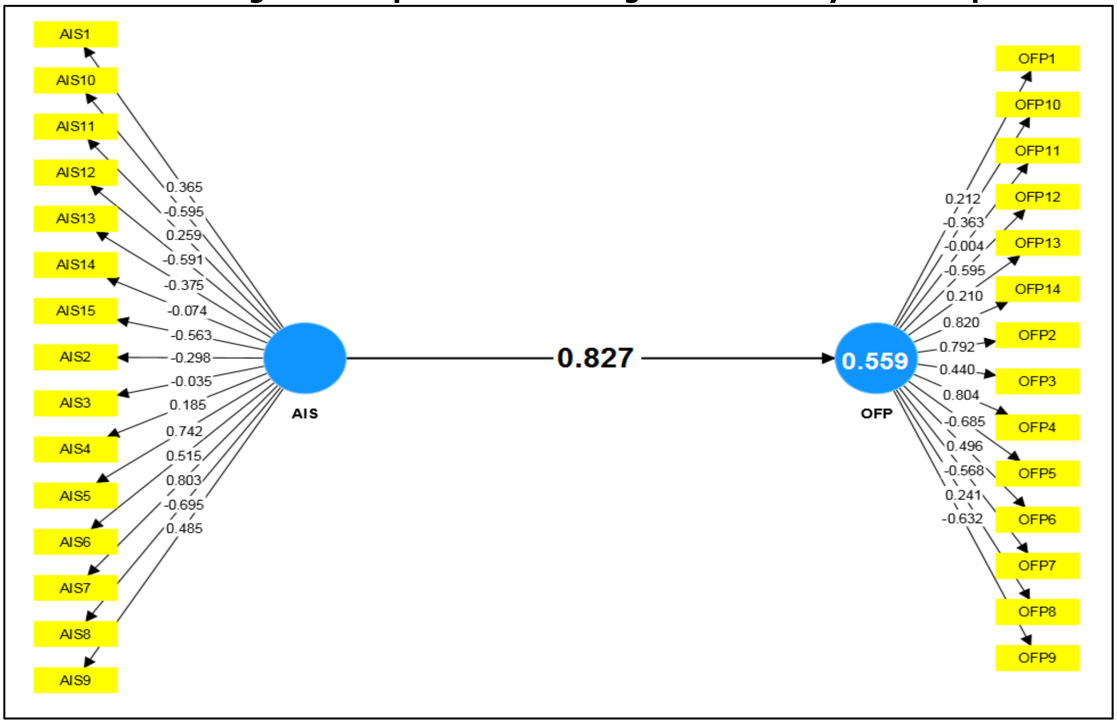
It is clear from Table No. (8) that the square of the coefficient of determination for the model was (0.559), meaning that the independent variables explain a percentage of (0.559) of the variances occurring in the dependent variable according to the value of the coefficient of determination, and that the arithmetic value of F is (546.039) and compared with the value of F The tabular degree of freedom was (431) and its value was (1.45). We note that the arithmetic F value is greater than the tabular F value, and thus the hypothesis is accepted, and this is confirmed by the probability value of the test, which was (0.000) less than the significance level (0.01), and this indicates that the model is valid for measuring the causal relationship. Between the independent variables and the dependent variable, that is, we accept the previous hypothesis, meaning that there is a significant relationship (influence) between the accounting information system and the level of performance control in Iraqi industrial companies.
.
As increasing accounting information by one standard weight contributes to improving the level of control on performance by (0.827), which means reducing the error rate to (0.035), and with the value of (T) constant calculated as (23.367), the table presents the minimal hypothesis of the impact of the accounting information system and the level of control on performance in Iraqi industrial companies. The structural modeling of how accounting information systems affect performance control is depicted in Figure 1.

The multiple-denominated slope equation can be represented by Calati:
$Y = \alpha + \beta X$
$Y = 0.762 + 0.827X$
Whereas:
Y = Estimated dependent variable (level of performance control)
α = Slide teacher.
β =Home coefficient for independent variable (accounting information system(

Figure 1. Structural modeling of the impact of accounting information systems on performance control



1. There is a moral impact between the accounting information system and the valuation of financial performance in Iraqi industrial companies.

To test this hypothesis, reliance will be placed on multiple regression analysis, as the independent variable is represented by the Accounting Information System (AIS), and the approved variable is the Financial Performance Assessment (Financial Performance Assessment.(

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With regard to the results of the ANOVA variance analysis to test the morale of the simple regression and test the regression coefficients were as in the table below:

Table 9 Analysis of discrepancies ANOVA to test the morale of simple regression and test the regression factors

Sources of variation for study variables	**Total squares**	**Degree of freedom**	**Average squares**	**Identification coefficient squared**	**F value**	**Potential value Sig.**
The slope . Regression	6.646	1	6.646	0.501	432.488	.000[a]
The rest Residual	6.608	430	.015			
Total	13.254	431				
Coefficients of independent variables	**Standard coefficients Beta**		**Standard error**		**Calculated T-test value**	**Probability value Sig.**
(Constant)	0.696		0.148		4.717	.000
Accounting information system	0.847		0.041		20.796	.000

It is clear from Table (9) that the square of the coefficient of determination for the model was (0.501), meaning that the independent variables explain a percentage of (0.501) of the variances occurring in the dependent variable according to the value of the coefficient of determination, and that the arithmetic F value is (432.488) when compared with the tabular F value. With a degree of freedom (431) and its value was (1.45), we note that the arithmetic F value is greater than the tabular F value, and thus the hypothesis is accepted, and this is confirmed by the probability value of the test, which was (0.000) less than the significance level (0.01). This indicates that the model is valid for measuring the causal relationship between... The independent variables and the dependent variable, that is, we accept the previous hypothesis, meaning that there is a significant relationship (influence) between the accounting information system and the evaluation of financial performance in Iraqi industrial companies.

The table presents the minimum hypothesis for the impact of accounting information systems and evaluating financial performance in Iraqi industrial companies, as increasing accounting information systems by one standard weight contributes to improving and evaluating financial performance by (0.847), which means reducing the error rate to (0.041) and keeping the value of (T) constant.) calculated as (20.796). Figure (2) shows the structural modeling of the impact of accounting information systems in evaluating financial performance.

The estimated multiple regression equation can be represented as follows:

$Y = a + \beta X$

$Y = 0.696 + 0.847X$

whereas:

Y = Estimated dependent variable (financial performance evaluation(

a = Slide teacher.

β =Home coefficient for independent variable (accounting information system

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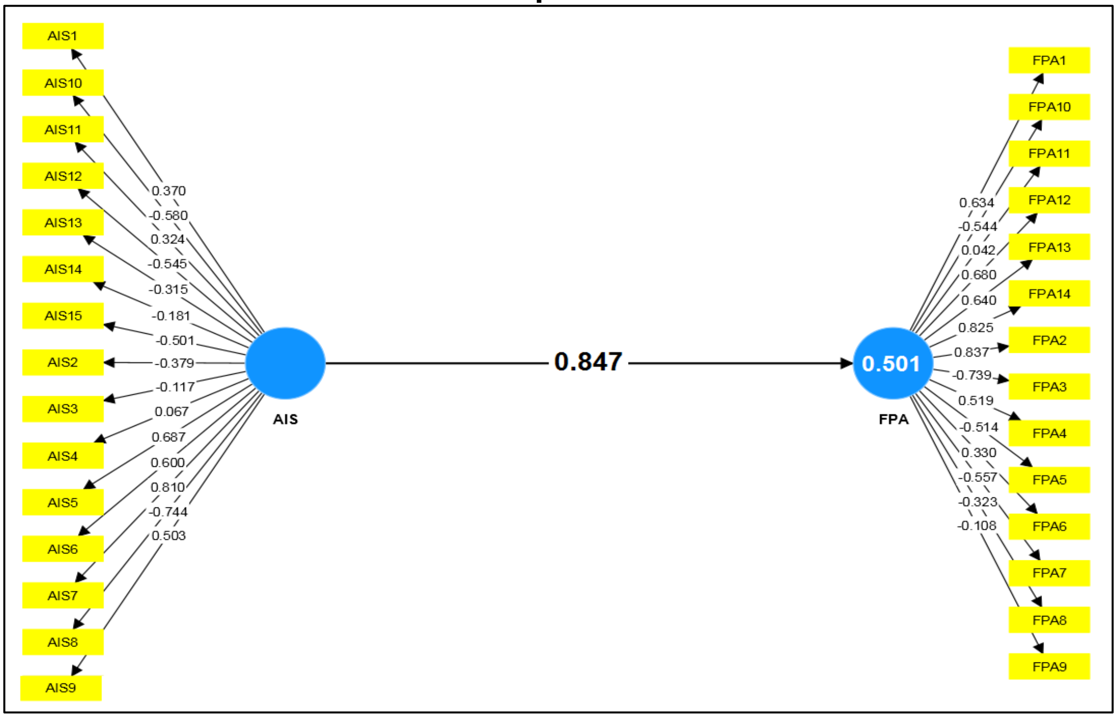
Figure No. (2) Structural modeling of the impact of accounting information systems in evaluating financial performance



1. There is a significant effect between monitoring performance and evaluating financial performance in Iraqi industrial companies.

To test this hypothesis, we will rely on multiple regression analysis, where the independent variable is (performance oversight), and the dependent variable is (financial performance evaluation).

As for the results of the analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test the significance of the simple regression and test the regression coefficients, they were as in the following table**:**

Table (11) ANOVA to test the significance of simple regression and test regression coefficients

Sources of variance for study variables	**Sum of squares**	**Degree of freedom**	**Mean squares**	**The square of the coefficient of determination**	**F value**	**Probability value Sig.**
Regression	8.408	1	8.408	.634	746.166	.000ª
Residual	4.845	430	.011			
Total	13.254	431				
Coefficients of independent variables	**Standard coefficients Beta**		**Standard error**		**Calculated T-test value**	**Probability value Sig.**
(Constant)	.526		.119		4.435	.000
Oversight of financial performance	.862		.032		27.316	.000

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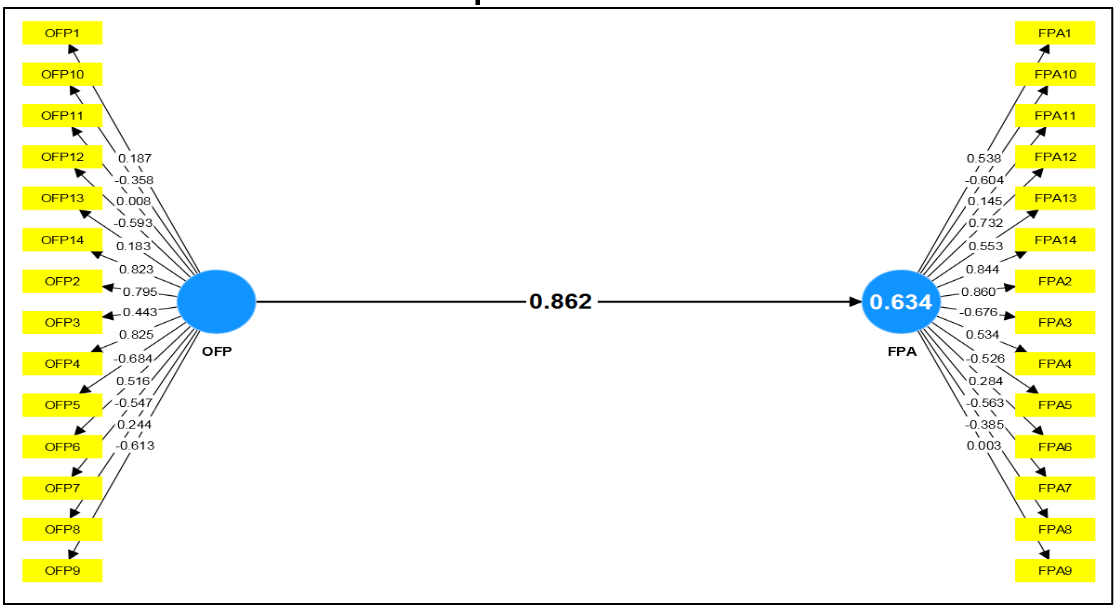
It is clear from Table (33) that the square of the coefficient of determination for the model was (0.634), meaning that the independent variables explain a percentage of (0.634) of the variances occurring in the dependent variable according to the value of the coefficient of determination, and that the arithmetic F value is (746.166) when compared with the tabular F value. With a degree of freedom (431) and its value was (1.45), we note that the arithmetic F value is greater than the tabular F value, and thus the hypothesis is accepted, and this is confirmed by the probability value of the test, which was (0.000) less than the significance level (0.01). This indicates that the model is valid for measuring the causal relationship between... The independent variables and the dependent variable, that is, we accept the previous hypothesis, meaning that there is a significant relationship (influence) between monitoring performance and evaluating financial performance in Iraqi industrial companies.
The table presents the minimum hypothesis for the impact of oversight on performance and evaluation of financial performance in Iraqi industrial companies, as increasing accounting information by one standard weight contributes to improving and evaluating financial performance by (0.526), which means reducing the error rate to (0.032) and by keeping the calculated (T) value constant. By (27.316). Figure (3) shows the structural modeling of the impact of performance oversight in evaluating financial performance.
The estimated multiple regression equation can be represented as follows:
$Y = a + \beta X$
$Y = 0.526 + 0.862X$
whereas:
Y = Estimated dependent variable (financial performance evaluation(
a = Regression parameter
β =Beta coefficient for the independent variable (performance oversight).

Figure No. (3) Structural modeling of the impact of performance oversight in evaluating financial performance



3.4.2 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- **Conclusions:**

1. The accounting information system in industrial companies consists of several subsystems that work with each other in a coherent, coherent and mutual manner with the aim of providing historical, current and future financial and non-financial information to all beneficiaries and in a way that serves the achievement of the strategic and operational objectives of the economic unit through a set of events and activities represented in: Input, processing, output and feedback.
2. The use of financial indicators and ratios in evaluating the financial performance of industrial companies contributes to identifying areas of imbalance and weakness in performance and helps give investors a clear picture of how companies use their resources and generate profits.
3. It is clear that the square of the coefficient of determination for the model was (0.559), meaning that the independent variables explain a percentage of (0.559) of the variations occurring in the dependent variable according to the value of the coefficient of determination, and that the arithmetic F value is (546.039) and by comparing it with

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the tabular F value with degrees of freedom (431) and its value was (1.45). We notice that the arithmetic F value is greater than the tabular F value, and thus the hypothesis is accepted. This is confirmed by the probability value of the test, and it was (0.000) less than the significance level (0.01). This indicates that the model is valid for measuring the causal relationship between the independent variables and the variable. The dependent one is that we accept the previous hypothesis, meaning that there is a relationship with a significant influence between the accounting information system and the level of control over performance in Iraqi industrial companies.

4. The results show the impact of monitoring performance and evaluating financial performance in Iraqi industrial companies, as increasing accounting information by one standard weight contributes to improving and evaluating financial performance by (0.526), which means reducing the error rate to (0.032) and by keeping the calculated (T) value constant. By (27.316).

5. The results present the hypothesis of the impact of accounting information systems and evaluating financial performance in Iraqi industrial companies, as increasing accounting information systems by one standard weight contributes to improving and evaluating financial performance by (0.847), which means reducing the error rate to (0.041) and with a constant value (T) calculated as (20.796).

- **Recommendations and proposals**

1 .The necessity of working to make improvements in the performance of the companies sampled in the study by restructuring their financial system because of its negative impact on generating profits and improving the companies' performance due to their reliance on traditional methods and their adherence to unified accounting systems, and this weakens taking preventive measures in the company's performance and strengthening it.

2 .It is necessary to work on guiding investors to pay attention to the profitability index when evaluating the financial performance of industrial companies more than liquidity and debt indicators, because they are of great importance in generating profits.

3 .It is necessary to determine the levels of liquidity and financial leverage in a way that enhances the market value of financial companies, and to leave the freedom to determine them according to the vision of each financial company and the volume of its transactions.

4 .The necessity of directing financial policy makers to increase attention to the relationship between liquidity and the market value of financial companies, and to disclose in the financial statements indicators of profitability and market value as they reflect the extent of the strength of financial companies and the strength of the stock in the financial market.

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