



THE IMPACT OF THE COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM IN REDUCING FINANCIAL RISKS IN JORDANIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) on reducing financial risks within Jordanian commercial banks listed on the Amman Stock Exchange. This involved examining the components, characteristics, and benefits of CAIS in this context.

Methods: The study employed a questionnaire-based approach to gather information, distributing 75 questionnaires among financial managers and internal auditors within Jordanian commercial banks. A total of 64 questionnaires were retrieved and analyzed to draw conclusions.

Results and Discussion: The analysis revealed a significant impact of various variables related to computerized information systems in mitigating financial risks within the sampled banks. This finding underscores the importance of CAIS in enhancing risk management practices within the banking sector. Notably, the study highlights the necessity of corporate governance implementation and the preparation of specialized reports to enhance financial risk disclosure processes.

Implications of the Research: The findings of this research have several implications for both academia and practice. Firstly, they emphasize the crucial role of CAIS in reducing financial risks within commercial banks. Secondly, they underscore the importance of implementing robust corporate governance mechanisms to strengthen risk management frameworks. Additionally, the study suggests the need for further research to explore the impact of accounting information systems on different types of risks and their consequent effects on financial performance.

Originality/Value: This study contributes to the existing literature by providing insights into the specific context of Jordanian commercial banks and their utilization of CAIS for managing financial risks. By identifying the components, characteristics, and benefits of CAIS in this setting, the research adds valuable knowledge to the field of accounting and finance. Moreover, its recommendations for enhanced corporate governance practices and specialized reporting can inform practical strategies for risk management in banking institutions.

Keywords: Information System, Components, Commercial Banks, Jordan.

O IMPACTO DO SISTEMA INFORMATIZADO DE INFORMAÇÃO CONTÁBIL NA REDUÇÃO DOS RISCOS FINANCEIROS EM BANCOS COMERCIAIS JORDANIANOS

RESUMO

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Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo foi avaliar o impacto dos sistemas informatizados de informação contábilística (SIAC) na redução dos riscos financeiros nos bancos comerciais jordanos cotados na Bolsa de Amã. Isso envolveu o exame dos componentes, características e benefícios das CAIS nesse contexto.

Métodos: O estudo empregou uma abordagem baseada em questionários para coletar informações, distribuindo 75 questionários entre gerentes financeiros e auditores internos em bancos comerciais jordanianos. No total, foram recolhidos e analisados 64 questionários para tirar conclusões.

Resultados e Discussão: A análise revelou um impacto significativo de várias variáveis relacionadas com sistemas informatizados de informação na mitigação de riscos financeiros nos bancos incluídos na amostra. Esta conclusão sublinha a importância das CAIS na melhoria das práticas de gestão de risco no setor bancário. O estudo destaca, em particular, a necessidade de implementação de governança corporativa e a preparação de relatórios especializados para aprimorar os processos de divulgação de riscos financeiros.

Implicações da pesquisa: Os resultados desta pesquisa têm várias implicações tanto para a academia quanto para a prática. Em primeiro lugar, salientam o papel crucial das CAIS na redução dos riscos financeiros nos bancos comerciais. Em segundo lugar, sublinham a importância da implementação de mecanismos sólidos de governo das sociedades para reforçar os quadros de gestão de risco. Além disso, o estudo sugere a necessidade de mais investigação para explorar o impacto dos sistemas de informação contábilística nos diferentes tipos de riscos e os seus consequentes efeitos no desempenho financeiro.

Originalidade/valor: Este estudo contribui para a literatura existente, fornecendo insights sobre o contexto específico dos bancos comerciais jordanianos e sua utilização de CAIS para a gestão de riscos financeiros. Ao identificar os componentes, características e benefícios do CAIS neste cenário, a pesquisa acrescenta um conhecimento valioso no campo da contabilidade e finanças. Além disso, as suas recomendações no sentido de práticas reforçadas de governo das sociedades e a prestação de informação especializada podem contribuir para estratégias práticas de gestão de risco nas instituições bancárias.

Palavras-chave: Sistema de Informação, Componentes, Bancos Comerciais, Jordânia.

EL IMPACTO DEL SISTEMA INFORMATIZADO DE INFORMACIÓN CONTABLE EN LA REDUCCIÓN DE RIESGOS FINANCIEROS EN BANCOS COMERCIALES JORDANOS

RESUMEN

Objetivo: El objetivo de este estudio fue evaluar el impacto de los sistemas informatizados de información contable (SIA) en la reducción de los riesgos financieros dentro de los bancos comerciales jordanos que cotizan en la Bolsa de Amán. Esto implicó examinar los componentes, características y beneficios del SIA en este contexto.

Métodos: El estudio empleó un enfoque basado en cuestionarios para recopilar información, distribuyendo 75 cuestionarios entre gerentes financieros y auditores internos dentro de los bancos comerciales jordanos. Se recogieron y analizaron un total de 64 cuestionarios para extraer conclusiones.

Resultados y discusión: El análisis reveló un impacto significativo de diversas variables relacionadas con los sistemas de información computarizados en la mitigación de riesgos financieros dentro de los bancos muestreados. Esta conclusión pone de relieve la importancia de la CAIS para mejorar las prácticas de gestión de riesgos en el sector bancario. En particular, el estudio pone de relieve la necesidad de la aplicación de la gobernanza corporativa y la preparación de informes especializados para mejorar los procesos de divulgación de riesgos financieros.

Implicaciones de la investigación: Los hallazgos de esta investigación tienen varias implicaciones tanto para la academia como para la práctica. En primer lugar, destacan el papel crucial de la CAIS en la reducción de los riesgos financieros dentro de los bancos comerciales. En segundo lugar, subrayan la importancia de aplicar mecanismos sólidos de gobernanza institucional para fortalecer los marcos de gestión de riesgos. Además, el estudio sugiere la necesidad de realizar más investigaciones para explorar el impacto de los sistemas de información contable en los diferentes tipos de riesgos y sus consiguientes efectos en el rendimiento financiero.

Originalidad/Valor: Este estudio contribuye a la literatura existente al proporcionar información sobre el contexto específico de los bancos comerciales jordanos y su utilización de CAIS para la gestión de riesgos financieros. Al identificar los componentes, características y beneficios de CAIS en este entorno, la investigación agrega valiosos conocimientos al campo de la contabilidad y las finanzas. Además, sus recomendaciones para mejorar las prácticas



de gobierno corporativo y la presentación de informes especializados pueden servir de base para las estrategias prácticas de gestión de riesgos en las instituciones bancarias.

Palabras clave: Sistema de Información, Componentes, Bancos Comerciales, Jordania.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The accounting information system is considered an important source of information needed by the management of commercial banks in order to make appropriate decisions, especially in the field of financial risks of various types. Computerized accounting information also helps in providing liquidity and the cash position of commercial banks. It also helps in managing and planning liquidity risks and market risks in banks. Accounting information systems are also considered a database for various parties, whether inside or outside the company

1.1 THE STUDY PROBLEM

This study came to demonstrate the impact of computerized accounting information systems on financial risks in light of the importance that accounting information attaches to increasing the success of business organizations and increasing their efficiency and effectiveness without any error or manipulation in the mechanisms that the accountant or data programmer deals with. Therefore, the problem of the study is as follows

1. What is the impact of the components of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks?
2. What is the impact of the benefits of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks?
3. What is the impact of the characteristics of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks?

1.2 STUDY HYPOTHESES

Based on the study problem, the following hypotheses can be developed



1. There is no effect of the components of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks;
2. There is no effect of the benefits of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks;
3. There is no effect of the characteristics of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study seeks to achieve the following objectives

1. Linking the components of accounting information systems (benefits and characteristics) to financial risks to show their impact in reducing them and how to deal with them;
2. Conduct a field study to determine the impact of the components of the accounting information system on financial risks in commercial banks, as they are considered the sectors most affected by financial risks;
3. Coming up with results and recommendations that help researchers study accounting information systems from more than one point of view to obtain the degree of integration in dealing with the components of the accounting system and to benefit from its advantages and benefits to stakeholders.

1.4 THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING

The importance of this study stems from the importance of designing computerized accounting information systems, which are considered the basic foundation upon which business organizations rely to obtain reliable information. As a result of the technological development taking place at the present time, these systems have become more vulnerable to many risks during the input, operation, or output stage. Which threatens the reliability of the financial and accounting data provided by these systems. Financial risks are also considered one of the most important factors that must be taken into consideration in terms of planning for them, how to deal with them if they occur, and how to employ them to achieve the company's goals. Computerized accounting information systems may also be exposed to risks, whether intended or unintended, which means providing information to stakeholders that does not enjoy reliability and stability, which results in wrong decisions. Financial risks are considered one of the important topics that multiply and increase with the presence of information technology



tools, and this helps in the necessity of having computerized accounting information systems that help reduce risks in general.

1.5 STUDY METHODOLOGY

This study is considered a descriptive study, in which the researchers used the descriptive analytical approach, which relies on studying the phenomenon as it is in reality and describing it accurately, then analyzing the correlational and causal relationships that exist between the independent variable, which is represented in the design of computerized accounting information systems, and the dependent variable, which It represents reducing financial risks in an attempt to identify the impact that the independent variable has had on the dependent variable, in order to reach conclusions that contribute to developing and improving reality, and to carry out the process of statistical analysis and reach the goals set within the framework of this study. The significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), which corresponds to a confidence level of (0.95) for interpreting the test results.

1.6 STUDY POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The study population consisted of workers in commercial banks who are related to accounting information systems and risk analysis therein. The study sample included financial managers, information technology systems auditors, and internal auditors in Jordanian commercial banks.

1.7 SOURCES FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION

Sources for obtaining information include the following

1. Primary sources: It is a questionnaire that contains the variables of the study and the achievement of its objectives, so that one side represents the characteristics of the study sample and the other side represents paragraphs of the study variables and their hypotheses.
2. Secondary sources: They represent the theoretical framework for the study through books, knowledgeable references, and peer-reviewed scientific journals in the field of study variables.



1.8 PREVIOUS STUDIES

1.8.1 Alhosban (2022) “The Effect of Using Computerized Financial Statement Analysis on the Efficiency of Financial Performance: An Empirical Case on Industrial Factor in Project Scheduling-Jordan Case Study”

The study aimed to determine the impact of financial statements on the performance of industrial companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange. The study was based on the analysis of financial statements listed on the Amman Stock Exchange. Among its most important results: There is an impact of analyzing the financial statements for the years before and after the Corona delinquency on the financial performance of industrial companies in terms of return on ownership, return on profits, and return on assets.

1.8.2 Jaradat Study (2022)” The Role of Enterprise Risk Management Practices in Elevating Financial Sector Performance: Evidence from Jordan

The study aimed to determine the impact of risk management on financial performance. The study was applied to the financial sector in Jordan (94 financial companies). One of the most important results of the study is that the size of the company and the board of directors has a very large impact on the effective implementation of risk management in the financial sector in Jordan. The results also showed that risk management does not greatly affect financial performance. Among the most important recommendations of the study: the need to create legislation from the Central Bank regarding the necessity of applying risk management policies to financial institutions in Jordan.

1.8.3 Shamszadeh's study (2012) "Computerized Accounting Information Systems (CAIS) versus security threats"

1.8.3.1 “Computerized Accounting Information Systems Versus Security Threats”

This study aimed to identify the major security threats to computerized accounting systems and the relationship between the security of these systems and the high level of education and practical experience of system users, the quality and design of the system and the type of industry in different companies. The study followed the descriptive survey method



and the relationship between variables. Data was collected by combining libraries and field studies (questionnaires). The study population included companies that used computerized accounting systems in the period between (2006 to 2011) in the city of Hamedan and the Stock Exchange. The results indicate that security threats in different companies often have different origins due to the nature and quality of the design, and the quality of the system design has a minimal impact on the security of the system because most threats are of human origin. The study also found that there is a positive correlation between the level of education and practical experience of the system users. .

1.8.4 Trinandha Study (2018) Understanding the Potential Impact of Accounting Information System to Computer Accounting Fraud

The study aimed to show the positive impact of the accounting information system on reducing computer embezzlement operations. The study relied on the theoretical method to study the study variables. The most important results of the study were the presence of an impact of embezzlement and computer risks on the negative impact on the components of the accounting system. It also showed that unauthorized access to the accounting system represents the greatest risk facing the accounting system. Among its most important recommendations: the necessity of having specialists in accounting information systems and creating a complete mechanism to qualify them.

1.8.4.1 The current study differs from previous studies

1. This study focuses on the contents of accounting information systems, whether inputs, processes or outputs, to determine the impact of each component on financial risks;
2. This study focuses on the issue of financial risks, how to reduce them using computerized accounting, and how to deal with them;
3. This study is based on linking accounting information systems and financial risks through a field study on Jordanian commercial banks.



2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of technological and economic developments, accounting information systems have become one of the most important basic systems in business organizations, regardless of their sectors and activities, as they have contributed to achieving important benefits by providing information that obligates concerned and relevant parties to use accounting information. Given that the information resulting from the activities of organizations is considered the basic foundation that is relied upon in achieving decisions, whether administrative or financial, which in turn helps to raise the performance of organizations and achieve high effectiveness in addition to maintaining their continuity. (Albkoure , 2020)

2.2 INFORMATION SYSTEM CONCEPT

A system is defined as an integrated group of parts, systems and components that work together and each has a specific function aimed at achieving a specific goal. (Metwally, 2015).

It is also defined as:

“a group of elements that form together to form what is known as system components, which are either physical components such as computers, screens, communication lines, paper, writing and printing tools, or intangible components such as plans, programs, and files, as well as systems, laws, and instructions.” ". (Andriansah (2017)

While information is defined as:

“data that is organized and processed to give meaning and value and achieve a specific goal, in addition to being a set of known and recorded facts and data based on which administrative decisions are made, and this data may be quantitative or non-quantitative” Romney 2015).



The information system is defined as: a comprehensive package of all processes and activities in the organization, through which we can collect, organize, and process data and then transform it into information that is distributed to users. (Hall, 2012)

Defined information systems as:

“systems that collect, process, store and disseminate data to achieve specific goals. They are located at the heart of business organizations and are considered the basis for them. If there is no information system, there will be no management.” (Alhossien, 2016)

He also defined the information system as: a set of procedures that are based on the process of collecting, retrieving, operating and storing information in addition to supporting decision-making and control processes, and assisting managers and workers in analyzing problems and developing and manufacturing new products. (Habiba, 2019)

Information systems are defined as: a system that focuses primarily on the information resulting from the activities of organizations, as it is based on a sequence based initially on the process of collecting data and then storing it and then processing and operating it to finally reach its distribution to the concerned parties. (Al-Subaihat, 2018)

Accounting information systems represent the basic part of information systems within business organizations, as they are based on the process of inventorying and compiling financial and accounting data from sources inside or outside the organization, and then carrying out the process of operating this data and converting it into accounting information useful to its users. (Tarawneh, 2023)

Advanced (computerized) accounting information systems: It is considered an accounting system with a networked environment consisting of personal computers linked to other server computers that are built on the basis of distributed processing systems and databases. (Alshairi, 2018)

Researchers believe that computerized accounting information systems are information systems that rely on information technology tools to record, transfer, and communicate accounting information to relevant parties.



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The characteristics are as follows: (Lili, 2015)

2.3.1 Speed: This factor is as follows: (Baker, 2017)

- Speed of entering information into the system;
- Speed of making adjustments to the inputs in the system;
- Speed of preparing reports in the system;
- The speed of providing the service and its arrival to the end user.

2.3.2 Accuracy: This factor is represented by the following (Rosemary, 2017)

- The rare presence of errors and contradictions in reports and outputs from the system;
- The data generated by the system can be relied upon;
- The current implemented system provides accurate information.

2.3.3 Reliability

This factor focuses primarily on accounting information, meaning that it contains a degree of verifiability and is free from bias that results from using inappropriate methods to obtain it.

2.3.4 Simplicity and clarity

The system must be characterized by simplicity and clarity whenever possible so that it is easy to understand and easy to deal with.



2.3.5 Flexibility

It is represented by the ability of these systems to meet the users' needs for the necessary information in various circumstances, as well as the appropriate flexibility when updating or developing the system to suit the changes taking place in the organization.

2.3.6 The acceptance factor

Meaning the participation of those implementing the system in the design process or interest in the proposals submitted regarding the design of the system.

2.4 COMPONENTS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Accounting information systems consist of the following (Roomney, 2015):

1. Identify the people who use the system;
2. Determine procedures and instructions for collecting, processing and storing data;
3. Collecting data on the nature of the organization and its activities;
4. Determine the computer programs to be used;
5. Determine the infrastructure of information technology systems;
6. Determine internal control procedures and information security policies.

2.5 COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM INPUTS

One important function of an AIS is to process company transactions efficiently and effectively. In manual (non-computer-based) systems, data is entered into journals and ledgers written on paper. In computer-based systems, data is entered into computers and stored in files and databases. The operations performed on data to generate meaningful and relevant information are collectively referred to as the data processing cycle. (Roomney , 2015)

2.5.1 Steps for computerized data

There are three steps for computerized data: (ALhaija, 2021)

1. Translate transaction data and enter it into the system. Data capture is usually run by a business. Data should be collected on three aspects of each business:



- Each activity of interest
 - The resource(s) affected by each activity
 - People who participate in each activity
2. Ensure that the data entered is accurate and complete. One way to do this is to use well-designed source data automation or implementation documents and data entry screens.
 3. Make sure to follow company policies, such as approving or verifying the transaction.

2.5.2 Characteristics of computerized accounting information systems

Includes the following (Kanyanga , 2018)

1. Integration: Allows accountants to integrate financial and financial data easily and effectively;
2. Accuracy: Increases the accuracy of accounting operations by reducing human errors;
2. Speed: Reduces processing time and speeds up the financial reporting process;
4. Savings: reduces accounting costs and increases work efficiency;
5. Control: Accountants can better track and monitor accounting processes;
6. Forecasting: Provides accurate and updated financial data for better decision making and future planning;
7. Compatibility: It integrates easily with other systems in the organization such as the customer relationship management system and the human resources management system;
8. Preservation: Keeps financial records securely and makes them easily accessible when needed;
9. Reports: Generates detailed and understandable financial reports in a way that is easy to understand and analyze.

2.6 USES AND BENEFITS OF COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Some of the benefits of using a computerized accounting information system include the following (Pirayesh, 2018):

1. Increasing the accuracy of accounting data;
2. Increasing the efficiency of accounting processing and analysis;



3. Controlling the company's expenses and clarifying where the money is going;
4. Accelerating the process of preparing financial reports;
5. Increasing effectiveness and efficiency in making management decisions;
6. Dealing with accounting data in a safe and reliable manner;
7. Controlling cases of fraud or accounting manipulation.

2.7 FINANCIAL RISKS

2.7.1 The concept of financial risk

These are the risks to which holders of shares and bonds in joint-stock companies are exposed as a result of relying on various sources of financing, such as borrowing or issuing shares. They arise when the company lacks competencies, skills, or competitive advantage. They include debt risks, changes in currency rates, changes in interest rates, market risks, and risks. Liquidity and the risks of changing prices of goods and services. (Audat, 2024)

2.7.2 Risk reduction methods

The following can reduce financial risks (Harban, 2021)

1. Early detection and dealing with financial risks;
2. Protecting the facility from financial risks through insurance and effective management of the company's assets or by authorizing the transfer of risk to other parties;
3. Applying the foundations and rules of corporate governance in dealing with financial risks;
4. Diversification in investment in financial portfolios.

2.7.3 Measures to reduce financial risks

They include the following (Noor, 2014)

1. Evaluating financial performance and making rational decisions based on correct and appropriate information to make decisions;
2. Increasing the capital appropriately according to the expansion of the company's size or the increase of its products;
3. Commitment to applying appropriate accounting standards;



4. Providing a competent and independent department to manage financial risks with appropriate competencies;
5. Investors ensure that corporate governance is implemented before the investment process;
6. Balancing the financial structure by providing fixed capital to operate the company's resources;
7. Reducing borrowing costs as much as possible and using expert systems to predict financial risks.

3 THE PRACTICAL SIDE

3.1 TESTING CREDIBILITY AND STABILITY

Cronbach's alpha test was done to find the degree of internal consistency in the answers of the study sample members to the questionnaire, and its value in general was 81%, for the first hypothesis 84%, for the second hypothesis 78%, and for the third hypothesis 80%, and this indicates that it is higher than the minimum, which is 70%, which means that the answers The study sample has credibility in generalizing the results and recommendations related to the study.

3.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY SAMPLE

Table 1

Specialization variable

Variable	Frequencies	percentage
Accounting	32	%50
Finance	17	%27
Business administration	15	%23
Total	64	%100

Source: Prepared by Authors (2024)

It is noted from the previous table that 50% of the study sample is from the accounting major, which gives a positive indication that the questionnaire was filled out by specialists in a manner consistent with the subject of the study.



Table 2

Academic qualification

Variable	Frequencies	percentage
University	32	%50
Post graduates	17	%27
Total	64	%100

Source: Prepared by Authors (2024)

It is noted from the previous table that 72% of the study sample members hold a bachelor's degree and the rest of the percentage holds graduate degrees, as internal auditors and financial managers in Jordanian commercial banks must have a minimum university degree, and this is a positive indicator of the credibility of the study results.

Table 3

Job position variable

Variable	Frequencies	percentage
Financial manager	13	%20
Internal auditor	51	%80
Total	64	%100

Source: Prepared by Authors (2024)

It is noted from the previous table that the majority of the study sample members are internal auditors. The reason for this is that each bank has one financial director, while Jordanian commercial banks have a larger number of internal auditors. The percentage of financial managers is also good compared to their number, and this is a positive indicator of Validity of the study instrument.

3.3 DECISION MAKING RULE

The five-point Likert method was used, as each item was given a code for the purposes of statistical analysis, where strongly agree is coded 5, agree is coded 4, neutral is coded 3, disagree is coded 2, and strongly disagree is coded 1. Whereas, whenever the average of the item is or A variable with the number 3 or more indicates the presence of application or confirmation of the existence of the paragraph, and the less the average of the paragraph or variable is less than 3, the greater the degree of confirmation is uncertain or not applied.



3.4 DISCUSSING THE STUDY HYPOTHESES WITH STATISTICAL RESULTS

Table 4

Opinions of the study sample regarding the components of accounting information systems variable

No	Paragraph	Average	S.D	Rank
1	Identifying the people who use the computerized accounting system helps reduce operational risks	3.74	0.47	2
2	Defining clear procedures and instructions in the computerized accounting system helps reduce credit risks	3.09	0.84	4
3	Having customer data in the computerized accounting system helps reduce liquidity risks	4.18	0.67	1
4	Defining customer-specific software helps reduce IT risks	2.49	0.86	6
5	The presence of an IT systems infrastructure helps reduce financial risks	3.24	0.52	3
6	The presence of security procedures for computerized accounting information helps reduce financial risks	2.78	1.12	5
Total		3.25	0.74	

Source: Prepared by Authors (2024)

It is noted from the previous table that the majority of the opinions of the study sample tend to accept most of the items of the accounting information systems components variable with an average of greater than 3, although there are two items with an average of less than 3. It is also noted that the third paragraph represents the highest average of 4.18, which means that it represents the largest degree of application, which is represented by the presence of complete customer data on the computerized accounting system that helps in reducing liquidity risks, and this means that the availability of a database about customers has an impact on granting loans to customers, which means the possibility of maintaining Good collection of loans and thus maintaining a good cash position. It is also noted that the first paragraph represents the second degree of implementation with an average of 3.74, which is represented by specifying the powers of each beneficiary of the computerized accounting system, which has a positive impact on the presence of a good operational plan that helps in the appropriate conduct of work procedures, and this helps in reducing operational risks in Jordanian commercial banks. It is also noted that the paragraph The fourth represents the lowest degree of acceptance, according to the opinion of the study sample members, with an average of 2.45, which is less than the mean of hypothesis 3, which is that programs for clients do not have a positive effect in mitigating or reducing financial risks. This means the necessity of developing programs for clients to an appropriate degree in partnership between clients and the management of commercial banks. In Jordan. It is also noted that the standard deviation is 0.67. This indicates



that the degree of deviation of the average of the study sample's answers is rather low, which indicates the credibility of the study's results. It is also noted that the mean of the variable in general is 3.25, which is greater than the hypothesized mean of 3. This indicates that there is a positive indication that good dealing with the components of accounting information systems helps reduce financial risks.

Table 5

Opinions of the study sample regarding the variable characteristics of computerized accounting information systems

No	Paragraph	Average	S.D	Rank
1	Integration of computerized accounting information helps reduce financial risks	4.45	1.18	1
2	Accuracy of computerized accounting information helps reduce the risks of errors and embezzlement	4.39	0.84	2
3	The presence of speed in preparing computerized financial statements helps reduce operational risks	3.48	0.73	5
4	Computerized accounting information systems help reduce the costs of operational operations	4.17	0.54	3
5	Tracking computerized accounting processes helps reduce the risks of accounting errors that affect the financial statements	2.51	0.94	8
6	Integrating the customer management system with the human resources system helps reduce financial risks	3.35	0.64	6
7	Security policies in computerized accounting information help reduce financial risks	3.62	0.69	4
8	The presence of special computerized financial reports helps reduce financial risks	3.05	0.83	7
Total		3.61	0.80	

Source: Prepared by Authors (2024)

It is noted that the vast majority of the answers of the study sample members have an average greater than 3, and this indicates that the study sample members confirm the existence of the degree of application of this variable. It is also noted that the first paragraph represents the largest degree of application or impact with an average of 4.45, which is represented by the integration of computerized information into the accounting system, which has a significant impact in reducing financial risks in general, and this indicates that this integration has helped in the presence of an honest representation of accounting information about the actual reality of the economic situation in Jordanian commercial banks. It is also noted that the second



paragraph represents the second degree of influence with an average of 4.39, which is represented by the accuracy of computerized accounting information, which has a positive effect in reducing the risks of theft or embezzlement, and this indicates that commercial banks have good control in reducing the risks of bankruptcy or liquidity, which may reduce financial risks in a way. General. It is also noted that the fourth paragraph represents the third degree of influence with an average of 4.17, which is that computerized accounting information systems help in reducing costs in general, and this helps in improving the financial leverage of commercial banks, which improves their financial position, and this helps in reducing financial risks. It is also noted that the average standard deviation is 0.80%, which is a good percentage for the answers of the study sample. It is also noted that the average of the variable is 3.61, which is greater than the hypothesized average of 3. This is an indication that the characteristics of accounting information systems have a positive impact in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks.

Table 6

Opinions of the study sample regarding the variable benefits of computerized accounting information systems

No	Paragraph	Average	S.D	Rank
1	Accuracy of computerized accounting information helps in early detection of financial risks	2.15	0.80	6
2	Increasing the efficiency of computerized financial analysis helps protect the organization's funds from financial risks	4.32	0.68	1
3	Controlling investment processes through computerized programs helps in the correct application of corporate governance	3.53	0.49	3
4	The presence of speed in preparing computerized financial statements helps in evaluating the financial performance of the facility, which helps in reducing financial risks	3.48	0.59	4
5	Increasing the efficiency of computerized administrative decisions helps the organization diversify investment operations, which reduces financial risks	2.62	0.91	5
6	Safe handling of computerized accounting information helps in applying approved accounting standards and thus reduces financial risks	4.28	0.73	2
Total		3.40	0.70	

Source: Prepared by Authors (2024)

It is noted from the previous table that the second paragraph represents the first degree of application with an average of 4.32, which represents that the analysis of the computerized financial statements in the accounting system has an impact on protecting the funds of shareholders in Jordanian commercial banks and thus reducing investment risks and operational risks in general, and this indicates the accuracy of the financial analysis processes depends On



the accuracy and validity of accounting information that gives an indication of the adequacy of investments of owners' funds in Jordanian commercial banks. It is also noted that the sixth paragraph represents the second application with an average of 4.28, which represents that the secure handling of computerized accounting information has a positive impact on the application of international accounting standards, and this indicates that the correct application of international accounting standards has an impact in reducing financial risks. It is also noted that the overall average of the variable is 3.40, and this indicates an impact of the use of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in general.

3.5 HYPOTHESIS TESTING

1. There is no effect of the components of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks;
2. There is no effect of the benefits of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks;
3. There is no effect of the characteristics of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks.

A one-sample t-test was used to test the hypotheses related to the study

The first hypothesis: "There is no effect of the components of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks."

Table 7

Results of testing the first hypothesis

Average	Computed T	Schedule T	Significant	Results of null hypothesis
3.25	6.19	1.96	0.02	Rejected

Source: Prepared by Authors (2024)

By applying the decision rule, if the value of the calculated T is greater than the value of the tabulated T, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, which states, "There is an effect of the components of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in commercial banks." Jordanian ".

The second hypothesis: "There is no effect of the benefits of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks."



Table 8

Results of testing the second hypothesis

Average	Computed T	Schedule T	Significant	Results of null hypothesis
3.61	11.27	1.96	0.01	Rejected

Source: Prepared by Authors (2024)

By applying the decision rule, if the calculated T value is greater than the tabulated T value, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, which states, "There is an impact of the benefits of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in commercial banks." Jordanian ".

The third hypothesis: "There is no effect of the characteristics of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in Jordanian commercial banks."

Table 9

Results of testing the third hypothesis

Average	Computed T	Schedule T	Significant	Results of null hypothesis
3.40	7.68	1.96	0.01	Rejected

Source: Prepared by Authors (2024)

By applying the decision rule, if the value of the calculated T is greater than the value of the tabulated T, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, which states, "There is an effect of the characteristics of computerized accounting information systems in reducing financial risks in commercial banks." Jordanian ".

4 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 FIRST, THE RESULTS

The study found the following

1. The presence of a customer database within the computerized accounting information system helps provide information that helps investors make investment decisions so that the financial position of Jordanian commercial banks improves, and this helps improve financial leverage, which helps reduce financial risk;



2. The presence of a definition of the powers and responsibilities of computerized accounting information for all employees in commercial banks facilitates the conduct and implementation of daily transactions for customers, which reduces operational risks in general;
3. Jordanian commercial banks possess an infrastructure of information technology tools that help improve the quality of computerized accounting information, and also contribute to the possibility of delivering information in a timely manner, which helps in reducing financial risks or information technology risks;
4. There is a good degree of integration in the accounting information system in commercial banks in terms of work procedures and powers for employees and clients, which helps in reducing financial risks;
5. The accounting information in Jordanian commercial banks is very accurate, so that it represents the practical reality of commercial banks' profits, which helps in reducing economic risks in general;
6. The computerized accounting information system in Jordanian commercial banks helps reduce costs in general in terms of operational expenses and the quality of services provided to customers. This helps improve their profitability and helps in dealing with operational risks and financial risks in general;
7. The financial analysis processes carried out by computerized accounting information systems help in integrating financial and non-financial information and provide additional information that helps provide information that helps reduce investment risks and operational risks;
8. The computerized accounting information system in Jordanian commercial banks helps implement institutional governance in terms of transparency standards in communicating information to relevant people, and this helps in reducing financial risks in general.

4.2 SECOND: RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study results, the study recommends the following

1. The need for clients to participate in determining the programs that concern them in terms of benefiting from accounting information and constantly updating their data, which helps in anticipating functional risks and trying to find solutions to them;



2. The need to activate accounting information security policies in terms of physical control and computer control, which helps reduce information technology risks;
3. The necessity of daily follow-up of customer accounts in commercial banks in a way that speeds up the completion of routine transactions for customers and this helps in reducing financial risks;
4. The need to create systems and legislation for stakeholders in Jordanian commercial banks that help in early detection of financial risks and how to deal with them when they occur;
5. The necessity of employing the advantages of financial risks in commercial banks in terms of how to deal with them, using expert systems, and training employees to deal with financial risks if they occur;
6. The necessity of applying the full principles of corporate governance in Jordanian commercial banks, which facilitates transparency in dealing with accounting information;
7. It is necessary to apply the subject of the study to other sectors, such as the services sector and the industrial sector, to obtain a comprehensive view of the impact of accounting information systems on various aspects of financial performance.

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