

Determinants of the Adoption of Computerized Accounting Information Systems and the Perceived Effect on Financial Performance – A Case of Palestinian Companies

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ABSTRACT

The Research aimed at investigating the adoption of computerized accounting information systems and its effect on the financial performance of companies (by increasing revenues and rationalizing expenses). To achieve the research objectives, the researcher designed a questionnaire based on the objectives and hypotheses of the study. The study population included all listed companies in Palestine. A total of 500 questionnaires was distributed to the CEOs of the companies and 495 were collected back and they were coded for the purposes of the analysis. The researcher used Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS) and SPSS for data analysis and hypotheses testing. The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant relationship between the adoption of computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) and the perceived financial performance (PFP). Three independent variables - namely reliability of CAIS (RLB), efficiency of CAIS (EFC) and staff training (SFT) were also found to have significant impact on the perceived financial performance of the companies. The research concluded that management teams of all public listed companies in Palestine want to adopt the computerized accounting information systems to improve their financial performance. This survey result hopefully will enlighten management of Palestinian companies about the need to develop computerized accounting information systems to grow their financial performance. Future studies should focus on different variables and come up with new model.

Keywords: Computerized Accounting Information Systems, Perceived Financial Performance, Chief Executive Officer (CEOs), Companies, Palestine.

of information systems has expanded to the administrative-type organizations which do not seek to make profits, such as educational organizations and institutions like ministries and others. These organizations require information systems to enable them to take decisions like

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In certain organizations, the information systems are believed to be a vital resource, and because of the need of various organizations, the significance of these systems has risen. Notably, the need for information systems is not restricted to business organizations, and in fact, the use

development of the international economy, which leads the companies to take the benefit of it in providing their electronic services. In this regard, a few Arab companies had to change to new services. Moreover, they supply financial services throughout the World Wide Web and the personal computer and phone.

Therefore, this study sought to examine empirically the relationship between computerized accounting information systems and financial performance, of companies in Palestine. The type of information was restricted to accounting information systems, in which accounting information systems (AIS) is an important component of a modern information system of corporates Siam and Al-Mohannadi (2007).

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Obeidi (2012) conceded that the applications of computerized accounting information systems have expanded in different areas and at every level, to replace the manual accounting information. Meanwhile, in achieving the faster and more precise use of computerized accounting information systems and other accounting functions, the quick improvement, and widespread of the systems and programs are necessary motivations.

business organizations Deeban et al. (2005).

As highlighted in Lucas (1996), the information technology is an essential and useful instrument in developing corporate performance through its direct effect on the way in which the business is executed in the organization. Moreover, the business is implemented through lessening the time needed for the execution of activities in the management process, shortening the geographical distances, and raising interdependence and unity between the sections of the organization, creating memories and the continued development of its business. Moreover, the use of information technology has caused change to the inherent dimensions and characteristics of the organizational structure, that the organizations would have less number of management levels, while increasing the range of supervision and the internal and external coordination. The use of information technology also validates the level of employee participation in decision-making, and alters the organization's operation planning and oversight methods, which in turn leads to increased elasticity and responsiveness to the external variables that are characterized by increasing complexity.

Boras (2007) indicated that the business is influenced by the technological improvement, in addition to the quick

Programs, and it will also try to shed light on the CEOs' attitudes towards using CAIS.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

1. The Concept of Information System

Al-Kurdi and Al-Abed (2002) indicated that a system can be defined as "A group of associated components that forms one entity," and the main system involves five elements namely: Inputs, Processors, Output, Feedback, in addition to System Boundaries. Consequently, Morsi (2005) and Idris (2005) defined the information system as: "A system which includes a set of elements and reactant components of the relevant reciprocity that work together to collect, operate, store, and distribute necessary information for the decision making process in the organization."

2. Accounting Information Systems

Al-Najjar (2005) stressed that financial job was mentioned as accountable in the management of financial assets including feedback, inventory and other assets, with the purpose of organizing the return on investment and the shares' overall value. Additionally, financial job is linked to the examination of bank assets and cash flow, giving rise to the importance of external information evaluation. In this regard,

The researcher is curious to know why the Palestinian companies are reluctant to adopt computerized accounting information system, in addition to the factors that prevent these companies from adopting such system. Also, the researcher want to find out the significant potential role of computerized accounting information system in facilitating the financial performance for these companies.

Countless of researches carried out in other parts of the world (see, Al-Dalaien & Khan, 2018; Harash, Al-Timimi & Radhi, 2014; Urquía et al., 2011) have concluded that the application of Computerized Accounting Information System had improved the overall financial performance of organizations.

Accordingly, the present research will attempt to ascertain the perception and opinion of corporate leaders and managers concerning the feasible adoption of this computerized accounting information system (CAIS) in the corporate sector in Palestine. Specifically, the study will determine the perception of the Palestinian corporate sector on the role of CAIS in their business - whether CAIS will improve the overall financial performance, the challenges and hurdles in trying to implement the system and their potential benefit. This research will try to explain the companies' needs for Computerized Accounting Information Systems (CAIS)

decision making.

4. Computerized Accounting Information Systems

Irrespective of their numerous activities, Khameis (2013) reported that the interest in computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) among companies has increased. This is evidenced by the increased investments in these systems. Such interest may be underpinned by the value of investing in these systems in addition to the desire to possess great computer ability, in order to achieve fast and accurate operation processing and information storage capacity (Khameis, 2013).

Relevantly, information technology is presently among the most significant means employed by diverse organizations in their operations including planning, internal control, consulting, documenting, and so forth.

The utilization of computer in AIS has freed organizations from countless of obstacles from the use of manual system because it decreases time and effort required in the development of operations, retrieves data and also generates some form of self-control on the processes of input (Dalci & Tanis, 2009; Fanning & Grant, 2017).

5. Financial Performance

Financial performance encompasses a personal measure of how

Romney and Steinbart (2012) and Pirayesh et al. (2018) mentioned accounting and financial information systems as those that sustain the company's financial assets while also providing the long term forecasts. They added, accounting information systems were described as a system that collects, documents, stores and processes information to furnish information to decision-makers with the application of technology or simple system or in between of the two.

3. Definition of Accounting Information System (AIS)

AIS can be described as a system within the economic unit and this system comprises a number of subsystems that cooperatively, coherently and harmoniously function, embracing the common awareness of the objective, for the provision of historical, present and forthcoming financial and non-financial information the parties of interest (Yahya & Alhubaity, 1990). Meanwhile in Horngren et al. (2002), AIS was explained as a formal method of collecting and communicating data for the purpose of assisting and coordinating the shared decisions concerning the organizations' general goals or objectives of. The notion of AIS was also discussed in Boulianne (2007) and the author described the concept as comprising the scope of information employed by managers for

efficiency of Accounting Information Systems in selected mobile telecommunication companies in Bangladesh. It has been revealed that existence of internal control system through safeguarding of assets, reliability and accuracy of accounting information, prevention of frauds increases the efficiency of AIS.

Appiah, Agyemang, Agyei, Nketiah and Mensah (2014) discussed the assessment, motivation, benefits and challenges, and the conception associated with CAIS in the context of developing countries. Accordingly, their research proves that possible benefits (e.g. accuracy), internal (e.g. volume of data) and external (e.g. innovation) of CAIS share its adoption. In Saeidi and Prasad (2014), the authors provided an understanding of the effect of AIS on organizational performance in TCS.

Esmeray (2016) the author measure the relationship between the use of the accounting information systems (AIS) by SMEs in Kayseri-Turkey, and firms' improved performance indicators.

Khan (2017) in the research titled, "Impact of Accounting Information System On The Organizational Performance: A Case Study Of Procter And Gamble" examined the impact of accounting information system on the organizational performance in Procter and

well a company is able to utilize the assets from its basic business method and generate revenues. Similarly, financial performance can become a public measure of companies' financial health over certain time period. Financial performance can be tested and this can be done individually or in aggregation. Revenue operations, operating income or cash flows from operations can be employed in the establishment of line items. Also, financial statements are useful in determining growth rates in revenues, profits or declining debts.

A vital part is played by companies in our economy through generation of employment, contribution of the Gross Domestic production GDP, innovations and stimulation of other economic activities Gamage (2000). In order to achieve potential development, developing nations need to accelerate their growth. Mitchell, et al. (2000), Son et al. (2006) and Abdirahman (2018) indicated that accounting information can assist in planning, monitoring and decision making in critical areas including costing, expenditure as well as cash flow.

Naji (2012), the author examined the danger of using CAIS and its effect on the competence of auditing process in Jordanian corporations at Amman Stock Exchange market industry.

Neogy (2014) investigated the

accounting information system (CAIS) adoption.

H2.b – Efficiency factor (EFC) significantly effect the perceived financial performance (PFP).

H3.a – Staff Training factor (SFT) significantly effect the computerized accounting information system (CAIS) adoption.

H3.b – Staff Training factor (SFT) significantly effect the perceived financial performance (PFP).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Size of the Sample

The population of this survey will be the companies operating in Palestine. The unit of measure in this study is 'company' and each company will be represented by the Chief Executive Officer (CEOs). Sample size which is 500 companies. Only one respondent will be selected from each company, and the respondent must be the CEOs.

2. Tools of Data Collection

The selected respondents encompass all CEOs of registered companies in Palestine according to the Ministry of National Economy. All CEOs were to fill the questionnaires themselves. The questionnaires were sent by hand to each of these companies and left there for the CEOs to fill. The filled questionnaires were collected after a couple of days.

Gamble. Data was collected through questionnaires designed on five point likert scale. The sample size of the study is 174 employees. Simple linear regression was used as the statistical tool for analysis. The findings highlighted that there is a significant impact of accounting information system on the organizational performance in the company under study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

1. Objectives of the Study

1. To determine whether the "Reliability" factor of Computerized Accounting Information System influences its adoption.

2. To determine whether the "Efficiency" factor of Computerized Accounting Information System influences its adoption.

3. To determine whether "Staff Training" factor in Computerized Accounting Information System influences its adoption.

3. Hypotheses of the Study

H1.a – Reliability factor (RLB) significantly effect computerized accounting information system adoption (CAIS).

H1.b – Reliability factor (RLB) significantly effect on the perceived financial performance (PFP).

H2.a – Efficiency factor (EFC) significantly effect the computerized

other words, the majority of the respondents in this study were male.

RESEARCH MODEL

A research structural model was constructed in this study with the purpose of specifying the research hypotheses. This model will specifically test the 6 hypotheses related to the direct effects of reliability of CAIS (RLB), efficiency of CAIS (EFC), staff training (SFT) on computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) and the perceived financial performance (PFP).

In this study, there are three construct variables to be tested. They are: reliability of CAIS, efficiency of CAIS, staff training. The researcher prepared and improved the questionnaire, and gathered the data accordingly, for the purpose of accomplishing the study objectives. The Five-scale Likert measures the responds with the weight of each response.

A total of 500 questionnaires were distributed among CEOs of the selected companies, 495 questionnaires were collected in this study. From these 447 received responses, 90.3% were received from the male respondents, while the remaining percentage (9.7%) were received from the female respondents. In

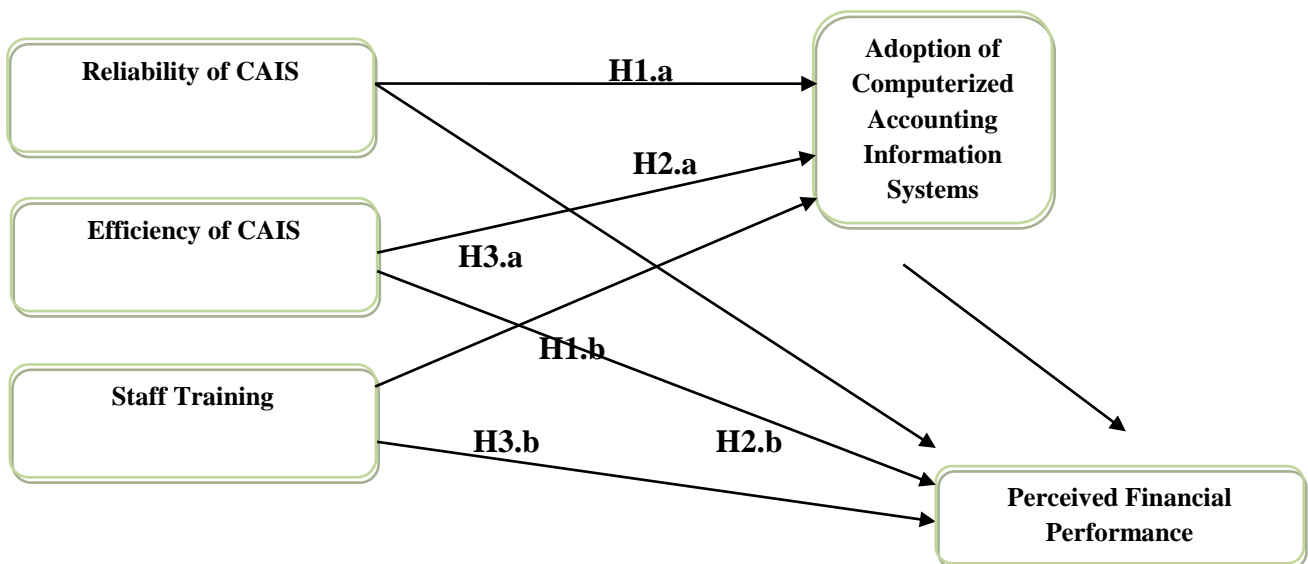


Figure 1: Research Hypotheses in Research Structural Model

present instruments. Accordingly, the items of measurement of the research variables in addition to the latent

CONSTRUCT MEASURES

The measures of principal construct were in accordance with the

in summary form.

constructs are presented in Table 1 below

Table 1:

List of Constructs and Measurement Items

1st Order Constructs	Number of questions (19)
Reliability of CAIS (RLB)	5
Efficiency of CAIS (EFC)	6
Staff Training (SFT)	8

1. Univariate Outlier

In univariate detection, apart from the examination of histograms and box-plots, the variables were all checked for the standardised (z) score.

For sample size that is greater than 200 (large sample size), Hair (1998) indicated that $|z| > 4$ is demonstrated of an extreme observation. Accordingly, Table 2 displays the summarized standardised (z) scores of the cases for all the constructs' items.

Table 2:

Results of Univariate Outlier Based on Standardized Values

Construct	Item	Standardized value (Z-Score)	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Reliability of CAIS (RLB)	RLB1	-2.239	1.893
	RLB2	-2.367	1.976
	RLB3	-2.367	2.088
	RLB4	-2.390	1.996
	RLB5	-2.343	2.093
Efficiency of CAIS (EFC)	EFC1	-2.277	2.126
	EFC2	-2.231	2.204
	EFC3	-2.350	2.225
	EFC4	-2.170	2.118
	EFC5	-2.164	1.992
	EFC6	-2.221	2.137
Staff Training (SFT)	SFT1	-2.188	2.022
	SFT2	-2.365	2.304

SFT3	-2.321	2.211
SFT4	-1.994	2.089
SFT5	-2.137	2.171
SFT6	-1.787	2.101
SFT7	-1.876	2.220
SFT8	-2.090	1.855

As shown by the results displayed in Table 2, the standardised (z) scores of the observations for the research variables fall in the range between -2.807 and 2.751. This implies that all the variables did not exceed the threshold of ± 4 , which means that there is no univariate outlier among the observations.

2. Assessment of the Data Normality

In the evaluation of the normal distribution of the constructs' data, normality test was carried out as the primary pre-assumption of maximum likelihood estimation. Accordingly, the normality test results for all items and variables in the model can be observed in Table 3.

Table 3:

Assessment of Normality for Measurement Model

<i>Construct</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Skewness</i>	<i>Std. Error of Skewness</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>	<i>Std. Error of Kurtosis</i>
Reliability of CAIS (RLB)	RLB1	-0.005	-0.046	-0.664	-3.015
	RLB2	0.042	0.38	-0.142	-0.645
	RLB3	-0.164	-1.49	-0.148	-0.672
	RLB4	-0.298	-2.706	-0.272	-1.234
	RLB5	-0.008	-0.076	-0.624	-2.833
Efficiency of CAIS (EFC)	EFC1	-0.168	-1.526	-0.333	-1.511
	EFC2	-0.04	-0.367	0.108	0.491
	EFC3	-0.27	-2.448	-0.681	-3.094
	EFC4	0.087	0.788	-0.22	-0.998
	EFC5	-0.07	-0.64	-0.314	-1.425
	EFC6	0.081	0.739	-0.53	-2.408
Staff Training (SFT)	SFT1	0.013	0.115	-0.912	-4.143
	SFT2	-0.166	-1.509	-0.174	-0.789
	SFT3	0.047	0.427	-0.375	-1.702
	SFT4	-0.049	-0.448	-0.31	-1.408
	SFT5	0.002	0.015	-0.463	-2.105

SFT6	-0.019	-0.174	-0.693	-3.148
SFT7	0.418	3.801	0.065	0.295
SFT8	-0.147	-1.332	-0.461	-2.093

3. Respondent’s Profile

The following Table 4 shows the Frequencies and Percentages of the Demographical Variables.

As can be observed from the results, for all items and variables, the skew and kurtosis fall in the range between ± 3 and ± 7 respectively.

Hence, for all items, the dataset is well-modelled by a normal distribution.

The following Table 3 shows that the skew has a range between -0.368 and 0.446 while the kurtosis has a range between -0.912 and 0.126.

Table 4:
Respondents Profile

Group	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	447	90.3
Female	48	9.7
Age		
20 to 30 years old	12	2.4
30 to 35 years old	76	15.4
35 to 40 years old	145	29.3
More than 40 years old	262	52.9
Academic Qualification		
Community College Diploma and Lower	8	1.6
Bachelor	351	70.9
Master	131	26.5
PhD	5	1.0
Specialization		
Accounting	143	28.9
Management	183	37.0
Finance	132	26.7
Other	37	7.5
Experience		
3-6 years	24	4.8

6-9 years	87	17.6
9-12 years	161	32.5
more than 12 years	223	45.1
Sector		
Manufacturing	98	19.8
Services	122	24.6
Investment	195	39.4
Insurance	69	13.9
Banking and Financial Services	11	2.2

6 to 9 years, 32.5% had been working for 9 to 12 years, and 45.1% had been working for more than 12 years.

In specifying the sector of the respondents, 19.8% of them were in Manufacturing sector, 24.6% were in service sector, 39.4% were in investment sector, 13.9% were in insurance sector, and 2.2% were in Banking and Financial Services sector.

HYPOTHESES TESTING

The following step was to examine the coefficient parameters estimates. This was to test the variables’ hypothesized direct effects. Accordingly, Table 5 highlights the path coefficients and the outcomes of the hypothesized direct effects’ examination.

Table 5:

Results of Hypothesized Direct Effects of the Constructs

Path	Unstandardized Estimate		Standardised Estimate	critical ratio (c.r.)	P-value	Hypothesis Result
	Estimate	S.E.	Beta			

The respondents specified their age in this study – with 2.4% stated that they were between 20 and 30 years old, 15.4% were between 30 and 35 years old, 29.3% were between 35 and 40 years old and 52.9% were more than 40 years old.

In the survey, the respondents specified their academic qualification, with 1.6% of them held Community College Diploma and lower, 70.9% held Bachelor’s degree, 26.5% held Master’s degree, and only 1% were PhD holders.

In term of specialization, 28.9% of of the respondents had accounting skills, 37% had management skills, 26.7% had financial skills and 7.5% had other skills.

The respondents also specify their working experience, with 4.8% stated that they had been working in the field for 3 to 6 years, while 17.6% had been working for

Reliability of CAIS (RLB) affect Computerized Accounting Information Svstems	0.193***	0.037	0.203	5.179	0.000	H1.a) Supported
Reliability of CAIS (RLB) affect Efficiency of CAIS (EFC)	0.038	0.04	0.039	0.941	0.347	H1.b) Rejected
Efficiency of CAIS (EFC) affect Computerized Accounting Information Svstems	0.226***	0.059	0.204	3.837	0.000	H2.a) Supported
Efficiency of CAIS (EFC) affect Staff Training (SFT)	0.125*	0.062	0.111	1.996	0.046	H2.b) Supported
Staff Training (SFT) affect Computerized Accounting Information Svstems	0.151**	0.05	0.158	3.018	0.003	H3.a) Supported
Staff Training (SFT) affect Perceived	0.114*	0.053	0.118	2.144	0.032	H3.b) Supported

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

H1.a) Reliability factor of CAIS (RLB) has a positive effect on Computerized Accounting Information Systems (CAIS) adoption.

As shown in Table 2, the critical ratio (c.r) and p-value of reliability of CAIS (RLB) in predicting computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) is 5.179 and 0.000 respectively. This implies that the likelihood of achieving a critical ratio as high as 5.179 in absolute value is 0.000. Hence, the regression weight for reliability of CAIS (RLB) in the prediction of computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) is significantly different from zero at the 0.001 level (two-tailed). Thus, H1.a is supported. Further, the standardized estimate of Beta is 0.193,

As highlighted in Table 5, five paths from reliability of CAIS (RLB), efficiency of CAIS (EFC), staff training (SFT), were positively significant as their p-values were all below the standard significance level of 0.05. As such, hypotheses H1.a, H2.a, H2.b, H3.a, H3.b, were supported. Conversely, the significance of the effect of reliability of CAIS (RLB) on perceived financial performance (PFP) could not be supported as their p-values were all above the standard significance level of 0.05. Hence, hypothesis H1.b were rejected.

The next section contains the discussion of the results of path analysis on the subject of the hypotheses highlighted in the structural model:

accounting information systems (CAIS) to go up by 0.226 standard deviations.

H2.b) Efficiency factor of CAIS (EFC) has a positive effect on Perceived Financial Performance (PFP)

The critical ratio (c.r) and p-value of efficiency of CAIS (EFC) in the conjecture of perceived financial performance (PFP) is respectively 1.996 and 0.046, signifying that the likelihood of obtaining a critical ratio as high as 1.996 in absolute value is 0.046. As such, the regression weight for efficiency of CAIS (EFC) in conjecturing the perceived financial performance (PFP) is substantially different from zero at the 0.05 level (two-tailed). As such, H2.b was supported. Additionally, the obtained standardized estimate of Beta is 0.125 signifying a positive relationship. Hence, the increase of efficiency of CAIS (EFC) by 1 standard deviation will cause perceived financial performance (PFP) to go up by 0.125 standard deviations.

H3.a) Staff Training factor (SFT) has a positive effect on Computerized Accounting Information Systems (CAIS) adoption

The critical ratio (c.r) and p-value of staff training (SFT) in the conjecture of computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) is respectively 3.018 and 0.003, meaning that the likelihood to

indicating a positive relationship. It means that when reliability of CAIS (RLB) goes up by 1 standard deviation, computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) goes up by 0.193 standard deviations.

H1.b) Reliability factor of CAIS (RLB) has a positive effect on Perceived Financial Performance (PFP)

Table 2 evidences no significant relationship between the reliability of CAIS (RLB) and perceived financial performance (PFP); $\beta = 0.038$, C.R. = 0.941, $p = 0.347$. Thus, H1.b is rejected.

H2.a) Efficiency factor of CAIS (EFC) has a positive effect on Computerized Accounting Information Systems (CAIS) adoption

The critical ratio (c.r) and p-value of efficiency of CAIS (EFC) in predicting computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) is respectively 3.837 and 0.000. This implies that the likelihood of achieving a critical ratio as high as 3.837 in absolute value is 0.000. Hence, the regression weight for efficiency of CAIS (EFC) in predicting computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) is considerably different from zero at the 0.001 level (two-tailed). H2.a is therefore supported. Also, as the standardized estimate of Beta is reported at 0.226, the relationship is positive. Hence, the increase of efficiency of CAIS (EFC) by 1 standard deviation causes computerized

perceived financial performance (PFP) to go up by 0.114 standard deviations.

RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

The researcher tried to examine the empirical relationship between the modern required skills for the adoption of CAIS and the financial performance of companies in Palestine using six independent variables. Since systems and information technology have led to major improvement in the implemented systems in all organizations in companies in Palestine, many companies have become dependent on information and computer systems. As opposed to the traditional means, these modern means assist managers in working faster and more accurately. Thus, it will improve the financial performance and provide support for decision-making issues.

In addition, the findings of this study allow CEOs to attain a holistic view of the prevailing conditions in the labor market, which may in turn help them in determining their status and adapting their expectations amidst other institutions, while also allowing the CEOs to stay up-to-date in times of change and challenges.

SUGGESTED FUTURE RESEARCH

In order for the researchers to identify the gap between the current and the required financial performance, and the

achieve a critical ratio as high as 3.018 in absolute value is 0.003. For this reason, for staff training (SFT), the regression weight in the conjecture of computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) is substantially distinct from zero at the 0.01 level (two-tailed), denoting support towards H3.a. Meanwhile, the obtained standardized estimate of Beta is 0.151, which implies a positive relationship. In other words, increase in standard deviation of staff training (SFT) by 1 will cause increase in computerized accounting information systems (CAIS) by 0.151 standard deviation.

H3.b) Staff Training factor (SFT) has a positive effect on Perceived Financial Performance (PFP)

The critical ratio (c.r) and p-value of staff training (SFT) in the conjecture of perceived financial performance (PFP) is respectively 2.144 and 0.032, implying that the likelihood of obtaining a critical ratio as high as 2.144 in absolute value is 0.032. As such, for staff training (SFT), the regression weight in predicting perceived financial performance (PFP) substantially differs from zero at the 0.05 level (two-tailed), lending support to hypothesis H3.b. Besides that, the standardized estimate of Beta is 0.114 and this denotes a relationship that is positive. Hence, the increase of Staff Training (SFT) by 1 standard deviation will cause

CONCLUSIONS

Systems and information technology have led to a major improvement in the systems implemented in Palestinian companies. The municipal sector, local authorities and government sectors have become dependent on information and computer systems. The modern means support suitable information to CEOs and the events are carried out more accurately and faster than traditional means, and these have improved financial performance and support the decision-making. Accordingly, this study is a serious attempt to find out the extent of the ability of computerized accounting information systems in Palestinian companies in fulfilling the requirements of financial management in companies. It also tries to investigate their role in developing the financial performance of companies by working to increase revenues in companies and rationalize expenditures.

role of computerized accounting information systems in Palestinian companies, more studies should be conducted on the role of CAIS in enhancing the financial performance of Palestinian companies. Moreover, future studies researching about the role of CAIS should focus more on CEOs since they play an essential part by encouraging the companies to improve their financial performance by providing more incentives for diligent work.

The researcher suggests that future studies should conduct their studies on the adoption of computerized accounting information systems on more companies or other sectors than what this study had cover. Moreover, this study suggests that future studies should focus on the Reliability of CAIS and Perceived Financial Performance.

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