

Electronic Accounting Information Systems Risks on Internal Audit Quality Quality An applied study on the Libyan Commercial Banks

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Abstract:

The main purpose of this study is to understand the risk of electronic accounting information system on internal audit quality. To achieve that, a questionnaire containing 34 questions used and distributed to 78 employees of the audit department. The main assumption of this study is that, there is a statistically significant relationship between the risks of the electronic accounting information system (input, processing and output) and internal audit quality. According to the (SPSS) statistical software package, the simple linear regression technique applied. The researchers suggested that, it is necessary to consider the risks arising from the use of electronic accounting information systems .

As for the future suggestions of researchers, the role of electronic accounting information system in reducing the risk of information consistency could apply, or the impact of internal audit quality on the quality of financial reports.

Keywords: (Electronic accounting information systems, Risks, Internal audit quality).

مخاطر نظام المعلومات المحاسبي الإلكتروني على جودة المراجعة الداخلية دراسة تطبيقية على المصارف التجارية الليبية

ملخص الدراسة:

يكن الهدف الأساسي من إجراء هذه الدراسة هو معرفة مخاطر نظم المعلومات المحاسبية الإلكترونية على جودة المراجعة الداخلية، ولتحقيق هذا الهدف تم استخدام استمارة استبيان تحتوي على 34 سؤال، وزعت على 78 موظف في إدارات المراجعة الداخلية للمصارف التجارية الخاصة الواقعة في نطاق مدينة طرابلس، وكانت الفرضية الرئيسية في هذه الدراسة تنص على "وجود علاقة ذو دلالة إحصائية بين مخاطر نظم المعلومات المحاسبية الإلكترونية (المدخلات،

المعالجة، المخرجات) وجودة المراجعة الداخلية"، والتي تم إثباتها من خلال استخدام تقنية الانحدار الخطي البسيط وفقاً لبرنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS). وقد أوصى الباحث بضرورة الأخذ بالاعتبار المخاطر الناتجة عن استخدام نظم المعلومات المحاسبية الإلكترونية بالمصارف التجارية بالدولة الليبية وذلك لارتباطها بجودة المراجعة الداخلية. أما عن التوصيات المستقبلية للباحثين، فيمكن إجراء دراسة حول دور نظم المعلومات المحاسبية الإلكترونية في الحد من مخاطر تماثل المعلومات، وكذلك دراسة حول أثر جودة المراجعة الداخلية على جودة التقارير المالية.

الكلمات الأساسية (نظم المعلومات المحاسبية الإلكترونية، المخاطر، جودة المراجعة الداخلية).

Introduction:

The banking sector is one of the most significant pillars of the country's economic structure; it plays an important role in accumulating savings and redistributing savings through various investment channels, whether through loans, credit facilities or services. The banking industry provides services for the entire economy and contributes to creating an environment conducive to sustainable development.

In order to enable banks to provide appropriate services, it is necessary to shift from the traditional accounting system (based on records and manual bookkeeping) to the electronic accounting system (based on information and communication technology), which in turn can produce high capacity to quickly and accurately process and process massive data, and provide all users with appropriate information.

For to ensure the protection of bank assets and property, internal audit is an independent supervision tool, which helps the management to perform its supervision functions, and plays an important role in starting and developing the internal control system, making effective use of existing resources and risk assessment (Suh, et al., 2019).

Numerous studies have displayed that after the transition to the electronic accounting system, the reality of the internal audit profession has greatly affected, and internal auditors and internal audit departments must understand and use technology according to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IA 1210 A3). Auditors must have a practical understanding of the risks and controls of ICT and ICT-based auditing techniques in order to complete the work entrusted (Soriano, 2017).



Therefore, internal auditors need to have proper knowledge about the foundation of electronic system, how to develop and run crisis procedures, hardware characteristics, information flow and processing, the ability to find errors and errors of relative importance, to ensure the accuracy of accounting information and reports. The plan and implementation mechanism of internal audit program and the nature of evidence according to the electronic accounting system, and pay attention to the independence, status, professional ability and alternative profession of internal auditors mentioned in the Basel Banking Supervision Document (Al-Husseini, 2019).

Problem Statement:

The internal audit faces a challenge in light of the rapid development of information and communication technology, which directly affected the performance of the internal auditor as result of the transition from the traditional accounting system to the electronic accounting system. Which in turn reflected in the methods used in examining the internal control systems and affected the performance of the internal auditor (Adam, 2017). Numbers of researchers believe that, in view of the application of electronic accounting information systems (EAIS), internal audit (IA) faces huge difficulties, the most prominent of which is the limited opportunity to find errors, fraud and fraud cases due to the lack of written evidence and difficulty in tracking. The audit process has based on documents, and accounting data can be manipulated without leaving traces on electronic records (Al-Medwahi, 2021: Report of the Audit Bureau, 2020).

The (2020) report of the Libyan Audit Office also pointed out that, the internal audit department of Libyan commercial banks had many violations in implementing Law (No. 1 of 2013), and the auditor's qualifications, expertise and skills were not commensurate. People who enter public administration departments and commercial bank branches, as well as those who cannot find mistakes and misappropriate public funds. In addition, many local studies have shown that, the performance of the internal audit office of Libyan commercial banks is generally poor, and professional organizations and institutions that organize the profession of internal auditors do not respect the standards set for the work of internal auditors. Accounting and auditing (Al-Darbaq, et al., 2021: Ragab & Mihoub, 2019).



This requires strengthening the internal audit profession and preparing internal auditors in the necessary way to ensure independence, status and efficiency, and to replace the necessary professional care, whether in the planning, implementation or preparation stages of the audit process. In order to transition from internal audit stage to internal audit quality stage, internal auditors must understand how to apply electronic accounting and its software to prepare for audit. The system publishes data to ensure financial inclusion (Mahrous, 2020).

From the above introduction, the study question can expressed as follows: **What is the risk of information and communication technology on internal audit quality?**

Literature Review:

Mansour (2018) aimed to know the impact of the financial auditors, heads of departments and directors of departments in the Bureau as a study population. To achieve the objectives of the study, the questionnaire used as a tool for data collection. Moreover, subject to the control of the State Audit Institution contribute to the completion of the audit process effectively. The researcher indicated that, several technical have difficulties limit the ability of auditors of the State Audit Institution to review the computerized accounting systems used in state institutions, and subject to the control of the Audit Bureau. The researcher recommended the need to enhance the electronic skills and knowledge of the auditors of the Audit Bureau.

Yang& Liming (2019) assesses the role of information and communication technology (ICT) and how it affects the internal audit process of organizations, and highlights the global trend of using this technology (software, hardware, Internet) to create a more controlled environment for evaluation. Internal audit process (control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information, communication and monitoring), research attempts to determine the best practices and guidance in this area, research conclusions, technology use and handling Electronic data has changed the way organizations operate their businesses, improved operational efficiency, and contributed to good decision-making. The study proposes a series of control measures to reduce the risk of using information technology. Communication and other controls related to the skills and specifications required by internal auditors to ensure the success of the audit process.

Reem& Tawah (2020) reveal the impact of e-commerce management on improving the quality of internal audit by improving the performance of internal auditors. The research community (21) is a Jordanian insurance company. The study found that e-commerce management has a positive impact on the performance development and improvement of internal auditors. She stressed the need to train internal auditors to improve their ability to handle electronic systems used by insurance companies in order to meet internal audit standards.

Azzam (2021) explored the role of internal audit quality in reducing information asymmetry. In order to achieve the goal, a questionnaire survey conducted on 270 individual research samples. Including three categories restricted by the Egyptian stock market, the research of internal auditors, financial managers and the audit committee. The study found that, the quality of internal audit could reduce information asymmetry by enhancing confidence in financial reporting information and activating the internal control structure.

(Albawa et al., 2022) examines the relationship between the personal characteristics of internal auditors, the effectiveness of internal audit and the quality of financial reports, and provides empirical evidence from Jordan. The results of the study referred that, personal characteristics have a significant impact on To improve the quality of financial reports through the effectiveness of the internal audit function. Researchers pointed out internal auditors have a high evaluation of openness to experience, emotional stability and conscience characteristics, which is the most important factor affecting the effectiveness of the internal audit function. In addition, researcher suggests the personal characteristics of internal auditors can regarded as intangible resources to improve efficiency.

Hence, the points of difference between this study and previous studies can identified in the following points:

- The study variables used (input risks, operational risks, output risks, and internal audit quality).
- The aim of the study (knowing the impact of the risks of electronic accounting information systems on the quality of internal audit).

- The environment and society of the study (this study applied to commercial banks located within the city of Tripoli).
- The study sample (internal auditors in commercial banks located within the city of Tripoli).
- The used statistical analysis method (Simple Linear Regression).

The Significance of Study:

The importance of this study is to identify the risk of electronic accounting information system on internal audit quality. The researchers pointed out that there is a lack of research in this field and scientific reference (especially local reference) related to this subject (Al-Sayed, et al., 2020). The results and recommendations of this study can provide a roadmap for improving and developing the performance of internal auditors; on the other hand, it can provide guidance for researchers in future research.

Study Objectives:

General objective: The general objective of this study is to investigate the effect of Electronic Accounting Information Systems risks on internal audit quality.

Specific Objectives: The study aims to reach the following specific objectives:

- 1- To indict the effects of the inputs of the electronic accounting information systems risks on internal audit quality.
- 2- To identify the influence of the operational of the electronic accounting information systems risks on internal audit quality.
- 3- To explore the effects of the output of the electronic accounting information systems risks on internal audit quality.

Hypostases of Study:

1. There are a statistical relationship between the inputs of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit.
2. There are a statistical relationship between the operational of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit.
3. There are a statistical relationship between the output of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit.



Concept, Objectives and Risks Electronic Accounting Information System:

Electronic accounting information system defined as a group of human resources, operating procedures and information technology to complete its main functions in the unit and deal with the complex economic and environmental environment (Al-Jabri, 2014). Burhan& Ghazi (2015) defined it as the ability of the accounting system to achieve its objectives by determining the appropriate level of accounting information quality that meets the expectations of users of financial statements. Qurashi (2015) also defined as tracking internal and external operational events, recording, recording and summarizing these events, and providing brief information to beneficiaries through an electronic environment. The American Institute of Chartered Accountants also defines it as a computer-based network that uses electronic pulses rather than paper to design and implement accounting processes (Qatrani, 2020).

According to the previous definition, it can notice that, there is no dispute about the definition of electronic accounting information system. All researchers agreed to introduce information and communication technology and integrate it into manual accounting information system.

From the perspective of researchers, the objectives of the system are as follows:

- 1 - Produce the necessary reports to serve the organization's goals.
- 2 - Provide timely and accurate reports needed to help decision makers.
- 3 - Strengthen internal control to protect the assets and resources of the organization.

As for the elements of electronic accounting information system, most previous accounting studies have pointed out six elements of electronic accounting information system, namely (Sunhit& Al-Mutairi, 2012: Al-Ghabour, 2019):

- Individuals: anyone who works with the system, such as accountants, system designers, and data collectors.
- Hardware and equipment: including computers, digital readers and network components.
- Operation manual and instructions: rules and procedures representing accounting operations.
- Data: collected from the system, such as financial transaction files.
- Software: used for computer operation to convert data into information.
- Control and information security.

About risks of electronic accounting information systems: It means the extent of the possibility of breaching the privacy of electronic accounting information systems as a result of the gaps in it and the difficulty of this system fulfilling, what is required of it and the lack of integrity of its data. Moreover, improper due to inefficient input controls designed in the system. operational risks (which is the risk resulting from illegal access to the databases and the system by unauthorized persons) and output risks (which result from insufficient output controls designed for the system, which are related to the loss of information and the creation of unauthorized outputs and making unauthorized copies of those outputs (Al-Balawi, 2021: Al-Abyari, 2013).

The Quality of Internal Audit:

Due to the different beneficiary groups, the accounting thought literature has not yet reached an agreement on the specific, unified and comprehensive definition of the concept of internal audit quality. Although there are some attempts to help measure the quality of internal audit, some studies have confirmed that quality is not only dependent on protection The assets of the enterprise can ensure the correctness and accuracy of accounting data and information, and even extend to all activities of the enterprise to achieve value-added (Riwaq, 2016).

The quality of internal audit defined as being able to submit internal audit reports meeting the requirements and needs of all beneficiaries of internal audit, and meeting the professional standards of the internal audit team (Riwaq, 2016). Azzam (2021) defined it as the efficient and effective implementation of the internal audit process in accordance with audit standards, while disclosing the errors and violations committed, and striving to meet the wishes and needs of users of financial statements. It also defined as the internal auditor finds errors and loopholes in the accounting system and minimizes the risk of incorrect information in the financial statements (Wang& Fargher, 2017). International Standard 400 stipulates that internal auditors should use their judgment to assess audit risks and develop appropriate procedures to ensure reduced to the ear level (Albawwat, et al., 2022).

According to the above definition, the quality of internal audit reflects the historical development of internal audit and emphasizes the need to consider the professional



standards for internal auditors issued by international organizations and institutions. In addition, the use of modern technology in internal audit.

The importance of internal audit quality is that, it is a prerequisite for all users of financial statements for the following reasons (Betti & Ingrid, 2021: Dawuda & Alnaa, 2015):

1. Internal auditors aim to perform the audit process with the highest quality to improve the credibility of their reports.
2. The institution is committed to confirming the reliability of its financial statements.
3. Professional organizations believe that the implementation of internal audit quality is in the interests of all users of financial statements.
4. The quality of internal audit directly affects all the opinions expressed by the auditor on the financial statements.
5. The quality of internal audit has improved the public's confidence in the internal audit industry.

The Relationship between Electronic Accounting Information Systems and the Quality of Internal Audit:

The electronic accounting information system contributes positively to the provision of useful information in the field of planning, control and decision-making by individuals inside and outside the institution. In order for information to achieve the benefits entrusted, it must be accurate, appropriate and provided in a timely manner. That means the necessity of adopting modern technologies in all areas work, so institutions use electronic computers and software to operate data because of the speed and accuracy they provide in operation and circulation of that data (Ramasawmy & Ramen, 2012: Messier, et al., 2011).

This matter directly affected the internal audit profession and made the internal auditor required to enhance his cognitive and practical skills especially in the technical field and the field that regulates the ethics and behavior of the internal audit profession. In addition, responding to its standards, to ensure access to a high degree of reliability (which is the essence of internal audit quality) in the accounting data and information published by the institution and the possibility of all parties benefiting from this information when making decisions future (ASB, 2014: Nurdiono & Gamayuni, 2018).



Study Methodology:

The researcher relied on the analytical descriptive approach, by extrapolating the topics and studies addressed in the relevant accounting literature, to explain and describe the concepts and importance of applying electronic accounting information systems in order to enhance the quality of internal auditing.

The validity and reliability of the study tool, which is the questionnaire confirmed. The data collected and classified in a quantitative manner, and the appropriate statistical tests conducted, for to describe and measure the variables used in the study, in order to draw the results and know the relationships between the variables.

Study Population and Sample:

The study population consists of employees in the main internal audit departments in the commercial banks located within the city of Tripoli in each of: Jumhouria Bank, Al-Sahari Bank, Al-Aman Bank, Al-Nuran Bank, Al-Saraya Bank. On the other hand, the study will not include commercial banks located outside the city of Tripoli (where it is difficult for the researcher to visit these departments due to the distance and the security situation). The selected sample size was (65) internal auditors.

Data Collection:

The researcher used the questionnaire form to collect data related to the study, containing (34) questions divided into (5) groups: the first group includes (4) personal questions. The second group includes (7) statements about the input risk. The third group contains (8) statements about operational risks. The fourth group includes (7) statements about the Output risk. The fifth group contains (8) about the quality of internal auditing.

The five-point Likert Scale was used, and this scale is based on responses that indicate the degree of approval or disapproval of a formula, which is strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree. The researcher used the SPSS program to analyze the data, by applying a technique Simple linear regression. Table No. (1) shows the number of distributed and retrieved questionnaires.



Table (1) number of distributed and retrieved questionnaires:

Bank Name	distributed	Retrieved	The Ration
Jumhouria Bank	25	21	84%
Al-Sahari Bank	19	16	84.2%
Al-Aman Bank	20	17	85%
Al-Nuran Bank	6	5	83.3%
Al-Saraya Bank	8	6	75%
Total	78	65	83.3%

Data Analysis:

To obtain data about the study participants Demographic Information used. In order to ensure the reliability of the study Reliability and validity Test exercised. To test the hypotheses of the study Simple Linear Regression has applied.

Demographic Information:

Table (2) shows the distribution of the study sample according to age, educational qualification, years of experience, and specialization:

Specialization	Rratio	Eexperience	Rratio	Qqualification	Rratio	Age	Rratio
Accounting	79%	Less than 5	11%	Intermediate diploma	12%	From 26 To 35	18%
Management	14%	From 6 To 10	19%	Bachelor	63%	From 36 To 45	48%
Economy	2%	From 11 To 15	28%	Higher Diploma	8%	From 46 To 55	20%
Eelectronic trade	5%	From 16 To 20	26%	Master	11%	More than 56	14%
Total	100%	Total	%100	Total	100%	Total	100%

Through table No. (2), it notice an increase in the ages of the study sample, as the results indicated that those whose ages ranged from 36 to 45 filled up (48%) of the sample's vocabulary, and the percentage of those who obtained a bachelor's degree was (63%). The period of experience and the exact specialization of the study sample were, respectively, (28%) for those with more than (11) years of experience and (79%) for specialists in the field of accounting, which increases confidence in the results that we will obtain when analyzing their answers.

Reliability and validity Test:

In order to ensure the reliability of the test, researcher calculated the degree of reliability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient and subjective validity by means of the square root of reliability to ensure the validity of the questionnaire, so the results were as shown in Table No. (3).

Table (3) Composite Reliability for Scale

Composite Items.	The number of phrases	Alpha Value	Validity
Input risk	7	0.888	0.942
Operational risk	8	0.835	0.914
Output risk	7	0.755	0.869
Internal audit quality	8	0.898	0.948

Through Table (3), it notice that, the values of the Cronbach alpha coefficient (stability coefficient) and the coefficient of validity for each group of the questionnaire statements range from (0.755 to 0.898). Which are large values greater than (0.60), and this indicates the availability of a high degree of stability. In addition, the coefficients of honesty range from (0.869 to 0.948), which is large and close to the correct one. That enables us to rely on these answers to achieve the research objectives.

Descriptive Statistics of the Study Data:

To apply the study tool (after ensuring the stability and validity of the questionnaire and distributing it to the study sample) the data has dumped into tables to convert the nominal categories (strongly agree, agree, neither disagree not agree, disagree, strongly disagree) into numeric categories, respectively (5, 4, 3, 2, 1). Tables (4, 5, 6, 7) displays the results:

Table (4) Frequency distribution of the sample answers related to input risks:

Sentences/ Repetition Ratio	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree Not Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
5. To enter incorrect data of employees intentionally or unintentionally.	2 3%	3 4.6%	1 1.4%	22 33.6%	38 58.4%
6. Enter the same data multiple times.	1 1.4%	1 1.4%	2 3%	26 41.5%	34 52.7%
7. Employees intentionally or unintentionally destroy data.	3 4.6%	1 1.4%	1 1.4%	24 41.5%	36 55.3%
8. Introduce viruses through data transmission.	3 4.6%	2 3%	- -	28 43%	32 49.4%
9. Some operations lack documents.	3 4.6%	1 1.4%	1 1.4%	29 44.6%	31 47%
10. The program used to input data is inefficient.	2 3%	2 3%	2 3%	31 47%	28 43%
11. The personnel responsible for data input lack scientific and professional qualifications.	6 9.2%	4 6%	2 3%	20 30.7%	35 51.1%

Table (5) Frequency distribution of the sample answers related to operational risk

Sentences/ Repetition Ratio	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree Not Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
12. Unauthorized use of the operating system.	1 1.4%	2 3%	2 3%	29 44.6%	31 47%
13. Inefficient application of data drivers and processors.	8 12.3%	7 10.7%	1 1.4%	24 36.9%	25 38.4%
14. The functions and tasks related to the electronic accounting system not separated.	4 6%	6 9.2%	1 1.4%	34 52.7%	20 30.7%
15. Unable to detect and resolve operation errors.	1 1.4%	2 3%	2 3%	28 43%	32 49.6%
16. Destroy the driver and affect the operation process through viruses.	4 6%	3 4.6%	1 1.4%	28 43%	30 46%
17. Database and driver protection programs are inefficient.	- -	4 6%	1 1.4%	34 52.3%	26 41.35
18. Deliberate destruction of political power	1 1.4%	3 4.6%	2 3%	38 58.5%	21 32.5%
19. Software failure and stop working.	3 4.6%	1 1.4%	1 1.4%	36 55.3%	24 37.3%

Table (6) Frequency distribution of the sample answers related to output risk:

Sentences/ Repetition Ratio	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree Not Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
20. Delete or destroy some output items.	1 1.4%	4 6%	1 1.4%	29 44.6%	31 47.6%
21. Unauthorized reproduction of output.	3 4.6%	6 9.3%	- -	31 47.7%	25 38.4%
22. Incorrectly calculated output.	3 4.6%	3 4.6%	2 3%	30 46.3%	27 41.5%
23. Printing and distribution of information by unauthorized personnel.	2 3%	5 7.7%	1 1.4%	29 44.6%	28 43.35
24. Distortion of information stored in the system.	2 3%	3 4.6%	- -	31 47.7%	29 44.6%
25. Information loss due to weak protection and control measures.	4 6%	2 3%	2 3%	22 34%	35 54%
26. The control over the output of the electronic accounting system is weak and inefficient.	4 6%	6 9.3%	1 1.4%	21 32.3%	33 51%



Table (7) Frequency distribution of sample answers about internal audit quality:

Sentences/ Repetition Ratio	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree Not Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
27. Scientific and practical qualifications.	6 9.3%	4 6%	1 1.4%	23 35.3%	31 48%
28. Practical experience.	1 1.4%	3 4.6%	1 1.4%	36 55.7%	24 36.9%
29. Conduct continuous training according to professional development.	5 7.7%	4 6%	3 4.6%	17 26%	36 55.7%
30. Organizational and technical independence.	5 7.7%	3 4.6%	1 1.4%	24 36.9%	32
31. Objectivity of conflicts of interest.	4 6%	2 3%	2 3%	24 36.9%	33 49.4%
32. Regularly evaluate internal audit activities.	1 1.4%	2 3%	2 3%	29 44.9%	31 47.7%
33. Develop rules for internal audit procedures.	5 7.7%	4 6%	3 4.6%	22 34%	31 47.7%
34. All employees of the Internal Audit Department comply with the Code of Ethics.	3 4.6%	1 1.4%	1 1.4%	26 40%	34 52.6%

From Tables (4, 5, 6, 7) it is clear that, the majority of the study sample answers tend to agree on the statements related to all dimensions, and by calculating the median, could find its value is (4) for each dimension.

Hypothesis Testing:

To test the hypothesis of study the simple linear regression method used, as the first hypothesis stated that, there are a statistical relationship between the inputs of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit. Table (8) displays the findings:

Table (8) Simple Linear Regression between Input risk and (IA) quality:

	Regression coefficient	T	Sig
B0	1.427	5.683	0.000
B1	0.607	7.357	0.000
R	0.62		
R ²	0.37		
F	54.128		

From the previous table it is clear that there is a strong direct correlation between the inputs of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit. Where the value of (R) was (0.62), and (R²) was (0.37). The simple linear



regression model is also significant (F) value reached at (54.128) the level of significance (0.000), which means accepting the hypothesis.

As for the second hypothesis, (There are a statistical relationship between the operational of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit). Table (9) reveals the findings:

Table (9) Simple Linear Regression between Operational risk and (IA) quality:

	Regression coefficient	T	Sig
B ₀	0.491	1.566	0.119
B ₁	0.852	5.107	0.000
R	0.74		
R ²	0.52		
F	102.191		

From the table (9) it is clear that, there is a strong direct correlation between operational of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit. Where the value of (R) was (0.74), and (R²) was (0.52). The simple linear regression model is also significant (F) value reached at (102.191) the level of significance (0.119), which means accepting the hypothesis.

As for the Third hypothesis, (There are a statistical relationship between the output of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit). Table (10) reveals the findings:

Table (10) Simple Linear Regression between Output risk and (IA) quality:

	Regression coefficient	T	Sig
B ₀	0.866	3.291	0.000
B ₁	0.762	10.676	0.000
R	0.76		
R ²	0.57		
F	113.952		

Refer to the table (10) it is clear that, there is a strong direct correlation between the output of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit. Where the value of (R) was (0.76), and (R²) was (0.57). The simple linear regression model is also significant (F) value reached at (102.191) the level of significance (0.000), which means accepting the hypothesis.

Findings of Study:

1. There are a statistical relationship between the inputs of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit.
2. There are a statistical relationship between the operational of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit.
3. There are a statistical relationship between the output of the electronic accounting information systems and the quality of the internal audit.

Recommendations:

1. Taking into account the opinions of the internal auditors when designing the electronic accounting system, as well as their suggestions regarding the weaknesses in the application system.
2. Providing the best electronic programs available for processing and storing data and information and storing them securely.
3. Ensuring data entered and processed in the electronic accounting information system properly and securely, with the need to identify those responsible for the process.
4. Clearly identifying the categories that can view the electronic accounting information systems.
5. Interest in training internal auditors on the optimal use of information and communication technology.
6. The need to prepare a manual for internal audit that includes its tasks, objectives and responsibilities in light of the quality of internal audit.

As for the future recommendations of the researchers, a study can be conducted on the impact of the quality of internal auditing on the quality of financial reports, as well as a study on the role of the electronic accounting information system in reducing the risks of information asymmetry.

Conclusion:

The expansion of the using information and communication technology is the dominant feature currently, it has become the most important environmental variable affecting the accounting and auditing profession. The concept of control and auditing has developed remarkably because of the large size of economic institutions, the expansion



of the use of computers in a huge way. Moreover, the urgent need to achieve speed and accuracy in operating and storing data to produce information with accuracy and speed appropriate for use in decision-making, and the transition from the internal audit stage to the internal audit quality stage. This study aim to understand the risk of electronic accounting information system on internal audit quality. To achieve that, a questionnaire containing 34 questions used and distributed to 78 employees of the audit department. The hypothesis of this study is that, there is a statistically significant relationship between the risks of the electronic accounting information system and internal audit quality. According to the (SPSS) statistical software package, the simple linear regression technique applied. The researchers suggested that, it is necessary to consider the risks arising from the use of electronic accounting information systems. The finding of this study was at the same line with the findings that reveals by (Yang& Liming, 2019: Mansour, 2018: Reem& Sami, 2020). In contrast, it conflicted with the findings that found out by (Nurdiono& Gamayuni, 2018: Adam, 2017).

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