

THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF EXTERNAL AUDIT PROCEDURES

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the role of Accounting Information Systems (AIS) in enhancing the quality of external audit procedures. AIS are assumed to improve audited accounting information and external audit procedures by using computers and technology. An empirical survey was conducted to gather the data using online questionnaire to achieve the research aim about how AIS influence the quality of external audit procedures. The research hypotheses were tested regression analysis. The findings illustrate that there is a statistically significant impact of the availability of appropriate AIS in improving some aspects of the external audit quality. This research highlighted that external auditors believe the significant function of AIS on the quality of external audit procedures. The results also show how AIS can enhance the quality of external audit performance. The findings also illustrate that elements and applications of AIS contribute significantly to improve the quality of the external audit procedures (the planning for the audit process, audit testing procedures, risk assessments, implementation of the audit), which indicates the availability of components for high-quality Jordanian audit firms for computer application. Due to the recent development in IAS and the use of computerized systems, the importance of the study stems from the lack of such studies related to the extent of the role of using AIS on the external auditing process.

Keywords: Accounting Information System, Quality of External Audit Procedures, Audit Process.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, accounting systems applications have received attention from technology and economic specialists (Fordham & Hamilton, 2019); many institutions tend to activate computers and introduce it technologies to their systems (Mamić & Oluić, 2013). Institutions endeavor to benefit from information technology because of it improves efficiency and productivity and it is necessary for in the current era (Toth, Z. 2012; Jnr & Romli, 2019), especially in the field of accounting, which has led institutions to use communication technologies to improve interactions among information users (Belfo & Trigo, 2013; Al-Momani & Al-Shibil, 2013). Organizations employ different technological and computerized systems to store, capture, process,

and publish financial information to increase the reliability and quality of financial information (Al-Hanini. 2011; Handoko et al., 2019).

The dramatic development in information technology practice between organizations leads to coping the application of audit with these technologies (Al-Hanini. 2011; Lowe et al., 2018, Handoko et al., 2019). This study is concerned with measuring the extent to which computer-based accounting systems play a role in improving the quality of external auditing since these systems are considered to be one of the components of companies in the light of technological interference in the modern era and technological development along this path so that the use of these systems has economic and financial benefits for auditing service. External auditors in supporting the implementation of the audit process use AIS (Handoko & Ayuanda, 2019).

Implementing an AIS also affects the quality financial reports (Sumaryati et al., 2020). For instance, Jordan has experienced accounting scandals similar to the globally recognized the scandals, that other countries have experienced by different countries. Consequently, appeals were made to establish monitoring agencies. Different accounting scandal that came to worldwide attention as the most conspicuous of these collapses was the crisis of the failure of the large auditing company in the world. It was proved that the company was involved in the collapse of Enron Company, which led to raising more questions about the quality of the audit (O'sullivan, 2000; Adeyemi et al., 2012). Consequently, appeals were made to establish monitoring agencies, endorse regulations and stimulate governance mechanisms to enhance disclosure levels and protect shareholders' investments (Bekhet & Matar, 2013). In general, these high-profile scandals reveal that investors have lost confidence in the financial reporting process and become more cautious about control over business activities (Abdullah et al., 2008).

Nevertheless, the quality of auditors' reports remains uncertain and has been questioned due to the collapse of several well-known, large companies (Fan & Wong, 2005; Köhler & Quick, 2018; Alawaqleh & Almasria, 2021). Hence, companies and individuals who make use of financial statements are reliant on companies' financial reports besides auditors' reports to make decisions (Hay et al., 2008; Rahman, et al., 2019). The financial reporting quality can be enhanced by ensuring the financial information is audited correctly (Cohen et al., 2004; Elina & Sihvonen, 2019). These corporate failures have meant that the accounting system and the quality of audit service being employed are being examined thoroughly (Garrow & Awolowo, 2018; Köhler & Quick, 2018; Pham et al., 2020).

Information systems are considered to be the primary source for providing adequate information to the administration to assist it in the administrative decision-making process and contribute to enhancing the department's ability to perform its planning and control functions. Technology and computers are recognized to improve the quality of audited accounting information (Abou-El-Sood et al., 2015; Haija, 2016). Therefore, AIS are among the most important techniques that produce information and contribute significantly to rationalizing and supporting economic decisions that affect the income, wealth and resources of societies (Awosejo, et al., 2013; Trigo & Estébanez, 2014). Computer - generated accounting system lead to the improvement of the organizational process and give relevant information to meeting different administrative needs (Bedard et al., 2003; Sacer et al., 2006; Wilkin & Chenhall, 2010; Jnr & Romli, 2019). Auditors' training and proficiency in information systems support conducting the audit service (Curtis et al., 2009; Janvrin et al., 2009).

The external audit has defined several trends in terms of the activities it carries out, for example, reviews of supplies, review of stocks, review of purchases and review of sales, and that the external audit is among the essential and necessary tools that must be worked out within the

organization, from the integrity of the internal procedures and systems applied in the institution. It provides services to the higher management to contribute to the rationalization of administrative decisions (Pickett, 2006; Janvrin et al., 2009). AIS support improving the auditing process by detecting and fixing errors quickly, and creating a tight and accurate information system that improves the quality of external auditing processes and auditing evidence (Zare et al., 2013; Kanakriyah, 2016; Janvrin et al., 2009; Almasria, 2018).

Thus, the extent of the effectiveness of AIS in improving the external audit in improving the quality and reliability of the auditor reports and audit evidence needs to be investigated. In the following question, this study formulated the problem from this point of view:

1. Does the availability and implementation of computerized AIS have impact on enhancing the quality of the external audit procedures (the planning for the audit process, audit testing procedures, risk assessments, implementation of the audit)?
2. What are the perceptions of the external auditors concerning the role of the AIS in enhancing the quality of the external audit procedures?
3. Does the use of computer-based AIS have impact on enhancing the performance of Jordanian audit firms?
4. Are there statistically significant differences between the average respondents' response to the role of AIS in improving the quality of external auditing in Jordanian auditing firms at a level of significance (0.05) due to the following demographic academic variables: (job position, years of experience, educational qualification)?

LITERATURE REVIEW

As per Sacer & Oluic (2013), the accuracy of accounting data affected decision-making by the AIS consistency and accuracy. Many organizations tend to apply complicated and advance IT systems involving AIS (Al-Hanini, 2011; Lowe et al., 2018; Handoko et al., 2019). AIS affect the companies' reporting process and company performance (Cohen & Wright, 2002; Soudani et al., 2012; Trigo, Al-Hiyari et al., 2013; Estébanez, 2014). This study focuses on an important issue for the users of financial statements, auditors and management as the importance of using AIS and its role in improving the quality of external audit and the accuracy of financial information. The importance of the study stems from the lack of studies related to the extent of the role of using AIS and external auditing. The AIS can help the auditors to conduct the main audit steps, which include the planning, gathering evidence, risk assessment measures, substantive testing procedures, communicating audit results (Janvrin et al., 2009). It allows the auditors to collect data quickly and accurately. The computerized system imposes different control procedures on the financial process. One of the main advantages of the computerized system is access to the information, which reflects on the main characters of the information that involves reliability, accessibility, accuracy, appropriateness and timely. Also, accounting work can be adequately done by reducing the probability of the falsification of financial information (Belfo & Trigo, 2013).

Investigating the role of AIS in improving the quality of external audit is a vital and basic issue for financial regulators, academics and policymakers such as government authority, management and shareholders, as the impact of the AIS on work and culture strategies as this information system is complementary to other control systems (Hayale et al., 2006).

Abu Hasira's (2015) study aims to identify the effects on the efficiency of internal auditing of telecommunication companies operating in the Gaza Strip through AIS. Thirty-five questionnaires valid for analysis, i.e., a recovery rate of 87.5, have been found for the telecommunications companies operating on the telecommunications companies operating in the Gaza Strip and covering the field of research. Due to the presence of several independent variables,

a multimedia regression approach was used, and the following results were found: the existence of the positive impact in (personal skills-equipment-software, procedures, and information features) the internal audit efficiency of AIS, and their respective dimensions.

Al-Momani & Al-Shibil, (2013); purpose of their study was to identify the impact on the functions of auditors for increasing accountability and transparency of information systems used in state institutions. To achieve the objectives of this research, a questionnaire has been designed and distributed in the audit office to a random sample (208), which included (162) questionnaires used to analyze the data and the test hypotheses, as well as the results of this study, descriptive statistical methods and a T-test. The impact on and enhance the accountability and transparency for the functions of the audit office of AIS used by state institutions

Al-Nuaimat (2013), this study aims to demonstrate the effect of computer use on applications related to accounting systems and how this use affects the work of the internal auditor by mentioning the problems facing the accounting system used for the computer which the auditor must take into account, as the researcher used the descriptive and analytical approach in the study using the questionnaire As a study tool, Moreover, among the results of the study: The use of accounting systems affects the internal auditor's work procedures. Familiarity with the help of computers is considered a successful internal auditor, especially in the establishment that uses computers in his daily activities. Al-Eqab & Ismail (2011), the objective of this study was to reveal the factors contributing to the design of the accounting data system and findings show that the four dimensions of IT (technological, informative, functional and administrative) development and the design of accounting systems have significant and positive impacts. Mary & Elizabeth (2008), while the potential to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of audit commitments is provided by the computer-assisted audit techniques (CAAT), research in this area indicates that these techniques are useful in the public accounting sector. They suggest that this condition is based on pressure for performance assessment and multi-purpose budgets, which misalign firm and individual employee objectives. We use technologies and budgeting theories to test this argument and potential organizational strategies to reduce impediments in the audit profession to technology acceptance. The experimental results with experienced auditors suggest that firms have the capacity, by using the longer budget and evaluation periods and communicating the approval of remote software superiors, to influence the implementation of new technologies. The individual characteristics of the auditor (risk aversion and budget pressure perceptions), in the absence of such firm interventions, will determine the implementing decisions. In particular, people who seek risk may be more likely to implement technology independently of the perception of budgetary pressure. Still, the decision to apply is related to perceived budgetary strain for people that are averse to risk.

Payne & Curtis (2017) training are one of the main factors influencing technology acceptability and use. As a potential intervention to prevent auditors from using optional technology, we study the date of technology training. Adequate timing could reduce the pressure associated with time, thereby enhancing readiness for training if pressure is lower (non-working season) and reducing technology resistance. Training long before use (in non-working seasons too) can, however, raise memory decline concerns. We manipulate three-fold training (July, November and December), which varies in both time pressure and proximity to the time the technology is used to conduct an audit. We then get the perceptions of two strains commonly acknowledged in accounting (time pressure and memory confidence) and intentions to develop and use new techniques. When training is available earlier, we see that training is higher; that busy seasonal stress is more important than memory retention. Intention to train is also directly affected by

technology using ease of use and confidence in memory, work experience, gender and position within the company.

As AIS is one of the administrative items to collect, classify process, analyse and communicate to outside parties financial information suitable for making decisions and managing the company (Toth, 2012). The external audit is a set of principles, standards, rules and methods by which an organized critical examination of the internal control systems and the data proven in the books, records and financial statements of the project can be carried out (Belfo & Trigo, 2013; Al-Momani & Al-Shibil, 2013).

The concept of AIS defined by (Carrado & Jordan, 2002) is the advanced use of information technology, as information technology is a component of information systems. According to the contemporary use of information systems and its advanced technologies, the banking sector has adopted new working methods that depend on these systems for their superior ability to provide accurate, organized and valuable information that helps finance departments to make their financial decisions, meet the needs of their customers in the best possible way, and facilitate the process of continuous change and modernization. As Loudon & Loudon (2008) define it: as a set of interconnected elements that work together to collect, retrieve, process, store and disseminate information, to support decision-making, coordination, control, analysis and observation in an organization. At the same time, it is a group of individuals, equipment, procedures, software, communications, and databases, working manually, mechanically or automatically to collect, store and process information and then transmit it to the beneficiary (Mamić & Oluić, 2013).

Al-Khalidi (2015) defined the concept of an external audit that it is a science characterized in a set of practical steps, procedures, rules and tests by which a systematic critical examination of the internal control systems and the data fixed in the books, records and financial statements of the project can be carried out to express a neutral opinion in the expression of the final financial statements about the outcome of the project's work and its financial position at the end of a specified period s. Further, auditing has the methods used for auditing by the auditor's work in examining the systems of internal controls and the content of the transactions (Alawaqleh et al., 2021). The books' methodology is not limited to that of the auditors. Financial records and auditing objectives are represented by assessing the degree to which the financial statements at the end of a specified period express the project's results, such as profit or loss and its financial position.

The Role of the Accounting Information Systems in Enhancing the Quality of Audit Procedures (Information Technology in Auditing)

IT auditing started as an audit of the electronic data process (EDP) was created mainly through increased accounting systems technology, IT regulatory requirements, and computer impacts, and the ability to provide certification services (Janvrin et al., 2009). The accounting scandals and the increased regulation have led to an exciting time for IT audit over the last couple of years (Janvrin et al., 2009; Appelbaum et al., 2018). Computerized accounting provides some more advantages than manual accounting; more information is processed faster by accountants, measured totals are checked by formulas, so it's less likely that errors are (Fordham & Hamilton, 2019). Accounting systems are also customizable to the industry and allow accountants to use default models in general. Accountants can also retain financial records with relative ease for many years, allowing them the ability to analyze information from the previous year without going through stacks of paper ledgers. A computerized accounting system can be used by most

businesses documenting and submitting financial information. This system enables companies to record company transactions reliably and easily produces management financial reports.

The computerized AIS incorporates various component systems for the development of computerized account books and accounting records and records generated by the computer. It is a method by which accountants include financial data in tablets and other accounts software and then calculate the details using mathematical algorithms for the relevant ledgers and financial statements. The computerized system also enables accountants to produce trend analysis and easily and reliably record any variances. Moreover, transactions from all divisions of the company can be accessed through computerized accounting systems to improve access to financial information for accountants.

One of the main advantages of using a computer-based accounting system is the accuracy of the accounts and records (Ernest, 2015). Further, the speed of getting the data ready and accounting functions can have programmed or automatic controls. Moreover, economic events from all business divisions are easy to get to through AIS, giving external auditors and accountants better access to data about the economic events and transactions (Ernest, 2015). Investigating the role of AIS in improving the quality of external audit is a vital and essential issue for financial regulators, academics and policymakers such as government authority, management and shareholders, as the impact of the AIS on work and culture strategies, the AIS is complementary to other systems.

An AIS without expert experience and a great deal of time from the auditor, the method will typically not be completely comprehended. Accounting information is also automatically generated on the basis of data instructions previously inserted into the computer system without further human intervention. For example, the checking by a computer program that a stock code is right by using check digit verification may have programmed or automatic controls that can be an important control. When computerized, with an account receivable module, on the same day you performed a service, you can get your bills out. An accounts receivable module prepares customer accounts and invoices, if necessary; credit charges apply, manage incoming payments, your attention flags to delinquent customers, and create alarms for dunning. This makes it possible for you to have regular cash access. You get the bills on time but avoid errors like paying a customer twice at a time. The other advantage is that debits and loans are immediately reported to the General Ledger, to order entry and in some cases to inventory until entered into receivables accounts. Accountants can prepare a computerized accounting system for financial statements, as this would allow auditors to operate the audit computer as well, thus, the reports of the auditors are quicker, more detailed and more accurate. In order to audit a computerized accounting system, consequently, the auditor should have fair knowledge about various organizational hardware and software. The accounting scandals and increasing laws have made IT auditing a thrilling time in recent years.

Four key phases are included in the audit process for the AIS: performing the first analysis (Plan of Audit); internal controls review and analysis; monitoring of compliance (testing for internal control) and conducting substantive testing (comprehensive data testing). From the start, the auditor should agree on the nature and limitations of the audit with the customer. The AIS audit process consists of four main steps (Bierstaker & Thibodeau, 2001); first steps (plan of audit); internal controls review and evaluation; compliance monitoring (internal controls testing); Significant testing (comprehensive data testing); and reporting (conclusions and findings). From the start, the auditor should agree on the nature and limitations of the audit with the customer. They can effectively and efficiently promote the achievement of the audit objectives:

1. Conduct the entity's preliminary survey for planning. This is a first step towards preparing how the audit can be carried out. The auditors collect information on the accounting system for use in the audit plan including: a prior understanding of how to organize computer-related accounts; identify the software and computer hardware of the company; a pre-conception of each essential computer-processed accounting application; Identifying the implementations proposed (Pickett, 2006).
2. Conduct tests of conformity (Audit testing process) There are two kinds of controls are general and efficiency. General controls apply to computer environment organization, management and production, but not the program. They are to be checked before application checks so that the auditor cannot rely on application checks if they are found to be inadequate. General controls include items such as proper task sharing, Plan for a catastrophe, backup of data, use of marks, access regulation, procurement procedures and new programs and facilities implementation, etc. Specific activities performed by the system include application controls. They include input controls, process controls and output controls and should ensure that data are initiated correctly, registered, processed and reported.
3. Conduct Risk assessments process determining whether the data is true and the controls are working and functioning as intended (Zsidisin & Upton, 2000). There are three general approaches to conformity testing: The test data approach in which the auditor processes client system test transactions and then the auditors shall compare the results with preset results (Carnaghan, 2006); the integrated testing facility approach, which involves dummy transactions and predetermined results; and the parallel simulations approach, where actual transactions can be processed by the same programs through the customer system and also by the parallel system developed by the auditor and When the samples are available and perform correctly, the auditor should be aware of the outcomes of the methods employed (Low, 2004; Fukukawa & Mock, 2011).
4. Implementation audit plan. Auditors must collect and review information about the claims made by management on financial statements. Five claims are made: completeness; rights and duties; assessment or assignment; presence or incident; statements and divulgations presentation (Carpenter, 2007; Appelbaum & Vasarhelyi, 2018). The assertions are used by the auditor to establish audit priorities and to plan substantive assessments. Transaction tests and balance sheets and empirical methods intended to support the declarations are substantive tests. The auditor is expected to obtain adequate qualified evidence to provide an assessment basis on the audited financial statements (Kesimli, 2019). If it is difficult to obtain adequate qualified evidence, then an opinion cannot be given. Thus, according to the study' objectives and previous discussion, the following hypotheses were developed:

H1: *there is a significant impact for computerized accounting information systems on planning audit process.*

H2: *there is a significant impact for computerized accounting information systems on Audit testing process.*

H3: *there is a significant impact for computerized accounting information system on Risk assessments process*

H4: *there is a significant impact for computerized accounting information system on Implementation audit plan.*

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study aims to measure the role of electronic AIS in enhancing the quality of the external audit process. AIS is assumed to improve audited accounting information and external audit processes, by using computers and technology. AIS applications have received attention from technology and economic specialists; many institutions tend to activate computers and introduce it technologies to their systems. Institutions endeavor to benefit from information technology because of it improves efficiency and productivity and it is necessary for in the current era, especially in the field of accounting, which has led institutions to use communication technologies to improve interactions among information users. To achieve the research objectives, this study has employed descriptive and analytical tests to analyze the questionnaire data and assess the relationship between its variables.

This section describing the sample under focus as well as the method of data collection and the definition of the study variables, then the data are described, and statistical tests are conducted to measure the role of electronic AIS in enhancing the quality of the external audit process.

Measuring Variables

The major independent variable in this study is applying electronic AIS, this variable can measure from several variables as:

Availability and Implementation of the elements of computerized accounting information systems, where the availability is an important factor, we can measure it by five Likert scale, this variable was measured by 7 questionnaires.

The major dependent variable in this study is enhancing external audit process quality; this variable can measure from several variables as:

1. The planning for the audit process, where external auditor depends on Computer programs to formulate audit plan, we measure this variably by five Likert scale with 4 questionnaires.
2. Audit testing procedures get and document an understanding of internal controls, where external auditor depend on Computer programs to test procedures; we measure this variably by five Likert scale with 4 questionnaires.
3. Risk assessments where external auditor depends on Computer programs to assessment audit risk; we measure this variably by five Likert scale with 4 questionnaires.
4. Implementation of the audit plan where external auditor depend on Computer programs to apply the audit plan effectively; we measure this variably by five Likert scale with 4 questionnaires.

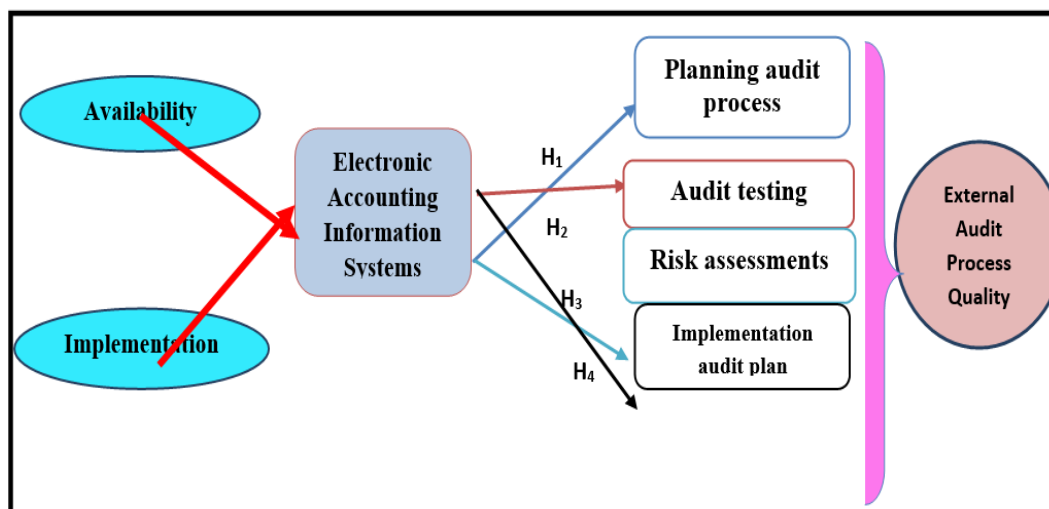


Figure 1
MODEL OF HYPOTHESES

Formulate Hypotheses

H₁: there is a significant impact of the availability and application of computerized accounting information systems on planning audit process.

H₂: there is a significant impact of the availability and application of the computerized accounting information systems on Audit testing process.

H₃: there is a significant impact of the availability and application of the computerized accounting information systems on Risk assessments process.

H₄: there is a significant impact of the availability and application of the computerized accounting information systems on Implementation audit plan.

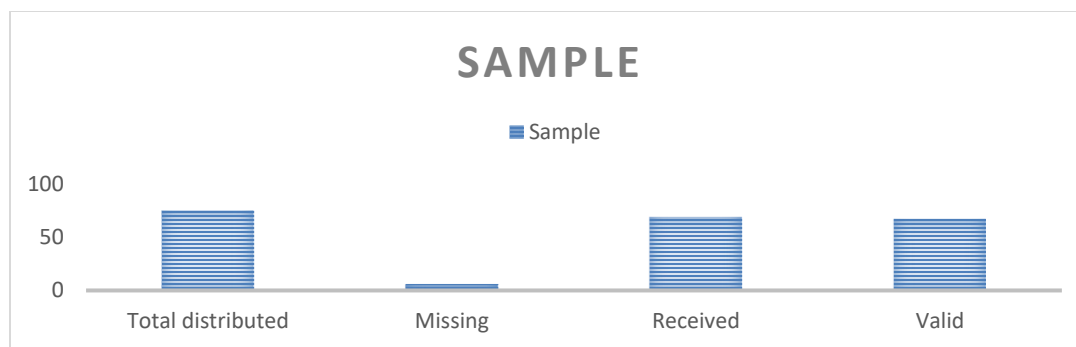
Data Collection

Research methodology

To achieve the research objectives, this study has employed descriptive and analytical tests to analyze the questionnaire data and assess the relationship between its variables. The study used primary data collection as the main tool for the study to address the practical aspects of the research topic and was explicitly designed for this purpose. Using the random sampling method, by selecting (67) auditor from among the employees of the Jordanian audit companies, and all of them are valid for analysis. The following section provides data relating to a participant's background information and their answers to the questions found in the survey. The questionnaire offered background information concerning four characteristics relating to the respondents, namely, the highest level of education they attained, role in audit inspection, Specialization, and the number of years they have worked as an auditor.

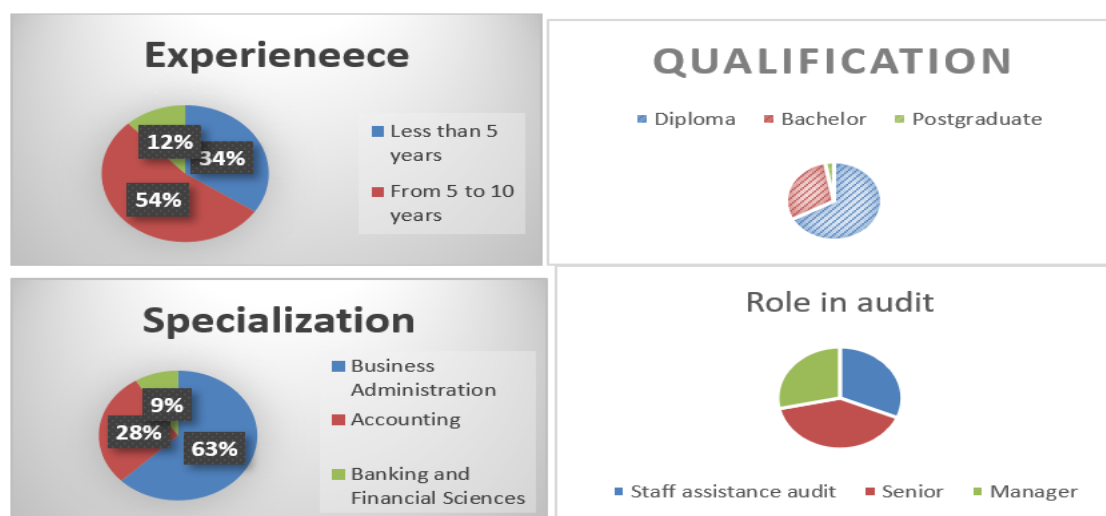
The following section provides data relating to a participant's background information and their answers to the questions found in the survey. The questionnaire offered background information concerning four characteristics relating to the respondents, namely, the highest level of education they attained, role in audit inspection, Specialization and the number of years they have worked as an auditor. A list of number of statement and questions were formulated through which the opinions of the different study sample were collected. distribution of the list to others, and this list includes four dimensions, this number of employees reached, we distribute 75 Questioner to them, 69 questioners was received, and after they were investigating, it was found that 3 of Questioner was not valid. Then the valid Questioner was 67 as a Table 1.

Table 1 SAMPLE OF STUDY				
No		Statements	Total	Ratio
1	Questioners	75	75	100%
2	Missing	6	75	8%
3	Received	69	75	92%
4	Non-Valid	2	69	2.9%
5	Valid	67	69	97.1%



We can describe sample according to Years of Experience, Qualification, specialization, and role in audit inspection as Table 2.

Table 2 Description of the study sample			
Variable	Item	Repetition	Percentage
Years of Experience	Less than 5 years	23	34.32
	From 5 to 10 years	36	53.7
	10 years or more	8	11.9
Qualification	Diploma	45	67.1
	Bachelor	20	29.8
	Postgraduate	2	2.9
Specialization	Business Administration	42	62.6
	Accounting	19	28.3
	Banking and Financial Sciences	6	8.9
Role in audit Inspection	Staff assistance audit	21	31.33
	Senior	27	40.2
	Manager	19	28.3



Research Tool: This research employed a questionnaire that was developed after examining relevant literature, regulations applicable and professional standards. The pilot study was conducted with academics and auditors, the questionnaire used in this research has been

established to describe the role of the accounting information system in enhancing the quality of the external audit.

Questionnaire Validity

We can measure the validity of questionnaire by using Cronbach's Alpha test, we were dose this test the result wase as the Table 3.

Table 3 RESULTS CRONBACH'S ALPHA TEST			
Variables	Variable symbol	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Electronic Accounting Information Systems	X1	.829	7
Planning audit process	Y1	.728	4
Audit testing	Y2	.792	4
Risk assessments	Y3	.639	4
Implementation audit plan	Y4	.699	4

From the previous table, we find that the results show that Cronbach's Alpha for the first Variable is 82.9%, the results show that the second Variable Cronbach's Alpha is 72.8%, the results show that the third Cronbach's Alpha is 79.2%, the results show that the Fourth Cronbach's Alpha is 63.9%. the results show that the fifth Cronbach's Alpha is 63.9%.

This result means we can depend on the questionnaire and complete the statical tests.

Descriptive Analysis

This section for describe sample perceptions on every statement of the questionnaire, where we ask about some thinks well preview it in tables in a degree of impact, we can see these elements as follow:

Descriptive Analysis for Electronic Accounting Information Systems

We can do the descriptive Analysis for this variable to achieve the mean, mode, and standard deviation, we were this test where results as Table 4.

Table 4 RESULTS OF DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS FOR THE AVAILABILITY AND APPLICATION OF COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS					
	N Valid	Mean	Mode	Std. Deviation	Variance
The availability of the elements of AIS which are effective and well-built in the organization	67	3.5942	3.00a	1.22857	1.509
Having AIS that provides guidance to accurate accounting data facilitates the audit process.	67	3.6522	5.00	1.34849	1.818
Organization's AIS characterizes with fast communication	67	3.6957	5.00	1.20421	1.450
The availability of the elements of AIS that varies with the size and complexity of the company,	67	3.8986	5.00	1.26194	1.592

Coordination between the accounting control and the availability of the elements of AIS to develop the audit plan of the organization avoids the organization's losses, accounting control that accustomed to the organization with great success.	67	3.2167	4	1.32140	1.568
The applications of the elements of AIS provides control over the company transactions	67	3.8841	5.00	1.10528	1.222
The experience and knowledge of the employees about the elements of computerized AIS.	67	3.4638	3.00	1.14506	1.311
Having accurate, effective and well-built computerized AIS	67	3.98	4	1.15227	1.328
There is a sufficient number of accountants specialized in applying computerized AIS	67	4.31	5.00	1.13301	1.284
Jordanian firms uses computerized accounting programs that suit the nature of the company's work	67	3.800	5	1.22086	1.491
There are sufficient number of the hardware and software programs	67	4.21	3	1.24823	1.577
firm's computerized accounting systems database has a high level of flexibility and adaptability	67	4.11	4	1.114321	1.491
Applying AIS in the organization affects the financial position of the organization in terms of the success and ongoing activities.	67	4.33	3	1.32154	1.457
The AIS in the company are characterized by security requirements from penetration	67	3.95	3	1.2528	
The AIS in the Jordanian audit firms depend on recent and accurate programs	67	3.86	3	1.27033	1.436
The presence of application of AIS in terms of the people experience and competence in the organization that makes the process of planning and accounting data correct and reliable.	67	4.24	4	1.19822	1.436
The presence of the application of AIS in the organization makes the process of planning and accounting data sound clear and applicable,	67	3.0752	4	1.26868	1.610
the organization AIS by the decision-makers to determine the risks facing the organization affecting the financial and administrative position of the organization	67	4.35	3	1.5201	

From previous table 4 we can show that mean That the mean for most of the statements was not less than 3.463, this means that most of the respondents 'opinions are on the extent of agree to fully agree, which means the importance of electronic programs in the review.

We can show that mode was 5 or 3 for statements this means the response direction is to agree with these statements.

The higher mean was to the fourth statement that *"The availability of the elements of accounting information system provides control to plan the audit process that varies with the size and complexity of the audit"* where 3.898.

Descriptive Analysis for External Audit Process Quality

We can do the descriptive Analysis for this variable to achieve the mean, mode, and standard deviation, we were this test as follow:

Descriptive Analysis for Planning audit process

This test results were as Table 5.

Table 5 RESULTS OF DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS FOR PLANNING AUDIT PROCESS					
The availability of the elements of AIS on External Audit Procedures 1. (The planning for audit process aspects)	N Valid	Mean	Mode	Std. Deviation	Variance
The development of the comprehensive audit plan is one of the important things in the audit process that results in continuous success for the organization.	67	3.5942	5.00	1.33195	1.774
Having AIS that provides guidance on planning and auditing data facilitates the audit process.	67	3.0870	3.00	1.29182	1.669
Effective and well-built AIS in the organization that helps the administration to implement the planning process accurately.	67	3.2174	3.00	1.22318	1.496
AIS provides control to plan the audit process that varies with the size and complexity of the audit,	67	2.9565	3.00	1.27688	1.630
The audit work is developed by a proper planning process that increase the auditor's confidence in the control systems, the lower the risk incidence	67	4.33	5.00	1.33458	1.581

From previous table we can show that the mean for most of the statements was not less than 2.956, this means that most of the respondents' opinions are on the extent of neutral, agree and fully agree, which means the importance of electronic programs in the Audit plan process. We can show that mean for *"The availability of the elements of accounting information system is the development of the audit plan, one of the important things in the audit process that results in continuous success for the organization."* Was 3.594 this in the agree degree.

Descriptive Analysis how the role of applying AIS on the Audit testing procedures aspects.

This test results were presented in Table 6

Table 6 RESULTS OF DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS FOR AUDIT TESTING					
Indicators	N Valid	Mean	Mode	Std. Deviation	Variance
One of the duties of accounting control to implement the audit plan is to enable the auditor to obtain reliable and correct evidence.	67	3.4348	3.00	1.07756	1.161
The availability of the elements of AIS limits the possibility of a dispute between the auditor and the client, by clarifying the necessary matters and responsibilities for starting the audit testing, which helps in achieving efficiency and effectiveness	67	3.3478	4.00	1.30413	1.701
The availability of the elements of AIS implements procedures to provide sufficient and quick evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.	67	3.5507	4.00	1.15728	1.339
The availability of the elements of AIS allows conducting audit test based on a focus on material weakness and misstatements	67	3.93	3	1.17421	1.379
The availability of the elements of AIS allows high level of documentation in the completed audit files for audit tests		3.99	3.50	1.19344	1.424

The availability of the elements of AIS must specify the reasons that cause the customer to request audit in order to promote the development of the audit plan.	67	3.3768	3.00	1.12592	1.268
The application of accounting systems helps to increase the quality of external audits in terms of conducting audit tests collecting evidence to backing an audit report	67	3.4348	3.00	1.07756	1.161
The use of AIS helps improve the procedures of external audits of auditing assets and operations of the company	67	3.3478	4.00	1.30413	1.701
The auditor is technically competent in terms of using statistical techniques and conducting audit tests	67	3.5507	4.00	1.15728	1.339
The use of AIS leads to a tight and precise information system that ensures the quality of external audit tests.	67	3.3768	3.00	1.12592	1.268

We can show that mode was 3 or 4 for statements this means the response direction is to agree with these statements. Mean for the latest question “*The availability of the elements of accounting information system implements procedures to provide sufficient and quick evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements*” was 3.550 in the agree degree. That means the important of accounting information system to Audit test.

Descriptive Analysis for Risk assessments

This test results were as Table 7.

Table 7 RESULTS OF DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS FOR RISK ASSESSMENTS					
Indicators	N Valid	Mean	Mode	Std. Deviation	Variance
The availability of the elements of AIS allows evaluating the risks and decide on precautions effectively.	67	2.8116	3.00	1.29791	1.685
The availability of the elements of AIS in the organization help decision-makers to determine the risks facing the organization that affecting the financial and administrative position of the organization.	67	3.0000	3.00	1.22474	1.500
The availability of the elements of AIS oversees the development of the audit plan that leads to improved organization's production and reduces risk occurrence.	67	3.0056	1.3181	1.27678	1.337
The audit work undertaken is based primarily on an assessment of the risks associated with the client's financial	67	2.8116	3.00	1.29791	1.685
The role of applying AIS on limiting the possibility of a dispute between the auditor and the client, by clarifying the necessary matters and responsibilities for in relation to compliance risk, which helps in achieving efficiency and effectiveness and focus on the important matters.	67	3.0000	3.00	1.22474	1.500
The role of applying AIS is required to implement the audit test and direct available economic resources to implement the audit process appropriately to reduce the financial and operational risk	67	3.7101	4.00	1.01607	1.032
The role of applying AIS provides the auditor with the independence and confidentiality in the work until the audit plan is implemented as intended to produce a neutral technical report and avoid Security and Fraud Risk.	67	3.5797	5.00	1.33291	1.777

Successful The role of applying AIS on oversees the audit plan (Asset identification, Risk Analysis, Risk likelihood & impact) and ensures that all auditor work is performed according to international auditing standards or as per the relevant standards in order to evaluate the risks and decide on precautions	67	2.8116	3.00	1.29791	1.685
One of the duties of accounting control to implement the audit plan is to enable the auditor to obtain reliable and correct evidence.	67	3.0000	3.00	1.22474	1.500
The role of applying AIS on limiting the possibility of a dispute between the auditor and the client, by clarifying the necessary matters and responsibilities for in relation to compliance risk, which helps in achieving efficiency and effectiveness and focus on the important matters.	67	3.7101	4.00	1.01607	1.032
The availability of the elements of AIS led to increase the auditor's confidence in the control systems, the lower the risk incidence	67	3.0000	3.00	1.22474	1.500
Applying AIS in the organization affects the financial position of the organization in terms of the success and ongoing activities.	67	3.7101	4.00	1.01607	1.032
The existence of effective AIS indicates the possibility of discovering a certain material deviation or activity that affects the productivity of the organization.	67	3.5797	5.00	1.33291	1.777
The application of AIS on helps Confirm the validity of assets valuation	67	2.8116	3.00	1.29791	1.685
The role of applying AIS the financial auditor in the organization reduces the possibility of fraud and increases its production activity and reduces the possibility.	67	3.0000	3.00	1.22474	1.500
The application AIS lead to increase the auditor's confidence in the accounting control systems, the lower the risk for the auditors.	67	3.7101	4.00	1.01607	1.032
The role of applying AIS in the organization provides the auditor with a plan and an audit program in which the auditor can identify the deviations and this increases the auditor's efficiency and can accomplish his work.	67	3.5797	5.00	1.33291	1.777
The availability of the elements of AIS allows evaluating the risks and decide on precautions effectively.	67	2.8116	3.00	1.29791	1.685
The existence of effective AIS indicates the possibility of discovering a certain material deviation or activity that affects the productivity of the organization.	67	3.82	4	1.26868	1.610

From previous table we can show that the mean for most of the statements was not less than 2.811, this means that most of the respondents opinions are on the extent of neutral, agree and fully agree, which means the importance of electronic programs in the Audit Risk assessments. We can show that mean for “*The accounting information systems in the company are characterized by security requirements from penetration*” Was 3.710 this in the agree degree.

Descriptive Analysis for Implementation audit plan

This test results were as Table 8.

Table 8 RESULTS OF DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AUDIT PLAN					
The availability of the elements of AIS on External Audit Procedures (implementation of the audit plan aspects)	N Valid	Mean	Mode	Std. Deviation	Variance
The role of applying AIS the financial auditor in the organization reduces the possibility of fraud and increases its production activity and reduces the possibility.	67	3.7971	5.00	1.15783	1.341
The higher the auditor's confidence in the accounting control systems, the lower the risk for the auditors.	67	2.9420	3.00	1.28205	1.644
The role of applying AIS in the organization provides the auditor with a plan and an audit program in which the auditor can identify the deviations, and this increases the auditor's efficiency and can accomplish his work.	67	3.6981	3.50	.87367	1.700
the implementation of the audit plan The availability of the elements of AIS allows the effective implementation of the audit plan and makes sure that all audit work is carried out according to international auditing standards	67	4.43	3.4	1.25232	1.568
The role of applying AIS on recording the audit findings and implementing them	67	4.22	4	1.15227	1.328
The availability of the elements of AIS limits the possibility of a dispute between the auditor and the client, by clarifying the necessary matters and responsibilities for starting the implementation of the audit plan, which helps in achieving efficiency and effectiveness	67	3.8667	3.50	.87367	.763
The availability of the elements of AIS in the organization by the decision-makers to determine the risks facing the organization affecting the financial and administrative position of the organization.	67	3.7971	5.00	1.15783	1.341
The AIS in the company are characterized by security requirements from penetration	67	2.9420	3.00	1.28205	1.644
The availability of the elements of AIS lead to increase the auditor's confidence in the control systems, the lower the risk incidence	67	3.6981	3.50	.87367	.763
The applications of the elements of AIS helps the auditor to detect material misstatement.	67	3.4094	3.00	.92848	.862
The availability of the elements of AIS in the organization by the decision-makers to determine the risks facing the organization affecting the financial and administrative position of the organization.	67	3.7971	5.00	1.15783	1.341
The AIS in the company are characterized by security requirements from penetration	67	3.9420	3.00	1.28205	1.644

The role of applying accounting information system on External Audit Procedures (risk assessments aspects).

How the role of applying accounting information system of the elements of accounting information system on the risk assessments aspects.

From previous table we can show that the mean for most of the statements was not less than 2.942, this means that most of the respondents' opinions are on the extent of neutral, agree and fully agree, which means the importance of electronic programs in the implementing audit plan. We can show that mean for "*The role of applying accounting information system the financial auditor in the organization reduces the possibility of fraud and increases its production activity and reduces the possibility*" Was 3.797 this in the agree degree.

Hypothesis Tests

We can do the Hypothesis Analysis for this study as follow:

Correlate test

We can do the Correlation test between variables to determine the power and direction of relationship between study variables as follow:

Table 9						
RESULTS OF CORRELATION TEST						
		X1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
X1	Pearson Correlation	1	.659	.724	.531	.748
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.009	.006	.003	.003
	N	7	7	7	7	7
Y1	Pearson Correlation	.659	1	-.630	-.553	.694
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009		.130	.198	.084
	N	7	7	7	7	7
Y2	Pearson Correlation	.724	-.630	1	.033	-.514
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.130		.945	.238
	N	7	7	7	7	7
Y3	Pearson Correlation	.531	-.553	.033	1	.175
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.198	.945		.708
	N	7	7	7	7	7
Y4	Pearson Correlation	.748	.694	-.514	.175	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.084	.238	.708	
	N	7	7	7	7	7

From previous Table 9 we show that.

1. There is a significant relationship between Electronic Accounting Information System and Planning audit process where R is 0.659 at sig less than 5%.
2. There is a significant relationship between Electronic Accounting Information System and Audit testing where R is 0.724 at sig less than 5%.
3. There is a significant relationship between Electronic Accounting Information System and Risk assessments where R is 0.531 at sig less than 5%.
4. There is a significant relationship between Electronic Accounting Information System and Implementation audit plan where R is 0.748 at sig less than 5%.

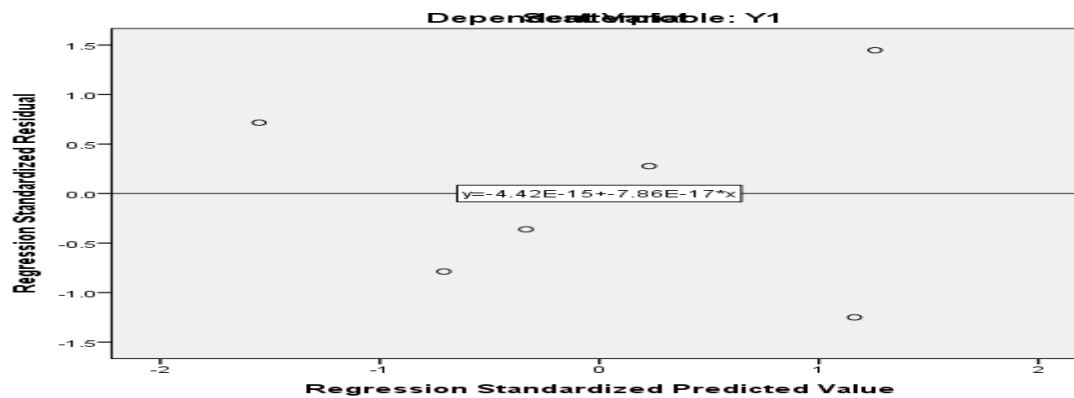
Regression Test

We can do the Regression test to determine the impact of each independent variable on the dependent variable as follow:

Regression Test for first hypothesis

We can test this hypothesis by regression test, we done the regression test the result was as Table 10.

Table 10		
RESULTS OF REGRESSION TEST FOR FIRST HYPOTHESIS		
		Model
		1
R		.659
R Square		.434
Adjusted R Square		-.118
Std. Error of the Estimate		.11187
Change Statistics	R Square Change	.068
	F Change	.366
	df1	1
	df2	5
	Sig. F Change	.006

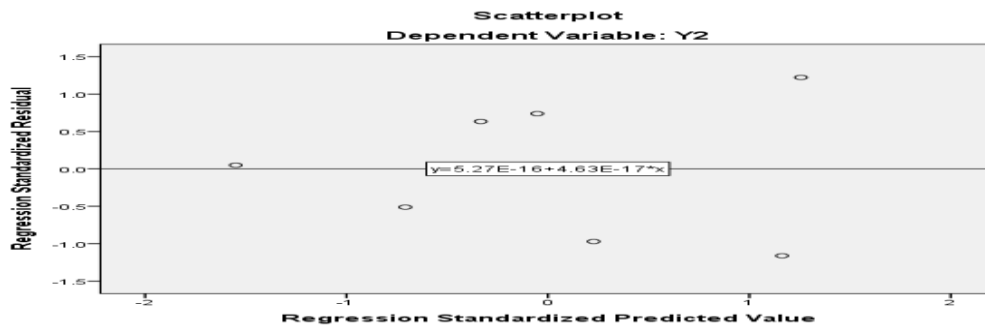


From previous Table we show that There is a significant impact to the Electronic Accounting Information System on Planning audit process where R^2 is 0.434 at sig less than 5%.

Regression Test for Second hypothesis

We can test this hypothesis by regression test, we done the regression test the result was as Table 11.

Table 11		
RESULTS OF REGRESSION TEST FOR SECOND HYPOTHESIS		
		Model
		1
R		.724
R Square		.524
Adjusted R Square		-.048
Std. Error of the Estimate		.21584
Change Statistics	R Square Change	.127
	F Change	.725
	df1	1
	df2	5
	Sig. F Change	.004

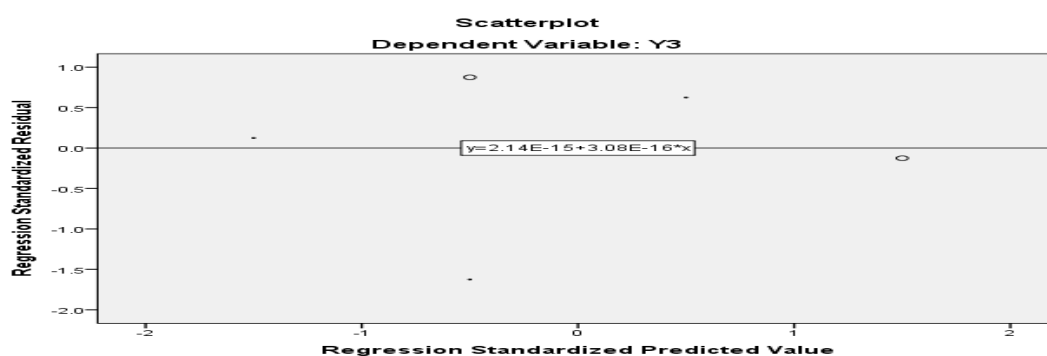


From previous Table we show that There is a significant impact to the Electronic Accounting Information System on Audit testing where R^2 is 0.524 at sig less than 5%.

Regression Test for Third hypothesis

We can test this hypothesis by regression test, we done the regression test the result was as Table 12.

Table 12 RESULTS OF REGRESSION TEST FOR THIRD HYPOTHESIS		
		Model
		1
R		.531
R Square		.281
Adjusted R Square		.652
Std. Error of the Estimate		.25637
Change Statistics	R Square Change	.710
	F Change	12.233
	df1	1
	df2	5
	Sig. F Change	.017

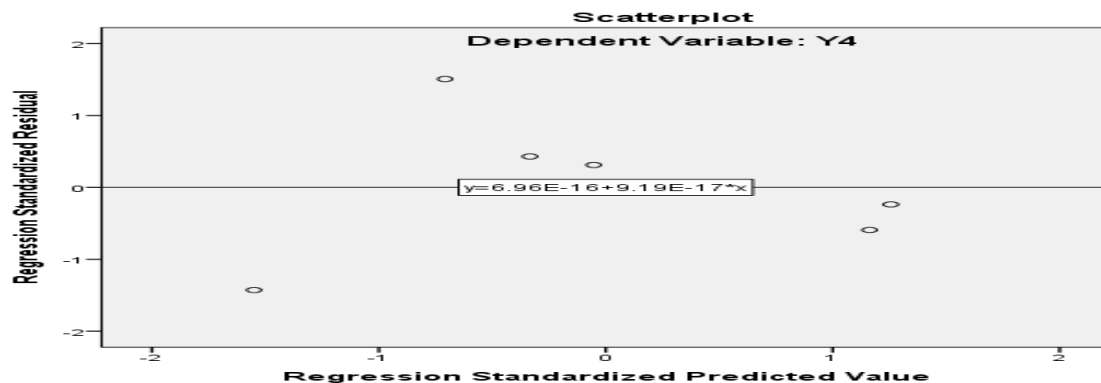


From previous Table we show that There is a significant impact to the Electronic Accounting Information System on Risk assessments where R^2 is 0.281 at sig less than 5%.

Regression Test for Third hypothesis

We can test this hypothesis by regression test, we done the regression test the result was as Table 13.

Table 13 RESULTS OF REGRESSION TEST FOR FOURTH HYPOTHESIS		
		Model
		1
R		.748
R Square		.559
Adjusted R Square		.522
Std. Error of the Estimate		.22041
Change Statistics	R Square Change	.602
	F Change	7.558
	df1	1
	df2	5
	Sig. F Change	.040



From previous Table we show that there is a significant impact to the Electronic Accounting Information System on Implementation audit plan where R^2 is 0.559 at sig less than 5%.

1. There is a significant relationship between Electronic Accounting Information System and Planning audit process where R is 0.659 at sig less than 5%. There is a significant impact to the Electronic Accounting Information System on Planning audit process where R^2 is 0.434 at sig less than 5%.
2. There is a significant relationship between Electronic Accounting Information System and Audit testing where R is 0.724 at sig less than 5%. There is a significant impact to the Electronic Accounting Information System on Audit testing where R^2 is 0.524 at sig less than 5%.
3. There is a significant relationship between Electronic Accounting Information System and Risk assessments where R is 0.531 at sig less than 5%. There is a significant impact to the Electronic Accounting Information System on Risk assessments where R^2 is 0.281 at sig less than 5%.
4. There is a significant relationship between Electronic Accounting Information System and Implementation audit plan where R is 0.748 at sig less than 5%. There is a significant impact to the Electronic Accounting Information System on Implementation audit plan where R^2 is 0.559 at sig less than 5%.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The findings of this study have provided regulators with several suggestions. In particular, having considered the current rules, the participants stated that the Corporate Governance Code must be rewritten to show the recent changes and amendments in the auditing standards and governance rules. This is for the reason that the updated version of the JCGC was published in 2012 and progress has been made about the government regulations and international standards, particularly, the regulations regarding the non-audit service, the auditor's responsibility as regards assessing the internal control and providing valuable suggestions about failings in the control measures and their weakness. Moreover, the external auditors should evaluate and communicate the internal governance system effectiveness (Beisland et al., 2015).

Furthermore, the auditor must take into account the evidence and effort of the governance mechanisms in implementing their procedures and audit test effectively. The Jordanian policymaker created the governance code and followed international professional standards to improve the audit quality and prevent weaknesses in the governance mechanisms. Hence, audit quality enables audit failure to be controlled and reduces the prospect of litigation. The audit has a sizable role to play in protecting the investor from both fraud and scandals. Apparent audit failures are hard to pinpoint with a degree of assurance. However, they can be concluded from various sources involving auditor litigation and business failures, as result of audit failure can lead to the risk of litigation for auditors. These litigation cases reveal that the auditor is one of the central accountable bodies verifying firms' financial positions and transactions. The research findings are essential for professionals, academics and regulatory bodies in Jordan, for example, the JSC and JACPA so that regular workshops can be arranged to increase awareness as regards the significance of the interaction between the external auditors and governance mechanisms about ensuring the quality of financial reporting and the audit process. Likewise, the audit committee, board of directors, as well as internal audit is more effective in adhering to their responsibilities by way of establishing a specialist body for these mechanisms, such as JACPA about external auditors. Regulatory bodies in Jordan, for instance, JACPA and JSC have sought to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms and made a significant effort to ensure that this takes place. Additionally, audit quality supports financial reporting quality

Those professional auditing bodies should hold workshops regularly for auditors in order to familiarize them with new technologies and software package developments used in computerized auditing of accounting systems, to make it more effective for them to do their job. Earlier research shows that the adoption of computerized systems by individual auditors remains relatively poor, considering the rapid growth of IT in industry today and support from regulators. Despite these limitations, our findings provide valuable insights into how auditors are actually using the accounting information system for both researchers and practitioners, as it can improve audit effectiveness and efficiency. Given the slower than anticipated adoption of the accounting information system by auditors, understanding the drivers of acceptance of the accounting information system allow researchers and practitioners to design preparation, marketing and support infrastructure to promote acceptance of the accounting information system. Second, this study provides standard setters with insights into the use of the accounting information system by auditors, as well as whether auditors may or may not comply with audit standards. Third, this research provides practitioners with insights about how to boost their acceptance rates for their accounting information system.

The main purpose of an audit is to carry out a comprehensive review of the accounting reports and reports of a firm and to supply a firm with suggestions for change based on this

assessment. The study showed that in a society that involves many individuals and business organizations. The audit value can be emphasized in a accounting information system process. The integration of computer technology into systems has changed the storage, retrieval and control of information. Furthermore, this research findings contributed the audit and AIS literature through highlighting how the implementation of computerized AIS can impact the quality of the external audit procedures (the planning for the audit process, audit testing procedures, risk assessments, implementation of the audit). The results from this research can be used by the professionals and policy makers to assist them, in improving the level of the control and external audit procedures. In the light of these results, it is recommended to strengthen the AIS used in the organization tightly and accurately, and the need for the control reports submitted to management to include recommendations and proposals to address and evaluate performance, and the company's need to support all requirements of commitment to the quality of the external audit. This research relies on data from the questionnaires. However, further studies can make use of different approaches, for instance, observations of focus groups, which may provide a greater understanding, additional details and a more thorough explanation.

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