

# Determinant of the Extent of Information Technology Utilization in the Listed Companies Listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The present study investigated the factors determining the use of information technology in companies listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange. For this purpose, the effect of the company's financial characteristics, ownership structure, and corporate governance on the use of information technology in Iraqi companies was analyzed.

**Methodology:** The present study is in the descriptive-correlational research group in terms of its applied purpose and in terms of its data collection method. Also, in this study, the systematic elimination (screening) method was used, which, according to the conditions considered, finally analyzed the data of 33 companies in a 5-year period between 2018 and 2022 (a total of 165 companies). To examine the hypotheses, the multivariate regression method was used using EvIEWS8 software and using the panel data method - random and combined effects.

**Findings:** The results obtained in this study show that, in total, corporate factors (financial leverage), corporate governance factors (existence of an audit committee and gender composition of the board of directors), and ownership structure factors (institutional ownership, ownership concentration, beneficial ownership) have a significant effect on the level of use of information technology in companies. That is, financial and accounting information systems, through the preparation of financial and accounting data, enable financial managers to make assessments related to a company's past business performance and also to plan future plans. These assessments and plans can then be used to guide the company's financial decisions moving forward.

**Conclusion:** The results obtained in this study, on the one hand, point to the important role of information technology use on financial and accounting indicators, and on the other hand, emphasize the role of corporate factors, ownership structure, and corporate governance in the development and use of information technology. Users of the results of this study, including capital market policymakers as well as managers of listed companies, can benefit from the results of this study in order to improve the quantity and quality of financial and accounting indicators.

**Keywords:** Information technology, Information Quality.

Iraq is considered one of the developing and emerging countries seeking to advance in the field of technology, and it suffers from problems in this regard. Financial and accounting information technology has become a critical element in enhancing the efficiency of financial reporting, the accuracy of accounting operations, and supporting decision-making within companies, especially in dynamic business environments characterized by risks and regulatory complexity. In the context of emerging markets, such as Iraq, this issue gains greater importance due to the institutional and technological challenges facing companies listed on the stock market. A company's financial characteristics, such as size, profitability, liquidity, and leverage, play a major role in determining its ability and

willingness to invest in advanced financial information systems. Furthermore, corporate governance, which includes the quality of internal controls, transparency of disclosure, and board independence, is a key factor influencing the adoption and use of these technologies. Strong governance contributes to the reliability of accounting data and reduces the risk of financial manipulation (Abdul Hussein et al., 2021; Al-Dalayeen, 2020). In addition, ownership structure, including ownership concentration, shareholder type (local or foreign, individual or institutional), and managerial ownership, is a critical factor shaping firms' approaches to financial information technology. Owners' behavior may support or hinder the adoption of these systems, depending on their priorities and commitment to transparency and oversight (Jensen and Meckling, 1976; Bushman and Smith, 2001). In light of the above, this study aims to explore and analyze the integrated impact of financial characteristics, corporate governance, and ownership structure on the level of financial and accounting information technology use in companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange. It also seeks to provide a deeper understanding of the factors influencing the digital transformation of accounting in the Iraqi business environment and offer practical recommendations for enhancing financial and organizational efficiency. This importance can only be achieved through appropriate platforms, including sound oversight and trust-building to encourage investors to participate in such markets (Peng et al., 2021). In this regard, investors and all corporate stakeholders need to build and maintain trust, upon which they can evaluate their buy, hold, and sell decisions (Rafsiyani and Dehghan, 1400). The primary objective of this article is to "determine the extent of information technology use in companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange."

The remainder of the study is divided into four parts. The first section reviews the literature related to this research topic and proposes the research hypotheses. The second part introduces the research methods, including data collection and sample selection. Section 3 discusses the results, and Section 4 presents the findings.

### **Litreture Review:**

#### **ContingencyTheory:**

Contingency Theory is based on the fundamental premise that there is no single optimal way to manage an organization or design its accounting and financial systems. Instead, these systems must adapt to the environment and the institutional context in which the organization operates (Donaldson, 2001). In other words, the effectiveness of financial and administrative policies depends on how well they align with internal and external variables, such as the complexity of the organizational environment, company size, sources of funding, and the legal framework. In Iraq, companies listed on the stock exchange face multiple challenges, including a lack of financial and political stability, market volatility, and financing constraints. Within this context, Contingency Theory asserts that the design of financial structures should reflect these specific conditions. Some studies (e.g., Hamza et al., 2022) indicate that large Iraqi companies with strong liquidity are more capable of adopting advanced financial information systems. This aligns with the contingency assumption that financial characteristics serve as adaptive tools in response to the environment. Local research has also shown that companies with high financial leverage tend to reduce their investments in accounting technology due to increased risk, highlighting the importance of aligning financial performance with technological decisions. Institutional governance in Iraq suffers from notable weaknesses in control mechanisms, board independence, and disclosure transparency. Contingency Theory views governance as a tool that should be designed to suit the institutional environment. Studies such as (Al-Janabi, 2021; Al-Dalaïen & Al-Dalaïen, 2020) have found that the effectiveness of governance in Iraqi companies depends on factors such as industry type, capital structure, and the extent of government intervention. Based on these findings, the theory supports that governance systems cannot be uniformly applied to all firms but must be tailored to their individual circumstances and risk exposure levels. Ownership structures in Iraqi companies vary significantly between family, institutional, and government ownership. This variation influences corporate orientations toward innovation and the adoption of technology. Studies such as (Jasim & Hussein, 2019) have shown that companies with concentrated ownership tend to exhibit tighter managerial control and more restrictions on investments in financial information systems, unlike firms with dispersed ownership that tend to pursue transparency. This supports the contingency perspective, which holds that ownership structure must align with organizational goals and environmental risk factors.

## **Research Questions:**

**Based on the above theoretical foundations, the main research question is as follows:**

H0- What are the factors determining the level of information technology adoption in companies listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange?

**So for answer the main question we provide theses hypotheses:**

### **Hypotheses:**

H1- Company financial characteristics affect the use of financial and accounting information technology in the Iraqi Stock Exchange?

H2-Corporate governance characteristics affect the use of financial and accounting information technology in the Iraqi Stock Exchange?

H3- Ownership structure affects the use of financial and accounting information technology in the Iraqi Stock Exchange?

## **The Impact of Contingency Theory on Determinant Factors:**

### **1. The Impact of Contingency Theory on Financial Characteristics**

The Contingency Theory emphasizes that organizational and financial characteristics of firms must align with the environment in which they operate in order to achieve efficiency. From this perspective, company size and sales volume are critical factors in determining a firm's ability to adopt flexible financing and distribution policies. Similarly, financial leverage and dividend policies must be aligned with the level of environmental risk. Studies indicate that firms with high leverage in unstable environments tend to reduce dividend payouts to avoid financial crises. Moreover, a firm's age serves as an indicator of its experience and stability, which in turn influences the quality of its financial and organizational decisions. Research by( Donaldson ,2001) and( Hamza ,2022) affirms that these characteristics are not managed uniformly but are shaped in response to environmental and market variables.

### **2. The Impact of Contingency Theory on Corporate Governance**

Contingency Theory emphasizes that the effectiveness of corporate governance depends on the alignment of its structures with the institutional environment and the specific risks faced by the company. The presence of an audit committee, as a control mechanism, becomes particularly significant in high-risk environments. Additionally, gender diversity on the board of directors and a high level of disclosure can enhance transparency and accountability, especially when they are aligned with specific market conditions and the extent of government intervention. (Donaldson, 2001)

### **3. The Impact of Contingency Theory on Ownership Structure**

Ownership structures in the Iraqi stock market vary widely between family-owned, institutional, and government-owned enterprises. This variation plays a significant role in shaping corporate decisions regarding transparency and technological adoption. Contingency Theory suggests that firms with concentrated ownership may lack the incentive to adopt advanced accounting systems unless subjected to external regulatory pressure. On the other hand, firms with dispersed ownership or those managed by foreign institutions are more likely to enhance the quality of their financial reporting to ensure transparency and accountability. According to( Jasim & Hussein ,2019), the nature of ownership structure in Iraqi companies directly influences their adoption of financial technology and accounting information systems, further underscoring the explanatory power of Contingency Theory.

Empirical evidence from Iraqi companies demonstrates that Contingency Theory offers an effective interpretive framework for analyzing how institutions respond to environments marked by uncertainty and complexity. Whether through restructuring financial frameworks, refining governance systems, or reshaping ownership models, firms strive to adapt in ways that promote sustainability and operational efficiency. Therefore, applying this theory

to studies of the Iraqi market represents a crucial step toward a more comprehensive understanding of the intricate relationships between environmental conditions and organizational performance variables

## Research background

Numerous international studies have investigated the factors influencing the adoption and implementation of information technology in the field of finance and accounting. These studies have generally shown that internal characteristics of companies, ownership structure, and governance systems are among the most significant determinants in this area.

Studies such as (Dechow ,1995) have demonstrated that larger and more profitable companies, due to their greater financial resources, are more inclined to invest in information systems. Additionally, (Rajan and Zingales,1995) emphasized that a company's financial leverage can play a decisive role in prioritizing financial technologies. and the Research by( Francis ,2009) highlighted the role of governance mechanisms such as gender diversity on the board of directors, the presence of an audit committee, and the quality of disclosure in enhancing financial transparency and encouraging the digitalization of financial processes. Companies with stronger governance structures often face more stringent requirements to adopt IT tools. And the Studies like those by La Porta et al(2002) and Richardson (2006) have examined the impact of ownership concentration, managerial ownership, and institutional ownership on IT-related decision-making. The findings suggest that more concentrated ownership structures may lead to faster decision-making and greater investments in information technology due to improved coordination.

## Research method

The present study is in the descriptive-historical research group in terms of its practical purpose and data collection method. Also, the statistical population studied in this research includes all companies listed of Iraqi Stock Exchange, and through the official website of the Iraqi Stock Exchange, its data has been published by providing lists and annual financial reports during the study years of 2018-2022.

## Introducing indicators, variables, how to measure them, sources of data and information, and analysis methods

### Factors explaining the use of mechanized financial systems

Although the explanation of this part of the factors requires further studies during the research, currently the explanatory factors can be divided into three main categories. Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure and Company Characteristics (Financial Leverage)

#### Financial characteristics of the company :

Which includes sales, firm size, financial ,levarege, dividend and age of the firm.

**Sale<sub>it</sub>**: Measures the total sales of firm i in year t. (Dachow, 2002)

**Size<sub>it</sub>**: Measures the size of firm i in year t based on the natural logarithm of its total assets. (Dachow et al., 1995)

**LEV<sub>it</sub>**: Measures the financial leverage of firm i in year t. (Raja, R.J., & Zingels, 1995)

**(ROA)** is measured by dividing net income by total assets, and it is expressed as a percentage that reflects the efficiency of using assets to generate profits.

**Dividend (DIV<sub>i,t</sub> \*)**: The amount of cash dividend per share of the firm divided by the total assets (TA<sub>i,t</sub> ) at the beginning of the period per share.

$$DIV^* = \frac{DIV}{EPS}$$

**Age of the company (AGE)**: The age of the company, or in other words, the age of the company, is one of the important variables in financial and economic analysis, which refers to the number of years that have passed since the company was founded.

**Age of the company = current year – year of company founding**

### Ownership Structure

**HHI<sub>it</sub>**: Measures the concentration of ownership in firm *i* in year *t*, which indicates the degree of control by a few large shareholders. (Decho, 2002).

**REL-OWN<sub>it</sub>**: Real ownership This variable measures the common stock of the firm divided by the total number of shares of firm *i* in year *t*, which indicates the level of ownership by real investors. (Richardson, 2006)

**MGO<sub>it</sub>**: Measures managerial ownership in firm *i* in year *t*. (La porta and colleagues, 2002)

**CONC<sub>it</sub>**: Measures institutional shareholders of firm *i* in year *t*, which indicates the level of ownership by institutional investors. (Chang, 2002) which represents the level of ownership by institutional investors.

### Corporate Governance

It consists of three elements:

(Aud): is usually measured as a dummy variable (zero and one). For example, if the company is audited by one of the Big Four (Big4) auditing firms, its value is 1, otherwise it is 0. (Francis, 2009)

(BoardGEN) :is often measured as the ratio of female members to total board members (a number between 0 and 1.)

It can also be used as a dummy variable (1 if at least one woman is on the board, 0 otherwise). (Adams et al., 2009)

(DiscRank): It is usually calculated using disclosure checklists or scoring of financial reporting quality based on standards such as IFRS or national laws. It may also use ratings provided by official bodies or independent institutions. (Botason, 1997)

### Independent variable:

**IT<sub>it</sub>**: measures the use of financial and accounting information technology in company in year . A checklist of 25 questions was used to calculate each company's technology scores and a score for each company was obtained. Each question had one score.

List summary table (1) checklist questions

No.	Questionnaire Item
1	Is cloud-based technology used in your financial and accounting systems?
2	Inventory warehouse - purchasing uses financial and accounting information technology?
3	Wages and salaries use financial and accounting information technology?
4	Financial and accounting information technology is used for recruitment.
5	Is financial and accounting information technology used in financial accounting?
6	Do you have a website?
7	Is the reporting of the forms automated?
8	Is financial and accounting information technology used for sales and customers?
9	Is receipt and payment automated?
10	Does the contractor use financial and accounting information technology?
11	Do contracts use financial and accounting information technology?
12	Is the loan facility mechanized?
13	Does the cost price system use financial and accounting information technology?
14	Does the company's website have a customer relationship management (CRM) system?
15	Is information technology used for shareholder affairs?
16	Do you have electronic community information?



17	Is the company's website displayed on different devices (mobile or laptop)?
18	Is the website regularly updated?
19	Are financial statements on the website available in image or PDF format?
20	Is the information on the file site searchable?
21	Is the software company reputable? (Are they official and registered)
22	Is financial data analysis possible mechanically?
23	Does it have an illustrated dashboard?
24	Does it have management accounting techniques (head, leverage, IRR, NPr)?
25	Are there new costing methods (ABC,TABC)?

### Research regression models:

Regression models should be used to investigate the effect Determinant(Financial characteristics of the company and Ownership Structure and Corporate Governance ) on information technology follows:

**Financial characteristics of the company**  $_{IT} = \alpha + \beta_1 MGO_{i,t} + \beta_2 CONC_{i,t} + \beta_3 HHI_{i,t} + \beta_4 SIZE_{i,t} + \beta_5 ROAI_{i,t} + \beta_6 LEV_{i,t} + \beta_7 AGE_{i,t} + \beta_8 DIV_{i,t} + \beta_9 GROWTH\ SALE_{i,t} + \beta_{10} RetOwn_{i,t} + \beta_{11} Aud_{i,t} + \beta_{12} BoardGen_{i,t} + \beta_{13} DiscRank_{i,t} + \beta_{14} \varepsilon_{i,t}$

**Ownership Structure**  $_{IT} = \alpha + \beta_1 MGO_{i,t} + \beta_2 CONC_{i,t} + \beta_3 HHI_{i,t} + \beta_4 SIZE_{i,t} + \beta_5 ROAI_{i,t} + \beta_6 LEV_{i,t} + \beta_7 AGE_{i,t} + \beta_8 DIV_{i,t} + \beta_9 GROWTH\ SALE_{i,t} + \beta_{10} RetOwn_{i,t} + \beta_{11} Aud_{i,t} + \beta_{12} BoardGen_{i,t} + \beta_{13} DiscRank_{i,t} + \beta_{14} \varepsilon_{i,t}$

**Corporate Governance**  $_{IT} = \alpha + \beta_1 MGO_{i,t} + \beta_2 CONC_{i,t} + \beta_3 HHI_{i,t} + \beta_4 SIZE_{i,t} + \beta_5 ROAI_{i,t} + \beta_6 LEV_{i,t} + \beta_7 AGE_{i,t} + \beta_8 DIV_{i,t} + \beta_9 GROWTH\ SALE_{i,t} + \beta_{10} RetOwn_{i,t} + \beta_{11} Aud_{i,t} + \beta_{12} BoardGen_{i,t} + \beta_{13} DiscRank_{i,t} + \beta_{14} \varepsilon_{i,t}$

The control variables of the regression models are as follows

- **Sale<sub>it</sub>**: Measures the total sales of company \*i\* in year \*t\*. (Dechow, 2002)
- **Size<sub>it</sub>**: Measures the size of company \*i\* in year \*t\* based on the natural logarithm of its total assets. (Dechow et al., 1995)
- **LEV<sub>it</sub>**: Financial leverage, measuring the amount of debt of company \*i\* in year \*t\*. (Rajan, R.G., and Zingales, 1995)
- **Dividend (DIV<sub>i,t</sub>\*)**: The amount of cash dividend per share divided by the total assets (TA<sub>i,t</sub>) at the beginning of the period per share.

$$DIV^* = DIV / EPS$$

- **Company Age (AGE)<sub>i,t</sub>**: The age of the company, or in other words, its longevity, is an important variable in financial and economic analysis. It refers to the number of years since the company's establishment. (Demsetz, H., 1985)

Company Age = Current Year - Year of Establishment

- **Ownership Structure Factors(HHI<sub>it</sub>)**: Measures ownership concentration in company \*i\* in year \*t\*, indicating the level of control held by a few large shareholders. (Dechow, 2002)
- **REL-OWN<sub>it</sub>**: Real ownership; this variable measures the ratio of common shares held by individual investors to the total number of shares of company \*i\* in year \*t\*, indicating the level of ownership by individual investors. (Richardson, 2006)
- **MGO<sub>it</sub>**: Measures managerial ownership in company \*i\* in year \*t\*. (La Porta et al., 2002)

- **CONC<sub>it</sub>**: Measures institutional ownership in company *i* in year *t*, indicating the level of ownership by institutional investors. (Chang, 2002)

Corporate Governance Factors These include three elements:

- **Audit Committee (Aud<sub>it</sub>)**: Usually measured as a dummy variable (0 or 1). For example, if the company is audited by one of the Big Four auditing firms, the value is 1; otherwise, it is 0. (Francis, 2009)
- **Board Gender Diversity (BoardGEN<sub>it</sub>)**: Often measured as the ratio of female board members to the total number of board members (a number between 0 and 1). It can also be used as a dummy variable (1 if there is at least one woman on the board, otherwise 0). (Adams et al, 2009)
- **Disclosure Rank (DiscRank<sub>it</sub>)**: Usually assessed using disclosure checklists or quality scoring based on standards such as IFRS or national regulations. Rankings may also be sourced from official institutions or independent organizations. (Botosan, 1997)

## Data analysis

### Descriptive statistics

Before testing the research hypotheses, the research variables are summarized in table (1). This table contains indicators to describe the research variables. These indices include central indices, dispersion indices and distribution shape indices.

Table (2) descriptive indices of research variables, central indices, dispersion indices

Abbreviation symbol	Total observations	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Committee	Maximum
<b>FIT</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>13/35</b>	<b>13/00</b>	<b>28/33</b>	<b>7/00</b>	<b>20/00</b>
<b>MGO</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/27</b>	<b>0/27</b>	<b>11/27</b>	<b>0/01</b>	<b>0/43</b>
<b>CONC</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/36</b>	<b>0/39</b>	<b>0/24</b>	<b>0/00</b>	<b>0/79</b>
<b>HHI</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/23</b>	<b>0/19</b>	<b>0/24</b>	<b>0/00</b>	<b>0/69</b>
<b>ROA</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/03</b>	<b>0/01</b>	<b>0/14</b>	<b>-0/68</b>	<b>0/36</b>
<b>SIZE</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>14/99</b>	<b>11/98</b>	<b>0/27</b>	<b>7/88</b>	<b>17/38</b>
<b>LEV</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/33</b>	<b>0/25</b>	<b>0/09</b>	<b>0/000</b>	<b>0/97</b>
<b>AGE</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>3/55</b>	<b>3/46</b>	<b>0/30</b>	<b>2/83</b>	<b>4/33</b>
<b>Div</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/01</b>	<b>0/00</b>	<b>0/09</b>	<b>0/000</b>	<b>0/41</b>
<b>Growth SALE</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/18</b>	<b>0/04</b>	<b>0/87</b>	<b>-0/99</b>	<b>2/87</b>
<b>RetOwn</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/246</b>	<b>0/246</b>	<b>0/063</b>	<b>0/135</b>	<b>0/349</b>
<b>Aud</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/69</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0/463</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>BoardGen</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0/291</b>	<b>0/33</b>	<b>0/084</b>	<b>0/15</b>	<b>0/40</b>
<b>DiscRank</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>70/509</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>28/096</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>119</b>

It shows that the dependent variables of the research are the specific factors represented by corporate governance, ownership structure, and (Corporate agents) financial leverage. The independent variable in the research is the use of technology, which was observed to constitute approximately one-third of the factors on average. Leverage control

variables show that during the research years, no companies recorded a leverage of more than one. Therefore, it is expected that the market-to-book value ratio will not be negative, which is exactly what the statistics show.

Table (3) Results of the hypothesis

	FIT WLS Regression				
	Coef	Std. Err	Statistic t	Prob	VIF
<b>Cons</b>	24.58876	4.978560	4.938931	0.0000	
<b>LEV</b>	2.330755	1.115616	2.089209	0.0387	1.893209
<b>ROA</b>	-4.496792	3.225700	-1.394052	0.1657	1.510502
<b>SIZE</b>	-0.006040	0.214665	-0.028137	0.9776	1.312781
<b>CONC</b>	20.11115	5.092486	3.949181	0.0001	6.345677
<b>HHI</b>	-25.71006	7.948689	-3.234503	0.0016	4.494240
<b>REL-OWN</b>	-30.59218	4.103989	-7.454256	0.0000	2.496658
<b>AUD</b>	-2.358811	0.470206	-5.016547	0.0000	1.623462
<b>BOARDGEN</b>	-14.71820	4.756510	-3.094328	0.0024	3.082315
<b>DISCRANK</b>	0.003638	0.013501	0.269472	0.7880	1.418766
<b>F Statistic</b>	(0.000) 80.30720				
<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	0.849547				
<b>Adjusted R<sup>2</sup></b>	0.838968				
<b>Durbin-Watson Statistic</b>	1.824993				
<b>AIC</b>	3.395106				

Table (4) Summary of statistical results of research tests

Research hypothesis	Significance level	Acceptance or rejection
H1: Company financial characteristics affect the use of financial and accounting information technology in the Iraqi Stock Exchange?	0/00	Acceptance



H2:Corporate governance characteristics affect the use of financial and accounting information technology in the Iraqi Stock Exchange?	<b>o/oo</b>	Acceptance
H3:Ownership structure affects the use of financial and accounting information technology in the Iraqi Stock Exchange?	<b>o/oo</b>	Acceptance

### The results of the research hypotheses test

**H1:** In the first research hypothesis, the study examined the impact of firms' financial characteristics on the level of Information Technology (IT) adoption among companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange. The results of testing this hypothesis indicated that the financial characteristic — specifically, financial leverage — has a significant effect on the extent of IT utilization within firms. Therefore, the first hypothesis of the study was accepted. These findings are consistent with the study conducted by Dehghani and Khamseh (2022). Moreover, the results suggest that financial characteristics of firms, in line with contingency theory, influence the adoption of Information Technology.

**H2:** The second hypothesis of the study examined the effect of corporate governance on the level of information technology use in companies listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange. The results of testing this hypothesis showed that corporate governance factors (the existence of an audit committee and the gender composition of the board of directors) have a significant effect on the level of information technology use in companies. Therefore, the first hypothesis of the study was accepted. These findings are consistent with the research of Farahmand et al. (2021). This finding also shows that corporate governance has an effect on the use of information technology according to contingency theory.

**H3:** The third hypothesis of the study examined the effect of ownership structure on the level of information technology use in companies listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange. The results of testing this hypothesis showed that ownership structure factors (institutional ownership, ownership concentration, real ownership) have a significant effect on the level of information technology use in companies. Therefore, the first hypothesis of the study was accepted. These findings are consistent with the research of Dehghani and Khamseh (2022). This finding also shows that ownership structure, according to contingency theory, has an effect on the use of information technology.

### Therefore, the following suggestions are made:

- According to the result obtained in the research, It is essential for financial managers to pave the way for broader adoption of financial and accounting information technology by improving financial structures, such as reducing leverage and increasing profitability.
- According to the result obtained in the research, it is suggested that the managers and policy makers of the companies, all the computer systems used in the companies should be corrected as a unit and conform to the approved standards.
- According to the result obtained in the research, it is suggested that Adjusting the ownership structure with a focus on increasing institutional ownership and reducing ownership concentration can help more effectively deploy financial and accounting information technology in Iraqi listed companies.

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