

The effect of accounting information system on corporate governance

Kayed Ab Allah Al-Attar^{a*}

^aFaculty of Business, Al-Isra University, Jordan

CHRONICLE

ABSTRACT

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In this study, (72) financial managers and managers of the accounting department within the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan during the fiscal year 2019-2020 were exposed to a questionnaire in order to examine the influence of AIS applications on the outcomes of accounting corporate governance. Researcher adopted accounting governance variables from different studies and included Control, Commitment to Accounting Standards, Performance Evaluation and Add Confidence and Credibility to the survey. Results of study indicated an influence of all given variables of accounting governance on the outcomes of corporate governance which is attributed to the quality of accounting information and making sure that all information given are based on the standards of accounting. Some recommendations were presented with the study later on.

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1. Introduction

The financial and business world has witnessed, for some time, a number of transformations and changes as results of financial and economic crises, which rocked many economies, especially developed ones. It has resulted in the realization of some giant companies such as Enron, Worldcom, Parmalat, Lernout & Hausp, for large financial losses, not because of illegal activities but because of how they showed their financial positions. Since companies are registered and deal in the financial markets; they tried to show financial conditions to reflect the truth, which led to a loss of confidence in them as well as in the financial markets, which led to the departure of investors from them (Honggowati et al., 2017). Such results have been accompanied by a loss of confidence in the information or accounting information included in the financial statements. The latter, which was prepared in a way that did not show the reality of the financial conditions of economic institutions, and has resulted in the loss of accounting information for one of its distinguishing factors, which is the quality factor.

In this paper, we study the effect of accounting information system on accounting dimensions of corporate governance, including control, commitment to accounting standards, performance evaluation and confidence and credibility.

Fig. 1 shows the proposed study of this paper.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: kayed.alattar@iu.edu.jo (K. A. A. Al-Attar)

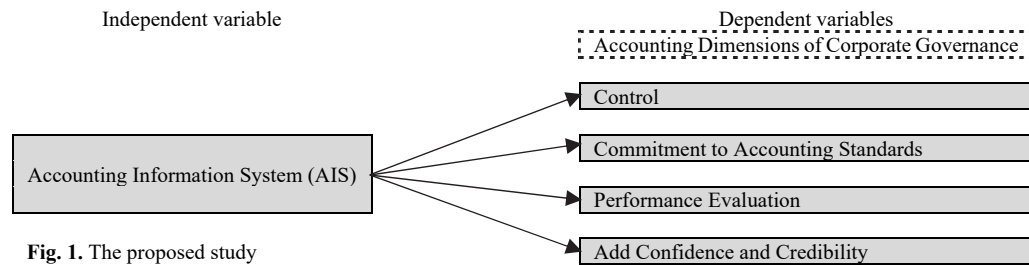


Fig. 1. The proposed study

From Fig. 1, we proposed the following set of hypotheses:

Main hypothesis:

H: There is a statistical influence of AIS on corporate governance outcomes within Jordanian pharmaceutical sector.

Mashkour and Abbas (2018) emphasize the idea of the relationship between governance and accounting information systems, provided that this relationship is mutually beneficial. From his point of view, author believes that accounting information systems affect the outputs of governance by controlling the imbalances that would arise during the accounting processes carried out by the organization and which they adopt for disclosure, as they are committed to the principles of governance. Hence, accounting information systems are required to address the primary foundations on which the various governance standards are based. As for Uyar et al. (2017), emphasized that the outputs of accounting information systems provide accounting information based on the credibility, objectivity, integrity, and accuracy of financial reports, which leads to ensuring a high level of governance by focusing on its fundamentals, principles and mechanisms.

Based on the argument above, following sub-hypotheses were developed:

Sub-Hypotheses:

H_a: There is a statistical influence of AIS on controlling corporate governance outcomes within Jordanian pharmaceutical sector.

H_b: There is a statistical influence of AIS on commitment to accounting standards within corporate governance outcomes within Jordanian pharmaceutical sector.

H_c: There is a statistical influence of AIS on performance evaluation within corporate governance outcomes within Jordanian pharmaceutical sector.

H_d: There is a statistical influence of AIS on adding confidence and credibility to corporate governance outcomes within Jordanian pharmaceutical sector.

The above variables were chosen to resemble the main variables of study due to their suitability to the nature of the study and the suitability to the setting of research. From that point, and based on above development of hypotheses, the current study aimed at examining the influence of AIS applications on outcomes of corporate governance from perspective of financial managers and managers of the accounting department within the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan during the fiscal year 2019-2020.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Accounting Information System (AIS)

Curtis (1995) identifies AIS as the sub system of information within an enterprise. According to Curtis (1995), AIS serves the purpose of accumulating information from various subsystems within an entity by relaying it to the information processing subsystem of the organization. According to Kadous et al. (2012), AIS is an approach used in accounting to assist in management planning, control and monitoring of the economic activities of an organization. This integrated system focuses on certain objectives and is useful in decision making. As reinforced by Louadi (1998), AIS provides decision makers with useful information that helps in decision making. Louadi (1998) further noted that AIS is a management information system and that it aids in collecting, analyzing, classifying, storing and providing useful financial information to management bodies for purposes of decision making. For others, AIS is a system encompassing a combination of accounting techniques, methodologies,

and controls and ICT, and one used for tracking transactions, external reporting of data, reporting of internal data, and for trend analysis and financial statements reporting.

Others researchers (e.g., Borthick & Clark, 1990; Wilkinson et al., 2000) acknowledge that AISs is a vital system as it aids in effective decision making. For Wilkinson (1993), AIS is a useful system in managing strategic priorities and in strategic management. Supporting this view, Rankin et al. (2012) observed that AIS facilitates effective decision making by faithfully representing relevant accounting information. Rankin et al. (2012) further clarified that relevance of information denotes economic constructs (e.g., historical cost, fair value) that assist in decision making. Romney and Steinbart (2006) also contented that AIS can give an organization a strategic advantage. Romney and Steinbart (2006) highlighted six interrelated components of AIS that can give an organization a strategic advantage: procedures and instructions, people, information technology infrastructure, data, security measures and internal controls, and software.

2.2 Uses of AIS Applications

Traditionally, AIS was limited to financial information. The focus of this system was on collecting, analyzing, processing and communicating accounting information to tax agencies, bankers, investors, creditors, owners, the management, and other internal parties. However, today, AIS deals with both non-financial and financial information. As indicated by Louadi (1998) and Paulo et al. (2013), the key function of AIS is assigning quantitative value of the present, past and future business events. Other functions of AIS include data control, data collection and maintenance, and information generation. When used in combination with computerized accounting system, AIS can reveal the profit financial statements, Balance Sheet and cash flow statement. AIS can also process and transform data into accounting information. On this basis, AIS can be used by external users, internal users, and other users during the output, processing and input stages (Bukanya, 2014). Vendors (e.g., Oracle, SAP, and Microsoft) sell AIS as prebuilt software packages. In this way, one can customized this software according to the business processes or need. Researchers claimed that success of strategic advantage is an outcome of well managed Accounting Information Systems (AIS) (Langfield-Smith, 1997).

2.3 Quality of Accounting Information

The quality of accounting information is the characteristics of accounting information or the rules that must be adopted in order to assess the level of quality of accounting information so that determining the set of characteristics related to accounting information will help those in charge of setting accounting standards, as well as assisting officials when preparing financial statements in evaluating accounting information (Komala, 2012). Mamić Sačer and Oluić (2013) and Susanto (2017) noted that financial accounting is based on creating and collecting useful information for investors, creditors and decision makers, in order to use it in investment and credit decisions, as generally accepted accounting principles require that financial information be understood by the people who will use it. For its users, the quality characteristics of accounting information are distinguished by:

2.4 Relevance

Wisna (2015) stated that the usefulness of financial information appears during the decision-making process, so this information is bound to relate to the decisions of end-users, as other information cannot be used, and it must work to exclude them from the financial statements unless they will affect the future decisions of investors or lenders, so This information must possess the quality characteristics of the accounting-related accounting information, which must possess three main characteristics: predictive value, feedback, and timing.

2.5 Reliability

It is used in order to compare the company's performance from one year to another and also compare it with competitors, and therefore this financial information must be prepared in a similar way in order to allow the ability to compare, because with its difference it cannot be compared to other data, and also the matter with respect to the currency, where it cannot be compared. The financial statements are presented in different currencies in nominal terms, but must be converted into the same currency in order to compare them in a beneficial way (Iskandar, 2015).

2.6 Consistency

Kao (2014) saw that one of the characteristics of the quality of accounting information is its consistency, which is intended to necessitate the use of the same accounting methods in recording similar transactions, i.e. the use of accounting methods consistently and by following the same accounting rules that are used in the processing of financial data, and consistency applies to the characteristics of the quality of accounting information due to its ability to provide an understanding of the data Finance

as well as the ability to process it, which in turn provides the possibility to compare financial statements in different years, and it is possible to change the means of processing financial statements, but when they are acceptable and have clear justifications.

2.7 Corporate Governance

There is no general agreement on a single concept or definition of corporate or corporate governance. Rather, there are multiple concepts that have multiple directions and specialization for those who dealt with this topic in study and research (Dănescu et al., 2015). Previous studies have focused, and for a long time, on traditional approaches to address this issue, the shareholders' entrance, which is concerned with ensuring shareholders' rights and working to maximize them, which is mainly profitability, and the entrance of the parties involved in the company (managers, clients, workers, creditors, etc.) who is concerned with ensuring and achieving the interests of these people. However, the trend at the present time is towards modern approaches to corporate governance based on knowledge and competencies (Brown et al., 2011).

The general concept of the word "governance", that is, "to govern", after the word has moved from politics to management and the economy, and its association with organizations and companies has become indicative of the terminological meaning to be made up of two parts which are "corporate governance" or sometimes it is called "Good governance" and they carry the same connotation, but the latter, as it is said, refers to the scientific term for governance (Carcello & Hermanson, 2011).

According to Agrawal and Cooper (2017), corporate governance refers to the set of structures and processes necessary to direct and control the institution, define and distribute rights and duties among the main participants in the institutions and ensure the understanding of shareholders, members of the board of directors and managers thereof, as well as define rules and procedures for making decisions about the company's order.

As for Ahmed and Henry (2012), corporate governance was defined as a group of relationships among those in charge of the company's management, board of directors, shareholders and other shareholders. From the perspective of Peters and Romi (2014), it was defined as operations carried out through the procedures used by representatives of stakeholders in order to provide supervision of risk management, monitoring the risks of the economic unit and emphasizing the adequacy of controls to accomplish goals and preserve the values of the facility.

On the other hand, Cong and Freedman (2011) defined corporate governance as the system by which companies are managed and monitored while Caskey and Laux (2017) defined it as a set of responsibilities and practices carried out by the Board of Directors and Executive Management (Governance Authority) with the goal of (providing strategic direction, ensuring that goals are achieved, ensuring that risks are properly managed, and verifying the responsible use of the facility) as it reflects this definition is a side of performance and a commitment to governance.

2.8 Dimensions of Corporate Governance

According to Christensen et al. (2010), governance has two types of constituents (external constituents and internal constituents), and upon them it depends on determining the quality and maturity that can be achieved by the government in its application and practices. Magnan and Markarian (2011) stated that external elements are based on the investment climate of the state, which includes on several aspects the most important of which are the legislative environment and the legal and regulatory ground through which investment is practiced through such as (the litigation system, the corporate system, the trade and investment system, the anti-commercial fraud system, the bankruptcy system, the competition protection system, and others related laws and regulations). Zimmermann and Werner (2013) added that external constituents is the efficiency of the financial industry and means (banks, the money market and finance) as well as the efficiency of the supervisory bodies (such as the Capital Market Authority or as it is called in other functions, and the certified accountants and accredited audit committees) in addition to organizations specialized in free professions such as law firms, credit rating and financial advisory firms, as the presence of these external components guarantees the integrity of the infrastructure and the rigidity of the ground that prepares the organizations by applying their governance model (Evans et al., 2011). As for internal constituents, Hancock et al. (2010) noted that it refers to the rules and foundations that define how decisions are made and the distribution of powers within the company between the General Assembly and the Board of Directors and the executives, whose availability on the one hand and their application on the other hand reduces the conflict between stakeholders. Speaking of the main dimensions of governance, Brown et al. (2011) stated that speaking of the basic principles of corporate governance, which guarantees an optimal application and raises its quality and maturity, is the availability of a set of principles that can be reviewed as follows:

Transparency: Board members must clearly explain to the owners of capital and major depositors the reason for making any fundamental decision.

Responsibility: The members of the board of directors must perform their duties professionally and professionally.

Accountability: The members of the board of directors must be accountable for their decisions and accountable by the shareholders.

Justice: Since it must have all equitable shareholders of the members of the Board of Directors, and executive management in a fair manner.

2.9 Standards of Corporate Governance

In terms of the criteria established for governance, it has varied according to the reference that adopted that concept, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Carcello et al., 2011), the application of governance is based on six criteria: (1) ensuring that there is a basis for an effective framework for corporate governance, 2 / preserving the rights of all shareholders, 3 / transaction Equal among all shareholders, 4 / the role of stakeholders in the methods of exercising management powers of the company, 5 / disclosure and transparency, 6 / responsibilities of the board of directors). While the Basel Committee, which is supervised by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), met seven standards of governance:

- Company values and honorable covenants for sound behavior
- Preparing a firm strategy for the company
- Proper balance of responsibilities and decision-making centers
- Establishing a mechanism for effective cooperation between the board of directors, auditors, and senior management
- Availability of a strong internal control system that includes audit tasks Internal and external risk management independent of business lines taking into account the suitability of the authorities with responsibilities
- Special monitoring of risk centers in locations where conflicts of interest escalate, including working relationships with borrowers associated with the bank and major shareholders and senior management, or major decision-makers in the organization
- Financial and administrative incentives for senior management that achieve work in a proper manner

Whereas, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards

- Accepted good governance practices
- Additional steps to ensure a new good judgment
- Essential contributions to improving good governance locally
- Leadership

2.10 Goals of Corporate Governance

Governance goals can be summarized as a guarantor platform for achieving justice, transparency and ensuring the right to accountability (Wilkin & Chenhall, 2010), and a source of protection for the rights of shareholders, whether they are a minority or a majority (Baber et al., 2013). Leventis et al. (2013) noted that governance ensures that there is a distribution of roles and responsibilities across tight organizational structures that enable accountability and accountability, and enables impartial and independent oversight to perform its roles without influence, bias or pressure, in addition to that it is an effective tool for spreading a culture of justice in treatment and dealing that reassures all stakeholders, in addition to its contribution to preparing the way for resorting to the judiciary in the event of any breach that may arise while ensuring the preservation of rights, and ensuring the ability of shareholders to exercise their authority to interfere in the emergence of problems in a way that guarantees them their rights (Grossi et al., 2014).

2.11 The relationship between AIS Applications and Corporate Governance

Bookkeeping

As argued by Nobes and Stadler (2013), double-entry bookkeeping is concerned with recording of financial transactions. This process plays a crucial role in financial reporting and accounting practices as it helps managers to classify and organize business transactions. Data from this process is used in accounting applications. According to Pallisserry (2012) any mistake committed during book-keeping may have a domino effect on various financial processes. On this ground, bookkeeping practices influence the reliability of financial reporting. Inappropriate recording by bookkeepers can lead to false financial statements. False financial statement may lead to poor external and internal decision making.

It is worth noting that as computerized systems, AIS make use of software making accounting job easier. This is achieved by compiling payroll, tax and financial data. AIS can also execute other bookkeeping functions. Unlike the manual bookkeeping system, AIS can be operated easily. It accumulates and stores data. On this basis, the effective use of AIS for bookkeeping purpose impacts positively to corporate governance.

Financial reporting

Corporate or financial reporting largely depends on AIS, and as noted by Abraham et al. (2008) increasing need for organizations to undertake financial reporting has led to increased demand for non-financial and financial information. Abraham et al. (2008) observed that AIS helps in tracking accounting activity, and that the resulting this system yields financial reports that are needed by the organization's management and other interested parties (e.g., creditors, tax authorities, and investors) to make informed decisions. According to Zhai and Wang (2016), AIS facilitates effective corporate governance by presenting information concerning financial performance, a company's cash flow relating to specific period or date, changes in the equity of stockholders, and financial position of a firm. Financial reports are often prepared in line with the financial reporting standards and accounting principles to facilitate comparison across various industries and companies as well as across years. Directors are tasked with dissemination information regarding the company's financial position to investors. Directors also supervise, monitor, and oversee financial reporting. However, corporate failure may occur because of the failure of a company to have in place reliable systems such as AIS (Pallisserry, 2012). Pallisserry (2012) observed that the reliability and usefulness of financial reports can be compromised if the company lacks robust systems such as AIS. According to Abraham et al. (2008), AIS ensures objectivity and reliability of financial reports eliminating possible errors due to subjectivity. Supporting this view, Bolon (1998) advanced that lack of a robust financial reporting system, and deficiency in individuals involved in monitoring and preparing financial reports (e.g., accounting personnel and board members), and deficiency in regulatory system and nature of accounting standards may lead to unreliable financial reports. Bolon (1998) further emphasized the importance of AIS noting that corporate governance can be improved by having in place AIS that improves the quality of financial information reflected in financial reports. In furtherance of this argument, Ponemon and Nagida (1990) held that well-structured AIS determines future steps in financial reporting, as well as assists in decision making. According to Ponemon and Nagida (1990), the AIS system helps users differentiate and better understand various scenarios. Previous studies recognized the importance of AIS in improving the corporate governance emphasizes its value in effective decision making (Hunton, 2002; Kılıç et al., 2014). For example, Kılıç et al. (2014) argued that AIS impacts on effective internal controls, performance evaluation, regular financial activities and decision making. Hunton (2002) sees AIS as the lifeblood of corporate governance noting that it determines the course of action of a business. Seal (2006) found a robust positive relationship between organizational effectiveness and accounting information system noting that for an organization to gain a competitive advantage and utilize its resources effectively, it must embrace data-driven decision making system.

In the extant literature advantage of using AIS and other financial or accounting systems by an enterprise include improved effectiveness, improved efficiency in auditing and financial reporting, greater reliability and transparency; enhanced comparability (Jones & Finley, 2011; Dumontier & Raffournier, 1998; Joshi & Ramadhan, 2002; Jeanjean & Stolowy, 2008; Ball, 2006; Neag et al., 2009; Kılıç et al., 2014; Uyar & Güngörmüş, 2013; Epstein & Jermakowicz, 2007; Madawaki, 2012). Uyar and Güngörmüş (2013) tie these advantages to corporate governance mechanism as they play a role in good governance practices.

Budgeting and AIS

AIS are believed to contribute to good corporate government through improving budgeting and internal monitoring and reporting, and providing relevant and timely accounting information (Seal, 2006; Mayanja & Van der Poll, 2011).

AISs recognize record and summarize events and report accounting information (Raliman & Halladay, 1998). As opined by Raliman and Halladay (1998), these events constitute the flow of information. The flow of information in managerial accounting information systems occurs in two directions: a bottom-up information flow and a top-down information flow. In the former, information flow starts with the events that occur at the organization's lower levels. Responsibility reporting system records, processes and reports events to the executives at the higher level of the organization. In the later, information flow originates from events taking place at the top level of the management. These events are recorded in the system that report to lower-level employees. AISs offer a bottom-up information flow with events occurring at the lower level. These recorded events are summarized and reported to the organization's top management. The budgeting and responsibility systems provide this flow of information. The top-down information AIS yields periodic budgets. These budgets facilitate managers to have plans detailing the budgeting period. These budgets are useful in achieving organizational objectives. Often firms adopt systems that offer performance budgeting and responsibility reporting.

3. Method

In order to realize aim of study, researcher adopted the quantitative approach depending on utilizing a questionnaire which was distributed on (100) financial managers and managers of the accounting department within the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan during the fiscal year 2019-2020. The questionnaire contained two main sections (demographics of study sample, statements related to study variables). After application process researcher was able to retrieve (72) properly filled questionnaire which

indicated a statistically accepted response ratio of (72%). In order to examine the reliability of study tool; researcher used Cronbach Alpha which scored a value of = 0.933 as an excellent ratio, being higher than the acceptable percentage 0.60.

4. Results and Discussion

Following section presented results of study it included results of analyzing demographic data of sample who responded to questionnaire, in addition to analysis of questionnaire statements and variables, also hypotheses testing appeared at the end of the section. In Fig. 2 below, sample responded to the questionnaire was analyzed. It appeared that majority of sample was males forming (69.4%) of total sample who held a degree of BA forming (73.6%) of total sample and had an experience of (5-7 years) forming (37.5%) of the sample; demographics regarding age was also calculated and it gave an indication that majority of sample was in a range of 31-36 years old forming (43.1%) of total sample.

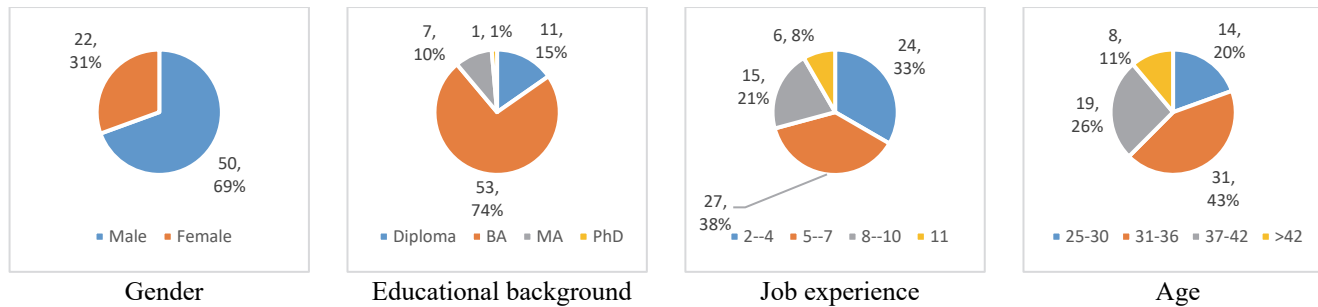


Fig. 2. Personal characteristics of the participants

Table 1 below showed results of questionnaire statements analysis as according to sample responses; it was seen that respondents held a positive attitude toward above statements as their means were greater than mean of the scale 3.00. On the other hand, the following descriptive statistics of variables indicated that there was a positive attitude towards variable of study as their mean scored higher than mean of scale 3.00 which was seen to be a positive result.

Table 1

Descriptive information of the survey

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Accounting Information System	72	1.00	5.00	3.1910	.89747
AIS applications present valid info for organizations to use through its activities	72	1	5	3.46	1.414
All data and information results from AIS applications are precise as long as the input data are accurate	72	1	5	3.39	1.306
The accuracy of input data depends on the commitment of the organization with the governance aspects	72	1	5	3.38	1.192
AIS applications are required to be based on high tech devices in order to guarantee best and most suitable governance	72	1	5	3.36	1.225
With dimensions of governance and accuracy of AIS results the organization can avoid many risks and failures on both financial and non-financial levels	72	1	5	3.33	1.175
Accounting Dimensions of Corporate Governance					
Control	72	1.00	5.00	3.1910	.89747
Governance imposes control over accounting in two stages, pre and post	72	1	5	3.19	1.194
AIS in CG supports full sharing of information for those who are related to the organization	72	1	5	3.18	.983
Through precise data AIS can control the decisions of the board to reach the best governance practice	72	1	5	3.14	.924
The relationship between AIS and corporate governance is bounded to the level of control applied on both sides	72	1	5	3.25	.931
Commitment to Accounting Standards	72	1.00	5.00	3.3507	.88280
Governance follows the actual application of accounting standards	72	1	5	3.43	.962
Through governance, there would be a follow up for performance, productivity and profit	72	1	5	3.28	1.010
Governance imposes the necessity for disclosure	72	1	5	3.33	1.021
Through governance, there is a prove of disclosure that appears in reports and financial listings	72	1	5	3.36	.983
Performance Evaluation	72	1.00	5.00	3.2639	1.01041
With the accounting information reached through governance there is a chance to evaluate performance	72	1	5	3.13	1.198
Managing performance through finances guarantees a good level of performance	72	1	5	3.10	1.212
Governance is able to uncover any gaps in performance through AIS applications	72	1	5	3.43	1.149
With governance, decision making can be done in accordance with AIS outcomes for the benefit of the organization	72	1	5	3.40	1.057
Add Confidence and Credibility	72	1.44	5.00	3.2951	.73834
Depending on AIS, governance can result in more credible outcomes through monitoring the role external auditors	72	1	5	3.35	1.077
AIS experience is one of corporate governance requirements	72	1	5	3.32	1.032
Gathered with AIS applications, governance can present valid and dependable accounting information	72	1	5	3.53	.934
Governance that depends on AIS outcomes can predict failure and break outs of organizations	72	1	5	3.31	.914

4.1 Main hypothesis: The effect of AIS on corporate governance outcomes

The main hypothesis of this survey investigates the effect of AIS on corporate governance outcomes. Table 2 shows the results of simple regression analysis.

Table 2

The summary of regression analysis for testing the main hypothesis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.165	.258		8.386	.000
	AIS	.334	.073	.481	4.588	.000

F-value = 21.050 (0.000) R = 0.481 R-Square = 0.231 Adjusted R-Square = 0.22

According to the results of Table 2, F-value is equal to 21.050, which is meaningful when the level of significance is one percent. This means there is a linear relationship between independent and dependent variable. In addition, t-values for both intercept and independent variable are statistically significant. The adjusted R-Square is equal to 0.481 which means the independent variable (AIS) can describe approximately 48% of the changes on corporate governance as dependent variable and finally the positive intercept indicates that a unit increase in AIS will have 0.334 unit increase on governance outcome.

4.1.1 The first sub-hypothesis: The effect of AIS on controlling corporate governance outcomes

The first sub-hypothesis of this survey studies the impact of AIS on control corporate governance outcomes. Table 3 demonstrates the results of simple regression analysis.

Table 3

The summary of regression analysis on the effect of AIS on controlling corporate governance outcomes

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.664	.302		5.501	.000
	AIS	.451	.085	.534	5.290	.000

F-value = 27.986 (0.000) R = 0.534 R-Square = 0.286 Adjusted R-Square = 0.275

Based on the results of Table 3, F-value is equal to 27.986, which is meaningful when the level of significance is one percent. This means there is a linear relationship between independent and dependent variable. In addition, t-values for both intercept and independent variable are statistically significant. The adjusted R-Square is equal to 0.286 which indicates the independent variable (AIS) can describe approximately 29% of the changes on controlling corporate governance as dependent variable and finally the positive intercept indicates that a unit increase in AIS will have 0.451 unit increase on governance outcome.

4.1.2 The second sub-hypothesis: The effect of AIS on commitment to accounting standards within corporate governance outcomes

The second sub-hypothesis of this survey studies the impact of AIS on commitment to accounting standards within corporate governance outcomes. Table 4 presents the results of simple regression analysis.

Table 4

The summary of regression analysis on the effect of AIS on commitment to accounting standards within corporate governance outcomes

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.527	.337		7.508	.000
	AIS	.244	.095	.293	2.565	.012

F-value = 6.581 (0.012) R = 0.293 R-Square = 0.086 Adjusted R-Square = 0.073

Based on the results of Table 4, F-value is equal to 6.581, which is meaningful when the level of significance is five percent. This means there is a linear relationship between independent and dependent variable. In addition, t-values for both intercept and independent variable are statistically significant. The adjusted R-Square is equal to 0.073 which means the independent variable (AIS) can describe approximately 29% of the changes on commitment to accounting standards within corporate governance outcomes as dependent variable and finally the positive intercept indicates that a unit increase in AIS will have 0.244 unit increase on commitment to accounting standards within corporate governance outcomes.

4.1.3 The third sub-hypothesis: The effect of AIS on performance evaluation within corporate governance outcomes

The third sub-hypothesis of this survey investigate the impact of AIS on performance evaluation within corporate governance outcomes. Table 5 shows the results of simple regression analysis.

Table 5

The summary of regression analysis on the effect of AIS on performance evaluation within corporate governance outcomes

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.121	.377		5.633	.000
	AIS	.338	.106	.355	3.178	.002

F-value = 10.102 (0.002) R = 0.355 R-Square = 0.126 Adjusted R-Square = 0.114

Based on the results of Table 5, F-value is equal to 10.102, which is meaningful when the level of significance is one percent. This means there is a linear relationship between independent and dependent variable. In addition, t-values for both intercept and independent variable are statistically significant. The adjusted R-Square is equal to 0.126 which means the independent variable (AIS) can describe approximately 13% of the changes on commitment to accounting standards within corporate governance outcomes as dependent variable and finally the positive intercept indicates that a unit increase in AIS will have 0.338 unit increase on performance evaluation within corporate governance outcomes.

4.1.4 The fourth sub-hypothesis: The effect of AIS on adding confidence and credibility to corporate governance outcomes

The last sub-hypothesis of this survey investigates the impact of AIS on adding confidence and credibility to corporate governance outcomes. Table 6 gives the results of simple regression analysis.

Table 6

The summary of regression analysis on the effect of AIS on adding confidence and credibility to corporate governance outcomes

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.347	.309		7.588	.000
	AIS	.304	.087	.384	3.482	.001

F-value = 12.121 (0.002) R = 0.384 R-Square = 0.148 Adjusted R-Square = 0.135

Based on the results of Table 6, F-value is equal to 12.121, which is meaningful when the level of significance is one percent. This means there is a linear relationship between independent and dependent variable. In addition, t-values for both intercept and independent variable are statistically significant. The adjusted R-Square is equal to 0.135 which means the independent variable (AIS) can describe approximately 14% of the changes on commitment to accounting standards within corporate governance outcomes as dependent variable and finally the positive intercept indicates that a unit increase in AIS will have 0.304 unit increase on the effect of AIS on adding confidence and credibility to corporate governance outcomes.

5. Discussion

Current study aimed at examining the importance of AIS on outcomes of corporate governance from the perspective of auditors of financial managers and managers of the accounting department within the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan during the fiscal year 2019-2020. Quantitative methodology was embraced and total of (100) individuals were exposed to the tool of study (questionnaire). After application process (72) questionnaires were found to be properly filled and supported the study's eligibility to statistical analysis.

Results of study indicated the following:

- There is a good level of awareness regarding AIS applications and corporate governance as respondents held positive attitudes towards statements of study along with its variables.
- There is a good level of corporate governance commitment and AIS quality of information assurance within pharmaceutical industry in Jordan during the fiscal year 2019-2020.
- All study hypotheses were accepted and it indicated that all accounting governance variables were influential with differences in the influence level.
- The most influential variable of accounting governance appeared to be the variable of controlling as it scored an R value of .534 and indicating that AIS applications control the quality and preciseness of accounting information which leads to better governance outcomes.

- The least influential variable of accounting governance appeared to be commitment to accounting standards which scored the lowest R value .293 but still indicating a positive influence of AIS applications on governance that is attributed to commitment to accounting standards.

Results of study indicated what was indicated earlier by Langfield-Smith (1997) when he reinforced the importance of AIS in an organization noting that AIS provides managers with the necessary information that aid in executing their roles and responsibilities in an efficient and effective way in areas such as decision making, performance evaluation, control, and planning. According to Langfield-Smith (1997), well-implemented AIS enable an enterprise to manage important information resources. It facilitates the efficient execution of business transactions arising from exchange of goods, and business transactions arising from collecting cost (i.e., internal transactions). It also facilitates cost accounting which provides information concerning material purchase. For Nobes and Stadler (2013), AIS improves decision making by improving the quality of information delivered in a timely manner. According to Nobes and Stadler (2013), quality information emanates from financial statements and accounting information systems. Quantitative and qualitative features of accounting information include compatibility, understandability, relevance, consistence, and timeliness.

Accounting information systems are in their content aim to improve the accounting image, and the financial image of the company, with a view to marketing to achieve good financial results, and therefore companies that are active in the financial markets in particular, prepare and present financial statements that show positive financial positions even if this does not reflect the real situation of the company. Here, such companies find themselves with two restrictions. The first limitation is the necessity to respect the legal rules in the transactions you make. As for the second limitation, it is necessary to give a positive image of the financial position, which may not reflect the real situation, in order to be able to compete.

Results of study also matched what came along with Wang and Huynh (2014) who demonstrated empirically that corporate governance is closely associated with management accounting. AIS are one of the primary tools used in management for internal control and planning by business enterprises, and Uyar and Kuzey (2016) seemed to agree with the same idea stating that many firms use AIS as an indispensable tool to make informed managerial decisions. It helps in setting targets and serves as a tool to limit the discretionary spending by managers. By limiting managers from misusing financial resources and better allocating resources, AIS contributes to corporate governance. Empirical studies have shown that prudent financial reporting and bookkeeping achieved using AIS impacts positively to corporate governance.

Thus it can be said that the merging between governance practices and applications of accounting information systems came in order to reduce negative results arranged on some of the negative accounting and governance practices that are represented in the production and presentation of misleading accounting information, which made it characterized by lack of credibility and therefore poor quality. . Thus, attention to corporate governance was precisely the interest in linking the relationship between governance as one of the managerial methods aimed at reducing administrative and accounting corruption, in general, and financial corruption in particular, and achieve the quality of accounting information. This is in view of the principles and components of governance, which is particularly in the disclosure and transparency of financial information, with what does internal and external oversight to fight corruption and guarantee the rights of parties involved in the company, especially shareholders. This leads to restoring investor confidence in the accounting and financial statements and reports.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The results of this study has indicated that AIS is of great importance in managing corporate governance and the characteristics are useful in decision making. AIS processes are useful accounting information that meets the decision makers' decision. The accounting information contained in AIS reflects summary and reports that reflect the principles of accounting. AIS and outcomes of corporate governance from perspective of auditors, from the perspective of auditors and others, AIS is important for corporate governance. It improves bookkeeping systems, financial reporting and budgeting systems.

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