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The Impact of Technological Advancements in Accounting Information Systems on Achieving Alignment Between Financial Accounting Theory and Practical Application at Jordanian Commercial Banks

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to find out the impact of technological advancements in accounting information systems on achieving alignment between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian commercial banks. The descriptive analytical approach was adopted using the quantitative method to achieve the purpose of the study. A questionnaire tool was constructed to collect data and verify its reliability and stability. A sample of 385 employees of Jordanian commercial banks answered the questionnaire. The results showed that AIS technological progress has a significant impact in achieving alignment between financial accounting theory and practical application in Jordanian commercial banks. All technological dimensions such as the technical dimension, human dimension, organizational dimension, security, environmental and administrative dimensions showed a positive and noticeable impact. It was found that the environmental and technical dimensions had the greatest impact, while the organizational dimension came in last place in terms of impact.

Keywords: Technological Progress, Information Systems, Financial Accounting, Consistency, Jordanian Banks
JEL Classifications: G21, M41, G28, M15

1. INTRODUCTION

Accounting information systems is a key source for banks operation, accuracy and efficiency by its ability to continuously develop strengthens the Banks position within a market and the ability to service customers quickly and safely. As technological advancements are in continues change. Detailed research is needed to analyze the alignment between financial accounting theory and practical application with such changes. There is an urgent need to check into thoroughly this relationship in depth, expecting to deliver direction regarding the bank practices toward strengthening the alignment with financial accounting theory which could benefit from the results such studies can produce.

In keeping up with the rapid technological advancements and the desire of banks to maintain their ability to adapt to this progress, which is a challenge in the current era for achieving objectives and satisfying customers, accounting information systems are used in banks to manage such technological advancements (Rashid and Sabir, 2023). The novelty of this research lies in exploring the impact of technological advancements in accounting information systems on achieving alignment between financial accounting theory and practical application.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES

The information revolution and the tremendous advancements in information technology, along with the rapid changes and developments, have significantly impacted the performance of economic units and their achievement of objectives (Alzghoul

et al., 2024; Yoshikuni et al., 2023). For an economic unit to innovate, produce, excel, and adapt, it requires reliable, comprehensive, and exploitable information. The analysis and organization of information have become more critical, and we have entered a new world of information where economic units need new and advanced means to obtain information (Al-kasasbeh et al., 2022; Al-Okaily, 2024).

Hence, economic units find themselves in urgent need to adopt alignment in their strategies to capitalize on opportunities and better develop methods for identifying various sources of information, analyzing the collected data, and processing it to provide what decision-makers need (Al-Hattami and Kabra, 2024; Al-kasasbeh et al., 2023). This also helps in gaining control over a market characterized by constant competition (Khaddam et al., 2023; Rasyid et al., 2024).

Accounting information systems are fundamental for providing accurate and reliable information that supports management in planning and control processes (Papiorek and Hiebl, 2024). These systems aim to ensure the availability of accounting data characterized by speed, accuracy, comprehensiveness, and relevance, making them dependable and appropriate for various administrative levels (Putri et al., 2024). Given the importance of these systems, banks are continually seeking the best ways to utilize this information optimally, thereby contributing to improved decision-making and the effective use of available resources to achieve desired goals (Elmaasrawy and Tawfik, 2024; Karaki et al., 2023).The process of making future decisions is inconceivable without a scientific and logical foundation represented by a responsible and reliable accounting theory that can be relied upon to outline these objectives (Hussain et al., 2023).

2.1. Accounting Information Systems

The concept of an accounting information system is associated with the presence of several elements that build its characteristics and the techniques of its operation in a manner that aligns with the desired objectives of the system. Its function aims to perform its roles within the scope of the governing characteristics of the system, through which the integrity of its inputs is ensured, along with alignment with the internal and external environmental constraints surrounding it (Duan et al., 2023). On the other hand, defining the concept of an accounting information system itself requires a comprehensive understanding of the system and its constraints according to the needs of accounting entities and the updated accounting decisions derived from these concepts, which correspond to a well-defined perspective of the role and functions of the accounting information system within the economic unit (Qatawneh, 2023).

According to Hussain et al. (2023), an accounting information system includes several components for administrative purposes, focusing on integrating, organizing, analyzing, and communicating accurate financial information for decision-making to external parties (such as government bodies and investors) and managing the economic unit.

Meanwhile, Ali and Alsondos (2020) describe an accounting information system as the essential and permanent part of the management information system within an economic unit that involves collecting and aggregating financial data from both external and internal sources. It then records and analyzes this data into information that meets the needs of its users, whether they are outside or inside the economic unit (Yanti and Pratiwi, 2022).

Collins et al. (2021characterize accounting information systems as a collection of linked parts that cooperate methodically and harmoniously to generate accurate and helpful information and provide users with this information in a suitable way so they may utilize it to carry out their allocated tasks.

According to these concepts, the accounting system consists of a set of objectives and operates within a framework of characteristics that determine the nature of the tasks and functions assigned to the accounting information system. It aims to achieve the system's objectives, enforce control over it, and analyze and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses from another perspective (Alassuli, 2023; Gotama and Wahdiat, 2024).

The researcher believes that the previous definitions of the accounting information system suffer from a fundamental oversight, which is the necessity for the system's components and elements to function using accounting knowledge and the scientific and logical foundations encompassed by accounting theory (or the conceptual framework). This is considered an essential condition for the system to operate in an integrated and coherent manner, achieving its objectives and operating within its characteristics to ensure optimal performance (Flores et al., 2024).

The operation of the accounting information system is framed within knowledge and scientific and logical foundations shaped by accounting theory, which includes a set of goals, concepts, and principles aimed at enabling the system to achieve its purposes of providing accurate and useful information to different users (Maylin and Ompusunggu, 2024). The system's effectiveness also depends on the influence of economic, social, legal, and technological variables affecting the system, which can create a positive or negative impact. This situation strongly motivates studying how to develop the system based on scientific, logical, and practical principles that allow for effective analysis and monitoring of its strengths and weaknesses to achieve the desired objectives (Napitupulu, 2023).

Given these foundations, it is possible to infer the accounting information system's capacity and effectiveness in achieving its defined objectives by examining the development and relevance of accounting theory to reality and the interaction between theory and practical application in light of accounting facts. Thus, it becomes evident how this system can function efficiently and effectively to meet user needs and achieve its goals efficiently (Mulyatno et al., 2024).

The existence of an accounting information system is tied to the presence of one or more specific and clear objectives that cannot be ignored, neglected, or under estimated. These objectives primarily focus on how to achieve these goals when preparing reports and transactions with information users (Mulaydinov, 2024). The

accounting information system contributes to the preparation of accounting reports and the identification of activities and operations, helping to achieve the objectives through a series of initial steps (Li et al., 2024):

- Identifying and classifying all operations and activities carried out by the economic unit in accordance with the adopted accounting principles and standards.
- Recording operations with their technical classification in line with the accounting principles for recording operations.
- Organizing transactions and activities and disclosing them in a manner consistent with the accounting principles or standards for disclosure processes.

The dimensions of accounting information systems encompass various aspects that contribute to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the accounting system within an organization. These dimensions are including (Alhamad et al., 2024):

- Technical dimension; which includes all aspects related to the technology used in the accounting system, including hardware, software, databases, and networks. It focuses on ensuring the system's ability to process data efficiently and with high accuracy.
- Human dimension: Which related to the people who use the accounting system, such as accountants, managers, and other employees. It emphasizes training these users and developing their skills to ensure efficient and effective use of the system.
- Organizational dimension: Focuses on the organizational structure, policies, and procedures that affect the operation of the accounting system. It involves defining responsibilities and distributing roles among employees, as well as how accounting information is used in decision-making processes.
- Security dimension: the object is to secure accounting information from unauthorized access, unauthorized modification, or loss. It includes using security technologies such as passwords, encryption, and firewalls to ensure data protection.
- Environmental dimension: Addresses the external factors that affect accounting information systems, including accounting laws and regulations, international standards, and economic, social, and technological factors. The accounting system must have the flexibility and adaptability to cope with these external changes to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness.
- Managerial dimension: Includes the administrative processes related to planning, organizing, directing, and controlling the activities of the accounting system. Its goal is to ensure that the system contributes to achieving the strategic objectives of the organization and enhances efficiency and effectiveness in accounting performance (Alhamad et al., 2024).

2.2. Financial Accounting Theory

Financial accounting theory is considered a practical activation of the accounting information system, focusing on theoretical principles, methodologies, concepts, and practical accounting practices (Asay et al., 2022). Al-Mawali (2021) referred to accounting theory as the philosophy of accounting because it encompasses more than just technical knowledge in accounting. It involves the study, application, and organization of accounting principles as well (Gbemigun and Agbaje, 2022).

The definitions of accounting theory in accounting thought have varied and differed in details, but they have agreed in substance. Among these definitions, Caria and Gomes (2024) mentioned that accounting theory consists of a set of logical and coordinated principles that provide a general framework for professional accounting practices. These principles help accountants interpret financial activities, enhancing their performance and functions, as well as finding solutions to various accounting problems.

Odonkor et al. (2024) explained that accounting theory aims to clarify and interpret accounting rules through concepts and foundations that allow them to be applied in practice. It seeks to link ideas to business realities, making it easier for accountants to carry out their tasks efficiently and effectively, and providing new tools to help solve accounting problems.

Ayinla et al. (2024) defined accounting theory as a set of concepts, definitions, and assumptions that explain how to judge financial matters. This theory contributes to interpreting data and provides a framework that helps improve financial performance.

Based on the previous definitions of accounting theory, it can be said that its intellectual framework is not different from other fields of knowledge and science, as it consists of the following elements: Concepts, objectives, assumptions, Principles (Ahrens, 2024).

Accounting is fundamentally an applied practical science that belongs to the group of social sciences. Therefore, accounting theory must start from the necessity of linking theory with practice. The aim of accounting theory is to provide a scientific basis for studying, explaining, and interpreting financial accounting methods, as well as to define its future directions (Alsharari, 2024).

It is important for accounting theory to aim not only to justify and explain practical practices but also to provide solutions and answers to the problems it faces (Hasibuan et al., 2024). Additionally, the conceptual framework developed by the financial accounting standards board (FASB) between 1978 and 1985 emphasizes that accounting theory should be based on logical, rather than arbitrary, principles, with a focus on being useful and beneficial in practical applications (Dadashi et al., 2023).

Inducing accounting principles from actual practices is a prominent feature of this approach. The accounting reality indicates that most of the existing accounting principles have not undergone consistent professional practices over the last 50 years, and their affirmations have emerged over time (Vlasschaert et al., 2023). Critics of the practical approach argue that relying on it as the sole precedence for accounting principles leads to the stagnation of accounting thought, as it does not align with scientific research, conflicts with the requirements of progress and development, and makes the theory unable to keep up with the continuous changes in economic and social conditions (Rocha-Silva et al., 2024).

2.3. Hypotheses

H01: There is no impact of technological advancements in accounting information systems (all dimensions) on achieving

consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks

$H01._1$: There is no impact of technical dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

$H01._2$: There is no impact of human dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

$H01._3$: There is no impact of organizational dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

$H01._4$: There is no impact of Security Dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

$H01._5$: There is no impact of Environmental Dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

$H01._6$: There is no impact of Managerial Dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

3. METHODOLOGY

In order to ascertain how technological advancements in accounting information, systems affect the alignment of financial accounting theory with actual practice in Jordanian commercial banks, the study used a descriptive methodology. The study's conclusions were arrived at by means of quantitative approaches. Employees of commercial banks listed on the Amman Stock Exchange made up the study's sample. The fact that 14 commercial banks are listed on the Jordanian financial market is notable. Table 1 lists all of the employees in each bank; there are 13,921 people employed by Jordanian commercial banks. Using the approach developed by Krejcie and Morgan (1970), the necessary sample size was ascertained, with 385 serving as the ideal sample size. To represent the percentage of workers in each bank, a sample of 385 employees was chosen. By using a structured questionnaire, data were gathered from primary sources for the study. The questionnaire was split into two sections: The first section asked for demographic data, while the second section included the five technical advancement axes in accounting information systems and the alignment axis between financial accounting theory and real-world application. Every statement was based on a Likert scale with five points. 385 of the 400 surveys that were distributed were returned and considered suitable for use in the study. Regression analysis was employed in the study to ascertain how the independent and dependent variables related to one another.

Table 1: Shows the sample demographic characteristics distribution

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Age	<25	75	19.5
	25<35	160	41.6
	35<45	51	13.2
	<55	66	17.1
	55 and more	33	8.6
Educational qualification	Bachelor's	178	46.2
	Higher diploma	42	10.9
	Master's	112	29.1
	Ph.D	39	10.1
	Any other educational qualification	14	3.6
Years of experience in the current job	<5	67	17.4
	5 and more – <10	121	31.4
	10 and more– <15	96	24.9
	15 and more – <20	22	5.7
	20 and more – <25	47	12.2
	25 and more	32	8.3
	Total	385	100.0

3.1. Study Sample

To test our hypotheses, a questionnaire tool was constructed to collect data, Employees of commercial banks listed on the Amman Stock Exchange made up the study's sample. The fact that 14 commercial banks are listed on the Jordanian financial market is notable. To represent the percentage of workers in each bank, a sample of 385 employees was chosen, 385 of the 400 surveys that were distributed were returned and considered suitable for use in the study.

3.2. Reliability Test

Cronbach's alpha was used to evaluate the survey instrument's internal consistency dependability; the range was 0.76 to 0.92 (Table 2). This suggests that there is strong internal consistency among the items, demonstrating the instrument's dependability in assessing the target construct. An alpha value above 0.70, which

Table 2: Shows the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients

N	Domain	Cronbach alpha
1	Technical	0.82
2	Human	0.80
3	Organizational	0.78
4	Security	0.76
5	Environmental	0.82
6	Managerial	0.87
Technological progress in accounting information systems		0.92
Achieving alignment between financial accounting theory and practical application		0.88

Table 3: Shows the means and Std. deviation of AIS technological progress, ranked in a descending order

Rank	N	Dimension	Mean	Std. Deviation	Level
1	5	Environmental Dimension	4.10	0.591	High
2	1	Technical Dimension	4.08	0.584	High
3	4	Security Dimension	4.05	0.607	High
4	6	Managerial Dimension	4.05	0.679	High
5	2	Human Dimension	3.98	0.670	High
6	3	Organizational Dimension	3.93	0.543	High
		Technological progress in accounting information systems	4.04	0.539	High

The independent variable: AIS technological progress

Table 4: Shows the means and Std. deviation of: Financial accounting theory and practical application, ranked in a descending order

Rank	N	Dimension	Mean	Std. Deviation	Level
1	2	The bank regularly updates its accounting procedures to reflect changes in financial accounting standards and theories.	4.17	0.912	High
2	10	The bank's internal policies are designed to ensure alignment between financial accounting theory and practical application in all accounting tasks.	4.17	0.824	High
3	3	There is a strong emphasis on applying theoretical accounting concepts in the bank's daily accounting operations.	4.04	0.851	High
4	6	The bank encourages the use of theoretical frameworks to analyze and solve practical accounting issues.	4.00	0.885	High
5	5	The accounting department frequently evaluates whether its practices are consistent with the latest financial accounting theories.	3.98	0.891	High
6	7	The accounting information systems used in the bank support the implementation of accounting theories in practice.	3.98	0.881	High
7	1	The accounting practices in the bank align well with the theoretical principles taught in academic accounting courses.	3.97	0.918	High
8	4	The bank provides training and resources to ensure that accountants can effectively apply theoretical knowledge in practical situations.	3.97	0.878	High
9	8	Employees in the accounting department believe that their work accurately reflects the principles of financial accounting theory.	3.89	0.936	High
10	9	There is a clear understanding among the bank's staff about how theoretical accounting concepts translate into practical applications.	3.85	0.905	High
		Financial accounting theory and practical application	4.00	0.612	High

The dependent variable: Financial accounting theory and practical application

is regarded as a generally accepted guideline, indicates that the scale has acceptable reliability (Sekaran, 2016).

4. RESULTS

The sample answers of the survey questions on the research variables are shown in Table 3.

"Environmental Dimension" has the greatest mean (4.10), according to Table 4, while "Organizational Dimension" was rated lowest with a mean of 3.93. This table also demonstrates that all dimensions had a high degree of agreement, with the overall mean being (4.04).

Table 4 shows that item # 2 "the bank regularly updates its accounting procedures to reflect changes in financial accounting standards and theories." receives the highest mean (4.17), while item # 9 "There is a clear understanding among the bank's staff about how theoretical accounting concepts translate into practical applications" had the lowest mean (3.85)." Additionally, this table demonstrates that there was a high degree of agreement between the overall mean of financial accounting theory and its practical application, which is 4.00.

H0: There is no impact of technological advancements in accounting information systems (all dimensions) on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

Table 5 shows that:
The multiple regression test findings indicated that technological progress in accounting information systems could explain 91.3% of the variation in achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks (Coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.913$).

Table 5: Multiple regression analysis of H01 regarding the impact of technological advancements in accounting information systems on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1					
(Constant)	−0.024	0.075		−0.324	0.746
Technical	0.720	0.054	0.688	13.259	0.000
Human	0.358	0.027	0.392	13.436	0.000
Organizational	0.148	0.028	0.131	5.193	0.000
Security	0.113	0.047	0.112	2.396	0.017
Environmental	0.124	0.030	0.110	4.071	0.000
Managerial	0.374	0.029	0.410	13.046	0.000

R=0.955, R^2=0.913, F=658.629, P=0.000

Table 6: Simple regression analysis regarding the impact of technical dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1					
(Constant)	0.140	0.094		1.492	0.136
Technical	0.947	0.023	0.904	41.478	0.000

R=0.904, R^2=0.818, F=1720.400, P=0.000

$H01._1$: There is no impact of technical dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

Table 6 shows the coefficient table for the simple regression analysis of $H01_1$. The simple regression test findings indicated that the technical dimension could explain 81.8% of the variation in of the variation in achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks. (Coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.818$).

$H01._2$: There is no impact of human dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

Table 7 shows the coefficient table for the simple regression analysis of $H01._2$. The simple regression test findings indicated that the Human Dimension could explain 79.4% of the variation in of the variation in achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks. (Coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.794$).

$H01._3$: There is no impact of organizational dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

Table 8 shows, the coefficient table for the simple regression analysis of $H01._3$. The simple regression test findings indicated that the Organizational Dimension could explain 61.2% of the variation in of the variation in achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks. (Coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.612$).

$H01._4$: There is no impact of security dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

Table 7: Simple regression analysis regarding the impact of Human Dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1					
(Constant)	0.769	0.085		9.025	0.000
Human	0.813	0.021	0.891	38.444	0.000

R=0.891, R^2=0.794, F=1477.923, P=0.000

Table 8: Simple regression analysis regarding the impact of organizational dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. error	Beta		
1					
(Constant)	0.539	0.142		3.785	0.000
Organizational	0.881	0.036	0.782	24.570	0.000

R=0.782, R^2=0.612, F=603.665, P=0.000

Table 9 displays the coefficient table for the simple regression analysis of $H0_4$. The simple regression test findings indicated that the Security Dimension could explain 64.3% of the variation in of the variation in achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks. (Coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.643$).

$H01._5$: There is no impact of environmental dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

Table 10 shows the coefficient table for the simple regression analysis of $H01._5$. The simple regression test findings indicated that the Environmental Dimension could explain 60.4% of the variation in of the variation in achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks. (Coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.604$).

Table 9: Simple regression analysis regarding the impact of security dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1					
(Constant)	0.727	0.126		5.768	0.000
Security	0.808	0.031	0.802	26.252	0.000

R=0.802, R^2=0.643, F=689.171, P=0.000

Table 10: Simple regression analysis regarding the impact of environmental dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1					
(Constant)	0.704	0.138		5.106	0.000
Environmental	0.804	0.033	0.777	24.173	0.000

R=0.777, R^2=0.604, F=584.347, P=0.000
a Predictors: (Constant), Environmental
b Dependent Variable: financial accounting theory and practical application

Table 11: Simple regression analysis regarding the impact of managerial dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1					
(Constant)	1.563	0.140		11.131	0.000
Managerial	0.602	0.034	0.669	17.616	0.000

R=0.669, R^2=0.448, F=310.328, P=0.000

$H01._6$: There is no impact of managerial dimension on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks.

Table 11 displays the coefficient table for the simple regression analysis of $H01._6$. The simple regression test findings indicated that the Managerial Dimension could explain 41.8% of the variation in of the variation in achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks. (Coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.418$).

4.1. Hypotheses testing results

H01: As shown in Table 5. the results for multiple regression that there is a statistically positive impact of all accounting information system dimensions on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks:

Therefore, the null hypothesis for H0 is rejected.

$H01._1$: The result indicates that technical dimension has statistically positive impact on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks (B=0.947, t = 41.478, P = 0.000 < 0.05).

Therefore, the null hypothesis for $H0._1$ is rejected.

$H01._2$: The result indicates that human dimension has statistically positive impact on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks (B = 0.813, t = 38.444, P = 0.000 < 0.000).

Therefore, the null hypothesis for $H0._2$ is rejected.

$H01._3$: The result indicates that Organizational dimension has statistically positive impact on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks (B = 0.881, t = 24.570, P = 0.000 < 0.05).

Therefore, the null hypothesis for $H0._3$ is rejected

$H01._4$: The result indicates that Security dimension has statistically positive impact on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks (B = 0.808, t = 26.252, P = 0.000 < 0.05).

Therefore, the null hypothesis for $H0._4$ is rejected

$H01._5$: The result indicates that Environmental dimension has statistically positive impact on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks (B = 0.804, t = 24.173, P = 0.000 < 0.05).

Therefore, the null hypothesis for $H0._5$ is rejected

$H01._6$: The result indicates that Managerial dimension has statistically positive impact on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks (B = 0.602, t = 17.616, P = 0.000 < 0.05).

Therefore, the null hypothesis for $H0._6$ is rejected.

5. DISCUSSION

The results of this study shed light on the involved link between accounting information systems with their dimensions, technical, human, organizational, security, environment, and managerial with achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks, within Jordan's economic landscape. Through empirical analysis, several key insights have emerged, accounting information systems with their dimension and the impact on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application.

First the results of a statistically positive impact of all accounting information system dimensions on achieving consistency between financial accounting theory and practical application at Jordanian Commercial Banks comparison with existing literature. This finding agrees some previous studies that suggested a positive relationship between technological advancement of AIS and the alignment of financial accounting theory and the practical applications.

Moreover, the analysis reveals that technological advancement plays a crucial role in the relationship of the alignment of financial accounting theory and the practical applications. Higher levels of technological advancements are linked with higher alignment of financial accounting theory and the practical applications, and vice versa. This finding emphasizes the importance of taken in consideration the broader financial institution when assessing the implications of technological advancement of accounting information systems.

Comparing the results with previous studies, both similarities and differences are observed. While some prior studies, such Maylin and Ompusunggu (2024), Mulaydinov (2024), Alhamad et al., (2024)., Alassuli (2023), Gotama and Wahdiat (2024), (Papiorek and Hiebl (2024), have reported a positive link of technological advancement in AIS and the alignment of financial accounting theory and the practical applications, others have highlighted the potential drawbacks of the relationship such as Odonkor et al. (2024), Alsharari (2024), Al-Hattami and Kabra (2024), Ali and Alsondos (2020), Yanti and Pratiwi (2022), Napitupulu (2023). The results of this study grant to this continuing discourse by providing empirical testimony from the Jordanian context.

In conclusion, this study reveals the importance of technological advancements in accounting information systems in the relationship of the alignment of financial accounting theory and the practical applications in the Jordanian context., and investors can make notified decisions that encourage sustainable growth and value innovation.

6. CONCLUSION

The findings of this study underscore the substantial impact of AIS technological advancements in aligning financial accounting theory with practical application within commercial banks in Jordan. The results reveal that various dimensions of technological progress, namely, technical, human, organizational, security, environmental, and managerial, play significant roles in achieving this alignment.

The study highlights that the technological dimension, particularly technical and human aspects, contributes most effectively to aligning theory with practice. This suggests that enhancements in technology and the skillset of employees are crucial for improving the consistency between theoretical frameworks and their practical applications in accounting. The organizational dimension also proves significant, indicating that structural adjustments and the adoption of digital practices at the organizational level are essential for achieving greater alignment. Financial accounting theory and its practical application have shown improved clarity and consistency as a result of technological advancements. The data reflect that the integration of advanced accounting information systems enhances the efficiency and reliability of financial reporting. This improvement is evident across various facets of financial management, demonstrating the positive effects of digital transformation on accounting practices. Furthermore, the regression analysis confirms a robust relationship between technological progress and the alignment of financial accounting theory with practical application. The results indicate that technological advancements significantly influence this alignment, with the most substantial impact seen in the technical and human dimensions.

In summary, the study provides valuable insights into how AIS technological advancements contribute to aligning financial accounting theory with practical application. The results emphasize the importance of continued technological investment and the need for organizational adjustments to fully leverage these advancements. By integrating modern technology with effective organizational practices, commercial banks in Jordan can enhance the consistency and effectiveness of their financial accounting processes. This approach is crucial for achieving improved financial management and transparency in the digital era.

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