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The Impact of Adopting Cloud Computing Systems in Increasing the Accuracy and Quality of Financial Reports: An Applied Study on Asiacell Company for The Period 2010-2024

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أثر تبنّي أنظمة الحوسبة السحابية في رفع دقة جودة التقارير المالية: دراسة تطبيقية على شركة آسياسيل للفترة من 2010-2024

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Abstract **DOI: https://doi.org/10.71207/ijas.v22i88.5486**

In this research, the researcher tries to analyze the impact of the cloud computing systems on the quality of financial reporting of the telecommunication company Asiacell. It aims to cut down on traditional system usage, leading to high costs. The researcher used an analytical approach based on quantitative data, which was obtained from the companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange database for the period (2010-2024). The investment in information technology and cloud computing, along with cloud technology operating costs, were considered when assessing cloud computing. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) disclosure index was used to measure the accuracy of financial reports. The statistical analysis included analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multiple linear regression models to examine the correlation between variables. The results demonstrated the importance of cloud computing in enhancing the accuracy of financial reports, as this depends heavily on the nature of the company and the readiness of the organization, including the efficiency of its IT system and the availability of organizational and technological resources to enable digital transformation.

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المستخلص

في هذا البحث، يسعى الباحث إلى تحليل تأثير أنظمة الحوسبة السحابية على جودة التقارير المالية لشركة الاتصالات «آسياسيل». ويهدف البحث إلى الحد من استخدام الأنظمة التقليدية التي تؤدي إلى ارتفاع التكاليف. استخدم الباحث نهجًا تحليليًا يعتمد على البيانات الكمية، التي تم الحصول عليها من قاعدة بيانات الشركات المدرجة في البورصة العراقية للفترة (2010-2024). تم أخذ الاستثمار في تكنولوجيا المعلومات والحوسبة السحابية، إلى جانب تكاليف تشغيل تكنولوجيا السحابة، في الاعتبار عند تقييم الحوسبة السحابية. تم استخدام مؤشر الإفصاح وفقًا للمعايير الدولية لإعداد التقارير المالية (IFRS) لقياس دقة التقارير المالية. تضمن التحليل الإحصائي تحليل التباين (ANOVA) ونماذج الانحدار الخطي المتعدد لفحص العلاقة بين المتغيرات. أظهرت النتائج أهمية الحوسبة السحابية في تعزيز دقة التقارير المالية، حيث يعتمد ذلك بشكل كبير على طبيعة الشركة وجاهزية المؤسسة، بما في ذلك كفاءة نظام تكنولوجيا المعلومات لديها وتوافر الموارد التنظيمية والتكنولوجية لتمكين التحول الرقمي.

1. Introduction

The use of digital techniques and, more specifically, cloud-based systems has become a prominent trend in the management and processing of financial data within organisations through accounting information systems. The adoption of these systems will demonstrate the extent of the use of information technology and cloud computing, as well as the amounts spent on cloud technology; these two aspects will reveal the extent to which organisations utilise technological infrastructure to perform accounting tasks and handle financial data. The literature indicates that cloud-based accounting systems are a means of accessing computing resources and accounting applications through a virtual environment, with the help of which financial data is managed and processed in accounting information systems (Sutthikun et al., 2018; Le and Cao, 2020). It is also noted, according to other studies, that the reliance on cloud technologies in accounting systems provides a conducive environment for processing financial data and enhances the effectiveness of accounting information systems in organisations (Moll and Yigitbasioglu, 2019; Al-Okaily et al., 2023).

On the other hand, the accuracy of financial reports demonstrates the extent to which they comply with disclosure requirements and reflect the organisation's financial reality during a specific period. The literature confirms that accounting information systems play a significant role in providing information to enable reporting in accordance with disclosure requirements, thereby enhancing the quality of financial information (Albarrak et al., 2023; Yikarebogha and Onwuchekwa, 2025). However, some studies suggest that the impact of digital technologies on reporting outcomes may vary depending on organisational characteristics and other variables.

Despite the growing interest in research on cloud accounting systems, previous studies have yielded inconclusive findings regarding the relationship between the dimensions of cloud accounting systems and the quality of financial reporting. Some studies point to benefits, such as increased accounting information output, whilst others suggest that the impact of cloud technologies depends on organisational characteristics.

This constitutes a research gap: it is necessary to test the relationship between the dimensions of cloud accounting systems and the accuracy of financial reporting directly, particularly when using a model that takes control variables into account to explain the factors influencing this relationship. To this end, the research problem will focus on how the dimensions of cloud accounting systems—namely, information technology, cloud computing and cloud technology operating expenses—affect the accuracy of financial reporting, and how the moderating variables—namely, return on assets and firm size—contribute to explaining the variation in financial reporting accuracy in the study model. To answer these questions, two main hypotheses have been formulated:

H0_1: There is no statistically significant effect of the dimensions of cloud-based accounting systems on financial reporting accuracy. **H1_1:** There is a statistically significant effect of the dimensions of cloud-based accounting systems on financial reporting accuracy. **H0_2:** There is no statistically significant effect of cloud-based accounting systems and control variables on the accuracy of financial reporting **H1_2:** There is a statistically significant effect of cloud-based accounting systems and control variables on the accuracy of financial reporting.

The study is divided into four sections to achieve the research objectives. The first section discusses the theoretical framework of the variables. The second section covers the research methodology and measurement of variables. The third section presents and discusses the results. The conclusion of the study is presented in the final section.

2. Theoretical side

2.1 Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is a pioneering and innovative techniques in information technology. It offers new opportunities and challenges for a diverse range of modern businesses and organizations. For example, it can improve the functionality of web and email response systems (Van den Bergh & Kloppers, 2019), access resources for the data necessary to implement cloud-based IT sensors (Wang & Yongchareon, 2020), and cloud computing in business processes to enhance process insights (Chaising & Haasis, 2021).

2.2 Accounting Systems

Since its inception, the field of Accounting Information Systems (AIS) has undergone dynamic changes through the development of cloud-based accounting information systems (Asatiani et al., 2019; Ma et al., 2021). These systems allow companies to benefit from third-party access to IT resources and applications through virtual rather than physical means (Le & Cao, 2020). This development contributes to increased awareness regarding the adoption of IT systems (Al-Okaily et al., 2023).

Cloud-based accounting information systems services are delivered online. Such as preparing the general ledger, accounts receivable and payable, financial reports, and the budget (Karanikola et al., 2023), as it allows access to its associated computing resources through authorized devices (such as smartphones, tablets, desktop and laptop computers (Yau-Yeung et al., 2020). Accounting in cloud computing facilitates and simplifies legal accounting procedures as a result of advanced automation through cloud accounting information systems (Moll & Yigitbasioglu, 2019).

Kubota & Okuda (2023) observe that senior managers' interest in cloud-based accounting information systems (CIS) and accounting functions in startups is a key driver. Integrating modern technology significantly enhances the ease of use of accounting information system tools, such as predictive analytics, and facilitates the analysis of complex data and decision-making processes (Alotaibi, 2023). Cloud computing systems are among the most important of these technologies, and their increasing reliance has made CIS an essential tool for companies seeking to improve their information systems due to its cost-effectiveness and flexibility (Al Natour, 2021; Dai & Vasarhelyi, 2023; Kabra, Ghosh, & Joshi, 2023; Stratopoulos & Wang, 2022).

2.3 Financial reports accuracy

The quality of financial reporting is an aspect that determines how well the financial reports by a company can give a true reflection of the transactions and performance of the firm within a given financial period and make them relevant and comprehensive. Conventional ways of financial reporting are not confined to a single computer anymore. The development of technology and the use of cloud accounting leads to the fact that the information is saved in the company records and can be easily retrieved when it is required (Yikarebogha & Onwuchekwa, 2025). This offers a systematic way of comprehending how effective these systems are in addressing the organization needs and improving the precision of financial reporting (Albarrak et al., 2023).

The pressure on companies to adopt techniques to increase the accuracy, efficiency, and transparency of financial reporting are on the rise. Cloud computing provides accounting systems that can deliver real-time, consistent, and reliable financial data and help in minimization of operating cost and acceleration in decision-making (Liu et al., 2020).

3. Methodology

3. 1 Study problem

Despite the growing use of cloud computing technologies in accounting systems—due to the advantages they offer in terms of data processing speed and improved access to financial information—the empirical evidence regarding the extent to which the adoption of cloud accounting affects the accuracy of financial reporting remains inconclusive, particularly in developing economies such as Iraq. The research problem, therefore, lies in the lack of clarity regarding whether the implementation of cloud accounting systems actually contributes to improving the accuracy of financial reporting in Iraqi companies, which calls for an empirical analysis based on actual financial data from Asiacell for the period 2010–2024 to measure the nature of this relationship.

3.2 Importance of study

The importance of the study stems from its treatment of a contemporary topic of cloud accounting as one of the most prominent applications of digital transformation in accounting, and from testing its impact on one of the most important outcomes of the accounting system, which is the accuracy of financial reports. The importance of the study also highlights in analyzing the role that organizational factors, such as company size and return on assets, may play in explaining the relationship between technology and report quality, which contributes to providing a more in-depth understanding of the nature of this relationship in the Iraqi business environment.

3.3 Study objectives

The purpose of the research is to examine the real effect of implementing cloud computing systems and the accuracy of the financial reporting in companies working within the telecommunications industry, with the applied study of Asiacell based on the real financial data published in the annual reports of the company from 2010 to 2024.

This overall goal leads to a group of sub-objectives, that is, to:

1. To calculate the extent of the adoption of cloud computing technologies in the company with the help of financial indicators associated with information technology investment and with the operating expenses.
2. To determine the impact of cloud computing dimensions on the accuracy of financial reporting through regression.
3. Elaborate on whether you are testing the effect of company size and return on assets as control variables in the relationship between cloud computing and financial reporting accuracy.

3.4 Research population and sample

The study population includes Asia Cell's official financial statements, as published in its audited annual reports and the database of companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange. The scope of the analysis was limited to annual data for the period from (2015 to 2024), as

it represents ten consecutive financial years, and was chosen for its reliance on reliable and verifiable sources, which enhances the integrity and accuracy of the results.

3.5 Measures used and data collection methods in the study

3.5.1 The independent variable includes:

X1: Information techniques and cloud computing .
X1 = (Amortization to software/ total assets) X 100.
X2: Cloud Technology Operating Expenses.
X2= Software Licenses and Cloud Subscriptions (Cash on the Cash) / Total Operating Expenses (Payments) * 100 (Brynjolfsson & Hitt, 2000, Tambe & Hitt, 2012).

3.5.2 Control variable

Two control variables have been included to control possible confounding effects and to enhance the ability of explanatory power of the empirical model :
M1: Return on Assets (ROA)
M1 = Net profit / Total assets
M2: Firm Size (Size)
M2 = log (Total assets)

3.5.3 Dependent variable

Financial Reporting Accuracy was the dependent variable, and it was measured on an IFRS-based disclosure index. Particularly, it was prepared as the ratio of the actual number of disclosure items applied to the actual number of disclosure items that were obligatory in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and it was calculated as follows :
Financial Reporting Accuracy = (Number of items of disclosure applied) / (Number of items of disclosure required)
All disclosure items were coded by a binary method where (1) was determined as disclosure requirement applied and (0) otherwise**.**

3.5.4 Statistical methods

Concerning statistical methods, in the study, the statistical techniques, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and regression estimation, were used to analyse and estimate the relationship between the study variables, and to determine whether the effect of using cloud accounting on financial reporting accuracy was statistically significant in terms of real-world firm-level data .

3.6 Building Hypotheses

(Balasem et al., 2021) investigated how cloud computing is effective in enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of accounting information systems. The findings revealed that the acquisition of cloud applications helps to expedite the structure of the accounting work and the quality of financial reports through the improvement of the attributes of accounting information, namely, their relevance, timeliness, and reliability. They also affirmed that cloud computing assists in decision- making by offering real time financial reports. Based on the TAM, TOE, and Delone and McLean models, (Eldalabeeh et al., 2021) examined the determinants affecting the usage of cloud accounting in the Jordanian financial

industry. The findings revealed that the support of senior management, quality of systems, quality of service, and perceived ease of use have a positive effect on the intention of institutions to embrace cloud accounting. It was described (Lafta, 2022) that cloud accounting is a radical change in the accounting career, causing the reduction of the traditional functions of the accountant, since automation is high, and reports can be created immediately. It also highlighted the fact that accountants need to move towards more analytical and consultative roles, as opposed to recording and documenting.

The article by (Dorđević et al., 2018) investigated both the potential of adopting cloud technology in accounting systems and the threats it presents. They also came to the conclusion that cloud accounting has such strategic benefits as unlimited access to data, enhanced integration among stakeholders, and less maintenance and infrastructure expenses, although they also noted a problem of data security and privacy. According to (Gandhi, 2024), cloud computing has emerged as a requirement in the future of accounting firms since it enjoys a high level of flexibility, could work at any time and place, supported real-time financial reporting, and fewer errors than the traditional accounting systems. A detailed bibliometric survey of the usage patterns of cloud service models (SaaS, PaaS, IaaS) in small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) has been conducted by (Ahmad et al., 2025) over the years 2015-2024. The findings revealed that there has been a substantial growth in the amount of research on cloud computing that has been caused by its contribution to operational efficiency and competitiveness. Another bibliometric analysis of the research on the subject of digital accounting in the journal IJDAR (Anridho, 2018) also revealed that the most frequently used methods in the research included survey and archival studies and that the accounting information systems were the most popular subjects of the research, indicating the significance of the digital transformation in the accounting field.

This study develops hypotheses to test the predicted relationships between variables based on actual data within the context of Asiacell. Accordingly, the following hypotheses are formulated as statistically testable predictions:

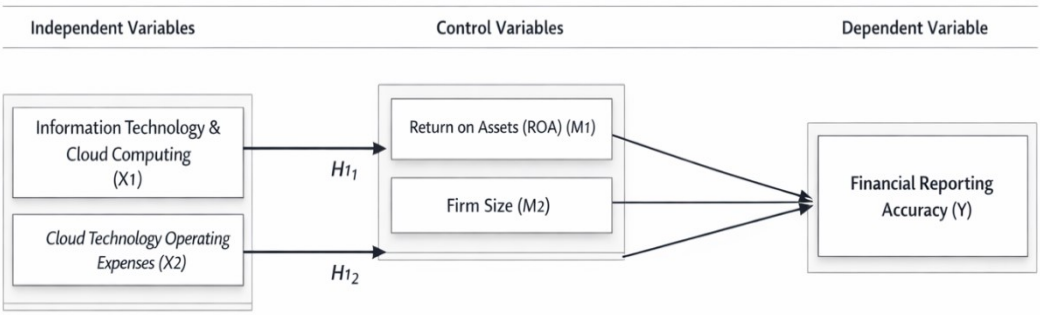
H0_1: There is no statistically significant effect of the dimensions of cloud computing accounting systems on the accuracy of financial reports.

H1_1: There is a statistically significant effect of the dimensions of cloud computing accounting systems on the accuracy of financial reports.

H0_2: There is no statistically significant effect of cloud computing accounting systems and the control variables on the accuracy of financial reports

H1_2: There is a statistically significant effect of cloud computing accounting systems and the control variables on the accuracy of financial reports.

3.7 Study model



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the research hypotheses.

Figure (1) Research Model of the Study

4. Practical Side

In this section, the author provides the empirical findings of the research based on the statistical analysis performed to test the hypotheses of the research and to identify the type of relationships between the key variables. The research was based on real financial data derived out of the audited annual reports and official database of Asiacell, this substantiated the reliability of the findings .

The discussion has started with the presentation of the results of the analysis of variance and regression to estimate the size of the effects and their statistical significance and then the interpretation of the findings as it relates to the theoretical framework and earlier research .

Table (1) Correlationship and explanation ratio between cloud computing accounting systems and the accuracy of financial reports

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.185a	0.34	0.127-	0.375
a. Predictors: (Constant), x2, x1				

Source: Compiled by the researcher, or based on SPSS software.

According to Table (1) of the Model Summary, the correlation coefficient (R) was found to be (0.185), which implies that the independent variables had weak positive correlation with the accuracy of financial reports. The coefficient of determination (R -squared) was 0. 34 indicating that the dimensions of cloud computing accounting systems contribute about 3.4 -squared percentage of the difference in the accuracy of financial reports. The adjusted coefficient of determination (R -0.127) had a negative value and the mean square error was (0.375) .

Table (2) Analysis of variance between variables (ANOVA)

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.060	2	.030	0.213	0.811b
	Residual	1.690	12	.141		
	Total	1.749	14			
a. Dependent Variable: y						
b. Predictors: (Constant), x2, x1						

Source: Compiled by the researcher, or based on SPSS software.

The outcome of the analysis of variance in Table (2) shows that the value of (F) calculated was (0.213) with the level of significance being (Sig.=0.811) that is greater than (0.05). This indicates that the model is not best applicable in testing the hypotheses i.e. neither is there any effect of cloud computing accounting systems on the accuracy of financial reports .

Table (3) Regression Coefficients

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.494	0.719		0.686	0.506
	x1	0.583	1.371	0.121	0.425	0.678
	x2	0.016-	0.029	0.153-	0.536-	.602
a. Dependent Variable: y						

Source: Compiled by the researcher, or based on SPSS software.

The regression coefficients in Table (3) indicate the direction of the relationship among all of the independent variables and the dependent variable. The coefficient (x1) was (B= 0.583) and coefficient (x2) was (B= -0.016). The values (Sig.) of both (x1) and (x2) are bigger than (0.05), so it goes to show that the slope of the regression is not statistically significant. Therefore, on a unit change of (x1, cloud computing technology and information technology), the dependent variable (financial reporting accuracy) has an increase of 0.583. Thus, there is direct correlation between (x1, cloud computing technology and information technology) and (Y, financial reporting accuracy). On the other hand, the coefficient (x2) shows that when (x2, cloud technology operating expenses) changes by one unit the dependent variable (Y, financial reporting accuracy) changes by -0.016. It can therefore be estimated that the regression equation of the first model is: y = 0.494 + 0.583x1 -0.016x2 .

Table (4) Correlation and Explanation Rate between Cloud Computing Accounting Systems and Controlling Variables on the Accuracy of Financial Reports

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.818a	0.669	0.537	0.240
a. Predictors: (Constant), m1, m2, x2, x1				

Source: Compiled by the researcher, or based on SPSS software.

Table (4) (Model Summary) indicates that the relationship was enhanced by the addition of control variables and dimensions of cloud computing accounting systems. The correlation (R = 0.818) is very positive and the coefficient of determination (R S = 0.669) shows that the model accounts about 66.9 percent of the variation in the accuracy of financial reports. The adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square = 0.537) shows a fairly acceptable explanatory power after adjusting the effects of sample size and the quantity of variables. The Standard Error of the Estimate (Sd. Error of the Estimate) was 0.240 .

Table (5) Analysis of variance between variables (ANOVA)

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.171	4	.293	5.062	0.017b
	Residual	.578	10	.058		
	Total	1.749	14			
a. Dependent Variable: y						
b. Predictors: (Constant), m1, m2, x2, x1						

Source: Compiled by the researcher, or based on SPSS software.

Table (5) (ANOVA) findings indicate the obtained (F) value was (5.062) with a significance value of (Sig.=0.017), which is lower than (0.05). It means that the model can be interpreted at the level of (0.05 0.05) or lower. Thus, we are able to reject the null hypothesis (H0: 2) and accept the fact that the model with the independent and control variables together has a strong impact on the accuracy of financial reports.

Table (6) Regression Coefficients

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	14.861-	3.601		4.127-	0.002
	x1	1.714-	1.076	0.357-	1.593-	0.142
	x2	0.022-	0.021	0.215-	1.057-	0.315
	m2	2.557	0.596	0.940	4.288	0.002
	m1	0.147-	0.320	0.096-	0.460-	0.656
a. Dependent Variable: y						

Source: Compiled by the researcher, or based on SPSS software.

The regression coefficients of the model are represented in Table 6. The SIZE m 2 variable bears a statistically significant positive influence on financial report accuracy (B = 2.557, t = 4.288, p = 0.002). Conversely, the coefficient of x1 (Cloud Computing Technology and Information Technology) and x 2 (Cloud Technology Operating Expenses) and ROA m 1 are insignificant (p > 0.05). The second model estimated regression equation is

$$y = -14.861 - 1.714x\_1 - 0.022x\_2 - 0.147m\_1 + 2.557 \text{ (m2)}.$$

5. Discussion

After completing statistical analysis using linear regression models and analysis of variance (ANOVA), the results showed that the relationship between cloud accounting dimensions and the accuracy of financial reports is not a direct or linear relationship, but rather is influenced by the institutional context and organizational capabilities accompanying technology adoption.

The results of the first model showed a weak relationship between the dimensions of cloud accounting and the accuracy of financial reports, as the correlation coefficient was (R = 0.185) and the coefficient of determination (R^2 = 0.34), which indicates very limited explanatory power. Also, the value of statistical significance (Sig.=0.811) confirmed the

non-significance of the model, which means that the effect of cloud accounting variables does not appear directly in the company under study. The regression coefficients showed that the information technology and cloud computing variable (X1) had a positive coefficient, while the cloud operating expenses variable (X2) had a negative coefficient, but both were not statistically significant, which indicates that the volume of investment or cloud spending does not necessarily lead to a tangible improvement in the accuracy of financial reports.

This result reflects that adopting technology does not guarantee its successful application or effective integration into the reporting system. Organizations may adopt cloud computing formally without achieving real integration with financial systems, developing user efficiency, or enhancing internal control and governance. Challenges related to cybersecurity, privacy, and compatibility with business systems may limit their impact on the quality of reports. This result differs from studies that indicated a direct positive effect of cloud accounting on the accuracy of reports, but the difference in context and the reliance of the current study on realistic and audited financial data may explain this discrepancy.

In contrast, the second model showed a clear shift when controlling variables were introduced, as the correlation coefficient increased to ($R = 0.818$) and the coefficient of determination to ($R^2 = 0.669$), and the model became statistically significant at (Sig. = 0.017). This suggests that the explanation of financial reporting accuracy becomes more robust when the organizational and financial characteristics of the firm are introduced, confirming that technology does not operate in isolation from the institutional environment.

It was found that the size of the company was the only variable with a significant and positive impact on the accuracy of financial reports, which indicates that larger companies have a higher ability to achieve better disclosure accuracy as a result of the availability of resources, the development of internal control systems, the strength of governance, and the high level of regulatory commitment. In contrast, the return on assets (ROA) variable did not appear as an influential factor, which means that profitability is not necessarily related to the quality of disclosure, as the accuracy of reports is more related to compliance and institutional control.

The two cloud accounting variables also remained insignificant even after introducing the control variables, which reinforces the conclusion that spending on cloud computing does not represent a sufficient indicator of its effectiveness in improving reporting accuracy. This may be due to the nature of the measurement used, which reflects the volume of investment more than it reflects the level of actual use or the degree of integration and quality of the application.

Accordingly, the results confirm that the impact of cloud accounting on the accuracy of financial reports is conditional on the organizational context, and that the success of cloud transformation requires a supportive institutional environment that includes effective governance, strong internal control, human capacity building, and systems integration. The study's contribution is to provide a realistic explanation of the relationship between technology and the quality of financial reports, and highlight that institutional factors represent the most influential determinant, which carries important practical implications

that technical investment alone is not sufficient to achieve an actual improvement in the accuracy of financial reports.

6 .Conclusion

The study reached important results that contribute to clarifying the nature of the relationship between the adoption of cloud accounting and the accuracy of financial reports within a realistic context based on audited financial statements of a telecommunications company over an extended period of time. The results of the statistical analysis showed that the dimensions of cloud accounting, represented by investment in information technology, cloud computing, and cloud operating expenses, were not able to directly explain the change in the accuracy of financial reports, which indicates that adopting technology or increasing related spending does not necessarily represent a guarantee of improving the accuracy of financial disclosure. On the other hand, the results revealed that introducing control variables significantly increased the explanatory power of the model, and showed that the company's organizational characteristics play a pivotal role in explaining the accuracy of financial reports.

The results also showed that the size of the company was the factor that most significantly and positively influenced the accuracy of financial reports, which confirms that larger institutions have a higher ability to achieve better disclosure quality as a result of the availability of resources, the maturity of the organizational structure, the strength of internal control systems, and the multiple levels of auditing and governance. Accordingly, it can be concluded that cloud accounting does not operate in isolation from the institutional context, and that its impact on the accuracy of financial reports depends largely on the organization’s organizational readiness, system integration, human resources efficiency, and the quality of the control environment.

This study makes an important scientific contribution by challenging the deterministic assumptions that consider cloud accounting a direct cause of improving the quality of financial reporting, and confirms instead that its impact may be indirect or conditional on supportive institutional factors. The study also reinforces the importance of adopting a realistic perspective in evaluating the impact of digital transformation in accounting, based on linking technology to governance and institutional readiness, and not simply measuring the volume of spending or formal adoption.

In light of the findings of the study, a set of recommendations can be presented that serve institutions, decision makers, and regulatory bodies, with the aim of maximizing the benefit of cloud accounting and turning it into a factor that supports the accuracy of financial reports:

The study recommends that institutions moving towards adopting cloud accounting link this transformation to the development of an integrated control and regulatory environment, as the success of cloud accounting in improving the accuracy of financial reports is not achieved by simply acquiring the system or increasing spending on it, but rather requires the presence of strong internal control systems, clear governance procedures, and effective integration between the cloud system and financial reporting systems.

The study also recommends the need to invest in training and qualifying accounting and technical personnel to ensure the actual use of cloud systems and benefit from their

characteristics, such as instant reports, reducing manual errors, and facilitating disclosure processes in accordance with international standards. The weak direct impact of cloud accounting may indicate a gap between technical adoption and actual implementation within the organization.

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First Author: Holds a Master's degree in Accounting and a PhD in Accounting, specializing in auditing and finance.

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