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Article

The Shift Towards The Digital Economy and Its Impact on The Components of Iraq`S Tax Accounting System Is Analytically Studied in The Directorate General of Taxation

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Abstract: The development and progress that the world is witnessing in various sciences and fields is evidence and an indicator of human capabilities for innovation and creativity, information and communications technology is considered one of the fields in which humans have been able to innovate where technical progress has become the driving force behind the economies of various countries due to the massive information revolution they have created, so the world has become a small town that exchange information electronically at a rapid speed without any regard to geographical borders, which led to a complete change in the course of business and the economy by relying on a new technical phenomenon called the digital economy . From this standpoint, the research aims to provide an extensive study on the digital economy , the Iraqi tax accounting system with its components and the research came out with a set of conclusions, the most important of which are:_ there is a positive morale relationship between the digital economy and the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system, and based on the results of the research mechanism we recommend the need to pay attention to develop the components of the tax accounting system in a way that is compatible with developments in information technology, communications, and economic developments.

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1. Introduction

Despite the great developments in trade and the digital economy . However, digital companies did not subject to the tax accounting process, and this in turn led to the loss of the opportunity to collect taxes from giant international companies, despite the importance of taxes which were and still achieving great goals. It is an important means that enables the state to intervene in political, economic and social life, especially in countries with limited industrial and natural resources. Based on the above, the contents of the research have been framed according to the following sections :

(First section /research hypothesis)

Research problem :

Tax is considered one of the basic sources that different countries rely on to finance their expenditures and an important tool that governments use to achieve many goals because of its significant impact on state revenues so governments are working hard to develop their tax accounting system, in line with developments in the business environment. The technical developments that occurred led to a change in the direction of business and companies, and the emergence of a new type of economy called the digital economy , and this in turn led to the expansion of the circle of trade at the international level, the exchange of goods and services and the achievement of huge profits without being bound by geographical borders, and the size of the digital economy has witnessed a continuous increase from year to another , especially after the Corona pandemic (Covid-19), which changed the business path and led to major impacts in various fields. Based on the above, the research problem can be expressed through the following questions :

1. Is there an impact of the digital economy on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system.
2. Is there a correlation between the digital economy and its components of Iraqi tax accounting system.

Importance of the research :

The scientific importance of the research is derived from the fact that it provides a theoretical framework based on scientific foundations and modern concepts about the research variables. However, the scientific importance is based on the lack of a study on the impact of the digital economy on the Iraqi tax accounting system, as well as the lack of studies that diagnose the extent to which the system keeps up with these economic developments.

The research objectives :

Based on what was presented in the research problem, the objectives that the research seeks to achieve can be presented as follows :

1. Providing an extensive study on the theoretical framework of the concept of the digital economy by presenting the concept and applications of the current status of the Iraqi digital economy .
2. Presenting a conceptual framework of the tax accounting system and clarifying its components and obstacles to its development.
3. Measuring the relationship between the digital economy and the Iraqi tax accounting system.

Research hypothesis :

Preparing a system for tax accounting in light of the digital economy reduces the routine procedures that are subject to it under the traditional tax accounting system, and that there is a clear impact of the digital economy on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system . The research is based on the following main hypothesis : (The digital economy has a moral effect on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting)

2. Materials and Methods

Therefore, it has essential methodological nature: the approach of descriptive and analytical research with the tool that the methodology is based on in this study is innovation to study analytically the effect of the digital economy in the tax accounting system of the components of the Iraq. The study adopts a descriptive method to develop its theoretical aspects based on the literature review that includes reading books, academic theses, peer-reviewed journals, official reports, and relevant electronic sources pertaining to digital economy and tax accounting systems until October 2023. Analytical methods were used in the empirical phase to test the research hypothesis, and to access measurement relationships between the variables. Data primary is one type that is collected by the author through a structured questionnaire, based on the objectives of the research and distributed to the employees of the General Directorate of Taxes, which consists of managers, auditors, and tax appraisers who would be the most appropriate population in assessing tax accounting practices. The selection of the sample is with a random sampling technique that there are statistically 75 appropriate questionnaires that are valid. Each item in the questionnaire was rated on a three-point Likert scale (agree, neutral and disagree). Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for coding and analyzing the data. Specific statistical techniques used included Cronbach's alpha to measure reliability and internal consistency; descriptive statistics (means and standard deviations) to describe respondents' perceptions regarding the digital economy and tax accounting; and inferential statistical methods (Pearson correlation, t-tests, multiple regression, stepwise regression, and one-way analysis of variance [ANOVA]) to examine the significance and strength of the relationships between the digital economy and tax accounting components. Expert review was conducted to establish validity and pilot testing to verify reliability. Such a methodological design enables a strong test of the study hypothesis, and strengthens the validity of the findings.

The digital economy: is the economy that relies entirely on information and communications technology [1]. Based on what the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) explained that the digital economy is the outcome of a transformative process brought about by information and communications technology, which led to innovation in economic sectors and creativity in providing goods and services efficiently and effectively, various countries are in a continuous race to obtain the greatest possible benefit from the use of information and communications technology and depend on it at all levels and activities, through rapid and enormous developments that led to a change in the method of providing goods and services, and this in turn led to a radical change and transformation in the economy, which is called the transformation from the traditional economy to the digital economy [2]. The term digital economy has appeared for the first time in 1995 by Canadian writer "Don Tab Scott" in his book published in English entitled " The Digital Economy : Promise and Periling the Intelligence Network of Age" [3].And the world is still in the early stages of digitization, the digital economy and many other related matters still lack a widely accepted definition, as well as the lack of balance between the speed of technology development and the time needed to agree on standard definitions therefore it is necessary to avoid restrictive definitions that prevent progress and commitment to flexibility in definitions [4]. The digital economy is not limited, but is understood as goods, technological services, and mobile phone applications, including electronic money transfer, borrowing, and electronic saving (Action 2020). The digital economy has been defined as the interaction, integration, and coordination between the national, sectoral, and international economy, in a way that achieves transparency and productivity for all economic indicators that support all economic, commercial and financial decisions . In this field, technology transforms and changes the pattern of economic performance in money, business, trade and investment from the traditional form to the immediate form [6]. The researcher defines digital economics : as a branch of economics that studies intangible goods with zero marginal cost via Internet networks.

The applications of digital economy

The digital economy is a new phenomenon that has increased importance day after day with increasing growth, due to estimates of the increasing growth in the uses of electronic digitization in the world , there is an important group of digital economy applications, including :

Electronic marketing:

One of the applications of the digital economy is electronic marketing it has been defined as : the application of marketing, its tools and strategies on the Internet. Electronic marketing is not a sub-type of traditional marketing, but rather a new phenomenon that combines mass customization and distribution to achieve marketing goals [5]

Electronic investment:

Electronic investment is one of the applications of the digital economy by taking advantage of the capabilities of the Internet and the information provided [6].

Electronic Commerce

Electronic commerce has been defined as : every commercial transaction between the seller and the buyer in which the Internet has contributed in whole or in part and it is considered one of the most important applications of the digital economy. Electronic commerce depends primarily on information technology which has created the real existence of electronic commerce as it depends on information technology, communications and various other technical means, to implement and manage commercial activity [3]. From the above, we conclude that electronic marketing is part of electronic commerce and is a comprehensive process for all aspects of sales process that begins with displaying and marketing products and services until the selling and transfer process is completed to the customer. Each of electronic marketing and electronic investment and electronic commerce represent applications of the digital economy.

The current status of the digital economy in Iraq

Most countries of the world have witnessed great progress in the field of economics, information and communications technology in recent decades, at a time when the Iraqi state was struggling with its internal and external conflicts alike which affected and contributed to changing the working conditions of Iraqi economic establishments, as most countries of the world depend on information technology and the Internet in production, distribution and marketing and Iraq became one of the lagging countries in the use of information technology, due to the circumstances exceptionalism that Iraq went through so it was not included in the field of the digital economy, due to facing conflicts resulting from two basic advantages that this country possesses : the first of which is the natural resources available in it of all kinds, as well as the huge reserve of oil wealth. The second is the distinguished geographical location, as it is considered the shortest land and air corridor linking the East with the West, which makes its economy face a constant challenge throughout the ages. So, its digital economy is considered new compared to other economies developed and neighbouring countries [7].

There are a group of reasons that led to the delay of the Iraqi state in the field of the digital economy and the advancement of economic reality. Below is a group of these main reasons [6]:

1. Lack of awareness on the part of political leaders of the importance of developing technology, and not including it among the priorities.
2. Cognitive illiteracy : is a distinctive feature of our society due to its isolation from the global development in the field of information technology, communications and the new global economy, as well as concerns about implementing and owning the infrastructure for this economy.
3. Stability of security and law both represent the fence that preserves resources, rights and duties in all aspects of life, including the economy. Their absence or unfairness in their application leads to weakness and paralysis of the integrated life system, the collapse of the economy in general and the absence of all types of investments.
4. Weak funding for the technological sector, and thus the inability to generate knowledge and support the research and development process, and thus talent drain, and total reliance on foreign expertise instead of supporting and developing local skills.

The result of the unipolar control represented by American hegemony over the global economy, and the bias of most international organizations in favour of the United States. As a result, the Iraqi state has become like the rest of the third world countries and cannot adopts a correct digital economic policy

3. Results

Because of the importance of tax, academics were required to focus their attention on the tax accounting system in their studies and researchs, especially after the transition from

Night Watchman states to Interventionism states, where the state's interest is not limited to taxes as revenues that finance its public expenditures only, but rather the tax accounting system became among the tools that lead to achieving political, economic and social goals. After the great economic crisis of 1929, countries turned to a policy of intervention in economic activity with the aim of confronting that crisis, the role of intervention that the state plays in contemporary capitalist society led to the expansion of its activity and its burdens increased, this In turn led to the adoption of tax as a contemporary concept and an effective means through which the state can intervene in economic and social life and achieve multiple goals. The tax accounting system in any country is considered the financial pillar, it represents all the laws and tax systems applied within it and these laws are often influenced by the economic thought pursued by the state, or the social system that prevails in the state, leading to a difference in the tax accounting system from one country to another, from time to time, and from a society to another, so the tax system is affected by these factors.Some public finance thinkers believe that there are two concepts for the tax accounting system which are the broad concept and the narrow concept. The concept of the tax accounting system from a broad point of view represents a set of ideological, economic and technical elements whose combination leads to a specific tax entity, and from a narrow point of view, the tax accounting system represents a set of legal and technical rules that enable tax deductions, starting from tax legislation to deduction and collection [8].

Components of the Iraqi tax accounting system

The tax accounting system differs from one country to another due to the difference in the political and economic system and the goals to be achieved, as well as the differences in the elements and components of this system. The tax accounting system in Iraq consists of (legislative rules, tax administration and taxpayers) [9]. These components work together in a consistent interconnected manner to achieve the objectives of the tax accounting system, and the desire to change or develop must occur through these components to ensure the success of the system and achieve its goals in the short and long term. These components will be discussed in detail and clarify the relationship between these components and the digital economy

Legislative rules

The existence of an integrated legislative system of frameworks and features is considered one of the most important elements of a country's progress and a tool for regulating its path. Legislative rules are considered part of the state's legislative system and are of increasing importance day after day. The definitions of these rules differed due to the difference in the tax accounting system from one country to another. After reviewing the relevant sources, the researcher concluded that the legislative rules are a set of foundations and laws issued by the state to organize the process of imposing and collecting taxes within an organized legal framework to achieve various goals.

Tax administration

The tax administration is one of the components of the tax accounting system, it is concerned with implementing tax laws and executing them to the fullest extent with the aim of protecting the rights of the state and the taxpayer alike and it works to develop the tax accounting system in line with the development of society and its goals by proposing the amendments it deems necessary. The tax administration is based on administrative and scientific foundations to carry out a set of tasks and functions. Therefore, the tax administration is the body responsible for implementing tax laws, collecting public resources, and following up on taxpayers [10].

Those responsible for paying taxes

The taxpayer is defined under the Iraqi tax legislation in Article One, Eighth Paragraph, Income Tax Law No. (113) of 1982 and its amendments "every person subject to tax under the law, whether natural or legal, resident or non-resident in Iraq, and the taxpayer is responsible for paying the tax to the state that generates net revenues for him [9].

Obstacles of developing the Iraqi tax accounting system

The Iraqi tax accounting system is characterized by a set of characteristics that are considered negative and make taxes a secondary source

For revenue , despite the fact that Iraq was one of the first Arab countries to use the tax to finance its expenditures, as the property tax law was issued in 1923, the income tax law in 1927, and the customs tax in 1931. These legislations and laws were issued in different economic, social and political circumstances and under conflicting political and economic philosophy, and this led to the difficulty of understanding the Iraqi tax accounting system and its provisions [11]. Among the most important obstacles to developing the Iraqi tax accounting system [12].

Political challenges

These challenges include how the state spends its tax revenues and spends taxes in the right place before the government, it will generate a positive idea of taxes and forces individuals of paying taxes. The incorrect disposal of tax revenues leads to the growing phenomenon of tax evasion, instead of the obligation to pay taxes.

Administrative and legislative challenges

Weak tax administration is one of the motivations for reforming the tax accounting system, and it is considered an obstacle to developing the tax accounting system at the same time, the administrative and legislative challenges are represented by a lack of information and data, and relying on outdated methods for the process of identifying taxpayers. In addition to the multiplicity of legislations that regulate the process of imposing taxes, the difficulty of understanding them by the taxpayer, the many amendments to these legislations, and the inaccurate legal wording, which leads to inaccurate application.

Economic challenges

Taxes have lost their role as a financial policy tool that leads to directing economic activity, to achieve economic stability, and this led to the spread of poverty and unemployment, which in turn led to a decrease in tax revenues.

Social challenges

Social challenges are also among the challenges that hinder the process of developing and reforming the Iraqi tax accounting system, due to the state's weakness in enforcing the law, which has led to an increase in the spread of tax evasion, as well as weak tax awareness, most field studies indicate that there is a weakness in tax awareness as a result of several reasons, the most important of which is the deteriorating economic situation.

Third. The suitability of the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system to work in the light of digital economy

After discussing the digital economy and the Iraqi tax accounting system, and for the purpose of clarifying the relationship between the digital economy and the components of the tax accounting system, the impact of the digital economy on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system will be clarified and the possibility of applying digital tax according to the current Iraqi tax accounting system will be clarified .

Legislative rules

It is a set of laws according to which taxes are imposed on natural and legal persons as we mentioned previously, the relationship between legislative rules and the digital economy in general can be clarified through the presence of a gap between this legislation and the level of economic development, through the absence of clear tax legislation specifically for imposing taxes on digital businesses in most countries. Based on this, it is clear that the Iraqi tax legislation doesn't have a specific clause for non-imposition tax on digital businesses. However, the mechanism of legislation might be lacking that are precise explanations of how to calculate taxes, in contrast to the tax accounting system in other countries such as Egypt, where under the Egyptian tax accounting system, taxes are imposed according to the principle of permanent establishment, this term refers to the fixed place where business is conducted in the country and it is required to be an establishment such as buildings and this place must be distinctly defined, in addition to carrying out the business of the establishment in this place.

Tax administration

There is a gap and inconsistency between tax administration and economic developments, and among these developments is the digital economy, the digital economy as we mentioned previously is the economy that depends entirely on technology, while the tax accounting system and tax administration depend on traditional methods so far in the tax accounting process, and here it is clear that there is an administrative gap between tax administration and the digital economy which is represented by the degree of reliance on information and communications technology. So, for the purpose of developing the Iraqi tax accounting system in general and tax administration in particular, we must work to transform from the traditional system to the technological system, in addition working on providing scientifically and practically qualified personnel to ensure the efficient performance of the Iraqi tax accounting system at various stages of the tax accounting process. [3].

Those responsible for paying taxes

The Iraqi tax accounting system does not contain a clause that would exempt digital businesses from paying taxes or not being subject to it, on the contrary, there is legislation according to which digital businesses are subject to the tax accounting process, but there is a deficiency in implementing the tasks of tax administration. As we mentioned previously tax administration is the process of implementing legislation. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the process of reform in tax administration by establishing procedures on how to subject digital companies to the tax accounting process, as well as proposing a clear tax rate and not focusing on the process of reforming legislative rules only. Accordingly, the need to review tax policy because it is one of the financial policy tools that exerts its influence on the economic environment and is seen as a quantitative and qualitative adjustment of revenues taxation in order to achieve specific economic and development goals especially in light of the small contribution of tax revenues of financing the general budget of Iraq [13][14][15][16].

Description of the population and sample

Reasons for choosing the research field:

The process of choosing the research field constitutes a continuous concern until the completion of testing the research hypotheses in order to achieve the objectives set for them, as the appropriate choice of the research field contributes greatly to the validity of the results, as the General Directorate of Taxes represents one of the basic pillars through which the country’s tax reality can be improved and given due to the clarity of the variables of this research in the aforementioned directorate, it was chosen as a field for the research and the reasons for this are due to :

1. The nature of the research and its objectives are align with the reality of the researched directorate.
2. Conducting current research in the field of the researched directorate, and its management’s cooperation and support in obtaining the necessary information for the research.
3. This directorate seeks to work in the digital economy environment with its tax components.

Population and research sample

The research sample was chosen to include a random sample of workers in the General Directorate of Taxes, (95) questionnaires were distributed to individuals, of which (81) questionnaires were returned. (6) of them were excluded, because their individuals did not fully answer all the questions. Accordingly, (75) approved questionnaires were used for the research purposes, which represents (78.8%). Below is a review and analysis of the most important characteristics of the research sample that is relied upon for the analysis purpose:

Distribution of the research sample according to educational attainment:

The research sample is distributed among the various academic levels in the General Directorate of Taxes, starting with individuals holding higher degrees, (doctorates, masters, and higher diplomas) , passing through a bachelor's degree, then a technical diploma (for graduates of technical institutes) , preparatory school (in all its branches) , and ending with other qualifications, as shown in Table (1).

Table 1. Distribution of the research sample according to educational attainment

Cumulative percentage%	Percentage %	Number	Education attainment
70.5	2.6	2	Doctorates
	13.3	10	Masters
	5.3	4	Higher diplomas
	49.3	37	Bachelor
29.5	14.7	11	Technical diploma
	10.8	8	Preparatory school
	4	3	Others
100	**100**	**75**	**Total**

It is noted from the table above :

1. Doctorate degree holders were represented by (2) in the rate of (2.6%), while the number of master's degree holders were (10) at a rate of (13.3%), and higher diploma holders were (4) at a rate of (5.3%).
2. Holders of a bachelor's degree are represented by (37) individuals from the research sample, at a rate of (49.3%).
3. Holders of a technical diploma are represented by (11), at a rate of (14.7%), holders of a preparatory certificate in all its branches are represented by (8), at a rate of (10.8%), and those with other qualifications are represented by (3) at a rate of(4%)
4. Based on the percentage, we can see that they represent good proportions. This is because the research sample consist of postgraduate and bachelor's degreesand , representing a percentage of (70.5%), and this helps to speed up the assimilation of the questionnaire topics by the members of the research sample.

Distribution of the research sample according to scientific specialization:

The research sample is distributed among a group of scientific specializations, as shown in the table (2):

Table 2. Distribution of the research sample according to scientific specialization

Percentage	Number	Scientific specialization
52	**39**	Accounting
8	**6**	Business administration
12	**9**	Economic
4	**3**	Statistics
17.3	**13**	Computer science
6.7	**5**	Others
100	**75**	**Total**

1. Accounting specialization constitutes the largest number within the research sample, as it reached (39), with a percentage of (52%).
2. There are some other specializations that can be classified as management and economic specializations (administration, economics, statistics), which reached (18), with a percentage of (24%).
3. Specialists in the field of computer science represent (13) with a percentage (17.3%).
4. There are (5) other specializations, with a percentage of (6.7%).

Distribution of the research sample according to years of experience in administrative work:

Years of experience in administrative work represent an important factor in knowledge accumulation from a practical perspective, which in turn can lead to contributing to increasing opportunities to benefit from information technologies in general, and digital economy technology in particular, when an experienced administrator is able to identify those areas in which he can identify areas for benefiting from some of their types and means.

Table No (3) shows the distribution of the research sample by years of experience in administrative work as follows:

Table 3. Distribution of the research sample according to years of experience in administrative work

Years of experience	Percentage	Number
Less than 5 years	9	12
5- Less than 10 years	26	34.6
10 – less than 15 years	19	25.4
15 – less than 20 years	13	17.4
20 years and over	8	10.6
Total	**75**	**100**

It is noted from Table No (3) that the majority of the research sample has experience in administrative work for more than five years, (with the percentage reaching 88%) , which gives an indication of the possibility of relying on the research sample in determining the impact of the digital economy on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system. Especially since the research sample members have full knowledge of accounting, tax, auditing and administrative work which leads of taking benefit from it in the practical (applied) aspect.

Methods of statistical analysis and processing:

Based on the nature of the research and the goals it seeks to achieve, the questionnaire was transcribed and analysed using the (SPSS) program with the use of many appropriate statistical methods that the researcher used , as follows:

1. (Cronbach's alpha)scale to measure the reliability or stability of the questionnaire.
2. The arithmetic mean is used to determine the level of increase or decrease in the responses of the research sample members for each of the paragraphs related to the research axes, knowing that the phrases were arranged according to the highest mean.
3. Standard deviation to identify the extent of deviation in the responses of the research sample members to each paragraph of the research axes.
4. Factor Analysis: The factor analysis method aims to find a group of factors that are responsible for generating differences in a group consisting of a large number of response variables.
5. T-Test to find differences between the means of two samples

6. Within the framework of statistical treatment of the questionnaire data, the Cronbach alpha scale was used to measure the answers to the questionnaire items, and the answers used are limited to the following: agree, neutral, disagree.
7. The simple Pearson correlation coefficient, which was used for the purpose of testing the reliability of the answers to the questionnaire questions, as well as identifying the nature of the relationship between the research variables.
8. The Reliability test, which was used to test the reliability of the questionnaire results and the link between its questions and calculate its Cronbach's alpha correlation coefficient.
9. Multiple regression was used to identify the role of each component of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
10. Stepwise regression was used to determine the significance of the effect of the independent variable group on dependent variable.
11. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test the significance of the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Validity and reliability tests for the questionnaire:

The honesty test : for the purpose of ensuring the apparent validity of the questionnaire, it was presented to a group of experts and arbitrators with specialization in the fields of scientific research (Accounting, administrative, economics, statistics, computers), in order to make observations regarding the clarity of each paragraph and the suitability of each paragraph to the axis to which it belongs. The observations and opinions of the majority of the arbitrators regarding the questionnaire paragraphs were taken into account. Some of them have been changed and adding some new paragraphs to them.

Reliability test : To ensure the stability of the scale, an initial test was conducted on a random sample (Twenty-five individuals) from the research community were randomly selected, and after fifteen day, the research questionnaire was distributed again to the same group, and the match for the sample was found to be 85%, which is a percentage that proves a high degree of stability of the questionnaire, and based on results of the questionnaire's validity and reliability: The final form consists of (twenty) items distributed to the main axes.

Analysing the results of the impact of the digital economy on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system and testing the hypothesis

Respondents' answers about the extent of the impact of the digital economy and its repercussions on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system

The second and third axes of the questionnaire assigned to measure the extent of the impact of the digital economy on the components of the tax accounting system and hypothesis testing.

The responses of the sample members to the questions included in the second axis (digital economy) and the third axis (components of the Iraqi tax accounting system) were transcribed from the questionnaire form and were as in Tables No (4) and No (5).

Table 4. Sample responses to the axis (Digital Economy)

S. deviation	A. mean	Total		I do not agree		neutral		I agree		Q.N
		%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	
.89704	2.3733	100	75	28	21	6.7	5	65.3	49	.1
.34222	2.9333	100	75	2.7	2	2.7	2	94.6	71	.2
.32438	2.9467	100	75	2.7	2	-	-	97.3	73	.3
.96329	1.9333	100	75	48	36	10.7	8	41.3	31	.4
.93250	2.0933	100	75	38.7	29	13.3	10	48	36	.5

.41373	2.8667	100	75	4	3	5.3	4	90.7	68	.6
.93250	2.0933	100	75	38.7	29	13.3	10	48	36	.7
.59487	2.7467	100	75	8	6	9.3	7	82.7	62	.8
.77692	2.4667	100	75	17.3	13	18.7	14	64	48	.9
.74132	2.5333	100	75	14.7	11	17.3	13	68	51	.10

Table5. Sample responses to the axis (components of the tax accounting system)

S. deviation	A. mean	Total		I do not agree		neutral		I agree		Q.N
		%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	
.68497	2.4800	100	75	10.6	8	307	23	58.7	44	.11
.66441	2.5333	100	75	9.3	7	26.7	20	64	48	.12
.67570	2.6133	100	75	10.7	8	17.3	13	72	54	.13
.60030	2.6667	100	75	5.4	4	9.3	7	85.3	64	.14
.51988	2.8000	100	75	8	6	20	15	72	54	.15
.62903	2.6400	100	75	17.3	13	26.7	20	56	42	.16
.76923	2.3867	100	75	10.6	8	22.7	17	66.7	50	.17
.68260	2.5600	100	75	1.3	1	12	9	86.7	65	.18
.39227	2.8533	100	75	-	-	6.7	5	93.3	70	.19
.75861	1.5467	100	75	61.3	46	22.7	17	16	12	.20

Analysing the results on the extent of the impact of the digital economy on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system

The research hypothesis can be tested (the digital economy has a significant impact on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system); by analysing the results related to the questions of the digital economy axis with the questions of the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system paragraph, as shown in Tables No (4) and No (5), all the studied variables related to all the details of the variables were taken into consideration (for all the details of the independent variables)

Table 6. Results of the regression analysis between the components of the digital economy axis and components of the Iraqi tax accounting system

Model	Unstandard Coefficient		T	Sig.
	B	Std Error		
8. (Constant)	3.947	.474	8.327	.000
Q7	-.257	.106	-2.418	.018
Q17	-.190	.038	-5.002	.000
Q18	.233	.047	4.908	.000
Q15	.196	.044	4.434	.000
Q3	-.364	.105	-3.466	.001
Q8	-.311	.078	-4.007	.000
Q9	.115	.049	2.362	.021
Q20	.107	.054	2.000	.050

Stepwise regression analysis was used to exclude those variables that had no effect (or that its effect is not statistically significant), leading to limiting the statistically significant variables that can be relied upon in interpreting the dependent variable, and after that the following results were reached.

For the variables studied: The results of the regression analysis in Table No (6) indicates a significant effect for all the independent variables studied in the model, which are reinforced by the F value in Table No (7), and the coefficients of the independent variables and the level of significance of each of them are shown in table No (6), as the remaining variables in the model explained (5.46%) of the differences found in the dependent variable, this is through the coefficient of determination (R2=0.546). This confirms the acceptance of the research hypothesis: the digital economy has a significant impact on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system, through variables (Q7, Q17, Q17, Q15, Q3, Q8, Q9, Q20) which means that the legislative rules for income tax currently in force need to make amendments or reforms to keep pace with developments, as they do not limit the phenomenon tax evasion in light of the digital economy. The tax administration estimates the income tax due and informs taxpayers when they are late in submitting their accounts. This is also the case for taxpayers who take the initiative to provide information about their taxable activity without delay, and all of this in turn has a moral impact on the components of the Iraqi tax accounting system.

Table 7. ANOVA to model the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable

Model	S.S	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1. Regression	6.088	8	.761	9.913	.000
Residual	5.066	66	.077		
Total	11.154	74			

The results shown in Table No (7) indicate the significance of the effect of the independent variable, as the value reached (9.913) F, which is considered a highly significant value at a significance level of 0.01, which reinforces the results the research was achieved.

4. Conclusion

Electronic commerce is one of the main aspects of the digital economy and this growth may affect the tax system significantly. Therefore, the tax authorities must constantly update the laws and directives related to this type of commerce to achieve tax fairness and collect revenues correctly.

The digital economy requires an increase in the technological capabilities of employees in tax authorities, including the ability to deal with accounting systems. Tax authorities must develop capabilities and provide appropriate training to ensure understanding of digital tax laws and the ability to evaluate digital data and information related to laws

The performance of the tax accounting system constitutes the controlling factor in the level of embodiment of the objectives of the tax policy in real life their embodiment and translation into tangible reality depends on the existence of an effective tax accounting system.

The legislative provisions that deal with tax accounting procedures constitute the basic rules that regulate the functions, activities and procedures performed by the tax accounting system.

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