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Role of Technology Capabilities in Supporting Financial Performance/Analytical Study of the Opinions of a Sample of Employees of Public Company of Electronic Industries in Baghdad Governorate

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Abstract

The research aims to identify technological capabilities' role in supporting financial performance/analytical study of views of a sample of employees of public electronic industries companies in Baghdad governorate. sample perception regarding the concept of technological susceptibility in supporting and enhancing financial performance was identified. (64) From the study community of individuals employed by the public company for Electronic Industries, identification was used as a tool for gathering information consisting of (20) a paragraph (13) a paragraph on technological diversity, technological assets, and efficiency, and (7) a paragraph on financial performance, implemented by means of SPSS V23. Data were processed, to test the study hypotheses. Analytical Descriptive Curriculum was used. Among the study results, the most significant finding was the high significant relationship between the study variables and the Publicl Company for Electronic Industries. Also, the absence of statistically significant differences in the perception of the degree of companies under study towards technological vulnerability ascribed to personal characteristics for the respondents of the study sample, and thus, it does not reflect on the findings of the study. In light of these results, a number of recommendations were formulated to steer financial performance support through the adoption of technological ability dimensions.

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1. Introduction

The world is currently experiencing an increasing advancement in all dimensions and, notably, in the technological capabilities of firms. Companies seek to acquire this advantage over rival companies within the same industry. The current research is supposed to consider the impact of technological capabilities on financial performance, and as a consequence of the quick expansion of everything in the world, technology has become an integral part of daily activities. All development that follows must pass through technology as technological capacity expansion paves the obligatory introduction for any subsequent development in the contemporary world.

The role of technological capability in improving organizational workforce performance gains acceptance due to the vicissitudes and volatile organizational landscapes that further perpetuate the motive of Companies in developed countries to ensure great quality with a cost-minimizing approach towards their offered products and services. For that reason, Companies have increasingly strived to enhance their working procedures in all respects and that includes every single member of their workforce. Previous studies explained the growing interest in using technological capabilities and illustrated the significance of technological capabilities in enhancing the financial performance and quality of life. The study of is an attempt to evaluate the influence of technological capabilities over the enhancement of employees' sample continuous improvement activities in Al-Noura Laboratory - Holy Karbala. Among the most significant results is the existence of a relationship of technological capabilities with CI activities in the organization. . The study of Mati Savan Nazir and Younis, Yassin Rasoul, (2023) to clarify the definition of Information technology is defined by determining its stages, traits, and elements leading subsequently to studying the role of IT in enhancing financial performance efficiency and determining the fact of spending on ICT and the financial position in addition to creating financial performance indicators for the Kurdistan International Bank for Investment and Development for the period from 2010 to 2020, Results established the research hypothesis, that information and communication technology apply positively to achieve improved efficiency in the performance of financial duties.

As confirmed by, The size of companies is purely determined by performance. Performance is negatively correlated with technological capability .The present study dealt with the role of technological capability in improving financial performance of Iraqi firms. This has not been earlier researched in the Arabian context, and this adoption of the term in the instant company under study is to keep pace with technological progress for survival and growth. It was concerned with the role it plays in bettering performance: financially, by providing a competitive edge that improved the position and survival of the company. The present research resembled the molecular outcomes of studies on the effect of each variable on another while benefiting from technological capabilities in an actual role in raising financial performance. In order to formulate the research problem, find then appropriate means that further the positive effects of the relationship between the variables under study and, simultaneously, effective means of mitigating the negative aspects and reducing their effects. The study was an exploratory research on technological capabilities related to financial performance so, the research problem can be expressed by the following:

Does the company under study have proper awareness of technological capabilities?

What kind of nature does the magnitude of importance, of each of technological capabilities and financial performance, take on?

Is there a correlation between technological abilities and a company's financial performance?:

Importance of the study is, first, the novelty of the topic, vitality, and contribution to the field of technology adoption and its impact on financial performance. The results of this study are equally useful for companies in Iraq and other countries, in case they plan to implement the technology for better financial service delivery. The information herein is a meaningful contribution to what is known about the impact of technology on the industrial sector in Iraq. Further, benefit from the results and suggestions of the study.

The study sought to establish the significance of technological capability in the dimensions of financial performance that were selected in the industrial sector. Investigate whether there is a significant relationship between technology and the financial performance of all selected dimensions, as well as how the technological capabilities can empower the company to deliver its services to customers in more individual and targeted manners. Proper exploitation of available technological resources will enable the company to collect and analyze data concerning customer preferences, needs, and behavior. Thus, the company will design services tailored to the requirements of individual customers.

To answer previous questions, the following hypotheses are formulated:

- **First hypothesis**

H0: There is no statistically significant correlation between technological susceptibility and financial performance in the public Company for Electronic Industries.

- **Second hypothesis**

H0: There are no statistically significant differences in the extent to which the companies in question perceive technological susceptibility attributable to personal variables (gender, service, educational attainment) of study sample individuals.

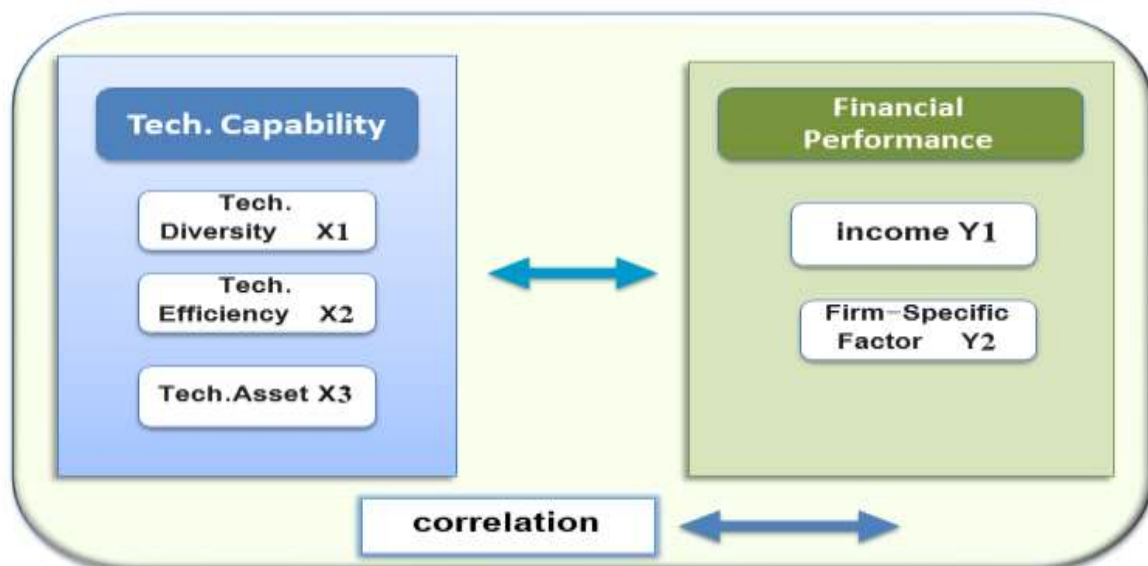


Figure (1): Hypothetical research chart

2. Theoretical concepts

2.1. Technological Capabilities

Defined by [28] as a company's ability to execute any technical tasks or activities related within a company including the ability to develop new products and processes. It is either the process of acquiring technological knowledge or the process of organizational learning or even the capacity to discover and to exploit technology in achieving and holding an advantage. It demonstrates to what extent the Companies can use very diversified technical resources and carry out all technical activities related to the operation, modernization, and improvement of companies' manufacturing infrastructures. In the theory of core competencies, both Prahalad, C.K.; Hamel, G. (1990) C.K. Prahalad, G. Hamel believe that the firms can be sustainable only when they continually focus on building differences compared with rival firms concerning the operational resources as well as core competencies. Consequently, regarding the operational tools and core capabilities, a firm's resources include assets, capabilities, organizational structure or the firm, and proprietary information that is owned by the company. The researcher also observed that effective management of resources is of great importance [24] This has been confirmed by Teece et al. (1997) that explains the strategic importance of dynamic capabilities .

For companies that require technological expertise to produce a product [27] . technological

efficiency is the most important feature. Technical capabilities are intangible capabilities that cannot be easily imitated by other competitors. This makes technological efficiency more important than other areas. Many investigations have shown that technological efficiency is the key to technology-based companies' financial success. The ultimate market evolves the electronics market into a demanding market that turns The ultimate goal is to develop into a technology-based market that requires the use of many sophisticated technologies. For example, there are AI, big data, 5G IoT and four additional technologies. Specifically, Technology is expected to have is expected to have a significant impact on the entire industry globally [4]. As the company seeks to expand the scope of artificial intelligence and the direction of investment in research and development by electronics companies, the company's technological viability will be enhanced for improvement. For example, the creation of AI neuro-processing units and GPUs will lead to the development of individual markets in the industry as a whole[29]. As a result, the market requires companies to allocate short periods of time to develop technological susceptibility. As such, the new approach to technological susceptibility is to gain a significant advantage over competition. In addition, since R&D is not always successful, it is important to efficiently achieve the goals. As a result, this research will use technological capabilities with technological diversity, technological competence and technological assets.

2.1.1. Dimensions of technological capabilities:

2.1.1.1. Technological diversification

Technological diversification is how much a firm is capable technologically[19] . Mostly patents are used to measure this [13]. Technological diversification would appear to operate at the level of the technology itself and sometimes at the level of the individuals who directly superintend the management of the technology. It can be inferred from how the organization goes about its activities on technology and may also be captured in a piece of writing paragraph. The strategy is based on the exploitation of technological diversity. The informal vision guiding the procedures for obtaining, arranging, and managing information technology assets with a view to holding technology management and innovation. Most patent literatures on technological diversification have dwelled on offensive patent strategy, which deals with efforts put into upholding and improving patents as a consequence of technological development. Conversely [17]. since technology diversification patents is a proxy for a company's breadth and quality in its technologies, a technology-diversifying company uses its patents defensively, to block competitors from the commercial use of the technology, and to erect barriers to entering the market. Just as it is impossible for a resource-constrained firm to fully and effectively protect and outperform rivals in all areas of technologies, selective R&D in the context of technological diversification is not impossible if there are limited resources and time. It is reinforced through trade-offs that work to the benefit of financial performance between resource utilization and financial return. The larger the core technology that a firm owns, the more diversified its technological base [21]. This also describes the degree to which a firm diversifies in its technological base. A new area of increased focus for researchers as technological core competencies increase the competitiveness of a firm is how firms diversify technologically. The outcomes have been an innovation in environments that value the diversity in technological options. This is done by creating innovative technologies and solutions that are not immediately apparent in a greater degree of homogeneity. Two possible substitutes for technological diversification other than instances where technological diversification is likely to increase revenues[8] [18], [17] . Morth and Pauly (2010) found increased revenues from technological diversification in the electronics sector. The industry has been able to attain excellent performance by developing new technologies and rolling out product offerings based on intensity of technology. In such a manner, technology intensity is likely to impact the financial performance of electronics firms positively due to the finding of Kim et al. (2016) research on the impact of technological diversification on revenue generation [15].

2.1.1.2 Technological efficiency

The effectiveness of technological efficiency is the degree to which an enterprise achieves success in new product development and research and development. Today, for the new firm that heavily depends on technology, it must also prepare itself to face stiff competition. Thus, it is fast with technological change. Further, complexity in technological change makes it hard to come by new products or technologies. Thus, though a company might have many technological resources, it is hard to come by winning cards with a low technological element. Small technological resources can have a big impact if technological proficiency is great [20]. However, according to some scholars, technological advancement has no positive effect on the size of the company. From the data at our disposal, technological resources and efficiency have no effect on the company's financial performance. In public, though, technological efficiency benefits industrial companies since it gives them a competitive edge, deriving this advantage from the company's ability to take over other companies as its business increases its revenue.

2.1.1.3 Technology Assets

Technology assets refer to the way in which an enterprise manages and plans its technology resources. These encompass computers, software, networks, infrastructure, applications, data, and other technological resources that are employed in achieving the objectives of an organization. In this respect, technology asset management tools involve database management systems that facilitate tracking and monitoring technological assets, studying their usage, updating details concerning them, and preparing reports on them. The technology assets are the monetary benefits companies receive from technology and consist of research and development, investing in production technology, and acquiring industry standards. Technology upkeep and leverage are key differentiators for companies—technologies that drive the development of technology. According to [19], firms loaded with more technology assets stand better chances of success in developing and introducing new products. The observed phenomenon should lead to a good relationship between technology assets and revenue. Having a proper look at the entire inventory will give an opportunity for Companies to streamline their procedures. This reduces downtime, increases resource allocation, and boosts productivity. It also fosters proactive maintenance and updates on-time which lowers the frequency of break-downs hence availability of key IT resources.

2.1.1.4 The differentiated effect between the dimensions of technological capabilities

This study also analyzes the impact of technological capabilities on financial performance, technological asset classification, and technological efficiency. Previous research has mainly focused on the effectiveness of technical capabilities based on technical resources [26], [16]. Recent research has shown that technical capabilities have a positive effect on financial performance, and this association has been combined into a single term that is commonly referred to as technical capabilities [5]. Today technology has become highly advanced, and technical resources and technical efficiency have improved. However, only a few studies have studied the relationship between technological assets and financial performance. It is very important to balance technical assets and efficiency, because even if a large number of technical assets are deployed, if technical efficiency is low, high technical capabilities cannot be achieved, and high financing cannot be achieved. Moreover, a superior financial result can be achieved with dedicated technical resources..

The more technological resources a firm has, the more advanced the technology based on those resources becomes. If a firm is successful, it can gain a significant competitive advantage, allowing the firm to perform exceptionally well financially [6]. If technological assets are important, it is important to study the most fundamental and difficult aspects. If technological resources are important, increasing technological scope is expected to have a significant impact on financial performance. If technological resources are low, a high degree of mastery of core technologies is also detrimental. Thus, by researching spin-off technologies, firms can enjoy slight advantages in multiple areas. Firms that lack technological assets may be financially successful and have many small advantages. Therefore, increasing technological diversity is expected to have a

positive impact on the financial performance of firms with fewer technological assets. However, the volatile nature of the stock market can lead to higher short-term gains than income. In addition, if market value is the dependent variable, asset value is considered a control variable because market value increases as asset value increases

High technological capabilities mean that there are enough innovative technologies, which means that the company has the ability to accomplish multiple tasks, making it possible to obtain excellent technical capabilities through multidisciplinary research and development. Therefore, if a company has a high degree of technological capabilities, technological diversification is expected to be effective in improving financial performance. On the other hand, a company that lacks technological capabilities will not have technological innovation, and the company's competitive advantage will be insufficient, resulting in difficulties in financial performance. Therefore, compared with other companies, companies with low levels of technology lack the scope to pursue technological diversification. Therefore, this is a company that lacks technical capabilities. You should focus on a specific topic. Therefore, the effectiveness of technology-based solutions is expected to improve the financial performance of Companies with low technological capabilities. Appendix A includes variable definitions and a brief summary of relevant information.

Other studies have demonstrated the beneficial effects of technological diversity in regards to financial performance, while other studies have demonstrated that it has no positive or negative effect on financial performance. As a result, there is still no definitive conclusion regarding the management of the electronics industry [17] . As a result, it's beneficial to investigate the association between technological diversity and financial performance via the lens of technological assets and efficiency in technological processes in a global context [10] .

2.2. Financial Performance

2.2.1 The concept of financial performance.

The concept of financial performance is that it is a narrower concept compared to the performance of economic Companies. In the view of this approach, it uses financial measures to determine how well the goals are being attained. The principal determinant of the financial performance of economic Companies is their capability to generate revenue, which essentially provides the bulk of the support to the varied business initiatives on which the economic institution embarks and provides the financial resources and investment opportunities needed to satisfy the goals of the stakeholders and bring their projects to completion. Previous studies measured it using indicators of success, failure, efficiency, and market share. It also stands as a reflection of the power and effort in an organization. It is also noted that performance is a fundamental concept within Companies. It is the mirror reflecting the activities and achievements of the institution. It can be considered a mirror of the ability of the institution and level of prosperity [3]. Financial performance is a depiction of what the company's presents status is and how it attained that status by looking at sales. also found [2]. revenues, assets, liabilities and net worth. scrutinizes effect of method of financing on profitability of the company, and its political as well as economic efficiency to firm .

Financial performance as a dependent variable is crucial for the survival and continued success of the company and achieving superior performance of the company as it is the main goal of the business organization as it will be analyzed on the basis of specific measures such as: revenues, market value and profitability. Much of the literature considers revenues as a measure of financial performance. For example, in [12]. Financial performance is related to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial activities related to the organization, and due to the different opinions of authors and researchers. it is difficult to define an accurate and clear concept. It is the ability to achieve results that are consistent with the plans and goals set to achieve the optimal use of available resources, as the criteria and indicators for evaluating the financial performance of the organization vary, including traditional balance indicators (working capital), and financial working capital requirements[11]. Ratio analysis and financial performance evaluation are also known as the

narrow concept of corporate performance because it focuses on using financial indicators to measure the extent to which goals are achieved.

Financial performance reflects the company's performance and is considered the main supporter of the company's various businesses and helps provide financial resources and investment opportunities for the company in various fields, and helps meet the needs of stakeholders and achieve their interests. It is also known as the essence of financial management and is the basis of any institution, regardless of its nature and extent of growth, as it contributes to its continuity due to its association with: money and investing the decision related to it effectively. Carrying out operations that ensure maximizing the company's market value, which contributes to achieving the company's ultimate goals, which are survival and continuity [31]. It helps in diagnosing areas that require corrective measures and working to solve them. It is also known as relying on the financial budget, performance accounts and the rest of the financial data to diagnose the financial health of the organization to determine its ability to create added value and move towards the future, but this is without taking into account the economic situation and industry, so it is of no use .

2.2.2 Dimensions of financial performance

dimensions of financial performance are revenue, which is measured in multiple industries [9] .investigated the effects of age, size, and innovation on revenue growth in the pharmaceutical industry in terms of content and size Many previous investigations have focused on revenue as the dependent variable. However, the results were not always beneficial for many of the independent variables [1]. This investigation considered revenue to be of great importance to financial performance. Also important in market capitalization is revenue, which is crucial to the representation of finances as well as revenue.

2.2.2.1 Income

From the dimensions of the dependent variable financial performance revenue, which is measured in multiple industries. [9] which found the impact of age, size and the development of new revenue models in the pharmaceutical industry, both in terms of content and volume . Many previous studies of this nature have focused on revenue as the sole variable of interest. However, the results have not always been useful for many independent variables [7]. This study considered income to be of great importance to financial performance. It is also important in the market value of revenue, which is critical to the representation of financial resources as well as revenue [22].

2.2.2.2 Company-specific characteristics:

1. Company age :The company's age is based on the number of years in existence from 2020-2022, which is the date that is selected for the investigation [14] .
2. Productivity company : The company's ability to create valuable products and services for its customers. Responses to the questionnaire were obtained with the assistance of heads of departments and managers..
3. Company size :The responses from the survey were derived from the total value of sales as the measure of a company's size, or the magnitude of the company's sales and total assets as measured by their total value. [14] .

The financial performance metrics of the company are chosen as the dependent variable and are important to the management and growth of the company. Many written works discuss the strategic value of these core resources. The primary resources of the company may not have a significant impact on the company's growth. also incorporated age as a single component of age that is used alone [25] In the investigation of Yasuda (2005), the effect of employees on the company's growth is documented [31].The response was conducted by department managers in the annual financial reports, financialpubliclments and the manual of collective stock companies [1]. The financialpubliclments were employed to calculate the total value of sales and assets committed to the project.

3. The experimental scientific aspect

3.1. The research tool

is a questionnaire that has three parts: the first part is used to identify individual

characteristics (gender, years of service, academic accomplishments), the second part is composed of (13) paragraphs that represent the Technological Capability variable, and the third part is composed of (7) paragraphs that represent the variable financial performance, the answer was based on the entire questionnaire's paragraphs on a five-point scale that is graded 1-5 with the terms (totally agree, agree, neutral, disagree, completely disagree) and as shown in the table (1).

Table 1: The literature adopted the scale adopted by the study

main variables	Construct	Paragraphs	Scale
Technological Capability	Tech. Diversity	1-4	Park, J.H.;et. Al (2021) [3] Coombs and Bierly (2006) [6] Palda (1986) [12] Moorthy and Polley (2010) [13] Haneda and Odagiri (1998) [23]
	Tech. Efficiency	5-9	
	Tech.Asset	10-13	
Financial Performance	Income	14-17	Neely (2002) [26]
	Firm-Specific Factor	18-20	

Source: prepared by the researchers

3.2. Society and sample research

The investigation community is composed of individuals who work for the different departments of the public Company for Electronic Industries. The sample study (64) is a respectable sample that is statistically significant. The Table 2 illustrates the magnitude of the sample's selection.

Table 2: Society and sample research

Society research	Sample
Public Company for Electronic Industries	64

3.3. Description of the characteristics of the study sample

Table (3) shows a description of the characteristics of the study sample (academic achievement, years of service) as follows:

Table 3: characteristics of the sample

	Variable	Number	ratio%
Gender	Male	52	0.81
	Female	12	0.19
	Total	64	100
Academic achievement	Diploma Bachelor	25	0.39
	B.Sc.	31	0.48
	M.A.	08	0.01
	Total	64	100
Years of service	Less than 5 years	9	0.14
	From 5 -10 years	26	0.40
	10 and above	29	0.45
	Total	64	100

Source: prepared by the researchers

Table (3) indicates that the number of males is greater than the number of females, with 52 being the equivalent of 0.81 members of the sample, and that the educational degree variable is surpassed by 31 with a bachelor's degree that is equivalent to 0.48, over 10 years of service, and 29 being the equivalent of 0.45 per sample.

3.4. Internal validity test of the research tool

3.4.1 Internal validity:

Checked the stability of the tool through the (item-to-total correlation), considering the extent to which each part of the questionnaire influences the principal variable, eliminating in each paragraph those items with a correlation of less than (0.40) and leaving those with a correlation greater than (0.40). [50] Test results showed that no item was excluded from the tool, while (25) items were finally included in the questionnaire to measure the study variables. Table (4) reflects the internal validity coefficients of the research tool.

Table 4: Internal validity values

Variable	Item – Total Correlation
Technological Capability	0.61
Financial Performance	0.72

Source: prepared by the researchers

3.4.2 Reliability measurement:

Table (5) indicates that the values of Cronbach's alpha for all variables are greater than 0.70, the range of the coefficient is between (0.81-0.84), and it's considered to be acceptable for scientific research that involves administrative or behavioral issues.

Table 5: Cronbach's Alpha values

e Sca	Cronbach's Alpha Value
Technological Capability	0.81
Financial Performance	0.84

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the program SPSS 23

3.5. Analysis & discussion of the research results :

3.5.1 The descriptive analysis:

1. Describe the responses of the independent variable (Technological Capability) Table (6) describes the degree to which individuals in Employees of Public Companies in Electronic Industries in Baghdad utilize the technological abilities of (20) paragraphs distributed over three dimensions . Outcomes of descriptive statistics were the average , standard deviation for (Technological Capability) as follows:

Table 6: Descriptive statistics for the variables

Technological Capability					Financial Performance				
Dim.	Seq.	Rank	Mean	S.D	Dim.	Seq.	Rank	Mean	S.D
Tech. Diversity	X 1	5	3.51	.930	Income	Y1	3	3.37	.744
	X2	1	3.72	.873		Y2	1	3.52	.671
	X3	4	3.52	.771		Y3	6	3.15	.767
	X4	11	2.81	.862		Y4	5	3.22	.734
Tech. Asset	X5	13	2.58	.823	Firm-Specific Factor	Y5	7	3.10	.875
	X6	8	3.14	.922		Y6	2	3.41	.632
	X7	7	3.32	.902		Y7	4	3.35	.790
	X8	9	3.16	.928					
	X9	3	3.55	.842					
Tech. Efficiency	X10	12	2.79	.958					
	X11	2	3.71	.771					
	X12	6	3.40	.931					
	X13	10	2.87	.824					
Total average.			3.07	1.043	Total average			3.302	0.745

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the program SPSS 23

Analysis of the dimensions of the study variables: Table (6) shows the descriptive statistics of the responses of the study sample, mean and standard deviation, and the presentation of the results

about the axis of the independent variable technological ability and the dependent variable financial performance as follows:

- First: Analysis of the paragraphs of the dimensions of technological capabilities :

Table No. (6) shows the descriptive analysis of the study sample responses and the presentation of the results on the axis of technological capabilities, as well as showing the mean & standard deviation of the axis paragraphs ranging between (928. - 3.72) and as follows:

Paragraph (x2) came first., which related to the technology diversity, thatpublicls "technologies that the company possesses maximum efficiency in the use of resources" with an mean (3.72) and a standard deviation (.873) with a total of totally agree, agree (24) respondents out of 64 . The last ranked thirteen (13) Paragraph (x5) subordinate paragraph after technological assets, whichpublicls that "the volume of technology results in positive effects that increase the rate of investment", with an mean (2.58) and a standard deviation (.823). With a total neutral number (16) of respondents out of 64, these results indicate a discrepancy in determining the importance of technological Capability, publicly in terms of the mean of the technology Capability as a whole with an mean (3.07) and a standard deviation (1.043) at the high level, indicating that sample individuals respond by approving the axis content of the axis.

- Second: Analyzing the paragraphs of the dimensions of financial performance :

Table No. (6) shows the descriptive analysis of the study sample responses and the presentation of the results on the axis of the dependent financial performance, as well as showing the standard and medium -arithmetic deviation of the axis paragraphs that range between (10.3 - 3.52) and as follows:

Paragraph (Y2) ranked first until after the financial performance stipulating 'technology helps to increase the company's ability to create valuable products and services for its customers `` with mean (3.52) and a standard deviation (.671) with a total of severe approval and consent of (23) respondents from The original (64), followed by the second rank (Y6) affiliated with after the financial performance that stipulates" the volume of the company's sales and total assets according to its total value helps to increase revenues "

With the mean (3.41) and a standard deviation (.632) with a total approval of the number of (21) respondents out of (64), while it was ranked last and it is the seventh rank (7) the paragraph affiliated with after the financial performance that stipulates " workers experience in the field of developments Technology, which helped to improve the financial performance of the company" with an mean (3.10) and a standard deviation (.875) with a total of approval of (19) respondents out of (64). These results indicate the contrast of the sample members in determining the role of technological capabilities in influencing the financial performance The company has within this axis, in publicl, the average arithmetic of the axis of technological capabilities as a whole with an average account of (3.302) and a standard deviation (0.745) is at the high level.

3.5.2 Normal distribution test

The "Kolmogorov-Smirnov" test is the most appropriate method for data one sample, according to this method, the data are distributed normally if the calculated value of the test is greater than the standard D level and because the sample size exceeds 35 participants and the level of significance used in this study is 0.05 Table (7) shows the "Kolmogorov-Smirnov" normal distribution test for the research variables, which confirms that the data are distributed normally and gives an indication of the possibility of using parametric statistical tests. [50]

Table 7: Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Variables	Kolmogorov-Smirnov	Asymp. Sig. (1-tailed)	Conclusion
Technological Capability	0.762	0.317	Natural
Financial Performance	0.687	0.641	Natural

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the program SPSS 23

3.5.3 Results of descriptive statistics & correlation between the variables:

Table (8) shows Results of descriptive statistics & correlation as follows:

Table 8: Descriptive statistics& correlation

Variables	Mean	S.D	1	2
Technological Capability	3.27	1.28	1	
Financial Performance	3.37	1.47	0.570**	1

** . significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). N = 64.

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the program SPSS 23

The significant and positive association between technological capabilities and financial performance ($p < .01$) is demonstrated in table (8), the value of the correlation (0.570^{**}) is at the 0.01 level. This means that the change in the dependent variable is caused by the change in the independent variable. (1.36) We observe a significant agreement on the pages of the dimensions of the depended variable technological capabilities , this means that the company has a reliable capacity to increase revenue, and there is a desire by the company to increase revenue, while the overall average Financial Performance is (3.37) with a standard deviation of (1.47). We observe a significant reement between the mean's perspective on the changing dimension of pages. The outcomes demonstrate that financial advantage is derived from technological capacity.

3.6. Test study hypotheses

3.6.1 First hypothesis

H0: There is no statistically significant correlation between technological susceptibility and financial performance in thepublicl Company for Electronic Industries.

H1: There is a statistically significant correlation between technological susceptibility and financial performance in thepublicl Company for Electronic Industries.

The first hypothesis is tested using the Sieberman correlation coefficient for ranks and with the help of SPSS V.23 program, if the sig value is greater than (0.05) we accept the alternative hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis.

Table 9: Nonparametric correlation test

	Tech. Capability	financial perf.
Corrélation coefficient	1.000	.627*
Sig(2tailed) Spearman's rho Tech. Capability	.	.001
N	13	7
Correlation coefficient	.627*	1.000
Sig(2tailed) financial performance spearman's rho	.001	.
N	7	13

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the program spss v.23

Table No. (9) shows the non-educational test using the spearman link to see the relationship between Technological Capability and Financial Performance, we note from the table that the correlation coefficient between the study variables is ($.627^{*0}$), where (*) indicates that the correlation is at a moral level = $0.05 > C (0.95)$ A two-party test means a strong and moral relationship between the study variables. Thus, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, whichpublicls that there is a statistically significant correlation between technological capability and financial performance in the Company .

3.6.2 Second hypothesis

After conducting a test for the normal distribution of the three groups (personal variables) and the independent variable e-government for the members of the study sample, it was found that the groups are distributed normally, where the significance value (sig) was greater than (0.05) for all groups, as shown in Table (10).

H0 : There are no statistically significant differences in the extent to which the companies in question perceive Technological Capability attributable to personal variables (gender, service,

educational attainment) of study sample individuals.

H1: There are statistically significant differences in the extent to which the companies in question perceive Technological Capability attributable to personal variables (gender, service, educational attainment) of study sample individuals.

Table 10: Tests of Normality

Groups		Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Tech. Capability	1	.134	4	.240*	.951	4	.581
	2	.230	4	.203*	.920	4	.531
	3	.124	4	.220*	.962	4	.782

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the program spss v.23

Table (10) shows the natural distribution test Kolmogor-Smirnova and the Shapiro-Wilk test, where the test value of the three groups (gender, service, academic achievement) shows that the value of the significance is greater than (0.05) means that the three groups follow the natural distribution and therefore an analysis can be performed The contrast to measure the effect of the interaction of the three groups and the independent financial performance variable. Thus rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the alternative hypothesis. There are statistically significant differences in the extent to which the companies in question perceive Technological Capability attributable to personal variables (gender, service, educational attainment) of study sample individuals.

Table 11: Mean & S.V for Technological Capability

Std. Error	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error
Gender	13	1.26	.452	.104
Edu. Achievement	13	1.26	.452	.104
Years of Service	13	2.47	.513	.118

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the program spss v.23

Table (11) defines descriptive statistics. shows that the largest average between the three groups is the mean of third group years of service (2.47) and the standard deviation (.513) After confirming the normal test and that the three groups follow the normal distribution shown in Table (11), the hypothesis is tested by Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA), whose results appeared in Table (12) as follows:

Table 12: Two-way ANOVA

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean of Squares	F-ratio	SIG
Gender	3.684	18	.412	.767	.684
Educational achievement	3.684	18	.352	1.820	.298
Service	4.737	18	.428	2.421	.204
Error	.326				

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the program spss v.23

Table (12) defines each variable the value of the Sig. With regard to the effect of the interaction of personal variables (gender, Educational achievement ,Years of Service) greater than (0.05), this means that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($P \leq 0.05$) between the rates Capability, and thus the members of the study sample in their view of the importance of Technology Capability are not different according to their personal variables. Thus, the hypothesis, whichpublicls' there are no statistically significant differences in the extent of companies 'awareness of the study of social responsibility, is attributed to personal variables (Gender, Edutualization Achievement & Service) for study sample.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusion

The results of the statistical analysis among the study variables reached the following results:

1. Technological capabilities have been highly accepted among the staff of the company in question as a tool to improve financial performance, increase revenues, increase employee satisfaction and raise performance.
2. Technological capabilities are fundamental specifications of a successful function, providing its own dimensions that lead to the development of the company and improving the quality of its products and thereby improving financial performance.
3. Theoretical results indicated how important technological capabilities are for productive and industrial companies alike, being seen as a reason to increase companies' ability to continuously develop on the basis of superior goods over competitors, and to adapt rapidly to meet the challenges posed by the surrounding environment.
4. The theoretical results demonstrated the extent to which the concept of technological abilities plays a role in enhancing financial performance, through the impact of technological abilities on financial performance and trying to keep pace with the evolution of the world's production sector.
5. Through statistical analysis it was proven that which publicly that there is a statistically significant correlation between technological capability and financial performance in the Company
6. There are no statistically significant differences in the extent to which the companies in question perceive Technological Capability attributable to personal variables of study sample individuals. Therefore the members of the study sample in their view of the importance of Technology Capability are not different according to their personal variables.

4.2. Recommendations

Strategy for applying technological capabilities in the company and working to support it by following the following mechanisms:

1. To identify precisely the constraints that contribute to the lack of use of technological capabilities within the company.
2. Allocate appropriate budgets to provide all modern programs and means of communication in the company.
3. The development of working staff through their participation in training courses, through the provision of continuous and appropriate training opportunities, to achieve the principle of placing the right person in the right place.
4. Linking the incentive system to outstanding performance, and continuing to thank and appreciate the exceptional efforts and value provided by the employees of Company.
5. Studying the experiences of successful companies in the field of Technology and how they succeeded in improving their performance
6. It is necessary to plan and determine the company's needs for technological capabilities so that they do not have a negative impact.

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دور الإمكانيات التكنولوجية في دعم الأداء المالي / دراسة تحليلية لآراء عينة من العاملين في الشركة العامة للصناعات الالكترونية في محافظة بغداد

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المستخلص

يهدف البحث إلى تعرف دور القدرات التكنولوجية في دعم الأداء المالي / دراسة تحليلية لآراء عينة من العاملين في شركات الصناعات الإلكترونية العامة في محافظة بغداد، وتم تعرف تصورات العينة حول القابلية التكنولوجية في دعم وتعزيز الأداء المالي. (64) من مجتمع الدراسة من الأفراد العاملين في الشركة العامة للصناعات الإلكترونية، تم استخدام أداة التعرف كأداة لجمع المعلومات تتكون من (20) فقرة (13) فقرة حول التنوع التكنولوجي والموجودات التكنولوجية والكفاءة، و(7) فقرات حول الأداء المالي، تم تنفيذها بواسطة برنامج SPSS V23. تمت معالجة البيانات لاختبار فرضيات الدراسة، وتم استخدام المنهج الوصفي التحليلي. ومن بين نتائج الدراسة، كانت أهم النتائج هي العلاقة ذات الدلالة العالية بين متغيرات الدراسة والشركة العامة للصناعات الإلكترونية، كما لم توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في تصور درجة الشركات محل الدراسة تجاه القابلية التكنولوجية المنسوبة إلى الخصائص الشخصية لدى المستجيبين من عينة الدراسة، وبالتالي لا تنعكس على نتائج الدراسة. وفي ضوء هذه النتائج تم صياغة عدد من التوصيات لتوجيه دعم الأداء المالي من خلال تبني أبعاد القدرة التكنولوجية.