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Digital Accounting Transformation Enhancing MSMEs' Financial Efficiency Through Information Quality: Using SEM Approach

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Abstract

Digital transformation has accelerated the implementation of digital accounting systems as organizations seek to improve accounting information quality and enhance financial management efficiency. This study aims to examine the effects of digital accounting adoption and digital accounting acceptance on accounting information quality and financial management efficiency. A quantitative approach was employed using survey data collected from 140 respondents, and the proposed model was tested using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with AMOS. The results indicate that Digital Accounting Adoption has a positive and significant effect on Accounting Information Quality (β = 0.285, p < 0.001), while Digital Accounting Acceptance demonstrates a stronger positive effect on Accounting Information Quality (β = 0.588, p < 0.001). Furthermore, Accounting Information Quality significantly influences Financial Management Efficiency (β = 0.536, p < 0.001). Digital Accounting Acceptance also directly affects Financial Management Efficiency (β = 0.179, p = 0.045), and Digital Accounting Adoption has a significant positive effect on Financial Management Efficiency (β = 0.191, p = 0.007). The model explains 58.8% of the variance in Accounting Information Quality and 64.5% of the variance in Financial Management Efficiency. These findings highlight that successful digital accounting transformation depends not only on technological adoption but also on user acceptance and the ability to generate high-quality accounting information.

Keywords: Digital Accounting Adoption; Digital Accounting Acceptance; Accounting Information Quality; Financial Management Efficiency; Digital Transformation.

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INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a strategic role in supporting economic growth, employment creation, and community welfare improvement. In many developing countries, including Indonesia. MSMEs represent a significant component of economic activities through their contribution to production, distribution, and local economic development (Basar et al., 2024). However, amid increasingly dynamic business environments and rapid technological advancement, MSMEs continue to face various challenges, particularly in financial management practices. Limited accounting knowledge, inadequate financial recording systems, and weak financial control mechanisms remain major obstacles that prevent MSMEs from conducting effective financial planning, making informed decisions, and accessing external funding opportunities (Hasanah and Sulistiyo, 2021; Fuzi et al., 2022; Mandasari and Nur Fietroh, 2022).

The rapid development of digital technology has fundamentally transformed accounting practices through the emergence of digital accounting systems. Digital accounting refers to the extent to which organizations accept, implement, and utilize digital accounting technologies to support transaction recording, financial reporting, data processing, and financial information management (Al-Hattami and Almaqtari, 2023; Sari and Maryanto, 2025). Unlike conventional manual accounting practices, digital accounting enables businesses to generate financial information more quickly, accurately, and efficiently (Rahmalia, Jannah and Handini, 2026; Sari, Suroto and Pritandhari, 2026). Through automated recording systems, real-time financial monitoring, and integrated reporting features, digital accounting provides opportunities for MSMEs to improve operational efficiency and strengthen financial governance(Luckyanayu and Valdiansyah, 2026).

Digital transformation in accounting is not merely associated with the adoption of accounting software but also reflects an organizational capability to utilize information technology as a strategic resource. From the perspective of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) proposed by Davis (1989), technology adoption is influenced by perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use (Sari et al., 2022; Sari, 2023). When MSME owners perceive that digital accounting provides tangible benefits, such as improved financial control, simplified reporting processes, and better decision-making support, their willingness to adopt digital accounting systems increases (Petropoulou et al., 2024). Furthermore, the Resource-Based View (RBV) suggests that digital capabilities represent valuable organizational resources that can enhance competitiveness by improving internal processes and creating sustainable business advantages.

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Nevertheless, the successful implementation of digital accounting is not solely determined by the availability or usage of technology. A critical aspect that determines the effectiveness of digital accounting is its ability to produce high-quality accounting information (Alnasrallah and Saleem, 2022). Accounting information quality refers to the extent to which financial information is accurate, relevant, timely, complete, and reliable in supporting managerial decisions. High-quality accounting information enables MSMEs to better understand their financial conditions, identify business risks, manage cash flows, control operational costs, and develop appropriate business strategies (Mohammad et al., 2025).

The relationship between digital technology implementation and information quality can be explained through the DeLone and McLean Information System Success Model, which emphasizes that system quality and information quality are essential determinants of successful information system implementation. The adoption of digital accounting systems can enhance the quality of accounting information by improving data accuracy, reducing recording errors, increasing reporting speed, and providing more comprehensive financial insights (Klymenko, Halse and Jæger, 2021; Al-Hattami and Almaqtari, 2023). Consequently, accounting information quality may serve as an important mechanism that explains how digital accounting contributes to improved financial management efficiency.

Financial management efficiency is an important indicator of MSME sustainability and performance. Efficient financial management reflects the ability of businesses to optimize financial resources, minimize administrative costs, improve cash flow control, accelerate financial decision-making processes, and enhance the effectiveness of financial planning. Digital accounting supported by high-quality accounting information has the potential to strengthen these capabilities by enabling MSMEs to make more accurate and timely financial decisions (Vărzaru, 2022). Therefore, understanding the mechanism through which digital accounting influences financial management efficiency is essential (Sari and Maryanto, 2025), particularly in the context of MSMEs operating in developing region (Krokhicheva et al., 2020; Chanthinok and Sangboon, 2021; Al-Khasawneh, 2022)s.

Although previous studies have examined digital transformation and accounting technology adoption, several research limitations remain. First, existing studies predominantly focus on factors influencing technology adoption intentions rather than examining the subsequent organizational outcomes of digital accounting implementation. Second, previous research has frequently investigated the direct relationship between digital accounting and business performance, while the underlying mechanism explaining how digital accounting improves financial outcomes remains insufficiently explored. Third, limited empirical evidence exists regarding the mediating role of accounting information

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quality in explaining the relationship between digital accounting and financial management efficiency, particularly among MSMEs in regional areas.

This research gap highlights the importance of developing a more comprehensive analytical model that incorporates accounting information quality as a mediating variable. Unlike studies that only examine whether digital accounting improves financial outcomes, this study investigates how and why digital accounting contributes to financial management efficiency through the improvement of accounting information quality. This mediation approach provides a deeper understanding of the internal process through which digital transformation creates value for MSMEs.

Kabupaten Kerinci, Indonesia, provides an important research context because its MSME sector continues to develop across various economic activities while still experiencing challenges related to digitalization and financial management capabilities. Many MSMEs in regional areas face limitations in adopting accounting technologies due to differences in digital literacy, technological infrastructure, and managerial capabilities. Therefore, examining digital accounting in this context provides valuable empirical insights into how technology transformation occurs beyond major urban centers and how it contributes to improving MSME financial management practices.

Based on the above discussion, this study aims to examine the effect of Digital Accounting on Financial Management Efficiency among MSMEs by investigating the mediating role of Accounting Information Quality using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) approach. This study contributes theoretically by extending the understanding of digital accounting transformation through the integration of technology adoption theory, information system success theory, and resource-based perspectives. Practically, the findings provide valuable implications for MSME owners, policymakers, and supporting institutions in designing effective digitalization strategies that emphasize not only technology adoption but also the improvement of accounting information quality and sustainable financial management capabilities.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Digital Accounting

Digital accounting represents the transformation of conventional accounting practices through the integration of digital technologies to support financial recording, reporting, and decision-making processes. The implementation of digital accounting enables organizations to automate accounting activities, improve transaction accuracy, reduce administrative errors, and provide timely financial information. For MSMEs, digital

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accounting serves as an important capability to overcome limitations in financial management, particularly related to financial recording and reporting quality.

The adoption of digital accounting can be explained through the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) developed by Davis (1989), which suggests that technology acceptance is influenced by perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. When MSME owners perceive digital accounting systems as beneficial and easy to operate, they are more likely to adopt and utilize these technologies in business activities. Therefore, digital accounting adoption reflects not only technological availability but also the capability of users to integrate technology into financial management practices.

Accounting Information Quality

Accounting information quality refers to the extent to which financial information generated by an accounting system is accurate, relevant, timely, complete, and reliable for decision-making purposes. Based on the DeLone and McLean Information System Success Model, information quality represents a critical dimension determining the effectiveness of an information system. A successful digital accounting system should produce high-quality information that supports managerial control and strategic decision-making.

In the context of MSMEs, high-quality accounting information enables business owners to understand financial conditions, monitor cash flows, control costs, and improve planning processes. Thus, accounting information quality becomes an essential mechanism that explains how digital accounting contributes to better financial management outcomes.

Financial Management Efficiency

Financial management efficiency refers to the ability of MSMEs to manage financial resources effectively by minimizing costs, improving financial control, and enhancing decision-making processes. From the perspective of the Resource-Based View (RBV), digital capability and information resources represent valuable organizational assets that can improve operational efficiency and create competitive advantages.

Based on these theoretical perspectives, this study proposes that digital accounting improves MSMEs' financial management efficiency through the enhancement of accounting information quality. Therefore, accounting information quality is positioned as a mediating mechanism linking digital accounting practices and financial management efficiency.

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METHOD

Research Design

This study employs a quantitative research approach with a cross-sectional survey design to examine the relationship between Digital Accounting, Accounting Information Quality, and Financial Management Efficiency among MSMEs in Kabupaten Kerinci, Indonesia. This study aims to investigate the direct effect of Digital accounting on Financial Management Efficiency and to examine the mediating role of Accounting Information Quality.

The research model is analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with AMOS software. SEM-AMOS is selected because the research model involves latent constructs measured by multiple indicators and requires simultaneous testing of measurement and structural models. Through AMOS, this study can evaluate construct validity, reliability, model fit, direct effects, indirect effects, and mediation relationships among variables.

Population and Sample

The population of this study consists of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Kabupaten Kerinci, Indonesia. MSMEs are selected as the research population because they represent an important economic sector that continues to face challenges in financial management, particularly in financial recording, reporting quality, and the utilization of digital technology. The increasing adoption of digital accounting systems provides opportunities for MSMEs to improve financial management efficiency through better information processing and decision-making.

The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling. This technique is applied because not all MSMEs have sufficient experience or knowledge regarding digital accounting practices. The respondents are selected based on the following criteria: (1) MSME owners or managers who are directly involved in business financial management, (2) MSMEs that have operated for at least one year, and (3) MSMEs that have used digital tools or applications to support financial recording or business management activities. The determination of sample size follows the recommended rule of thumb for Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), where the minimum sample size is determined based on the number of measurement indicators (Junaidi, 2021). The commonly used approach suggests that the number of respondents should be at least ten times the number of indicators used in the research model. This study consists of 14 measurement indicators representing the four latent constructs: Digital accounting, Digital Accounting Acceptance, Accounting

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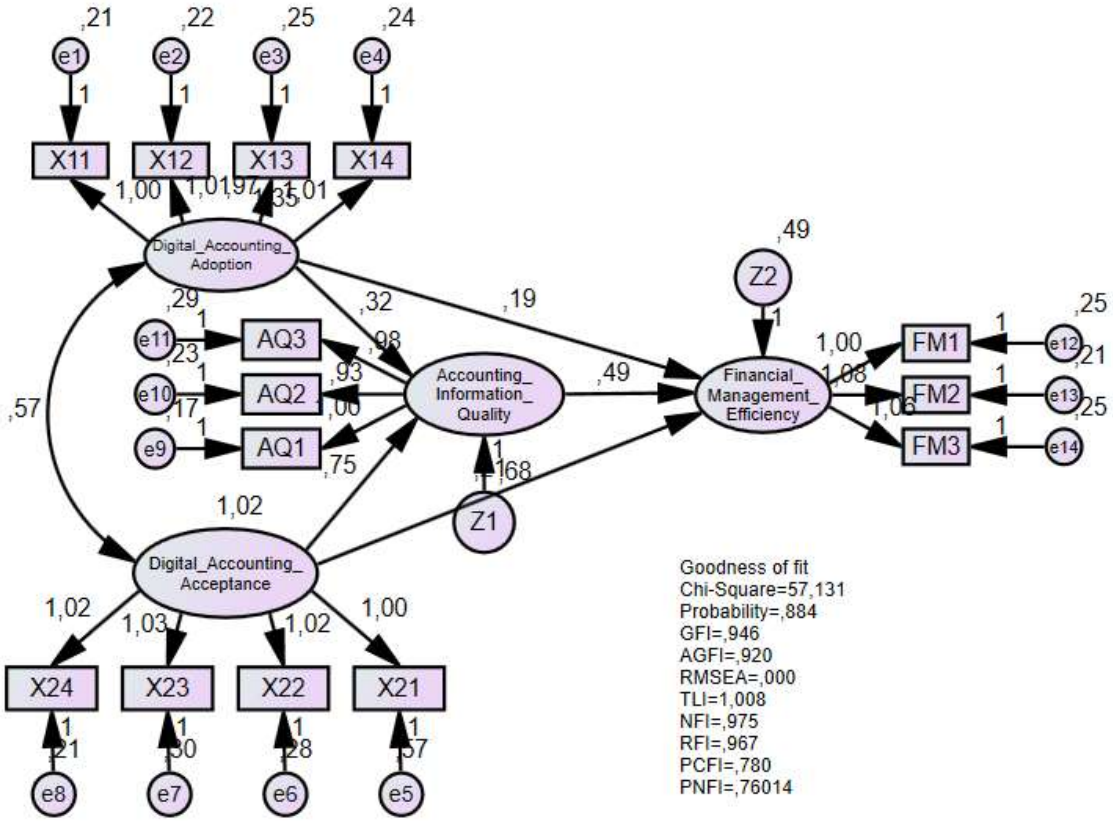
Information Quality, and Financial Management Efficiency. Therefore, the minimum sample size is calculated to be 140 respondents

Data Analysis

The data analysis is conducted using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with AMOS software. The analysis is performed through two main stages. The goodness-of-fit of the SEM model is evaluated using several fit indices, including: Chi-square/degree of freedom (χ^2/df), Goodness of Fit Index (GFI), Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI), Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI), and Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA).

RESULTS

Figure 1 The following figure presents the results of the structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis using AMOS, illustrating the relationships among research variables and demonstrating the model adequacy based on the obtained goodness-of-fit indices.



Picture 1. Path Diagram of the Structural Equation Model

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Analysis of Goodness of Fit

Table 1 presents the goodness-of-fit results used to assess the agreement between the proposed model and the empirical data. All evaluated indices meet the recommended cut-off values, indicating that the model demonstrates satisfactory fit and is suitable for further analysis.

Table 1: Goodness of Fit

Goodness of Fit Index	Cut-off Value	Model Result	Assessment
Chi-Square (χ^2)	Expected to be small	57.131	Good fit
Probability (p-value)	≥ 0.05	0.884	Good fit
CMIN/DF	≤ 3.00	Not available	Acceptable
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.946	Good fit
AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.920	Good fit
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.000	Good fit
TLI	≥ 0.90	1.008	Good fit
NFI	≥ 0.90	0.975	Good fit
RFI	≥ 0.90	0.967	Good fit
PCFI	≥ 0.50	0.780	Good fit
PNFI	≥ 0.50	0.760	Good fit

The goodness-of-fit assessment indicates that the proposed structural equation model demonstrates an excellent level of model adequacy. The chi-square value of 57.131 with a probability value of 0.884 (>0.05) indicates that there is no significant difference between the hypothesized model and the empirical data. This suggests that the proposed model adequately represents the observed relationships among constructs.

Furthermore, the model achieved satisfactory values for absolute fit indices, with GFI = 0.946 and AGFI = 0.920, both exceeding the recommended threshold of 0.90. The RMSEA value of 0.000 indicates a very small approximation error, confirming a very good model fit.

The incremental fit indices also demonstrate strong model performance, as shown by TLI = 1.008, NFI = 0.975, and RFI = 0.967, which exceed the recommended value of 0.90. In addition, the parsimony fit indices (PCFI = 0.780 and PNFI = 0.760) indicate that the model maintains a good balance between model complexity and explanatory ability.

Overall, all goodness-of-fit indicators meet the recommended criteria, confirming that the structural model is acceptable and suitable for further hypothesis testing and interpretation of the structural relationships among Digital Accounting Adoption, Digital

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Accounting Acceptance, Accounting Information Quality, and Financial Management Efficiency.

Analysis of Regression Weights

The regression weight results from the Structural Equation Model analysis indicate that all observed indicators significantly contribute to the latent construct.

Table 2: Regression Weights

Structural Relationship	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P-value	Result
Digital Accounting Adoption → Accounting Information Quality	0.316	0.079	4.023	*** (<0.001)	Significant
Digital Accounting Acceptance → Accounting Information Quality	0.748	0.103	7.248	*** (<0.001)	Significant
Accounting Information Quality → Financial Management Efficiency	0.489	0.088	5.557	*** (<0.001)	Significant
Digital Accounting Acceptance → Financial Management Efficiency	0.208	0.104	2.004	0.045	Significant
Digital Accounting Adoption → Financial Management Efficiency	0.193	0.072	2.690	0.007	Significant

The structural model analysis demonstrates that all hypothesized relationships among constructs are statistically significant. The results indicate that Digital Accounting Adoption and Digital Accounting Acceptance contribute positively to improving Accounting Information Quality and Financial Management Efficiency.

First, Digital Accounting Adoption has a positive and significant effect on Accounting Information Quality (Estimate = 0.316; C.R. = 4.023; $p < 0.001$). This finding indicates that increased adoption of digital accounting systems enhances the quality of accounting information. The implementation of digital accounting facilitates more accurate data processing, faster reporting, and improved reliability of financial information.

Second, Digital Accounting Acceptance shows the strongest positive influence on Accounting Information Quality (Estimate = 0.748; C.R. = 7.248; $p < 0.001$). This result suggests that user acceptance is a critical determinant in ensuring the effectiveness of digital accounting systems. Although digital systems may be available, their ability to generate high-quality accounting information depends largely on users' willingness, perceived usefulness, and capability to utilize the technology effectively.

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Third, Accounting Information Quality positively and significantly affects Financial Management Efficiency (Estimate = 0.489; C.R. = 5.557; p < 0.001). This relationship confirms that reliable, relevant, accurate, and timely accounting information supports more efficient financial management practices. High-quality information enables organizations to improve financial planning, monitoring, decision-making, and resource allocation.

Fourth, Digital Accounting Acceptance directly influences Financial Management Efficiency (Estimate = 0.208; C.R. = 2.004; p = 0.045). Although the effect size is relatively smaller compared with other relationships, the significant result indicates that user acceptance of digital accounting systems contributes directly to improving financial management efficiency.

Finally, Digital Accounting Adoption also has a positive and significant effect on Financial Management Efficiency (Estimate = 0.193; C.R. = 2.690; p = 0.007). This finding indicates that the implementation and utilization of digital accounting technology can reduce administrative burdens, accelerate financial processes, and support more effective financial control.

Analysis of Standardized Regression Weights

Table 3 presents the standardized regression weights of the SEM measurement model, illustrating the contribution of each observed indicator in representing the latent construct of Financial Management Efficiency.

Table 3: Standardized Regression Weights of the Structural Model

Structural Relationship	Standardized Estimate (β)	Interpretation	β Coefficient	Effect Strength
Digital Accounting Adoption → Accounting Information Quality	0.285	Positive effect	0,2854	Moderate
Digital Accounting Acceptance → Accounting Information Quality	0.588	Positive effect	0.588	Strongest
Accounting Information Quality → Financial Management Efficiency	0.536	Positive effect	0.536	Strong
Digital Accounting Acceptance → Financial Management Efficiency	0.179	Positive effect	0.179	Weak–moderate

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Structural Relationship	Standardized Estimate (β)	Interpretation	β Coefficient	Effect Strength
Digital Accounting Adoption → Financial Management Efficiency	0.19	Positive effect	0.191	Weak–moderate

The standardized coefficient analysis confirms that Digital Accounting Acceptance is the most influential factor in the model, particularly in improving Accounting Information Quality. This finding suggests that successful digital transformation in accounting depends not only on the availability of technology but also on users' willingness and ability to accept and utilize the system.

Furthermore, Accounting Information Quality serves as an important mechanism in improving Financial Management Efficiency, as reflected by the relatively high coefficient (β = 0.536). Therefore, digital accounting adoption and acceptance generate greater organizational benefits when they successfully produce reliable and high-quality accounting information.

These findings reinforce the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) perspective, which emphasizes that perceived usefulness and user acceptance determine the effectiveness of technology implementation. In the context of digital accounting, technological investment alone is insufficient; organizational benefits are achieved when users actively accept and utilize the system to improve information quality and financial management performance.

The complete structural model can be expressed as:

$$AIQ = 0.285DAA + 0.588DAC + e_1$$
$$FME = 0.536AIQ + 0.179DAC + 0.191DAA + e_2$$

Where:

- AIQ = Accounting Information Quality
- DAA = Digital Accounting Adoption
- DAC = Digital Accounting Acceptance
- FME = Financial Management Efficiency
- e_1 and e_2 = Error terms (residual variance)

The structural equations indicate that Digital Accounting Acceptance is the most influential determinant of Accounting Information Quality, while Accounting Information Quality is the strongest predictor of Financial Management Efficiency. These findings suggest that digital accounting transformation does not solely depend on technological implementation but also on users' acceptance and effective utilization of the system. Consequently, improved acceptance and adoption of digital accounting systems enhance information quality, which subsequently contributes to more efficient financial practices.

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Analysis of Squared Multiple Correlations

The Squared Multiple Correlations (SMC) in AMOS represent the proportion of variance in each endogenous construct that can be explained by its predictor variables in the structural model. The value is equivalent to the coefficient of determination (R^2) in regression analysis, indicating the explanatory power of the model.

Table 4: Squared Multiple Correlations

Endogenous Construct	R^2 (Estimate)	Interpretation
Accounting Information Quality	0.588	Moderate explanatory power
Financial Management Efficiency	0.645	Substantial explanatory power

The Accounting Information Quality construct has an R^2 value of 0.588, indicating that 58.8% of the variance in Accounting Information Quality can be explained by Digital Accounting Adoption and Digital Accounting Acceptance, while the remaining 41.2% is explained by other factors outside the proposed model. This finding indicates that the combination of technological adoption and user acceptance provides a considerable contribution to improving the quality of accounting information.

Furthermore, the Financial Management Efficiency construct obtains an R^2 value of 0.645, meaning that 64.5% of its variance is explained by Accounting Information Quality, Digital Accounting Acceptance, and Digital Accounting Adoption. The remaining 35.5% is attributed to other variables not included in this research model. This result demonstrates that the proposed model has strong explanatory capability in predicting financial management efficiency.

Overall, the R^2 values indicate that the structural model has moderate to substantial predictive power. The findings confirm that digital accounting factors and information quality are important determinants in explaining financial management efficiency. In particular, the relatively higher R^2 value for Financial Management Efficiency suggests that improvements in accounting information quality, supported by digital accounting adoption and acceptance, play an essential role in enhancing organizational financial performance.

DISCUSSION

The first important finding is that Digital Accounting Adoption positively influences Accounting Information Quality ($\beta = 0.285$; $p < 0.001$). This result indicates that the implementation of digital accounting systems contributes to improving the quality of

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accounting information. Digital accounting adoption enables organizations to automate financial processes, minimize manual errors, accelerate transaction recording, and improve data accessibility. These improvements support the production of accounting information that is more accurate, timely, relevant, and reliable. This finding is consistent with the perspective of digital transformation, which emphasizes that technology adoption can enhance organizational capabilities by improving information processing efficiency and decision-support mechanisms.

Furthermore, the study reveals that Digital Accounting Acceptance has the strongest effect on Accounting Information Quality ($\beta = 0.588$; $p < 0.001$). This finding highlights that technological availability alone is insufficient to ensure improved accounting outcomes. The effectiveness of digital accounting systems depends strongly on users' willingness and ability to accept and utilize the technology. When users perceive digital accounting systems as useful, easy to operate, and aligned with their work requirements, they are more likely to maximize system functionality, resulting in higher-quality accounting information. This finding supports the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), which argues that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use influence behavioral intention and actual technology utilization. Therefore, human acceptance factors represent a critical component in achieving successful digital accounting transformation.

The results also demonstrate that Accounting Information Quality significantly affects Financial Management Efficiency ($\beta = 0.536$; $p < 0.001$). This relationship represents one of the strongest paths in the model, indicating that high-quality accounting information serves as an essential foundation for effective financial management. Reliable accounting information enables organizations to conduct better financial planning, budgeting, monitoring, and decision-making. In this context, digital accounting systems provide strategic value not merely because they automate accounting processes but because they generate meaningful information that supports managerial decisions and improves resource allocation efficiency.

Additionally, Digital Accounting Acceptance directly influences Financial Management Efficiency ($\beta = 0.179$; $p = 0.045$), although the magnitude of the effect is relatively smaller compared with its influence on accounting information quality. This finding suggests that user acceptance improves financial efficiency through direct utilization of digital systems, such as faster reporting processes, reduced administrative workload, and improved financial control. However, its stronger indirect contribution through accounting information quality indicates that information quality acts as an important mechanism linking technology acceptance to organizational performance.

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Similarly, Digital Accounting Adoption has a positive effect on Financial Management Efficiency (β = 0.191; p = 0.007). This finding confirms that organizations adopting digital accounting technologies can achieve improvements in financial operations through process automation, integration of financial data, and reduction of repetitive manual activities. Nevertheless, the relatively lower coefficient compared with Accounting Information Quality suggests that technological adoption alone does not automatically generate optimal efficiency. The benefits of digital accounting are realized when adoption is accompanied by effective usage and the production of high-quality information.

The explanatory power of the model further strengthens these findings. The R^2 value for Accounting Information Quality is 0.588, indicating that Digital Accounting Adoption and Digital Accounting Acceptance explain 58.8% of the variance in accounting information quality. Meanwhile, the R^2 value for Financial Management Efficiency is 0.645, showing that the combination of accounting information quality, digital accounting adoption, and digital accounting acceptance explains 64.5% of the variance in financial management efficiency. These values indicate that the proposed model has moderate to substantial explanatory capability.

Overall, the findings suggest that successful digital accounting transformation requires a balanced integration between technological implementation and user acceptance. While digital accounting adoption provides the technological foundation, user acceptance determines whether the technology can be effectively utilized to produce valuable accounting information. Therefore, organizations seeking to improve financial management efficiency should not only invest in digital accounting infrastructure but also strengthen user training, technology acceptance, and information quality management. This integrated approach ensures that digital accounting systems generate sustainable improvements in organizational financial performance.

CONCLUSION

This study confirms that digital accounting transformation significantly contributes to improving accounting information quality and financial management efficiency. The structural equation modeling results demonstrate that Digital Accounting Adoption and Digital Accounting Acceptance have positive and significant effects on Accounting Information Quality, with Digital Accounting Acceptance emerging as the strongest determinant. This finding highlights that the success of digital accounting implementation depends not only on technological availability but also on users' willingness and capability to effectively utilize digital systems.

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Furthermore, Accounting Information Quality has a substantial positive impact on Financial Management Efficiency, indicating that accurate, relevant, timely, and reliable accounting information plays an essential role in supporting effective financial planning, control, and decision-making. The model also confirms that Digital Accounting Adoption and Digital Accounting Acceptance directly contribute to improving financial management efficiency, although their effects are stronger when mediated through improved information quality.

The explanatory power of the model indicates that digital accounting factors provide a strong contribution to explaining variations in accounting information quality and financial management efficiency. Therefore, organizations should prioritize both technological investment and user-oriented strategies, including training, system usability improvement, and effective utilization practices. A successful digital accounting transformation requires the integration of technology, human acceptance, and information quality management to achieve sustainable improvements in financial performance.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, organizations should focus on strengthening both technological infrastructure and user capabilities to maximize the benefits of digital accounting systems. First, continuous training and capacity-building programs should be provided to improve users' understanding, acceptance, and effective utilization of digital accounting applications. Second, organizations should ensure that digital accounting systems are user-friendly, integrated with existing financial processes, and aligned with operational requirements. Third, attention should be given to improving accounting information quality by establishing standardized procedures for data input, processing, and reporting. Furthermore, management should regularly evaluate system performance and user feedback to ensure sustainable improvements. Future research is recommended to incorporate additional factors, such as organizational readiness, technological capability, management support, and cybersecurity concerns, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of digital accounting transformation and its impact on organizational financial performance.

Limitations and suggestions for further study

This study has several limitations that should be considered when interpreting the findings. First, the research focuses on a limited number of constructs, namely Digital Accounting Adoption, Digital Accounting Acceptance, Accounting Information Quality, and Financial Management Efficiency. Other relevant organizational and technological factors,

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such as management support, organizational readiness, digital competence, infrastructure capability, and cybersecurity risks, were not included in the proposed model. Second, the study relies on cross-sectional data, which limits the ability to examine changes in digital accounting implementation and its long-term effects. Third, the findings are based on respondents' perceptions, which may involve subjective bias.

Future studies are recommended to expand the research model by incorporating additional variables related to organizational, technological, and environmental factors. Longitudinal research designs are also suggested to examine the evolution of digital accounting transformation over time. Furthermore, comparative studies across different industries, organizational sizes, or geographical contexts could provide deeper insights into how digital accounting adoption and acceptance influence accounting information quality and financial management efficiency in diverse settings.

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