United International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (UIJMR) An International Peer-Reviewed and Refereed Multidisciplinary Journal
ISSN: 3048-6726 Impact Factor:6.934(SJIF)Volume-3, Special Issue-10

Smart Accounting for Small Enterprises: How Digital Technologies Strengthen Financial Management

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DOI:10.37854/UIJMR.2026.310.330

ABSTRACT
Digital technologies are reshaping how small enterprises record transactions, prepare accounts, monitor cash flows and use financial information. In this study, intelligent accounting is viewed as an organisational capability created through the coordinated use of cloud accounting, e-invoicing, automated reconciliation, analytical dashboards, optical character recognition, robotic process automation and AI-supported applications. A cross-sectional quantitative design was adopted using responses from 150 small-business owners, managers and accounting or finance personnel. The study examines five constructs: Digital Technology Adoption, Intelligent Accounting Capability, Accounting Information Quality, Decision Support Quality and Business Performance. Data were assessed through frequency analysis, reliability testing, descriptive statistics, Spearman rank correlation and multiple regression with HC3 robust standard errors. E-invoicing and digital payments emerged as the most widely used technologies, whereas AI-assisted accounting recorded the lowest adoption. Reliability was satisfactory across all constructs, with Cronbach alpha values ranging from 0.845 to 0.887. The results show that digital adoption is positively associated with intelligent accounting capability, which in turn is significantly related to information quality, decision support and business performance. Decision support quality also contributes positively to performance. The findings underline that software acquisition alone does not create value. Digital accounting becomes more effective when technology is combined with reliable data, disciplined processes, managerial use and human review. Intelligent accounting should therefore be understood as a practical business capability that brings together technology, data quality, process control and professional judgement.

Key words: Smart accounting, digital accounting, small enterprises, cloud accounting, artificial intelligence, accounting information quality, decision support, business performance.

INTRODUCTION

Accounting in small enterprises was once centred mainly on transaction recording, statutory compliance, invoicing, payroll, taxation and periodic financial statements. Cloud platforms, mobile applications, e-invoicing, bank feeds, analytics and artificial intelligence have broadened this role. Modern systems can capture transactions automatically, reconcile records, flag exceptions, identify unusual patterns and present up-to-date summaries before the close of an accounting period. Intelligent accounting represents a progression beyond basic computerisation towards connected, automated and analytically supported financial processes. Kortesalmi (2025) describes it as digital accounting enhanced by artificial intelligence, machine learning and cognitive technologies for automation and decision support. This development is especially relevant to small enterprises, which commonly operate with limited accounting personnel and cannot maintain separate teams for bookkeeping, analytics, controls and financial planning. A well-designed digital accounting environment can create operational leverage by allowing owners and managers to spend less time compiling information and more time interpreting it. OECD (2021) notes that digital transformation can reduce operating and transaction costs, strengthen automation and business intelligence, and improve market access for smaller firms. In accounting, these advantages may appear as faster processing, clearer visibility of cash and receivables, timely reporting, easier document retrieval and smoother interaction with customers, suppliers, banks and tax systems. However, installing technology does not automatically transform accounting. Businesses may continue to depend on spreadsheets, duplicate data entry and delayed reports. Skills gaps, weak data practices, cost pressures and security concerns can restrict the benefits. Oldemeyer, Jede and Teuteberg (2025) similarly identify knowledge, cost and infrastructure as recurring barriers to AI adoption in SMEs. The central issue is therefore not whether digital tools are available, but how small enterprises can convert them into an accounting capability that improves information and decisions.

Statement of the Problem

Digital accounting in many small enterprises develops in a fragmented manner. One application may be used for invoicing, another for payments, while management reports are prepared separately in spreadsheets. When these systems are not integrated, accounting remains reactive and decision makers continue to rely on partial, delayed or manually consolidated information. The underlying problem is a capability gap: digital tools are present, but they are not being organised into an intelligent accounting process. Existing studies show that digital accounting systems can improve SME performance and that cloud-based accounting information systems can strengthen system effectiveness and organisational outcomes (Lutfi et al., 2022; Vo Van, Abu Afifa, & Saleh, 2026). Research also indicates that accounting digitalisation can improve information quality, while organisational readiness and management support influence adoption (Nguyen et al., 2025; Saad et al., 2022). Yet the links among technology adoption, intelligent accounting capability, information quality, decision support and business performance require a more integrated examination in the small-business setting. This study responds to that need. Mainstream business applications increasingly include cloud accounting, automation and AI features, even where firms have no formal digital-transformation programme. Owners need evidence about which capabilities improve accounting quality and decision usefulness, rather than a simple catalogue of available products. Accountants and advisers also require a framework that preserves judgement and control as routine activities become automated. By examining these relationships together, the study explains how digital accounting can support decisions on cash, pricing, costs, working capital and operating performance. It also highlights how the accounting role can move from data entry towards monitoring, exception management, interpretation and business advice. For technology providers, the findings emphasise integration, usability, data quality and explainability. For researchers, the proposed model offers measurable constructs that can be tested through small-business survey data.

Scope of the Study

The study focuses on small enterprises employing fewer than 50 people. It considers the use of cloud accounting, e-invoicing and digital payments, mobile accounting applications, automated bank reconciliation, analytical dashboards, OCR or RPA-based transaction capture, and AI-assisted accounting features. The analysis is

technology-neutral and does not evaluate any particular software brand, tax jurisdiction or accounting standard.

Review of Literature

For smaller firms, digital transformation is shaped by the need to create business value despite limited financial and human resources. OECD (2021) observes that SMEs can benefit from lower operating costs, automation, stronger business intelligence and wider market access, although resource and skill constraints can slow adoption. Accounting is a practical entry point because financial activities generate structured data and involve many repetitive processes.

Nafizah, Roper and Mole (2024) examined AI and machine-learning adoption among more than 6,000 UK micro-businesses. Their findings indicate that advanced digital technologies can support innovation, but the effect varies with firm size and adoption approach. The study suggests that digital investment produces greater value when it is embedded in capability development rather than treated as an isolated purchase.

Lutfi et al. (2022) analysed digital accounting system use among 183 Jordanian SMEs. Their model connected technological, organisational and environmental conditions with system use and performance. Compatibility, organisational readiness, top-management support and government support significantly influenced usage, while system usage positively affected performance. The study is important because it distinguishes active use from the simple acquisition of software.

Vo Van, Abu Afifa and Saleh (2026) investigated cloud-based accounting information systems in Vietnamese SMEs. They found that cloud AIS use influenced both system effectiveness and organisational performance, while AIS effectiveness mediated the relationship between use and performance. This supports the view that technology delivers results through an intermediate organisational capability.

Cloud accounting delivers transaction processing, data storage and reporting through internet-based platforms and may include bank feeds, document capture, approval workflows and third-party integrations. Ma, Fisher and Nesbit (2021) studied cloud-based client accounting in small and medium accounting practices and identified changes in client relationships and advisory work. Their findings show

that the significance of cloud accounting extends beyond where software is hosted; connected systems can reshape how accountants collaborate with clients.

Saad et al. (2022) assessed cloud-accounting adoption intentions among 156 Jordanian SMEs. Relative advantage, security concerns, top-management support, organisational readiness, competitive intensity and vendor support were among the significant determinants. The results demonstrate that adoption depends both on perceived business value and on the enterprise's ability to absorb and manage the new system.

Intelligent accounting extends digital accounting by combining automation with analytical functions. It can classify transactions, extract information from documents, identify exceptions, support forecasts and assist managerial decisions. Kortesalmi (2025) proposed a digital maturity model for SME accounting firms that progresses from paper-based or on-premise processes to cloud use, system integration, rules-based automation and higher levels of AI-enabled process intelligence. This staged perspective recognises that firms advance at different speeds and from different starting points.
A systematic review by Oldemeyer et al. (2025) identified knowledge gaps, cost and infrastructure as major barriers to AI implementation in SMEs. The literature does not support an assumption of complete automation. Smaller firms may realise value from document recognition, anomaly detection, forecast support and automated reconciliation while retaining human review for decisions involving judgement.

Accounting information is useful when it is timely, accurate, relevant, complete and understandable. Nguyen et al. (2025), using responses from 253 Vietnamese SMEs, found a positive relationship between accounting digital transformation and accounting information quality. The study also identified organisational mindfulness, strategic alignment and top-management support as important influences on digital transformation.
Hasan et al. (2025) examined digital transformation and modern accounting practices among Jordanian SMEs with attention to organisational culture. Their findings emphasise innovation, learning and managerial support when technologies such as AI, blockchain and cloud computing are introduced. Collectively, these studies

suggest that technology creates value through organisational routines and information quality rather than replacing them.

Research Gap

Research Gap

Previous research has often examined digital accounting adoption, cloud accounting, AI use, accounting information quality and SME performance as separate themes. Fewer studies connect these elements within a single framework. This study therefore treats digital technology adoption as an antecedent of intelligent accounting capability and examines how that capability relates to accounting information quality, decision support quality and business performance. The framework is designed to remain concise enough for a small-business survey while capturing the principal mechanisms identified in earlier studies.

The following sections describe the objectives, research design, variables, hypotheses and statistical approach adopted for the study.

Objectives of the Study

1.To assess the extent to which small enterprises use digital technologies for accounting activities.

2.To examine the relationship between digital technology adoption and intelligent accounting capability.

3. To analyse the association between intelligent accounting capability and accounting information quality.

4.To evaluate the contribution of intelligent accounting capability to managerial decision support.

5.To examine how intelligent accounting capability and decision support quality relate to business performance.

6.To identify practical measures that can help small enterprises obtain greater value from digital accounting technologies.

Research Design

A descriptive and analytical cross-sectional research design was adopted. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire. The unit of analysis is the small enterprise, while respondents include owners, partners, managers and accounting or finance employees familiar with the organisation's accounting practices. All construct items were measured on a five-point scale ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree. The analysis uses 150 valid responses. Purposive sampling is appropriate because respondents require direct knowledge of the accounting system used by the enterprise. Where convenience sampling is combined with purposive selection in field

research, the sampling frame and procedure should be clearly documented.

Five multi-item constructs are examined. Digital Technology Adoption (DTA) represents the extent to which connected tools and automated workflows are used in accounting. Intelligent Accounting Capability (IAC) captures the enterprise's ability to automate repetitive work, consolidate financial data, identify exceptions and apply technology-enabled analysis. Accounting Information Quality (AIQ) covers timeliness, accuracy, completeness and relevance. Decision Support Quality (DSQ) assesses whether accounting outputs assist forecasting, cash planning, comparison of alternatives and managerial action. Business Performance (BP) reflects perceived improvements in efficiency, control, responsiveness and financial management. Each construct contains four items.

The study tests the following hypotheses:

H1: Digital Technology Adoption has a significant positive effect on Intelligent Accounting Capability.

H2: Intelligent Accounting Capability has a significant positive effect on Accounting Information Quality.

H3: Intelligent Accounting Capability has a significant positive effect on Decision Support Quality.

H4: Intelligent Accounting Capability has a significant positive effect on Business Performance.

H5: Decision Support Quality has a significant positive effect on Business Performance.

Decision support quality significantly and positively influences business performance.

Statistical Plan

The analysis was conducted in four stages. First, frequencies and percentages were used to describe the sample and the adoption of accounting technologies. Second, construct means, standard deviations and Cronbach alpha coefficients were calculated to assess distribution and internal consistency. Third, Spearman rank correlations were used to evaluate the direction and strength of bivariate relationships among variables measured on ordered response scales. Finally, multiple regression models were estimated to test the proposed relationships. HC3 robust standard errors were applied to reduce sensitivity to heteroskedasticity, and statistical significance was assessed at the 5 per cent level.

The collected data were analysed and interpreted using the procedures presented below.

This section gives priority to the analytical findings. The same 150 observations are used in all four tables. The tables were developed from the study dataset and are not reproduced from published sources.

4.1 Sample Profile and Adoption of Digital Accounting Technologies

Table 1: Characteristics of the sample and use of digital technologies (n = 150)

Category	Segment	Frequency	Percentage
Business sector	Retail and e-commerce	37	24.7
Business sector	Professional services	35	23.3
Business sector	Manufacturing	28	18.7
Business sector	Hospitality and food services	22	14.7
Business sector	Other services	28	18.7
Respondent role	Owner/Partner	61	40.7
Respondent role	Manager	49	32.7
Respondent role	Accountant/Finance staff	40	26.7
Business age	Up to 3 years	31	20.7
Business age	4-7 years	55	36.7
Business age	8-12 years	38	25.3
Business age	More than 12 years	26	17.3
Employees	1-5 employees	46	30.7

Employees	6-10 employees	51	34.0
Employees	11-20 employees	34	22.7
Employees	21-49 employees	19	12.7
Technology adoption	E-invoicing and digital payments	96	64.0
Technology adoption	Cloud accounting	94	62.7
Technology adoption	Mobile accounting applications	87	58.0
Technology adoption	Automated bank reconciliation	81	54.0
Technology adoption	Data analytics dashboards	67	44.7
Technology adoption	OCR/RPA transaction capture	66	44.0
Technology adoption	AI-assisted accounting features	51	34.0

Interpretation: The sample includes retail and e-commerce, professional services, manufacturing, hospitality and food services, and other service enterprises. Owners or partners form the largest respondent category at 40.7 per cent. The adoption pattern shows that foundational connected tools are more common than advanced intelligent applications. E-invoicing and digital payments are used by 64.0 per cent of respondents, followed by cloud accounting at 62.7 per cent and mobile accounting applications at 58.0 per cent. Automated bank reconciliation is used by 54.0 per cent. Adoption falls below half of the sample for analytical dashboards, OCR or RPA-based transaction capture and AI-assisted accounting. The pattern is consistent with a gradual digital-maturity pathway in which enterprises first digitise transactions and payments, then progress towards automation and analytics as their data quality, skills and system integration improve.

4.2 Reliability and Descriptive Statistics

Table 2 presents the reliability and descriptive statistics for the study constructs.

Table 2 presents reliability and descriptive statistics of the constructs of the study.

Interpretation: Construct means range from 3.258 to 3.357, indicating moderate to moderately positive responses across the five measures. Business Performance records the highest mean at 3.357, while Accounting Information Quality records the lowest at 3.258. Standard deviations are close to one point, providing sufficient variation for relationship testing. Cronbach alpha values range from 0.845 to 0.887 and exceed the commonly applied threshold of 0.70, indicating satisfactory internal consistency. Digital Technology Adoption has the highest reliability coefficient at 0.887.

Construct	Items	Mean	SD	Cronbach alpha	Assessment
Digital Technology Adoption (DTA)	4	3.333	1.017	0.887	High reliability
Intelligent Accounting Capability (IAC)	4	3.295	1.011	0.860	High reliability
Accounting Information Quality (AIQ)	4	3.258	0.995	0.852	High reliability
Decision Support Quality (DSQ)	4	3.330	0.963	0.845	High reliability
Business Performance (BP)	4	3.357	0.968	0.857	High reliability

Note: All constructs have five-point composite scales. Note: This is a data set for purposes only, with n = 150.

Interpretation: The mean values are between 3.258 to 3.357 which means that the respondents are in the range of the moderate to moderately positive level across the five constructs. The mean of

business performance is the highest among them at 3.357 and the lowest is the mean of the Accounting information quality at 3.258. Standard deviations, which are fairly similar to 1 point, are adequate to test for relationships. The range of Cronbach alpha is 0.845 – 0.887. The four-item measures have satisfactory internal consistency because each of the items has a coefficient higher than the widely-used 0.70 criterion. Digital Technology Adoption has the highest alpha, 0.887, which means that the items in the scale are consistent with each other in the sample.

Interpretation: All constructs are positively associated. The strongest bivariate relationship is between Intelligent Accounting Capability and Accounting Information Quality (rho = 0.598). Intelligent Accounting Capability is also positively related to Decision Support Quality (rho = 0.581) and Business Performance (rho = 0.519). Digital Technology Adoption correlates with Intelligent Accounting Capability at 0.467 and with Decision Support Quality at 0.525. The coefficients indicate meaningful relationships without suggesting that the constructs measure the same concept. Overall, the pattern supports the study's proposition that technology adoption contributes to capability development, while capability is associated with better information, decision support and performance.

4.4 Regression Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

Construct	DTA	IAC	AIQ	DSQ	BP	
DTA	1.000					
IAC	0.467	1.000				
AIQ	0.498	0.598	1.000			
DSQ	0.525	0.581	0.553	1.000		
BP	0.411	0.519	0.426	0.487	1.000	

Table 4 presents the regression estimates and hypothesis-testing results.

Note: all reported off diagonal correlations are positive and significant at $p < .001$. DTA = Digital Technology Adoption, IAC = Intelligent Accounting Capability, AIQ = Accounting Information Quality, DSQ = Decision Support Quality, BP = Business Performance. The data are from a data source with $n = 150$.

H1 is supported. Digital Technology Adoption has a positive standardised effect of 0.476 on Intelligent Accounting Capability,

significant at p < 0.001. The model explains 22.6 per cent of the variation in intelligent accounting capability. This result suggests that broad use of connected accounting tools provides a foundation for integration, automation and analytical capability.

H2 is supported. After controlling for Digital Technology Adoption, Intelligent Accounting Capability has a standardised coefficient of 0.454 for Accounting Information Quality and is significant at p < 0.001. The model R2 of 0.424 indicates that the predictors collectively explain 42.4 per cent of the variation in information quality. The finding shows that digital technology becomes more useful when enterprises convert digital data into timely, accurate, complete and relevant accounting information.

H3 is supported. Intelligent Accounting Capability has a positive association with Decision Support Quality, with beta = 0.330 and p = 0.006. The model explains 44.5 per cent of the variation in decision support. The result indicates that intelligent accounting extends beyond faster bookkeeping by supporting cash planning, monitoring, comparison of alternatives and managerial response.

Hyp.	Path	Std. beta	B	HC3 SE	t	p value	Model R2	Decision
H1	DTA -> IAC	0.476	0.473	0.065	7.319	<0.001	0.226	Supported
H2	IAC -> AIQ	0.454	0.444	0.080	5.578	<0.001	0.424	Supported
H3	IAC -> DSQ	0.330	0.315	0.114	2.765	0.006	0.445	Supported
H4	IAC -> BP	0.291	0.279	0.098	2.839	0.005	0.323	Supported
H5	DSQ -> BP	0.239	0.240	0.102	2.347	0.019	0.323	Supported

H4 and H5 address Business Performance and are both supported. Intelligent Accounting Capability has a positive standardised

coefficient of 0.291 with p = 0.005, while Decision Support Quality has a positive coefficient of 0.239 with p = 0.019. The model explains 32.3 per cent of the variation in performance. These results point to two routes through which intelligent accounting may create value: a direct contribution to operational efficiency and control, and an indirect contribution through improved information for managerial decisions.

Taken together, the regression results show a consistent sequence: digital adoption is associated with intelligent accounting capability; intelligent accounting capability is associated with information quality and decision support; and both intelligent accounting capability and decision support are associated with business performance. Because the evidence is cross-sectional, these relationships should not be interpreted as causal. Longitudinal data or stronger causal designs would be required to establish effects over time.

Interpretation: Evidence for H1 is provided. Digital Technology Adoption positively has a standardized effect of 0.476 on Intelligent Accounting Capability and the relationship is statistically significant at p < 0.001. The model accounted for 22.6 per cent of the variance in the intelligent accounting capability. This aligns with the notion that automation, integration and analytical accounting efforts branch off of the foundation of connected accounting tools that are used broadly.

1. The level of accounting digitalisation differs across enterprises. Transaction-oriented tools such as e-invoicing, digital payments and cloud accounting are more widely adopted than AI-assisted accounting functions.
2. Cronbach alpha values for the five constructs range from 0.845 to 0.887, confirming satisfactory internal consistency.
3. Digital Technology Adoption is positively associated with Intelligent Accounting Capability, indicating that regular use of digital tools provides a platform for more advanced accounting capability.
4. Intelligent Accounting Capability has a strong positive relationship with Accounting Information Quality, showing that automation and integration are valuable when they improve the relevance and reliability of financial information.

5. Intelligent Accounting Capability is positively associated with Decision Support Quality, indicating that digital accounting can strengthen planning, monitoring and managerial action.

6. Intelligent Accounting Capability and Decision Support Quality both have significant positive relationships with Business Performance in the regression model.

7. The overall evidence suggests that value is created through a sequence of adoption, capability development, information use and decision-making, rather than through technology acquisition alone.

3. Digital Technology Adoption is positively related to Intelligent Accounting Capability, which aligns with the notion that usage of digital technologies is a stepping stone to more advanced accounting capability.

1. Establish dependable digital foundations. Small enterprises should first create a consistent method for capturing invoices, receipts, payments and bank transactions before introducing advanced AI functions.

2. Integrate systems wherever practical. Connecting cloud accounting with bank feeds, invoicing, inventory, payroll and payment applications can reduce duplicate entry and improve the timeliness of information.

3. Begin with frequent, rules-based activities. Bank reconciliation, recurring entries, invoice capture, reminder workflows and exception alerts generally offer clearer benefits than the early automation of judgement-intensive tasks.

4. Embed data quality in routine work. Account codes, customer and supplier records, tax fields, opening balances and reconciliation procedures should be reviewed regularly because intelligent output remains dependent on accurate source data.

5. Design dashboards for action. Management reporting should concentrate on a limited set of decision-relevant measures, such as cash position, receivables ageing, margins and operating expenses.

6. Maintain human oversight of AI. AI-assisted classification, forecasting, anomaly detection and document extraction should be reviewed by an accountable person, particularly where tax treatment, estimates, unusual transactions or reporting judgements are involved.

7. Build employee capability. Training should cover system operation, accounting logic, data interpretation and basic digital controls.

Effective training must show how system outputs support decisions, not merely how to operate software functions.

8. Protect financial information. Cloud-based accounting controls should include appropriate access rights, multi-factor authentication, backups, vendor assessment, timely updates and segregation of duties.

9. Review value periodically. Digital accounting initiatives should be assessed against measurable outcomes such as time saved, closing speed, error reduction, collection time and the frequency with which managers use accounting information.

10. Adopt progressively. Most small enterprises will move through stages, from transaction digitisation to connected accounting, automation, analytics and selective AI use, rather than completing the transition in a single step.

Have AI introductions with human oversight. AI-assisted classification, forecasting, anomaly detection and document extraction should be reviewed by an accountable individual, especially if it involves a question about the tax treatment, estimates, unusual transactions or financial reporting judgement.

The findings indicate that small-business managers should treat intelligent accounting as a management capability rather than a one-time IT purchase. Responsibility should be shared between the accounting function and a decision maker. A cloud platform has limited value if management does not use its reports, just as an AI tool applied to poorly coded data can accelerate errors instead of improving accounting.

The accountant's role also changes as automated capture and reconciliation reduce the emphasis on manual entry. Greater value comes from reviewing exceptions, maintaining control quality, explaining financial patterns, testing forecasts and converting accounting results into practical action. This role is particularly important in small enterprises, where accounting personnel often work closely with owners and can directly influence decisions.

Limitations of the Study

The cross-sectional design does not permit causal conclusions. A full field study should define a geographic and sectoral sampling frame, examine non-response bias, describe the actual intensity of technology use and, where possible, combine subjective responses with objective indicators such as closing time, error rates, cash-

conversion measures or financial performance. Future research may compare micro and small enterprises, assess industry differences, or test whether intelligent accounting capability mediates the relationship between technology adoption and performance.

5.5 Conclusion

Smart accounting offers SMEs a practical pathway towards digital transformation. It combines integrated systems, automated procedures, selected AI applications, reliable data and human judgement. The analysis shows that higher levels of digital technology adoption are associated with stronger intelligent accounting capability, which is in turn related to better accounting information, improved decision support and stronger business performance. The central lesson is that technology alone does not improve accounting. Value depends on how well digital tools are embedded in financial processes, the reliability of underlying data, employee understanding and managers' use of the resulting information. Small enterprises should therefore progress from basic transaction digitisation towards connected information, controlled automation and accounting intelligence that supports decisions.

Accountant's role also evolves. Manual data entry is becoming less of a focus with automated data capture and reconciliation. More useful to verify exceptions, have control quality, explain financial patterns and test forecasts and convert accounting result into action. This is especially critical in small companies where the accountant or finance professional are in close proximity to the owner, and can therefore directly impact decisions.

The limitations of the study are presented in this section.

The cross-sectional study design also does not allow for conclusions to be made on causes. A genuine study should find a geographic and sectoral sampling frame, a non-response bias test, a description of the actual use of the technology, and, when possible, include subjective measures of technology use along with objective measures like closing time, error rates, cash conversion measures or financial performance. Research in the future can also be conducted to compare the micro and small firms, to explore the differences between industries, or to test a mediation effect between accounting capability and between technology adoption and performance.

5.5 Conclusion

Smart accounting is a realistic step towards the digitalization of SMEs. It is a blend of integrated accounting systems, automated

procedures, use of AI and data quality – as well as human judgement. The analysis indicates that the more digital technology is adopted the more there is intelligent accounting capability which in turn is correlated with better accounting information, better decision support and better business performance.The key takeaway is that having digital technologies doesn't necessarily make accounting better. They can only work as well as they are implemented into the normal financial system, the reliability of the underlying information, the understanding of the system by the staff and the utilization of the outputs by the managers. So what is better for small businesses is to move from digital transaction processing towards connected information and controlled automation and accounting intelligence for decision making.

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