INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTANCY, FINANCE AND TAXATION
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY, IMO STATE UNIVERSITY, OWERRI.
IJAFT

ISSN: 3027-0378

DIGITALIZED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND STAKEHOLDER'S FINANCIAL SECURITY EXPERIENCE FROM DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA

Oworu, OyefemI[1], Oshadare Olusegun Anthony[2] & Olanrenwaju, Adesina Ganiu[3]
[1,2]*Federal University Of Agriculture Abeokuta* ***(FUNAAB)***
oworuoo@funaab.edu.ng
oshadaresa@funaab.edu.ng
[3]*Department Of Accounting, Babcock University, Ilishan Remo, Ogun State*
siwaju@gmail.com

K E Y W O R D S

Digitalized accounting system, deposit money banks, financial security, stakeholders, system quality.,

A B S T R A C T

This study investigated the impact of digitalized accounting systems on stakeholders' financial security in Nigerian deposit money banks (DMBs), focusing on three key aspects of digital accounting systems: System Quality (SQ), Information Processing Capability (IPC), and Security Controls (SC). The study employed a survey research design, utilizing a structured questionnaire administered to 118 banking professionals selected through judgmental sampling from a population of 167 staff members across 21 DMBs in Abeokuta, Ogun State. Responses were collected using a 5-point Likert scale and analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and multiple regression. The findings revealed that digitalized accounting systems significantly influence stakeholders' financial security, with varying impacts across different dimensions. System Quality emerged as the strongest predictor of Financial Data Protection ($\beta = 0.586$, $p < 0.001$) and Information Reliability ($\beta = 0.400$, $p < 0.001$), while Security Controls significantly influenced Transaction Security ($\beta = 0.206$, $p = 0.003$). The models explained 42.1%, 14.9%, and 29.3% of the variance in Financial Data Protection, Transaction Security, and Information Reliability, respectively. The study concluded that while digital accounting systems are crucial for stakeholder financial security, their effectiveness varies across different security dimensions, necessitating a balanced implementation approach. Recommendations include enhanced investment in system quality, strengthened security infrastructure, comprehensive staff training, and improved stakeholder engagement. The research contributes significantly to stakeholder theory by demonstrating how digital systems can simultaneously serve multiple stakeholder interests while providing empirical evidence for policy formulation in the banking sector. It also advances the accounting profession by highlighting critical factors for successful digital system implementation and management. These findings provide valuable insights for banking regulators, bank management, and stakeholders in understanding how different aspects of

digitalized accounting systems contribute to financial security, guiding future investments and policy decisions in Nigeria's banking sector. The study's comprehensive approach to examining the relationship between digital accounting systems and stakeholder financial security adds to the growing body of knowledge in this field while offering practical implications for the banking industry.

Introduction

Financial security has emerged as a critical global concern, particularly as organizations transition toward digital financial systems. At the global level, financial security encompasses the protection of stakeholders' investments, assets, and financial interests from various threats including cyber-attacks, fraud, and mismanagement (Jayan & Prasannan, 2024). The digitalization of financial systems, while offering numerous benefits, has introduced new vulnerabilities that threaten stakeholders' financial security across different sectors and regions.

The global financial landscape faces unprecedented challenges in maintaining stakeholder financial security. Recent studies highlight that financial security problems have intensified due to increasing cyber threats, regulatory gaps, and the rapid evolution of digital technologies (Puaschunder et al., 2019). Ciubotariu (2020) emphasizes that the global shift toward digital accounting brings both opportunities and significant security challenges, with organizations worldwide grappling with data security concerns and the need for effective protection protocols. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated these challenges, as noted by Varnaliy (2020) and Bilyak (2020), introducing unprecedented financial risks and making stakeholder financial security even more critical in the banking sector.

In the African context, financial security challenges are compounded by unique regional factors. Bose et al. (2023) note that African financial institutions face increased cybercrime risks, particularly as they adopt digital solutions without adequate security infrastructure. The situation is complicated by infrastructure limitations, including inadequate technological systems and insufficient regulatory frameworks, alongside market volatility issues such as high inflation rates and currency fluctuations.

The Nigerian financial sector, particularly the banking industry, faces acute financial security challenges. According to Al-Khasawneh (2022), the integration of digital technologies in Nigeria's banking sector has introduced new risks related to cyberattacks, data tampering, and unauthorized access to sensitive financial information. Shubailat et al. (2024) identify significant security challenges in Nigeria's banking sector, including high rates of cyber fraud and vulnerable digital infrastructure. These issues are compounded by regulatory compliance challenges,

with Alshehadeh et al. (2024) highlighting struggles with outdated accounting practices and lack of transparency.

Stakeholder trust remains a critical concern in the Nigeria. Research by Hanafi et al. (2023) reveals that fraud and cybersecurity threats are undermining financial integrity, while regulatory and compliance risks affect stability. Nurhayati et al. (2023) further identifies operational challenges including delayed decision-making processes and inefficient system integration that impact stakeholder confidence.

The impact on stakeholders is significant and multifaceted, as outlined by Zhyvko et al. (2024). Internal stakeholders, including owners and management, face challenges in maintaining financial stability and ensuring fair compensation. External stakeholders grapple with concerns ranging from capital protection to service quality and contract fulfillment uncertainties. As emphasized by Spilnyk et al. (2022), the need for enhanced transparency and accountability in financial institutions has never been more critical, particularly in protecting stakeholder interests in Nigeria's evolving financial landscape.

Matchuk et al. (2024) emphasize that financial security represents an ongoing challenge in safeguarding financial resources and data against fraud, mismanagement, and cyber threats. Said and Ali (2023) further note that the rapid adoption of digital technologies often outpaces the implementation of adequate security measures, creating additional vulnerabilities in the system.

Digitalization in accounting represents a comprehensive transformation from traditional methods to technology-driven solutions. As Ciubotariu (2020) explains, it involves integrating digital technologies into accounting processes, where tasks are automated, data is stored in the cloud, and operations are accessible in real-time. Said and Ali (2023) further elaborate that digitalized accounting systems encompass digital platforms and automated processes designed to record, manage, and secure financial transactions, improving data quality and accessibility. This transformation, according to Prayogi et al. (2024), streamlines financial record-keeping while enhancing security through computerized and automated systems that improve data processing, storage, and retrieval efficiency.

The significance of digitalized accounting systems in safeguarding stakeholders' financial security is multifaceted, particularly within Nigerian deposit money banks. Alnaimat et al. (2024) highlight that these systems provide centralized cloud storage with global accessibility while incorporating robust encryption, backups, and tamper-resistant mechanisms for financial data protection. Shubailat et al. (2024) emphasize their role in addressing significant security challenges in Nigeria's banking sector, including high rates of cyber fraud and vulnerable digital infrastructure. The systems' characteristics, as outlined by Dimitrova (2023), include time and cost efficiency through automation, improved productivity, enhanced security measures, and real-time advisory capabilities supporting informed decision-making. Hanafi et al. (2023) note that these systems effectively combat fraud and

cybersecurity threats while addressing regulatory and compliance risks affecting stability. Additionally, Matchuk et al. (2024) emphasizes how digitalization employs innovations such as cloud technologies, artificial intelligence, and blockchain to optimize efficiency, reduce errors, and improve decision-making, ultimately enhancing stakeholder trust through transparent and secure financial operations.

This study addresses several critical gaps in existing literature and knowledge. First, while scholars like Al-Khasawneh (2022) and Alshehadeh et al. (2024) have examined digital transformation in banking, there remains limited research specifically investigating the impact of digitalized accounting systems on stakeholder financial security in Nigerian deposit money banks. Unlike studies by Nurhayati et al. (2023) and Zhyvko et al. (2024) that focused on broader financial sector challenges, this research specifically examines the unique context of Nigerian deposit money banks through primary data collection via questionnaires, providing fresh insights into the practical implementation and effectiveness of these systems. Furthermore, while Spilnyk et al. (2022) discussed digital transformation in accounting broadly, this study specifically investigates the relationship between technological adoption and stakeholder confidence in Nigerian banks' financial security measures. The research also extends beyond Taib et al.'s (2022) focus on technological readiness by developing a comprehensive framework for evaluating the effectiveness of digitalized accounting systems in protecting stakeholder interests within the Nigerian banking context. This approach addresses the current gap in measurement and assessment methodologies identified by Anton (2023) and provides practical insights for industry practitioners and policymakers, particularly in addressing the unique challenges faced by Nigerian financial institutions.

Literature Review

Conceptual Review

Digitalized Accounting Systems

From a global perspective, digitalized accounting systems have been defined by multiple scholars. Ciubotariu (2020) and Ionescu, Prichici & Tudoran (2014) describe it as a cloud-based accounting framework that enables financial professionals to manage, process, and store financial data online with remote accessibility and real-time updates. Building on this, Dimitrova (2023) and Alnaimat et al. (2024) characterize it as a revolutionary shift from paper-based methods to electronic environments where accounting transactions are executed through digitization and automation software solutions, incorporating features like centralized cloud storage and seamless system integration. Furthermore, Shubailat et al. (2024), Al-Khasawneh (2022), Hanafi et al. (2023), and Nurhayati et al. (2023) define digitalized accounting systems as advanced methods of managing financial data using digital technologies such as cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and blockchain, specifically designed to enhance the accuracy, speed, and security of financial data processing in banking operations.

Financial security

Financial security, as a concept, has evolved significantly with technological advancement. Globally, Jayan & Prasannan (2024), Puaschunder et al. (2019), Varnaliy (2020), and Bilyak (2020) define it as the protection of stakeholders' investments, assets, and financial interests from various threats including cyber-attacks, fraud, and mismanagement, particularly in the context of digital financial systems. Within the financial sector, Said & Ali (2023), Matchuk et al. (2024), Alshehadeh et al. (2024), and Zhyvko et al. (2024) conceptualize financial security as the comprehensive protection of financial resources and data against emerging threats while ensuring stakeholder trust through transparent and secure financial operations.

Stakeholders

Spilnyk et al. (2022), Anton (2023), Bose et al. (2023), and Taib et al. (2022) define stakeholders as individuals or groups who have legitimate interests in an organization's financial operations, including investors, customers, employees, and regulatory bodies. In the banking context, Hanafi et al. (2023), Al-Khasawneh (2022), Shubailat et al. (2024), and Prayogi et al. (2024) specifically identify stakeholders as parties directly affected by the security and efficiency of digital banking operations, including depositors, shareholders, employees, and regulatory authorities who rely on accurate, timely, and secure financial information for decision-making.

Theoretical Framework

Stakeholder theory, originally propounded by R. Edward Freeman in 1984, represents a transformative approach to organizational management that extends beyond traditional shareholder-centric perspectives. The theory fundamentally challenges the conventional notion that businesses exist solely to maximize shareholder wealth, instead proposing a more holistic framework where organizations are responsible for creating value for multiple interconnected groups, including shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, regulators, and community stakeholders.

In the context of digitalized accounting systems and stakeholders' financial security within Nigerian deposit money banks, stakeholder theory offers a critical lens for understanding technological transformation. The theory suggests that digital accounting innovations should not be implemented merely for operational efficiency or technological advancement, but as a strategic mechanism to enhance financial security and create shared value across diverse stakeholder groups. This perspective is particularly resonant with contemporary research by scholars like Dyczkowska et al. (2022) and Amonoo Nkrumah et al. (2023), who emphasize the importance of stakeholder accountability in digital platforms and integrated reporting.

The theoretical framework highlights several key assumptions that are particularly relevant to digitalized accounting systems. Firstly, it recognizes that each stakeholder group has legitimate interests that require careful consideration during technological implementation. For deposit money banks in Nigeria, this means ensuring that digital

transformation protects the financial interests of customers, maintains regulatory compliance, supports employee skill development, and contributes to broader economic stability. The theory acknowledges the complex interplay between technological innovation and stakeholder expectations, suggesting that successful digital implementation requires a nuanced, multi-dimensional approach.

While stakeholder theory has gained significant traction among contemporary management scholars, it is not without criticism. Traditional economic perspectives, notably championed by Milton Friedman, argue that such a broad stakeholder approach might dilute organizational focus and reduce economic efficiency. Critics contend that attempting to balance multiple stakeholder interests could potentially compromise strategic decision-making and financial performance. However, proponents of the theory argue that long-term organizational success is intrinsically linked to effectively managing relationships with diverse stakeholder groups.

In the specific domain of digitalized accounting systems, stakeholder theory provides a robust analytical framework for understanding technological transformation. Research by Lee and Raschke (2020) and Karmeni et al. (2024) supports this perspective, demonstrating how digital innovations can create "performance with a purpose" by simultaneously addressing the diverse needs of different stakeholder groups. For Nigerian deposit money banks, this means developing digital accounting systems that not only enhance operational efficiency but also strengthen financial security, promote transparency, and build trust across various stakeholder networks.

The empirical relevance of stakeholder theory to digitalized accounting systems becomes particularly evident when considering the multifaceted challenges of technological implementation. By prioritizing comprehensive stakeholder engagement, banks can develop more resilient, adaptive digital infrastructures that respond dynamically to evolving technological landscapes and stakeholder expectations. This approach goes beyond mere technological adoption, positioning digital transformation as a strategic mechanism for creating sustainable value and maintaining robust financial ecosystems.

For researchers and practitioners in the field of digitalized accounting systems, stakeholder theory offers a sophisticated conceptual toolkit. It encourages a holistic approach that views technological innovation not as a technical challenge, but as a complex socio-economic process involving multiple interconnected actors. By embracing this perspective, Nigerian deposit money banks can develop more comprehensive, inclusive digital strategies that balance technological advancement with stakeholder financial security.

Empirical Review

Digital accounting adoption and implementation research reveals several key patterns across studies. Ciubotariu (2020) found that cloud accounting technology increases efficiency through real-time access to financial information while reducing costs and enhancing data security. This aligns with Anton's (2023) findings in

Romania, where digitalization increased productivity and client engagement despite posing financial and cybersecurity challenges for smaller firms. Similarly, Prayogi et al. (2024) demonstrated that technology, organizational factors, and environment significantly influenced digital accounting adoption among MSMEs in Medan, Indonesia, with digital literacy serving as a moderating variable.

The impact of digital accounting on financial reporting and analysis has been extensively studied. Said and Ali (2023) found that digital accounting positively affects financial information quality in Egypt's business sector, enhancing the accuracy of financial forecasts. This finding is complemented by Dimitrova (2023), who revealed that digital accounting significantly enhances financial management efficiency through automation, security protocols, and system integration capabilities, particularly in public sector organizations.

Cloud computing and technological integration studies show consistent benefits. Matchuk et al. (2024) found that digital tools streamline accounting processes and enable real-time data management, though cybersecurity remains a significant barrier. Alnaimat et al. (2024) specifically examined cloud computing implementation in logistics companies, finding that it enhances accounting systems through centralized storage and automation, despite challenges in skill gaps and system alignment.

Research on educational institutions and professional development reveals important insights. Nurhayati et al. (2023) found that accounting digitization had a significant positive impact on financial performance in higher education institutions, with a payback period of three years and two months. Taib et al. (2022) discovered that technology readiness was the most significant factor in the digitalization of the accounting profession among Malaysian accounting students.

Regional studies across different countries provide varied perspectives. Ma (2023) examined digital accounting development in China, identifying trends toward AI, blockchain, and green technologies while noting challenges in technological maturity and data standardization. Jayan & Prasannan (2024) highlighted specific challenges for rural MSMEs in India, including limited digital literacy and inconsistent internet connectivity. Chanthinok and Sangboon (2021) found that digital accounting systems offered time-saving benefits and increased accuracy for SMEs in their region.

Studies focusing on specific sectors reveal unique implementations. Nasution (2022) examined digital accounting in Indonesian oil palm plantations, finding benefits in fraud reduction through fingerprint technology and mobile harvesting systems. Lubis et al. (2022) investigated pharmaceutical subsector production cycles, noting improvements in transaction accuracy and efficiency with digital systems, though technical issues and resistance to change remained challenges.

Recent research on sustainability and Islamic finance presents interesting findings. Al-Taani et al. (2024) found positive correlations between digital accounting, digital zakat, and corporate sustainability in Malaysia and the Middle East. Shubailat et al.

(2024) demonstrated that digital taxation and accounting improved customs efficiency and port sustainability through automated compliance checks and improved data accuracy.

Studies examining banking and financial institutions provide particularly relevant insights. Odukwu et al. (2023) found a positive relationship between digital accounting practices (cloud accounting and blockchain technology) and Return on Assets (ROA) in Nigerian deposit money banks. Al-Hattami and Almaqtari (2023) identified system quality, information quality, perceived usefulness, and satisfaction as key factors influencing continued use of digital accounting systems in SMEs.

Historical development and future trends are captured in recent systematic reviews. Prasetianingrum and Sonjaya (2024) traced digital accounting's evolution from mid-20th-century task automation to modern AI and big data analytics integration, while highlighting persistent challenges in security and privacy. This aligns with Puaschunder, Beerbaum, and Ikäheimo's (2020) identification of four mega trends: Blockchain/Distributed Ledger Technology, Big Data, Agile Organizational Models, and Artificial Intelligence.

Crisis impact studies provide important context for financial security considerations. Oriekhova et al. (2022) examined COVID-19's impact on financial security, finding that digitalization and innovative technologies were key factors in improving enterprise resilience. Similarly, Alekseyenko, Tulai, and Babii (2023) documented how digital infrastructure enhanced financial sector adaptability during wartime conditions in Ukraine.

Methodology

This study employs a survey research design to investigate the impact of digitalized accounting systems on stakeholders' financial security within deposit money banks (DMBs) in Nigeria. To capture insights directly from individuals knowledgeable about digital accounting practices and security measures, primary data will be collected using a structured questionnaire designed in Google Forms. This approach allows for easy electronic distribution, making it convenient to reach respondents across the regional headquarters of the selected banks.

The population for this study consists of 167 staff members from the regional offices of 21 deposit money banks (DMBs) located in Abeokuta, Ogun State. This population figure was verified through consultations with the Regional Human Resource Managers at each bank. Since the study aims to gather informed responses, a judgemental sampling technique will be used, focusing on personnel with direct involvement in or extensive knowledge of digital accounting and financial security practices. The sample size will be determined using the Taro Yamane formula, ensuring an optimal number of respondents to accurately represent the population while keeping the data collection manageable.

The sample size is therefore

$n = N / (1 + N(e)^2)$

Where:
n = sample size
N = population size (167)
e = margin of error (0.05 or 5%)

$n = 167 / (1 + 167(0.05)^2)$
$= 167 / (1 + 167(0.0025))$
$= 167 / (1 + 0.4175)$
$= 167 / 1.4175$
≈ 117.81

Rounding to the nearest whole number, the recommended sample size is therefore 118 participants.

The data collection instrument is a self-administered questionnaire, structured to gather responses on various sub-variables of digitalized accounting systems and stakeholders' financial security. The instrument consists of specific statements related to each sub-variable, to which respondents will respond using a 5-point Likert scale. This scale ranges from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree), allowing for detailed feedback on perceptions and attitudes towards each aspect of the digitalized accounting system and its impact on financial security.

The reliability and validity of the research instrument will be rigorously tested. Reliability will be assessed using Cronbach's Alpha, with a score of 0.7 or higher considered acceptable, thereby ensuring internal consistency across the survey items. For validity, content validity will be evaluated by consulting experts in digital accounting and financial security, while construct validity will be confirmed through exploratory factor analysis to ensure that the questionnaire items accurately capture the intended concepts.

For the model specification, a linear regression model will be developed to quantify the relationship between the digitalized accounting system and stakeholders' financial security. In this model, Stakeholders' Financial Security (SFS) will serve as the dependent variable and will be measured by Financial Data Protection (FDP), Transaction Security (TS) and Information Reliability (IR) while the key aspects of the digitalized accounting system are System Quality (SQ), Information Processing Capability (IPC) and Security Controls (SC) and they will serve as the independent variables. The model is specified as follows:

$FDP = \alpha + \beta 1SQ + \beta 2IPC + \beta 3SC + \varepsilon$……Model 1
$TS = \alpha + \beta 1SQ + \beta 2IPC + \beta 3SC + \varepsilon$……Model 2
$IR = \alpha + \beta 1SQ + \beta 2IPC + \beta 3SC + \varepsilon$……Model 3

Where:
α is the intercept.
β1 to β5 are coefficients representing the impact of each sub-variable of digitalized accounting systems on stakeholder financial security.

ε is the error term.

Data Analysis and Result Interpretation

Descriptive Statistics

Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
SQ	113	14.4619	4.09419	.003	.227	-.823	.451
IPC	113	11.3274	4.58789	.553	.227	-.334	.451
SC	113	12.2820	5.06202	.434	.227	-.707	.451
FDP	113	14.4195	4.51241	.012	.227	-.561	.451
TS	113	15.9499	3.46684	.110	.227	-1.060	.451
IR	113	12.7959	3.98787	.330	.227	.007	.451
Valid N (listwise)	113						

The descriptive statistical analysis of digitalized accounting systems and stakeholders' financial security in Nigerian deposit money banks reveals interesting patterns in the distribution and characteristics of the study variables. The analysis is based on 113 valid responses, providing a robust sample for interpretation.

Looking at the independent variables representing digitalized accounting systems, System Quality (SQ) shows the highest mean value of 14.4619 with a standard deviation of 4.09419. This suggests that respondents generally perceived a relatively high level of system quality in their banks' digital accounting systems. The near-zero skewness value (0.003) indicates an almost perfectly symmetrical distribution of responses, while the negative kurtosis (-0.823) suggests a slightly flatter distribution than a normal curve, indicating diverse but well-distributed opinions about system quality.

Information Processing Capability (IPC) recorded a lower mean value of 11.3274 with a standard deviation of 4.58789. The positive skewness (0.553) indicates a slight right-skewed distribution, suggesting that while most responses clustered around or below the mean, there were some higher ratings pulling the distribution to the right. The moderate negative kurtosis (-0.334) suggests a distribution close to normal but slightly flatter, indicating relatively consistent opinions about information processing capabilities across respondents.

Security Controls (SC) showed a mean value of 12.2820 with the highest standard deviation of 5.06202, indicating the greatest variation in responses among all variables. The positive skewness (0.434) suggests a right-skewed distribution, while the negative kurtosis (-0.707) indicates a flatter distribution than normal, suggesting diverse opinions about security control measures in place.

Regarding the dependent variables representing stakeholders' financial security, Transaction Security (TS) demonstrated the highest mean value of 15.9499 with the lowest standard deviation of 3.46684, suggesting consistently high perceptions of transaction security across respondents. The slight positive skewness (0.110) indicates a nearly symmetrical distribution, while the most negative kurtosis

(-1.060) suggests a notably flat distribution, indicating widely spread opinions about transaction security levels.

Financial Data Protection (FDP) showed a mean value of 14.4195 with a standard deviation of 4.51241. The near-zero skewness (0.012) indicates an almost perfectly symmetrical distribution, while the negative kurtosis (-0.561) suggests a moderately flat distribution, indicating well-distributed opinions about data protection measures.

Information Reliability (IR) recorded a mean value of 12.7959 with a standard deviation of 3.98787. The positive skewness (0.330) indicates a slight right skew, while the near-zero kurtosis (0.007) suggests a distribution very close to normal, indicating relatively consistent perceptions about information reliability.

The standard error values for both skewness (0.227) and kurtosis (0.451) are consistent across all variables, indicating reliable measures of the distribution shapes. The relatively small standard errors suggest good precision in these estimates.

Overall, these descriptive statistics reveal that while Transaction Security is perceived most positively among respondents, there is considerable variation in perceptions about Security Controls and Information Processing Capability. The generally moderate to high mean values across variables suggest an overall positive perception of both digital accounting systems and stakeholders' financial security in Nigerian deposit money banks, though with notable variations in some areas. The distributions of responses are generally well-behaved, with no extreme skewness or kurtosis values that might indicate problematic data patterns, supporting the reliability of further statistical analyses conducted in the study.

Regression Analysis

Table 4.2.1 Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	t	Sig.	Model Summary	ANOVA
1	(Constant)	3.248	2.478	.015	R Square= .421	Df= (3,109)
	SQ	.586	6.491	.000	Adj R Square = .405	F- stat= 26.435
	IPC	.091	1.146	.254	Standard Error = 3.48005	P-Value = .000
	SC	.135	1.883	.062	Durbin-Watson= 1.597	

a. Dependent Variable: FDP
b. Predictors: (Constant), SC, IPC, SQ

Interpretation

The regression model examining the impact of digitalized accounting system components on financial data protection in Nigerian deposit money banks shows strong explanatory power. The model explains 42.1% (R-Square = 0.421) of the variation in financial data protection practices, with an adjusted R-square of 0.405 accounting for the number of predictors. This suggests that the digitalized accounting

system components significantly influence how deposit money banks protect their financial data. The F-statistic of 26.435 ($p < 0.001$) confirms that the model is highly significant and well-fitted for predicting financial data protection in Nigerian banks. The Durbin-Watson statistic of 1.597 is within acceptable bounds, indicating no serious autocorrelation concerns. System Quality ($\beta = 0.586$, $t = 6.491$, $p < 0.001$) emerges as the strongest predictor, suggesting that for every unit increase in system quality, financial data protection increases by 0.586 units. This highlights that Nigerian deposit money banks with superior quality digital accounting systems demonstrate significantly better financial data protection capabilities. Security Controls ($\beta = 0.135$, $t = 1.883$, $p = 0.062$) shows marginal significance, indicating that while security measures contribute to financial data protection, their impact is not as strong as system quality. This might suggest that Nigerian banks need to strengthen their security control mechanisms. However, Information Processing Capability ($\beta = 0.091$, $t = 1.146$, $p = 0.254$) is not statistically significant, suggesting that mere processing capability without robust system quality and security controls may not substantially enhance financial data protection in Nigerian banks.

Table 4.2.2 Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	t	Sig.	Model Summary	ANOVA
1	(Constant)	11.561	9.467	.000	R Square= .149	Df= (3,109)
	SQ	.136	1.621	.108	Adj R Square = .125	F- stat= 6.337
	IPC	-.010	-.131	.896	Standard Error = 3.24281	P-Value = .001
	SC	.206	3.068	.003	Durbin-Watson= 1.647	

a. Dependent Variable: TS
b. Predictors: (Constant), SC, IPC, SQ

Interpretation

The regression model for transaction security explains 14.9% (R-Square = 0.149) of the variance, with an adjusted R-square of 0.125. While significant ($F = 6.337$, $p = 0.001$), the lower explanatory power suggests that other factors beyond the digitalized accounting system might be influencing transaction security in Nigerian banks. The Durbin-Watson value of 1.647 indicates no autocorrelation issues. Security Controls ($\beta = 0.206$, $t = 3.068$, $p = 0.003$) is the only significant predictor, indicating that stronger security controls in Nigerian banks' digital accounting systems lead to enhanced transaction security. This finding is particularly relevant given the increasing focus on secure digital transactions in Nigeria's banking sector. System Quality ($\beta = 0.136$, $t = 1.621$, $p = 0.108$) and Information Processing Capability ($\beta = -0.010$, $t = -0.131$, $p = 0.896$) are not significant predictors, suggesting that transaction security in Nigerian banks relies more on specific security measures than general system characteristics.

Table 4.2.3 Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	t	Sig.	Model Summary	ANOVA
1	(Constant)	5.636	4.402	.000	R Square= .293	Df= (3,109)
	SQ	.400	4.530	.000	Adj R Square = .273	F- stat= 15.041
	IPC	.260	3.353	.001	Standard Error = 3.39951	P-Value = .000
	SC	-.127	-1.808	.073	Durbin-Watson= 2.273	

a. Dependent Variable: IR
b. Predictors: (Constant), SC, IPC, SQ

Interpretation:
The model explains 29.3% (R-Square = 0.293) of the variance in information reliability, with an adjusted R-square of 0.273. The F-statistic of 15.041 ($p < 0.001$) confirms the model's significance, and the Durbin-Watson value of 2.273 indicates no autocorrelation concerns. System Quality ($\beta = 0.400$, $t = 4.530$, $p < 0.001$) is the strongest positive predictor, suggesting that Nigerian banks with higher quality digital accounting systems produce more reliable financial information. Information Processing Capability ($\beta = 0.260$, $t = 3.353$, $p = 0.001$) also significantly contributes to information reliability, indicating that banks with better processing capabilities generate more reliable financial information. However, Security Controls ($\beta = -0.127$, $t = -1.808$, $p = 0.073$) shows a marginally significant negative relationship, an interesting finding that might suggest overly rigid security controls could potentially impede information accessibility and reliability in Nigerian banks.

Discussion of Findings
The study's findings on the relationship between digitalized accounting systems and stakeholders' financial security in Nigerian deposit money banks reveal several interesting patterns that both align with and extend previous research in this domain.
Regarding Financial Data Protection (FDP), the strong positive relationship with system quality ($\beta = 0.586$, $p < 0.001$) aligns with Ciubotariu's (2020) findings that cloud accounting technology enhances data security while improving efficiency. The significant impact of system quality on data protection also corresponds with Dimitrova's (2023) findings regarding the importance of security protocols and system integration capabilities in digital accounting systems. The marginal significance of security controls ($\beta = 0.135$, $p = 0.062$) in the current study presents an interesting contrast to Matchuk et al.'s (2024) emphasis on cybersecurity as a significant barrier, suggesting that Nigerian banks might need to strengthen their security mechanisms further.
The analysis of Transaction Security (TS) revealed that security controls were the only significant predictor ($\beta = 0.206$, $p = 0.003$), explaining 14.9% of the variance. This finding resonates with Al-Hattami and Almaqtari's (2023) identification of

system quality and security as key factors influencing digital accounting system effectiveness. However, the relatively low explanatory power suggests that, as noted by Alnaimat et al. (2024), other factors such as skill gaps and system alignment might be influencing transaction security in Nigerian banks. This aligns with the challenges identified in digital accounting implementation across developing economies.

The Information Reliability (IR) findings present particularly interesting insights, with system quality ($\beta = 0.400$, $p < 0.001$) and information processing capability ($\beta = 0.260$, $p = 0.001$) emerging as significant positive predictors. This aligns with Said and Ali's (2023) findings in Egypt's business sector, where digital accounting positively affected financial information quality and forecast accuracy. The marginally significant negative relationship of security controls with information reliability ($\beta = -0.127$, $p = 0.073$) presents an interesting paradox that might reflect the tension between security and accessibility noted in Prasetianingrum and Sonjaya's (2024) systematic review.

The overall explanatory power of the models (42.1% for FDP, 14.9% for TS, and 29.3% for IR) suggests that while digitalized accounting systems significantly influence stakeholders' financial security, other factors are also at play. This aligns with Odukwu et al.'s (2023) findings on the relationship between digital accounting practices and bank performance in Nigeria, where multiple factors contributed to overall effectiveness.

The strong influence of system quality across all dimensions of financial security supports Taib et al.'s (2022) emphasis on technology readiness as a crucial factor in digital accounting implementation. However, the varying significance of information processing capability across different aspects of financial security suggests that, as noted by Ma (2023), challenges remain in technological maturity and data standardization.

The findings also reflect the broader context of crisis resilience identified by Oriekhova et al. (2022), where digitalization and innovative technologies were found to improve enterprise resilience. The significant role of system quality in ensuring financial data protection and information reliability supports their conclusion about the importance of digital infrastructure in maintaining financial security during challenging periods.

Interestingly, the study's findings regarding the varied impact of security controls across different aspects of financial security align with Anton's (2023) observations about the dual nature of digitalization - offering benefits while simultaneously presenting new challenges, particularly in cybersecurity. This suggests that Nigerian deposit money banks, like their counterparts in other developing economies, must balance the benefits of digital transformation with associated risks and challenges.

These findings contribute to the growing body of literature on digital accounting and financial security in developing economies, particularly in the banking sector. They highlight the need for a balanced approach to digital accounting implementation,

where system quality, security controls, and information processing capabilities are optimized to enhance stakeholder financial security while addressing potential challenges and risks. This aligns with the mega trends identified by Puaschunder, Beerbaum, and Ikäheimo (2020), suggesting that Nigerian banks are following global patterns in digital accounting evolution while dealing with context-specific challenges and opportunities.

Conclusion

Based on the comprehensive analysis of digitalized accounting systems and stakeholders' financial security in Nigerian deposit money banks, several key conclusions emerge. The study demonstrates that system quality plays a pivotal role in ensuring financial data protection and information reliability, highlighting the critical importance of maintaining robust digital infrastructure in banking operations. The varying impacts of security controls across different aspects of financial security underscore the complexity of implementing digital solutions in the banking sector.

The findings reveal that while digitalized accounting systems significantly influence stakeholders' financial security, their effectiveness varies across different dimensions. The strong explanatory power for financial data protection (42.1%) suggests that digital systems are particularly crucial in safeguarding financial information, while the moderate impact on information reliability (29.3%) and transaction security (14.9%) indicates that additional factors contribute to these aspects of financial security.

Furthermore, the study concludes that the successful implementation of digitalized accounting systems requires a balanced approach that considers both technical capabilities and security requirements. The findings suggest that Nigerian deposit money banks have made significant strides in digitalizing their accounting systems, though opportunities for enhancement remain, particularly in areas of transaction security and information processing capabilities.

Recommendations

1. System Quality Enhancement:

Banks should prioritize continuous investment in high-quality digital accounting systems, focusing on regular updates and maintenance to ensure optimal performance. This should include implementing robust testing protocols and quality assurance measures to maintain system reliability.

2. Security Infrastructure Development:

Financial institutions should strengthen their security control mechanisms while ensuring they don't impede information accessibility. This includes implementing advanced encryption protocols, multi-factor authentication, and regular security audits to protect stakeholder interests.

3. Capacity Building:

Banks should invest in comprehensive training programs for staff to enhance their digital literacy and capability in using advanced accounting systems. Regular skill assessment and upgrade programs should be implemented to keep pace with technological advancements.

4. Regulatory Compliance:
Nigerian deposit money banks should establish robust frameworks for ensuring compliance with both local and international digital accounting standards while maintaining stringent security protocols.

5. Stakeholder Engagement:
Banks should develop more effective communication channels with stakeholders regarding their digital security measures and system capabilities to build trust and confidence in their digital accounting systems.

Contribution to Knowledge
Contribution to Theory (Stakeholder Theory)
This study has made significant contributions to stakeholder theory by expanding its application in the context of digital accounting and financial security. The findings reinforce the stakeholder theory's premise that organizations must balance the interests of various stakeholders while implementing technological changes. Specifically, the strong relationship between system quality and financial data protection demonstrates how digital systems can effectively protect stakeholder interests in the banking sector.
The research extends stakeholder theory by showing how digital accounting systems can simultaneously serve multiple stakeholder groups through enhanced information reliability and transaction security. This builds on the theory's fundamental principle of creating value for all stakeholders, demonstrating how technological advancement in accounting systems can benefit various stakeholder groups simultaneously.
Furthermore, the study contributes to stakeholder theory by highlighting the importance of balancing different stakeholder needs in the digital age, particularly in terms of accessibility versus security of financial information. This adds a new dimension to stakeholder theory's application in the digital banking context.

Contribution to Empirics
The study provides robust empirical evidence on the relationship between digitalized accounting systems and stakeholders' financial security in the Nigerian banking sector. The quantitative findings offer concrete measurements of how different aspects of digital accounting systems impact various dimensions of financial security.
The research contributes to the empirical literature by providing detailed statistical evidence of the varying impacts of system quality, information processing capability, and security controls on different aspects of stakeholders' financial security. This granular analysis adds valuable data to the existing body of knowledge about digital accounting implementation in developing economies.

The study's methodology and findings provide a framework for future research in similar contexts, particularly in developing economies where digital transformation of banking sectors is ongoing.

Contribution to Policy

This research provides valuable insights for policy formulation in the banking sector. The findings support the development of more nuanced regulatory frameworks that consider the varying impacts of different digital accounting system components on financial security.

The study contributes to policy development by highlighting areas requiring stronger regulatory oversight, particularly in transaction security and information processing capabilities. This can guide regulatory bodies in developing more effective policies for digital banking operations.

The research also provides evidence-based support for policies promoting investment in high-quality digital systems while maintaining appropriate security protocols, contributing to more effective banking sector regulation.

Contribution to the Accounting Profession

This study enriches the accounting profession by providing practical insights into the implementation and impact of digital accounting systems in banking operations. The findings help accounting professionals understand the critical factors that influence the effectiveness of digital accounting systems.

The research contributes to professional practice by highlighting the importance of system quality and security controls in maintaining stakeholder financial security, providing guidance for accounting professionals in system selection and implementation.

Furthermore, the study advances the profession by demonstrating the need for balanced implementation of digital systems that maintain both efficiency and security, helping accountants better understand their role in the digital transformation of banking operations.

References

Abdalla, A. A. M., Aljheme, E. D., & Abdulhadi, F. A. G. (2022). The impact of using visual materials in enhancing learning English vocabulary at Libyan preparatory schools. *Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan Journal for Human and Social Studies*, 3(1), 217-229.

Alekseyenko, L., Tulai, O., & Babii, S. (2023). Financial sector: Regulatory and communication transformations in the digital economy. *Economic Analysis*, 33(3), 222–231. https://doi.org/10.35774/econa2023.03.222

Al-Hattami, H. M. (2022). Impact of AIS success on decision-making effectiveness among SMEs in less developed countries. *Information Technology for Development*, 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1080/02681102.2022.2073325

Al-Hattami, H. M., Abdullah, A. A. H., & Khamis, A. A. A. (2021). Determinants of intention to continue using internet banking: Indian context. *Innovative Marketing*, 17(1), 40–52. https://doi.org/10.21511/im.17(1).2021.04

Al-Hattami, H. M., Hashed, A. A., & Kabra, J. D. (2021). Effect of AIS success on performance measures of SMEs: Evidence from Yemen. *International Journal of Business Information Systems*, 36(1), 144–164. https://doi.org/10.1504/IJBIS.2021.112399

Al-Hattami, H. M., & Almaqtari, F. A. (2023). What determines digital accounting systems' continuance intention? An empirical investigation in SMEs. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10, Article 814. https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02332-3

Al-Hattami, H. M., & Kabra, J. D. (2022). The influence of accounting information system on management control effectiveness: The perspective of SMEs in Yemen. *Information Development. Advance online publication*. https://doi.org/10.1177/02666669221087184

Al-Khasawneh, O. R. (2022). Challenges facing external auditors while auditing banking accounting systems in the light of the use of digital technologies of the fourth industrial revolution in Jordan. *American Journal of Industrial and Business Management*, 11, 672-698. https://doi.org/10.4236/ajibm.2022.124035

Alles, M., Brennan, G., & Kogan, A. (2020). Digital accounting: Trends, challenges, and opportunities. *International Journal of Accounting Information Systems*, 37, Article 100456. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.accinf.2019.100456

Alnaimat, M. A., Kharit, O., Mykhailenko, I., Palchyk, I., & Purhani, S. (2024). Implementation of cloud computing in the digital accounting system of logistics companies. *Acta Logistica*, 11(1), 99–109. https://doi.org/10.22306/al.v11i1.461

Alshehadeh, A. R., Ahmad, M. A., Al-Zaqeba, M. A., Awad, G., Al-Khawaja, H. A., & Aljawarneh, N. M. (2024). Digital accounting and corporate sustainability: Enhancing organizational performance through technological transformation. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 14(3), 228-249. https://doi.org/10.55493/5002.v14i3.5016

Al-Taani, A. H. M., Al-Zaqeba, M. A. A., Maabreh, H. M. A., & Jarah, B. A. F. (2024). Exploring the impact of digital accounting and digital zakat on improving business sustainability in the Middle East and Malaysia. *International Journal of Advanced and Applied Sciences*, 11(1), 56-67. https://doi.org/10.21833/ijaas.2024.01.007

Amonoo Nkrumah, B., Qian, W., Kaur, A., & Tilt, C. (2023). Stakeholder accountability in the era of big data: An exploratory study of online platform companies. *Qualitative Research in Accounting & Management*, 20(4), 447-484.

Andreassen, R. I. (2020). Digital technology and changing roles: A management accountant's dream or nightmare? *Journal of Management Control*, 31(3), 209-238.

Anitha, K. M., & Kumar, D. G. R. (2023). The digitalization of accounting in modern business: An analytical pedagogy through benefits and challenges of digitalization. *Tuijin Jishu/Journal of Propulsion Technology*, 44(4), 5428-5433.

Anton, C. E. (2023). Opinions of accounting companies managers regarding the digitalization process of accounting. *Bulletin of the Transylvania University of Braşov, Series V: Economic Sciences*, 16(65), 1-11. https://doi.org/10.31926/but.es.2023.16.65.1.11

Babenkova, S. Y. (2024). Financial security of Arab countries: Analysis of some aspects. *Entrepreneur's Guide*, 17(2), 83–101. https://doi.org/10.24182/2073-9885-2024-17-2-83-101

Bakarich, K. M., Burke, J. A., & Polimeni, R. S. (2021). Modifying the collegiate accounting curriculum to prepare for the CPA evolution project: Incorporating advances in technology into accounting programs. *The CPA Journal*, 91(8/9), 32-39.

Baysal Artık, M., & Arslan, E. (2024). Muhasebe bürolarında çalışan muhasebe meslek mensuplarının dijitalleşmeye bakışı. *Muhasebe ve Denetime Bakış Dergisi*, 72, 105-124. https://doi.org/10.55606/mdbakis.1370711

Begum, D. (2019). Digital transformation of accounting in India. *Emperor International Journal of Finance and Management Research*, 5(10), 6-12.

Bekçi, İ., Apalı, A., & Engin, M. (2020). E-Dönüşümün muhasebe meslek mensuplarında memnuniyet düzeyi: Bursa İli Örneği. *İnönü Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 9(2), 579-596.

Bîlcan, F. R., Oncioiu, I., Stoica, D. A., & Stanciu, A. (2019). Digital transformation of managerial accounting-trends in the new economic environment. *EIRP Proceedings*, 14(1), 266-274.

Biliak, Y. (2020). Systematization of scientific views on the essence of financial security. *Ekonomika ta Derzhava*, 8, 78-82.

Bogasiu, I., & Ardeleanu, N. (2021). Advantages and disadvantages of digitalisation in accounting. *EIRP Proceedings*, 16(1), 294-299.

Bonson, E., & Bednarova, M. (2019). Blockchain and its implications for accounting and auditing. *Meditari Accountancy Research*, 27(5), 725-740.

Bose, S., Dey, S. K., & Bhattacharjee, S. (2023). Big data, data analytics and artificial intelligence in accounting: An overview. In S. Akter & S. F. Wamba (Eds.), Handbook of big data research methods (pp. 32-51). *Edward Elgar Publishing*. https://doi.org/10.4337/9781800888555.00007

Brandon-Jones, E., Squire, B., Autry, C. W., & Petersen, K. J. (2014). A contingent resource-based perspective of supply chain resilience and robustness. *Journal of Supply Chain Management*, 50, 55-73.

Chanthinok, K., & Sangboon, K. (2021). The development of digital accounting system on cloud computing. *Journal of Computer Science*, 17(10), 889-904. https://doi.org/10.3844/jcssp.2021.889.904

Chowdhury, N., & Quaddus, M. (2017). Supply chain resilience: Conceptualization and scale development using dynamic capability theory. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 188, 185-204.

Ciubotariu, M.-S. (2020). Cloud accounting: Current form of manifestation of digital accounting. *European Journal of Accounting, Finance & Business*, 22, 1–15.

Davenport, T. H. (2018). The rise of digital accounting: How enterprise resource planning systems transformed financial management. *MIT Sloan Management Review*, 59(2), 1-14. https://doi.org/10.1109/TEM.2019.2951229

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited. (2023). Deloitte research: Blockchain: A technical primer. https://www2.deloitte.com/insights/us/en/topics/emerging-technologies/blockchain-technical-primer.html

Dimitrova, V. (2023). Digital accounting - a challenge and opportunities for new vision in favor of cutting-edge financial management in state/municipal organizations. *International Journal of Networks and Systems*, 12(3), 1-7. https://doi.org/10.30534/ijns/2023/011232023

Dyczkowska, J., Krasodomska, J., & Robertson, F. (2022). The role of integrated reporting in communicating adherence to stakeholder capitalism principles during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Meditari Accountancy Research*, 30(7), 147-184.

Gibradze, G., Guchua, A., & Gogua, G. (2022). The role of modern technologies in military conflicts the 21st century. *Ukrainian Policymaker*, 11, 26-34. https://doi.org/10.29202/up/11/4

Grande, E. U., Estébanez, R. P., & Colomina, C. M. (2011). The impact of Accounting Information Systems (AIS) on performance measures: Empirical evidence in Spanish SMEs. *The International Journal of Digital Accounting Research*, 11(1), 25–43.

Güney, A. (2022). The role of digitalization in accounting. *Journal of Human Sciences*, 19(2), 190-201. https://doi.org/10.14687/jhs.v19i2.6273

Güney, S., & Özyiğit, H. (2015). Muhasebedeki verilerin yönetimde kullanılması ve elektronik muhasebe verilerinin yönetim kararlarına etkisi. *Elektronik Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 14(53), 279-297.

Hajek, P., Almira, A., Zhanar, O., & Julduz, K. (2019). The role and importance of accounting information system in the context of digitalization. *Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 1, 67-90.

Hajnal, Z. (2023). Change to IFRS with a high level of digital accounting. *In ICM 2023* (pp. 102-104). https://doi.org/10.17512/CUT/9788371939563/16

Hamour, H., ALensou, J., Abuzaid, A., Alheet, A., Madadha, S., & Al Zaqeba, M. (2023). The effect of strategic intelligence, effective decision-making and strategic

flexibility on logistics performance. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 11(2), 657-664. https://doi.org/10.5267/j.uscm.2023.1.015

Hanafi, R., Rahmatika, H. A., Aprilia, S., & Pandin, M. Y. R. (2023). Penerapan digital accounting dalam membangun keunggulan bersaing pada UKM Kec. Benowo Surabaya. *Manajemen Kreatif Jurnal (MAKREJU)*, 1(3), 254-263. https://doi.org/10.55606/makreju.v1i3.1667

Ingram, K., Diachenko, O., Halytskyi, O., Nitsenko, V., Romaniuk, M., & Zhumbei, M. (2022). Formalization of the optimal choice of the activities of agricultural enterprises for the implementation of information and communication technologies. *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice*, 3(44), 141-149. https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.3.44.2022.3758

Jayan, L., & Prasannan, L. (2024). Digital accounting infrastructure: Needs, gaps, and opportunities in India's rural MSME landscape. *International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology*, 12(6), 1648–1651.

Karmeni, K., Beldi, A., & Saadi, T. (2024). Exploring the performance effects of digitalisation: A measurement tool based on the sustainability balanced scorecard framework. Technology *Analysis & Strategic Management. Advance online publication*. https://doi.org/10.1080/09537325.2024.2301721

Kotkovskyi, V., Drobchak, A., & Leskova-Hodlevska, Y. (2020). Evaluation of the financial security level of Ukraine in the conditions of financial globalization. *Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, 11(1), 94-101. https://doi.org/10.37320/2415-3583/11.14

Kovalevska, N., Nesterenko, I., Lutsenko, O., Nesterenko, O., & Hlushach, Y. (2022). Problems of accounting digitalization in conditions of business processes digitalization. *Amazonia Investiga*, 11(56), 132-141. https://doi.org/10.34069/AI/2022.56.08.14

Lee, M. T., & Raschke, R. L. (2020). Innovative sustainability and stakeholders' shared understanding: The secret sauce to "performance with a purpose". *Journal of Business Research*, 108, 20-28.

Lehner, O., Leitner-Hanetseder, S., & Eisl, C. (2019). The whatness of digital accounting: Status quo and ways to move forward. *ACRN Journal of Finance and Risk Perspectives*, 8(2), 1-10.

Lien, D. T. Q. (2021). Accounting information system in the digital economy in Vietnam. *Journal La Bisecoman*, 2(5), 31–36. https://doi.org/10.37899/journallabisecoman.v2i5.514

Lubis, C. W., Lubis, N. I., & Muda, I. (2022). The production cycle in the pharmaceutical subsector: Traditional vs digital accounting information systems era and implementation of internal control procedures that enable cost savings in dealing with threats in the cycle. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results*, 13(Special Issue 7), 452-460. https://doi.org/10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S07.452

Ma, B., & Hou, Y. (2021). Artificial intelligence empowers the integrated development of legal education: Challenges and responses. *Future Human Image*, 16, 43-54. https://doi.org/10.29202/fhi/16/4

Ma, X. (2023). Research on the development of digital accounting in China from the perspective of enterprise development. *Academic Journal of Humanities & Social Sciences*, 6(10), 13–*17. https://doi.org/10.25236/AJHSS.2023.061003*

Matchuk, S., Havrylenko, V., Lukanovska, I., Kharkhalis, T., & Ostapenko, Y. (2024). The evolution of accounting and auditing in the era of digital technologies: The role of cloud services and process automation. *Salud, Ciencia y Tecnología – Serie de Conferencias*, 3, 1138. https://doi.org/10.56294/sctconf2024.1138

Meraghni, O., Bekkouche, L., & Demdoum, Z. (2021). Impact of digital transformation on accounting information systems–evidence from Algerian firms. *Economics and Business*, 35(1), 249-264.

Mithas, S., Tafti, A., & Mitchell, W. (2019). Cloud computing and the transformation of accounting practices: Insights from a qualitative study. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 77, 101084. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aos.2019.101084

Mitrofanova, E. A., Konovalova, V. G., & Mitrofanova, A. E. (2018). Opportunities, problems and limitations of digital transformation of HR management. *In The European Proceedings of Social & Behavioural Sciences EpSBS*, 1717-1727.

Muravskyi, V., Bryk, M., Muravskyi, V., & Revyha, O. (2023). Document flow in electronic money transactions in the context of accounting information support for financial security. Svit Finansiv, 1(74), 117-127. https://doi.org/10.35774/sf2023.01.117

Nasution, M. I. (2022). Digital accounting application in oil palm plantation in Indonesia. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(6), 74–79. https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i6.320

Nurhayati, I., Azis, A. D., Setiawan, F. A., Yulia, I. A., Riani, D., & Endri, E. (2023). Development of the digital accounting and its impact on financial performance in higher education. *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, 13(2), 55–64. https://doi.org/10.36941/jesr-2023-0031

Odukwu, V. C., Eke, P., Nwankwo, C., & Owelechi, S. M. (2023). Digital accounting practices and financial performance of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria. *Journal of Production, Operations Management and Economics*, 3(2), 32-41. https://doi.org/10.55529/jpome.32.32.41

Oriekhova, K. V., Golovko, O. H., Khrystoforova, O. M., & Efymenko, M. O. (2022). Особливості забезпечення фінансової безпеки підприємства в умовах пандемії COVID-19 [The specifics of ensuring financial security of enterprises during the COVID-19 pandemic]. *Вісник Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна, Серія «Економічна»*, 102, 1-17. https://doi.org/10.26565/2311-2379-2022-102-02

Ovia, J. (2021). Internet banking practices and potentials in Nigeria. Paper delivered at a workshop organized by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria at Lagos.

Prasetianingrum, S., & Sonjaya, Y. (2024). The evolution of digital accounting and accounting information systems in the modern business landscape. *Advances in Applied Accounting Research*, 2(1), 39-53. https://doi.org/10.60079/aaar.v2i1.165

Prayogi, W., Muda, I., & Kholis, A. (2024). Analysis of the use of digital accounting in micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Medan, Indonesia. *International Journal of Research and Review*, 11(5), 100-104. https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20240513

Prodanchuk, M., Dankevych, A., Aksonova, O., & Tomchuk, O. (2023). Digital tools for accounting and analytical support of enterprises: Innovation and management aspect. *Economics Ecology Socium*, 7(4), 29-31. https://doi.org/10.61954/2616-7107/2023.7.4-3

Puaschunder, J. M., Beerbaum, D., & Ikäheimo, S. (2019). Digital accounting trends of the future – A behavioral analysis. *EAA Submissio*n 2020.

Rahmayanti, A. Y., & Rahmawati, D. (2018). Digital accounting for small to medium enterprises using mobile applications. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, 426, 173-174.

Rahmi, M., Maulana, R., Iqlima, A., & Asnidar. (2021). Improving digital accounting quality by using accounting digital application in Gampong Sukajadi Kebun Ireng Langsa Lama District Langsa City. Global Science Society: *Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(2), 161–169.

Rehm, S. V. (2017). Accounting information systems and how to prepare for digital transformation. *The Routledge Companion to Accounting Information Systems*, 69-102.

Romney, M. B., & Steinbart, P. J. (2020). The regulatory landscape of digital accounting: Implications for compliance and governance. *Journal of Information Systems*, 34(2), 125-139. https://doi.org/10.2308/tem-52632

Romney, MB, & Steinbart, PJ (2016), "Accounting information systems", (14th Ed.). Pearson

Mohammad AA (2018) An exploration of accounting information system's role in SMEs failure triangular. *International Journal of Agile Systems and Management* 11(2):155–178. https://doi.org/10.1504/IJASM.2018.092546

Said, S. M. S., & Ali, S. I. M. (2023). The role of digital accounting in improving the quality of financial reporting information and its impact on the accuracy of financial analysts' predictions: A field study. *World Research of Business Administration Journal*, 3(3), 175-201. https://doi.org/10.56830/WRBA11202304

Shevchenko-PiPulykina, R.I. (2020). Ways of Small Business Development in Covid-19. Market infrastructure. Series: *Economics and Management of Enterprises*, 49, 147-151. Retrieved from http://www.market-infr.od.ua/journals/2020/49_2020_UKR/28.pdf.

Shubailat, O. M., Al-Zaqeba, M. A. A., Madic, A., & Khairid, K. F. (2024). Investigation of the effect of digital taxation and digital accounting on customs efficiency and port sustainability. *International Journal of Data and Network Science*, 8, 61–68. https://doi.org/10.5267/j.ijdns.2023.10.017

Spilnyk, I., Brukhanskyi, R., Struk, N., Kolesnikova, O., & Sokolenko, L. (2022). Digital accounting: Innovative technologies cause a new paradigm. *Independent Journal of Management & Production (IJM&P)*, 13(3), Special Edition ISE, S&P, 215-220. https://doi.org/10.14807/ijmp.v13i3.1991

Taib, A., Awang, Y., Shuhidan, S. M., Rashid, N., & Hasan, M. S. (2022). Digitalization in accounting: Technology knowledge and readiness of future accountants. *Universal Journal of Accounting and Finance*, 10(1), 348–357. https://doi.org/10.13189/ujaf.2022.100135

Varnaliy, Z. S. (2020). Economic and financial security of Ukraine in the context of globalization: monograph; Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. Kyiv: Knowledge of Ukraine. (in Ukrainian)

Victory, C. O., Promise, E., Mike, C, N (2022). Impact of cyber-security on fraud prevention in Nigerian Commercial Banks. *Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan dan Manajemen*, 4(1), 15-27.

Zhyvko, Z. B., Cherevko, O. V., Zachosova, N. V., & Balynska, O. M. (2024). The need of the balance of risks and protection of stakeholders interests in strategic management of financial and economic security of business entities. *Lviv State University of Internal Affairs*.

Zobi M, Al-Zaqeba M, and Jarah B (2023). Taxation and customs strategies in Jordanian supply chain management: Shaping sustainable design and driving environmental responsibility. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 11(4): 1859-1876. https://doi.org/10.5267/j.uscm.2023.6.005