

THE ROLE OF CLOUD-BASED ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS IN ENHANCING FINANCIAL INFORMATION QUALITY

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of cloud-based accounting systems in improving the quality of financial information through a literature review approach. The development of cloud technology has significantly transformed accounting practices, particularly in terms of efficiency, transparency, and accuracy of financial reporting. Through a literature review from various academic sources, this study identified that the implementation of cloud-based accounting systems can improve the relevance, reliability, timeliness, and comparability of financial information. Furthermore, these systems enable real-time access to accounting data, strengthen internal controls, and support strategic decision-making based on more accurate data. However, challenges such as data security issues, implementation costs, and resistance to change were also identified as factors that may impact the effectiveness of this technology implementation. Overall, the results of this study confirm that cloud-based accounting systems make a substantial contribution to improving the quality of financial information, although their success depends heavily on the organization's readiness to manage technological change and the associated risks.

Keywords: Cloud-based accounting, financial information quality, accounting systems, cloud technology

INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology has brought about major transformations in various aspects of life, including accounting. Accounting,

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initially performed manually with paper-based record-keeping, has now evolved into a digital system utilizing accounting software. Furthermore, with the advent of cloud computing technology, accounting systems have entered a new era, enabling real-time financial recording, processing, and reporting, accessible from various locations. This advancement has brought significant changes to the quality of financial information produced by companies, as financial information is not only required to be fast but also to be relevant, accurate, comparable, and reliable as a basis for economic decision-making (Akai et al., 2023).

The concept of financial information quality itself has become a central focus in modern accounting. Financial reports serve not only as administrative records but also as a crucial means of communicating a company's economic condition to various stakeholders such as investors, creditors, management, regulators, and the public. Poor information quality can lead to incorrect decision-making, undermine stakeholder trust, and open up opportunities for report manipulation (Vo Van et al., 2024). Therefore, the quality of financial information is a key parameter in assessing the extent to which an accounting system supports transparency, accountability, and good corporate governance.

In this context, cloud-based accounting systems offer distinct advantages over conventional systems. Through cloud technology, financial data can be processed and accessed anytime and from anywhere without being restricted to specific devices (Al-Okaily et al., 2022). This increases efficiency, speed, and flexibility in presenting financial information. Furthermore, automatic software updates, centralized and secure data storage, and high scalability make these systems more adaptable to the evolving needs of companies. With these characteristics, cloud-based accounting systems are believed to improve the quality of financial information by presenting more relevant, up-to-date, and integrated data.

However, the implementation of cloud-based accounting systems is not without challenges and debate. One key issue is data security and information confidentiality (Khoshabri et al., n.d.). Financial information is one of a company's most valuable assets, making the risk of data leaks, hacking, or unauthorized access a significant concern. Companies need to balance the need for efficiency and flexibility with strict data security guarantees. In addition, the reliability of information technology infrastructure, regulatory support, and human resource readiness also greatly influence the extent to which this system can contribute to improving the quality of financial information.

Furthermore, the relevance of cloud-based accounting systems can also be seen from the perspective of globalization and modern business dynamics. Companies with international reach, for example, require fast and consistent access to cross-border financial information. Cloud-based accounting systems enable the integration of financial data between branches worldwide, allowing for uniform and comparable financial reports (Alkan, 2022). This strengthens accounting's function as a transparent business communication tool and increases stakeholder trust ("The Role of Cloud Computing on Accounting Information System Quality," 2023). In this context, research into the role of cloud-based accounting systems on financial information quality becomes relevant and urgent, especially given the increasing number of organizations switching to these technology-based solutions.

Furthermore, the adoption of cloud-based accounting systems also has a significant impact on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). While previously limited capital and resources often hindered SMEs from using advanced accounting software, cloud technology now allows access at a more affordable cost through a subscription system (Baxchab et al., 2024). Thus, SMEs can produce higher-quality financial reports without having to invest heavily in hardware or software. This undoubtedly has implications for increasing SME competitiveness in facing global economic challenges.

Several previous studies have highlighted that the quality of financial information is influenced by the reliability of the accounting system used. Speed, accuracy, and ease of data access are crucial factors in supporting this quality (Aziz et al., 2025a). However, there remains a research gap regarding the extent to which cloud-based accounting systems actually contribute significantly to improving the quality of financial information. This question is crucial to answer, given that the adoption of new technologies often faces resistance from some organizations concerned about transition costs, training, and potential technical risks.

Therefore, research on the role of cloud-based accounting systems in improving the quality of financial information is highly urgent, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research will enrich the literature on the relationship between the adoption of modern accounting technology and the quality of the information produced. Practically, the research findings can serve as an important reference for company management in making strategic decisions regarding accounting technology investments. Furthermore, this research is also useful for regulators and policymakers in formulating a regulatory framework that supports the use of

cloud technology in accounting without neglecting security and legal compliance aspects.

Based on this description, it can be concluded that the role of cloud-based accounting systems in improving the quality of financial information is a strategic issue that deserves further in-depth research. The complexity of modern business challenges, the need for transparency, and the dynamics of information technology make this research a significant contribution to addressing academic and practical needs in the accounting field. By examining various dimensions related to the implementation of this system, the research is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of how cloud technology can be a crucial instrument in improving the quality of relevant, reliable, and useful financial information for stakeholders.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is a literature review, which examines various previous studies, scientific articles, journals, and relevant academic sources related to cloud-based accounting systems and their role in improving the quality of financial information. This approach was chosen because it provides a comprehensive understanding of how cloud-based accounting technology contributes to the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and reliability of the resulting financial information. The data collection process was conducted through a literature search of reputable sources, both national and international, based on the criteria of relevance, novelty, and contribution to the research topic.

The analysis in this study was conducted descriptively by comparing findings obtained from the literature, thus identifying patterns, similarities, and differences in existing research results. Through this literature review, the study seeks to formulate a conceptual synthesis regarding the relationship between the implementation of cloud-based accounting systems and improving the quality of financial information, while also mapping the challenges and opportunities organizations may face in implementing them. Thus, this method not only provides a strong theoretical foundation but also helps open up space for further, more empirical research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Cloud Accounting in Improving Transparency and Accountability of Financial Information

The development of digital technology has brought significant changes to modern accounting practices, one of which is the implementation of cloud-based accounting systems (Huyen, 2024). This technology enables companies to manage, store, and access financial data online with a higher level of efficiency and flexibility compared to conventional accounting systems. The primary role of cloud accounting lies not only in operational efficiency but also in its contribution to increasing transparency and accountability of financial information (Aziz et al., 2025b). In a business context that increasingly demands openness and stricter regulations, cloud accounting offers a solution that addresses the needs of companies and stakeholders to access accurate, timely, and accountable data.

Transparency in financial reporting is a crucial element in maintaining the trust of the public, investors, and regulators. Cloud accounting provides a system that allows financial data to be updated in real time, ensuring that reports always reflect the company's latest performance. This differs from manual or desktop-based systems, which often require lengthy input, reconciliation, and report preparation processes (Cloud Computing: Enhancing or Compromising Accounting Data Reliability and Credibility. | EBSCOhost, n.d.). With cloud-based access, management and stakeholders can monitor cash flow, profit and loss statements, and balance sheets directly without having to wait for a specific period. This minimizes the possibility of data manipulation because each recorded transaction can be more easily tracked, while also improving the integrity of the information presented.

In addition to transparency, accountability is also a crucial dimension strengthened through the implementation of cloud accounting. Accountability refers to the extent to which financial managers can be held accountable for every financial decision and activity they undertake. Cloud-based accounting systems have an audit trail feature that records who input data, when transactions were recorded, and any changes made to the data. This mechanism allows companies to more easily trace transactions, thereby minimizing the risk of fraud. Accountability is increased because every financial activity can be transparently accounted for to both internal and external parties (E-Ranch Autocare, Lagos, Nigeria et al., 2025). Furthermore, in external audits, auditors can gain direct data access through cloud systems, making the verification process more efficient and reliable.

The availability of accurate and ubiquitous information also supports a culture of openness in managerial decision-making. Cloud accounting enables cross-divisional collaboration without location barriers, so financial information is no longer exclusive to the accounting department but can be used by operations managers, marketing departments, and top management. This narrows the information gap that is often a barrier in traditional companies (Petcu et al., 2024). With equitable access, strategic decisions can be made more objectively based on factual data, rather than mere assumptions. This transparency in data access ultimately strengthens management accountability in implementing business strategies that align with the interests of the company and stakeholders.

Furthermore, cloud accounting's role in increasing transparency and accountability is also closely linked to compliance with applicable accounting standards and regulations. Cloud-based systems are generally designed in accordance with international and local accounting standards, making it easier to generate reports that meet regulatory requirements. Furthermore, automatic updates performed by cloud service providers help companies stay abreast of the latest regulations without the need for manual adjustments that risk errors. Thus, companies are not only able to improve the quality of financial reporting but also strengthen their legitimacy in the eyes of regulators and shareholders.

However, implementing cloud accounting to increase transparency and accountability of financial information is not without challenges. Data security is a primary concern, given that cloud-based systems involve storing and transferring data over the internet. However, the majority of cloud accounting service providers have implemented high-level encryption technology, double authentication, and strict security protocols to maintain data confidentiality and integrity. Another challenge lies in the readiness of human resources to adopt this technology. Without adequate understanding, the potential for transparency and accountability offered by cloud accounting will not be fully utilized (Enoch O. Alonge et al., 2024). Therefore, training and improving digital literacy for users are crucial steps to truly realize the benefits of cloud accounting.

Ultimately, the role of cloud accounting in increasing transparency and accountability of financial information is significant in the dynamic context of modern business. By providing real-time access, a comprehensive audit trail, and compliance with regulatory standards, these systems not only improve the quality of financial information but also strengthen trust among various parties.

Companies that adopt cloud accounting can create a more open, accountable, and data-driven decision-making environment. The transparency established through this system will minimize the opportunity for manipulation, while enhanced accountability will ensure that every financial activity can be clearly accounted for. Thus, cloud accounting is not simply a tool for technical efficiency but also a crucial instrument in building sound, transparent, and accountable financial governance.

The Impact of Cloud Accounting on Accounting Process Efficiency and Reducing Human Error

The use of cloud accounting, as an innovation in accounting information technology, has significantly impacted the way organizations manage financial recording, processing, and reporting (Akoh Atadoga et al., 2024a). In terms of efficiency, cloud accounting enables faster, more accurate, and more integrated accounting processes. Cloud-based systems no longer rely on manually installed software on specific computers but can instead be accessed via the internet from various locations and devices. This creates significant flexibility for companies, as every transaction entry or adjustment can be made in real time without waiting for time-consuming manual re-entry or consolidation processes. Thus, the time typically required to complete conventional accounting processes can be significantly reduced.

This efficiency is also supported by cloud accounting's ability to automate various stages of the accounting cycle. Many routine tasks, such as recording daily transactions, grouping accounts, and even bank reconciliations, can be performed automatically with the help of algorithms embedded within the system. This automation not only reduces the workload of accountants but also allows them to focus more on strategically valuable financial statement analysis (Akoh Atadoga et al., 2024a). Ultimately, the role of accountants is no longer limited to data input but has evolved into that of internal consultants providing insights for managerial decision-making. This demonstrates that cloud accounting serves not only as a transaction recording tool but also as an instrument for increasing organizational productivity.

Another equally important impact of using cloud accounting is the reduction in the potential for human error in the accounting process. Manual systems often present the risk of errors in recording, whether in the form of typos, miscalculations, or errors in account classification. If left unchecked, even small errors like these can compromise the accuracy of financial reports and pose significant risks to decision-making (Taheri & Moradi, 2025). Cloud

accounting minimizes this potential by providing automatic validation features, transaction duplication detection, and integration with other systems such as e-banking and sales systems. With this integration, data entering the accounting system comes directly from the source, reducing error-prone manual intervention. This increases the reliability of the resulting data, which in turn strengthens the quality of financial information.

Furthermore, cloud accounting's ability to centrally store and process data also reduces the risk of data inconsistencies. In traditional systems, discrepancies often arise between records in one unit and another due to delays in delivery or differences in recording formats (Guastello, 2023). With a cloud-based system, all data is stored on a single platform and can be accessed by authorized users. This ensures that all parties use a consistent and up-to-date database, minimizing errors caused by duplication or delayed information. This not only increases efficiency but also supports transparency and accountability in company financial management.

The efficiency and reduction in human error resulting from cloud accounting also directly impact company operational cost savings (Gonçalves et al., 2022). Cloud use allows organizations to reduce reliance on expensive technology infrastructure such as internal servers, recurring software licenses, and manual system maintenance costs. Cloud systems are generally offered in a more flexible and affordable subscription model, allowing companies to align costs with actual needs. Furthermore, reducing human error prevents companies from incurring additional costs arising from error corrections, fines for inaccurate tax reports, and losses resulting from incorrect transaction recording. This cost efficiency provides strategic added value for companies in the long term.

From a corporate governance perspective, cloud accounting also strengthens internal control. With the system's audit trail feature, every change in data or transaction can be tracked in detail, including who made the change and when. This mechanism not only facilitates error detection but also increases individual accountability in managing financial data. This indirectly reduces the opportunity for fraud, as every activity can be transparently monitored through the system. When human error is reduced and internal control systems are strengthened, the quality of accounting information improves, and trust in financial reports is increased by management and external stakeholders.

Furthermore, cloud accounting positively impacts the efficiency of collaboration processes between company departments. Accounting is not a

standalone function, but is closely linked to other departments such as marketing, production, and finance. Through the cloud, all departments can access relevant financial information in real time, streamlining coordination. For example, the sales department can immediately see the impact of transactions on the company's accounts receivable position, while the finance department can immediately address cash flow needs without having to wait for manual reports. This efficient collaboration ultimately accelerates strategic decision-making, reduces the risk of misinformation, and enhances the company's competitiveness amidst increasingly fierce business competition.

Overall, the use of cloud accounting has a dual impact on organizations: increased accounting process efficiency and reduced human error. These two impacts are closely related because the more efficient the accounting process, the less likely it is to make human errors. Conversely, the lower the human error rate, the greater the efficiency achieved because time and resources are not wasted on improvements. Ultimately, cloud accounting is not just a technology choice, but a strategic necessity for companies looking to maintain competitiveness while improving financial governance. By leveraging the benefits of the cloud, organizations can build more reliable, flexible, and future-oriented accounting systems.

The Impact of Real-Time Data Processing on Financial Information Quality

The increasingly rapid development of information technology has driven significant transformations in the fields of accounting and financial management. One innovation that has had a significant impact is the implementation of real-time data processing in the processing and presentation of financial information. Real-time data processing enables companies to process, analyze, and present financial data immediately as it is generated, without having to wait a certain period of time as with manual or batch processing systems (Achanta, 2024). This transformation not only impacts operational efficiency but also improves the quality of the resulting financial information, including its relevance, reliability, timeliness, and usability for managerial and strategic decision-making.

The quality of financial information has often been measured by the extent to which it meets the fundamental and enhancing characteristics stipulated in the conceptual framework for financial reporting: relevance, reliable representation, comparability, understandability, and timeliness (Al-Hashimy, 2024). With real-time data processing, the timeliness dimension has become one of the aspects that has experienced the most significant

improvements. While traditional systems typically produce financial reports at the end of a specific period, real-time systems allow them to be accessed whenever needed. This provides a competitive advantage for companies because management can immediately detect changes in financial conditions, analyze transaction trends, and take corrective or strategic actions quickly. This real-time information also reduces the risk of decision-making based on outdated or irrelevant data.

In addition to timeliness, real-time data processing also increases the relevance of financial information (Al-Okaily & Al-Okaily, 2024). In a modern business context characterized by market uncertainty, exchange rate fluctuations, commodity price changes, and dynamic regulations, the availability of up-to-date financial data allows companies to directly assess the impact of external changes on their internal conditions. For example, companies can immediately see the impact of raw material price movements on their cost structure or the effect of currency exchange rate changes on export revenues. This more relevant information minimizes the information gap between the company's actual condition and the data available to management and stakeholders.

In terms of reliability, the use of real-time data processing presents both challenges and opportunities. Automation and integration between financial systems allows for consistent data recording, reduces human error, and minimizes manual manipulation in transaction recording (Saleh et al., 2022). However, reliance on fully automated systems also requires stronger internal controls. If a system fails or a programming error is detected, the error can spread rapidly. Therefore, while real-time data processing has the potential to improve accuracy and reliability, its successful implementation still depends on adequate technological infrastructure, system security, and an adequate audit trail. This is crucial to ensure the quality of financial information is not only fast but also accurate.

Comparability and understandability are also influenced by the implementation of real-time data processing. With the integration of technology-based financial systems, companies can implement uniform and consistent reporting standards across all business units, even across countries (Gadde, 2020). Real-time financial data processing enables faster and more accurate preparation of consolidated reports, making it easier for stakeholders to compare performance between periods and between entities. Furthermore, real-time systems are typically equipped with interactive dashboards that present data in easier-to-understand visualizations. This helps non-accounting

users of financial statements more accurately interpret financial information, thereby improving the quality of information in terms of understandability.

Another positive impact of real-time data processing on the quality of financial information is increased transparency and accountability. Companies that are able to provide real-time financial reports tend to be perceived as more open in disclosing their actual financial condition. Investors, creditors, regulators, and other stakeholders can better monitor company performance due to access to constantly updated data. This transparency not only increases public trust but also strengthens the company's reputation in the eyes of the market. In the long term, this can increase company value and facilitate access to external funding ("Product Decision-Making Information Systems, Real-Time Big Data Analytics, and Deep Learning-Enabled Smart Process Planning in Sustainable Industry 4.0," 2020).

However, it is important to recognize that implementing real-time data processing also presents certain challenges that can impact the quality of financial information. One such challenge is the risk of information overload (Kothandapani, 2023). With the availability of constantly updated data, management can struggle to sort out which data is truly relevant for strategic decision-making. Furthermore, the high cost of implementing and maintaining a real-time system can be a barrier, especially for small and medium-sized companies. If infrastructure and human resources are inadequate, the quality of the resulting information can be compromised, for example due to integration errors or delays in data synchronization. Therefore, implementing real-time data processing requires careful planning, strong internal controls, and user training to ensure optimal system performance and a positive impact on the quality of financial information.

Factors Influencing Organizational Adoption of Cloud-Based Accounting Systems

The adoption of cloud-based accounting systems by organizations is a growing phenomenon in the modern business landscape. With the increasing need for efficiency, accuracy, and speed in financial data processing, organizations are shifting away from traditional accounting systems and shifting to cloud-based technologies that offer greater flexibility and accessibility. However, an organization's decision to adopt a cloud-based accounting system is influenced not only by technological trends but also by a number of complex factors, both internal and external to the organization. These factors are closely related to technical, managerial, environmental, and

psychological aspects that shape the organization's perception and readiness for change.

One of the main factors influencing the adoption of cloud-based accounting systems is the technology itself (Alshirah et al., 2021). In this regard, issues of reliability, data security, system integration, and scalability are important considerations. Organizations tend to consider whether cloud-based systems can guarantee the confidentiality and protection of their accounting data from the risk of leaks or cyberattacks. Security is crucial because accounting data includes sensitive information that impacts not only an organization's financial position but also its reputation. In addition to security, system reliability also influences adoption decisions, as organizations need assurance that cloud systems are highly available, accessible in real time, and not susceptible to operational disruptions. Ease of integration with other existing systems within the organization is also a key consideration, as the easier it is to integrate, the more likely the organization is to adopt it.

Beyond technological aspects, internal organizational factors also play a significant role. Leadership and top management support are often determining factors in the successful adoption of cloud-based accounting systems. The decision to switch from a conventional system to a cloud-based one requires significant commitment and investment, both in terms of costs and employee training time (Tawfik et al., 2022). If company leaders have a long-term vision for digital transformation and understand the strategic benefits offered by cloud accounting, adoption will be easier. Furthermore, human resource readiness is also crucial. If accounting and IT staff within an organization have a high level of digital literacy and are able to adapt to new technologies, the transition to a cloud-based system can proceed more smoothly. On the other hand, if there is resistance from employees due to a lack of understanding or fear of change, adoption may be hampered (Mujalli et al., 2024).

Cost is also a crucial consideration in adopting cloud accounting technology. For many organizations, cost-efficiency is a key attraction of using cloud-based systems. The subscription-based service model offered by cloud accounting providers allows organizations to reduce initial investment in hardware and software purchases. Furthermore, maintenance, system upgrades, and data storage costs are typically included in the service package, making them more economical than conventional systems. However, perceptions of these costs can vary across organizations (Thien & Hieu, 2023). Some companies may still view long-term subscription fees as an additional

burden, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with limited financial resources. Therefore, considering the total cost of ownership is often a crucial factor in adoption decisions (Alshenaifi & El Sayad, 2024).

In addition to internal factors, external influences also significantly influence the adoption of cloud-based accounting systems. Regulatory and legal compliance factors are among them. Organizations must ensure that their use of cloud technology complies with government regulations, accounting standards, and data protection policies in the countries in which they operate (Lindawati et al., 2023). In certain contexts, legal provisions regarding data storage locations or personal data protection can limit the flexibility of using cloud-based systems. Other significant external factors include competitive pressures and industry trends. Companies operating in highly competitive business environments tend to adopt new technologies more quickly to avoid being left behind by competitors. Cloud accounting is seen as a tool capable of increasing transparency, speeding decision-making, and increasing organizational competitiveness in the market.

Perceptions of the benefits to be gained are also a determining factor. If an organization views cloud-based accounting systems as a solution capable of improving the quality of financial information, accelerating reporting processes, and providing management with real-time data access, adoption is more likely. Other benefits, such as increased interdepartmental collaboration, the ability to work remotely, and flexibility in data management, also strengthen the organization's rationale for switching. However, if these benefits are not tangible or are not commensurate with the risks and costs involved, organizations will tend to delay or even reject adoption (Al Hadwer et al., 2021).

Thus, an organization's decision to adopt cloud-based accounting systems is the result of the interaction of various interrelated factors. Technological factors such as security, reliability, and integration; Organizational factors such as management support, human resource readiness, and resistance to change; cost factors including efficiency and perceptions of subscription models; external factors such as regulations, competitive pressures, and industry trends; and overall perceived benefits all influence the decision-making process. Organizations that are able to manage and balance these factors effectively tend to be more successful in adopting cloud-based accounting systems. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of these factors is a crucial first step for any organization seeking to leverage cloud technology to

strengthen its accounting processes and improve the quality of the resulting financial information.

Challenges of Implementing Cloud-Based Accounting Systems, Including Cost, Infrastructure, and User Resistance

The implementation of cloud-based accounting systems has become a crucial modernization strategy in the accounting world, in line with developments in information technology. These systems enable companies to manage financial data more efficiently, flexibly, and in real time by utilizing cloud-based infrastructure (Akoh Atadoga et al., 2024b). However, despite offering many advantages, the implementation process is not without significant challenges, particularly those related to cost, infrastructure, and resistance from users involved in operating the system. These three factors often act as major obstacles that must be strategically managed to optimally achieve the objectives of implementing cloud-based systems.

One fundamental challenge in implementing cloud-based accounting systems is cost (Riana et al., 2024). While cloud-based systems are generally considered more cost-effective than traditional systems due to reduced hardware requirements and internal server maintenance, the reality is that the initial investment and ongoing costs remain significant burdens. Companies need to allocate budgets for software licenses, monthly or annual subscription fees, and additional expenses for employee training to adapt to new systems. For small and medium-sized organizations, these costs can feel like a significant burden, especially if the long-term benefits are not yet fully understood. Furthermore, there are hidden costs that are often overlooked, such as the need for increased storage capacity as financial data grows, integration costs with other systems, and additional security costs to ensure financial data remains protected (Hasas & Samadzai, 2025). Therefore, while cloud computing can reduce physical infrastructure expenditures, cost remains a significant factor that must be carefully managed to avoid disrupting company operations.

The next challenge relates to infrastructure. The implementation of cloud-based accounting systems is highly dependent on the availability of a stable, fast, and secure internet network (Rahman & Hossain, 2024). In areas with limited internet access, particularly in rural areas or developing countries, limited infrastructure poses a serious obstacle that can reduce the effectiveness of cloud-based systems. Furthermore, companies also require hardware compatible with the latest systems for optimal cloud application performance. Problems arise when organizations still use legacy devices that

don't fully support cloud-based processing, requiring additional costs for technology upgrades. Security infrastructure is also a crucial aspect. Financial data is a vital asset whose confidentiality and integrity must be maintained. The lack of cybersecurity infrastructure, such as data encryption, multi-layered authentication systems, and adequate firewalls, can increase the risk of data leaks or cyberattacks (Gyau et al., 2023). Therefore, while cloud-based accounting systems promise efficiency, inadequate infrastructure can hinder successful implementation and pose additional risks that are detrimental to the organization.

In addition to cost and infrastructure challenges, user resistance is a crucial factor in determining the success of cloud-based accounting systems implementation. Resistance typically stems from user reluctance or discomfort in switching from traditional systems to cloud-based systems, which are perceived as more complex or unfamiliar. For most accountants and finance staff, the habit of using long-standing conventional software creates a comfort zone that is difficult to abandon. Switching to a new system often raises concerns about loss of control, difficulty understanding new features, or even fear of being replaced by technology. This is exacerbated if companies fail to provide adequate outreach, training, and support to users (Gyau et al., 2023). Consequently, even when the technology is available, user resistance can hinder the optimal use of cloud-based accounting systems and potentially even lead to implementation failure. To address this, companies must ensure a sound change management strategy, including involving users from the planning stage, providing intensive training programs, and creating clear communication about the benefits of the new system for their performance and productivity.

CONCLUSION

Research on the role of cloud-based accounting systems in improving the quality of financial information shows that this technology has a significant impact on the reliability, relevance, and timeliness of financial data presentation. With real-time data processing capabilities, cloud-based systems can provide more accurate and up-to-date information, thus supporting more effective management decision-making. This is crucial in today's digital era, where speed of data access and accuracy are key factors in determining a company's competitiveness.

Furthermore, cloud accounting also enhances security and efficiency in financial data management. Through centralized storage, encryption, and access control features, these systems minimize the risk of human error and

potential fraud. The ease of collaboration between stakeholders offered also increases transparency and accountability, both for internal companies and external parties such as auditors or regulators. Thus, the use of cloud-based accounting systems not only improves the quality of financial reports but also strengthens overall corporate governance.

The final conclusion of this literature review is that adopting cloud-based accounting systems is a strategic step for organizations seeking to improve the quality of financial information amidst the dynamics of the modern business environment. However, the effectiveness of implementation is greatly influenced by the readiness of the technological infrastructure, the competence of human resources, and supporting regulations. Therefore, the use of cloud accounting needs to be supported by appropriate policies and mature adaptation strategies so that its benefits can be optimized sustainably.

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