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An Integrative Literature Review of Digital Transformation and Financial Reporting Quality

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Abstract. Digital transformation has increasingly reshaped accounting processes, financial information systems, internal control mechanisms, and corporate reporting practices. This study aims to synthesize existing literature on the relationship between digital transformation and financial reporting quality and to identify the main mechanisms through which digital technologies influence the relevance, reliability, timeliness, comparability, and transparency of financial information. An integrative literature review was conducted by examining peer-reviewed studies concerning digital accounting, accounting information systems, automation, cloud accounting, artificial intelligence, blockchain, data analytics, internal control, and financial reporting quality. The synthesis indicates that digital transformation can improve financial reporting quality by accelerating transaction processing, reducing manual errors, strengthening data integration, enhancing audit trails, improving access to real-time information, and supporting more consistent reporting procedures. However, the benefits are not automatic. Their effectiveness depends on information-system quality, internal control strength, cybersecurity, data governance, employee competence, organizational readiness, and management commitment. The review also identifies potential risks related to system dependence, data manipulation, privacy, cyber threats, algorithmic bias, and inadequate human oversight. The study concludes that digital transformation contributes most effectively to financial reporting quality when technological adoption is supported by strong governance, competent accounting professionals, and reliable internal controls.

Keywords: digital transformation; financial reporting quality; accounting information systems; internal control; digital accounting

Abstrak. Transformasi digital semakin mengubah proses akuntansi, sistem informasi keuangan, mekanisme pengendalian internal, dan praktik pelaporan perusahaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyintesis literatur mengenai hubungan antara transformasi digital dan kualitas pelaporan keuangan serta mengidentifikasi mekanisme utama yang menjelaskan bagaimana teknologi digital memengaruhi relevansi, keandalan, ketepatan waktu, keterbandingan, dan transparansi informasi keuangan. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan *integrative literature review* dengan menelaah penelitian *peer-reviewed* mengenai akuntansi digital, sistem informasi akuntansi, otomatisasi, *cloud accounting*, kecerdasan buatan, *blockchain*, analitik data, pengendalian internal, dan kualitas pelaporan keuangan. Hasil sintesis menunjukkan bahwa transformasi digital dapat meningkatkan kualitas pelaporan keuangan melalui percepatan pemrosesan transaksi, pengurangan kesalahan manual, peningkatan integrasi data,

penguatan jejak audit, penyediaan informasi secara lebih real-time, dan peningkatan konsistensi prosedur pelaporan. Namun, manfaat tersebut tidak terjadi secara otomatis. Efektivitasnya dipengaruhi oleh kualitas sistem informasi, kekuatan pengendalian internal, keamanan siber, tata kelola data, kompetensi pegawai, kesiapan organisasi, dan komitmen manajemen. Kajian ini juga mengidentifikasi berbagai risiko, seperti ketergantungan pada sistem, manipulasi data, pelanggaran privasi, ancaman siber, bias algoritmik, dan lemahnya pengawasan manusia. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa transformasi digital memberikan kontribusi paling efektif terhadap kualitas pelaporan keuangan apabila adopsi teknologi didukung oleh tata kelola yang kuat, kompetensi profesional akuntansi, dan pengendalian internal yang andal.
Kata Kunci: transformasi digital; kualitas pelaporan keuangan; sistem informasi akuntansi; pengendalian internal; akuntansi digital

1. Introduction

Digital transformation has become an increasingly important organizational phenomenon as firms integrate digital technologies into their operational, managerial, and information-processing activities. Rather than referring only to the adoption of individual technologies, digital transformation involves broader organizational changes through which digital technologies alter processes, structures, value creation, and decision-making practices (Vial, 2019). Within the accounting function, these developments have changed how economic transactions are recorded, processed, verified, analyzed, and communicated. Technologies such as cloud-based accounting systems, artificial intelligence, robotic process automation, blockchain, advanced data analytics, and integrated information systems provide new possibilities for processing financial information more rapidly and systematically.

The implications of these developments are particularly important for financial reporting. General-purpose financial reports are expected to provide information that is useful for economic decision making. According to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, useful financial information should possess the fundamental qualitative characteristics of relevance and faithful representation, while its usefulness is enhanced by comparability, verifiability, timeliness, and understandability (IFRS Foundation, 2018). These characteristics provide an appropriate conceptual basis for examining financial reporting quality because digital technologies can potentially influence several stages through which accounting information is generated, processed, controlled, and ultimately presented to users.

Digital transformation can affect financial reporting quality through improvements in the accounting information-processing environment. Integrated digital systems can reduce repetitive manual procedures, facilitate information exchange across organizational functions, and enable financial data to be processed more continuously. Izzo et al. (2022), through an exploratory case study of Oracle, demonstrate how digital transformation facilitates continuous accounting by increasing the transparency of data collection and management, improving data reliability, and supporting more timely decision-making. Similarly, Begkos et al. (2024) show that digital transformation involves a broader process of digitization, digitalization, and datafication in which accounting technologies reshape not only information processes but also organizational practices and relationships.

Recent empirical research provides evidence that such transformation can influence specific attributes of accounting information. Fang et al. (2023) found that corporate digital transformation was associated with improved accounting quality, including reductions in real earnings management. Their findings also indicate that improvements in internal control and increased analyst attention constitute mechanisms through which digital transformation can generate governance benefits. Yang et al. (2024) provide complementary evidence by demonstrating that corporate digital transformation significantly improves accounting information comparability. Comparability is particularly important because it enables users to identify similarities and differences in economic phenomena across firms and reporting periods, thereby increasing the usefulness of accounting information for investment and other economic decisions.

Digital technologies can also introduce new mechanisms for strengthening accounting records and information integrity. Blockchain technology, for example, provides distributed and traceable transaction records that may alter traditional accounting and assurance processes. Al Shanti and Elessa (2023) found that digital transformation toward blockchain implementation in banking could contribute to improvements in accounting information quality and corporate governance effectiveness. At a broader level, Han et al. (2023), in their review of blockchain and artificial intelligence in accounting and auditing, identify substantial opportunities for automation, enhanced information processing, and changes in assurance practices. These developments illustrate that contemporary digital transformation extends beyond the conversion of paper-based records into electronic formats and increasingly involves interconnected technologies capable of modifying the architecture of accounting information systems.

Nevertheless, the relationship between digital transformation and financial reporting quality should not be assumed to be universally positive. Technology can increase processing capacity and information availability, but the quality of the resulting financial information depends on how digital systems are designed, governed, controlled, and used. Digitalization may create new concerns regarding cybersecurity, data integrity, system integration, privacy, employee competence, technological dependence, and the effectiveness of internal controls. These issues are especially important because errors or weaknesses embedded within highly integrated systems can potentially affect large volumes of financial information.

Empirical evidence also indicates that the benefits of digital transformation can vary according to organizational and institutional conditions. Hamdy et al. (2025), examining governmental units in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, found a negative relationship between digital transformation and accounting information system quality. The authors relate this result to the relatively premature development of digital technologies in the studied public-sector settings. This evidence is important because it challenges the assumption that digital adoption automatically generates higher-quality accounting information. Instead, organizational readiness, technological maturity, employee capabilities, governance arrangements, and implementation quality may determine whether digital transformation improves or weakens accounting information processes.

The mixed nature of these findings highlights an important distinction between digital technology adoption and effective digital transformation. An organization may implement sophisticated accounting software, cloud systems, artificial intelligence, or blockchain without necessarily improving financial reporting quality. The realization of reporting benefits requires these technologies to be supported by appropriate internal controls, data governance, accounting expertise, system integration, and managerial oversight. Therefore, technological sophistication alone cannot be treated as a sufficient indicator of high-quality financial reporting.

Another challenge in the existing literature is conceptual fragmentation. Some studies examine accounting information quality, whereas others focus on accounting comparability, earnings management, financial transparency, continuous accounting, accounting information system quality, or corporate governance. Although these concepts are related to financial reporting quality, they capture different dimensions of the reporting process and are frequently investigated in separate streams of research.

At the same time, studies concerning artificial intelligence, blockchain, automation, cloud computing, and data analytics often emphasize particular technologies rather than examining how their combined organizational implementation affects the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting.

Consequently, there remains a need to integrate these dispersed findings into a coherent framework that explains how digital transformation affects financial reporting quality, which mechanisms generate these effects, and which organizational conditions determine whether the outcomes are beneficial or problematic. An integrative perspective is particularly appropriate because digital transformation encompasses technological, organizational, accounting, governance, and human dimensions that cannot be adequately understood by examining individual technologies in isolation.

Accordingly, this study aims to synthesize the existing literature on digital transformation and financial reporting quality. Specifically, the review addresses three questions: (1) through what mechanisms does digital transformation influence the quality of financial reporting; (2) which digital technologies and organizational capabilities are most frequently associated with improvements in accounting information and reporting processes; and (3) what technological, governance, organizational, and human factors may strengthen or constrain these effects? By integrating evidence across accounting information systems, digital accounting, blockchain, artificial intelligence, continuous accounting, and corporate digitalization research, this study seeks to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the conditions under which digital transformation can contribute to relevant, faithfully represented, comparable, verifiable, timely, and understandable financial information.

2. Method

2.1 Review Design

This study employed an integrative literature review to synthesize existing knowledge concerning digital transformation and financial reporting quality. The integrative approach was selected because research in this field encompasses heterogeneous technological applications, accounting settings, theoretical perspectives, and empirical methods. Integrative reviews allow findings from diverse studies to be compared, critically evaluated, and organized into a coherent conceptual understanding (Whittemore & Knafl, 2005; Torraco, 2016). The review process was also guided by

Snyder (2019), who emphasizes that literature reviews conducted as a research methodology require a transparent process of literature identification, selection, evaluation, and synthesis.

The analytical focus was placed on how digital transformation influences the generation, processing, control, and communication of financial information. Digital transformation was treated as a broad organizational phenomenon encompassing digital accounting systems, automation, artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud-based technologies, data analytics, and integrated accounting information systems. Financial reporting quality was examined through reporting characteristics and related accounting outcomes, including relevance, faithful representation, comparability, verifiability, timeliness, transparency, accounting information quality, and reporting reliability.

2.2 Literature Search Strategy

The literature search was conducted through scholarly search interfaces and official journal and publisher platforms. The search focused primarily on peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2018 and 2026, reflecting recent developments in accounting digitalization and financial reporting. Earlier publications were retained only when they provided an essential methodological or conceptual foundation for the review.

Search terms were developed by combining concepts related to digital transformation, accounting technology, and financial reporting. The principal terms included “digital transformation,” “digital accounting,” “accounting digitalization,” “accounting information systems,” “artificial intelligence in accounting,” “blockchain accounting,” “cloud accounting,” “accounting automation,” “financial reporting quality,” “accounting information quality,” “financial reporting transparency,” “accounting comparability,” and “internal control.” Related terms were combined to identify research examining relationships between digital technologies, accounting processes, and reporting outcomes.

Priority was given to publications for which the authors, article title, journal, publication year, and Digital Object Identifier (DOI), where available, could be verified through the journal or publisher website. This verification procedure was applied to reduce the risk of including incomplete, duplicated, or unverifiable scholarly sources.

2.3 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Studies were included when they fulfilled the following criteria: (1) publication as a peer-reviewed journal article; (2) direct examination of digital transformation or a related accounting technology; (3) relevance to accounting information, financial reporting, internal control, financial transparency, or reporting quality; (4) presentation of empirical, conceptual, or review-based evidence relevant to the research questions; and (5) availability of sufficient bibliographic information to verify the publication.

Studies were excluded when they focused exclusively on the technical architecture of information systems without an accounting or reporting implication, examined digital technology without connection to financial information or accounting processes, consisted primarily of non-scholarly commentary, lacked verifiable publication information, or duplicated evidence already represented by another version of the same study.

Table 1. Literature Review Protocol

Component	**Review Criteria**
Review approach	Integrative literature review
Main research focus	Digital transformation and financial reporting quality
Main publication period	2018–2026
Earlier publications	Included only for methodological or conceptual foundations
Source type	Peer-reviewed journal articles
Core digital concepts	Digital transformation, digital accounting, accounting information systems, artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud accounting, automation, data analytics
Accounting concepts	Financial reporting quality, accounting information quality, comparability, transparency, timeliness, reliability, internal control
Inclusion emphasis	Studies connecting digital technologies or digital transformation with accounting and reporting outcomes
Main exclusions	Purely technical studies, non-accounting applications, non-scholarly sources, duplicate studies, and unverifiable publications
Source verification	Bibliographic information and DOI checked against journal or publisher records
Synthesis approach	Thematic comparison and integrative conceptual synthesis

2.4 Data Extraction and Classification

Information relevant to the objectives of the review was extracted and organized according to the authors and year of publication, technological focus, accounting context, research method, principal accounting or reporting outcome, and major findings. Particular attention was given to the mechanisms through which digital transformation may influence financial reporting rather than treating all forms of technological adoption as equivalent.

The reviewed evidence was subsequently classified into several recurring technological domains, including integrated accounting information systems, process automation, artificial intelligence and data analytics, blockchain technology, cloud-based accounting, and broader organizational digital transformation. Reporting-related outcomes were grouped according to their contribution to the quality of financial information, including information reliability, comparability, timeliness, transparency, accuracy, internal control effectiveness, and decision usefulness.

This classification enabled the review to distinguish between technological inputs and reporting outcomes and to identify the organizational mechanisms connecting them.

2.5 Data Analysis and Synthesis

The selected literature was analyzed through a thematic and comparative synthesis. Following the principles of integrative review methodology, findings were repeatedly compared to identify common patterns, complementary explanations, inconsistencies, and contextual differences across studies (Whittemore & Knafl, 2005; Torraco, 2016).

The synthesis was organized into five analytical themes: (1) transformation of accounting information processes, (2) improvement of financial reporting characteristics, (3) strengthening of internal control and information integrity, (4) emerging digital risks and governance challenges, and (5) organizational conditions affecting the digital transformation–financial reporting quality relationship.

Studies reporting positive effects of digital transformation were compared with evidence showing limited, conditional, or adverse outcomes. This comparative approach was used to avoid assuming that technological adoption necessarily improves financial reporting. Instead, the analysis focused on identifying the conditions under which digital technologies can enhance or constrain reporting quality.

No meta-analysis was performed because the reviewed studies differed substantially in research design, technological constructs, accounting variables, organizational settings, and measures of financial reporting quality. The findings were therefore synthesized conceptually rather than converted into a pooled statistical effect.

2.6 Quality and Source Verification

Review reliability was strengthened through cross-checking bibliographic information against official journal or publisher records. Author names, publication years, article titles, journal information, and DOI details were examined for consistency before individual studies were incorporated into the synthesis. Preference was given to peer-reviewed studies with clearly described research methods and findings directly relevant to accounting or financial reporting.

The interpretation of evidence was also restricted to findings supported by the original publications. Results from individual studies were not generalized beyond their reported contexts, and no numerical effects, sample characteristics, or causal relationships were introduced unless explicitly provided by the original study. This approach was adopted to maintain traceability between the evidence reviewed and the conclusions developed in this study.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Overview of the Literature Synthesis

The synthesis of the reviewed literature revealed that digital transformation affects financial reporting quality through several interrelated pathways rather than through a single technological mechanism. The evidence was organized into five recurring themes: (1) transformation of accounting information processes, (2) improvement of financial reporting characteristics, (3) strengthening of internal control and information integrity, (4) changes associated with emerging digital technologies, and (5) technological and organizational risks that may constrain reporting quality.

Across the literature, digital transformation was generally associated with greater automation, integration, accessibility, and processing capacity for accounting information. However, the reported effects were not uniformly positive. The quality of the resulting accounting information depended on organizational readiness, system maturity, internal controls, human competence, governance mechanisms, and the institutional context in which the technologies were implemented. This finding indicates that digital transformation should be understood as an organizational change process rather than simply as the acquisition of accounting technologies.

Table 2. Selected Evidence on Digital Transformation and Accounting or Financial Reporting Outcomes

Study	Context and Focus	Digital Transformation Dimension	Main Accounting or Reporting Outcome
Izzo et al. (2022)	Oracle case study	Digital transformation and continuous accounting	Greater transparency in financial-data management, increased data reliability, and support for more timely decision-making
Fang et al. (2023)	Chinese listed firms	Corporate digital transformation	Improvement in accounting quality and reduction in real earnings management, with internal control identified as an explanatory mechanism
Al Shanti and Elessa (2023)	Banking sector	Blockchain-oriented digital transformation	Improvement in accounting information quality and corporate governance effectiveness
Begkos et al. (2024)	Healthcare sector	Digitalization and datafication of accounting technologies	Transformation of accounting practices, data processes, and organizational relationships
Yang et al. (2024)	Chinese listed companies	Corporate digital transformation	Significant improvement in accounting information comparability

Hamdy et al. (2025)	Public-sector organizations in Egypt and Saudi Arabia	Digital transformation and accounting information systems	Digital transformation did not automatically improve accounting information-system quality; institutional and technological maturity were important
Argento et al. (2025)	Accounting, auditing, and accountability literature	Broad digital transformation	Benefits relating to efficiency and transparency coexist with risks involving cybersecurity, skills, data management, and accountability

3.2 Transformation of Accounting Information Processes

The first major theme concerns the transformation of accounting information processes. Digital transformation changes the way accounting data are collected, processed, stored, analyzed, and communicated. Traditional accounting procedures frequently rely on periodic processing and substantial manual intervention, whereas digitally integrated systems can support more continuous and automated information flows.

Izzo et al. (2022) provide evidence of this transformation through an exploratory case study of Oracle. Their findings show that digital transformation facilitates continuous accounting, enabling accounting activities to become more transparent and collaborative while improving the reliability of financial data. Digital technologies also allow accountants to devote less time to repetitive processing and more time to higher-value activities involving analysis and decision support.

The transformation of accounting processes extends beyond automation. Begkos et al. (2024) describe digital transformation in accounting as a progression involving digitization, digitalization, and datafication. Their study in the healthcare sector demonstrates that accounting technologies can alter the forms of data available to organizations and reshape relationships among organizational actors. Consequently, digital transformation affects both the technical production of accounting information and the organizational arrangements within which such information is generated and interpreted.

The reviewed evidence therefore indicates that the primary operational effect of digital transformation is the movement from fragmented and periodically processed accounting information toward more integrated, continuously accessible, and data-intensive accounting environments.

3.3 Digital Transformation and Financial Reporting Quality

The second major theme concerns the relationship between digital transformation and specific characteristics of accounting and financial reporting quality. Several studies provide empirical evidence that corporate digitalization can enhance the usefulness and credibility of accounting information.

Fang et al. (2023) found that corporate digital transformation contributes to improvements in accounting quality. Their analysis indicates that digital transformation reduces real earnings management and that improvements in internal control represent one of the mechanisms underlying this relationship. This evidence suggests that digitalization can constrain managerial opportunities to distort accounting information when digital systems increase information visibility and strengthen organizational monitoring.

Accounting information comparability represents another important reporting outcome. Yang et al. (2024) found that corporate digital transformation significantly enhances accounting information comparability among listed firms. Improved comparability increases the ability of financial-statement users to evaluate similarities and differences across companies and reporting periods.

The evidence from continuous accounting further indicates that digital transformation can improve the timeliness and reliability of accounting information. Izzo et al. (2022) show that digitally enabled continuous accounting supports transparent financial-data management and increases data reliability. Faster processing and continuous access can reduce the time between the occurrence of economic events and the availability of accounting information for organizational decision-making.

The synthesis of these findings indicates four reporting-quality dimensions that appear repeatedly in the literature:

Table 3. Digital Transformation and Dimensions of Financial Reporting Quality

Reporting Quality Dimension	Digital Contribution Identified in the Literature	Representative Evidence
Reliability and faithful representation	Improved data processing, reduced manual intervention, strengthened information integrity	Izzo et al. (2022); Fang et al. (2023)
Comparability	More standardized and digitally integrated accounting processes	Yang et al. (2024)
Timeliness	Continuous accounting and faster processing of financial information	Izzo et al. (2022)
Transparency	Greater traceability and visibility of accounting information and transactions	Izzo et al. (2022); Al Shanti & Elessa (2023)
Governance-related quality	Stronger monitoring, internal control, and reduced opportunities for information manipulation	Fang et al. (2023); Al Shanti & Elessa (2023)

These findings demonstrate that financial reporting quality is affected not only at the final reporting stage. Improvements can originate earlier in the accounting information cycle through data capture, processing, control, integration, and verification.

3.4 Internal Control, Information Integrity, and Governance

The third major theme concerns the role of internal control and corporate governance in converting technological capabilities into higher-quality accounting information. The literature indicates that internal control functions both as a mechanism through which digital transformation affects reporting quality and as an organizational condition required for effective digitalization.

Fang et al. (2023) demonstrate that improvements in internal control help explain the governance effects of corporate digital transformation. Digital systems can strengthen monitoring by increasing the availability and traceability of organizational data, thereby reducing information asymmetry and constraining opportunities for managerial manipulation.

Blockchain provides a more technology-specific illustration of the relationship between information integrity and governance. Al Shanti and Elessa (2023) examined digital transformation toward blockchain implementation in the banking sector and found that such transformation can enhance accounting information quality and corporate governance effectiveness. Blockchain-based records can support traceability and transaction verification, characteristics that are relevant to the integrity of accounting information.

The synthesis therefore suggests that the relationship between digital transformation and financial reporting quality operates through a technology–control interaction. Technology expands information-processing and monitoring capabilities, whereas internal control and governance determine how reliably those capabilities are incorporated into financial reporting processes.

3.5 Emerging Technologies and the Changing Accounting Environment

The reviewed literature shows that digital transformation is increasingly associated with a combination of technologies rather than a single accounting system. Automation, artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud platforms, integrated information systems, and advanced analytics are changing both accounting processes and the competencies required from accounting professionals.

Digital automation can reduce repetitive accounting tasks and increase processing consistency. More advanced analytical technologies expand the ability to examine larger and more complex datasets, while blockchain introduces new mechanisms for transaction traceability and data verification. At the same time, datafication changes the type and volume of information available to accountants, requiring greater analytical and technological competence.

These developments suggest that digital transformation alters the role of accounting professionals alongside accounting systems. As routine processing becomes increasingly automated, accountants are required to place greater emphasis on interpreting information, evaluating controls, exercising professional judgment, and supporting organizational decision-making.

3.6 Risks and Conditional Effects of Digital Transformation

Although most of the reviewed evidence identifies potential benefits, the synthesis also reveals important limitations and risks. Digital transformation can generate challenges involving cybersecurity, data privacy, system dependence, technological complexity, employee capability, algorithmic decision-making, and organizational resistance.

Argento et al. (2025) show that the consequences of digital transformation in accounting, auditing, and accountability are multidimensional. Their review identifies improvements in efficiency, transparency, and innovation but also highlights concerns involving cybersecurity, digital trust, skills, data management, and accountability. These findings demonstrate that digitalization may simultaneously improve accounting processes and create new sources of organizational risk.

The findings of Hamdy et al. (2025) provide particularly important counter-evidence to an exclusively positive interpretation. In their study of governmental organizations in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, digital transformation was negatively associated with accounting information-system quality. The authors relate this result to the relatively immature status of digital technologies in the studied developing-country contexts. This result indicates that implementing digital technology without sufficient technological maturity and organizational readiness may fail to produce the expected improvements in accounting information.

Accordingly, the reviewed evidence supports a conditional relationship between digital transformation and financial reporting quality. Technology can improve reporting quality, but its contribution depends on whether the organization possesses the systems, controls, competencies, governance structures, and infrastructure required to use it effectively.

3.7 Synthesis of the Results

Based on the reviewed evidence, the relationship between digital transformation and financial reporting quality can be summarized as a sequence involving technological resources, accounting-process transformation, organizational control mechanisms, and reporting outcomes.

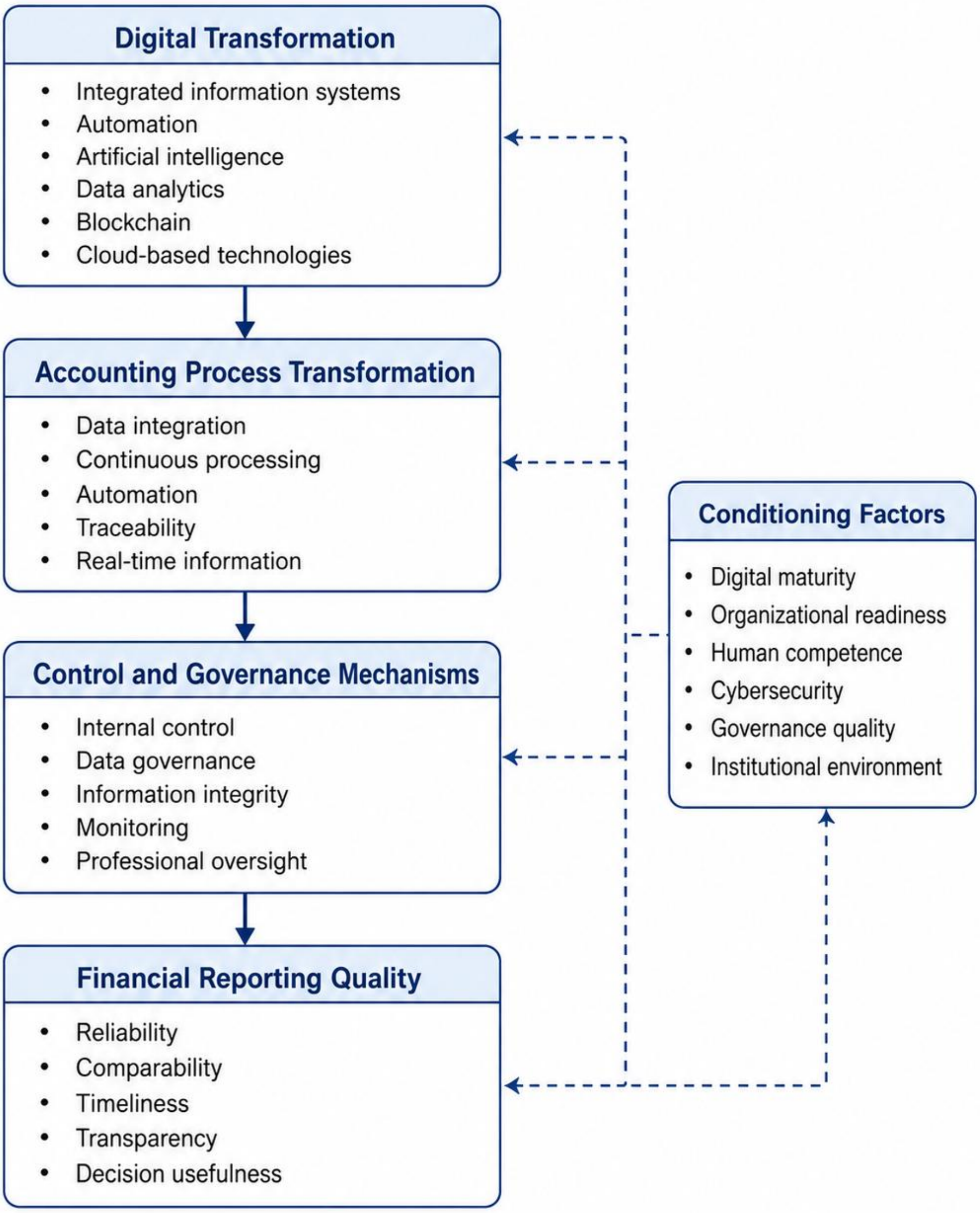

Figure 1. Integrative Framework of Digital Transformation and Financial Reporting Quality

The synthesis indicates that the effect of digital transformation on financial reporting quality is indirect and conditional rather than purely technological. Digital technologies first alter accounting information processes; these changes can improve financial reporting when supported by effective internal controls, governance, technological maturity, and competent accounting professionals. Conversely, inadequate controls, weak digital readiness, or cybersecurity vulnerabilities can reduce or even reverse the expected reporting benefits.

4. Conclusion

This integrative literature review shows that digital transformation has significant implications for financial reporting quality by reshaping accounting information processes, control mechanisms, and the way financial information is produced and communicated. The reviewed evidence indicates that digital technologies can improve reporting quality through greater data integration, faster processing, enhanced traceability, stronger monitoring, improved accounting information comparability, and more timely access to financial information. These benefits are particularly evident when digital transformation supports continuous accounting, strengthens internal control, and improves the integrity and transparency of accounting data.

However, the relationship between digital transformation and financial reporting quality is not automatically positive. The effectiveness of digital technologies depends on organizational readiness, technological maturity, internal control quality, cybersecurity, data governance, employee competence, and professional oversight. The reviewed studies also demonstrate that poorly implemented digital transformation can create new risks, including system dependence, weak data protection, insufficient digital skills, and ineffective integration of accounting information systems. Therefore, technological adoption alone is insufficient to guarantee higher-quality financial reporting.

The synthesis suggests that digital transformation influences financial reporting quality through a sequential process in which technological resources first transform accounting activities, followed by improvements in information processing, internal control, and governance, which subsequently affect reporting outcomes such as reliability, comparability, timeliness, transparency, and decision usefulness. This indicates that financial reporting quality should be understood as the result of interaction between technology, organizational processes, governance, and human competence.

From a practical perspective, organizations should prioritize the development of integrated accounting systems, effective internal controls, reliable data governance, cybersecurity protection, and continuous improvement of accounting professionals' digital competencies. Future research should further examine differences across industries, organizational sizes, regulatory environments, and levels of digital maturity. Longitudinal and comparative studies are also needed to provide stronger evidence regarding how emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud accounting, and advanced analytics influence financial reporting quality over time.

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