

INFLUENCE OF ELECTRONIC ACCOUNTING AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF FIRMS IN ANAMBRA STATE

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Abstract

This paper discussed the influence of electronic accounting and information systems on the financial performance of firms in Anambra State. In the current global business environment, electronic accounting has become essential for effective financial management and reporting. The relevance of electronic accounting in enhancing financial performance cannot be overemphasized, as it involves the use of computers and software in acquiring, processing, and reporting financial information. The paper highlighted the concept of electronic accounting, accounting information systems, financial performance, types and tools of electronic accounting, benefits of electronic accounting to firms, and problems affecting its extensive utilization in Anambra State. The paper showcased electronic accounting to involve the use of technologies such as accounting software, cloud-based solutions, automated payroll systems, digital collaboration, video conferencing, and web-based technology. Also, electronic accounting tools suitable for firms include QuickBooks, Sage, SAP, Microsoft Dynamics, Peachtree, Xero, and other accounting software packages. The paper identified that electronic accounting enhances financial performance through improved accuracy, timeliness, reliability, cost reduction, operational efficiency, and better decision-making. However, challenges such as inadequate power supply, poor internet connectivity, high cost of software, lack of trained personnel, and resistance to change hinder its widespread adoption. Conclusion was drawn. The paper recommended that government should improve power supply and internet infrastructure to support e-accounting adoption, firms should invest in modern accounting technologies, and there should be adequate training for accounting personnel on the use of electronic accounting systems.

Keywords: Electronic Accounting, Accounting Information Systems, Financial Performance, Firms, Anambra State.

INTRODUCTION

The growth and development of any nation is hinged on the level of technological advancement attained by its business enterprises. In other words, the adoption of modern technologies in business operations is the bridge to economic development. Technology is the key for positive change in the business environment because of its far

reaching effects on growth and development in all sectors of the economy. One of such technologies that has transformed business operations is electronic accounting. Electronic accounting commonly called e-accounting is basically the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to enhance and support financial management, reporting, and decision-making. It involves the use of computer software and digital tools to record, process, summarize, and report financial transactions (Ajape&Adelowotan, 2025). This transition from manual bookkeeping to electronic accounting has been driven by the need for greater efficiency, accuracy, and timeliness in financial reporting. The adoption of electronic accounting has become a critical success factor for organizations seeking to maintain competitive advantage in the modern business environment.

Globally, the adoption of electronic accounting systems has gained significant momentum. According to a report by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC, 2024), approximately 78% of firms in developed economies have fully integrated electronic accounting systems, compared to less than 35% in Sub-Saharan African countries. This disparity highlights the digital divide that exists between developed and developing economies and underscores the need for empirical investigation into the factors that influence e-accounting adoption and its impact on firm performance.

The call for adoption of electronic accounting in firms in Anambra State is to infuse and inject efficiency and effectiveness in financial management. In developing countries like Nigeria, electronic accounting is challenged with the problem of material devices such as computers, computer laboratories, internet and e-mail facilities, videophone systems and teleconferencing devices, wireless applications, and the problem of software acquisition among others. Other studies indicated that there is dearth of trained accountants for e-accounting, inadequate facilities, infrastructures and equipment (Jegede&Owolabi, 2021). Despite these challenges, the adoption of electronic accounting has continued to grow, especially among manufacturing and commercial firms in Anambra State.

The growth and development of any nation is hinged on the level of education attained by its citizens. Education is the key for positive change in the society because of its far reaching effects on growth and development in all sectors of the economy. Business education, as a programme that prepares students for entry and advancement in jobs within business, must embrace technological advancements to remain relevant in the 21st century. The transformation of business education through ICT is essential for effective instruction and learning using modern technologies, and this transformation extends to the practical application of accounting in business operations.

In line with the above, one can infer that change is the only constant factor in life. Thus one aspect of business operations that has been transformed by technology is accounting. Accounting is an educational programme that prepares students for entry into and advancement in jobs within business, and also prepares them to handle their own business affairs and function intelligently as consumers and citizens in a business economy. If accounting should serve this purpose of providing the needs of the learners and the society, there should be continuous adoption of technology to ensure that the quality of accounting information provided is in line with global demands.

Anambra State, being a commercial hub in southeastern Nigeria, hosts a significant concentration of manufacturing and commercial firms. The state is home to three major industrial clusters: Onitsha (the largest commercial city), Nnewi (known as the "Japan

of Africa" due to its concentration of automotive parts manufacturers), and Awka (the state capital with a growing industrial presence). These firms contribute significantly to the economic development of the state through job creation, wealth generation, and poverty reduction (Okoye&Onyeneke, 2024). The adoption of electronic accounting in these firms is therefore essential for their continued growth and competitiveness.

Financial performance, often measured by return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), profit margins, and operational efficiency, is a critical indicator of a firm's health and sustainability. Extant literature has shown that the choice of method by which transactions are captured, processed, and presented could influence efficiency in resource utilization and improve the performance of the firm (Ezeala&Agbata, 2025). The use of electronic accounting software ideally should contribute to the financial growth of firms if it can improve the accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of accounting transactions.

Furthermore, the role of management support in the successful adoption and utilization of electronic accounting systems cannot be overemphasized. Management support encompasses budgetary allocation, provision of training opportunities, encouragement of staff usage, and integration of e-accounting with other business systems (Udegbumam et al., 2025). Without adequate management support, even the most sophisticated electronic accounting systems may fail to deliver the expected benefits. Oguejiofor and Ezeabasili (2019) stressed that development of any nation depends on the technical knowhow, as most developing countries are yet to reap the benefits ICT offers. Electronic accounting represents a subset of ICT applications that can significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of accounting operations in organizations. The adoption of electronic accounting is therefore not just a matter of business efficiency but also a developmental imperative for nations seeking to compete in the global economy.

This paper, therefore, discusses the influence of electronic accounting and information systems on the financial performance of firms in Anambra State, examining the concepts, tools, benefits, and challenges associated with e-accounting adoption.

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

Electronic Accounting

Electronic accounting, also known as e-accounting or computerized accounting, refers to the use of electronic devices and software applications to perform accounting functions. This includes recording transactions, preparing financial statements, managing payroll, and handling tax computations. Electronic accounting is designed to automate and integrate all business operations and helps the company handle all business processes easily and cost-effectively (Akwaobi et al., 2025).

E-accounting as a sub-system within ICT, is the electronic process which enhances the delivery and administration of financial activities and support via computer, networked and Web based technology to help individual performance and development. The basic of e-accounting is connectivity - the process by which computers are networked to share information which can connect people. This is provided for by what is often called the e-accounting landscape or architecture, which refers to hardware, software and connectivity component required to facilitate accounting operations (Okoro, 2021).

In the view of Eklund et al. (2023), e-accounting as a component of flexible business operations involves a wide set of application and processes, which use all available

electronic media to deliver accounting and financial management services. It provides businesses with a flexible and personalized way to manage their finances and offers on-demand financial information and reduces operational costs. Bennink (2021) submitted that e-accounting engages the use of technology to enhance accounting including digital collaboration, satellite, broadcasting, CD-ROMs, video and audio conferencing, mobile technology, interactive TV and Web based technology.

E-accounting can be said to be the use of internet technologies to deliver a wide range of solutions that enhance financial knowledge and performance. It improves individual customized financial management and allows individuals to review performance at their own pace via numerous electronic media such as computer-based accounting, Web-based accounting, Virtual accounting and digital collaboration. The uses of e-accounting to create, advance, deliver and facilitate accounting in firms are likely to bring about a desired transformation in financial management and most importantly on the financial performance of firms. The contribution of electronic accounting to the accuracy of accounting information cannot be overemphasized. Electronic accounting contributes to providing accurate and reliable accounting information in the form of error-free financial statements. Additionally, its comprehensibility positively affects the organization's financial performance by enabling analysis, assessment, and informed decision-making regarding the financial performance of the organization (Lamuri& Bin Nawi, 2024).

Wang and Huynh (2012) stated that with electronic accounting, firms will have greater visibility into the day-to-day business operations and greater access to vital information automatically. Electronic accounting helps organizations to process huge volumes of transactions with speed and efficiency, streamline workflow, abridge data redundancy and error reconciliation, and help with financial management for businesses.

Accounting Information Systems (AIS)

An Accounting Information System (AIS) is a structured system that collects, stores, processes, and reports financial and accounting data for decision-making purposes. AIS integrates technology with accounting principles and internal controls to ensure the accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of financial information (Oyasor, 2025). AIS comprises several components including hardware, software, data, procedures, people, and internal controls. The integration of these components enables the effective processing of financial transactions and generation of useful financial information for decision-making. The use of computerized accounting systems has been found to improve the ability of firms to secure funds from financial institutions, increase the speed and accuracy of financial reports, and ultimately improve the reliability of the reports (Ezeala&Agbata, 2025).

The effectiveness of AIS depends on the quality of its components and their integration. A well-designed AIS provides accurate, timely, and relevant information that supports effective decision-making. Conversely, poorly designed or implemented AIS can lead to information delays, inaccuracies, and poor decisions that harm financial performance.

Financial Performance

Financial performance is a measure of a firm's ability to generate profits, manage assets, and create value for shareholders. Common metrics include Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Net Profit Margin, and Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(Akanbi&Oyediran, 2025). In this paper, financial performance is discussed in terms of profitability, operational efficiency, cost reduction, and timely financial decision-making. Extant literature has shown that the choice of the method by which transactions are captured, processed, and presented could influence efficiency in resource utilization and improve the performance of the firm. Accounting Software is expected to improve managerial efficiency and cut down costs. It is believed to be more accurate, faster to use, and less subject to error than its manual counterpart (Elom&Atah, 2025).

Good accounting practices have several implications for entrepreneurs and firm managers. Good accounting and control systems could assist in evaluating the performance of the organization and its managers. Firms with proper books of accounts are often capable of attracting external financing easily than those with no good records (Musa et al., 2026).

Management Support

Management support refers to the degree to which top management provides resources, encouragement, training, and integration support for electronic accounting systems. It encompasses budgetary allocation for e-accounting systems, provision of training opportunities for staff, encouragement of staff to use e-accounting systems, integration of e-accounting with other business systems, and regular review of e-accounting system performance (Udegbum et al., 2025). The role of management support in technology adoption has been extensively documented in the literature. Management support is a critical success factor in the implementation of information systems, as it ensures that adequate resources are allocated, organizational culture is aligned with technology adoption, and staffs are motivated to use the systems effectively.

Management support can take various forms, including financial support, technical support, and psychological support. Financial support includes budget allocation for technology acquisition, maintenance, and upgrades. Technical support includes ensuring the availability of technical expertise for system implementation and troubleshooting. Psychological support includes encouraging staff, recognizing achievements, and creating a positive attitude towards technology adoption.

The absence of management support can hinder technology adoption even when the technology itself is appropriate and cost-effective. Lack of management support may result in inadequate resources, insufficient training, resistance to change, and ultimately, technology failure. Therefore, understanding the role of management support in technology adoption is essential for successful implementation.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

This paper is anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), proposed by Davis (1989). TAM posits that an individual's intention to use a technology is determined by two key factors: perceived usefulness (the degree to which a person believes that using the technology will enhance their performance) and perceived ease of use (the degree to which a person believes that using the technology will be free of effort). This theory is relevant because it explains why firms adopt electronic accounting systems and how these perceptions influence the actual usage and subsequent performance outcomes. Perceived

usefulness refers to the extent to which users believe that using electronic accounting systems will improve their job performance. When accountants and managers perceive that e-accounting systems enhance their efficiency and effectiveness, they are more likely to adopt and use these systems. Perceived ease of use refers to the degree to which users believe that using electronic accounting systems is free of effort. When systems are user-friendly and easy to learn, adoption rates are likely to be higher.

The application of TAM to electronic accounting adoption suggests that firms are more likely to adopt e-accounting systems when they perceive these systems as useful for improving financial performance and easy to use. Training and support can enhance both perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use, facilitating adoption and effective utilization. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) fails to capture why some firms achieve better outcomes from technology adoption than others, despite using similar technologies which led to the introduction of Resource-Based View theory.

Resource-Based View (RBV)

The Resource-Based View (RBV) theory, articulated by Barney (1991), provides an additional theoretical lens for this paper. RBV posits that firms achieve competitive advantage and superior performance through the acquisition and utilization of valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable resources. Electronic accounting systems, when effectively implemented, can serve as such strategic resources. When firms invest in electronic accounting systems that are integrated with their operations and supported by trained personnel, these systems become valuable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate. This can lead to sustainable competitive advantage and superior financial performance. The resource-based view explains why some firms achieve better outcomes from technology adoption than others, despite using similar technologies.

ELECTRONIC ACCOUNTING TOOLS SUITABLE FOR FIRMS

There are so many electronic accounting tools that can be suitable for financial management in firms. These tools are likely to improve the quality and quantity of financial reporting and management in firms. Some of these tools include:

1. QuickBooks: This is a popular accounting software package designed for small and medium-sized businesses. It offers features such as invoicing, expense tracking, payroll processing, tax preparation, and financial reporting. QuickBooks is user-friendly and widely used by firms for their accounting needs. It allows firms to manage their finances efficiently and generate accurate financial reports.
2. Sage: Sage is a comprehensive accounting software that provides solutions for financial management, payroll, and enterprise resource planning (ERP). It is suitable for both small and large firms and offers features such as financial reporting, budgeting, and cash flow management. Sage is known for its robust features and scalability, making it suitable for growing firms.
3. SAP: SAP is an enterprise resource planning software that includes financial accounting modules. It is used by large firms for integrated financial management, including general ledger, accounts payable, accounts receivable, and asset accounting. SAP offers comprehensive financial management features and is suitable for large firms with complex accounting needs.

4. Microsoft Dynamics: This is a suite of enterprise resource planning and customer relationship management applications. It includes financial management features such as general ledger, budgeting, and financial reporting. Microsoft Dynamics integrates with other Microsoft products, making it a convenient choice for firms already using Microsoft applications.
5. Peachtree (now Sage 50): This is accounting software designed for small and medium-sized businesses. It offers features such as invoicing, inventory management, payroll processing, and financial reporting. Peachtree is known for its ease of use and comprehensive features for small businesses.
6. Xero: This is cloud-based accounting software that offers features such as invoicing, expense tracking, bank reconciliation, and financial reporting. It is suitable for small and medium-sized firms. Xero offers the advantage of accessing financial information from anywhere and real-time collaboration.
7. Tally: This is accounting software widely used in Nigeria. It offers features such as financial accounting, inventory management, and payroll processing. Tally is known for its affordability and suitability for small and medium-sized firms in developing countries.
8. Excel with Accounting Templates: Many firms use Microsoft Excel with accounting templates for their financial management needs. Excel offers flexibility and is widely available. However, Excel may not offer the same level of automation and integration as dedicated accounting software.
9. Cloud-based Accounting Solutions: These include platforms such as QuickBooks Online, Xero, and Wave. They offer the advantage of accessing financial information from anywhere and real-time collaboration. Cloud-based solutions also reduce the need for expensive hardware and IT infrastructure.
10. Zoho Books: This is cloud-based accounting software that offers features such as invoicing, expense tracking, bank reconciliation, and financial reporting. It is suitable for small and medium-sized firms and integrates with other Zoho applications.
11. Wave: This is free cloud-based accounting software that offers features such as invoicing, expense tracking, and financial reporting. It is suitable for small firms with limited budgets.
12. FreshBooks: This is cloud-based accounting software designed for small businesses. It offers features such as invoicing, expense tracking, time tracking, and financial reporting.

BENEFITS OF ELECTRONIC ACCOUNTING TO FIRMS

Electronic accounting offers numerous benefits to firms that adopt it. These benefits include:

1. Improved Accuracy: Electronic accounting systems reduce the risk of human error in financial calculations and data entry. Automated calculations and data validation ensure that financial records are accurate and reliable (Lamuri& Bin Nawi, 2024). The accuracy of electronic accounting systems is derived from the elimination of manual data entry errors, automated calculations, and real-time data validation.
2. Enhanced Efficiency: Electronic accounting systems automate routine accounting tasks such as data entry, calculation, and report generation. This reduces the time and

effort required for accounting, allowing accounting personnel to focus on analysis and strategic activities. The automation of accounting processes reduces the time and effort required for routine tasks, allowing accounting personnel to focus on analysis and strategic activities.

3. **Timely Financial Information:** Electronic accounting systems provide real-time access to financial information. This enables managers to make timely decisions based on current financial data, rather than waiting for periodic financial reports. The ability to access real-time financial information enables managers to make timely decisions and respond quickly to changing business conditions.
4. **Cost Reduction:** Electronic accounting systems reduce the costs associated with manual accounting, including printing, storage, and labor costs. Firms can process transactions faster and with fewer resources. The efficiency gains from electronic accounting include reduced processing time, elimination of manual errors, and easier data retrieval and analysis.
5. **Better Internal Controls:** Electronic accounting systems include features such as user authentication, audit trails, and access controls that strengthen internal controls and reduce the risk of fraud. Internal controls include authentication, authorization, and audit trails that ensure the integrity of financial data.
6. **Improved Decision-Making:** Accurate and timely financial information enables better decision-making. Managers can analyze financial data to identify trends, opportunities, and areas for improvement. The integration of AIS with other business systems creates a holistic view of organizational operations and facilitates better coordination across functions.
7. **Enhanced Credibility:** Firms that use electronic accounting systems produce more credible financial reports. This enhances their credibility with financial institutions, investors, and other stakeholders, making it easier to secure financing. Firms with proper books of accounts are often capable of attracting external financing easily than those with no good records.
8. **Scalability:** Electronic accounting systems can grow with the firm. As the firm expands, the accounting system can be upgraded to handle increased transaction volumes and complexity. Electronic accounting systems can grow with the firm, ensuring that the accounting system remains effective as the firm expands.
9. **Integration with Other Systems:** Electronic accounting systems can be integrated with other business systems such as inventory management, procurement, and customer relationship management. This provides a holistic view of business operations and facilitates better coordination across functions.
10. **Data Security:** Electronic accounting systems offer data security features such as encryption, access controls, and regular backups. This protects financial data from unauthorized access and loss (Udegbumam et al., 2025). The security features of electronic accounting systems protect financial data from unauthorized access and loss.
11. **Reduced Transaction Costs:** Electronic accounting systems reduce the costs associated with processing transactions. Transactions can be processed faster and with fewer resources, reducing transaction costs and improving profitability.

12. **Better Cash Flow Management:** Electronic accounting systems provide real-time information on cash flow, enabling firms to manage their cash flow more effectively. Better management of cash as a result of efficient payments and collection systems is a key benefit of electronic accounting.
13. **Competitive Advantage:** Firms that adopt electronic accounting systems gain a competitive advantage over those that rely on manual systems. Electronic accounting enables faster, more accurate and more efficient financial management, which translates into better business performance.

CHALLENGES IN THE USE OF ELECTRONIC ACCOUNTING IN FIRMS

Despite the numerous benefits of electronic accounting, firms face several challenges in its adoption and utilization. These challenges include:

1. **Inadequate Power Supply:** Power supply instability is a major challenge in Nigeria. Frequent power outages disrupt electronic accounting operations and can lead to loss of data and system downtime (Gunga, 2020). The instability of power supply in Nigeria significantly affects the reliability of electronic accounting systems, as frequent outages can lead to data loss, system corruption, and operational delays.
2. **Poor Internet Connectivity:** Electronic accounting systems, especially cloud-based solutions, require reliable internet connectivity. Poor internet connectivity in many parts of Nigeria hinders the effective use of these systems. The lack of reliable internet connectivity affects the performance of cloud-based accounting solutions and limits the ability of firms to access real-time financial information.
3. **High Cost of Software:** Accounting software can be expensive, especially for small and medium-sized firms. The cost of software acquisition, installation, and maintenance can be a significant barrier to adoption (Udegbum et al., 2025). Many firms, particularly small firms, may not have the financial resources to invest in expensive accounting software.
4. **Lack of Trained Personnel:** The effective use of electronic accounting systems requires trained personnel. There is a shortage of accountants with the necessary skills to operate and maintain these systems (Alu, 2021). The lack of trained personnel affects the ability of firms to effectively utilize electronic accounting systems and realize their full benefits.
5. **Resistance to Change:** Some staff members resist the adoption of electronic accounting systems due to fear of technology, comfort with manual methods, or fear of job loss. This resistance can hinder successful adoption. Resistance to change is a common challenge in technology adoption, as employees may be comfortable with existing methods and fearful of new technologies.
6. **Data Security Concerns:** Firms may have concerns about the security of their financial data in electronic systems. These concerns include the risk of hacking, data theft, and unauthorized access. Data security concerns affect the willingness of firms to adopt electronic accounting systems, particularly cloud-based solutions.
7. **High Cost of Hardware and Maintenance:** In addition to software costs, firms need to invest in hardware such as computers, servers, and networking equipment. The cost of maintaining and upgrading this hardware can be substantial. The need for hardware investment adds to the overall cost of electronic accounting adoption.

8. **System Downtime and Technical Issues:** Electronic accounting systems may experience downtime due to technical issues, which can disrupt accounting operations and lead to delays in financial reporting. System downtime affects the reliability of electronic accounting systems and can lead to operational delays.
9. **Inadequate Technical Support:** In some cases, firms may not have access to adequate technical support for their electronic accounting systems. This can make it difficult to resolve issues and maintain system performance. The lack of technical support affects the ability of firms to effectively utilize electronic accounting systems.
10. **Lack of Management Support:** The adoption and effective use of electronic accounting systems require management support. Without management support, adequate resources may not be allocated, and staff may not be motivated to use the systems effectively. The absence of management support can hinder technology adoption even when the technology itself is appropriate and cost-effective.
11. **Inadequate Training:** Even when firms acquire electronic accounting systems, inadequate training can hinder their effective utilization. Staff may not know how to use the systems effectively, leading to underutilization and suboptimal outcomes. The lack of training affects the ability of staff to effectively utilize electronic accounting systems.
12. **High Cost of Upgrades:** Accounting software requires regular upgrades to remain effective and secure. The cost of these upgrades can be substantial and may be a barrier for small firms. The need for regular upgrades adds to the overall cost of electronic accounting adoption.
13. **Compatibility Issues:** Electronic accounting systems may not be compatible with other systems used by the firm, leading to integration challenges. Compatibility issues affect the ability of firms to integrate electronic accounting systems with other business systems.
14. **Electricity Tariff Increases:** The increasing cost of electricity in Nigeria affects the affordability of electronic accounting systems. Firms need to factor in the cost of electricity when considering electronic accounting adoption.

CONCLUSION

The utilization of electronic accounting technologies in firms in Anambra State is growing despite the varied challenges. Electronic accounting technologies like accounting software, cloud-based solutions, automated payroll systems, e-financial reporting, e-books, digital collaboration, video conferencing, and web-based technology are available for use in financial management. However, firms face challenges such as shortage of staff with capacity for e-accounting application, inadequate facilities, equipment and infrastructure for e-accounting purposes, power outage, cost, and resistance to change.

The transformation of financial management through electronic accounting is essential for firms to compete favorably in the global business environment. The adoption of electronic accounting enhances financial performance through improved accuracy, timeliness, reliability, and efficiency of financial information. It is believed that if these challenges are addressed, firms in Anambra State would significantly benefit from the adoption of electronic accounting systems.

The paper concluded that electronic accounting systems have the potential to significantly enhance the financial performance of firms in Anambra State. The benefits of e-accounting adoption, including improved accuracy, efficiency, cost reduction, and better decision-making, outweigh the challenges. However, addressing the challenges facing e-accounting adoption, particularly infrastructure deficits and human capacity constraints, is essential for realizing the full benefits of electronic accounting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this paper, the following recommendations are made:

1. There should be sensitization and awareness creation about the potentials and prospects of electronic accounting among firms in Anambra State. Many firms may not be aware of the benefits of e-accounting or may have misconceptions about its complexity and cost. Awareness campaigns should highlight the benefits of e-accounting and address common misconceptions.
2. There should be short training courses for both accounting personnel and management on the use of electronic accounting methods and procedures in firms. Training should cover both technical skills and change management to address resistance to change. Training should be continuous to keep staff updated on new technologies and best practices.
3. Computer laboratories with internet facilities should be provided for all business departments in firms to support electronic accounting operations. Firms should invest in the necessary infrastructure to support e-accounting. The provision of computer laboratories with internet facilities would enable firms to effectively utilize electronic accounting systems.
4. Alternative power supply should be made available in firms to ensure constant power supply for internet and e-accounting services. Firms should consider generators, solar panels, or other alternative power sources. Alternative power supply would ensure that electronic accounting operations are not disrupted by power outages.
5. Government should introduce a workable ICT policy and collaborate with other stakeholders in the business sector to make internet connectivity and other e-accounting resources available in firms. A comprehensive ICT policy would guide the adoption and utilization of electronic accounting in firms.
6. Government should improve power supply and internet infrastructure in industrial clusters to support e-accounting adoption. This is the most significant challenge facing e-accounting adoption in Nigeria. Improved infrastructure would significantly enhance the adoption and utilization of electronic accounting systems.
7. Government should map out special ICT and e-accounting funds to support firms in acquiring and maintaining electronic accounting systems. This could include subsidies, grants, or tax incentives. Special funds would reduce the financial burden of e-accounting adoption and encourage more firms to invest in electronic accounting systems.
8. There should be adequate awareness creation on the importance of e-accounting and the available e-accounting tools to managers and accounting personnel in firms.

Awareness creation would help firms make informed decisions about e-accounting adoption.

9. Firms should ensure strong management support for e-accounting adoption through adequate budget allocation, training provision, and encouragement of staff usage. Management support is essential for successful e-accounting adoption and utilization.
10. Educational institutions should incorporate e-accounting training into business education and accounting curricula to prepare students for the demands of the modern workplace. The incorporation of e-accounting training in business education curricula would ensure that graduates have the skills needed for effective e-accounting utilization.
11. Accounting professional bodies such as ICAN and ANAN should include e-accounting in their continuing professional development programs to ensure that practicing accountants have the skills needed to support digital transformation.
12. Software developers should develop affordable accounting software tailored to the needs of small and medium-sized firms in Nigeria. Affordable software would make e-accounting accessible to more firms.

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