

IMPACT OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM VIETNAM WOOD PRODUCT EXPORT ENTERPRISES

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Abstract:

Decision making is one of the basic functions of a manager. Managers are constantly faced with decisions such as: What to produce? how to produce? Should you do it yourself or buy parts, components, spare parts? How to price the product? Which distribution channels to use? Should special orders be accepted? To be successful in decision-making, managers must rely on management accountants to provide them with the appropriate information for each decision-making situation. In this article, we want to highlight the role and factors affecting management accounting information for different decisions of managers. The main role of management accounting in the decision-making process is to provide relevant information (relevant information) for managers in different fields and levels in the organization to make decisions. Therefore, the management accounting information system achieves the goal of providing useful and quality information to control activities, optimal use of resources and help managers in planning and controlling, and make management decisions that contribute to improving the business efficiency of enterprises.

Keyword: Management accounting information system, financial performance, wood product export enterprises

1. Introduction

The growth of the business sector is fast and constant as a consequence of globalization. The development leads in commercial unpredictability and strong corporate competition. To succeed

in such a changing business environment, businesses must build competitive advantages and implement creative initiatives (Porter, 1996). Currently, firms encounter obstacles and a changing business climate. To boost organizational performance, administration must be more professional in its resource management (Xiao Qu et al., 2012; Zigan et al., 2008). Financial and non-financial performance are included in multidimensional organizational performance. Meybodi (2015) reveals that high-level managers and managers from big businesses put a greater premium on strategic benchmarking performance metrics. Financial and non-financial performance must operate in "harmony" for a company to achieve total success (Davis and Cobb, 2010; Dowling and Helm, 2006; Juhl et al., 2002; Petersen and Schoeman, 2008; Sacristan-Navarro et al., 2011; Selvarajan et al., 2007; Thrikawala, 2011; Skrinjar et al., 2008). Accordingly, to be able to improve the financial and non-financial efficiency of enterprises, enterprises need to have a reasonable management accounting system. For management to make sound judgments, dependable information is necessary (Verdu-Jover and Gomez-Gras, 2008). According to Chenhall and Morris (1986), an accurate and trustworthy accounting system must meet the following criteria: breadth of coverage, timeliness, aggregation, and integration. Information technology is required for a management accounting information system that gives data for the management to make better judgments (Abernethy and Guthrie, 1994; Oparanma et al., 2009). Every strategy, including innovation strategy, needs certain data. Management accounting information system architecture is influenced by innovation strategy in terms of breadth, timeliness, aggregation, and integration. The relationship between corporate strategy and management accounting information system is robust (Vasarhelyi and Alles, 2008; Sori, 2009; Ali et al., 2012; Abdallah, 2014).

Accounting information system is an important tool for managers seeking to maintain a competitive edge in the face of fast technology innovation, heightened consumer and company owner awareness, and tough expectations. This analysis investigates the impact of accounting information systems on the financial performance of businesses. The primary purpose is to examine the conceptual, theoretical, and empirical literature of accounting information systems. According to Manchilot (2019), an accounting information system is a computer-based electronic system used for gathering, storing, processing, and transmitting financial and accounting data via financial statements in order to assist and direct the decision-making process of a company. Computers are the center of accounting information since they facilitate the functionality of all information systems. For a financial information system to be operational, its corresponding software program must be installed on the intended computer system. Financial performance is a crucial determinant of a financial institution's success. Numerous AIS have been implemented and used to guarantee the efficacy of AIS on financial performance. Currently, the majority of firms continue to grow their budgets and expenditures on information systems. In addition, economic factors and competitiveness exert pressure on information costs. Typically, information systems are created using information technology to assist individuals, government entities, and parastatals in carrying out their duties (Wilson Ayabei, 2020). This is also true for Vietnamese wood product exporters, the AIS system will have a profound effect on the financial performance of these enterprises.

2. Literature review

2.1. Management Accounting Information System

Definition

Management Accounting Information System (MAIS) is a system of accounting information system, belonging to the management information system in enterprises and organizations. It was formed due to the need to keep the internal data of the company from competitors in the market. The information provided by the management accountant to the enterprise is the key for managers at all levels in the enterprise to make decisions accurately and quickly. It supports the operation and management of the jobs in the business.

Based on previous studies as well as inheriting the approach from the perspective of system organization, it is possible to define the concept of MAIS as a system consisting of interrelated elements, combined into a single entity. It has a certain structure, jointly perform the task of collecting, processing, storing, and distributing financial and non-financial data to be able to provide useful information to the management of the enterprise and secure this information in the business.

In essence, MAIS can be understood as the link between elements to form the system, creating information to satisfy the manager, in which, these constituent elements will have: human resources, data, process execution, IT, system control. It is expressed through the process of collecting, processing and analyzing input data to provide output information for managers. Moreover, the relationships that exist in MAIS have a dialectical relationship, closely linked with each other, all of which are important links to form an effective system. If any element is missing, MAIS will not be effective.

In addition, MAIS also has an impact with surrounding factors such as environmental factors, organizational factors, cognitive factors, such as policies, organizational structure, knowledge, attitudes, etc. Therefore, MAIS is especially suitable for the innovation process, meeting the information needs of managers of different types of enterprises and organizations. MAIS often focuses on providing information to objects in the business, as a premise for development for planning, operating and evaluation activities, in accordance with the information needs of enterprise's managers.

MAIS is a system consisting of many components that are closely related to each other, according to James (2011), MAIS consists of 7 components in it: (1) End user (who operates the system and uses it). information use); (2) Data source; (3) Data collection; (4) Data processing; (5) Database administration; (6) Generate information; (7) Feedback.

In addition, according to the research of Marshall and Paul (2012), MAIS has 6 components: (1) operator; (2) Procedures and instructions; (3) Data on business organization and activities; (4) Software used; (5) IT infrastructure (computers, equipment, communication networks in the accounting information system); (6) Internal control, security measure.

According to a 2016 study by Dang Thi Thuy Ha, MAIS has 5 core components: (1) People; (2) System of vouchers, accounts, books and accounting reports; (3) The accounting cycle; (4) IT infrastructure; (5) Internal control.

In which, the most complete and concise division can be seen from the study of Marshall and Paul (2012). However, based on current reality, it is possible that the second component, 'Processing and providing management accounting information', will be able to more generalize the function of MAIS. As well as based on the common properties of software and information technology infrastructure, the element 'Software' and 'IT Infrastructure' should be combined into one. Developing from the author's point of view, the components of MAIS can be divided into the following factors: (1) Input data; (2) Processing and providing information; (3) IT application; (4) System control; (5) Human resources.

Characteristic factors for MAIS

Like all accounting systems, MAIS serves as an information system that provides useful information to decision makers. It is important that managers, as users of management accounting services, are satisfied with the quality of information provided. MAIS information quality, which is a composite of three characteristics (accuracy, timeliness and relevance), is associated with user satisfaction (Fleischman and Walker, 2010). Furthermore, the value of information can also vary depending on the function of the departments in the enterprise (Mia and Chenhall, 1994; Pierce and O'Dea, 2003). Mia and Chenhall (1994) report that greater use of breadth information is associated with improved performance for marketing managers, but not for production managers.

According to Chenhall and Morris (1986), four information characteristics are used for research: scope, timeliness, aggregation and integration.

Scope refers to the focus, space, and time of the information. The scope can be narrowed or expanded depending on whether the information is internal or external to the organization, financial or non-financial, and past or future. According to Robbins (2013), in carrying out their duties, managers need information from a variety of sources of a wide nature. Therefore, according to Chia (1995), managers need information that has broad and complete coverage (completeness) that often includes economic aspects (market share, gross domestic product (GDP), total revenue) and non-economic aspects such as technological progress, sociological changes, and demographics. The wide-ranging information provided by SAM provides managers with different alternatives for decision-making. This allows managers to better understand the problem (Chenhall & Morris 2011).

Timeliness refers to how quickly information can be made available upon request. The ability of managers to respond appropriately to an event can be affected by the timeliness of the management accounting system. Timely information strengthens MAIS facilities to report on the latest events and provide quick feedback on decisions that have been made. So timeliness includes reporting frequency and reporting speed. Timeliness shows how often and how quickly reporting is used IAI (2011) states that "the benefits of financial reporting will decrease if reporting is not on time".

Aggregation refers to the classification of information by time period or functional area. Aggregated information also refers to aggregation in formats suitable for formal decision-making. According to Ritonga, (2011) an aggregate is a summary of information by function, time period, and decision pattern. Functional information will provide information regarding the outcome of a decision made by other entities. Time-lapse information is information that allows managers to evaluate their decisions. Decision-driven information is information fed to decision making by factors of analysis, such as inventory pattern analysis and discounted cash flow. In recent developments, information aggregation is a combination of functional and temporal information such as sales areas, production and marketing departments, and information specifically created for official decision models. The information is provided in a more concise form, but it still includes important properties, without detracting from the information. Aggregated information will play the first role in a useful help in the decision-making process, as less time is needed to evaluate it, thereby improving management efficiency (Chia, 1995).

Integration processing crosses functional boundaries to help coordinate different segments within a subunit. An important aspect of organizational control is the coordination of different segments within the sub-organizations. MAIS features coordination support, which includes target specifications showing the effects of segment interactions and information on the effects of decisions on the operations of all of its subunits. organization. Chia (1995) states that integrated information from management accounting systems can be used as a means of coordination between segments of subunits and between subunits. The complexity and interdependence of the subunits will be reflected in the integrated information of the management accounting system. The benefits of integrated information are considered important when managers are faced with situations in which decisions must be influenced by many sides.

2.2. MAIS and financial performance

In fact, there are still not many studies on the impact of MAIS on the performance of enterprises, this impact is also different for different studies because it is analyzed by scholars based on different perspectives. are not the same, but most have the common opinion that MAIS has a positive impact on the performance of enterprises.

According to Tuan (2010), organizational performance can be a premise or an outcome of management accounting and organizational change. Indeed, according to Laitinen (2006) when the operating efficiency of enterprises is low, enterprises will change the way MAIS operates accordingly so that other better results can be achieved. This process will be repeated until the enterprise achieves the greatest possible operational efficiency. According to Otley (1980), Chenhall (2003) enterprises with MAIS system suitable for the market often have better performance. Similarly, many other studies such as Ismail (2009) have also demonstrated a positive relationship between organizational performance and MAIS use. He also said that MAIS will be used to improve the performance of the organization when MAIS is working effectively. In addition, government agencies in most developing countries have adopted MAIS to improve their public financial management (Baker and Powell, 2009). Ponemon and Nagida (1990) also asserted that the main reason MAIS was created was to facilitate decision making. Hunton, (2002)

investigated the relationship between MAIS and organizational performance; shows that there is a close relationship between the accounting information system and the effectiveness of the organization, which means that the more effective MAIS is, the more effective the organization will be. In managing an organization and implementing an internal control system, the role of MAIS is very important. The benefits of an accounting information system can be assessed by its effects on improvement of decision making, quality of accounting information, performance evaluation, internal control and facilitate corporate transactions. Regarding the above five characteristics, the effectiveness of MAIS is very important for all businesses and is confirmed to have a positive impact on the performance of enterprises.

Moreover, Patel (2015) studies the effect of AIS on a company's profitability. The investigation was exploratory in nature and used only secondary data. The literature study found a favorable and statistically significant association between the accounting information systems employed by businesses and their profitability. The study concluded that the effectiveness of accounting information systems contributes to improved managerial decision-making, more effective internal control systems, an increase in the quality of financial reports and performance measures, as well as the facilitation of financial transaction processes and the expansion of the organization's profitability. Saeidi (2014) investigates the effect accounting information systems have on financial performance. The study used a questionnaire-based survey research approach to collect data from forty senior managers of Tata consulting services (TCS) organizations in India. The acquired data were analyzed using the statistical program for the social sciences (SPSS) and the one samples t-test was used to evaluate the hypotheses. Accounting information system was shown to have a substantial association with managers' and accountants' knowledge and comprehension, decision making, financial performance, and organizational resources. The research found a favorable correlation between managers' and accountants' knowledge and comprehension, decision making, financial performance, and organizational resources.

A system's scope includes the aspects of concentration, quantification, and temporal horizon (Gory and Scott Morton, 1971; Larcker, 1981, Gordon and Narayanan, 1984). A conventional MAIS delivers information that focuses on organizational events, is quantified in monetary terms, and refers to historical information. The breadth of information may be characterized as information that is externally focused, non-financial, and non-financial. Information with a broad breadth offers managers with a greater variety of potential options to examine. This helps children to comprehend the input-output relationship better (Abernethy & Guthrie, 1994; Chenhall & Morris, 1986; Gordon & Miller, 1976; Partha-sarthy & Sethi, 1993; Simons, 1990). Additionally, it enhances the likelihood that one of the choices studied will be compatible with the goals of other interdependent departments. Different manager activities would need diverse information requirements with a wide scope in order to make decisions more effectively, hence enhancing managerial effectiveness. On the basis of this reasoning, the following hypotheses may be formulated:

H1a: Scope has a positive effect on profitability

H1b: Scope has a positive effect on growth

Timeliness is the second attribute of MAIS. Typically, timeliness is characterized in terms of information delivery upon request and the frequency of systematic information collecting (Chenhall and Morris, 1986). The capability of MAIS to report on current occurrences and offer immediate feedback on choices is enhanced by timely information. In uncertain conditions, managers are likely to need to react swiftly to unanticipated change; thus, timely information would be very beneficial. Additionally, timely information might lessen ambiguity. It allows managers to continuously alter their efforts in response to changes necessitated by customisation and those happening in other linked departments. The timely nature of information may reduce uncertainty since it enables the management to continuously adapt his or her actions in response to all developments. From then, promptness will enhance the business's performance. On the basis of this reasoning, the following hypotheses may be formulated:

Hypothesis H2a: Timeliness has a positive effect on profitability

Hypothesis H2b: Timeliness has a positive effect on growth

Aggregation is the third feature of the MAIS system. MAIS may give information in a range of aggregated formats, ranging from raw, unprocessed data to aggregations based on time periods or regions of interest, such as responsibility centers or functional areas. It also refers to summarization in forms compatible with formal decision models, including discounted cash flow analysis, linear programming in budgeting applications, cost-volume profit analysis, and inventory management models. Information aggregation helps managers to evaluate additional options and get a better knowledge of input/output relationships at the department level and within departments, ultimately enhancing the business's performance. In other words, aggregation enhances the likelihood that optimum solutions will be identified for the organization as a whole. On the basis of this reasoning, the following hypotheses may be formulated:

Hypothesis H3a: Aggregation has a positive effect on profitability

Hypothesis H3b: Aggregation has a positive effect on growth

Lastly, information integration relates to how smoothly information flows across organizational segments or subunits. Integrated information facilitates learning and the production of new ideas within departments, hence reducing confusion about cause and effect relationships. It allows departmental managers to "learn" how to adapt their goods and production processes to be compatible with those of other departments (Atkinson et al., 1997), so boosting the productivity and performance of the enterprise's departments. It also helps managers to better comprehend the multiple goals that exist inside distinct decision units (Atkinson et al., 1997; Walton & Dutton, 1969) and to make trade-offs between alternative methods of operating within the given set of objectives. On the basis of this reasoning, the following hypotheses may be formulated:

Hypothesis H4a: Integration has a positive effect on profitability

Hypothesis H4b: Integration has a positive effect on growth

2.3. Moderating roles of size and export rate

Many previous studies have also shown the influence of factors regulating the impact of the integration factor on the performance of enterprises such as enterprise size and export rate of

enterprises. Indeed, the larger the size of the enterprise, the more integration helps businesses satisfy the information processing needs and reduce the workload for employees. Moreover, the larger the enterprises, the more accurate the information is required in real time, an advantage of the integration. Therefore, the larger the enterprise is, the more positive influence from the integration factor on the performance of the enterprise will be increased. Moreover, enterprises with a large proportion of exports also show a more effective impact from integration to operational efficiency, often enterprises with a large export rate are not small-sized enterprises, and have the characteristics of large enterprises. more or less international. Therefore, the requirements for the timeliness and accuracy of information integrated from many departments are higher. From that, it can be concluded that the higher the export ratio, the more it promotes the positive influence of the integrated factor on its performance.

More specifically can be considered as below:

- As the size of the enterprise is larger, it can be seen that the integration is applied more and more in the enterprise to be able to meet the information processing needs of the organization, as well as to reduce the workload for employees. pellets. Moreover, the larger the enterprises, the more accurate the information is required in real time, an advantage of the integration. Therefore, it can be concluded that the larger the enterprise, the higher the positive influence from the integration factor on the performance of the enterprise.

- An enterprise with a high export rate also shows a more effective impact from the integrated accounting system on the performance of the enterprise, because if it has a large export rate, it is also a large-scale enterprise. is not small, requires the integration of information in many sub-units to be able to regulate operations reasonably and effectively. On the contrary, for enterprises with a small proportion of exports, the need for integrated accounting may not seem very necessary because activities are generally easy to control. Therefore, it can be concluded that the higher the export ratio, the greater the positive influence from the integration factor on the enterprise's performance.

On the basis of this reasoning, the following hypotheses may be formulated:

Q5: Firm size moderate impact of MAIS on financial performance

Q6: Export rate moderate impact of MAIS on financial performance

3. Research method

Sample

The wood processing industry is one of the new industries dominating the export market in Vietnam. In particular, with the development of industry 4.0 and modern equipment and technology systems. The wood industry has been improving its position in the hearts of domestic and foreign consumers. According to statistics of the General Department of Customs, Vietnam's export turnover of wood and wood products in March 2022 reached 1.54 billion USD, up 0.5% compared to March 2021. In the first quarter of 2022, exports of wood and wood products reached 3.98 billion USD, up 4% over the same period in 2021. Vietnam's export turnover of wood products in March 2022 was 1.16 billion USD, down 2.6% compared to March 2021. Generally, in the first 3 months of 2022, the total turnover reached 3 billion USD, up 0.7% over the same

period in 2021. In the first quarter of 2022, Vietnam's exports of wood and wood products to major markets mainly increased compared to the same period in 2021. However, there was a decline in exports to markets such as China, Canada and Taiwan. Wood production and exports to the US market have slowed after increasing rapidly in recent years. Vietnam's total export turnover of wood and wood products to this market in the first quarter of 2022 was 2.4 billion USD, up 4.2% compared to the first quarter of 2021.

In addition, export turnover to Japan, Korea, the UK and member countries of the European Union (EU) all had positive growth. Japan is Vietnam's second largest export market for wood and wood products in the first quarter of 2022, with an estimated turnover of 396.8 million USD, up 11.3% over the same period in 2021. Next is Korea with a turnover of 248.8 million USD, up 18.4% compared to 2021. Exports to the UK increased by 14%, with a total turnover of 248.8 million USD. Export turnover to member countries of the European Union such as the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark also increased, with an increase of 15.1%, 38.4% and 32.6% respectively compared to 2021.

To carry out the study, the study collected data from 500 woodworking enterprises. After three months of collecting data, 280 surveys were obtained. After reviewing and eliminating invalid survey votes, 215 satisfactory surveys were obtained to perform further analysis.

The research model is as follows:

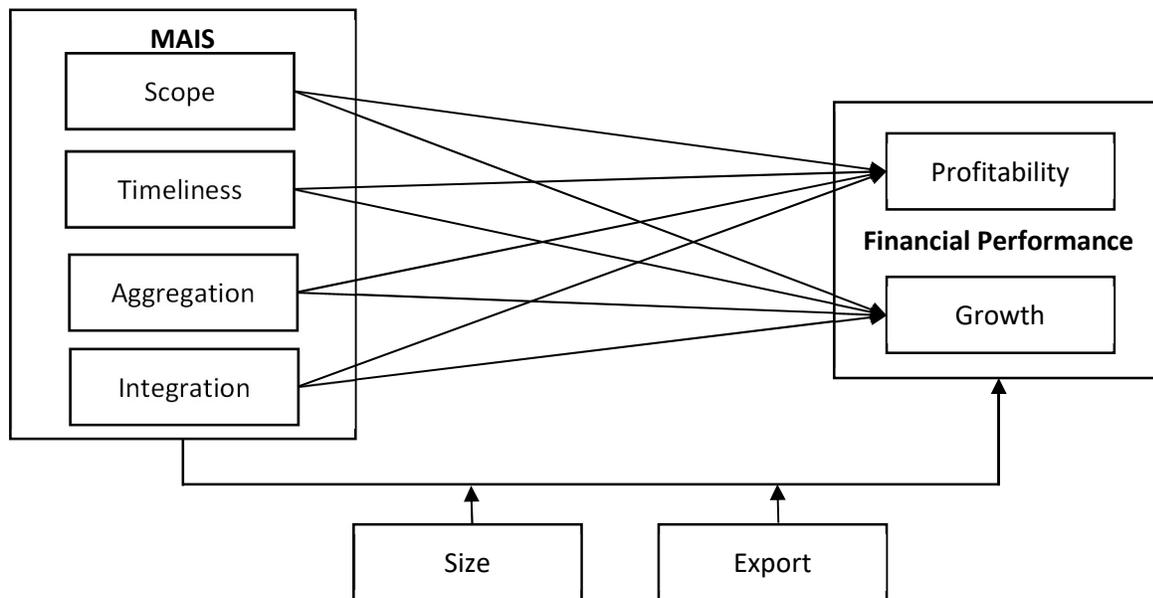


Fig. 1. Research model

MAIS scale

Salah A. Hammad et al. (2013)

Rate the level of use of IA information available to them on a 5-point Likert scale: never (1) - rarely (2) - occasionally (3) - often (4) - always (5)

Scope (SCO)

1. Information regarding possible future events
2. Non-economic information
3. Information about factors outside the enterprise
4. Non-financial information related to efficiency, output rate, absence of employees, etc.

Timely (TIM)

1. Information is provided automatically when transmitted to the HTTT or immediately after the processing is completed
2. Reports are provided regularly in a systematic manner
3. There is no delay between the event occurring and relevant information reported to the business

Agg

1. Information provided about different areas or functional areas in the enterprise
2. Information about the effects of events over specific time periods
3. Information is processed to show the effect of events on various functions
4. Information on the impact of the activities of different departments on summary reports for the department and the overall of the enterprise
5. Information in the right format to enter into decision models
6. Costs are separated into fixed and variable components

Integration (INT)

1. Information about the impact of the decision of the enterprise will be available throughout the department of the enterprise
2. Accurate information about the objectives for the activities of all departments in the enterprise
3. Information related to the impact of enterprises' decisions on the performance of the department

Financial Performance

Santos and Brito (2012), Harrison and Wicks (2013)

Evaluate the financial performance of the business over the past 3 years, when compared to the industry average on the 5-point Likert scale: Much lower (1) – Lower (2) – Parity (3) – Higher (4) – Much higher (5)

Profitability

1. Asset Profitability (ROA)
2. Return on equity (ROE)
3. Return on investment (ROI)
4. Return on net sales (ROS)
5. Economic Value Added (EVA)

Growth

1. Growth of assets
2. Level of net sales
3. Growth of profit after tax

4. Growth of investment capital
5. Growth of equity

Analytical techniques: To analyze the data, the study uses Smart PLS 3.3 software, the data is analyzed in two steps: Evaluation of the measurement model and evaluation of the structural model according to the guidance of Hair et al. (2014).

4. Research results

The author analyzed the results collected from 215 wood export enterprises. The results showed that the items in the study model all had a Cronbach Alpha coefficient of >0.7, so they were satisfied to carry out the next study. The aggregate reliability results are as follows:

Table 1: Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability, AVE

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
AGGREGATION	0.867	0.873	0.903	0.651
GROWTH	0.795	0.800	0.859	0.550
INTEGRATION	0.774	0.908	0.862	0.677
PROFIT	0.741	0.741	0.837	0.562
SCOPE	0.809	0.815	0.886	0.722
TIME	0.811	0.824	0.887	0.725

To evaluate the discriminant validity, this study used the HTMT criterion < 0.85 as suggested by Henseler et al (2015). The results in Table 2 have shown that all variables ensure the discriminant validity because HTMT < 0.85 (Henseler et al., 2015).

Table 2: HTMT

	AGGREGATION	GROWTH	INTEGRATION	PROFIT	SCOPE	TIME
AGGREGATION						
GROWTH	0.539					
INTEGRATION	0.319	0.414				
PROFIT	0.547	0.755	0.414			
SCOPE	0.581	0.737	0.274	0.702		
TIME	0.214	0.497	0.424	0.522	0.271	

To evaluate the problem of multicollinearity, the Outer VIF < 3 criterion is used as the most appropriate (Hair et al., 2019). The results in Table 3 show that the Outer VIF values are all less than 3 and thus ensure the multicollinearity problem. The measurement model evaluation criteria are all accepted.

Table 3: Outer VIF

	VIF		VIF		VIF		VIF
AGG1	2.004	GRWOTH2	1.414	PROFIT1	1.384	SCOPE3	1.611
AGG2	1.967	GRWOTH3	1.720	PROFIT2	1.514	SCOPE4	1.107
AGG3	1.051	GRWOTH4	1.464	PROFIT3	1.327	TIME1	1.861
AGG4	1.830	GRWOTH5	1.431	PROFIT4	1.523	TIME2	1.811
AGG5	1.835	INT1	1.491	PROFIT5	1.428	TIME3	1.678
AGG6	2.186	INT2	1.648	SCOPE1	1.872		
GRWOTH1	1.619	INT3	1.667	SCOPE2	1.979		

First, the R-square coefficient is evaluated. The results in Table 4 show that the structural model explained 46.4% of the variation of financial performance. This result, although relatively modest, is acceptable (Hair et al., 2019).

Table 4: R-square

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
GROWTH	0.474	0.464
PROFIT	0.431	0.420

Evaluate the measurement model, the analysis steps are satisfied. Therefore, the study conducts analysis and testing of research hypotheses. Specifically, the results of hypothesis testing are as follows:

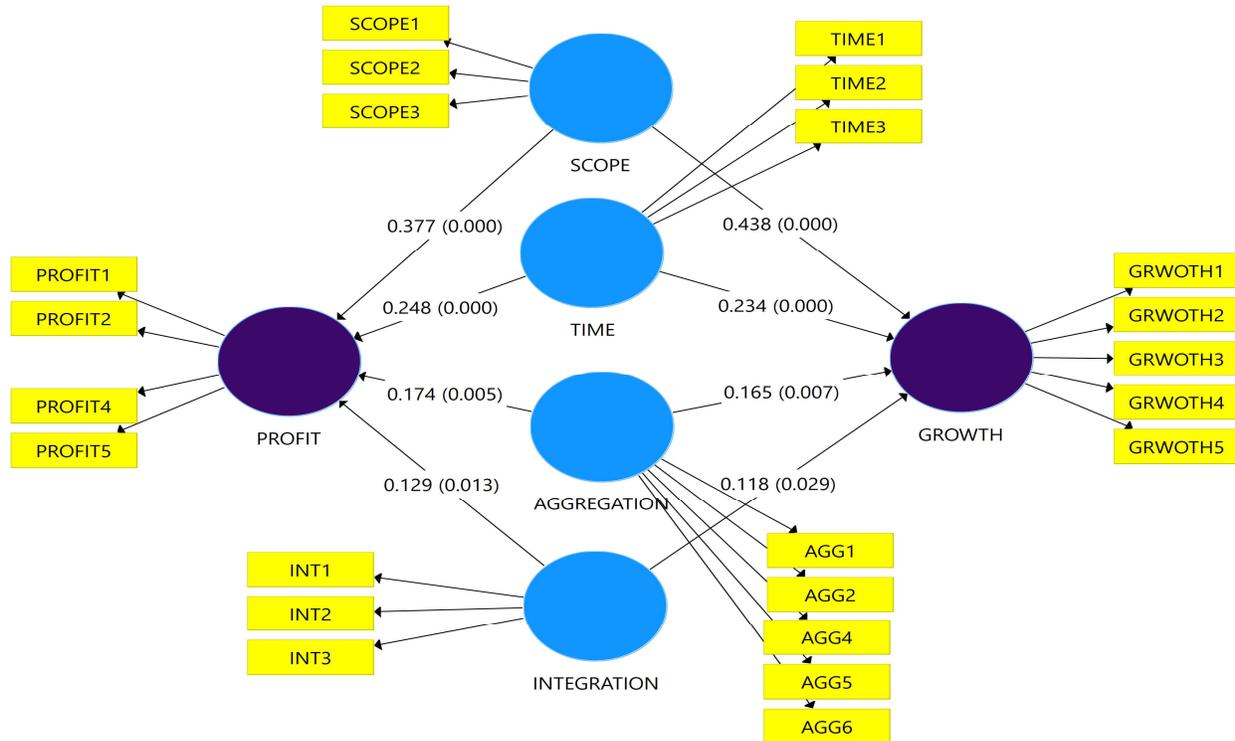


Fig.2. Hypotheses testing

The results from Figure 2 show that the Management Accounting Information System on all four aspects of scope, timeliness, synthesis and integration have an impact statistically significant to the financial performance of furniture manufacturing and exporting enterprises in Vietnam. Specifically, Scope has a positive impact on financial performance at an impact of 0.377 and 0.438 at a meaningful level of 1% (P_value = 0.000). At the same time, time, aggregation, and integration also positively affect financial performance in both terms of growth and profit at a meaningful level of 1%. Aggregated results as table 5.

Table 5: Hypotheses testing

	Original Sample	Standard Deviation	P Values	Support
AGGREGATION -> GROWTH	0.165	0.061	0.007	1%
AGGREGATION -> PROFIT	0.174	0.062	0.005	1%
INTEGRATION -> GROWTH	0.118	0.054	0.029	5%
INTEGRATION -> PROFIT	0.129	0.052	0.013	5%
SCOPE -> GROWTH	0.438	0.046	0.000	1%
SCOPE -> PROFIT	0.377	0.053	0.000	1%
TIME -> GROWTH	0.234	0.063	0.000	1%

TIME -> PROFIT	0.248	0.063	0.000	1%
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Next, the author proceeds to analyze the regulatory role of the export product ratio variable and the size of the enterprise.

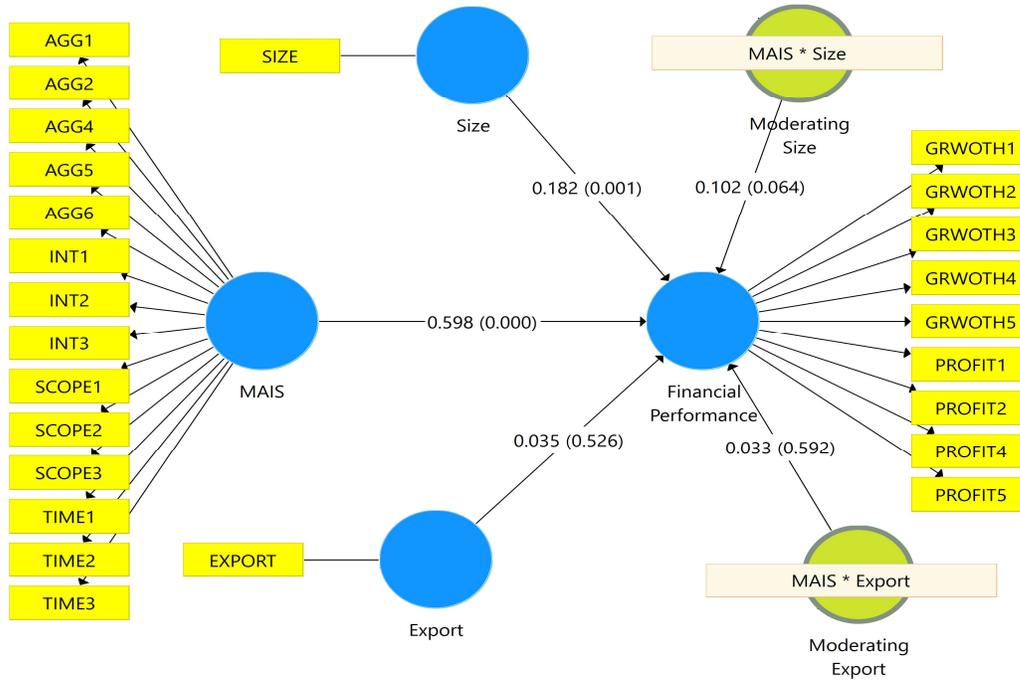


Figure 3: Moderating roles

The hypothetical test results show that two regulatory variables, the proportion of exported products and the size of enterprises, only the enterprise scale variable is there. the regulatory role is statistically significant with a scale regulatory variable impact factor of 0.102 at a significant 10%. Then, the study analyzes in detail the regulatory role of enterprise size in the relationship between management accounting information systems and financial performance as shown in Figure 4.

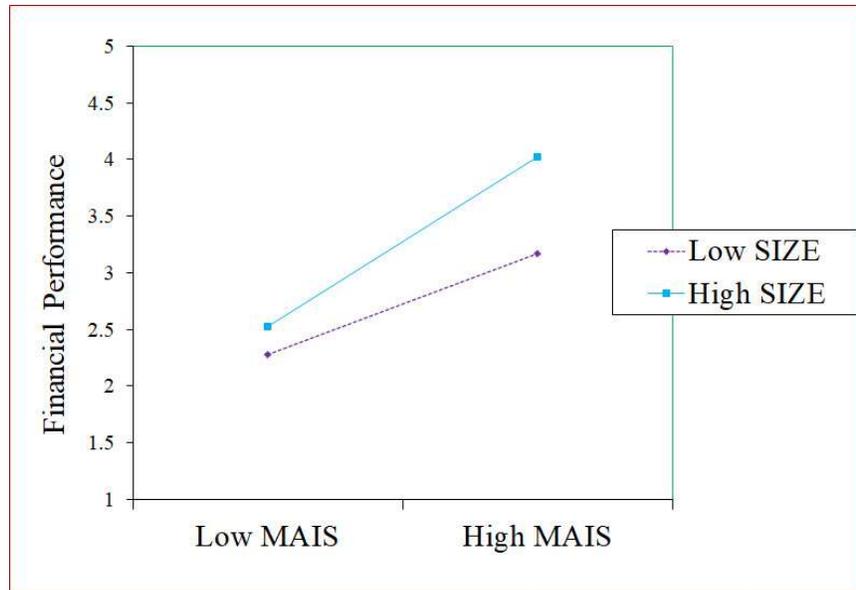


Figure 4: Moderating roles of size

The results of regulatory role verification show that the larger the business, the more important the management accounting information system plays in improving Financial performance, shown through the blue graph line, has a greater slope than the purple visual line shown to businesses. the smaller the scale. Thus, the larger the business, the greater the impact on financial performance. The smaller the business, the smaller the management accounting information system that affects financial performance will be smaller but still favorable. This, in turn, means that businesses should build general accounting information systems and management accounting information systems in general. private.

5. Discussions and recommendations

From the research results, we offer solutions to improve business performance for businesses as follows:

Firstly, with the current scale of enterprises in Vietnam, most of them are SMEs, so it is appropriate to apply the model of combining financial accounting (IA) and IA in a business system. This model allows the use of the system of documents and books in KTTC, helping to save costs. The compact, scientific and reasonable KT apparatus will promote high efficiency in providing information to administrators. However, this combination needs to have a clear separation and assignment of content, scope of information provision as well as the relationship between KTTC and KTQT, between the general architecture department and the detailed KT department to avoid overlapping, delays in processing and providing information.

Secondly, the IA reporting system is designed, prepared and presented with flexibility, not as uniform and compliant as the IA report but still under internal control. The management reporting system should be divided into the following types of reports: Report for the planning function of

the administrator; The report serves the function of inspection and control of administrators; The report serves the decision-making function of the administrator.

Thirdly, it is necessary to focus on training IA staff in terms of expertise, professionalism and understanding of information technology to be able to apply information technology and apply the progress of science and technology in the context of international integration in IA work. Comprehensive human resource training, converging enough mental, physical and mental resources to organize the EIA.

Fourth, Vietnamese enterprises need to apply both traditional and modern technical methods of their predecessors to process and analyze information to provide for the implementation of planning, control and decision-making objectives for effective resource management, It is necessary to detail the accounts into variable fees and fees to prepare a management responsibility assessment report with the combined KT system. At the same time, analyzing the cost-volume-profit relationship combined with the development of estimates to come up with a business plan, ensuring that the information of the IA is persuasive and meets the management needs well.

Fifth, enterprises need to invest in upgrading modern infrastructure and equipment, offering solutions to build IA software systems in particular and for the whole enterprise in general to serve well the collection, processing and analysis of information. Thereby, shortening the implementation time and improving the quality of information provided to administrators.

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