

RESEARCH ON THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

GRIVEC Malci¹, CVETKOVIĆ Dragan², KOVJANIĆ Milorad³, ADAMOVIĆ Miljan⁴

¹ University of Novo mesto, Faculty of Economics and Informatics, Novo mesto (SLOVENIA) ORCID 0000-0003-1378-9111;

² Faculty of Business Economics and Entrepreneurship, Belgrade (SERBIA) ORCID 0000-0002-9588-5109,

³ National Centre for Corporate Education, Belgrade (SERBIA) ORCID 0009-0006-5545-4730,

⁴ Educons University, Faculty of Business Economics (SERBIA) ORCID 0009-0009-9088-7576

Emails: malci.grivec@uninm.si; dragan.cvetkovic@vspep.edu.rs, kovjanicmilorad64@gmail.com;
miljan.adamovic@educons.edu.rs

ABSTRACT

Investigating the role of accounting information systems (AIS) in improving the performance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) represents the subject of this study. The aim of this study is to identify predictors that are significant from the perspective of enhancing the performance of SMEs in improving the performance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The research included 128 respondents from a random sample, including SMEs accountants and financial managers in the Republic of Serbia. The research results indicated positive and negative predictors when observing accounting information systems, which is important for identifying factors of key importance for the creation of an AIS that represents a broad information base in the process of effective performance management of organizations, and their improvement. Furthermore, the factors that would be relevant for improving the implementation of the accounting information system were identified.

Keywords: *accounting information system, predictors, performance, improvement.*

JEL: M20, M41

DOI: 10.5937/intrev2404209G

UDC: 007:657]:004

334.012.61-022.51/55

COBISS.SR-ID 160193289

INTRODUCTION

In order to exercise effective control, managers use different types of accounting information. Various external users (investors, creditors etc.) are also heavily reliant on accounting information to make various business decisions. In general, SMEs face many challenges in the implementation of accounting systems, caused by different factors. The full implementation of the accounting information system can be hindered by various obstacles. Some of them are the obstacles related to the factor of education, and lack of understanding of the potential of accounting as an information system, with its two parts, financial and management system. A better understanding of SMEs on the application of accounting in the management of their business (performances), coincides with the improvement of their performances. One of the mechanisms used to improve performance in companies is accounting information systems (AIS). Accounting information systems (AISs) represent a key regulatory mechanism necessary for effective decision management and business control [1]. After making and implementing decisions, the management accountant should ensure the flow of information to control the outcome of those decisions [2].

Following the defined research objective, three research questions were asked:

RQ1: What are the positive predictors in the accounting information system implementation in organizations?

RQ2: What are the negative predictors in the accounting information system implementation in organizations?

RQ3: What are the key success factors for the efficient implementation of accounting information systems in small and medium-sized enterprises?

These research questions are crucial to understanding the factors that can influence the success of AIS implementation in organizations, especially in the context of SMEs, where there may be specific challenges and constraints. The analysis of positive and negative predictors, as well as the identification of key success factors, will help in the formulation of recommendations for the efficient implementation and management of AIS in practice.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the era of global competition, the key to the survival of enterprises lies in the continuous improvement of their performance. In the last few years, the literature has recognized the increasing complexity of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and emphasized their sensitivity to differences in managerial culture and management systems. Research has shown that Performance Measurement Systems (PMS) can play a significant role in supporting the development of management in these companies [3]. In accordance with the rapid development of technology, companies, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), technology is increasingly necessary to maintain and improve their operations. In this context, the implementation of accounting applications [4] and the educational factor [5] stand out as an important issue.

The use of accounting information can help companies in dealing with business competition [6]; [7]. Accounting information is valuable for decision-making. Accounting plays a key role in decision-making by tracking income and expenditure, monitoring operating profits and understanding sales and production trends for MSME practitioners [8]. Accounting information is important for the assessment of possible bankruptcy of organizations [9] and as a basis for financial decision-making [10].

The information system in the company should provide all the necessary information for decision-making. In a knowledge-based economy, accounting information has an increasing importance [11]. Accounting information systems, along with other types of information systems, are continuously being improved [12]. The three main reasons SME owners use financial information are planning, assessing tax liabilities, and making marketing and pricing decisions [13]. The findings of Ahmad et al. [14] confirm a positive link between innovation capabilities and SME competitiveness, while the results of Tung et al. [15] showed that Management Accounting Information (MAI) as a mediate role has a positive impact on the operating performance of SMEs. Financial literacy is becoming increasingly important for managers in the process of effectively managing the performance of SMEs [16]; [17].

DATA AND METHODS

The sample for the survey consists of respondents from the finance and accounting department (accountants and financial managers) of small and medium-sized enterprises operating in Serbia. The database used in this study includes small and medium-sized enterprises (randomly selected sample) from the Republic of Serbia for the period 2017-2020. The number of companies analysed was initially 50 and finally, after subsequent successive eliminations, the database contained only 35 companies. The companies that were excluded are those that disclosed losses in at least one of the observed years, since the focus is on the profitability of SMEs, so that those companies that operated with a loss were not relevant. All this information was obtained from the financial reports published on the websites of the Business Registers Agency. The indicators used in this study that quantify the company's performance are Return on Equity (ROE), and Return on Invested Capital (ROIC).

The study included a total of 128 respondents. The largest number of respondents were male, aged 40 or over. 43.8% of respondents were in managerial positions. The largest number of respondents had ten or more years of work experience, while the distribution of respondents according to whether they were employed in small or medium-sized enterprises was almost equal. More than half of the respondents were employed in enterprises with a maximum of 50 employees. One-quarter of respondents reported holding either a CFE license or a domestic Certified Fraud Investigator certification.

The analytical part of the statistical processing was carried out using the *Mann-Whitney* U test and the *Kruskal Wallis* H test with the application of a post hoc series of *Mann-Whitney* U tests. The reliability of the created scores was assessed using Cronbach's alpha test with a reliability limit value of at least 0.7. The correlation of the created scores as numerical variables was examined using Spearman's correlation method, after which the method of linear regression analysis was applied in order to determine the degree of mutual influence of the scores. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS Statistics for Windows v26 software package (*International Business Machines Corporation*, Armonk, New York, USA). A p-value of 0.05 or less, or 0.01 or less, was taken as a statistically significant or highly statistically significant difference.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Using *Spearman's* correlation method, a statistically significant or highly significant positive correlation was obtained among the created scores, except between the score that evaluates financial performance and the score that evaluates operational IT support; then the score that evaluates financial performance and the score that evaluates accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting); as well as the score that evaluates operational IT support and the score that evaluates the effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (*Enterprise Resources Planning*) system. After that, research attention is focused on the linear regression analysis of the degree of mutual influence of the created scores [18]. The following were identified as statistically significant positive predictors of the change in the score that evaluates management support, in descending order of influence (Table 1):

- the score by which the performance of record keeping and reporting is evaluated,
- the score evaluating organizational performance,
- the score that evaluates the effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (*Enterprise Resources Planning*) system, and
- the score by which accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting) is evaluated.

Table 1. Score predictors evaluating management support

Scores-predictors	OR	p	95% CI
Record keeping and reporting performance	0.383	0.000	0.358-0.806
Organizational performances	0.225	0.001	0.070-0.289
Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	0.207	0.005	0.037-0.199
The impact of <i>Human Resources Accounting</i> (HRA) practice on business decision-making	0.005	0.944	-0.065-0.069
Financial performances	0.047	0.463	-0.041-0.089
Operational IT support	0.094	0.174	-0.013-0.068
Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (<i>Enterprise Resources Planning</i>) system	0.216	0.001	0.087-0.334

The legend: OR - odds ratio, CI - confidence interval

As statistically significant positive predictors of the change in the score, evaluating the performance of record keeping and reporting, the following were singled out in descending order in terms of strength of influence (Table 2):

- the score evaluating management support and
- the score evaluating financial performance.

Table 2. Score predictors evaluating the performance of record keeping and reporting

Scores-predictors	OR	p	95% CI
Support from the management	0.473	0.000	0.191-0.431
Organizational performances	0.153	0.055	-0.002-0.162
Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	-0.051	0.535	-0.080-0.042
The impact of <i>Human Resources Accounting</i> (HRA) practice on business decision-making	0.043	0.552	-0.034-0.064
Financial performances	0.266	0.000	0.045-0.135
Operational IT support	0.063	0.414	-0.017-0.042
The effectiveness of accounting information system using the ERP (<i>Enterprise Resources Planning</i>) system	0.111	0.136	-0.023-0.164

The legend: OR - odds ratio, CI - confidence interval

As statistically significant positive predictors of the change in the score, evaluating the organizational performance, the following were singled out in descending order in terms of strength of influence (Table 3):

- the score evaluating management support and
- the score by which accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting) is evaluated.

Table 3. The score predictors evaluating organizational performances

Scores-predictors	OR	p	95% CI
Support from the management	0.361	0.001	0.177-0.727
Record keeping and reporting performance	0.198	0.055	-0.009-0.764
Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	0.193	0.038	0.008-0.269
The impact of <i>Human Resources Accounting</i> (HRA) practice on business decision-making	0.115	0.163	-0.031-0.180
Financial performances	0.151	0.062	-0.005-0.200
Operational IT support	-0.152	0.083	-0.120-0.007
Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (<i>Enterprise Resources Planning</i>) system	0.012	0.887	-0.190-0.220

The legend: OR - odds ratio, CI - confidence interval

As statistically significant positive predictors of the change in the score, evaluating accounting support for the implementation of company strategies (strategic management accounting), the following were singled out in descending order in terms of strength of influence (Table 4):

- the score evaluating operational IT support,
- the score evaluating management support and
- the score evaluating organizational performances,

As a statistically significant negative predictor of the change in the score, evaluating accounting support for the implementation of company strategies (strategic management accounting), the score evaluating financial performances was singled out (Table 4):

Table 4. Score predictor evaluating accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)

Scores-predictors	OR	p	95% CI
Support from the management	0.314	0.005	0.173-0.927
Record keeping and reporting performance	-0.063	0.535	-0.700-0.365
Organizational performances	0.183	0.038	0.015-0.497
The impact of <i>Human Resources Accounting</i> (HRA) practice on business decision-making	-0.016	0.844	-0.159-0.130
Financial performances	-0.181	0.021	-0.301--0.025
Operational IT support	0.487	0.000	0.178-0.328
Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (<i>Enterprise Resources Planning</i>) system	0.039	0.637	-0.212-0.345

The legend: OR - odds ratio, CI - confidence interval

As statistically significant positive predictors of the change in the score, evaluating the impact of *Human Resources Accounting* (HRA) practices on business decision-making the following were distinguished in descending order in terms of strength of influence (Table 5):

- the score that evaluates the effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (Enterprise Resources Planning) system, and
- the score evaluating operational IT support.

Table 5. Score predictors evaluating the impact of Human Resources Accounting (HRA) practice on business decision-making

Scores-predictors	OR	p	95% CI
Support from the management	0.009	0.944	-0.471-0.506
Record keeping and reporting performance	0.069	0.552	-0.466-0.868
Organizational performances	0.141	0.163	-0.089-0.521
Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	-0.021	0.844	-0.249-0.204
Financial performances	0.202	0.024	0.027-0.373
Operational IT support	0.293	0.002	0.062-0.273
Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (Enterprise Resources Planning) system	0.358	0.000	0.345-0.999

The legend: OR - odds ratio, CI - confidence interval

As statistically significant positive predictors of the change in the score, evaluating the financial performances, the following were singled out in descending order in terms of strength of influence (Table 6):

- the score by which the performance of record keeping and reporting is evaluated, and
- the score evaluating the impact of *Human Resources Accounting* (HRA) practice on business decision-making.

As statistically significant negative predictors of the change in the score, evaluating the financial performances, the following were singled out in descending order in terms of strength of influence (Table 6):

- the score that evaluates the effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (*Enterprise Resources Planning*) system, and
- the score by which accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting) is evaluated.

Table 6. The score predictors evaluating financial performances

Scores-predictors	OR	p	95% CI
Support from the management	0.095	0.463	-0.313-0.684
Record keeping and reporting performance	0.437	0.000	0.647-1.932
Organizational performances	0.190	0.062	-0.015-0.605
Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	-0.241	0.021	-0.494--0.041
The impact of <i>Human Resources Accounting</i> (HRA) practice on business decision-making	0.208	0.024	0.028-0.391
Operational IT support	-0.138	0.162	-0.191-0.032
Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (<i>Enterprise Resources Planning</i>) system	-0.333	0.000	-0.968--0.291

The legend: OR - odds ratio, CI - confidence interval

As statistically significant positive predictors of the change in the score, evaluating the operational IT support, the following were singled out in descending order in terms of strength of influence (Table 7):

- the score by which accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting) is evaluated, and
- the score evaluating the impact of *Human Resources Accounting* (HRA) practice on business decision-making.

As a statistically significant negative predictor of the change in the score evaluating operational IT support, the score that evaluates the effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (*Enterprise Resources Planning*) system was singled out (Table 7).

Table 7. Score predictors evaluating operational IT support

Scores-predictors	OR	p	95% CI
Support from the management	0.163	0.174	-0.247-1.346
Record keeping and reporting performance	0.089	0.414	-0.641-1.548
Organizational performances	-0.164	0.083	-0.941-0.058
Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	0.556	0.000	0.754-1.389
The impact of <i>Human Resources Accounting</i> (HRA) practice on business decision-making	0.259	0.002	0.167-0.738
Financial performances	-0.118	0.162	-0.492-0.083
Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (<i>Enterprise Resources Planning</i>) system	-0.272	0.002	-1.443--0.342

The legend: OR - odds ratio, CI - confidence interval

As statistically significant positive predictors of the change in the score evaluating the effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (*Enterprise Resources Planning*) system the following stood out in descending order in terms of the strength of influence (Table 8):

- the score evaluating management support and
- the score evaluating the impact of *Human Resources Accounting* (HRA) practice on business decision-making.

As statistically significant negative predictors of the change in the score evaluating the effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (*Enterprise Resources Planning*) system the following stood out in descending order in terms of the strength of influence (Table 8):

- the score evaluating financial performances, and
- the score evaluating operational IT support.

Table 8. Score predictors evaluating the effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (Enterprise Resources Planning) system

Scores-predictors	OR	p	95% CI
Support from the management	0.402	0.001	0.171-0.654
Record keeping and reporting performance	0.167	0.136	-0.083-0.603
Organizational performances	0.014	0.887	-0.148-0.171
Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	0.048	0.637	-0.089-0.145
The impact of <i>Human Resources Accounting</i> (HRA) practice on business decision-making	0.338	0.000	0.093-0.268
Financial performances	-0.305	0.000	-0.248--0.075
Operational IT support	-0.291	0.002	-0.143--0.034

The legend: OR - odds ratio, CI - confidence interval

Using Spearman's correlation method, a statistically significant or highly significant positive correlation was obtained between the created scores (tables 1-8), except between the score that evaluates financial performance and the score that evaluates operational IT support; then the score that evaluates financial performance and the score that evaluates accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting); as well as the score that evaluates operational IT support and the score that evaluates the effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (Enterprise Resources Planning) system (Table 9).

*Table 9. Presentation of Spearman's correlation coefficients
Linear regression analysis of the degree of mutual influence of the created scores*

	Support from the management	Record keeping and reporting performance	Organizational performances	Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	The impact of <i>Human Resources Accounting</i> (HRA)	Financial performances	Operational IT support	Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (<i>Enterprise Resources Planning</i>) system
Support from the management	1.000	.723**	.577**	.619**	.569**	.419**	.432**	.546**
Record keeping and reporting performance	.723**	1.000	.660**	.303**	.535**	.570**	.253**	.459**
Organizational performances	.577**	.660**	1.000	.395**	.541**	.530**	.277**	.360**
Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	.619**	.303**	.395**	1.000	.334**	0.048	.618**	.317**
The impact of <i>Human Resources Accounting</i> (HRA) practice on business decision-making	.569**	.535**	.541**	.334**	1.000	.374**	.333**	.593**
Financial performances	.419**	.570**	.530**	0.048	.374**	1.000	0.117	.186*
Operational IT support	.432**	.253**	.277**	.618**	.333**	0.117	1.000	0.107
Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (<i>Enterprise Resources Planning</i>) system	.546**	.459**	.360**	.317**	.593**	.186*	0.107	1.000

Under conditions of globalization, business performance assessment is becoming crucial for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Although economic theory offers a wide spectrum of methods for evaluating the financial performance of a company, the question remains as to which method is the optimal one to choose and apply to effectively manage a company.

The predictors evaluated and presented in Table 10 are:

1. Support from the management;
2. Record keeping and reporting performance;
3. Organizational performances;
4. Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting);
5. The impact of Human Resources Accounting (HRA) practice on business decision-making;
6. Financial performances;
7. Operational IT support;
8. Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (*Enterprise Resources Planning*) system.

Table 10. Multilinear regression analysis - Influence of predictors on the model for assessing the application of the accounting information system in the company for business-financial decision-making in resource management

Dependent variable	R	R²	Standard error	Durbin-Watson test
Support from the management	0.296	0.080	6.423	1.754
Record keeping and reporting performance	0.216	0.039	6.566	1.737
Organizational performances	0.345	0.112	6.312	1.785
Accounting support for the realization of company strategies (strategic management accounting)	0.019	-0.008	6.723	1.827
The impact of Human Resources Accounting (HRA) practice on business decision-making	0.295	0.080	6.426	1.810
Financial performances	0.031	-0.007	6.722	1.816
Operational IT support	0.086	0.000	6.699	1.826
Effectiveness of the accounting information system using the ERP (Enterprise Resources Planning) system	0.238	0.049	6.531	1.846

Based on the analysis of the interrelationships of the individual components of the statistical model for assessing the application of the accounting information system in the company for business-financial decision-making in resource management, it can be concluded that 11.2% of the application of the accounting information system in the company for business-financial decision-making in resource management is determined by the organizational performances of the enterprise ($R^2 = 0.112$). Autocorrelation was also examined, where the *Durbin-Watson* test proved that autocorrelation does not exist for the coefficient $d = 1.785$. (Table 10).

CONCLUSION

Positive predictors in the implementation of the accounting information system in SMEs have been identified in the paper. In addition, negative predictors were identified that should be paid special attention to in the further development of conceptual models of the accounting information system for business decision support in SMEs.

Even though traditional accounting information systems are used for financial reporting, gathering data from central databases and unifying them for easier use of information for decision makers, they are not designed with a focus on business processes. There is an inevitable evolution of accounting information systems towards a business process-oriented approach. The advantages of this evolution include greater flexibility in adapting business processes, implementing control points for real-time data collection to generate reports, and providing alerts related to the use of financial and non-financial information, enabling decision-makers to respond effectively.

Further development could go in the direction of improvement and greater focus on the details of business processes. Dynamic changes point to the need for monitoring and harmonizing with the external environment. The business environment has changed significantly in the last two decades, which has led to new risks, challenges and opportunities for companies to solve the needs and demands of different interest groups, and this requires the continuous evolution of the accounting information system.

REFERENCES

- [1] Al-Hattami, H. M., & Kabra, J. D. (2024). The influence of accounting information system on management control effectiveness: The perspective of SMEs in Yemen. *Information Development*, 40(1), pp. 75-93.
- [2] Smith, J. A. (2024). Accounting and information systems. In *Research Handbook on Accounting and Information Systems* (pp. 2-17). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- [3] Garengo, P., Biazzo, S., & Bititci, U. S. (2005). Performance measurement systems in SMEs: A review for a research agenda. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 7(1), pp. 25-47.
- [4] Putra, Y. M. (2019). Analysis of factors affecting the interests of SMEs using accounting applications. *Journal of Economics and Business*, 2(3).
- [5] Kurniawati, E. P., & Hermawan, F. E. P. (2012). Accounting for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), pp. 2-17.
- [6] Wahyuningsih, T., Yuliani, N. L., Purwantini, A. H., Susanto, B., & Utami, P. S. (2024, March). Determinants of Accounting Information Use in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). In *Prosiding University Research Colloquium*.
- [7] Knežević, S., Obradović, T., Mitrović, A., & Milašinović, M. (2021). Računovodstveni informacijski sistemi u digitalnom okruženju. *Skup privrednika i naučnika, Industrija*, pp. 390-398.
- [8] Nurfajriah, & Lestari, Baiq & Jumaidi, Lalu. (2024). Analysis of Factors Affecting the Implementation of Accounting in Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Woha District, Bima Regency. *International Journal of Business and Applied Economics*. 3. 411-430.
- [9] Srebro, B., Mavrenski, B., Bogojević, V., Knežević, S., Milašinović, M., Travica, J. (2021). Bankruptcy Risk Prediction in Ensuring the Sustainable Operation of Agriculture Companies. *Sustainability*. 13(14), 7712. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13147712>.
- [10] Milojević, S., Stojanović Alcaraz, J., & Travica, J. (2021). Analiza finansijskih performansi preduzeća za poslovno-finansijsko odlučivanje primenom racio analize. *Zbornik radova Naučnog skupa „Računovodstvo i revizija u teoriji i praksi*, pp. 175-187.
- [11] Knežević, S., Milojević, S., & Grivec, M. (2023). Računovođe i etička pitanja: trendovi i problemi. *Revizor*, 26(102-103), pp. 9–24. <https://doi.org/10.56362/Rev23102009K>.
- [12] Knežević, S., Stanković, A., & Tepavac, R. (2012). Računovodstveni informacijski sistem kao platforma za poslovno-finansijsko odlučivanje u preduzeću. *Management-časopis za teoriju i praksu menadžmenta*, 17(65), pp. 63-69.

- [13] Wijekoon, N., Sharma, U., & Samkin, G. (2023). SME owners and accountants' perceptions of financial information in small-and medium-sized entities: a Sri Lanka case study. *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*, 14(2), pp. 422-449.
- [14] Ahmad, A., El-Dalahmeh, S., Al-Shakri, K., Alkhawaldeh, B., & Alsmadi, L. (2024). The link between management accounting information systems and firm competitiveness: The mediating role of innovation capabilities. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 12(3), pp. 1781-1790.
- [15] Tung, N. D., Ha, D. N., & Tien, D. N. (2024, August). The Impact of Environmental Factors on SMEs Business Performance: The Mediate Role of Management Accounting Information. In *International Conference on Research in Management & Technovation* (pp. 367-375). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.
- [16] Gačić, J., Milojević, S., Knežević, S., & Adamović, M. (2023). Financial Literacy of Managers in Serbian Health Care Organizations as a Path to Sustainability. *Sustainability*, 15(7), 6113.
- [17] Milošević, M., Stojiljković, M., Raičević, J., & Milojević, S. (2023). Obrazovanje i obuka u oblasti strateškog finansijskog menadžmenta i kontrole: u kom pravcu bi trebalo da idemo?. *Revizor*, 26(102-103), pp. 25–36. <https://doi.org/10.56362/Rev23102025M>.
- [18] Kovjanić, M. (2023). Uticaj računovodstvenih informacionih sistema na performanse malih i srednjih preduzeća. Doktorska disertacija, Univerzitet Singidunum, Beograd.

Article history:

Received 22 June 2024

First revision 11 September 2024

Accepted 14 September 2024