Business Sustainability, Internal Control and Accounting Information System: Evidence from Culinary Sector's MSME in Indonesia

Nisrina Aqila Fitria[1], *Dyah* Ekaari Sekar Jatiningsih[1*], and *Caesar* Marga Putri[2]

[1]Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia
[2]Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

Abstract. This research aims to determine the effect of internal control on business sustainability through accounting information systems as mediation variable. The research sample used was MSME managers in the culinary sector in Yogyakarta using a purposive sampling method. This type of research is quantitative research that uses primary data based on questionnaires distributed to respondents via print media and g-form links. Respondents in the research were 100 MSME actors in the culinary sector. Hypothesis testing uses SEM-PLS analysis via the SmartPLS 4.0 application. The research results show that internal control directly has a positive effect on business sustainability through its influence on the accounting information system.

1 Introduction

In this day and age, companies need to think about the future, especially when it comes to business sustainability. Business sustainability denotes an organization's capacity to utilize finite resources efficiently and responsibly over the long term [1, 2, 3]. Amidst increasingly fierce competition, companies face pressure from various stakeholders demanding transparency in their practices. These demands not only involve sustainability reporting but also require tangible and sustainable actions [4]. A critical concern is business sustainability, which denotes a company's capacity to function efficiently and ethically without detrimental impacts on the environment, contravening social standards, or compromising economic value. Business sustainability encompasses three main dimensions: environmental (planet), social (people), and economic (profit) aspects [5, 6].

Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are integral to the Indonesian economy. They facilitate economic expansion, generate employment opportunities, and empower local communities. Bank Indonesia and the Indonesian Banking Development Institute (LPPI) report that MSMEs account for about 61.07% of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2021, MSMEs employed around 97% of the total workforce and accounted for about 60.42% of the national investment [7].

* Corresponding author: sekar@umy.ac.id

However, despite their significant contribution, many MSMEs face sustainability issues. Data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs indicates that the quantity of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia fluctuated between 2019 and 2021. In 2019, the count of MSMEs was 65.47 million units, which subsequently declined to 64.19 million units in 2020, before rising slightly to 64.20 million units in 2021. This variation reflects fluctuations in the number of MSMEs from one Years to the next, indicating the need for efforts to sustain their growth (kemenkopukm.go.id).

In Indonesia, the culinary sector is a major attraction for tourists, especially in culinary destinations designated by the Ministry of Tourism, including Solo, Yogyakarta, Semarang, Bandung, and Bali (travel.kompas.com). Yogyakarta is known as a hub for MSMEs, including the craft industry, culinary, tourism, and other sectors. The Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) recognizes the importance of fostering MSMEs as a strategic part of poverty alleviation and promoting new entrepreneurship [8]. Growth data for MSMEs in Yogyakarta, particularly in the creative economic sector, show significant progress. This is evident from the statistics displayed in the below table.

Table 1. MSME in creative economic sector at yogyakarta special region

No	Sector Ekraf	Regency/City					Total
		Bantul	Gunung Kidul	Kulon Progo	Sleman	Yogyakarta	
1	Fashion	1.990	730	366	1.104	169	4.359
2	Crafts	1.904	1.839	151	536	83	3.703
3	Culinary	5.597	1.373	511	4.249	501	12.231

Source: Department of Cooperatives and SMEs DIY Years 2022

Table 1 indicates that in Yogyakarta, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the fashion, crafts, and culinary sectors exhibit differing quantities. The culinary sector stands out more compared to other sectors, indicating significant growth for culinary MSMES in Yogyakarta. However, despite the continuous increase in the number of MSMES, the improvement in the quality of management and operations of MSMES has not kept pace with its growth. Many MSMES face difficulties in business management, thereby increasing the risk of closure, especially since the onset of the pandemic.

Several studies have attempted to understand why MSMES often face failures despite receiving support from the government and non-governmental organizations. This is attributed to MSMES leaders being perceived as lacking adequate management and operational skills, especially in terms of internal control [9, 10, 11]. Additionally, [12] indicated that many MSMEs encounter internal operational challenges, especially in financial management and the efficient execution of internal controls to mitigate risks. The absence of robust internal controls can result in substantial repercussions, potentially culminating in company closures [12]. In this situation, it is essential to solve these difficulties, and the deployment of effective internal control can significantly influence sustainability [13]. Another factor that can affect sustainability is the Accounting Information System. Managing, processing, and reporting information about financial transactions is the goal of the Accounting Information System (AIS). AIS assists MSMES in overcoming obstacles by providing a structured tool for managing financial information.

According to [14] Resource-Based View Theory, the working conditions of a company would be ideal if it has a competitive advantage, leading to higher prices for the company. Resource-Based View Theory discusses valuable and hard-to-find or imitate resources, which can be special talents or knowledge, rare or unique goods, or both [15]. In this context, the RBV Theory emphasizes that organizations with rare, valuable, inimitable, and irreplaceable resources have the potential to create sustainable competitive advantages. Internal control through an effective Accounting Information System can provide Micro,

Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMES) with sustainable competitive advantages. Both can be considered as rare and valuable resources, supporting business sustainability and higher income potential for MSMES.

Consequently, internal monitoring through an efficient Accounting Information System can improve operational efficiency, mitigate risks, and facilitate informed decision-making, all of which support the sustainability of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Therefore, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in developing nations such as Indonesia can persist in their growth and contribute to sustainable economic development.

This study replicates the research carried out by [16]. This study distinguishes itself by employing Internal Control as the independent variable (X) and Business Sustainability as the dependent variable (Y), while incorporating the Accounting Information System as a mediating variable (Z). This study incorporates the Accounting Information System variable as a mediating factor, as it facilitates effective internal management.

The accounting information system plays a crucial role in ensuring the effective functioning of internal controls, hence minimizing organizational risks and hazards. The accounting information system is essential for effective internal control, ensuring that corporate processes and financial transactions adhere to specified standards, policies, and procedures. This helps protect company assets, minimize risks, and achieve organizational sustainability goals.

As stated by [17], one of the functions of the system is data control. This means that the data collected by company leaders can be used for the benefit of the company, depending on how the system operates. Therefore, the better the system used by the company. The more decisions are made that determine the sustainability of their business. Based on this background, the researcher encourages addressing the issue in this research.

2 Hypothesis development

2.1 The influence of internal control on business sustainability

Resource-Based View theory explains that the success or failure of an organization depends heavily on resources. [18] states that resources can be physical or non- physical, and in this case, resources refer to the internal control conducted by an organization. This context motivates Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to mitigate risks through efficient internal controls for sustainable development. Establishing and executing internal control ensures the efficacy and efficiency of business operations, accurate financial reporting, and adherence to applicable rules and regulations [19, 20].

Effective internal control is crucial in determining the sustainability of MSME enterprises. Effective internal control encompasses methodical procedures, rigorous oversight, and robust risk management to guarantee seamless business operations, precise financial reporting, and adherence to relevant rules. Research from multiple studies supports the idea that internal control has been employed by business organizations to enhance their sustainability [21]. Some researchers, such as [22], have found that effective internal control significantly drives MSMES towards sustainable growth. However, according to [23], internal control has no effect on the business development of MSMES. Based on these explanations, the hypothesis built in this research is:

H1: Internal control has a positive effect on business sustainability.

2.2 The influence of internal control on accounting information systems

Internal control supports the optimization of Accounting Information System usage by ensuring data integrity, quality, and security. This system facilitates financial management by providing the necessary tools and information. The Resource-Based View (RBV) theory emphasizes the importance of optimal company performance depending on the use of owned resources. Strong internal control in the Accounting Information System allows effective company performance and optimal resource utilization, aligning with RBV principles. The implementation of internal control is necessary in a system to ensure compliance with established regulations and prevent fraud. According to some studies [24], effective internal control enhances the reliability of financial information and the operational accounting information system.

Research by [25] and [26] shows that good internal control correlates positively with the standard of the Accounting Information System. However, other study finds that not all aspects of internal control have a significant impact; only risk assessment and monitoring are influential [27]. According to this information, the research hypothesis is established as follows:

H2: Internal control has a positive effect on Accounting Information System.

2.3 The influence of accounting information systems on business sustainability

In-depth understanding of Accounting Information Systems is crucial [28]. This system plays a role in collecting relevant data for planning, control, and decision-making in business. The information generated is crucial for company management [28].

Resource-Based View theory emphasizes that business success is influenced by the Accounting Information System used by MSMES. Decisions in MSMES are based on accounting data, including pricing determination and market evaluation [29]. The use and analysis of accounting data are important for MSMES actors [30]. Research shows diverse opinions: [31] states that the use of the Accounting Information System significantly influences business success. Other studies, such as [32] and [33], affirm that the use of accounting information positively affects the success and sustainability of MSMES businesses. Based on this diversity, the hypothesis formulated in this study is:

H3: Accounting Information System has a positive effect on business sustainability.

2.4 The influence of internal control on business sustainability through accounting information systems

Resource-Based View (RBV) theory explains how internal resources can become a competitive advantage [34]. Internal control is a step to ensure operational efficiency, contributing to the sustainability of MSMES businesses [16]. MSMES can use internal control to manage risks, maintain efficiency, and demonstrate financial transparency.

Accounting Information Systems are the fundamental components of financial information collection and presentation for decision-making [35]. This system aids MSMEs in managing business operations, preventing asset misappropriation, and assuring accurate financial reporting within the framework of sustainability. Accounting Information System facilitates performance evaluation, pinpointing areas for enhancement, and strategizing for sustainability. This signifies that the system functions as a mediator between internal control and the sustainability of MSMES.

The study by [16] identifies deficiencies in the implementation of internal controls in MSMEs, whereas [36] contends that the accounting system plays a crucial role in their

development. Research by [13] indicates that the internal control system positively influences the sustainability of MSMEs in Batam. The deployment of the Accounting Information System significantly enhances the sustainability of MSMES [37]. Therefore, the hypothesis built in this study is:

H4: Accounting Information System mediates the influence of internal control on business sustainability.

3 Research methodology

The methodology used in this study is purposive sampling. The object is stakeholder of MSMEs in the Culinary industry in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The criteria used are MSME actors who have been operating for more than one year with the respondent criteria being managers and MSME business owners. The data type is primary data using questionnaire. The questionnaire employs a Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5, with 1 indicating severe disagreement and 5 indicating strong agreement.

Variable dependent in this study is performance of MSMEs, and the questionnaire is adapted while independent variable consist of automatization, alternative payment methods (APM)s and financial knowledge. Research data will be processed using Partial Least Square (PLS). SmartPLS v.4. There are some tests such as statistics descriptive, common method variance test (CMV), validity and reliability test, adjusted R-Square and hypothesis test.

4 Result and discussion

4.1 Descriptive statistics

Table 2. Descriptive statistic.

	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**
Internal Control	100	12.00	30.00	23.5200	4.29583
Business Sustainability	100	15.00	35.00	27.0700	4.10778
Accounting Information System	100	15.00	30.00	23.0300	3.31649

Source: Output SPSS V22

Table 2 descriptive statistical result show that the internal control variable has a total of 100 data. The variable has a minimum value of 12, a maximum value of 30, a mean of 23.52, and a standard deviation of 4.295. The variable business sustainability comprises a total of 100 data points. This variable exhibits a minimum value of 15 and a maximum value of 35, with a mean of 27.07 and a standard deviation of 4.107. The accounting information system variable comprises a total of 100 data points. This variable has a minimum value of 15, a maximum value of 30, a mean of 23.03, and a standard deviation of 3.316.

4.2 Data quality and instrument testing

Convergent and discriminant validity evaluations determine the measurement model's reliability and validity. The outcomes of the measurement model assessment utilizing SmartPLS version 4.0.

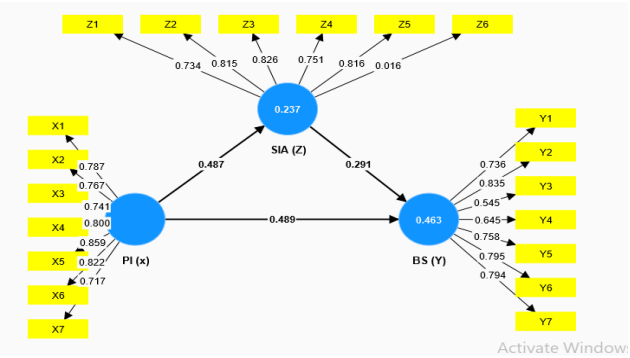

Fig. 1. Measurement model evaluation output (outer model).

4.2.1 Convergent validity

In the convergent validity test, the evaluation is carried out by considering the values listed in the outer loadings and AVE (Average Variance Extracted). The commonly used criteria are that outer loadings should exceed 0.7, while AVE (Average Variance Extracted) should exceed 0.5 for each latent variable. The test results using the calculate algorithm with SmartPLS Version 4 are as follows:

4.2.1.1 Outer loadings

Table 3. Outer Loadings.

	BS (Y)	PI (X)	SIA (Z)
X1		0.787	
X2		0.767	
X3		0.741	
X4		0.800	
X5		0.859	
X6		0.822	
X7		0.717	
Y1	0.736		
Y2	0.835		
Y3	0.545		
Y4	0.645		
Y5	0.758		
Y6	0.795		
Y7	0.794		
Z1			0.734
Z2			0.815
Z3			0.826
Z4			0.751
Z5			0.816
Z6			0.016

Source: Output SmartPLS V4

The values of outer loading can be considered valid if the values of the outer loadings for each construct are > 0.7. From the data in Table 3, it is clear that there are several indicator

constructs that still have outer loading values < 0.7, namely Y3, Y4, and Z6. Therefore, these 3 indicators can be considered invalid and should be removed or eliminated to comply with the rule of thumb, which requires values above 0.7. The modified measurement results can be seen in Table below.

Table 4. Modification outer loading.

	BS (Y)	PI (X)	SIA (Z)
X1		0.787	
X2		0.767	
X3		0.741	
X4		0.800	
X5		0.859	
X6		0.822	
X7		0.717	
Y1	0.736		
Y2	0.835		
Y3	0.545		
Y4	0.645		
Y5	0.758		
Y6	0.795		
Y7	0.794		
Z1			0.734
Z2			0.815
Z3			0.826
Z4			0.751
Z5			0.816
Z6			0.016

From the modification measurement results in Table 4, it can be concluded that the indicators for each variable show outer loading values above 0.7. Thus, all indicators can be considered valid. The following is a visual representation of the modified outer loading measurement results.

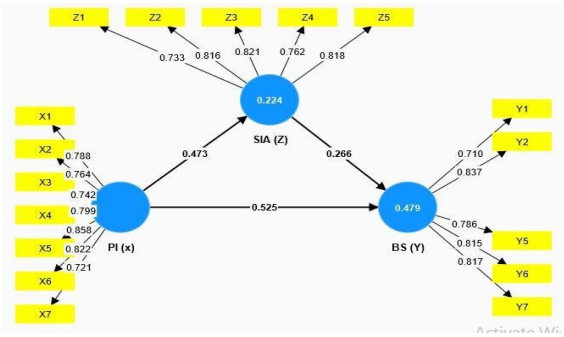

Fig. 2. Measurement Model Evaluation Output (Outer Model).

4.2.1.2 Average variance extracted (AVE)

Table 5. Average Variance Extracted (AVE).

	AVE
Business Sustainability	0.631
Internal Control	0.618
Accounting information system	0.625

Table 5 shows that the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values for all variable constructs are more than 0.5. The internal control variable has the lowest AVE value of 0.618 and the highest value of 0.631 for the business sustainability variable. Therefore, it can be concluded that all variables in this study are valid.

4.2.2 Discriminant validity

Discriminant validity testing is performed by examining the square root of AVE (√AVE) in the Fornell-Larcker criterion table of the SmartPLS algorithm results. The findings of the discriminant validity test might be deemed satisfactory if the values of the individual variables outweigh the relationships between them. By examining the cross-loading values, one can observe the discriminant validity test. Make sure the cross-loading values are greater than 0.7. This is the test for discriminant validity.

4.2.2.1 Square root of ave (square of average variance extracted)

Table 6. Fornell-Larcker criterion.

	BS (Y)	**PI (X)**	**SIA (Z)**
BS (Y)	**0.794**		
PI (X)	0.651	**0.786**	
SIA (Z)	0.515	0.473	0.790

Source: Output SmartPLS V4

Based on the test results in Table 6, it is stated that the square root of AVE values for all variables in this study is greater when compared to the relationship values between variables. For example, the square root of AVE value for the Business Sustainability variable is 0.794, which is greater than the relationship value between the Internal Control variable and Accounting Information System. Thus, all variables can be considered valid.

4.2.2.2 Cross loading

Table 7. Cross loading.

	BS (Y)	**PI (X)**	**SIA (Z)**
X1	0.636	**0.788**	0.426
X2	0.488	**0.764**	0.541
X3	0.475	**0.742**	0.286
X4	0.432	**0.799**	0.226
X5	0.527	**0.858**	0.405
X6	0.489	**0.822**	0.285
X7	0.485	**0.721**	0.284
Y1	**0.710**	0.382	0.423

	BS (Y)	PI (X)	SIA (Z)
Y2	**0.837**	0.406	0.486
Y5	**0.786**	0.495	0.322
Y6	**0.815**	0.662	0.423
Y7	**0.817**	0.576	0.395
Z1	0.334	0.220	**0.733**
Z2	0.363	0.326	**0.816**
Z3	0.432	0.327	**0.821**
Z4	0.392	0.461	**0.762**
Z5	0.480	0.465	**0.818**

Source: Output SmartPLS V4

From Table 7, it can be concluded that the indicator values of constructs for each variable in this study have cross-loading values > 0.7. This indicates that the discriminant validity of the indicator constructs for each variable is good or can be considered valid.

4.2.3 Reliability test

The reliability testing is conducted by examining the Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability values. A variable is considered to have good reliability if the construct or variable has Cronbach's alpha > 0.7 and composite reliability > 0.7. Here are the results of the reliability test that has been conducted.

Table 8. Composite reliabillity dan cronbach's alpha.

	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
BS (Y)	0.854	0.895
PI (X)	0.897	0.919
SIA (Z)	0.851	0.893

Source: Output SmartPLS V4

Based on Table 8 above, it is shown that all variables have Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability values greater than 0.7. Therefore, the reliability test values are good or reliable.

4.2.4 Structural model evaluation (inner model)

The assessment of the structural model, also known as the Inner Model, aims to investigate the measurement outcomes of hypotheses that have a direct or indirect impact on dependent variables. Here are the test results from this study:

4.2.4.1 Coefficient of determination (r-square)

Table 9. Determinant test (R-Square).

	R-Square	R-Square Adjusted
SIA (Z)	0.224	0.216
BS (Y)	0.479	0.468

Source: Output SmartPLS V4

The R-square value of the first equation for the variable Accounting Information System is 0.224. The independent variable (internal control) accounts for 22.4% of the variation in the Accounting Information System variable. The remaining 77.6% is attributable to exogenous variables not accounted for in this study.

The modified R-square value of 0.465 for the second equation indicates that the independent variables (internal control and accounting information system) account for 46.5% of the variance in the business sustainability variable. This indicates that 53.5% of the variation is attributable to unexamined causes.

4.2.4.2 Hypothesis testing

In the hypothesis testing process, the evaluation is conducted by examining the path coefficient values and t-statistics. The use of SmartPLS 4.0 software facilitates the discovery of these values through the bootstrapping method. The guideline used for interpretation is when the t-statistic value > 1.96 and the p-values < 0.05. The following table displays the results of the hypothesis testing analysis:

Table 10. Path coefficient.

	Original Sample	T Statistics	P Values
PI (X) -> BS (Y)	0.525	6.012	0.000
PI (X) -> SIA (Z)	0.473	6.771	0.000
SIA (Z) -> BS (Y)	0.266	3.300	0.000
PI (X) -> SIA (Z) -> BS (Y)	0.126	2.795	0.003

Source: Output SmartPLS V4

Based on the table 10 above, the conclusions:

1) Influence of Internal Control on Business Sustainability
   According to the findings in table 13, the variable Internal Control on Business Sustainability exhibits an original sample value of 0.525, a t-statistic of 6.012, and a p-value of 0.000. With a coefficient of 0.525, the results show that the internal control variable has a positive and substantial effect on the sustainability of the business. This is supported by a t-statistic of 6.012 (more than 1.66) and a p-value of 0.000 (less than 0.05). Consequently, all testing criteria and significance have been satisfied, leading to the acceptance of H1. Internal control positively influences business sustainability.
2) Influence of Internal Control on Accounting Information System
   Table 13 indicates that the internal control variable in the accounting information system has an original sample value of 0.473, a t-statistic of 6.771, and a p-value of 0.000. A t-statistic of 6.771, which is greater than 1.66, and a p-value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05, show that the internal control variable in the accounting information system has a positive and significant effect of 0.473. Consequently, all testing criteria and significance are satisfied, and H2 is accepted. Internal control positively influences the accounting information system.
3) Influence of Accounting Information System on Business Sustainability
   Table 13 indicates that the variable Accounting Information System on Business Sustainability has an original sample value of 0.266, a t-statistic of 3.300, and a p-value of 0.000. A t-statistic of 3.300 (more than 1.66) and a p-value of 0.000 (less than 0.05) show that the Accounting Information System variable has a positive and significant effect on the sustainability of the business. The coefficient for this effect is 0.266. Consequently, all testing criteria and significance have been satisfied, leading to the

acceptance of H3. The accounting information system positively influences business sustainability.

4) Influence of Internal Control on Business Sustainability through Accounting Information System as a mediating variable
Table 13 indicates that the variable Internal Control influences Business Sustainability through the Accounting Information System as a mediating variable, with an original sample value of 0.126, a t-statistic of 2.795, and a p-value of 0.003. The findings demonstrate that the variable Internal Control on Business Sustainability, mediated by the Accounting Information System, exerts a positive and significant influence of 0.126, as evidenced by a t-statistic of 2.795, which exceeds 1.66, and a p-value of 0.003, which is less than 0.05. Consequently, all testing criteria and significance have been satisfied, leading to the acceptance of H4. The accounting information system can affect the interplay between internal control and business sustainability.

Table 11. Total effect.

	Original Sample	T Statistics	P Values
PI (X) -> BS (Y)	**0.651**	**9.483**	**0.000**
PI (X) -> SIA (Z)	0.473	6.771	0.000
SIA (Z) -> BS (Y)	0.266	3.300	0.000

Source: Output SmartPLS V4

Based on table 11, the total effect is used to determine whether the mediation is fully mediating or partially mediating. It is considered fully mediating if the direct effect is not significant, while it is considered partially mediating if the direct effect is significant. The results show that the p-values for the direct effect from PI (X) -> BS (Y) is 0.000, which is less than alpha 0.05. Consequently, the mediating effect is classified as partial mediation.

5 Discussion

5.1 Internal control on business sustainability

The hypothesis testing results confirm that Internal Control has a positive contribution to Business Sustainability. Effective internal control management supports companies in achieving profit goals by coordinating company actions regularly. Internal control ensures smooth operational activities by controlling each task separately, although it does not provide an absolute guarantee. For SMEs, strong internal control is a primary focus for sustainable growth, consistent with the findings of [22] and [13], which demonstrate a positive impact on SME sustainability.

5.2 Internal control on accounting information systems

The hypothesis testing results confirm internal control contributes to enhancing the performance of accounting information systems. In the Resource-Based View theory, companies can optimize their resources with strong internal control in this system. Accounting information systems are crucial in financial management, while internal control ensures data continuity and system integrity. This finding aligns with [38] theories highlighting the importance of information, timely data accuracy, and communication in internal control. Support from the research of [24-26] confirms the positive influence of internal control on accounting information systems.

5.3 Information systems on business sustainability

The research results confirm that Accounting Information Systems have a positive impact on business sustainability. This system helps SMEs in decision-making and management, providing essential information for planning, control, reporting, strategy, and maintaining a competitive position. The success of business is influenced by the use of Accounting Information Systems in decision-making and SME operations. The finding is consistent with the studies of [31-33], which show that Accounting Information Systems contribute positively to SME business success and sustainability.

5.4 Internal control on business sustainability through accounting information systems

The hypothesis testing results indicate that effective internal control has a positive impact on business sustainability through accounting information systems. This emphasizes the importance of internal control as the main foundation in maintaining business continuity.

Accounting information systems not only manage financial data but also support efficient internal control, helping reduce risks and gain a competitive advantage. This research aligns with the concept of Resource-Based View (RBV) and previous findings showing the positive influence of accounting systems and internal control on SME sustainability, such as the studies by [36, 13, 37].

6 Conclusion

This study aimed to examine and analyze the influence of internal control on business sustainability through accounting information systems as a mediating variable in culinary SMEs in Yogyakarta. The testing and analysis results can be summarized as follows:

1) Internal control has a positive effect on business sustainability.
2) Internal control has a positive effect on accounting information systems.
3) Accounting information systems have a positive effect on business sustainability.

6.1 Implications

1) Theoretical Implications
   This research is expected to expand knowledge about the influence of internal control on business sustainability through the use of accounting information systems as mediation in culinary SMEs in Yogyakarta. Hopefully, this study can be an additional reference source for future research exploring this topic with broader coverage.
2) Practical Implications
   The results of this research are expected to provide insights to stakeholders of culinary SMEs in Yogyakarta about the factors influencing business sustainability through the implementation of accounting information systems and internal control. It is also hoped that the study's findings can serve as a foundation for strategic thinking and actions to improve Indonesia's economy in the future.

6.2 Research limitations

1) The sample distribution is limited to culinary SMEs in Yogyakarta, resulting in a limited number of respondents.

2) The study has limitations in the data collection process, primarily conducted through questionnaire distribution. This may lead to some respondents not fully understanding the questions and the potential for less than honest responses.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the results and discussions conducted, the following recommendations can be suggested:

1) Future research can explore factors influencing the dependent variable other than those in this study, such as financial literacy, innovation, or other variables.
2) It is expected that future researchers can expand the research sample beyond the culinary field and not focus solely on SMEs in Yogyakarta, in line with the criteria desired by the researcher.
3) SME stakeholders are encouraged to strengthen their internal control and implement more effective accounting information systems. This step is crucial to ensure business continuity and sustainability, focusing on operational optimization and better financial management.

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