

The Impact of the Popularization of Accounting Computerization on Traditional Accounting Functions

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Abstract: With the continuous development of information technology, computerized accounting has become one of the important trends in the field of modern accounting. Accounting computerization has had a profound impact on traditional accounting functions by utilizing computer technology and information systems to process and manage accounting information. So, what impact will computerized accounting have on traditional accounting? This study will explore the current application status of computerized accounting in various industries such as enterprises, public institutions, and accounting firms through research and data queries. This paper will further analyze the role of computerized accounting in the information age by comparing its similarities, differences, and advantages compared to traditional accounting. Through this study, which can conclude that computerized accounting has established a complete accounting information system and big data model, which not only improves the accuracy and systematicity of accounting, but also promotes the gradual modernization and data-driven transformation of accounting. However, the mechanism transformation of computerized accounting has also put forward new requirements for accounting practitioners. In short, computerized accounting is both an opportunity and a challenge, and all industries should actively adapt to this trend.

Keywords: Computerized Accounting; Computer Technology; Information System; Traditional Accounting Functions; Technological Innovation

1. Introduction

Accounting computerization, also known as computer accounting, refers to the application of

information technology with electronic computers as the main body in accounting work. Specifically, it refers to the use of accounting software to direct the accounting process that is completed manually or difficult to complete manually on various computer equipment. Accounting computerization is the abbreviation for the application of contemporary electronic technology and information technology, mainly electronic computers, to accounting practice. It is an accounting information system implemented using electronic computers[1]. It realizes the automation of data processing, transforming traditional manual accounting information systems into computerized accounting information systems. Accounting computerization is a significant revolution in the history of accounting development. It is not only a requirement for accounting development, but also a requirement put forward by the economy and technology for accounting work.

With the development of science and technology in modern society, it can be seen that electronic computers have replaced manual bookkeeping, accounting, and reimbursement, and even intelligent AI technology and big data integration have been applied in the decision-making field of accounting information prediction and analysis. Accounting computerization has gradually become popular in the accounting field of the whole society. Compared to traditional manual accounting methods, what kind of transformation has the data-driven information system of computerized accounting brought to the entire accounting industry? This article studies two questions: (1) To what extent does computerized accounting enhance its advantages over traditional accounting? (2) How to address the potential issues that may arise during the popularization of computerized accounting?[2]What kind of policy measures should be taken?

2. Differences and Advantages of

Computerized Accounting Compared to Traditional Accounting

Accounting computerization refers to the application of computer technology in accounting work to achieve automated processing of accounting information. Compared with traditional accounting, computerized accounting has higher efficiency and lower error rates, while also changing the way traditional accounting works. This section will explore the similarities, differences, and advantages between computerized accounting and traditional accounting.

Differences and Similarities between Computerized Accounting and Traditional Accounting

2.1 Differences

1. Data storage, processing, and accounting methods: Traditional accounting mainly relies on manual bookkeeping, and data is stored on paper media such as vouchers, books, and reports. And computerized accounting stores data on electronic media, such as computer hard drives, cloud storage, etc., and uses computer software for data processing and analysis, making computerized accounting more efficient, accurate, and convenient in data storage and processing. The traditional accounting method is mainly manual calculation, while computerized accounting uses electronic calculation methods. This enables computerized accounting to quickly complete the calculation and processing of large amounts of data, greatly improving accounting efficiency.

2. Data query and retrieval: Traditional accounting mainly relies on manually flipping through books and reports, while computerized accounting can quickly query and retrieve data through software systems. This makes data querying and retrieval more convenient and improves work efficiency.

3. Data security and confidentiality, and internal control mechanisms: Traditional accounting's internal control mechanisms mainly rely on manual operations and paper-based media, while computerized accounting achieves internal control through computer software systems. This makes the internal control mechanism more rigorous and reliable, reducing the possibility of human error and fraud. The data security and confidentiality of traditional accounting mainly rely on the custody and confidentiality measures of paper media, while computerized accounting

faces more data security and confidentiality risks. For example, data breaches, hacker attacks, and virus intrusions. Therefore, computerized accounting needs to adopt stricter data security and confidentiality measures to ensure the security and confidentiality of data.

4. Personnel skill requirements: Traditional accounting personnel mainly need to master skills such as manual bookkeeping, accounting, and analysis, while computerized accounting personnel need to master skills such as computer software operation, data processing, and analysis. This requires computerized accounting personnel to possess higher professional skills and qualities.

5. Audit and supervision: Traditional accounting mainly relies on manual inspection and paper-based verification, while computerized accounting can automate audit and supervision through software systems. This makes auditing and supervision more efficient, accurate, and reliable, improving the quality and efficiency of auditing and supervision.

In summary, there are significant differences between computerized accounting and traditional accounting in multiple aspects. With the development and popularization of information technology, the application of computerized accounting is becoming increasingly widespread, and its advantages are becoming more and more obvious. However, in practical applications, it is necessary to choose appropriate accounting methods based on the actual situation and development needs of the enterprise in order to achieve the optimal input-output ratio.[3~5]

2.2 Similarities

1. Classification and organization of transaction data: Whether it is computerized accounting or traditional accounting, the most basic task is to accurately record all financial transactions of the enterprise. Each transaction needs to be recorded in detail, including the date, amount, and account information involved, to ensure transparency and traceability of all financial activities. After recording transactions, both types of accountants need to organize and organize transaction data according to certain classification standards. This helps to organize a large amount of data into meaningful information, making it easier for managers to make decisions.

2. Financial management and preparation of

financial statements: Whether it is computerized accounting or traditional accounting, it is necessary to participate in the financial management activities of enterprises, including budget formulation, cost control, financial analysis, etc. Therefore, regardless of the form of accounting, financial management is an indispensable part of all accounting activities. Financial statements are the core output of accounting. [6] Both computerized accounting and traditional accounting require the preparation of financial statements based on collected data, such as balance sheets, income statements, cash flow statements, etc.

3. Audit supervision and compliance: Both types of accountants need to ensure that their work complies with applicable laws, regulations, and accounting standards. This includes but is not limited to tax laws, company laws, audit standards, etc. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial statements, both types of accountants need to undergo external or internal audits. The audit process is an independent evaluation of accounting work to confirm whether it has followed all applicable rules and standards

4. Internal control and decision management: Internal control is a key mechanism to ensure the accuracy and completeness of financial data. Both computerized accounting and traditional accounting require the establishment and maintenance of effective internal control systems. The important goal of accounting is to provide information to assist management in making decisions. Both computerized accounting and traditional accounting require accurate and timely financial information to help management make informed decisions.

In summary, although there are differences in technology and methods between computerized accounting and traditional accounting, their basic principles and objectives are consistent. They are all important components of corporate financial management, providing accurate and timely financial information to help management make wise decisions. With the continuous advancement of technology, the difference between the two may be further narrowed, but their basic principles and objectives will remain unchanged.

2.3 The Advantages of Computerized Accounting

1. Improving accounting accuracy and efficiency:

Traditional manual accounting is easily influenced by human factors, such as calculation errors, recording errors, etc., resulting in inaccurate data. Accounting computerization, through computer software for data processing and accounting, can greatly improve the accuracy and efficiency of accounting. At the same time, computer software has automatic error correction function, which can avoid the occurrence of human errors.

2. Simplify accounting workflow for convenient data query and analysis: Traditional manual accounting requires a large amount of data input and organization, making the workflow cumbersome and complex. Accounting computerization simplifies accounting workflow and improves work efficiency through electronic data storage and processing. At the same time, computerized accounting also has automated processing functions, which can automatically complete tasks such as data aggregation, calculation, classification, and organization, reducing manual intervention and errors; Meanwhile, traditional manual accounting data querying and analysis require a lot of time and manpower, while computerized accounting can achieve rapid data querying and analysis through database management systems. At the same time, computerized accounting also supports multidimensional and multi angle data analysis, which can help enterprises better understand their financial situation and operating results.

3. Promoting the standardization of financial management and enhancing enterprise information security: Accounting computerization can achieve automation and standardization of financial management processes, improving the quality and efficiency of financial management. Through the computerized accounting system, enterprises can establish unified financial management systems and processes, achieve data sharing and collaborative work among departments, and improve the overall operational efficiency of the enterprise. Traditional manual accounting data is easily affected by uncontrollable factors such as human factors and natural disasters, leading to data loss or damage. Accounting computerization can enhance the security of enterprise information through electronic storage and encryption technology. At the same time, computerized accounting also has data backup and recovery functions, which can ensure the reliability and integrity of data.[7]

4. Improving decision support capabilities and promoting modern enterprise management: The data query and analysis functions provided by computerized accounting can help enterprises better understand their financial situation and operating results, providing strong support for decision-making. Through data analysis results, enterprises can timely identify operational problems and propose solutions, improving their competitiveness and profitability. With the development and popularization of information technology, modern management has become an inevitable trend for enterprise development. Accounting computerization, as an important component of modern enterprise management, can help enterprises achieve collaborative work in various aspects such as financial management, supply chain management, and human resource management, and improve the overall operational efficiency and market competitiveness of enterprises.

5. Promoting innovative development in the accounting industry: With the popularization and application of computerized accounting, the accounting industry is also constantly innovating and developing. The computerization of accounting has promoted the innovative development of accounting theory and technology, injecting new vitality and momentum into the accounting industry. At the same time, computerized accounting has also promoted the integration and development of the accounting industry with other industries, promoting the economic development and progress of the entire society.[8]

In summary, computerized accounting can improve the accuracy and efficiency of enterprise accounting, simplify accounting workflow, and facilitate data query and analysis

3. Possible Problems and Solutions in the Popularization of Computerized Accounting

3.1. Data Security Issues

In the process of popularizing accounting computerization, data security is one of the most important issues. Enterprises need to take measures to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of their data. To address this issue, companies can take the following measures:

Establish a comprehensive data backup and recovery mechanism;
Strengthen access control and permission

management of data;

Using secure encryption technology to protect sensitive data;

Regularly scan and fix network security vulnerabilities.

3.2. Personnel Quality Issues

Accounting computerization requires the cooperation of professional accounting and IT personnel to achieve. However, due to the lack of professional IT personnel in many enterprises, there may be a problem of low personnel quality. To address this issue, companies can take the following measures:

Train accounting personnel to enhance their computer skills and awareness of computerization;

Provide accounting knowledge training to IT personnel to better understand accounting processes and requirements;

Establish a sound computerized management system and workflow, clarify the division of responsibilities and workflow.

3.3. Software Selection Issues

In the process of popularizing computerized accounting, enterprises need to choose software that suits their needs. However, due to the wide variety and diverse functions of software on the market, there may be issues with improper selection. To address this issue, companies can take the following measures[9]:

Clarify software functionality and performance requirements based on individual needs;

Choose software brands that have undergone market testing and have a good reputation;

Conduct trial or testing before purchase to ensure that the software meets actual needs;

Sign detailed contracts and service agreements with software suppliers to ensure the quality and effectiveness of subsequent services and maintenance.

3.4. Data Standardization Issues

Due to the different business processes and management models of each enterprise, the degree of standardization of their data also varies. This will lead to data standardization issues in the process of popularizing accounting computerization. To address this issue, companies can take the following measures:

Develop data standardization standards for enterprises based on national standards or industry norms;

Optimize and standardize business processes to improve the standardization of data;
 Standardize historical data to ensure accuracy and consistency;
 Strengthen data monitoring and management during software implementation, and promptly detect and correct abnormal situations.

3.5. Issues Related to Technological Updates and Replacements

With the continuous development of technology, accounting computerization technology is also constantly being updated and replaced. This will lead to the need for enterprises to continuously follow the pace of technological updates in the process of popularizing accounting computerization, otherwise they will be eliminated. To address this issue, companies can take the following measures:

Regularly monitor industry technology and market trends, and timely understand the situation of new technologies and products;

Choose suitable technology routes and products based on one's own needs and the actual situation of the enterprise;

Evaluate and test technology and products to ensure they meet the actual needs of the enterprise;

In terms of technology and product updates

4. Case Analysis: Systematic Reform of Accounting Firms in Accounting Computerization

With the development and popularization of information technology, computerized accounting has become an essential skill and core competitiveness for accounting firms. Large accounting firms in China have made many systematic reforms in accounting computerization to improve work efficiency, ensure data security and quality, reduce costs, and enhance service levels.

1. Establishing a comprehensive information management system: With the development of artificial intelligence and machine learning technology, accounting firms have begun to use intelligent software to automate and simplify accounting processes. For example, automatic classification, intelligent recognition, automated auditing, etc. greatly improve work efficiency and accuracy. Large accounting firms have established comprehensive information management systems, achieving automation and standardization of business processes. These

systems include financial accounting systems, audit software, tax declaration systems, human resource management systems, etc., which can achieve rapid data entry, processing, and analysis, improving work efficiency and service quality.

2. Introducing cloud computing technology: Large accounting firms have introduced cloud computing technology to achieve centralized and shared data storage and processing. Through cloud computing platforms, accounting firms can achieve collaborative work across multiple locations, online meetings, and remote work, improving work efficiency and flexibility. With the popularization of cloud computing, accounting firms can more conveniently store, share, and access data. This makes remote work possible, improving work efficiency and flexibility.

3. Strengthening data security management: Large accounting firms have strengthened data security management in accounting computerization and taken various measures to ensure the security and confidentiality of data. For example, using data encryption technology, access control mechanisms, backup and recovery mechanisms, etc., to ensure the integrity and security of data. Firstly, the standardization and normalization of accounting management. Computerized accounting makes it possible to standardize and standardize accounting work. By establishing unified accounting policies and operational procedures, consistency and comparability of all data can be ensured. Through audit tracking software, accounting firms can monitor and record all financial transactions and operations in real-time, greatly enhancing risk management and internal control.

4. Implementing standardized process management: Large accounting firms have implemented standardized process management, standardized business processes and service standards, and improved service quality and customer satisfaction. Standardized process management can help accounting firms better grasp key nodes and risk points in business processes, improve service levels and risk control capabilities.

5. Promoting industry cooperation and development: Under the promotion of computerized accounting, large accounting firms actively participate in industry cooperation and development, promoting innovation and

development of the entire industry. For example, participating in the development of industry standards and regulations, conducting industry research and exchanges, and other activities have promoted the progress of the entire industry. On the basis of computerized accounting, large accounting firms continuously expand their business areas and service scope, providing customers with comprehensive and one-stop services. For example, providing financial consulting, tax planning, internal control and other services to help clients solve practical problems and difficulties.[10]

In summary, accounting firms are engaged in computerization

5. Conclusion

With the continuous development of technology, computerized accounting has become an indispensable part of enterprise financial management. The popularization of computerized accounting not only improves the efficiency and accuracy of accounting work, but also provides more accurate data support for financial decision-making of enterprises.

The popularization of computerized accounting has transformed accounting work from manual operation to automation, thereby improving work efficiency and reducing human errors. Meanwhile, computerized accounting also provides a unified platform for enterprises to integrate financial data from various departments, facilitating data analysis and decision-making. In addition, computerized accounting also provides advanced financial management functions for enterprises, such as budget preparation, cost control, financial statement analysis, etc. These functions can help enterprises better grasp their financial situation and make wiser decisions. Of course, the popularization of computerized accounting has also brought some challenges and problems. For example, security issues, data quality issues, and personnel training issues related to computerized accounting. To address these issues, enterprises need to strengthen internal management, establish sound internal control systems, and enhance employee training and education to enhance their skills and qualities.

In short, the popularization of computerized accounting has brought enormous opportunities and challenges to enterprises. Enterprises should strengthen internal management, improve the

skills and qualities of employees, in order to adapt to the changes and development of this era. At the same time, the government and society should also strengthen supervision and support for computerized accounting, and promote the healthy development of computerized accounting.

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