

**The Contribution of Electronic Accounting to the Accuracy of Accounting Information and Its Impact on the Financial Performance of the Organization – A Case Study of Onciel Corporation**

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**Abstract:**

This research paper aims to study the role and contribution of electronic accounting in enhancing the reliability of accounting information and its effect on the financial performance of the organization. The theoretical approach utilized descriptive methodology, discussing the concept of electronic accounting, electronic accounting information systems, the key advantages and disadvantages of electronic accounting, as well as the concept of financial performance. A case study of the National Salt Corporation (Onciel) was conducted to explore how accounting software is employed in the processes of inputting and processing accounting data to obtain accurate and reliable accounting information in the form of financial statements and reports. Such information positively influences the evaluation of the organization's financial performance. The study concluded that electronic accounting contributes to providing accurate and reliable accounting information in the form of error-free financial statements. Additionally, its comprehensibility positively affects the organization's financial performance by enabling analysis, assessment, and informed decision-making regarding the financial performance of the organization.

**Keywords:** Electronic accounting, accounting information, financial performance, electronic accounting information systems.

**JEL Classification:** M41;G30

## **Introduction**

Technological advancements have significantly impacted various fields, including accounting, leading to the development of advanced electronic data processing systems. Institutions have embraced these technologies to improve their services and execute tasks in accounting transactions. This has led to the concept of electronic accounting, which focuses on collecting and processing data to provide accurate and immediate results. This has a positive impact on financial performance and increases the involvement of accountants in developing accounting information systems. Electronic accounting provides a solid foundation for institutions' performance, expediting the provision of necessary information through reports and financial statements, aiding external parties in evaluating the institution's performance. As a result, electronic accounting has become crucial in today's business organizations.

### **Study problem:**

The problem of this study can be formulated in the following main question:

**How does electronic accounting work to enhance the accuracy and reliability of accounting information and what is its impact on the financial performance of the institution?**

The following sub-questions fall under this problem:

- What do we mean by electronic accounting?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of electronic accounting?
- What is the impact of electronic accounting on the financial performance of the institution?

### **Study Hypothesis:**

This study proceeds from the following hypotheses:

- By utilizing electronic accounting, accounting information is provided in the form of reports and financial statements with high reliability and accuracy.
- Electronic accounting involves the use of information technology in accounting procedures.
- Electronic accounting offers several advantages, yet it also has some drawbacks.
- Electronic accounting positively affects the financial performance of the institution.

### **Literary review:**

- ReemOqab Hussein Al-Khasawneh (2020) conducted a study titled "*Role of Electronic Accounting Information Systems in Reducing the Phenomenon of Tax Evasion in Facilities Subject to Income and Sales Tax in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,*" published in the International Journal of Accounting and Financial Reporting. The objective of this study was to understand the role of electronic accounting information systems in mitigating the occurrence of tax evasion in entities subject to income and sales tax in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Among the key results, it was found that the utilization of electronic accounting information systems in entities significantly contributed to reducing tax evasion during the input stage.
- Susan Peter Teru, Innocent Felix Idoko, Lukman Bello (2019) conducted a study titled "*The Impact of E-Accounting in Modern Businesses,*" published in the International Journal of Accounting & Finance Review. The objective of this study is to elucidate the impact of electronic accounting in modern businesses.. The study revealed that numerous organizations fail in their business endeavors not due to physical quality, lack of trained personnel, or management issues, but primarily because of the accounting practices adopted by companies.
- Oladejo, M.O., Yinus S.O. (2020), "*Electronic Accounting Practices: An Effective Means for Financial Reporting Quality in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks,*" published in the International Journal of Managerial Studies and Research (IJMSR). This study investigated the impact of electronic accounting practices on the financial reporting quality of selected banks in Nigeria. The study concluded that electronic accounting enhances user confidence in the financial statements of the selected banks.

## **1. The Theoretical Framework**

### **1.1 Definition of Electronic Accounting**

Electronic accounting is a new term emerging in the accounting world due to recent technological advancements in the field of accounting. Electronic accounting has become a strong alternative to traditional accounting. It involves the use of electronic computers to gather and process accounting data, encompassing all branches of accounting. It is characterized by high accuracy and speed in delivering financial results and information(Oladejo, 2020, p. 16).

### **1.2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Electronic Accounting**

Electronic accounting is characterized by its simplicity and user-friendly nature, ensuring proper usage by both company personnel and specialized accountants. Through electronic accounting software, data and accounting information can be entered regardless of volume or quantity. Modifications to information and data can be easily made according to changes within the company. Reports and invoices generated through electronic accounting are highly reliable due to its ability to reduce accounting errors, thus enhancing result reliability (Morteza Ramazani, 2014, p. 358). Electronic accounting holds significant importance as it aids in daily accounting tasks, allowing easy data tracking and quicker retrieval. It saves time and reduces the workload on its users. Furthermore, electronic accounting provides various financial and accounting reports that facilitate the work of institutions, companies, entrepreneurs, and business owners. Many managers rely on these reports for making crucial managerial decisions. Electronic accounting also facilitates the creation of tax-related information through accounting software, providing accurate and verifiable data for tax purposes (Dore, 2022, p. 43).

However, electronic accounting systems also come with their fair share of drawbacks. Any electronically operated system is susceptible to technical issues at any time. When using electronic accounting software, technical errors such as server problems, power outages, software glitches, and more can occur. While accounting information is stored securely, it can still be vulnerable to breaches and misuse against the company. Therefore, caution must be exercised when securing electronic accounting information with strong passwords and granting access only to trusted individuals (Wali K, 2021, p. 27).

### **1.3 Electronic Accounting Information System**

Accounting Information: It refers to the information obtained from business transactions and operations, recorded for the purpose of preparing accounting reports. These transactions and operations are recorded based on accrual accounting principles, where each transaction has both a credit and debit aspect (Chapman, 2018). Accounting information can be described as financial and non-financial data that is recorded, processed, and presented in an organized and meaningful manner to facilitate decision-making. The

Electronic Accounting Information System (EAIS) involves organized procedures for recording accounting data using computers and analyzing processes to obtain necessary documents (Kingi, 2013). It is also defined as a managerial component that focuses on collecting, classifying, and processing financial operations, translating them into information, and delivering them to relevant parties. Additionally, it performs pre-programmed tests for examination to ensure system requirements are met (Khattab, 2016, p. 120).

#### **1.4 Definition of Financial Performance**

Financial performance refers to the extent of a company's ability to optimize its resources and sources. It focuses on using financial indicators, including balance sheet ratios and financial ratios, to determine the extent of an organization's ability to achieve its goals (Didin & Jusni, 2018, pp. 553–557).

#### **1.5 Importance of Financial Performance**

The importance of financial performance is highlighted in the following points (Will Kenton, 2023):

- Provides crucial information to external stakeholders about the company's safety and health.
- Offers insights into the financial and economic position of the company.
- Reveals the company's contribution to economic and social development.
- Enhances the economic unit's performance by ensuring its continued existence and sustainability while offering a future perspective.

#### **1.6 Types of Financial Data Used in Financial Performance**

To understand a company's performance, various types of financial data and statements can be analyzed, including (Stobierski, 2020):

- **Balance Sheet:** Provides an overview of how the company manages its assets and liabilities.
- **Income Statement:** Summarizes operations over the year, starting with sales or revenues and ending with net income.
- **Cash Flow Statement:** Combines elements of both the income statement and the balance sheet, reconciling net income and cash flow.

It also highlights sources and uses of cash flows from operations, investing, and financing activities.

## **2. Method and Tools**

In this section, we will conduct a case study of the Onciel Company, using the electronic software employed by the company. We will explore how accounting procedures are conducted through the software, starting from data entry and culminating in the generation of financial statements for the company. We will also analyze the key financial performance indicators for the selected company for the year 2021.

### **2.1 Historical Overview of the Company**

The National Salt Company was established under Decree No. 444/83 dated July 17, 1983, specializing in the production and marketing of salt. Amid the transformations our country underwent, and pursuant to the foundational system dated June 4, 1990, this institution transformed into a joint-stock company. Its current total capital amounts to 1,600,000.00 Algerian Dinars. The company operates under the supervision of the Ministry of Energy and Mines. Onciel stands as the largest salt producer and distributor in Algeria, with its headquarters located in Constantine. The company has multiple units throughout the national territory, each with its own specific activity. There are six productive salt extraction units under Onciel's umbrella, as well as several salt distribution centers, following its acquisition from other units. The National Salt Company has numerous affiliated units across several states, including production and marketing units, as well as units focused on external markets.

### **2.2 The Electronic Software Used by the Studied Company**

IDWEB Company is a specialized firm in the development and marketing of professional management software. With over 31 years of experience in information technology services and software development, IDWEB offers a seasoned and motivated team to streamline business management through reliable, user-friendly, and adaptable programs tailored to the business's needs.

### **2.3 Characteristics of the program**

- Unlimited number of documents.
- Rights management.
- Backup of multimedia and data recovery.
- Network compatibility.
- Easy data entry and editing for annual documents (balance sheet and income statement).
- Quick search for entries related to any element in accounting (number, date, phrasing, etc.) with just one click.
- Control of entries over multiple periods.

## **2.4 Accounting processes managed by the program**

- Chart of accounts and ledger files.
- Bank reconciliations.
- Balance analysis.
- Consolidation of accounts across multiple units.
- Account numbering.
- Tax declarations.
- Budgeting and income statement schedules, cash flow statements.
- Statement of changes in shareholders' equity and all budget-related attachments.
- G50, Value Added Tax refund report, Report 104.
- Fixed asset statement.
- Inventory management.
- General ledger.
- Data export to Excel.

## **2.5 Inputs, Processing, and Outputs of Electronic Accounting**

### **2.5.1 Inputs**

The institution has an accounting and financial department responsible for various processes of recording and processing accounting data flowing from various departments within the institution. The goal is to produce reports and financial statements that meet the needs of users. This department receives data from various units (supply, production, users, maintenance, etc.). The settings of the institution's activities differ through various daily operations. These operations involve internal exchanges among departments or with the external environment, mainly consisting of sales, purchases,

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maintenance, and other related activities. These operations generate a range of data and information sent to the accounting information system within the institution, including:

- Inventory data
- Data about consumer purchases
- Data about quantities of semi-finished or finished products
- Data about insurance liabilities
- Data about employee obligations
- Data about work numbers based on orders received
- Data about customer collections

**Table number (01): List of Data Flowing from Various Departments**

Flowing Data	2020	2021
Consumer Purchases	56,728,685.03	61,497,112.82
External Services and Other Consumables	31,232,754.67	36,000,640.30
Employee Expenses	60,022,313.92	67,196,103.09
Business Number	39,978,677.01	68,723,665.84
Customer Collections	40,835,302.03	68,723,665.84
Inventories and Products Under Production	573,679,060.54	601,218,500.50

**Source: Institution's Departments for the years 2020-2021**

### **2.5.2 Processing**

After receiving all accounting documents from various departments, processing takes place according to the accounting information system at Onciel institution within the accounting and financial department. An accounts manual is prepared to match the company's activities, which is entered into the electronic program's database after being approved by the company's account manager. The electronic accounting program processes data from purchases and supplies, storing this information to facilitate buying and selling operations. The processing goes through several stages:

#### **A. Journal Entry Stage**

Upon receiving files from various departments, the accuracy of the data in the documents is verified, ensuring compliance with applicable laws. Then,

the data is recorded in the journal. The accounting and financial department consists of 5 documents, divided based on data storage ledgers. These ledgers include Purchase Journal, Inventory Journal, Sales Journal, Cash Journal, and various other journals.

### **B. Posting to General Ledger Stage**

After recording in the journals, the data is posted to the general ledger. All accounts are balanced and verified. Some accounting entries recorded in the journal for Onciel institution for the year 2021 include the following.

On 09/02/2021, Onsail Company sold goods, and the transaction was conducted through the bank.

Account		9/2/2021	Debit	Credit
411130		Customers	139,426.35	
	701110	Sales		117,165.00
	445210	Value Added Tax (VAT)		22,261.35
		Sale of Goods to Customers		

Account		9/2/2021	Debit	Credit
512260		National Bank of Algeria	139,426.00	
657300		Other Charges/Expenses	0.35	
	411130	Customers		139,426.35
		Customer Collections / Receivables		

On 23/02/2021, Onsail Company purchased goods from suppliers.

Account		23/02/2021	Debit	Credit
382100		Goods Purchases	332,600.00	
445120		Value Added Tax (VAT)	63,194.00	
	401110	Suppliers		395,794.00
		Goods Acquisition / Purchase		

Account		23/02/2021	Debit	Credit
322250		Other Additions	228,000.00	
322110		Industrial Machinery Spare Parts	30,000.00	
322120		Transportation Vehicle Spare Parts	74,600.00	
	382100	Goods Purchases		332,600.00

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	Goods Entry to Inventory	
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The recording process is carried out in the journal entries, then transferred to the general ledger using the electronic program. The steps for this process are outlined as follows:

- Access the journal entry section to record all accounting transactions. Click on "SAISIE" (Input).
- A window will appear allowing you to choose the input method. Accountants typically prefer manual entry of transactions, which is done by selecting "Saisie Standard" (Standard Input).

**Figure number (01): Transition to the Journal Entry for Recording Transactions**



**Source: Screenshot from the software used by the institution**

After selecting the input method, the journal entry screen appears for recording. Here, we will take the example of recording purchases for the month of February.

**Figure number (02): Journal Entry for Purchases in February 2021**

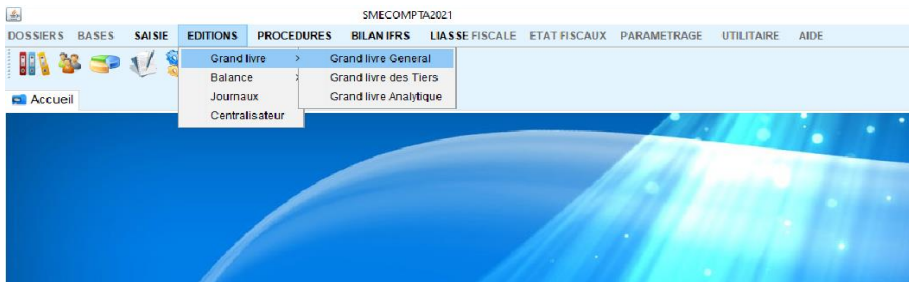
Plan	Date	Libelle	Compte	Taux	Solde	Debit	Credit
0000	25/02/2021	001 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			212 000,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	002 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			2 200,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	003 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			214 800,28	814 200,00
0000	25/02/2021	004 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			300,43	-
0000	25/02/2021	005 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			214 300,85	-
0000	25/02/2021	006 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			158 400,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	007 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			700 400,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	008 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			4 910 937,31	-
0000	25/02/2021	009 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			1 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	010 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			12 200,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	011 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			327 200,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	012 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			83 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	013 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	014 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			19 201,20	-
0000	25/02/2021	015 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			322 000,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	016 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			332 000,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	017 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			338 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	018 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			322 000,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	019 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	020 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	021 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	022 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	023 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	024 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	025 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	026 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	027 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	028 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	029 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	030 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	031 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	032 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	033 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	034 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	035 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	036 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	037 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	038 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	039 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	040 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	041 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	042 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	043 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	044 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	045 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	046 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	047 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	048 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	049 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	050 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	051 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	052 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	053 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	054 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	055 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	056 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	057 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	058 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	059 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	060 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	061 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	062 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	063 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	064 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	065 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	066 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	067 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	068 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	069 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	070 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	071 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	072 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	073 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	074 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	075 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	076 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	077 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	078 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	079 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	080 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	081 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	082 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	083 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	084 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	085 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	086 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	087 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	088 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	089 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	090 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	091 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	092 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	093 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	094 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	095 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	096 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	097 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	098 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	099 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			30 100,00	-
0000	25/02/2021	100 FAC 00220207 BANQUE	001000			380 700,00	-

Source: Screenshot from the software used by the institution

In this step, the accountant records all transactions from various departments in the electronic journal entry.

After the initial step of recording in the journal entries, the process moves to the general ledger. All accounts are balanced and verified. To achieve this, the accountant clicks on "EDITIONS" and selects "Grand Livre" (General Ledger). From there, "Grand Livre General" is chosen, and a window appears to select the specific account to open the general ledger.

Figure number (04): Transition to the General Ledger using the Software



Source: Screenshot from the software used by the institution

The electronic program automatically generates the general ledger, speeding up the accounting process with accurate information.

Figure number (05): General Ledger for Sample Inventory (Account 326250 for 1-ton Bags)

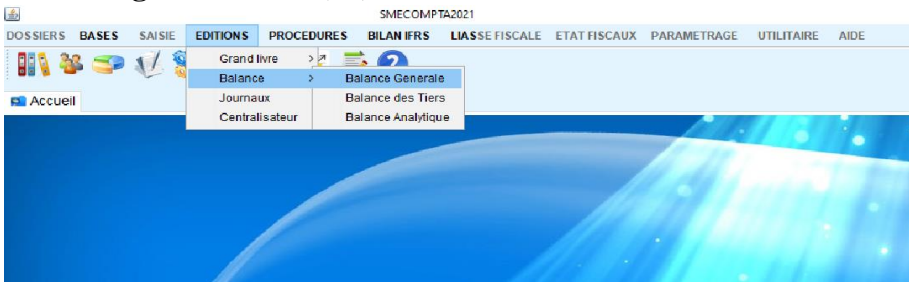
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ENASEL -SME EL MEGHAJER		<b>GRAND LIVRE GENERAL</b>			Edition provisoire		TIRAGE DU 10/08/2023
		Du: 01/02/2021		Au: 28/02/2021		PAGE 19	
Journal	Piece	Ligne	Date	Libelle	Debit	Credit	
Compte		326250		Big-Bag			
19	0034	6	28/02/2021	BS 8B+-2021		489,177.60	
Mvts Periode						489,177.60	
Mvts anterieurs					326250	489,177.60	
Total					1,630,592.00	978,355.20	
SOLDE					652,236.80		

**Source: Screenshot from the software used by the institution**

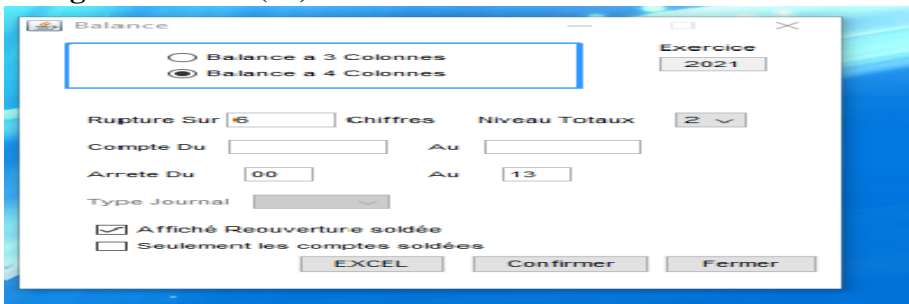
This procedure is repeated for all accounts. The system and accounting software then transfer these balances into the trial balance sheets. Subsequently, electronic processing is carried out automatically by the software. To achieve this, the accountant clicks on "EDITIONS" and selects "Balance Generale" (Trial Balance).

**Figure number (06): Transition to the Trial Balance**



**Source: Screenshot from the software used by the institution**

**Figure number (07): Transition Window to the Trial Balance**



**Source: Screenshot from the software used by the institution**

**Figure number (8): Trial Balance for the Year 2021**

ENASEL -SME EL MEGHAIER		<b>BALANCE GENERALE</b>				Edition provisoire	TIRAGE DU 10/08/2023 PAGE 16		
		Du: 01/01/2021		Au: 31/12/2021					
Numéro et INTITULE du Compte		REOUVERTURES		MOUVEMENTS DE LA PERIODE		TOTAL DES MOUVEMENTS		SOLDES	
		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
896580	Charges communes re			11,430,269.35		11,430,269.35		11,430,269.35	
896700	Cessions re			16,734,890.00		16,734,890.00		16,734,890.00	
897100	Cessions vente produits fabriqu				106,627,210.00		106,627,210.00		106,627,210.00
897400	Prestations fournis inter-unit				2,565,550.00		2,565,550.00		2,565,550.00
89	CESSIONS ENTRE LES UNITES			42,471,903.44	109,192,760.00	42,471,903.44	109,192,760.00		66,720,856.56
8	Comptes d?			42,471,903.44	109,192,760.00	42,471,903.44	109,192,760.00		66,720,856.56
Totaux		4,121,303,893.03	4,121,303,893.03	1,571,660,938.43	1,571,660,938.43	5,692,964,831.46	5,692,964,831.46	4,496,302,993.40	4,496,302,993.40

**Source: Screenshot from the software used by the institution**

### 2.5.3 Outputs

The electronic accounting information system within ONCIEL Company generates legally approved financial statements, which hold significant importance within the organization by providing crucial information to assist in its functions.

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**Table number (02): Balance Sheet - Assets and Liabilities–**

Assets	Total Amounts 2021	Depreciation and Provisions 2021	2021	Liabilities	2021
Non-Current Assets	-	-	-	Private Equity	
Intangible Assets: Goodwill	-	-	-	Issued Capital (or Owner's Equity)	
Intellectual Property	516,000.00	50,833,334.00	1,166,666.00	Unrequired Capital	
Tangible Assets	-	-	-	Reserves and Provisions (Accumulated Reserves)	
Land	34,754,980.00	-	34,754,980.00	Revaluation Surplus	
Buildings	111,793,432.55	95,915,825.02	15,877,607.53	Equity Differential	
Other Tangible Assets	536,021,289.77	468,145,117.81	67,876,171.96	Net Income (Net Income attributable to Shareholders)	4,791,875
Granted Rights Assets	-	-	-	Other Private Equity / Reconciliation	
Work in Progress Assets	59,291,125.78	-	59,291,125.78	Equity of Merged Company	
Financial Investments	-	-	-	Minority Interest	
Bonds Held as Equity - Associated Entities	-	-	-	Total Private Equity I	4,791,875
Other Contributions and Related Credit Accounts	-	-	-	Non-Current Liabilities	

Secured Other Bonds	-	-	-	Loans and Financial Debts	
Loans and Non-Current Financial Assets	7,419,135.74	-	7,419,135.74	Taxes (Deferred and Accruals)	999 313,90
Deferred Tax on Assets	8,409,799.27	-	8,409,799.27	Other Non-Current Liabilities	758,159,933
Total Non-Current Assets	758,205,763.11	564,569,276.17	193,636,486.94	Prepaid Liabilities and Accruals	28,148,773
Current Assets	0.00	-	0.00	Total Non-Current Liabilities II	787,308,020
Inventories and Work in Progress	601,218,500.50	-	601,218,500.50	Current Liabilities	
Accounts Receivable - Similar Uses	0.00	-	0.00	Suppliers and Associated Accounts	8,327,162
Customers	13,773,690.39	-	13,773,690.39	Taxes	7,349,195
Other Debtors	79,717.44	-	79,717.44	Other Debts	3,317,312
Taxes	160,561.33	-	160,561.33	Liabilities to Depositors	
Other Current Assets	0.00	-	0.00	Total Current Liabilities III	18,993,669
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00	-	0.00		
Current Liabilities and Financial Assets	0.00	-	0.00		
Treasury	2,224,606.63	-	2,224,606.63		
Total Current Assets	617,457,076.29	0.00	617,457,076.29		
Total General Assets	1,375,662,839.40	564,569,276.17	811,093,563.23	Total Liabilities Grand Total	811,093,563

**Source: Prepared by researchers**

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**Table number (03): Income Statement Accounts List**

Income Statement	2021
Sales and Associated Products (Business Number)	68723665.84
Changes in Inventories and Manufactured Goods and Goods Under Production	130566921
Installed Production	13845890.26
Exploitation Allowances	2565550
<b>Annual Production</b>	<b>215702027.1</b>
Consumed Purchases	61497112.82
External Services and Other Consumptions	36000640.3
<b>Consumption of the Fiscal Year</b>	<b>97497753.12</b>
<b>Value Added for Exploitation (1-2)</b>	<b>118204274</b>
Employee Charges	67196103.09
Taxes, Fees, and Similar Payments	1443795.68
<b>Total Exploitation Surplus</b>	<b>49564375.19</b>
Other Operating Products	1631510.46
Other Operating Charges	11568518.16
Provisions for Depreciation, Depletion, and Impairment	36124878
Reversals of Impairment and Depletion Losses	0,00
<b>Operating Result</b>	<b>3502489.49</b>
Financial Products	168761.74
Financial Charges	180918.59
<b>Financial Result</b>	<b>-12156.85</b>
<b>Ordinary Result Before Taxes (5+6)</b>	<b>3490332.64</b>
Taxes Payable on Ordinary Results	0,00
Deferred Taxes (Changes) on Ordinary Results	-1301542
<b>Total Ordinary Activity Products</b>	<b>217502299.3</b>
<b>Total Ordinary Activity Charges</b>	<b>212710424.6</b>
<b>Net Result of Ordinary Activities</b>	<b>4791874.64</b>
Non-Ordinary Items (Products) (To be disclosed)	0,00
Non-Ordinary Items (Charges) (To be disclosed)	0,00
<b>Non-Ordinary Result</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Net Result of the Fiscal Year</b>	<b>4791874.64</b>
Share of Companies subject to Equity Method in Net Result (1)	0,00
<b>Net Result of Consolidated Entity (1)</b>	<b>0,00</b>

Source: Prepared by researchers

## 2.6 Financial Performance Indicators for the Organization

**Table number (04): Financial Performance Indicators for ONCIEL Company for the Year 2021**

Indicators	Value
Total Working Capital (FRng) = Current Assets - Current Liabilities	617,457,076.29 – 18,993,668.92 = <b>598,463,407.3</b>
Net Cash (Tng) = Treasury Assets - Treasury Liabilities	2,224,606.63 - 00 = <b>2,224,606.63</b>
<i>Current Ratio</i> = $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	<b>%32.50</b> = $\frac{617,457,076.29}{18,993,668.92}$
<i>Cash Ratio</i> = $\frac{\text{Cash and Cash Equivalents}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	<b>% 0.11</b> = $\frac{2224606.63}{18993668.92}$
<i>Quick Ratio</i> = $\frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	<b>% 0.026</b> = $\frac{601218500.50 - 617457076.29}{18993668.92}$
<i>Gross Profit Margin</i> = $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Business Number}}$	<b>0.07</b> = $\frac{4,791,874.64}{68,723,665.84}$

**Source: Prepared by researchers based on previous data**

From the above table, it can be observed that during the year 2021, ONCIEL Company managed to address short-term loans using its current assets, leaving a financial surplus representing a safety margin (FRng). Additionally, ONCIEL Company demonstrates financial stability as indicated by Tng = 2,224,606.63. In terms of turnover ratio, the company possesses good liquidity and faces no difficulties in settling obligations through its liquid assets. ONCIEL has the capability to meet its current liabilities without relying on inventory of goods and has the ability to generate net profits relative to its sales figure. This reflects ONCIEL's capacity to convert its gross revenue into net profit and effectively control total costs.

### **Conclusion**

Thanks to the rapid developments in the technological field, it has become necessary to enhance the business environment and change the methods of inputting and processing accounting data. This transition from traditional methods to electronic work, characterized by speed and time efficiency, aids organizations in advancing their operations, increasing productivity, and enhancing performance.

### **Results:**

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- Electronic accounting involves utilizing electronic tools and software for all stages of accounting, from data entry to electronic processing, leading to the generation of significant financial reports and statements.
- Electronic accounting stands out for its high accuracy, reducing computational errors and thereby increasing result reliability. However, it may face technical errors such as server problems or power outages.
- Electronic accounting ensures accurate information through proper data entry and tracking of accounting processes, verified by electronic programs.
- Electronic accounting provides reliable and accurate accounting information in the form of error-free financial statements, along with its comprehensibility. This positively affects an organization's financial performance, enabling analysis, evaluation, and sound decision-making regarding its financial status.
- Electronic accounting produces financial statements that are amenable to financial analysis, as all accounting operations are recorded according to financial accounting standards and applicable laws.

**Recommendations:**

- It is crucial to move towards electronic work and develop electronic accounting information systems.
- Enhance existing electronic accounting software in organizations with competitive features.
- Promote electronic work in the accounting field through training and upskilling employees within organizations.

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