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Research Paper

The Influence of the Financial Management System on Financial Performance Through the Implementation of the Accounting System at PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo in Makassar City

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ABSTRACT: *This research aims to analyze the extent to which the financial management system influences the company's financial performance both directly and indirectly through the accounting system as a mediating variable at PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo in Makassar City. This research uses a quantitative approach designed for casual research based on causal relationships (causality) between the variables studied or correlated. The population of this study includes all employees of PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo. Sampling uses nonprobability or accidental techniques, namely saturated samples or total sampling. The results show that the financial management system and accounting system have a strong correlation with the company's financial performance. Both systems play an important role in improving the company's financial performance. This means that the financial management system is connected to financial performance, which is mediated by the application of the accounting system. In addition, the implementation of an accounting system can be a mediator between financial management and financial performance. Thus, financial management and the implementation of an accounting system are considered equally important for improving a company's financial performance.*

KEYWORDS: *Financial Management System, Company Financial Performance, Accounting System*.

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I. INTRODUCTION

One of the purposes of establishing a company is to earn income from business activities so that the company may grow. Management needs to assess what it does on occasion in order to comprehend the company's financial performance conditions [1]. Meanwhile, the main process for a company to prove its viability or continuing existence over a specific period of time is the preparation of financial information. As a consequence, competent financial personnel are required. Insufficient accounting standards will be used if they are not competent [2]. Besides that, an effective way to assess a company's ability to handle its finances is by examining its financial performance. It is necessary to ensure efficient utilization of existing resources within the company in order to effectively address ongoing developments and maintain financial stability. Financial performance is fundamental to corporate development in order to optimize earnings in the short and long term. Companies must have a suitable and controlled management structure in place to do this [3]. In order to accomplish this, companies must implement a suitable and regulated management system. This is inextricably linked to the effectiveness of the accounting system [4].

The accounting system is a crucial tool for businesses to record and manage their financial information, aiding in operational decision-making and providing a clear view of the company's finances. This system comprises a process and protocol designed to document, submit, and record financial information and conditions in order to aid companies in the development of financial plans and reports [5]. As a result, each company requires a suitable accounting management system, especially for financial management.

One of the most common issues affecting financial performance in companies is that financial reporting is sometimes unstructured. This pertains to the operations of the company. Aside from that, companies frequently encounter difficulties with financial reporting as a result of incompetence or the continued simplification of financial reporting. Such occurrences can have an impact on the performance of a company if financial reporting is irrelevant [6]. Financial reporting is crucial for corporate transparency and providing stakeholders with the critical information they need to value their investment, as it provides information about a company's strategy, risks, opportunities, and other values, impacting the company's reputation. Every company undoubtedly employs distinct metrics to assess its financial performance [7, 8].

PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo is a holding company based in Makassar, Indonesia. This company acts as a medium for business information, promotions, and communities within the construction industry and other supporting industries. As a company committed to providing these services, this company is currently working to maximize its company's financial performance in various ways, one of which is through a financial management system. In carrying out its performance, PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo cannot be separated from the financial reports and financial systems used. This is very important for assessing company performance and as a material for decision-making by many parties, especially in managing company finances.

So far, studies on financial performance have mainly concerned the implementation of accounting systems in service provider companies, especially PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo, which is not yet available. This article not only analyzes the financial performance of this company and discusses its accounting system, but also explains how financial management is implemented through the mediation of the accounting system by analyzing its impact and comparing how big one influence is with another.

II. THEORETICAL AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The theoretical basis of this study encompasses various interconnected concepts, including the financial management system as the independent variable, financial performance as the dependent variable, and the accounting system implementation as the mediating (intervening) variable. All three are essential for comprehending the interrelated principles that drive a company's financial health and performance.

Financial management is an important part of economic activities that leads to efficient and profitable use of finance. The subject of financial management leads to the concept of accounting and its systems approach. Currently, this concept is increasingly being developed innovatively with multidimensional functions in various fields. Understanding this concept is important for companies because it is an integral part of the overall management concept for maximizing their financial performance with financial system [9]. A financial management system is utilized to effectively and systematically manage financial resources, with the goal of enhancing the effectiveness of financial management across different sectors [10].

Financial performance is essentially an evaluation of a company's financial well-being and position. Financial performance is also an indicator for assessing a company's survival [11]. To improve their financial performance, companies need a lot of information, especially related to finance. Information is an important asset for a company. This information will enable the company to move faster and more efficiently towards its goals. Information is an essential component for company development and advancement since it allows enterprises to improve efficiency and grow their present activities. The more advanced the company, the more sophisticated the information system needed [12] Accounting information system implementation is a sequence of manual and computerized tasks that range from data collection, recording, and summarization to reporting financial positions and operations [13].

III. HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT AND CONSEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The hypothesis for the development of this study is as outlined below: 1) The financial management system significantly influences financial performance. 2) The financial management system significantly influences the implementation of the accounting system. 3) The implementation of the accounting system has a significant influence on financial performance. 4) The financial management system significantly affects financial performance, which is defined by the implementation of the accounting system.

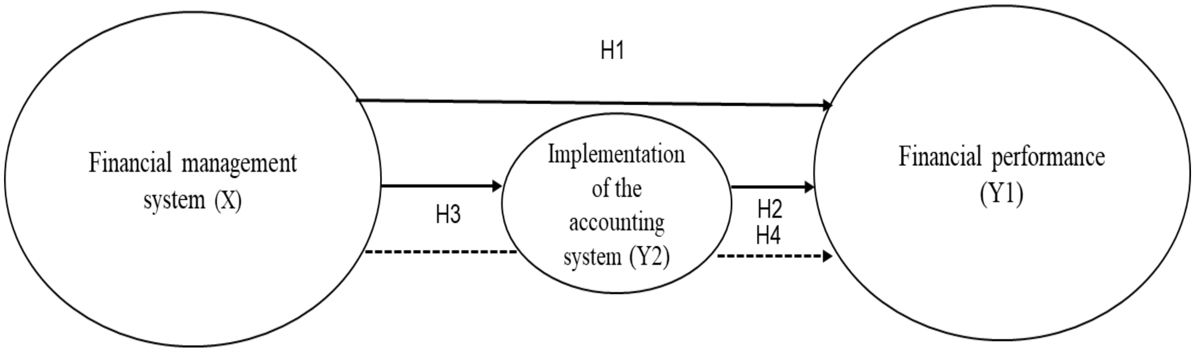

Figure 1: conseptual framework

IV. RESEARCH METHODS

4.1. Time and location

This research was carried out at PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo. This study lasted two months. Specifically, from July 2023 to September 2023, or until the needed data for a specified number of samples and secondary data as supporting data is received.

4.2. Data Types and Sources

This research employs a survey design to analyze factual data that substantiates the information required to address and resolve the main problem at hand, which is the impact of the financial management system on financial performance through the implementation of the accounting system at PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo. This research methodology employs a quantitative approach. Quantitative approaches involve the analysis of variable relationships to evaluate specific theories. The utilized data source in this research is of primary form.

4.3. Population and Sample

The population is defined based on specific inclusion and exclusion criteria, as determined by statistical analysis. When choosing the appropriate population, the research question will guide the determination of a suitable definition based on factors such as geography and specific limits, including age group and employment [14]. Therefore, the population in this study consists of 100 employees of PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo. They were chosen to collect data and information about the financial management system, accounting system implementation, and financial performance. Given the population size of 100 individuals, the sampling methodology employed is a non-probability method known as saturated sampling. This involves selecting the entire population as the sample for analysis.

4.4. Data Analysis

4.4.1. Research Instrument Test

The aim of the research instrument test is to assess the validity and reliability of the instrument to establish its suitability for data collection at PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo. The validity test is used to evaluate the validity of a questionnaire. Validity can be assessed by calculating the correlation between the scores of individual question items and the overall score of the construct or variable.

At the point, in order to ascertain the validity of the score for each question item, the following statistical criteria are set up: 1) If the count of r is greater than the table of r and the count is positive, then the variable is considered valid. 2) If the count of r is less than the count of r table, then the variable is considered invalid. 3) If the count of r is more than the table value of r, but with a negative sign, then the null hypothesis (H_0) will still be rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) accepted.

A construct or variable is considered dependable if it yields a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient greater than 0.60. A questionnaire including indicators of variables or constructs can be evaluated via reliability testing. SPSS is used for conducting reliability tests using the Cronbach Alpha (α) statistical test. A dependable construct or variable will have a Cronbach's alpha greater than 0.60.

4.4.2. Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analytics is the process of identifying trends and correlations in current and historical data. It describes patterns and correlations but does not delve into them further. It is easily available and gets used on a regular basis. The characteristics of respondents, such as age, gender, education level, and duration of service, were explained using descriptive statistical analysis. In addition, descriptive analysis was employed to elucidate the participants' reactions to the research variables, encompassing the impact of the financial management system on financial performance via the adoption of the accounting system. Scoring analysis was conducted for each research variable to acquire the interpretation outcomes of respondents' responses.

4.4.3. Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple linear regression is a statistical technique used to examine the correlation between independent variables and dependent variables in a regression model. By doing multiple linear regression tests, researchers can determine the extent to which the independent variable impacts the dependent variable, while considering a specific threshold of significance. In this section, multiple linear regression includes path analysis, the T test, and the Sobel test.

Path analysis is a statistical approach for determining the causal links between variables. The approach is used to identify and evaluate the impact of a group of factors on a given result. In this study, path analysis is used to determine the effect of the financial management system (X) on financial performance (Y1) and the implementation of the accounting system (Y2) as follows:

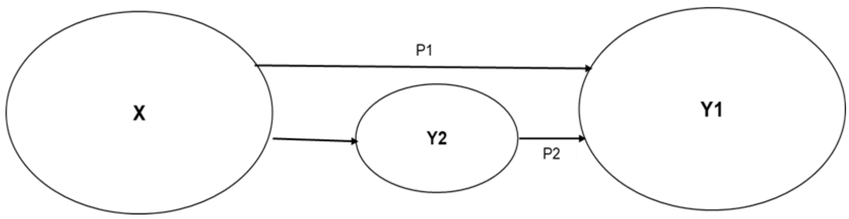

Figure 2: path analysis

Based on Figure 2, it can be formulated as follows:

$$Y_1 = f(X)$$

$$Y_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X + e_1$$

$$Y_2 = f(X, Y_1)$$

$$Y_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 Y_1 + e_2$$

$$Y_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X + e_1) + e_2$$

Where: X = Financial Management System, Y1 = Financial Performance, Y2 = Implementation of the Accounting System, α_0 β_0 = Constant and $\alpha 1$ $\beta 1$ $\beta 2$ = Path Coefficient.

T tests partially assess the significance of independent variable influence. Steps in the t-test: 1) Choose a hypothesis. H_0: b1-2 = 0, indicating no partial independent variable influence on the dependent variable. H_0: b1-2 $\neq$ 0, indicating partial influence of independent variable on dependent variable. 2) Set the significance threshold (α) to 5% and calculate the t value with a df of (n-k-1). 3) Use t count = (bk)/sb to calculate t value magnitude. The regression coefficient of variables b1-2 is bk, while the standard deviation of estimations is sb. 4) Compare calculated t values in table. H_0 is rejected and Ha accepted if t count > t table. If t count < t table, H_0 is accepted and H_a is declined. The Sobel test measures the indirect effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y1) through the intervening variable (Y2). Multiply the path X-Y2 (a) by the path Y2-Y1 (b) or ab to get X indirect influence on Y1. The coefficient ab = (c-c'), where c represents X influence on Y1 without connecting Y2, and c' is the coefficient after connecting Y2. Formula for Sobel test using the equation:

$$\mathrm{Sab} = \sqrt{\mathrm{b}^2\mathrm{Sa}^2 + \mathrm{a}^2\mathrm{Sb}^2 \ \ + \mathrm{Sa}^2\mathrm{Sb}^2}$$

Where: indirect impact standard error size, a: X-Y2 path, b: Intervening variable (Y2)-dependent variable (Y1), sa & sb: Standard error coefficient.

Compare the calculated t value to the t table value. A mediation effect exists if the estimated t value exceeds the t table value. To test the indirect effect's significance, calculate the coefficient's t value using this formula:

$$\mathrm{t}\ value = \frac{a\ x\ b}{sab}$$

The coefficient of determination, or R squared (R2), in regression is one of the forms of statistics most often used to assess the level of suitability of a model and the variation in responses explained by the model. R square is a number ranging from 0 to 1, indicating the extent of the interaction of independent factors on the value of the dependent variable. The closer the R square value is to one, the better the regression model explains the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

4.4.4. Operational Definition and Measurement

An operational definition is a brief explanation of the meaning of each word that will be used in research to present operational details so that variables can be estimated accurately and consistently. When creating variables, operational definitions are always used. This is done to simplify measurement and guarantee that everyone involved in the research understands the same terms or definitions. Operational variables relate to specific measures or indicators for assessing operational elements as well as researching the connection between various factors and their influence on operational performance or outcomes. This will aid in understanding and managing the company's finances. In this study, these operational factors are critical in financial management, particularly to evaluate financial performance. Besides that, a Likert scale measurement is used to measure the statements that respondents are asked to evaluate by providing them quantitatively. Table 1 provides a clearer and more thorough view of operational definitions and metrics, as follows:

Table 1: operational definition and measurement

Variables	Descriptions	Indicators	Measurement Scale
Financial Management System (X)	This variable describes the financial data collection, processing, and reporting system.	• Financial planning • Financial records • Financial reporting • Financial controllership [15]	Likert scale
Financial Performance (Y1)	This variable assesses a company's financial efficiency, including profitability, liquidity, solvency, and others.	• Proficiency and advancement in employment financial records • Job description • Operational procedures • Work setting [16]	
Implementation of Accounting System (Y2)	This variable describes a company's policies, procedures, and practices to assure financial reporting, asset protection, and fraud prevention.	• Standardized accounting system.Job description • Implementation of an accrual-based accounting system. • Fair presentation [17]	

V. RESULTS

5.1. Characteristics of Respondent Profiles

For this section, we used a representative sample of 100 individuals, including 59 males and 41 females. All collected samples have been classified into several categories for the purpose of facilitating their grouping. The data obtained can be categorized into several categories, The categories can be seen in Table 2.

As shown in Table 2, the obtained respondent data is varied with regard to age, working period, and tertiary education. As a result, the age group of 26–35 years accounts for up to 44% of the respondent data, followed by 17–25 years (36%), 36–45 years (14%), and over 45 years (6%). In terms of working period, the following proportions were found among the respondents: 26% had a tenure of 4–6 years, 18% had less than 1 year of service, and 12% had more than 6 years of service. SMA/SMK education comprises the largest proportion of the education level (48%), followed by S1 (30%), D3 (18%), and D4 (3%).

Table 2: characteristics of respondent profiles

Age (years)	**n**	**Percentage (%)**
17-25	36	36.0
26-35	44	44.0
36-45	14	14.0
> 45	6	6.0
Working period (years)	**n**	**Percentage (%)**
< 1	18	18.0
1-3	44	44.0
4-6	26	26.0
> 6	12	12.0
Education level	**n**	**Percentage (%)**

Senior high school (SMA/SMK)	48	48.0
Associate’s degree (D3)	18	18.0
Bachelor of applied science (D4)	3	3.0
Bachelor degree (S1)	31	31.0

n: number of samples

5.2. Validity test

The validity test in this study was conducted using SPSS, and the outcomes were presented in the form, indicating the validity or invalidity of the construct. Finding the connection, or relationship, between measuring tools is how validity testing is done. The point of this test is to see how well the measuring tool can actually measure what it's supposed to measure. The results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: validity test results

Variabel	Statement item	r_{hitung}	r_{tabel}	Information
Financial Management System (X)	X.1	0,702	0,165	Valid
	X.2	0,671	0,165	Valid
	X.3	0,672	0,165	Valid
	X.4	0,659	0,165	Valid
	X.5	0,599	0,165	Valid
	X.6	0,602	0,165	Valid
	X.7	0,460	0,165	Valid
	X.8	0,541	0,165	Valid
Financial Performance (Y1)	Y.1.1	0,722	0,165	Valid
	Y.1.2	0,725	0,165	Valid
	Y.1.3	0,725	0,165	Valid
	Y.1.4	0,753	0,165	Valid
	Y.1.5	0,734	0,165	Valid
	Y.1.6	0,676	0,165	Valid
	Y.1.7	0,544	0,165	Valid
	Y.1.8	0,603	0,165	Valid
Implementation of Accounting System (Y2)	Y.2.1	0,609	0,165	Valid
	Y.2.2	0,604	0,165	Valid
	Y.2.3	0,611	0,165	Valid
	Y.2.4	0,781	0,165	Valid
	Y.2.5	0,709	0,165	Valid
	Y.2.6	0,704	0,165	Valid

5.3. Reliability test

Cronbach's alpha approach was employed to conduct the reliability test in this study. This test is available as an alternative because the research uses a questionnaire that includes several statement items with answer choices. The results of the reliability test are presented in Table 4. Based on Cronbach's alpha test, the alpha number in the SPSS output table shows that the results are reliable. If the Cronbach's alpha value is greater than 0.60, the instrument or questionnaires are said to be reliable or consistent. If the Cronbach's alpha value is less than 0.60, the questionnaires or questionnaires are said to be unreliable or inconsistent.

Table 4: reliability test results

Variabel	Combach’s Alpha	Information
Financial Management System (X)	0,774	Reliabel
Financial Performance (Y1)	0,813	Reliabel
Implementation of Accounting System (Y2)	0,829	Reliabel

5.4. Descriptive Analysis

A descriptive analysis test is a method of data analysis that is employed to provide a description or summary of the acquired data. The primary objective of descriptive statistical analysis is to present a comprehensive summary of the variables utilised, including the lowest, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values for each variable. Descriptive statistical analysis is employed to elucidate or present a comprehensive account of the attributes of a set of data. The descriptive analysis test is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: descriptive analysis results

Variabel	n	Minimum	Maximum	mean	df
Financial Management System	100	24	40	31,57	3,388
Financial Performance	100	20	40	30,42	3,806
Implementation of Accounting System	100	18	30	23,47	2,702

According to the descriptive analysis test, all the variables included in the data display their distribution through minimum, maximum, average (mean) values, and their standard deviations. In general, the standard deviation of each variable is lower than the mean value, suggesting that the collected data exhibits homogeneity. The proximity of the data to the mean value directly correlates with the homogeneity of the data, resulting in a tendency for the data to exhibit even distribution.

5.5. Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple linear regression is a statistical model where multiple independent variables are used to predict a dependent variable. This model is used to forecast or approximate the value of the dependent variable, relying on the values of the provided independent variables. Various analytical models were employed in this study to examine these variables. So, multiple linear regression attempts to convey the linear connection between the independent and dependent variables. It is used to simulate the connection between a continuous response variable and one or more continuous or categorical explanatory factors. The analysis model in question can be described as follows:

5.5.1. Path analysis

Path analysis is a statistical method applied to examine and validate causal connections between two variables that are believed to be logically related. It is a subset of structural equation modelling and strongly connected to multiple regression analysis. [18]. The coefficients in route analysis are standardised regression coefficients, which indicate that the regression coefficients are expressed in standard units (Z-scores). In path analysis, the confidence level is set at 95%. This corresponds to an inaccuracy limit, denoted as α, of 5% or 0.05. The corresponding t-table value is 1.96. The research findings of the path analysis can be divided into two distinct components, which are outlined as follows:

Table 6: path-I regression model

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.440	2.513		.971	.334
	Financial Management System (X)	.540	.106	.481	5.104	.000
	Implementation of Accounting System (Y2)	.466	.133	.331	3.511	.001

Dependent Variable: Financial Performance.

According to Table 6, the path I regression model, which corresponds to the equation Y1 = 0.481 X + 0.331 Y2, shows the financial management system variable is directly linked to financial performance. This implies that factors in the financial management system can have a positive and significant impact on financial performance. The same results were achieved for the accounting system implementation variable, which was similarly directly related to financial performance, indicating that it had a positive and significant influence on financial performance. Aside from that, these two outcomes are considered significant because they each have an observed connection of less than 5% or a value (Sig.) less than 0.05.

Meanwhile, Table 7 shows that the path-II regression model satisfies the equation Y2 = 0.702, indicating a considerable positive impact. The financial management system variable exhibits a positive regression coefficient that is proportional to or in the same direction as the accounting system implementation, as indicated by the regression equation. This demonstrates that this variable is also capable of exerting a substantial positive effect.

Table 7: path-II regression model

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.797	1.822		3.182	.002

	Financial Management System (X)	.560	.057	.702	9.755	.000

Dependent Variable: Implementation of an Accounting System.

As a result, the most widely used path analysis is the route regression model, which is a way for categorising correlations into direct and indirect effects. Figure 3 depicts the overall route research findings. As a consequence of the provided route analysis and description of the calculated findings, the created multiple linear regression equation and proposed variable associations are constructed.

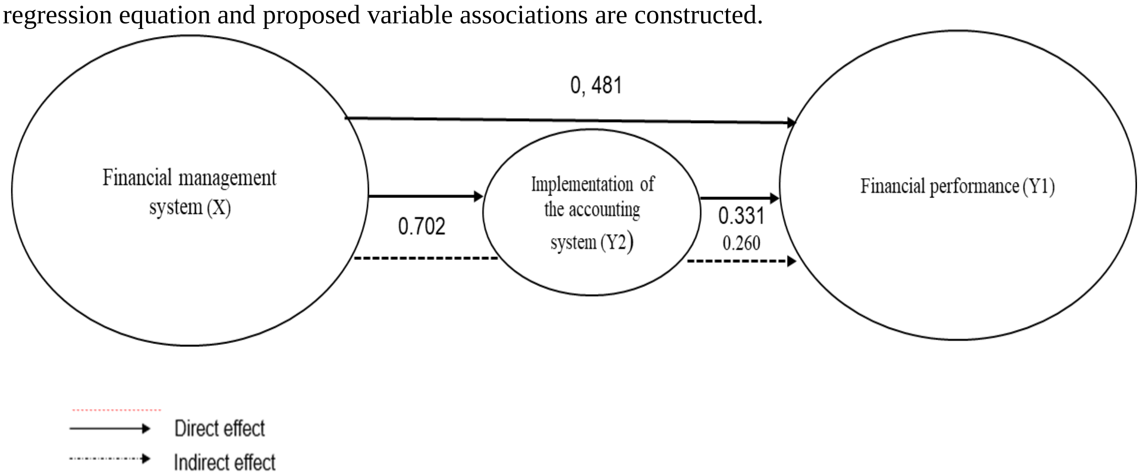

Figure 3: path analysis result

5.5.2. T Test and Sobel Test

A t-test is used to compare the averages of two groups and assess if the differences are due to chance or to utilise hypothesis testing to compare the means of one or two populations. The T test was used in this study to identify the direct influence of each variable, specifically the partial influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The following are the results of the T test on each variable:

Hypothesis 1 (The Financial Management System's Impact on Financial Performance). Based on the analysis results in Table 6, the determined t value for the financial management system variable is 5.104, and the t table is 1.660 when a significant level of 5% is used. Where dk = n-k (100-2) = 98 yields the t table value. The sig value is then 0.000. Statistically, the computed t value produced is greater than the t table, notably 5.104 > 1.660, and the sig value is less than 0.05, indicating that the financial management system has a positive and significant influence on financial performance. As a result, the assumption that the financial management system has a major influence on financial performance is accepted.

Hypothesis 2 (Effect of Accounting System Implementation on Financial Performance). According to the findings in Table 6, the computed t value for the accounting system implementation variable was 3.511, the t table value was 1.660, and the sig value was 0.001. The results of this study show that the t table value is greater than the computed t, where 3.511 > 1.660, and the Sig value in the table is less than 0.05 or Sig 0.001< 0.005. Obtaining these two data shows that the implementation of the accounting system has a positive and significant impact on financial performance. As a result, the notion that the financial management system has a major influence on financial performance is also accepted.

Hypothesis 3 (Effect of the Financial Management System on the Implementation of the accounting system). Based on the analysis results in Table 7, the calculated t value is 9.755, and the t table is 1.660. Then, a sig value of 0.000 is achieved. The results of this analysis show that the t table value is bigger than the computed t, and the Sig value in the table is less than 0.05. As a result, the financial management system has a positive and significant influence on the implementation of the accounting system. Therefore, the hypothesis surrounding it is likewise accepted.

Hypothesis 4 (The Influence of the Financial Management System has a Significant Influence on Financial Performance, mediated by the Implementation of the Accounting System). For this section, the Sobel test was used specifically to assess hypothesis 4. The Sobel test serves as a modified t-test to determine if the reduction in the effect of the independent variable after incorporating the mediator in the model is significant, and hence whether the mediation effect is statistically significant. The Sobel test results is presented in Figure 4.

In this study, the Sobel test was performed to identify the independent variable's indirect influence on the dependent variable and to test hypotheses incorporating moderating variables. This means that the Sobel test measures the intensity of the indirect influence of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y1) via the mediating variable (Y2) or X → Y2 → Y1. This hypothesis is intriguing because it shows the impact of the independent variable (intervention) on the outcomes that can be mediated by the mediating variable.

The results shown in Figure 4 showed that the Sobel test t count for the Financial Management System (X) variable on Financial Performance (Y1) through Accounting System Implementation (Y2) had a value of 3.300, a significance level of 0.000, and a positive path coefficient of 0.560 x 0.466 = 0.260. This shows that the calculated t value is greater than the t table, or 3,300 > 1,660, with significance smaller than 0.05, namely 0.000 < 0.05. Thus, the financial management system has a positive and significant influence on financial performance, which is mediated by the implementation of the accounting system. Therefore, the fourth hypothesis is also accepted.

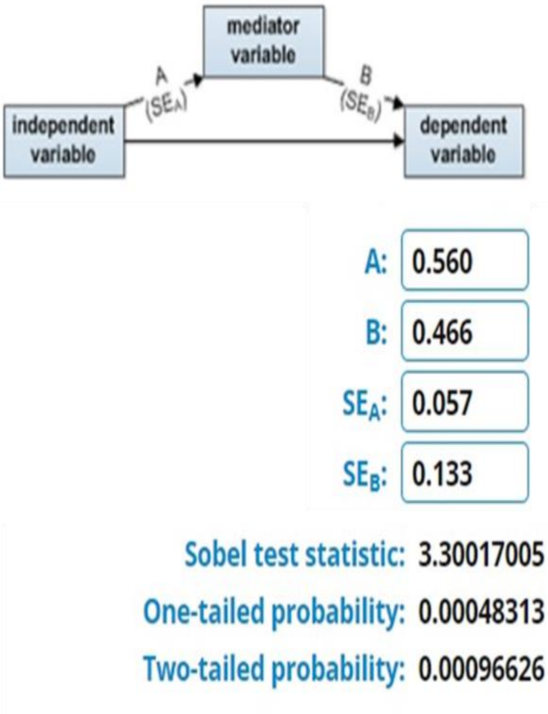

Figure 4: Sobel test result

5.5.3. Coefficient of Determination Test

In regression, the coefficient of determination, or R squared (R2), is one of the statistics most commonly used to assess the level of appropriateness of a model and the variation in responses described by the model. The R2 number indicates how well the model fits the data. The regression coefficient (R2) achieved in this study is as follows:

Table 8: path-II regression model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.751a	.564	.555	2.541

Predictors: Implementing accounting systems, financial management systems

Table 8 shows the determination test of the R square value obtained, which is 0.564, indicating that the variables of the financial management system and accounting system implementation can explain 56.4% of the company's financial performance variables and the remaining 43.6%, namely other variables not considered in this research.

VI. DISCUSSION

The research findings provided our team with an obvious depiction of the direct (partial) and indirect (simultaneous) effects on each test instrument. This comprises the impact of the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y1) on each test instrument via the moderating variable (Y2). As seen before, the results have a meaningful significance in either interpretation. Apart from that, each indicator assessed has a relationship or connection with several assumptions built from several thought plans that actually provide an objectively based interpretation through several things, including:

6.1.1. The Financial Management System has a positive and significant effect on financial performance.

According to the findings of statistical tests on the financial management system variable, this system has a partially positive and significant influence on financial performance. This indicates that the more effective the financial management system, the better the financial performance. It shows that PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo's efforts can enhance its financial management system in order to help increase the company's financial performance.

The results also indicate that the financial performance of PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo has improved due to the improvement of its financial management system. Essentially, financial management, which is measured by several factors and accompanied by the execution of a good system, can help companies achieve their goals, one of which is related to financial performance [19]. Financial management influences whether financial performance improves or deteriorates. Financial performance and financial management cannot be separated since they are inextricably linked. Furthermore, financial management for companies is critical to ensuring company continuity, value, and finances [20].

The improved financial performance of PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo, which is influenced by the financial management system, will stimulate the creation of new opportunities relevant to the company's business goals. Keeping this in mind, the analysis of performance achievements with this financial management system provides information on the extent to which the company's financial goals have been met. According to another research, financial management is intimately tied to the financial functions that are governed and performed. These financial functions include how to collect funds (fund raising) and how to spend these monies (fund allocation) [21]. This is also relevant to other research, including studies conducted by a number of companies that demonstrate how efficient financial management can maximize profits [22, 23, 24]. However, financial performance is a reflection of the company's ability to achieve financial outcomes. Appropriate planning, coordination, and oversight are required at all times to optimise the financial management system in order to increase financial performance [25].

6.1.2. The Implementation of PT accounting system. Surya Perkasa Globalindo has a positive influence on financial performance.

With the results that were found, the accounting system was put in place correctly at PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo, making this company's financial performance go up. it shows that a well-implemented accounting system is helping the company reach its goals by making the company perform better. In this context, the accounting system is a group of financial processes that are used to complete deals and keep track of financial flows so that companies can be more productive [26]. Companies, especially those in the service sector, use accounting systems and processes to keep track of their finances. These systems can handle financial tasks like tracking sales and cash coming in and going out [27]. If this research pertains, implementing an accounting system at PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo that has a substantial positive effect on the company's financial standing would be one way to the system of accounting that was put in place is good for the company because it lets them see their financial situation and makes their financial actions better.

Besides that, the main characteristics of PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo, which provides services as its main activity, also show that every financial activity in this company certainly involves proper recording and monitoring. Bearing this in mind, the results of the implemented accounting system aim to obtain benefits for the company, especially in improving the company's performance. Several research findings corroborate this, with the introduction of an accounting system allowing the company's financial processes to function more smoothly [28]. Meanwhile, the accounting system and the financial performance of the company have a strong empirical relationship [29, 30]. A good accounting system's financial information can be relied on as a basis for decision-making that has implications for the company's financial performance, especially in the form of providing various financial information that has an impact on improving the company's overall performance.

6.1.3. The Financial Management System has a Positive and Significant Effect on the Implementation of the Accounting System

From the study, we can see that the financial management system and the way the accounting system is used are linked. The way that PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo handles its finances has actually been made better by its financial management system. A good accounting system can help a company make sure its finances are well handled, as shown by the positive and significant effect that was seen. As a result, the implementation of a competent accounting system and financial management in this study shows an interrelated pattern. According to this, the implementation of a financial accounting system is related to financial management [31]. Furthermore, the influence that the financial management system gives illustrates how critical it is to use this system for handling financial disclosure.

Implementing a good financial management system can also guarantee the successful implementation of the accounting system. This means that the implications of both are certainly related to the quality of the financial information presented. Related to this, the financial management system has a positive effect on the quality of financial reports, which is the result of the accounting system implemented [32]. The success of implementing the financial management system cannot be separated from the role of the company's internal team, which specifically has the ability to manage finances, accompanied by the implementation of a consistent accounting system [33]. Aside from that, financial management will undoubtedly be improved if the implementation of accounting system exists and provides information that is relevant, timely, comparable, testable, verifiable, and intelligible [34].

6.1.4. The Positive Influence of the Financial Management System on Financial Performance is mediated by the Implementation of the Accounting System.

According to the results of the research at PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo, the accounting system seems to mediate the positive and significant impact of the financial management system on financial performance. For PT. Surya Perkasa Globalindo to improve its financial performance, financial management, and accounting system. Several of related research additionally show that the financial system also affects how these two factors work together. This means that the company's finances will do better if the management system is paired with the right accounting system. Accounting practices and the way a company or governmental entity handles its finances can have an effect on its financial performance [35]. Management of finance can also have an effect on financial performance. Besides that, financial management affects the company's revenues, and the accounting system helps to balance these two factors [17, 36]. This makes a point of showing that the accounting system helps to balance the link between the two fields [37].

VII. CONCLUSION

This study gives essential insights on the implementation of an accounting system as a strategy to improve the financial performance of service organizations, especially PT. Surya Perkasa Gloabalindo. The findings showed that both a company's financial management system and accounting system play a significant influence in improving its financial performance. The given facts can be used to bolster different accounting studies into future research.

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