

# The Influence Of Both External And Internal Elements On Organizational Performance In The Moderation Of Organizational Culture

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## Article Info

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## ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are: a). To empirically test and prove the influence of the Accounting Information System on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; b). To empirically test and prove the influence of the Internal Control System on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; c). To empirically test and prove the influence of Information Technology on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; d).To empirically test and prove that Organizational Culture moderates the influence of the Accounting Information System on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; e). To empirically test and prove that Organizational Culture moderates the influence of the Internal Control System on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; f).To empirically test and prove that Organizational Culture moderates the influence of Information Technology on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The survey approach is used in the research process. The survey method is a technique that uses written and spoken surveys to gather primary data. According to the research's findings, there are several factors that affect how well MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta perform, including: a) Accounting Information Systems; b) Internal Control Systems; c) Information Technology; d) Organizational Culture, which attenuates the relationship between Accounting Information Systems and Organizational Performance; and e) Organizational Culture, which attenuates the relationship between the Internal Control System and Organizational Performance.

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## INTRODUCTION

In collaboration with Jogja Economic Resilience for Covid-19 (Jercovid), the Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) Cooperatives and SMEs Service has surveyed MSMEs in DIY and those impacted by the corona virus pandemic. The processing industry, with 250 business actors or

25%, was most affected, followed by 321 trade business actors, or 32.1%. According to Agus Mulyono, head of the DIY Cooperative and SME Service's entrepreneurship services division, between mid-March and June 2020, MSME income decreased by up to 80%, from IDR 19.3 billion to IDR 3 billion. Moreover, Timotius Apriyanto, general secretary of Jercovid, feels that MSMEs must have the proper stimulants to prevent their companies from going bankrupt (Beritasatu DIY, 2020). In Yogyakarta, the growth of MSMEs significantly contributes to both greater community welfare and regional economic prosperity. The key to maximizing the potential of Yogyakarta's MSME sector is awareness and inventiveness among MSME participants, along with support from the government and financial institutions. One of the Indonesian places where MSMEs have developed significantly is Yogyakarta. Here are some details on MSMEs in Yogyakarta: 1) Diverse Business Types: Yogyakarta is home to a wide range of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. MSMEs exist, for instance, in the handicraft industries, which include wickerwork, ceramics, weaving, and batik. In addition, MSMEs exist in the hospitality, fashion, food, and tourism sectors, as well as in the services sector, which includes lodging, spas, and travel. 2) MSME Centers: Yogyakarta is home to several well-known MSME centers that serve as hubs for the local economy. For instance, there is a ceramic and pottery craft center in Kasongan. Meanwhile, there is a centuries-old silver jewelry center in Kotagede. 3) Government Assistance: The Yogyakarta Regional Administration actively contributes to the growth of MSMEs. Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia are under pressure to perform at a high level, thus they need to be able to maintain the quality of the goods and services they provide. To put it simply, performance is a crucial component of every effort to improve an organization's efficacy and efficiency. Of the sixty respondents who completed the pre-survey, thirty-two percent said that the Accounting Information System still did not support them enough; twenty-four percent said the same about the Internal Control System; forty-seven percent said the same about the Information Technology; thirty-six percent said the same about the Organizational Performance; and forty percent said the same about the Organizational Culture. The objectives of this research are a). To empirically test and prove the influence of the Accounting Information System on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; b). To empirically test and prove the influence of the Internal Control System on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; c). To empirically test and prove the influence of Information Technology on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; d). To empirically test and prove that Organizational Culture moderates the influence of the Accounting Information System on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; e). To empirically test and prove that Organizational Culture moderates the influence of the Internal Control System on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; f). To empirically test and prove that Organizational Culture moderates the influence of Information Technology on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The Resource Based View theory (Dasuki, 2021) is the Grand Theory employed in this study. This theory posits that a company's wealth, both tangible and intangible, is its resources, and that for a company to attain a sustainable competitive advantage, its resources

must have added value. inexpensive, which possesses the qualities of being hard to duplicate and challenging to replace. According to the Resource Based View, an organization's competitive advantage stems from the worth and distinctiveness of the resources and competencies it possesses. According to RBV, an organization's internal strength is its greatest asset (Heng,2021). The resource-based view's primary purpose is to assist firms in identifying and developing the capabilities and resources that will provide them with a competitive edge in the marketplace. By emphasizing the value of utilizing various internal resources and competencies to enable a company to design strategies aimed at benefits, it also acts as a roadmap for strategy development. It makes it challenging for rivals to copy. Businesses can also evaluate the assets and competencies of rivals critically, which will assist them in figuring out how to compete most effectively in the market. a) innovation, b) learning inside the organization, c) essential competencies, and d) the notion of dynamic capacities.

Organizational theory, a theory that examines how well an organization performs, is used in supporting theory in the meantime. The implementation of an organization's vision and goal, as well as the ways in which it impacts and is influenced by its employees, are all topics covered in organizational theory studies. Any concept, viewpoint, analysis, instruction, viewpoint, or method pertaining to issue solving or anything requiring decision-making and problem-solving to assist an organization in achieving preset goals and objectives is considered organizational theory (Ambarwati,2021). An overview or description of how organizations work, how their internal structures are created, and how their members interact with one another is the primary purpose of organizational theory. Organizational theory also serves as a tool for explaining several phenomena that arise in the setting of organizations, including conflict, creativity, employee motivation, leadership, and organizational transformation. These ideas offer conceptual clarity for comprehending and resolving organizational management difficulties. A number of aspects of organizational theory are explained by(Widyanti (2019), including: a) Technical, which emphasizes a person's skills or abilities needed to move an organization; b) Concept, which is a special design used as a reference in running an organization; and c) Human, which is the most important dimension in an organization because, in the absence of a human, an organization will automatically never exist because no one forms an organization or is responsible for carrying out its daily operations.

### **Hypothesis Derivation**

#### **The Influence of Accounting Information Systems on Organizational Performance**

A system for gathering, storing, processing, and reporting financial and non-financial data that is needed by an organization is known as an accounting information system. Accounting information systems provide decision-making, planning, regulating, reporting, and resource management for businesses. Afandi,dkk (2021) Claims that accounting information systems, which were designed to generate financial data and support crucial decision-making processes in businesses, can enhance organizational performance. The resource-based view theory, which holds that a company's performance can be enhanced by having a competitive edge in its operations, and accounting information systems are related. Putting in place an accounting information system is one method MSMEs can enhance their performance (Silvia,dkk 2022). Accounting information systems can assist firms in identifying, managing, and

making use of valuable and scarce internal resources within the framework of RBV theory. Consequently, accounting information systems can be a valuable instrument in assisting with the development and administration of internal resources that support competitive advantage, which is how RBV theory and their impact on organizational intelligence relate to each other. According to Putri & Endiana (2020) performance is unaffected by accounting information systems Agustini, Maulid Dia, Yuni Sukandani, dan Mutiara Rachma Ardhiani. 2022; Erica, Denny, dkk. 2019. This contrasts with the findings of studies by Aprilianti,dkk (2021), which show that accounting information systems improve organizational performance. Drawing from the research findings and proposed theory, the following hypothesis is proposed: H1: Organizational Performance Benefits from Accounting Information Systems

### **The Influence of Internal Control Systems on Organizational Performance**

An organization's internal control system is a framework for keeping an eye on and controlling different areas of its activities. The methods and procedures employed to guarantee that an organization's resources are used effectively, risks are recognized and controlled, and organizational goals are met are all included in an internal control system. To ensure that organizational performance is effective, efficient, and compliant with rules, all components of the organization must put in place an internal control system (Anggriany & Hasnawati, 2023). The internal control system offers the instruments needed to gauge the operation of the company. This comprises metrics that are both financial and non-financial, together with data regarding the utilization of resources and strategic successes. The resource-based view theory (RBV theory) and the internal control system are related in that the RBV theory emphasizes the company's interim resources and how it may justify the worth of its organization. Since the RBV theory holds that a company's resources are crucial to its performance, Businesses may also ascertain which skills and resources are most important to their overall performance Barney, J & D. Clark. 2007. According to research by Erawati & Winangsit (2019), organizational performance is negatively impacted by the internal control system. Research by Aminah, et.al (20210, however, contradicts these findings and demonstrates the benefits of a favorable relationship between organizational performance and the internal control system. Drawing from the research findings and proposed theory, the following hypothesis is proposed: H2: Organizational Performance Benefits from the Internal Control System

### **The Influence of Information Technology on Organizational Performance**

Information technology is defined as a combination of computing and communication technology, including hardware and software, that is used by the parties involved to process data to produce pertinent information to support strategic decision-making Akhmad & Purnomo (2021). For small firms, e-commerce, or the use of information technology in company operations, can offer production flexibility (Firdhaus & Akbar, 2022). The utilization of information technology by MSMEs as an internal resource to support business operations and achieve competitive advantage and performance growth can be explained by the relationship between information technology and resource-based view theory, specifically resource-based view theory (Afifah 2023). When applied appropriately, information technology may be a highly useful resource for MSMEs. MSMEs can optimize operations, marketing, and cus-

tomers service by identifying pertinent information technologies, such as e-commerce platforms, hardware, software, and customer databases. Information technology can support MSMEs in acquiring core competences, including data analysis, information technology management, and market knowledge. This is consistent with the RBV theory, which highlights the significance of core competencies in gaining a competitive edge. According to research by Damanik (2017), performance is unaffected by information technology. This contrasts with the findings of studies conducted by Elsa Meirina<sup>1</sup>, Mike Kusuma Dewi (2021), Chaniago & Raharjo (2019) dan Sagita,dkk (2021), which demonstrate that information technology improves organizational performance. Drawing from the research findings and proposed theory, the following hypothesis is proposed: H3: Information Technology has a positive effect on Organizational Performance

### **The Influence of Accounting Information Systems on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable**

An organization's values, customs, and beliefs form its organizational culture, which influences employee behavior. Transforming information from information systems into performance-enhancing activities can be made easier with the support of an organizational culture that prioritizes quality and customers. According to (Wiguna & Dharmadasa, 2016), an accounting information system is an innovation that must be approved or rejected by an organization's culture. Because organizational culture serves as a guide in the formation of organizational rules, well-functioning organizational culture will consequently lead to high-quality organizational performance. Organizational theory and organizational culture are interdependent. Organizations are social structures made up of individuals who collaborate to accomplish shared objectives. Organizational theory encompasses a wide range of ideas and methods used to study the composition, operations, and behavior of organizations. Organizational culture, on the other hand, is a set of shared values, customs, beliefs, and behaviors that define an organization's personality and traits. Accounting information systems have a major impact on organizational performance, with organizational culture acting as a moderating factor, according to research by Afandi,dkk (2021). In keeping with a study conducted in 2016 by (Wiguna & Dharmadiaksa, 2016), that claims organizational culture amplifies the impact of installing accounting information systems on performance. and bolstered by studies conducted by Setiawati,dkk (2021) dan [Sucipto, N., Rauf, R., & Prasetyo, E. (2020), that demonstrate the beneficial impact of organizational culture on performance. Thus, the following conclusion can be drawn about the hypothesis: H4: Accounting information systems' impact on an organization's performance can be reinforced by its culture.

### **The Influence of Internal Control Systems on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable**

According to organizational culture is a set of values and beliefs that have the power to influence and manifest in the conduct of its members. One way to think of organizational culture is as a routine that is followed or established inside a company (Ambarwati,2018). Because organizational culture serves as a guide in the formation of organizational rules,



when it performs well, organizational performance will likewise be of high quality. It is possible to explain the relationship between organizational theory and organizational culture as a complicated interaction between the ideas of organizational theory and the customs, attitudes, and behaviors that make up organizational culture. The concepts of organizational theory can be influenced by and derived from the values, norms, and beliefs found in an organization's culture. This is evident when examining the relationship between organizational theory and culture. citing [Dharu & Wahidahwati (2021), which claims that organizational culture is unable to mitigate the impact of internal control on performance. This contrasts with the findings of research by Firman Nurhalim, Diana Sulianti K. Tobing, Sudarsih, Arfati (2018) dan penelitian Wahyudi & Tupti (2019), which demonstrate that organizational culture improves performance. Thus, it can be said that the following is the hypothesis based on this research: H5: The Internal Control System's impact on Organizational Performance can be reinforced by organizational culture.

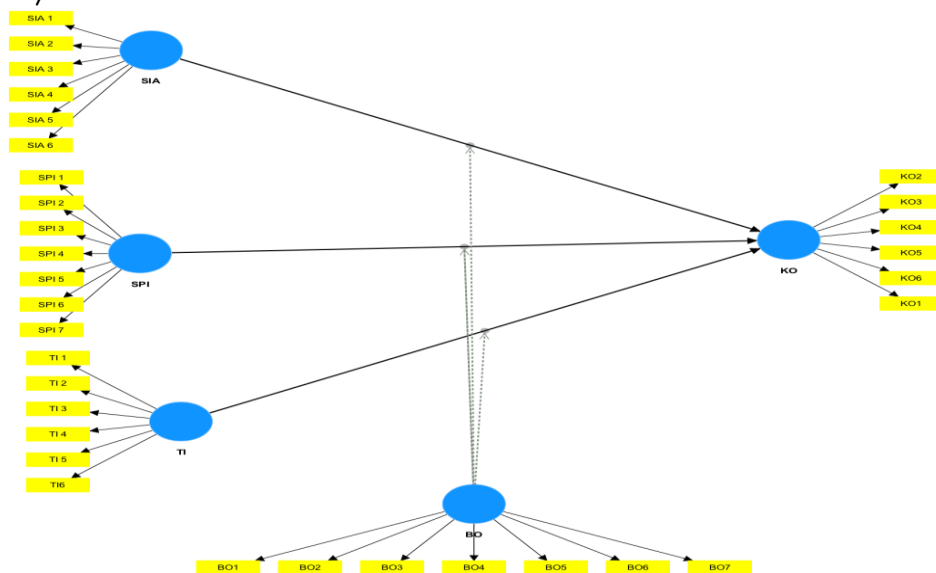
### **The Influence of Information Technology on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable**

The customs that are established or upheld within an organization are referred to as its organizational culture. because the standards or values that members of the organization uphold and impart to newcomers are part of its organizational culture. A set of shared values, expectations, and beliefs that are transmitted from one generation to the next among members of an organization is referred to as its organizational culture. An organization's culture plays a crucial role in directing behavior and assisting staff members in performing their jobs more successfully. Organizational theory and organizational culture are related in that the former can offer a framework for creating organizational designs and structures, while the latter helps choose and put into place structures that are most compatible with the standards and values of the former. According to research, organizational culture cannot control the relationship between performance and information technology Sugiartini & Dharmadiaksa (2016) and Meirina & Dewi (2021) research indicates that organizational culture acts as a moderator of the impact of information technology on organizational performance, which contrasts with the findings of this study. Thus, it may be said that the following is the research's hypothesis: H6: The impact of information technology on organizational performance can be reinforced by organizational culture.

## **METHODS**

Samples pertinent to the goals of the investigation are called research subjects. One element that is used as an object is the population. The MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta comprise both the population and the sample in this study. In this study, primary data that were collected directly from respondents are combined with quantitative data. Primary data are sets of information that researchers have directly collected. Respondents were given questionnaires to complete in order to collect primary data. The questionnaire, which uses organizational culture as a moderator, asks structured questions about the impact of information technology, internal control systems, and accounting information systems on the performance of MSME organizations in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Purposive sampling,

or sampling that is based on specific factors, is the sample technique used in this study. The MSMEs functioning in the fashion and culinary business sectors in the Special Region of Yogyakarta comprise the sample criteria for this study. By distributing research questionnaires to MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, a survey approach was used to collect the data for this study.



**Figure 1** Outer Model Output Display

Testing the measurement model—that is, the validity and reliability of the construct data—is the goal of evaluation of the measurement model, also known as the outer model. The outcomes of utilizing the SmartPLS v4.0 program to evaluate the measuring model or outer model are as follows.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The original sample, t-statistics, and p-value are the three requirements that must be satisfied for a hypothesis to be fulfilled in hypothesis testing. If the original sample section demonstrates the direction of the hypothesis (both positive and negative), it is considered satisfied. In the meanwhile, it is considered significant if the probability value (p-value) is less than 0.05 and the t-statistic value is greater than 1.66. The outcomes of the hypothesis testing displayed in Table 1 are as follows.

**Table 1.** Path Coefficient

Hipotesis		<i>Original sample</i>	<i>T-statistics</i>	<i>P- values</i>	Information
SIA → KO	H1	0.345	3.900	0.000	Supported
SPI → KO	H2	0.321	2.256	0.012	Supported
TI → KO	H3	0.343	3.009	0.001	Supported
BOxSIA→KO	H4	-0.060	0.667	0.252	Not Supported
BOxSPI→KO	H5	0.095	1.094	0.137	Not Supported
BOxTI→KO	H6	-0.038	0.316	0.316	Not Supported

Source: Output SmartPLS v4.0

These are the outcomes of the bootstrapping approach hypothesis testing from the SmartPLS analysis:

- a) The Influence of Accounting Information Systems on Organizational Performance  
Table 1 supports the first hypothesis, which is that the Accounting Information System influences Organizational Performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Based on this testing, the hypothesis is accepted because the original sample value was positive (0.345), the t-statistic value was  $3,900 > 1.66$ , and the probability value (p-value) was  $0.000 < 0, 05$ . This indicates that organizational performance in MSMEs in the Yogyakarta Special Region is influenced by the Accounting Information System.
- b) The Influence of the Internal Control System on Organizational Performance  
When the second hypothesis—that is, the impact of the internal control system on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta—is tested using Table 1, it is found that H2 is accepted because the original sample value was positive (0.321), the t-statistic was  $2,256 > 1.66$ , and the probability value (p-value) was  $0.012 < 0, 05$ . This indicates that organizational performance in MSMEs in the Yogyakarta Special Region is influenced by the Internal Control System.
- c) The Influence of Information Technology on Organizational Performance  
Using table 1 as a basis, the third hypothesis—that is, the impact of IT on Organizational Performance in MSMEs in the Yogyakarta Special Region—is accepted when the original sample value of 0.343 is positive, the t-statistic is  $3.009 > 1.66$ , and the probability value (p-value) is  $0.001 < 0.05$ . This indicates that organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is influenced by information technology.
- d) The Influence of Accounting Information Systems on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable  
Table 1 tests the fourth hypothesis, which is the impact of the Accounting Information System on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture acting as a moderating variable. The results indicate that H4 is rejected because the original sample value was negative (-0.060), the t-statistic was  $0.667 < 1.66$ , and the probability value (p-value) was  $0.252 > 0, 05$ . This indicates that the correlation between accounting information systems and organizational performance is weakened by organizational culture.
- e) The Influence of Internal Control Systems on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable  
Based on table 1, testing the fifth hypothesis, namely the influence of the Internal Control System on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a moderation variable, showed a positive original sample value of 0.095 with a t-statistic value of  $1.094 < 1.66$  and a probability value (p-value) of  $0.137 > 0.05$ , then H5 was rejected. That is, Organizational Culture weakens the relationship between the Internal Control System and Organizational Performance.
- f) The Influence of Information Technology on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable  
Table 1 tests the sixth hypothesis, which is the impact of IT on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture acting as a moderating variable. The results indicate



that H6 is rejected because the original sample value was negative (-0.038), the t-statistic was  $0.316 < 1.66$ , and the probability value (p-value) was  $0.316 > 0.05$ . This indicates that there is a weaker correlation between information technology and organizational success when it comes to organizational culture.

The purpose of this study was to gather empirical evidence, using organizational culture as a moderating variable, regarding the impact of information technology, internal control systems, and accounting information systems on organizational performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Here is an additional description of the findings from the researchers' hypothesis testing.

### **The Influence of Accounting Information Systems on Organizational Performance**

The accounting information system has a favorable impact on the performance of MSME businesses in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, according to the results of hypothesis testing (H1). This interpretation suggests that: a) accounting information systems are crucial for gathering, documenting, storing, managing, and processing data from routine business operations to generate financial and accounting information; b) computer equipment that is suitable and available to support the maintenance and processing of accounting information data; c) the availability of a shared (online) network to support the operation of the accounting information system within the organization; d) the accounting information system has a level of security by limiting access to those who are authorized to access it; e) information systems are important because they can help companies plan for the future. f) accounting information systems are crucial for companies in as was already mentioned, accounting information systems can be very helpful in assisting with the application of the Resource-Based View theory because they offer the data required to locate, evaluate, manage, and maximize an organization's internal resources, which in turn improves the organization's capacity to establish and preserve a competitive advantage. According to Farina dan Opti (2022) research on the impact of accounting information systems on organizational performance (2022), MSMEs perform significantly better when they have access to accounting information systems. This research extends the scope of earlier work by Farina dan Opti (2022), which focused exclusively on MSMEs at the Cililitan Jakarta Wholesale Center, by examining the role of information systems in influencing organizational performance in MSMEs within the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

### **Influence of the Internal Control System on Organizational Performance**

The internal control system has a favorable impact on the performance of MSME businesses in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, according to the results of hypothesis testing (H2). This interpretation suggests that: a) the internal control system is crucial because it places a high priority on open and honest communication; b) any fraud will be reported to the agency's head; c) the system is crucial because it considers risks arising from outside the organization; d) the control and inspection of all significant records and documents has been executed correctly; e) the organization has made effective use of information technology, including passwords and structured document documentation; f) current information systems are updated regularly in line with technological advancements; g) leadership is watching over all fraudulent activities. This is consistent with the Resource Based View hypothesis, which

holds that, given their size and business environment, MSMEs can develop an integrated strategy to establish and preserve a competitive advantage by implementing an internal control system for organizational performance. According to studies by Setiadi, R. M., Nuryatno, M., & Jamaluddin. (2021), the internal control system improves organizational performance. This study supports their findings. And research, Novtania, M., Lambey, L., & Pontoh, W. (2017) which demonstrates how effective internal control in an organization will allow performance to function in an ordered and directed manner, supports this research as well. The organizational structure's internal control implementation will guarantee acceptable performance, and the efforts made will pay off handsomely.

### **The Influence of Information Technology on Organizational Performance**

Information technology improves the organizational performance of MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, according to the results of hypothesis testing (H3). According to this interpretation, technology is important because it can facilitate the following tasks: a) obtaining information; b) processing data; c) having technology available to facilitate the acquisition of new information; d) having technology available to facilitate the combining of information from various sections or departments; e) technology is important for assisting in the storage of data or information owned by the company; f) technology is important for assisting in the communication of information to other individuals or to other locations. According to (Afifah & Triyanto, 2023), MSMEs can utilize information technology as an internal resource to assist their business operations and gain a competitive edge through performance growth. This is based on the resource-based view theory (RBV) theory. According to research by Meirina dan Dewi (2021), information technology significantly improves organizational effectiveness. Firdhaus dan Akbar (2022), which claims that information technology adoption affects and enhances MSMEs' performance, lends credibility to this study.

### **The Influence of Accounting Information Systems on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable**

According to the findings of the hypothesis test (H4), there is a weaker correlation between organizational performance and accounting information systems in cultures with different cultures. This demonstrates that the organizational culture variable has weak, or even nonexistent, moderating qualities. Since organizational culture is a tradition that is hard to alter and is seen to be appropriate for an environment that is stable, the effectiveness of information systems is therefore unaffected by it. On the other hand, as information systems evolve gradually, organizational culture has no bearing on how successful current information systems are. According to research by Dharmadiaksa (2016), organizational culture is ineffective at moderating the impact of accounting information systems (AIS), and multiple indicators used to evaluate organizational culture demonstrate a significant influence. For these reasons, the relationship between the effectiveness of accounting information systems and performance cannot be moderated by organizational culture. feeble.

### **The Influence of Internal Control Systems on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable**

The hypothesis testing results (H5) demonstrate that the relationship between organizational performance and the internal control system is weakened by organizational culture.

When organizational members lack sufficient training or are unaware of the significance of the internal control system, they may not fully comprehend their role in enforcing these controls, which can reduce the impact of the internal control system on organizational performance. This is consistent with study by Dharu & Wahidahwati (2021), which indicates that unsuitable workspaces will impede the organization's productivity and raise implementation errors. Performance inside the organization will suffer as a result. Dharu & Wahidahwati (2021) indicates that organizational culture is unable to mitigate the impact of internal control on performance. According to study by Welly et al. (2023), an organization's internal control system does not imply that it has an organizational culture when it comes to making choices or taking actions. According to the study's findings (Welly et al. 2023), organizational culture has little effect on how well a corporation performs its internal control system.

### **The Influence of Information Technology on Organizational Performance with Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable**

Information technology and organizational performance have a weaker association when it comes to organizational culture, according to the results of hypothesis testing (H6). This demonstrates that the effects of information technology on organizational performance cannot be mitigated by factors related to organizational culture. Getting the best support and involvement from organization members may be challenging if the organization's ideals conflict with the advantages or objectives of information technology. Members of a company may lack knowledge about the function of information technology and how it affects performance if there is a culture that does not place much emphasis on this knowledge and its advantages. There is evidence in this research, with tested data, that organizational culture cannot moderate the impact of information technology on organizational performance. This is in line with previous findings that did not find the role of organizational culture as a moderator of information technology on organizational performance. This research, however, contradicts that of Meirina & Dewi (2021), who found that organizational culture moderates the important impact of IT on organizational performance.

## **CONCLUSION**

In MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Accounting Information Systems improve Organizational Performance. The Yogyakarta Special Region's MSMEs' organizational performance is positively impacted by the internal control system. Information technology improves MSMEs' organizational performance in the Yogyakarta Special Region. The link between Accounting Information Systems and Organizational Performance in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is weakened by organizational culture. In MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the relationship between the Internal Control System and Organizational Performance is weakened by organizational culture. In MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the relationship between information technology and organizational performance is weakened by organizational culture. The following are the predicted effects of this research on the environment: MSMEs will have a greater positive environmental impact if they expand and develop well in putting environmental regulations into practice. And MSMEs can benefit the environment by using sustainable waste management techniques.

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