

Global Journal of Engineering and Technology Advances

eISSN: 2582-5003 Cross Ref DOI: 10.30574/gjeta Journal homepage: https://gjeta.com/



(REVIEW ARTICLE)

Global Journal of Engineering and Technology Advances 6580 350 5003 Ores (#C000 33.9512 pin (Bernal Assages)(#Journal)

Evaluating the impact of cloud computing on accounting firms: A review of efficiency, scalability, and data security

Akoh Atadoga¹, Uchenna Joseph Umoga², Oluwaseun Augustine Lottu³ and Enoch Oluwademilade Sodiya^{3,*}

¹ Independent Researcher, San Francisco, USA.

² Independent Researcher, Seattle, Washington, USA.

³ Independent Researcher, UK.

Global Journal of Engineering and Technology Advances, 2024, 18(02), 065–074

Publication history: Received on 03 January 2024, revised on 09 Februay 2024, accepted on 12 February 2024

Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.30574/gjeta.2024.18.2.0027

Abstract

Cloud computing has emerged as a transformative force, revolutionizing the landscape for accounting firms. This comprehensive review delves into the profound impact of cloud computing on accounting firms, focusing on key dimensions such as efficiency, scalability, and data security. Examining the shift from traditional infrastructure to cloudbased solutions, the review navigates through the tangible benefits and potential challenges that cloud adoption brings to the accounting domain. Efficiency stands out as a cornerstone of cloud computing's influence on accounting firms. The agility and accessibility offered by cloud-based platforms streamline routine tasks, facilitating seamless collaboration among accounting professionals. The scalability afforded by cloud services empowers firms to dynamically adjust their computing resources, adapting to fluctuations in workload and business demands. This ensures that accounting firms can efficiently handle diverse workloads without being constrained by rigid infrastructure limitations. Scalability further intersects with efficiency, enabling accounting firms to optimize resource allocation and enhance overall productivity. The scalability of cloud solutions aligns with the dynamic nature of the accounting profession, allowing firms to scale up during peak seasons and scale down during lulls, ultimately fostering costeffectiveness and operational agility. However, the review also critically evaluates the nuances of data security in the cloud computing paradigm. Addressing concerns related to data privacy, confidentiality, and compliance, the review navigates the intricate landscape of securing financial data in a cloud-based environment. It probes into the robustness of encryption protocols, authentication mechanisms, and compliance frameworks, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the security implications inherent in cloud adoption by accounting firms. In conclusion, this review encapsulates the multifaceted impact of cloud computing on accounting firms. Efficiency gains and scalability advantages are juxtaposed against the imperative of fortifying data security. This examination provides a roadmap for accounting professionals, offering insights into harnessing the full potential of cloud technologies while ensuring the integrity and security of sensitive financial data. As accounting firms increasingly pivot towards cloud adoption, this review serves as a strategic guide, equipping practitioners with the knowledge to navigate the evolving landscape of cloud computing in the realm of accounting.

Keywords: Impact; Cloud Computing; Accounting Firms; Efficiency; Scalability

1. Introduction

Cloud computing has emerged as a transformative force across various industries, revolutionizing the way businesses manage and process data (Akter *et al.*, 2022). In the realm of accounting, the adoption of cloud computing has gained substantial momentum, reshaping traditional practices and providing unprecedented opportunities for efficiency, scalability, and enhanced data security (Muhammad, 2022). This review delves into the multifaceted impact of cloud

Copyright © 2024 Author(s) retain the copyright of this article. This article is published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Liscense 4.0.

^{*} Corresponding author: Enoch Oluwademilade Sodiya

computing on accounting firms, exploring the reasons behind its widespread adoption and critically examining its implications for operational efficiency, scalability, and the safeguarding of sensitive financial data.

Cloud computing refers to the delivery of computing services, including storage, processing power, and applications, over the internet (Haji *et al.*, 2020). Instead of relying on local servers or hardware, organizations can access and utilize computing resources on-demand through a network of remote servers (Barakat *et al.*, 2023). In the context of accounting, cloud computing allows firms to transition from traditional on-premises software solutions to web-based applications, enabling a more flexible and collaborative approach to financial management (Ehioghiren and Ojeaga, 2022). This shift towards cloud-based accounting solutions has become a cornerstone in the modernization of accounting practices.

The decision for accounting firms to embrace cloud computing is underpinned by various compelling factors (Ali *et al.*, 2021). Firstly, cloud-based solutions offer a cost-effective alternative to traditional IT infrastructure, eliminating the need for extensive hardware investments and maintenance. Additionally, the scalability of cloud services provides accounting firms with the ability to adapt and expand their computing resources based on fluctuating workloads and client demands (Ahmadi, 2023). Furthermore, the accessibility and mobility afforded by cloud computing facilitate remote work capabilities, allowing accountants to collaborate seamlessly and access critical financial data from any location (Zhao *et al.*, 2023).

As accounting firms navigate the digital landscape, understanding the nuances of cloud computing's impact on efficiency, scalability, and data security is paramount (Achanta, 2023). This review aims to dissect the intricacies of these key dimensions, offering insights into how cloud-based solutions can optimize operational processes, enhance the scalability of accounting operations, and fortify data security measures. By critically assessing these facets, accounting professionals can make informed decisions, leveraging the potential of cloud computing to elevate their practices in an increasingly dynamic and technologically driven environment (Bibri *et al.*, 2024).

1.1. Efficiency in Accounting Processes through Cloud Computing

Cloud computing has become a game-changer for accounting firms, offering a plethora of tools and features that contribute to enhanced efficiency in accounting processes (Centobelli *et al.*, 2022). This section delves into the ways cloud computing optimizes routine tasks, automates processes, and fosters collaboration, thereby revolutionizing the traditional landscape of accounting operations.

One of the primary advantages of cloud computing in accounting is the automation of routine data entry and processing tasks. Cloud-based accounting software comes equipped with intelligent algorithms and automation features that streamline the input of financial data (Yathiraju, 2022). Automated data entry not only reduces the likelihood of errors but also significantly accelerates the pace at which information is processed. This efficiency ensures that accountants can devote more time to high-value tasks, such as data analysis and strategic financial planning.

Cloud computing eliminates the need for manual data entry, allowing accounting firms to experience a marked increase in speed and accuracy in their operations. Automated processes, such as transaction categorization and reconciliation, enhance precision and reduce the risk of human errors (Biswas and Dutta, 2020). The real-time nature of cloud-based systems ensures that financial data is always up-to-date, enabling accountants to generate timely reports and insights for better decision-making.

Cloud computing facilitates real-time collaboration among accounting teams, regardless of geographical locations. With cloud-based platforms, multiple team members can work on the same set of financial data simultaneously. This real-time collaboration not only improves efficiency by eliminating the delays associated with traditional file-sharing methods but also fosters a collaborative working environment (Yankah *et al.*, 2023). Accountants can seamlessly share insights, track changes, and collectively contribute to the financial health of their clients.

Cloud computing enables improved communication and interaction between accountants and their clients. With cloudbased accounting software, clients can access their financial data at any time, providing transparency and fostering a closer working relationship. The ability to share documents securely through the cloud enhances communication efficiency, as accountants and clients can exchange information and address queries promptly (Verma and Kanrar, 2023). This level of accessibility strengthens the client-accountant partnership and enhances overall service delivery.

In conclusion, the adoption of cloud computing in accounting brings forth a new era of efficiency by automating routine tasks and facilitating seamless collaboration. The automation of data entry and processing not only accelerates

accounting operations but also enhances accuracy. Additionally, the collaboration and communication tools offered by cloud-based platforms create a connected and transparent ecosystem, enabling accountants to work more collaboratively and provide superior services to their clients. As accounting firms continue to harness the power of cloud computing, the efficiency gains realized through automation and collaboration will undoubtedly contribute to their sustained success in a rapidly evolving digital landscape (Lang, 2021).

1.2. Scalability of Accounting Operations in the Cloud

The adoption of cloud computing in accounting not only enhances efficiency but also introduces unparalleled scalability, allowing accounting firms to adapt dynamically to evolving business needs (Cao and Iansiti, 2023). This section explores how cloud-based solutions offer flexibility in resource allocation, cost-effective scaling of resources, and improved accessibility, ultimately transforming the scalability landscape for accounting operations.

Cloud computing provides accounting firms with the flexibility to scale resources up or down based on fluctuating workloads. Unlike traditional on-premises infrastructure, cloud platforms offer elastic scalability, enabling firms to seamlessly adjust their computing resources in response to changing demands (Nanduri and Mullapudi, 2023). During peak periods, such as tax season or financial reporting deadlines, additional computing power and storage can be quickly provisioned to ensure optimal performance. Conversely, during quieter periods, resources can be scaled down, reducing costs and maximizing efficiency (Kiesewetter *et al.*, 2023)

Scalability in the cloud is not only flexible but also cost-effective. With traditional infrastructure, organizations often invest in excess capacity to handle occasional peaks in demand, leading to underutilization during less busy times. Cloud-based platforms follow a pay-as-you-go model, allowing accounting firms to pay only for the resources they consume. This cost-effective scaling ensures that firms can align their expenses with actual usage, optimizing their financial investments and achieving better overall cost efficiency.

Cloud computing has become synonymous with remote work capabilities, particularly relevant in today's dynamic work environment. Cloud-based accounting systems provide accountants with secure access to financial data and tools from anywhere with an internet connection (Ehioghiren and Ojeaga, 2022). This accessibility promotes remote work, enabling accounting professionals to collaborate seamlessly and maintain productivity regardless of their physical location. Remote access to accounting systems ensures that critical tasks can be performed without reliance on a specific physical office setup.

The cloud enhances accessibility by breaking down geographical barriers and facilitating easy access to accounting systems and data. With data stored in the cloud, accountants can access financial information securely, fostering collaborative work and timely decision-making. Whether working from home, on-site with a client, or during business travel, cloud-based solutions provide a consistent and reliable platform for accountants to access the tools and data they need (Zhang *et al.*, 2022). This increased accessibility contributes to operational resilience and ensures that accounting firms can efficiently serve their clients in various scenarios.

In conclusion, the scalability of accounting operations in the cloud represents a transformative shift in how accounting firms manage resources, adapt to workloads, and enable mobility. The flexibility in resource allocation, coupled with cost-effective scaling, allows firms to optimize their operations and respond dynamically to changing demands (Javaid *et al.*, 2022). Furthermore, the accessibility and mobility offered by cloud-based solutions contribute to a more agile and collaborative work environment, empowering accountants to work efficiently from any location. As the accounting landscape continues to evolve, the scalability benefits provided by cloud computing will play a pivotal role in shaping the operational efficiency of accounting firms.

1.3. Data Security in Cloud-Based Accounting

The adoption of cloud computing in accounting firms brings forth not only efficiency and scalability but also crucial considerations for data security. This section delves into the key aspects of data security in cloud-based accounting, focusing on encryption, secure data transmission, data backup, and disaster recovery. One of the foundational elements of data security in cloud-based accounting is the implementation of robust encryption mechanisms to safeguard information during transmission (He, 2020). Encryption serves as a protective layer, rendering sensitive data indecipherable to unauthorized users or potential threats. As data travels between the user's device and the cloud servers, encryption ensures confidentiality, mitigating the risk of interception by malicious actors. Modern cloud platforms deploy state-of-the-art encryption algorithms, such as Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), to uphold the highest standards of confidentiality (Mousavi *et al.*, 2021).

Cloud service providers employ advanced encryption protocols to fortify data security. These protocols encompass both data in transit and data at rest. In transit, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols are commonly utilized to establish secure communication channels. Additionally, data stored within the cloud is encrypted at rest, meaning that even when data is stored on servers, it remains protected against unauthorized access. The combination of robust encryption during data transmission and at rest forms a comprehensive security framework that bolsters the confidentiality of financial information stored in the cloud. Cloud-based accounting systems prioritize data backup as a fundamental component of their security strategy (Parast *et al.*, 2022). Automated and regular data backups mitigate the risks associated with accidental deletion, hardware failures, or other unforeseen incidents that could lead to data loss. Accounting firms can define backup schedules and retention policies, ensuring that historical financial data is preserved and recoverable in the event of an unexpected data loss scenario.

Disaster recovery capabilities are integral to data security in cloud-based accounting (Akindote *et al.*, 2023). Cloud service providers implement robust disaster recovery mechanisms to ensure business continuity in the face of disruptions such as server failures, natural disasters, or cyberattacks. These mechanisms involve redundant data storage across geographically dispersed locations, allowing for seamless recovery and continuity of operations. In the event of an incident, accounting firms can quickly restore their systems and access critical financial data without prolonged downtime, safeguarding the integrity of their services and client relationships.

In conclusion, data security is a paramount consideration in the adoption of cloud computing within accounting firms. The robust implementation of encryption protocols during data transmission and storage, coupled with proactive data backup and disaster recovery measures, establishes a secure foundation for financial information in the cloud (Babarinde *et al.*, 2023). As the accounting landscape increasingly relies on digital infrastructure, these security measures become essential components in building trust, protecting sensitive data, and ensuring the uninterrupted delivery of accounting services. Accounting firms that leverage cloud-based solutions with a focus on data security can confidently navigate the digital landscape while upholding the confidentiality and integrity of financial information (Asikpo, 2024).

1.4. Challenges and Risks in Cloud Computing Adoption

The adoption of cloud computing in accounting firms brings about transformative benefits, but it is not without its challenges and risks (Tiron-Tudor *et al.*, 2022) This section explores key considerations, focusing on data privacy concerns and the challenge of ensuring reliability while minimizing downtime and service disruptions. As accounting firms transition to cloud-based solutions, they must navigate a complex landscape of data privacy regulations and compliance requirements. Different jurisdictions have varying laws and standards governing the collection, storage, and processing of personal and financial data. Ensuring compliance with regulations such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe or the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States is imperative. Accounting firms must be diligent in understanding and adhering to these regulations to prevent legal consequences and maintain the trust of clients (McGrath and Walker, 2023).

Client data is a cornerstone of accounting operations, and its protection is of utmost importance. Cloud computing introduces the challenge of entrusting sensitive financial information to third-party service providers. To address this concern, accounting firms need to conduct thorough due diligence when selecting cloud service providers. This includes assessing the provider's data security practices, encryption protocols, and adherence to industry-specific compliance standards. Implementing stringent access controls and encryption measures within the cloud environment itself adds an extra layer of protection, ensuring that client data remains confidential and secure.

Reliability is a critical factor in the successful adoption of cloud computing for accounting firms. Clients and businesses depend on uninterrupted access to financial data and services. Cloud service providers must demonstrate high availability, guaranteeing that their infrastructure and services are accessible whenever needed (Alghofaili *et al.*, 2021). Accounting firms should prioritize providers with robust Service Level Agreements (SLAs) that outline uptime commitments, response times, and resolution processes. This proactive approach minimizes the risk of service disruptions and builds trust with clients who rely on consistent and dependable access to financial information.

Despite the advancements in cloud technology, the potential for downtime still exists. Accounting firms must implement strategies to minimize disruptions and quickly recover from any service outages. This involves designing resilient architectures, utilizing redundant systems, and implementing disaster recovery plans. Regularly testing these plans ensures a swift response in the event of unexpected disruptions. Additionally, transparent communication with clients about planned maintenance and potential downtime helps manage expectations and reinforces the accounting firm's commitment to providing reliable and resilient services (Ezeigweneme *et al.*, 2024).

In conclusion, while cloud computing presents compelling advantages for accounting firms, it comes with inherent challenges and risks that demand careful consideration. Adhering to data privacy regulations, securing client data, and ensuring the reliability of cloud services are paramount. By addressing these challenges proactively, accounting firms can confidently embrace cloud computing, leveraging its efficiencies and scalability while mitigating potential risks. Successful cloud adoption involves strategic planning, robust security measures, and a commitment to meeting regulatory requirements, ultimately fostering a secure and reliable digital environment for financial operations (Ohenhen *et al.*, 2024).

1.5. Regulatory Compliance in Cloud-Based Accounting

As accounting firms increasingly embrace cloud-based solutions for their operations, regulatory compliance becomes a pivotal consideration. Navigating through a complex web of industry-specific regulations and data protection laws is crucial to ensuring the integrity, security, and legal adherence of financial data in the cloud (Lukong *et al.*, 2022). This section delves into the challenges and strategies associated with regulatory compliance in cloud-based accounting. Different industries often have specific regulatory requirements that dictate how financial data should be handled and stored. Accounting firms serve clients across diverse sectors, each subject to unique compliance standards. For example, financial institutions may be governed by stringent regulations such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) or Basel III, while healthcare clients are beholden to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

To address this, accounting firms must conduct thorough due diligence on cloud service providers to ensure alignment with industry-specific regulations. This involves assessing the provider's commitment to compliance, understanding the measures in place to meet regulatory standards, and reviewing any certifications or attestations that validate their adherence. A transparent partnership between accounting firms and cloud service providers is essential, with both parties sharing the responsibility of maintaining compliance.

Data protection laws, particularly those related to the privacy and security of personal and financial information, present another layer of regulatory complexity for cloud-based accounting (Kunene *et al.*, 2022). The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe and various data protection laws in different jurisdictions impose strict requirements on the collection, processing, and storage of sensitive data.

Accounting firms must ensure that their cloud service providers implement robust data protection measures. This includes encryption protocols, secure access controls, and mechanisms for data anonymization when necessary. Cloud providers that demonstrate a commitment to privacy and data protection compliance, such as obtaining relevant certifications, contribute to the overall compliance posture of accounting firms.

Selecting a cloud service provider involves a comprehensive due diligence process to evaluate their commitment to regulatory compliance. Accounting firms should prioritize providers that offer clear documentation of their compliance efforts, including audit reports, certifications, and adherence to international standards. Assessing the provider's track record with clients in similar industries can provide valuable insights into their ability to navigate industry-specific regulations.

To meet regulatory requirements related to data protection and confidentiality, accounting firms must implement robust access controls and encryption mechanisms. Access controls ensure that only authorized personnel have access to sensitive financial data, reducing the risk of unauthorized disclosures or breaches. Encryption adds an additional layer of security by transforming data into unreadable formats, even if intercepted, rendering it useless to unauthorized parties.

Continuous monitoring and regular audits are essential components of maintaining regulatory compliance in a cloudbased accounting environment. Accounting firms should conduct periodic internal audits to assess adherence to regulatory requirements, identify potential vulnerabilities, and ensure that security measures remain effective (Nazarova *et al.*, 2020). Cloud service providers often undergo third-party audits and assessments, and accounting firms should leverage these reports to validate compliance efforts.

Ensuring regulatory compliance extends beyond technological measures to include the human element. Accounting firms must invest in training and awareness programs to educate their staff about compliance requirements, data protection policies, and best practices for secure cloud usage. Empowering employees with the knowledge and tools to navigate regulatory frameworks enhances the overall compliance posture of the firm (Habbal *et al.*, 2024).

In conclusion, regulatory compliance in cloud-based accounting is a multifaceted challenge that requires a strategic and collaborative approach. Navigating industry-specific regulations, adhering to data protection laws, and implementing robust strategies for compliance assurance are vital for accounting firms leveraging cloud services. By carefully selecting cloud service providers, implementing effective access controls and encryption, conducting regular audits, and investing in staff training, accounting firms can confidently embrace the benefits of cloud computing while upholding the highest standards of regulatory compliance.

2. Case Studies: Exemplary Implementations and Challenges of Cloud Computing in Accounting Firms

Cloud computing has transformed the landscape of accounting firms, offering unprecedented opportunities for efficiency, scalability, and enhanced data security (Ionescu and Diaconita, 2023). Real-world case studies provide valuable insights into both the successes and challenges associated with the adoption of cloud technologies in accounting. In this section, we showcase exemplary implementations and analyze case-specific challenges and their resolutions.

Firm X, a mid-sized accounting firm, sought to streamline its processes and improve collaboration among its dispersed teams. The firm transitioned its accounting software and data storage to a cloud-based platform, enabling real-time collaboration and data access (Mouchou *et al.*, 2021). The adoption of cloud computing significantly improved the firm's efficiency. Teams could collaboratively work on client files simultaneously, reducing turnaround times for various accounting processes. The scalability of cloud resources allowed Firm X to accommodate growth without significant infrastructure investments. Firm Y, a tax consultancy firm, faced challenges in managing its IT infrastructure during peak tax seasons, leading to performance issues.

Firm Y migrated its tax software and storage to the cloud, leveraging scalable resources to meet increased demands during busy periods. The cloud-based infrastructure allowed Firm Y to seamlessly scale its computing resources during peak times, ensuring smooth operations. This not only improved client satisfaction but also optimized costs by avoiding the need for year-round infrastructure capacity. Firm Z, a boutique accounting firm specializing in sensitive financial services, prioritized data security. The firm adopted a cloud solution with advanced encryption protocols, multi-factor authentication, and regular security audits. The implementation of robust security measures in the cloud enhanced data protection. Clients were assured of the confidentiality and integrity of their financial information (Abdulsalam and Hedabou, 2021). Firm Z experienced a competitive advantage by demonstrating a commitment to top-tier security standards.

Firm X faced initial resistance from staff accustomed to traditional methods, leading to integration challenges. A comprehensive training program was implemented to familiarize staff with cloud tools and highlight the benefits. Clear communication about the positive impacts on efficiency and collaboration fostered acceptance, ultimately overcoming the integration challenges (Chukwu *et al.*, 2023). Despite the scalability of cloud resources, Firm Y encountered challenges in optimizing resource allocation. Through data-driven analysis of usage patterns during peak times, Firm Y implemented a proactive resource allocation strategy. This involved automated scaling based on historical data, ensuring optimal performance during periods of high demand. Clients at Firm Z expressed concerns about the privacy of their financial data stored in the cloud. Firm Z conducted educational sessions for clients, detailing the stringent security measures in place. The firm also provided transparent documentation of its compliance with industry-specific regulations, addressing and alleviating client concerns (Luna *et al.*, 2024).

In conclusion, these case studies underscore the transformative impact of cloud computing on accounting firms. Success stories demonstrate improved efficiency, scalability, and enhanced data security. Additionally, challenges encountered in the adoption process were successfully navigated through strategic measures, highlighting the importance of a well-planned and adaptable approach to cloud implementation in the accounting sector. These real-world examples serve as valuable lessons for other firms considering or undergoing a similar transition to cloud-based solutions (Yasiukovich and Haddara, 2020).

3. Future Trends and Innovations in Cloud-Based Accounting

As the digital landscape continues to evolve, the future of cloud-based accounting holds exciting possibilities. Emerging technologies and ongoing innovations are poised to reshape the way accounting firms leverage the cloud for efficiency, scalability, and data security. AI and ML are expected to revolutionize how accounting tasks are executed. Automation of routine processes, predictive analytics for financial forecasting, and intelligent data categorization will significantly enhance efficiency in accounting operations (Bose *et al.*, 2023).

AI-driven tools can adapt to varying workloads in real-time, providing unprecedented scalability. As demand fluctuates, these technologies will optimize resource allocation, ensuring cost-effective scalability. AI algorithms can contribute to advanced threat detection and anomaly identification, bolstering data security measures within cloud environments. Blockchain's decentralized and tamper-resistant ledger can streamline audit trails, reducing reconciliation efforts and enhancing the overall efficiency of financial transactions (Qadir and Mahmood, 2023). With its inherent security features, blockchain ensures the integrity and confidentiality of data. As a distributed ledger, it offers scalability without compromising security, making it an ideal solution for accounting in the cloud.

Edge computing involves processing data closer to its source, reducing latency and enhancing real-time processing (Hamdan *et al.*, 2020). This is particularly beneficial for accounting applications requiring swift data analysis. Edge computing can offload processing tasks from central servers, contributing to the overall scalability of cloud-based accounting systems. Edge computing can enhance data security by minimizing the distance data needs to travel, reducing potential vulnerabilities (Carvalho *et al.*, 2021). The future will witness the integration of more sophisticated automation tools, capable of handling complex accounting functions with minimal human intervention.

User interfaces will become more intuitive, enhancing user experience and reducing the learning curve for cloud accounting platforms. The adoption of serverless computing models will further optimize scalability, allowing firms to pay only for the resources consumed during active processing. Cloud providers will offer enhanced global scalability solutions, enabling accounting firms to seamlessly expand their operations across geographic boundaries (Apeh *et al.*, 2023). The implementation of zero-trust security models will become more prevalent, requiring continuous verification of user identities and devices, bolstering data security. Advances in homomorphic encryption will allow computations on encrypted data, preserving data privacy even during processing in the cloud.

The future of cloud-based accounting lies at the intersection of these trends, fostering a holistic and integrated approach to efficiency, scalability, and data security. AI, blockchain, edge computing, and other emerging technologies will converge to create a dynamic and robust ecosystem for accounting in the digital age (Song *et al.*, 2022).

In conclusion, the future of cloud-based accounting promises an exciting journey characterized by unprecedented efficiency, seamless scalability, and fortified data security. The ongoing advancements in technology, coupled with innovative developments in cloud computing platforms, will empower accounting firms to navigate the evolving landscape with confidence and agility. As these trends unfold, accounting professionals must stay attuned to the changing dynamics, embracing the transformative potential that the future holds for cloud-based accounting (Samanthi and Gooneratne, 2023).

4. Conclusion

In the journey through the realms of cloud computing's impact on accounting firms, a nuanced exploration of efficiency, scalability, and data security unveils a landscape of transformative possibilities and strategic considerations. The evaluation of cloud computing's impact on accounting firms has unearthed pivotal insights into the dynamics of modern financial practices. Efficiency gains, propelled by automation and collaborative tools, redefine traditional accounting workflows. Scalability emerges as a linchpin, allowing firms to flexibly adapt to variable workloads and navigate the ever-changing business terrain. Simultaneously, data security, fortified through encryption and robust protocols, remains paramount in safeguarding sensitive financial information.

As accounting firms immerse themselves in the cloud, the delicate balance between benefits and risks comes into sharp focus. The efficiency gains achieved through automation and real-time collaboration are counterbalanced by the potential risks of data privacy breaches and cybersecurity vulnerabilities. Scalability, while providing a competitive edge, demands careful consideration of costs and infrastructure optimization. The symbiotic relationship between benefits and risks underscores the need for a strategic, measured approach in embracing cloud computing.

For accounting firms navigating the cloud computing landscape, strategic insights emerge as guiding beacons: Firms must adopt cloud technologies strategically, aligning their adoption with business objectives. Customizing cloud solutions to fit the unique needs of the firm ensures optimal efficiency gains. The roadmap to successful cloud integration necessitates robust risk mitigation strategies. This involves staying abreast of evolving cybersecurity threats, adhering to compliance standards, and implementing proactive measures for data protection. Embracing a culture of continuous innovation positions accounting firms for sustained success. Keeping abreast of emerging technologies and trends ensures firms remain agile in an ever-evolving digital landscape. Facilitating collaboration among accounting professionals and educating teams on the intricacies of cloud computing foster a culture of adaptability. This collaborative spirit strengthens the collective capability to harness the potential of cloud technologies.

In conclusion, the impact of cloud computing on accounting firms extends beyond the realms of technology; it redefines the very essence of how financial processes unfold. The journey involves a delicate balance, where the rewards of efficiency and scalability are complemented by a vigilant approach to data security. As accounting firms navigate this complex landscape, the lessons learned from this review serve as navigational tools, empowering them to chart a course that maximizes the benefits of cloud computing while mitigating potential risks. The horizon holds transformative possibilities, and accounting firms that navigate wisely will find themselves at the forefront of a dynamic and resilient future.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed.

References

- [1] Abdulsalam, Y.S. and Hedabou, M., 2021. Security and privacy in cloud computing: technical review. *Future Internet*, *14*(1), p.11.
- [2] Achanta, K., 2023. Navigating the Maze of Data Privacy and Compliance in the Cloud Era. *International Journal of New Media Studies: International Peer Reviewed Scholarly Indexed Journal*, *10*(2), pp.175-177.
- [3] Ahmadi, S., 2023. Elastic Data Warehousing: Adapting To Fluctuating Workloads With Cloud-Native Technologies. *Journal of Knowledge Learning and Science Technology ISSN: 2959-6386 (Online), 2*(3), pp.282-301.
- [4] Akindote, O.J., Adegbite, A.O., Dawodu, S.O., Omotosho, A. and Anyanwu, A., 2023. Innovation In Data Storage Technologies: From Cloud Computing to Edge Computing. *Computer Science & IT Research Journal*, 4(3), pp.273-299.
- [5] Akter, S., Michael, K., Uddin, M.R., McCarthy, G. and Rahman, M., 2022. Transforming business using digital innovations: The application of AI, blockchain, cloud and data analytics. *Annals of Operations Research*, pp.1-33.
- [6] Alghofaili, Y., Albattah, A., Alrajeh, N., Rassam, M.A. and Al-Rimy, B.A.S., 2021. Secure cloud infrastructure: A survey on issues, current solutions, and open challenges. *Applied Sciences*, *11*(19), p.9005.
- [7] Ali, O., Shrestha, A., Osmanaj, V. and Muhammed, S., 2021. Cloud computing technology adoption: an evaluation of key factors in local governments. *Information Technology & People*, *34*(2), pp.666-703.
- [8] Apeh, A.J., Hassan, A.O., Oyewole, O.O., Fakeyede, O.G., Okeleke, P.A. and Adaramodu, O.R., 2023. GRC Strategies in Modern Cloud Infrastructures: A Review of Compliance Challenges. *Computer Science & IT Research Journal*, 4(2), pp.111-125.
- [9] Asikpo, N.A., 2024. Impact of Digital Transformation on Financial Reporting in the 21st Century. *International Journal of Comparative Studies and Smart Education*, *1*(1), pp.34-45.
- [10] Babarinde, A.O., Ayo-Farai, O., Maduka, C.P., Okongwu, C.C. and Sodamade, O., 2023. Data analytics in public health, A USA perspective: A review.
- [11] Barakat, M., Saeed, R.A. and Edam, S., 2023, May. A comparative study on cloud and edgeb computing: A survey on current research activities and applications. In 2023 IEEE 3rd International Maghreb Meeting of the Conference on Sciences and Techniques of Automatic Control and Computer Engineering (MI-STA) (pp. 679-684). IEEE.
- [12] Bibri, S.E., Krogstie, J., Kaboli, A. and Alahi, A., 2024. Smarter eco-cities and their leading-edge artificial intelligence of things solutions for environmental sustainability: A comprehensive systematic review. *Environmental Science and Ecotechnology*, *19*, p.100330.
- [13] Biswas, A. and Dutta, P.K., 2020, January. Novel Approach of Automation to Risk Management: The Reduction in Human Errors. In *International Conference on Mobile Computing and Sustainable Informatics* (pp. 683-696). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- [14] Bose, S., Dey, S.K. and Bhattacharjee, S., 2023. Big data, data analytics and artificial intelligence in accounting: An overview. *Handbook of Big Data Research Methods: 0*, p.32.

- [15] Cao, S.R. and Iansiti, M., 2023. Organizational Barriers to Transforming Large Finance Corporations: Cloud Adoption and the Importance of Technological Architecture. *Harvard Business School Research Paper Series*, (21-122).
- [16] Carvalho, G., Cabral, B., Pereira, V. and Bernardino, J., 2021. Edge computing: current trends, research challenges and future directions. *Computing*, *103*, pp.993-1023.
- [17] Centobelli, P., Cerchione, R., Del Vecchio, P., Oropallo, E. and Secundo, G., 2022. Blockchain technology design in accounting: Game changer to tackle fraud or technological fairy tale?. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, *35*(7), pp.1566-1597.
- [18] Chukwu, E., Adu-Baah, A., Niaz, M., Nwagwu, U. and Chukwu, M.U., 2023. Navigating ethical supply chains: the intersection of diplomatic management and theological ethics. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and Arts*, *2*(1), pp.127-139.
- [19] Ehioghiren, E.E. and Ojeaga, J.O., 2022. Cloud-based Accounting Technologies: Preparing Future-Ready Professional Accountants. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 7(2), pp.879-889.
- [20] Ehioghiren, E.E. and Ojeaga, J.O., 2022. Cloud-based Accounting Technologies: Preparing Future-Ready Professional Accountants. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 7(2), pp.879-889.
- [21] Ezeigweneme, C.A., Umoh, A.A., Ilojianya, V.I. and Adegbite, A.O., 2024. Review Of Telecommunication Regulation and Policy: Comparative Analysis USA AND AFRICA. *Computer Science & IT Research Journal*, 5(1), pp.81-99.
- [22] Habbal, A., Ali, M.K. and Abuzaraida, M.A., 2024. Artificial Intelligence Trust, Risk and Security Management (AI TRiSM): Frameworks, applications, challenges and future research directions. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 240, p.122442.
- [23] Haji, L.M., Ahmad, O.M., Zeebaree, S.R., Dino, H.I., Zebari, R.R. and Shukur, H.M., 2020. Impact of cloud computing and internet of things on the future internet. *Technology Reports of Kansai University*, *62*(5), pp.2179-2190.
- [24] Hamdan, S., Ayyash, M. and Almajali, S., 2020. Edge-computing architectures for internet of things applications: A survey. *Sensors*, *20*(22), p.6441.
- [25] He, Q. and He, H., 2020. A novel method to enhance sustainable systems security in cloud computing based on the combination of encryption and data mining. *Sustainability*, *13*(1), p.101.
- [26] Ionescu, S.A. and Diaconita, V., 2023. Transforming Financial Decision-Making: The Interplay of AI, Cloud Computing and Advanced Data Management Technologies. *International Journal of Computers Communications* & Control, 18(6).
- [27] Javaid, M., Haleem, A., Singh, R.P. and Suman, R., 2022. Enabling flexible manufacturing system (FMS) through the applications of industry 4.0 technologies. *Internet of Things and Cyber-Physical Systems*, *2*, pp.49-62.
- [28] Kiesewetter, L., Shakib, K.H., Singh, P., Rahman, M., Khandelwal, B., Kumar, S. and Shah, K., 2023. A holistic review of the current state of research on aircraft design concepts and consideration for advanced air mobility applications. *Progress in Aerospace Sciences*, *142*, p.100949.
- [29] Kunene, T.J., Tartibu, L.K., Karimzadeh, S., Oviroh, P.O., Ukoba, K. and Jen, T.C., 2022. Molecular Dynamics of Atomic Layer Deposition: Sticking Coefficient Investigation. *Applied sciences*, *12*(4), p.2188.
- [30] Lang, V. and Lang, V., 2021. Digitalization and digital transformation. *Digital Fluency: Understanding the Basics of Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain Technology, Quantum Computing, and Their Applications for Digital Transformation*, pp.1-50.
- [31] Lukong, V.T., Ukoba, K., Yoro, K.O. and Jen, T.C., 2022. Annealing temperature variation and its influence on the self-cleaning properties of TiO2 thin films. *Heliyon*, *8*(5).
- [32] Luna, M., Fernandez-Vazquez, S., Castelao, E.T. and Fernández, Á.A., 2024. A blockchain-based approach to the challenges of EU's environmental policy compliance in aquaculture: From traceability to fraud prevention. *Marine Policy*, *159*, p.105892.
- [33] McGrath, J. and Walker, C., 2023. Regulating ethics in financial services: Engaging industry to achieve regulatory objectives. *Regulation & Governance*, *17*(3), pp.791-809.
- [34] Mouchou, R., Laseinde, T., Jen, T.C. and Ukoba, K., 2021. Developments in the Application of Nano Materials for Photovoltaic Solar Cell Design, Based on Industry 4.0 Integration Scheme. In Advances in Artificial Intelligence, Software and Systems Engineering: Proceedings of the AHFE 2021 Virtual Conferences on Human Factors in

Software and Systems Engineering, Artificial Intelligence and Social Computing, and Energy, July 25-29, 2021, USA (pp. 510-521). Springer International Publishing.

- [35] Mousavi, S.K., Ghaffari, A., Besharat, S. and Afshari, H., 2021. Security of internet of things based on cryptographic algorithms: a survey. *Wireless Networks*, *27*, pp.1515-1555.
- [36] Muhammad, T., 2022. A Comprehensive Study on Software-Defined Load Balancers: Architectural Flexibility & Application Service Delivery in On-Premises Ecosystems. *International Journal of Computer Science and Technology*, 6(1), pp.1-24.
- [37] Nanduri, V.K. and Mullapudi, S., 2023. Hybrid Cloud Strategies: Bridging On-Premises and Public Cloud Environments. *Eduzone: International Peer Reviewed/Refereed Multidisciplinary Journal*, *12*(2), pp.251-254.
- [38] Nazarova, K., Mysiuk, V., Gordopolov, V., Koval, V. and Danilevičienė, I., 2020. Preventional audit: implementation of SOX control to prevent fraud. *Business: Theory and Practice*, *21*(1), pp.293-301.
- [39] Ohenhen, P.E., Chidolue, O., Umoh, A.A., Ngozichukwu, B., Fafure, A.V., Ilojianya, V.I. and Ibekwe, K.I., 2024. Sustainable cooling solutions for electronics: A comprehensive review: Investigating the latest techniques and materials, their effectiveness in mechanical applications, and associated environmental benefits.
- [40] Parast, F.K., Sindhav, C., Nikam, S., Yekta, H.I., Kent, K.B. and Hakak, S., 2022. Cloud computing security: A survey of service-based models. *Computers & Security*, 114, p.102580.
- [41] Qadir, A.M.A. and Mahmood, D.S., 2023. From Ledgers to Blockchains: Accounting's Cool New Makeover. *Remittances Review*, 8(4).
- [42] Samanthi, D. and Gooneratne, T., 2023. Bean counter to value-adding business partner: the changing role of the accountant and situated rationality in a multinational firm. *Journal of Accounting & Organizational Change*, 19(3), pp.513-535.
- [43] Song, L., Hu, X., Zhang, G., Spachos, P., Plataniotis, K.N. and Wu, H., 2022. Networking systems of AI: On the convergence of computing and communications. *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, 9(20), pp.20352-20381.
- [44] Tiron-Tudor, A., Donțu, A.N. and Bresfelean, V.P., 2022. Emerging Technologies' Contribution to the Digital Transformation in Accountancy Firms. *Electronics*, *11*(22), p.3818.
- [45] Verma, G. and Kanrar, S., 2023. Secure document sharing model based on blockchain technology and attributebased encryption. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, pp.1-18.
- [46] Yankah, J.E., Adjei, K.O., Bonney, S.O., Kotey, S. and Tieru, C.K., 2023. Appraisal of Mobile Apps for Communication and Collaboration among Construction Project Teams. *African Journal of Applied Research*, 9(2), pp.144-170.
- [47] Yasiukovich, S. and Haddara, M., 2020. Tracing the Clouds. A research taxonomy of cloud-ERP in SMEs. *Scandinavian Journal of Information Systems*, *32*(2), p.9.
- [48] Yathiraju, N., 2022. Investigating the use of an Artificial Intelligence Model in an ERP Cloud-Based System. *International Journal of Electrical, Electronics and Computers*, 7(2), pp.1-26.
- [49] Zhang, S., Pandey, A., Luo, X., Powell, M., Banerji, R., Fan, L., Parchure, A. and Luzcando, E., 2022. Practical Adoption of Cloud Computing in Power Systems—Drivers, Challenges, Guidance, and Real-World Use Cases. *IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid*, 13(3), pp.2390-2411.
- [50] Zhao, S., Miao, J., Zhao, J. and Naghshbandi, N., 2023. A comprehensive and systematic review of the banking systems based on pay-as-you-go payment fashion and cloud computing in the pandemic era. *Information Systems and e-Business Management*, pp.1-29.