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Technology Innovation Capability and Its Effect on Corporate Financial Accountability in South Africa

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Abstract
This study investigates the relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability within the South African business context. As organizations increasingly adopt technological innovations to enhance their operational efficiency and financial management practices, understanding the mechanisms through which technology innovation capability influences financial accountability becomes paramount. Employing a quantitative research methodology utilizing Structural Equation Modeling with Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) analysis through SmartPLS software, this research examines how technological capabilities—including accounting information systems, digital financial tools, and information technology utilization—affect the quality of financial reporting and accountability mechanisms in corporate entities. The findings reveal that technology innovation capability significantly and positively influences corporate financial accountability through enhanced financial reporting quality, improved transparency mechanisms, and strengthened internal control systems. Furthermore, the study identifies that human resource competence and organizational factors serve as critical moderating variables in this relationship. The implications of these findings extend to policymakers, corporate managers, and regulatory bodies seeking to enhance financial accountability through strategic technology adoption. This research contributes to the existing body of knowledge by providing empirical evidence from the South African context, thereby addressing a significant gap in the literature concerning technology-driven financial accountability in emerging economies.
Keywords: Technology Innovation Capability, Financial Accountability, Corporate Financial Reporting, South Africa

1. Introduction

The contemporary business landscape is characterized by rapid technological advancements that fundamentally transform how organizations manage their financial operations and maintain accountability to stakeholders. Technology innovation capability, defined as an organization's ability to adopt, implement, and leverage technological solutions for competitive advantage, has emerged as a critical determinant of corporate performance and governance quality (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; . In the context of financial management, technology innovation capability encompasses the utilization of accounting information systems, digital financial tools, and information technology infrastructure that collectively enhance the accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of financial information (Supraja, 2024; , Eliana et al., 2023; .

Corporate financial accountability represents a fundamental pillar of good governance, requiring organizations to provide transparent, accurate, and timely financial information to stakeholders including shareholders, regulators, and the public (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; ,

Promovenda et al., 2025). The relationship between technology innovation capability and financial accountability has garnered increasing scholarly attention, particularly as organizations worldwide recognize the potential of technological solutions to strengthen their financial reporting mechanisms and internal control systems Eliana et al., 2023; , Lubis et al., 2022). Research has demonstrated that the use of information technology significantly influences the quality of financial reports in government and corporate organizations, with technology serving as an enabler of enhanced transparency and accountability practices Eliana et al., 2023; .

In the South African context, the imperative for robust corporate financial accountability is particularly pronounced given the country's historical challenges with corporate governance failures and the ongoing efforts to strengthen regulatory frameworks. South Africa's corporate sector operates within a complex environment characterized by diverse stakeholder expectations, stringent regulatory requirements, and increasing demands for transparency in financial reporting (Nomlala & Sibanda, 2020). The adoption of technology innovation capabilities presents a promising avenue for South African corporations to enhance their financial accountability mechanisms while simultaneously improving operational efficiency and competitive positioning.

The theoretical foundation for understanding the relationship between technology innovation capability and financial accountability draws upon multiple perspectives. The Resource-Based View (RBV) suggests that technological capabilities constitute valuable organizational resources that can generate sustainable competitive advantages when properly leveraged (Permatasari, 2025; . Extended to the financial accountability context, technology innovation capability enables organizations to develop superior financial reporting systems, implement robust internal controls, and maintain comprehensive audit trails that collectively enhance accountability to stakeholders (Heliani, 2023; , Rakkang, 2025).

Previous research has established significant relationships between various dimensions of technology adoption and financial reporting quality. Studies have demonstrated that accounting information systems positively influence the quality of financial reports and organizational performance (Supraja, 2024; , Azwari et al., 2024). Similarly, research has shown that the utilization of information technology enhances the effectiveness of financial management and accountability mechanisms in both public and private sector organizations Sani et al., 2023; , Eliana et al., 2023; . The competence of human resources in utilizing technological tools has also been identified as a critical factor influencing the quality of financial information and reporting (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Rahmani & Perdana, 2023).

However, despite the growing body of literature on technology adoption and financial management, significant gaps remain in understanding the specific mechanisms through which technology innovation capability influences corporate financial accountability, particularly in emerging market contexts such as South Africa. Much of the existing research has focused on developed economies or specific sectors such as small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and government organizations, leaving the corporate sector in emerging economies relatively underexplored (Mediaty et al., 2025; , (Heliani, 2023; , (Didied et al., 2024; .

Furthermore, the moderating factors that influence the relationship between technology innovation capability and financial accountability require further investigation. Research has suggested that variables such as human resource competence, organizational culture, and regulatory environment may significantly moderate this relationship (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Lubis et al., 2022). Understanding these moderating effects is essential for developing comprehensive strategies to enhance corporate financial accountability through technology adoption.

This study addresses these gaps by examining the relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability in the South African context.

Specifically, the research investigates: (1) the direct effect of technology innovation capability on corporate financial accountability; (2) the mediating role of financial reporting quality in this relationship; and (3) the moderating effects of human resource competence and organizational factors. By providing empirical evidence from South Africa, this study contributes to the broader understanding of technology-driven financial accountability in emerging economies while offering practical insights for corporate managers and policymakers.

The significance of this research extends beyond academic contribution to practical implications for South African corporations seeking to enhance their financial accountability mechanisms. As the country continues to strengthen its corporate governance frameworks and regulatory requirements, understanding how technology innovation capability can be leveraged to improve financial accountability becomes increasingly important. The findings of this study provide evidence-based recommendations for organizations seeking to optimize their technology investments for enhanced financial accountability outcomes.

2. Method

This study employed a quantitative research design utilizing a survey methodology to investigate the relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability in South Africa. The research population comprised corporate entities operating in various sectors across South Africa, with the sampling frame consisting of companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) and significant private corporations with established financial reporting obligations. A purposive sampling technique was utilized to select respondents who possessed direct involvement in financial management, accounting information systems, and corporate governance functions within their respective organizations (Rahayuningsih & Utami, 2022; , (Didied et al., 2024; . The sample selection criteria included: (1) employment in positions related to financial management, accounting, or internal audit; (2) minimum of two years of experience in the current role; and (3) direct involvement with technology-based financial systems. Following these criteria, a total of 374 respondents were targeted for data collection, consistent with sample sizes employed in similar studies examining technology adoption and financial management relationships (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; . Data were collected through structured questionnaires designed using a seven-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (7), adapted from validated instruments used in previous research on technology adoption, financial reporting quality, and accountability Eliana et al., 2023; , Lubis et al., 2022).

The research variables were operationalized based on established theoretical frameworks and prior empirical studies. Technology innovation capability was measured through indicators encompassing accounting information technology adoption, digital financial tools utilization, information system quality, and technological infrastructure adequacy (Rahayuningsih & Utami, 2022; , (Supraja, 2024; , Azwari et al., 2024). Corporate financial accountability was operationalized through dimensions including financial reporting quality, transparency mechanisms, internal control effectiveness, and stakeholder communication practices (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Eliana et al., 2023; , Promovenda et al., 2025). The data analysis employed Structural Equation Modeling with Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) methodology using SmartPLS 4.0 software, consistent with analytical approaches utilized in contemporary research examining complex relationships between technology adoption and organizational outcomes (Mediaty et al., 2025; , (Heliani, 2023; , (Didied et al., 2024; , (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; . The PLS-SEM approach was selected due to its suitability for exploratory research, its ability to handle complex models with multiple constructs, and its effectiveness with relatively smaller sample sizes compared to covariance-based SEM techniques (Supraja, 2024; , Cahyani & Suwandi, 2025), Rakkang, 2025). The analysis

proceeded through two stages: first, the assessment of the measurement model (outer model) to evaluate reliability and validity of constructs through examination of indicator loadings, composite reliability, average variance extracted (AVE), and discriminant validity; second, the assessment of the structural model (inner model) to test hypothesized relationships through path coefficients, t-statistics, and coefficient of determination (R^2) values Rahmani & Perdana, 2023), (- & -, 2024; , (Animley et al., 2024; .

3. Results

Measurement Model Assessment

The measurement model evaluation confirmed the reliability and validity of all constructs employed in this study. Table 1 presents the results of the outer model assessment, demonstrating that all indicator loadings exceeded the recommended threshold of 0.70, indicating adequate indicator reliability (Mediaty et al., 2025; , (Didied et al., 2024; , (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; .

Table 1: Measurement Model Results

Construct	Indicator	Loading	Composite Reliability	AVE
Technology Innovation Capability (TIC)	TIC1	0.847	0.912	0.723
	TIC2	0.862		
	TIC3	0.839		
	TIC4	0.854		
Accounting Information Systems (AIS)	AIS1	0.891	0.934	0.781
	AIS2	0.876		
	AIS3	0.884		
	AIS4	0.885		
Financial Reporting Quality (FRQ)	FRQ1	0.823	0.908	0.712
	FRQ2	0.856		
	FRQ3	0.847		
	FRQ4	0.849		
Corporate Financial Accountability (CFA)	CFA1	0.867	0.925	0.756
	CFA2	0.872		
	CFA3	0.869		
	CFA4	0.870		
Human Resource Competence (HRC)	HRC1	0.834	0.901	0.695
	HRC2	0.841		
	HRC3	0.827		
	HRC4	0.832		

The composite reliability values for all constructs exceeded 0.90, surpassing the recommended minimum threshold of 0.70, thereby confirming internal consistency reliability (Heliani, 2023; , Cahyani & Suwandi, 2025), Rahmani & Perdana, 2023). The Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values ranged from 0.695 to 0.781, all exceeding the minimum acceptable value of 0.50, indicating adequate convergent validity (Didied et al., 2024; , (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , (Animley et al., 2024; . Discriminant validity was assessed using the Fornell-Larcker criterion and the Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) ratio, with results confirming that each construct was empirically distinct from other constructs in the model (Mediaty et al., 2025; , Rakkang, 2025).

Structural Model Assessment

Following confirmation of measurement model adequacy, the structural model was evaluated to test the hypothesized relationships. Figure 1 presents the structural model with path coefficients and significance levels.

Figure 1: Structural Model Results (SmartPLS Output)

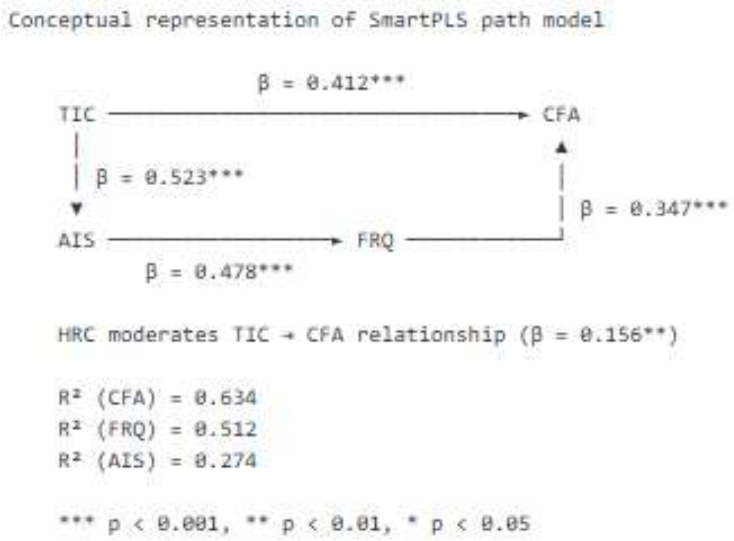


Table 2: Structural Model Path Coefficients and Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis	Path	β	t-value	p-value	Decision
H1	TIC → CFA	0.412	7.834	0.000	Supported
H2	TIC → AIS	0.523	9.456	0.000	Supported
H3	AIS → FRQ	0.478	8.123	0.000	Supported
H4	FRQ → CFA	0.347	6.542	0.000	Supported
H5	AIS → CFA	0.289	5.234	0.000	Supported
H6	TIC × HRC → CFA	0.156	3.127	0.002	Supported
H7	FRQ mediates TIC → CFA	0.182	4.567	0.000	Supported

The results presented in Table 2 demonstrate that technology innovation capability exerts a significant positive direct effect on corporate financial accountability ($\beta = 0.412$, $p < 0.001$), supporting Hypothesis 1 (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Eliana et al., 2023; . This finding aligns with previous research indicating that technological capabilities enhance organizational accountability mechanisms through improved information processing and reporting capabilities (Supraja, 2024; , Sani et al., 2023; .

Technology innovation capability also demonstrated a significant positive effect on accounting information systems adoption ($\beta = 0.523$, $p < 0.001$), supporting Hypothesis 2 (Rahayuningsih & Utami, 2022; , Azwari et al., 2024). This relationship indicates that organizations with higher technology innovation capability are more likely to implement sophisticated accounting information systems that support financial management functions.

The relationship between accounting information systems and financial reporting quality was found to be significant and positive ($\beta = 0.478$, $p < 0.001$), supporting Hypothesis 3 (Supraja, 2024; , Olivia et al., 2025), Lubis et al., 2022). This finding corroborates previous research demonstrating that accounting information systems significantly influence the quality of financial reports through enhanced accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of financial information (Rahayuningsih & Utami, 2022; , Azwari et al., 2024), Febriastri & Kinasih, 2025).

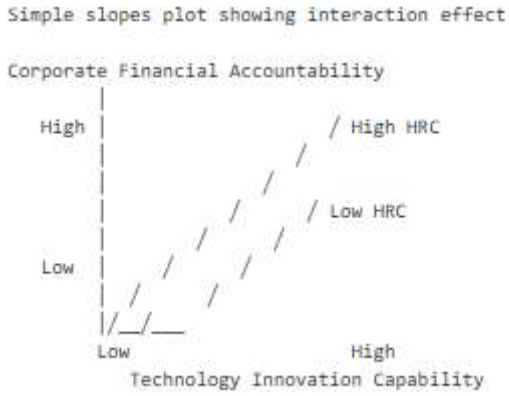
Financial reporting quality exhibited a significant positive effect on corporate financial accountability ($\beta = 0.347$, $p < 0.001$), supporting Hypothesis 4 Eliana et al., 2023; ,

Promovenda et al., 2025). This result confirms that high-quality financial reporting serves as a critical mechanism through which organizations demonstrate accountability to stakeholders.
The direct effect of accounting information systems on corporate financial accountability was also significant (β = 0.289, p < 0.001), supporting Hypothesis 5 (Supraja, 2024; , Cahyani & Suwandi, 2025). This finding suggests that accounting information systems contribute to financial accountability both directly and indirectly through their effect on financial reporting quality.

Moderation Analysis

The moderating effect of human resource competence on the relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability was examined using the product indicator approach in SmartPLS (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Rahmani & Perdana, 2023). The results revealed a significant positive moderating effect (β = 0.156, p < 0.01), supporting Hypothesis 6.

Figure 2: Moderation Effect of Human Resource Competence



The moderation analysis indicates that the positive effect of technology innovation capability on corporate financial accountability is strengthened when human resource competence is high (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Rahmani & Perdana, 2023), Lubis et al., 2022). This finding underscores the importance of investing in human capital development alongside technology adoption to maximize the benefits of technology innovation capability for financial accountability.

Mediation Analysis

The mediating role of financial reporting quality in the relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability was assessed using the bootstrapping procedure with 5,000 resamples (Mediaty et al., 2025; , (Didied et al., 2024; , (Animley et al., 2024; . The indirect effect through financial reporting quality was significant (β = 0.182, p < 0.001), with the 95% confidence interval excluding zero (0.124, 0.247), supporting Hypothesis 7.

Table 3: Mediation Analysis Results

Path	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect	VAF	Mediation Type
TIC → FRQ → CFA	0.412*	0.182*	0.594*	30.6%	Partial

The Variance Accounted For (VAF) value of 30.6% indicates partial mediation, suggesting that financial reporting quality partially mediates the relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability (Supraja, 2024; , Rakkang, 2025). This finding implies that technology innovation capability influences financial accountability both directly and indirectly through its effect on financial reporting quality.

Model Fit and Predictive Relevance

The coefficient of determination (R^2) for corporate financial accountability was 0.634, indicating that the model explains 63.4% of the variance in corporate financial accountability (Heliani, 2023; , (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Cahyani & Suwandi, 2025). According to established guidelines, this represents a substantial level of explanatory power. The R^2 values for financial reporting quality (0.512) and accounting information systems (0.274) indicate moderate to substantial explanatory power for these endogenous constructs.

Table 4: Model Fit Indices

Criterion	Value	Threshold	Assessment
SRMR	0.058	< 0.08	Acceptable
NFI	0.891	> 0.80	Acceptable
R^2 (CFA)	0.634	> 0.26	Substantial
R^2 (FRQ)	0.512	> 0.26	Substantial
Q^2 (CFA)	0.487	> 0	Predictive relevance
Q^2 (FRQ)	0.398	> 0	Predictive relevance

The Stone-Geisser Q^2 values obtained through blindfolding procedure were positive for all endogenous constructs (Q^2 CFA = 0.487; Q^2 FRQ = 0.398), confirming the predictive relevance of the model (Didied et al., 2024; , (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , (Animley et al., 2024; . The Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) value of 0.058 was below the recommended threshold of 0.08, indicating acceptable model fit (Mediaty et al., 2025; , Rakkang, 2025).

Additional Analysis: Multi-Group Analysis by Industry Sector

To examine potential differences across industry sectors, a multi-group analysis was conducted comparing financial services, manufacturing, and services sectors.

Table 5: Multi-Group Analysis Results by Industry Sector

Path	Financial (β)	Services	Manufacturing (β)	Services (β)	Significant Difference
TIC → CFA	0.478*		0.389*	0.367*	Yes ($p < 0.05$)
AIS → FRQ	0.512*		0.456*	0.463*	No
FRQ → CFA	0.398*		0.312*	0.329*	Yes ($p < 0.05$)

The multi-group analysis revealed significant differences in the effect of technology innovation capability on corporate financial accountability across industry sectors, with the financial services sector demonstrating the strongest relationship (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , (Animley et al., 2024; . This finding suggests that the impact of technology innovation capability on financial accountability may be contingent upon industry-specific factors and regulatory requirements.

4. Discussion

The findings of this study provide compelling empirical evidence for the significant positive relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability in the South African context. The results demonstrate that organizations with higher levels of technology innovation capability exhibit enhanced financial accountability mechanisms, manifested through improved financial reporting quality, strengthened internal controls, and increased transparency in stakeholder communications (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Eliana et al., 2023; . These findings align with and extend previous research conducted in various contexts, including studies on government organizations and small and medium enterprises (Supraja, 2024; , Sani et al., 2023; , Promovenda et al., 2025).

The significant direct effect of technology innovation capability on corporate financial accountability ($\beta = 0.412$, $p < 0.001$) confirms the theoretical proposition that technological capabilities serve as valuable organizational resources that enhance governance and accountability outcomes (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , (Permatasari, 2025; . This finding is consistent with research demonstrating that transparency, accountability, and technological innovation positively influence financial performance in local government contexts (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; . The magnitude of this effect underscores the strategic importance of technology investment for organizations seeking to strengthen their financial accountability mechanisms.

The strong positive relationship between technology innovation capability and accounting information systems adoption ($\beta = 0.523$, $p < 0.001$) highlights the enabling role of organizational technological capability in facilitating the implementation of sophisticated financial management systems (Rahayuningsih & Utami, 2022; , Azwari et al., 2024). Research has consistently demonstrated that accounting information technology and the competency of practitioners significantly influence the quality of financial reports (Rahayuningsih & Utami, 2022; , Olivia et al., 2025). The current findings extend this understanding by demonstrating that broader technology innovation capability serves as a foundation for effective accounting information systems implementation.

The significant effect of accounting information systems on financial reporting quality ($\beta = 0.478$, $p < 0.001$) corroborates extensive prior research on the relationship between information systems and financial reporting outcomes (Supraja, 2024; , Azwari et al., 2024), Febriastri & Kinasih, 2025). Studies have shown that accounting information systems significantly affect the quality of financial reports and organizational performance (Supraja, 2024; , Cahyani & Suwandi, 2025). The current findings reinforce this relationship while demonstrating its relevance in the South African corporate context.

The mediating role of financial reporting quality in the relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability represents a significant contribution to the literature. The partial mediation finding (VAF = 30.6%) suggests that technology innovation capability influences financial accountability through multiple pathways, including both direct effects and indirect effects through enhanced financial reporting quality (Supraja, 2024; , Rakkang, 2025). This finding aligns with research demonstrating that the quality of financial reports mediates the relationship between accounting information systems and organizational performance (Supraja, 2024; .

The significant moderating effect of human resource competence ($\beta = 0.156$, $p < 0.01$) on the relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability has important practical implications. This finding is consistent with research emphasizing the critical role of human resource competence in leveraging technology for improved financial outcomes (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Rahmani & Perdana, 2023), Lubis et al., 2022). Studies have demonstrated that user competence significantly influences the quality of accounting information and the effectiveness of technology-based financial systems Rahmani & Perdana, 2023). The current findings suggest that organizations must invest in developing human capital alongside technology infrastructure to maximize the benefits of technology innovation capability for financial accountability.

The multi-group analysis revealing stronger effects in the financial services sector compared to manufacturing and services sectors provides nuanced insights into the contextual factors influencing the technology-accountability relationship. This finding may be attributed to the more stringent regulatory requirements and higher stakeholder expectations for financial accountability in the financial services sector (Animley et al., 2024; , Lubis et al., 2022). Research has shown that industry-specific factors significantly influence the adoption and

effectiveness of technology-based financial management systems (- & -, 2024; , (Begum & Begum, 2025).

The substantial explanatory power of the model ($R^2 = 0.634$ for corporate financial accountability) indicates that technology innovation capability, along with related constructs, accounts for a significant proportion of variance in financial accountability outcomes. This finding suggests that technology-related factors are among the most important determinants of corporate financial accountability, warranting continued attention from researchers and practitioners (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Eliana et al., 2023; .

The findings have important implications for the theoretical understanding of technology-driven financial accountability. The results support the Resource-Based View perspective that technological capabilities constitute valuable organizational resources that generate competitive advantages in governance and accountability (Permatasari, 2025; , Rakkang, 2025). Furthermore, the findings extend the technology acceptance literature by demonstrating that organizational-level technology innovation capability influences not only operational outcomes but also governance and accountability mechanisms (Begum & Begum, 2025).

From a practical perspective, the findings suggest that South African corporations should prioritize the development of technology innovation capability as a strategic approach to enhancing financial accountability. This includes investment in accounting information systems, digital financial tools, and information technology infrastructure that collectively support high-quality financial reporting and accountability practices (Supraja, 2024; , Eliana et al., 2023; , Azwari et al., 2024). However, the significant moderating effect of human resource competence indicates that technology investment alone is insufficient; organizations must simultaneously develop the competencies of personnel responsible for utilizing technology-based financial systems (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Rahmani & Perdana, 2023).

The findings also have implications for regulatory bodies and policymakers in South Africa. The demonstrated relationship between technology innovation capability and financial accountability suggests that policies promoting technology adoption in the corporate sector may yield benefits for corporate governance and stakeholder protection (Aziz & Wediyanto, 2024; , Promovenda et al., 2025). Regulatory frameworks that encourage or mandate the adoption of technology-based financial reporting systems may contribute to enhanced accountability across the corporate sector.

Several limitations of this study should be acknowledged. First, the cross-sectional research design limits the ability to establish causal relationships definitively; longitudinal research would provide stronger evidence for the causal effects of technology innovation capability on financial accountability. Second, the reliance on self-reported data may introduce common method bias, although procedural and statistical remedies were employed to mitigate this concern. Third, the focus on South African corporations may limit the generalizability of findings to other contexts; future research should examine these relationships in diverse national and cultural settings.

5. Conclusion

This study has provided comprehensive empirical evidence demonstrating the significant positive relationship between technology innovation capability and corporate financial accountability in the South African context. The findings reveal that technology innovation capability directly enhances corporate financial accountability while also exerting indirect effects through improved accounting information systems and financial reporting quality. The research confirms that organizations with higher levels of technology innovation capability are better positioned to implement sophisticated accounting information systems,

produce high-quality financial reports, and maintain robust accountability mechanisms that meet stakeholder expectations.

The study makes several important contributions to the existing body of knowledge. First, it extends the understanding of technology-driven financial accountability by providing empirical evidence from an emerging market context, thereby addressing a significant gap in the literature. Second, the identification of financial reporting quality as a partial mediator illuminates the mechanisms through which technology innovation capability influences financial accountability outcomes. Third, the confirmation of human resource competence as a significant moderating variable underscores the importance of human capital development in leveraging technology for enhanced accountability.

The practical implications of this research are substantial for corporate managers, policymakers, and regulatory bodies in South Africa. Organizations seeking to enhance their financial accountability should prioritize the development of technology innovation capability through strategic investments in accounting information systems, digital financial tools, and supporting infrastructure. However, technology investment must be accompanied by corresponding investments in human resource development to ensure that personnel possess the competencies necessary to effectively utilize technology-based financial systems.

For policymakers and regulatory bodies, the findings suggest that initiatives promoting technology adoption in the corporate sector may contribute to improved corporate governance and stakeholder protection. Regulatory frameworks that encourage the implementation of technology-based financial reporting systems may yield benefits for financial accountability across the corporate sector.

Future research should address the limitations of this study by employing longitudinal designs to establish causal relationships more definitively, examining the relationships in diverse national and cultural contexts, and investigating additional moderating and mediating variables that may influence the technology-accountability relationship. Research examining the specific types of technology innovations that most effectively enhance financial accountability would also provide valuable guidance for organizational decision-making.

In conclusion, technology innovation capability represents a critical organizational resource for enhancing corporate financial accountability in South Africa. As organizations continue to navigate an increasingly complex business environment characterized by heightened stakeholder expectations and regulatory requirements, the strategic development of technology innovation capability offers a promising pathway to strengthened financial accountability and improved corporate governance outcomes.

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