International Journal of Business and Economics
ISSN: 1607-0704
Vol. 26, No. 1, 2026
DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22206059

A STUDY IN UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTING RPA IN OPTIMISING SUSTAINABLE ACCOUNTING

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Abstract

This paper aims to examine the major impact that robotic process automation (RPA) has had on accounting processes, concentrating on the improvement of risk management, data accuracy, and operational efficiency. This paper demonstrates, by the use of empirical research and case studies, how robotic process automation (RPA) improves operational efficiency by automating repetitive tasks. Consequently, this reduces processing time and mistake rates, freeing accountants to focus on strategic goals. The research results also show that robotic process automation (RPA) guarantees correct and consistent data management, which greatly enhances data integrity. Dependable financial reporting depends heavily on this. Furthermore, the function of robotic process automation (RPA) in risk management is investigated, and it is shown that, by automating compliance testing and producing audit trails, RPA may reduce compliance-related risks and improve transparency. Notwithstanding, the report admits the presence of possible obstacles, like the implementation costs upfront, the risks associated with cybersecurity, and the moral issues raised by changes in the nature of the workforce. Even if RPA has a lot of promise to enhance sustainable accounting procedures, the results indicate that a comprehensive strategy that considers both its advantages and disadvantages is necessary to fully benefit from its potential.

Keywords: Sustainable accounting, Robotics Process Automation, Factor Analysis.

Introduction

As a means of boosting productivity, accuracy, and environmental responsibility in the accounting and financial business of today, the inclusion of technological innovations has become an essential component. Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is a disruptive technology that has garnered a lot of interest owing to the fact that it has the ability to change traditional accounting procedures. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact that implementing Robotic Process Automation (RPA) has on the development of more environmentally responsible accounting procedures. This article investigates the many effects that this technological advancement has had on the activities of organisations, the management of the environment, and the duty of society. Robotic process automation (RPA) is a technique that includes the use of software robots, sometimes known as "bots," to automate repetitive, rule-based tasks across a variety of business functions, including accounting and financial management. Robotic process automation, often known as RPA, is a technology that enhances workflows, boosts the efficiency of processes in digital systems, and decreases the number of errors that are produced by people. Consequently, this makes it an appealing choice for businesses that are interested in modernising their accounting procedures. In addition, the implementation of RPA not only results in the realisation of practical benefits, but also has important implications for the implementation of sustainable accounting. Considerations pertaining to environmental, social, and governance (also known as ESG) are included in the process of making financial decisions using this strategy (Richey 2022).

The concept of sustainable accounting refers to an all-encompassing method of accounting that extends beyond the conventional use of financial metrics to include broader socio-environmental aspects. Through the incorporation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria into reporting, measurement, and disclosure practices, sustainable accounting aims to improve transparency, accountability, and the development of long-term value and benefits for stakeholders. (Gayialis, 2022). Within this framework, the use of robotic process automation (RPA) presents both opportunities and challenges to foster environmentally responsible accounting procedures, influence the behaviours of organizations, and build a culture of responsible corporate conduct. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact that implementing Robotic Process Automation (RPA) has on sustainable accounting by performing an in-depth investigation of the repercussions that it has across a number of different dimensions (Popkova, 2022). Through an examination of the ways in which Robotic Process Automation (RPA) influences operational efficiency, data correctness, risk management, stakeholder participation, and environmental performance, the purpose of this research is to investigate the linkages that exist between technological innovation and sustainability in the area of accounting (Lamberton, 2017). Furthermore, the purpose of this study is to identify the most efficient approaches, challenges, and essential components that are associated with the implementation of RPA into sustainable accounting frameworks. Knowledge of this kind will be of great importance to both professionals and those who formulate public policy.

Around the world, sustainability is receiving a growing amount of attention from a variety of different sectors, including the general public, academic institutions, and the corporate sector. A definition of sustainable development was supplied by the World Commission on Environmental Development (WCED), which said that it is an achievement that satisfies the needs of the present while also guaranteeing that future generations will be able to fulfill their own requirements (Cebuc, 2023). Over the course of the last half-century, there has been a substantial shift in the recognition that communities and businesses place on the significance of social issues and the natural environment. A growing number of business executives are becoming more conscious of the need to expand their objectives beyond conventional financial expectations (Golinska-Dawson, 2023). The goal of sustainability is to strike a balance between the advancement of economic, social, and environmental conditions, all while ensuring the health and happiness of both the current generation and those to come in the future.

Problem Statement

In the context of a business process, Robotic Process Automation (RPA) refers to a technology method that makes use of software to automate rule-based tasks that are repetitive, low-value, and repetitive. In addition to being well-organized and often involving repetitive tasks, these positions need to deal with well-established software systems. The adoption of robotic process automation (RPA) must be extensively evaluated in order to ensure that it is both successful and sustainable over the long term (Chinchkar, 2021). This is especially important in the context of a business climate that is increasingly concentrating on sustainability (Hobbs, 2021). Through the optimisation of employment, the reduction of waste, and the promotion of enhanced energy efficiency in business processes, robotic process automation (RPA) has the potential to improve sustainability at an organisation. Through the automation of processes, robotic process automation (RPA) has emerged as a cutting-edge technological solution with the goals of maximising operating efficiency, reducing costs, and higher work quality. Using a mathematical model that takes into account several objectives, the goal of this work is to develop a technique that may be used to deploy RPA in a sustainable manner (Quealy, 2022). The potential of this study to give significant information for the development of evidence-

International Journal of Business and Economics
ISSN: 1607-0704
Vol. 26, No. 1, 2026
DOI: https://doie.org/10.10399/IJBE.2026566013

based techniques to employ RPA in order to enhance sustainability outcomes in accounting operations is the primary consideration that contributes to the significance of this research. In order for companies to make well-informed decisions on the adoption of technology, the allocation of resources, and the redesigning of processes to align with ESG goals and objectives, it is necessary to conduct a systematic study of the influence that RPA has on sustainable accounting key performance metrics and performance indicators (Hubbart, 2023). Furthermore, this research contributes to the larger conversation on the role that technology plays in fostering sustainability in a variety of organisational settings. It highlights the value of innovation in supporting positive social and environmental transformations.

Literature Review

The capability to meet the needs of the present without jeopardising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is what we mean when we talk about sustainability. To put it another way, sustainable development is a guiding philosophy that aims to build a peaceful balance between economic, social, and environmental growth. The ultimate objective of this philosophy is to protect and maintain natural resources and social well-being for future generations. In order to meet their social commitments and make sure they comply with environmental legislation, organisations have implemented sustainability practices. It is a new paradigm for companies that emphasises the significance of businesses that put their social, environmental, and economic responsibilities at the forefront of their operations (Badurdeen,2017). An increasing tendency is reflected in the fact that these commitments have grown more essential in society as well as in the law that regulates companies. A great number of organisations are confronted with the challenge of sustainability, which may be overcome by building strong links with stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, personnel, and society in general. Since the term "sustainability" was first introduced in the business world, there has been a rise in the number of companies that have begun incorporating sustainability into their operations, hence achieving improvements in their economic, environmental, and social objectives (Oliveira, 2019). Companies that are committed to achieving sustainability should place a high priority on the following three fundamental pillars: economic, social, and ecological. By highlighting the gravity of the problem and highlighting the relevance of the word "sustainability," the Special problem on Governance and sustainability raises the significance of the issue. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the actions related to sustainability that have been carried out by thirty significant businesses and to underline the fact that sustainability has become the most important innovator.

Automation of processes, also known as robotic process automation (RPA), has emerged as a highly promising strategy for improving and streamlining business operations. The development of technology has brought about substantial changes in a number of different sectors (Singh, 2021). The benefits of robotic process automation (RPA) and the impact it has had on a variety of different sectors are discussed in depth in this chapter. The purpose of this was to attract the attention of the reader to the topic of robotic process automation (RPA) and the advantages it offers by providing a more comprehensible explanation and a more fascinating delivery.

The term "Robotic Process Automation" (RPA) refers to a technical solution that enables the automation of operations that are carried out frequently and according to a set of predetermined criteria. Using software robots is the means by which this is accomplished (Khatib, 2022). They can perform out activities such as filling out forms, processing data, and interacting with graphical user interfaces. These robots can emulate human actions inside digital systems.

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Using specialist technology that makes it possible to develop and manage robots makes the implementation of robotic process automation (RPA) simpler. These technologies allow for the recording of particular phases in a process that is performed manually, the construction of workflows that are automated, and the inclusion of systems that are already in place (Charnley, 2019). The implementation of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) may thus be carried out with agility and flexibility, which will ultimately result in significant enhancements to operating efficiency.

The use of robotic process automation (RPA) provides a broad variety of benefits that have a direct and substantial impact on companies. In order to emphasise each of these benefits with more clarity and intensity, it is possible to separate them into various regions and then highlight each benefit individually. Recent studies have shown that Robotic Process Automation (RPA) provides a number of advantages, including increased operational efficiency, lower costs, increased quality and accuracy, the allocation of resources to occupations that are more useful, agility, and scalability.

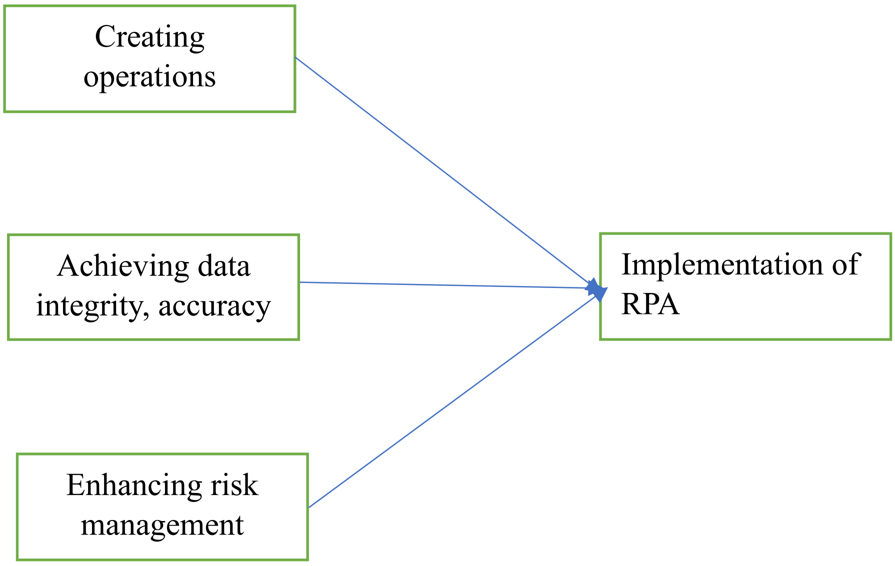

Fig 1: Conceptual model

Objectives

The key objectives of the study are

To analyse the impact of implementing Robotic Process Automation (RPA) on the operational efficiency of accounting practices

To understand the effect of RPA adoption on data integrity, accuracy, and reliability within accounting processes

To understand the role of RPA in enhancing risk management practices within organizations

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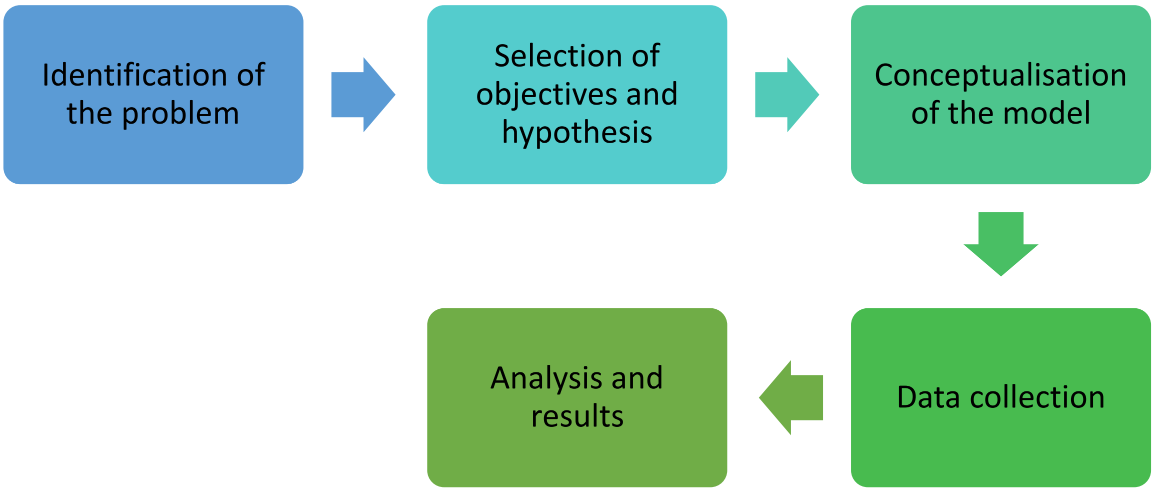

Fig 2: Steps involved in performing the study

Materials and Methods

This study applies descriptive research design, as it enables in defining of the factors that are considered for the study in a more detailed manner. The researcher intends to understand the impact of implementing robotics process automation (RPA) in optimising sustainable accounting. The variables focused for the study are enhancing the operational efficiency of accounting practices, enabling in creation of better data integrity, accuracy, and reliability within accounting processes and also uplifting risk management practices within organizations. The descriptive research enables the authors to create a more detailed and accurate understanding of the characteristics of the population. The researcher also uses both primary and secondary data sources for the study, primary data is collected using a detailed questionnaire, and secondary data is sourced from various online libraries which cover indexed journal articles, thesis, and other related sources.

Data analysis

Table 1: Descriptive analysis

Descriptive Statistics	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	1	4	2.05	0.723
Respondents Gender	1	2	1.58	0.495
Education	1	3	1.87	0.934
Employment Status	2	5	3.61	0.972
Industry	1	3	1.65	0.706
Has RPA been implemented in your organisation	1	2	1.17	0.373
Current position	1	5	3.73	1.394
Size of your organisation	1	5	3.8	1.522

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Age	Frequency	Percent
Below 25 years	30	19.10
25 - 40 years	96	61.10
40 - 55 years	24	15.30
Above 55 years	7	4.50
Respondents Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	66	42.00
Female	91	58.00
Education	Frequency	Percent
Bachelors Degree	80	51.00
Masters Degree	18	11.50
Professional Courses like CFA, ACCA, etc	59	37.60
Employment Status	Frequency	Percent
Part-time	19	12.10
Full time	96	61.10
Consultant	42	26.80
Industry	Frequency	Percent
Accounting / Finance	76	48.40
IT / ITES	60	38.20
Others	21	13.40
Has RPA been implemented in your organisation	Frequency	Percent
Yes	131	83.40
No	26	16.60
Current position	Frequency	Percent
IT Executive	22	14.00
Junior Executive	7	4.50
Senior Executive	26	16.60
Manager	39	24.80
Process Head	63	40.10
Size of your organisation	Frequency	Percent
Less than 500 employees	29	18.50
1001 - 1500 employees	26	16.60
1500 - 2000 employees	21	13.40
More than 2000 employees	81	51.60
Total	157	100.00

Correlation analysis

Table 2: Correlation analysis

Correlations	Operational Efficiencies	Data integrity	Risk Management Practices	Implementation of RPA
Operational Efficiencies	1	.857**	.919**	.896**

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Data integrity	.857**	1	.860**	.871**
Risk Management Practices	.919**	.860**	1	.930**
Implementation of RPA	.896**	.871**	.930**	1

Fig 3: Heatmap

Operating efficiency and all other elements under consideration are significantly positively correlated. Our analysis shows that the relationship with risk management practices is the one with the highest correlation (0.919). This would indicate that the increase in operational efficiency and the improvement of risk management processes are significantly related. The strong association (0.857) with data integrity suggests that higher data integrity and better operational efficiency are related. The relationship between the two variables lends credence to this. Adoption of RPA and operational efficiency are significantly correlated, as shown by the correlation coefficient of 0.896 between the two.

The study's findings have shown that data integrity and the other elements have solidly favourable correlations. As shown by the correlation coefficient of 0.860 with Risk Management Practices, data integrity and risk management seem to be well related. Better outcomes in risk management are linked to higher data integrity. The substantial correlation (0.871) between the adoption of RPA and data integrity suggests that companies that employ RPA are more likely to have better data integrity.

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The study indicates that Risk Management Practices and the other variables have strong positive relationships, especially with regard to the RPA Implementation (0.930). These facts indicate that the implementation of RPA is closely related to the enhancement of risk management procedures. The correlation between operational efficiency (0.919) and data integrity (0.860), which exists between the two kinds of variables, demonstrates the interdependence of these elements. It tends to suggest that better data integrity and operational efficiency are related to better risk management.

The study's results show that all of the other parameters and the adoption of RPA have a significant positive connection; the largest link is seen with Risk Management Practices (0.930). Our study has shown that businesses' risk management processes are much improved when RPA is used. The installation of RPA seems to be closely linked to both increased operational efficiency and data integrity, as shown by the significant correlations with both (0.896 and 0.871).

The correlation research results show that the positive correlation between all four variables has significantly increased. Results of this study show a strong correlation between improvements in risk management strategies, data quality, and operational efficiency and RPA deployment. These results indicate that these improvements could really happen. The great degree of interconnectedness emphasises how many parts of organisations are related to one another. This emphasises the potential wide-ranging positive effects of strategic initiatives, including the use of RPA, across a range of operational areas.

Factor analysis

Table 3: Factor analysis of Operational efficiencies

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.905				
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1205.56				
	df	10				
	P value	0.00				
Communalities	Initial	Extraction				
OEF1	1	0.939				
OEF2	1	0.944				
OEF3	1	0.922				
OEF4	1	0.921				
OEF5	1	0.826				
Total Variance Explained						
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %

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1	4.551	91.024	91.024	4.551	91.024	91.024
2	0.223	4.465	95.489			
3	0.105	2.092	97.581			
4	0.062	1.246	98.827			
5	0.059	1.173	100			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

In factor analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy is one of the most important statistics. It does this by determining the percentage of the variance in the variables that can be ascribed to the underlying causes. This contributes to determining how much the variables are affected by the elements that are underneath them. The investigation's results lead to the exceptionally high KMO value of 0.905. A KMO score of higher than 0.9 is considered "marvelous" in statistical analysis, meaning that the dataset is very well-suited for factor interpretation. The high KMO value indicates strong correlations between the variables and a suitable sample size for identifying important components.

Finding whether the correlation matrix is a representation of an identity matrix is the aim of Bartlett's Test of Sphericity. Should such be the case, it means that the variables are unrelated to one another and are hence inappropriate for structure finding. The results indicate that Bartlett's test yielded the estimated chi-square value of 1205.563 with 10 degrees of freedom. Thus, the p-value was ascertained to be 0.00. It follows that the correlation matrix cannot be regarded as an identity matrix because the p-value is less than 0.05. The results of this investigation provide further proof that the variables in the issue are appropriate for factor analysis and share components.

A measure of proportion, "communalities" refers to the proportion of the variance in each variable that can be explained by the variables that have been eliminated. all variable has a communality of 1 at first, meaning that all variance in the variable has been explained. This is completed right at the start of the academic year. The communalities for the variables (OEF1 to OEF5) exhibit a range from 0.826 to 0.944 after the data has been extracted. High communalities indicate that the derived components may account for a substantial portion of the variance seen in each variable. More precisely, the variables account for 93.9% of the variance in the data, as shown by the extraction communality of OEF1 of 0.939. Furthermore noteworthy are the extremely high extraction communalities of OEF2, OEF3, OEF4, and OEF5 (0.944, 0.922, 0.921, and 0.826, respectively). The high numbers allow one to conclude that the factor model is a good match for the facts.

Finding the total variance that the retrieved components may explain is one of the most crucial parts of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). 91.024% of the whole variance is explained by the cumulative eigenvalue of 4.551, which is suggested by the initial eigenvalues. The first main component may be inferred to be mostly in charge of the variations seen in the dataset. Significant portions of the variance are explained by the following components, which in turn explain 4.465% of the variation, 2.092%, 1.246%, and 1.173% of the variance, respectively. The results of the investigation allow one to see that these five components account for 100%

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ISSN: 1607-0704
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of the overall variance. Notwithstanding, it is evident that the first component occupies the most prominent position.

Table 4: Factor analysis of Data Integrity

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.91				
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1137.43				
	df	10				
	P value	0.00				
Communalities	Initial	Extraction				
DIN1	1	0.88				
DIN2	1	0.926				
DIN3	1	0.875				
DIN4	1	0.933				
DIN5	1	0.921				
Total Variance Explained						
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.536	90.722	90.722	4.536	90.722	90.722
2	0.172	3.436	94.158			
3	0.14	2.807	96.964			
4	0.091	1.818	98.782			
5	0.061	1.218	100			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

The dataset in this work is very well-suited for factor analysis, as shown by the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling appropriateness of 0.91. Anywhere between 0 and 1 may be the KMO value; values nearer 1 indicate very strong correlation patterns. This implies that there are reliable and distinctive variables. Generally speaking, a KMO score of 0.91 is considered to be "superb". Considering this, one may say that the correlations between the variables are strong enough to support the carrying out of a component analysis.

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One may find out whether the correlation matrix is a representation of an identity matrix by using Bartlett's Test of Sphericity. This would suggest that the variables are unrelated and, thus, unfit for detecting underlying structure. The test's results show that, with ten degrees of freedom, the chi-square value is around 1137.429. Furthermore, the study yielded a p-value of 0.00. It may be regarded as very significant since the p-value is less than 0.05. That this is the case supports the notion that the data can be factored in as it shows that the correlation matrix is not an identity matrix. Principal component analysis (PCA) is a workable technique for data analysis as this result supports the notion that there are substantial connections between the variables.

Indicating the extent to which the extracted components may explain the variance in each variable, communalities provide this information. The communality of each variable is set to 1 at the start of the analysis to show that all of the variations have been considered. The communalities for the variables DIN1 through DIN5 are discovered to have high values when the extraction process is finished. These are, in turn, 0.88, 0.926, 0.875, 0.933, and 0.921. These communalities are very big, which implies that a substantial amount of the variance in each variable is caused by the extracted variables. It was found once the study was over that DIN4 had the highest communality value, 0.933. It follows that the components account for 93.3% of the variance in DIN4. Nevertheless, DIN3 has the lowest communality score of 0.875, suggesting that 87.5% of its variance may still be explained. This is so as DIN3 is the least.

The total variance that may be explained by the recovered components is a critical factor in assessing the effectiveness of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The first component's cumulative eigenvalue of 4.536, which explains around 90.722% of the overall variance, may be seen based on the initial eigenvalues. The study results allow one to conclude that a substantial portion of the variance seen in the dataset is caused by the first principal component. Having an eigenvalue of 0.172, the second component accounts for 3.436% of the total variance. Comparably, the eigenvalue of the third component, 0.14, explains 2.807% of the variation. The fourth and fifth components, at 1.818% and 1.218%, respectively, account for even less percentage of the variance than the first two components. As the first component is in charge of collecting the majority of the information in the data, it is evident that it is the most significant one even if the total variance that may be explained by these five components is equal to 100%.

Table 5: Factor analysis of Risk management

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.877
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1116.78
	df	10
	P value	0.00
Communalities	Initial	Extraction
RMP1	1	0.928
RMP2	1	0.829
RMP3	1	0.943

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RMP4	1	0.86				
RMP5	1	0.916				
Total Variance Explained						
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.475	89.508	89.508	4.475	89.508	89.508
2	0.258	5.165	94.673			
3	0.118	2.359	97.032			
4	0.095	1.896	98.929			
5	0.054	1.071	100			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

A statistical metric called the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) metric of Sampling may be used to ascertain whether a sample is large enough to perform factor analysis. The data in this study is very well-suited for factor analysis, as shown by the adequacy value of 0.877. An index that may be any number between 0 and 1 is the KMO value. Greater values indicate the existence of correlations between variables, which are strong enough to build correct factors. The study's results indicate that data is suitable for principal component analysis (PCA) and suggests that the variables have similar underlying properties when the KMO score is higher than 0.8.

Researchers utilise the statistical test known as Bartlett's Test of Sphericity to ascertain whether the correlation matrix of the data is similar to an identity matrix. The variables in the data may not be suitable for determining the underlying structure if the correlation matrix is the same as the identity matrix. With 10 degrees of freedom in all, the researcher in this specific study obtained an estimated chi-square value of 1116.784 by using Bartlett's test. We demonstrated that there was a relevant p-value of 0.00. It follows that the correlation matrix cannot be regarded as an identity matrix because the p-value is less than 0.05. The fact that this result offers proof of the significant connections between the variables implies that factor analysis is a suitable approach to their examination. This result demonstrates that principal component analysis (PCA) is a suitable technique and that the data may be factored.

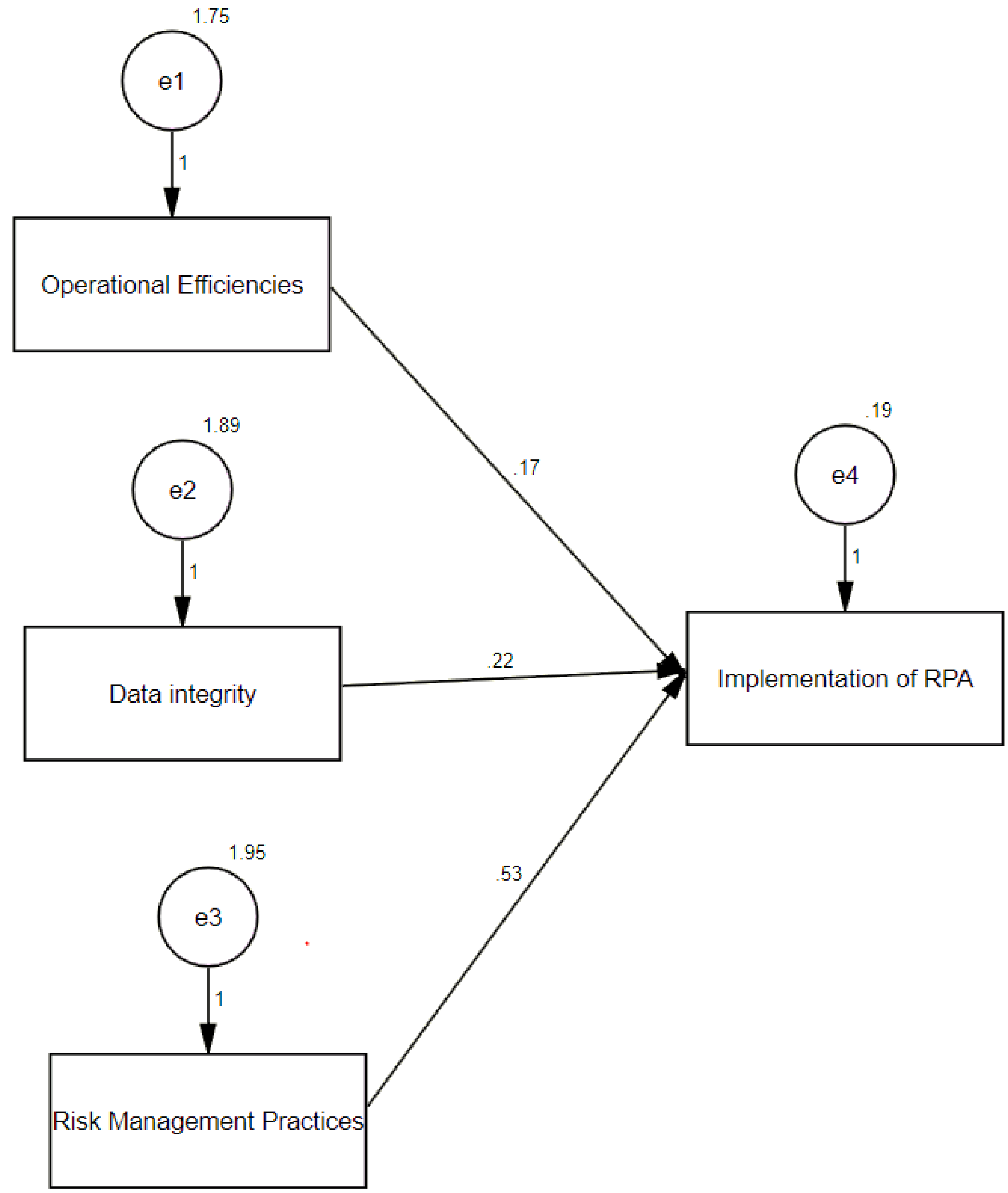
A measuring unit called a "communality" expresses how much the extracted components can explain the variance in each variable. Every variable's communality starts off at 1, meaning it accounts for all of the variations. After extraction, the communalities for the variables (RMP1 to RMP5) were ascertained to be 0.928 for RMP1, 0.829 for RMP2, 0.943 for RMP3, 0.86 for RMP4, and 0.916 for RMP5. Large communalities seen in the data lead one to believe that the extracted variables may account for a substantial portion of the variance seen in each variable. One may see, for instance, that RMP3 has the highest communality value of 0.943.

Accordingly, the components account for 94.3% of the volatility in the data. Conversely, the RMP2 model scores the lowest communality, 0.829. Accordingly, the components only explain 82.9% of the model's variance.

Finding the overall variation that the retrieved components may explain is one of the most crucial parts of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). One can see from the early eigenvalues that the first component has a cumulative eigenvalue of 4.475, which explains 89.508% of the entire variance. The hypothesis put forward states that the first principal component may capture a significant portion of the variance in the data. The second component, accounting for 5.165% of the total variation, has an eigenvalue of 0.258. The third component, which explains 2.359% of the variation, has an eigenvalue of 0.118, the same as the second. The study results indicate that, respectively, the fourth and fifth components account for 1.896% and 1.071% of the variance. Since the first component is in charge of collecting the majority of the information in the data, it is evident that it is the most significant one even if the total variance that may be explained by these five components equals 100%

Structural Equation Modeling

International Journal of Business and Economics
ISSN: 1607-0704
Vol. 26, No. 1, 2026
DOI: https://doie.org/10.10399/IJBE.2026566013



The construct "Operational Efficiencies" is proposed within the path that leads to the deployment of RPA, as shown by its path coefficient of 0.17. These results indicate a positive but somewhat weak direct relationship, indicating that, while their impact may not be as great as that of other factors, increases in operational efficiency play a part in the adoption of RPA. In a similar spirit, a route coefficient of 0.22 indicates that "Data Integrity" significantly influences the deployment of RPA. Using the results of our research, one may conclude that there is not much need to preserve data integrity throughout the RPA adoption decision-making process. This link emphasises the need for precise and reliable data in the context of automation processes, implying a slightly more apparent impact than operational effectiveness.

As per a route coefficient of 0.53, "Risk Management Practices" is the element that mostly affects the installation of robotic process automation. Regarding the use of RPA, the substantial positive correlation shown in this study emphasises the need to have all-encompassing risk management strategies. Robotic process automation (RPA) technology tends to be more often used by companies with long-standing risk management frameworks to handle potential operational issues. Furthermore, one must remember that all of these constructs are prone to measurement errors, as shown by the symbols e1, e2, e3, and e4. Conversely, the error terms indicate the unexplained variation in each construct that is not explained by the model, coupled with their associated variances (1.75 for e1, 1.89 for e2, 1.95 for e3, and 0.19 for e4). This makes one assume that the constructions are impacted by components other than those that are shown in this diagram. Based on the results of the SEM research, it is feasible to conclude that operational effectiveness and data integrity have some influence on the deployment of Robotic Process Automation. However, the study makes clear that the successful implementation of robotic process automation (RPA) is mostly dependent on risk management techniques. This study highlights the intricacy of the decision-making process that has to be considered while thinking about using robotic process automation (RPA). Among other things, it considers operational issues, data requirements, and risk assessment.

Discussion

This paper aims to provide a thorough analysis of the ways in which accounting processes may be changed and how improved sustainability may be achieved by robotic process automation (RPA). Three main topics are the study: risk management, data integrity, and operational effectiveness. It gives a thorough analysis of how every one of these elements advances the main goal of enhancing sustainable accounting practices. The research's conclusions indicate that robotic process automation (RPA) significantly contributes to improving accounting-related operational efficiency. Using Robotic Process Automation (RPA) frees up accountants to focus on more strategic tasks requiring experience and judgment. This is achieved by time- and labor-intensive repetitive tasks including data entry, invoice processing, and financial reconciliations being automated. After Robotic Process Automation (RPA) was introduced, the study made empirical data accessible that points to significant savings in processing time and operational costs. This supports the idea put forward in the research that automation not only quickens workflow but also lowers the possibility of human mistakes, which ultimately raises overall productivity. The article can come under fire since it might understate the initial outlay of funds and time needed to integrate RPA. Worries about losing their jobs may also make workers opposed to the merger. If only a deeper analysis of the initial costs and change management strategies had been carried out, it would have been feasible to fully understand the increases in operational efficiency.

According to the research, there is a solid case that robotic process automation (RPA) may improve data integrity by increasing accuracy and consistency in data processing. Data researchers need automated processes as a tool to reduce the possibility of errors while manually inputting data. This ensures, therefore, that the data is treated consistently, which is necessary to preserve reliable study records. The research is clear that the use of RPA helps to make real-time data validation and reconciliation more feasible, which encourages the creation of more timely and accurate financial reporting. Despite its many benefits, this article may be critiqued for not sufficiently addressing the risks associated with RPA in data management. Among these risks include the reliance on accurate initial programming and the potential for systemic problems if the RPA bots are not properly maintained and monitored. A more thorough analysis of the potential issues and the required protections might be carried out to support the case for the use of robotic process automation (RPA) in preserving data integrity. Especially comprehensive is the research on risk management strategies, which shows how robotic process automation (RPA) may lower operational risks by guaranteeing adherence to corporate and regulatory requirements. Many instances are given in this article to show how audit trails and compliance checks may be automated using robotic process automation (RPA). This in turn lowers the likelihood of noncompliance and increases openness. The provided empirical data indicates that there was a notable drop in the number of events associated with compliance once RPA was implemented. However if the piece had included a deeper analysis of the risks associated with robotic process automation (RPA), it would have been much more helpful. Cybersecurity flaws and the possibility of operational disruptions should RPA systems fail are two of these hazards. If researchers tackled these concerns, they would be able to understand the risk environment associated with RPA more fully.

By proving that robotic process automation (RPA) may improve productivity, maintain data accuracy, and strengthen risk management management, the article persuasively argues for the use of RPA in the creation of environmentally friendly accounting procedures. In this sense, the improvements already indicated are somewhat significant as they help to improve the long-term viability of accounting operations. They do this via effective waste reduction, error minimization, and assurance of adherence to the relevant regulations. However, one may object to the research for not going into enough detail on the more significant effects of robotic process automation (RPA) on worker dynamics and the moral implications of automation in accounting processes. Adding a more nuanced discussion on how to balance the advancement of technology, the expansion of the workforce, and ethical concerns would improve the narrative from the perspective of a researcher

Conclusion

Researcher-wise, the article makes a strong argument for how robotic process automation may completely transform corporate accounting practices. It shows how this technology may raise operational effectiveness, protect data integrity, and enhance risk management. The paper would be better off with a more balanced analysis of the early implementation challenges, potential hazards, and moral dilemmas with automation. The paper should incorporate such an analysis even if the benefits of RPA in boosting operational efficiency, reducing mistakes, and guaranteeing compliance are well acknowledged. Considering these factors, the goal of our study is to provide a more complex picture of how RPA supports sustainable accounting procedures. This will be achieved by giving a greater in-depth understanding of the impact of RPA.

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International Journal of Business and Economics
ISSN: 1607-0704
Vol. 26, No. 1, 2026
DOI: https://doie.org/10.10399/IJBE.2026566013