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The Impact and Path of Financial Technology on Accounting and Financial Informatization under the Background of Technological Revolution

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Abstract: In the era of technological and industrial transformation, the digital economy has emerged as a key driver of global growth, with advanced technologies like big data, cloud computing, and AI accelerating the digitization of corporate finance. As a data-centric function, finance's strategic role in organizations is intensifying, making financial intelligence critical for adapting to this digital landscape and enhancing competitiveness. However, while intelligent finance boosts efficiency and decision-making, it also introduces risks related to information security, technology dependency, and system integration. Prior research highlights that implementation success depends on factors like technological adaptability, data quality, and organizational resistance, which can impede progress or cause failure. This study examines the full lifecycle of intelligent finance implementation, identifying key risks through case studies, field research, and quantitative analysis. It reveals that despite efficiency gains, firms face hurdles in strategic alignment, technology adoption, and staff capabilities. Six major risk dimensions—technical effectiveness, data security, process management, and organizational adaptation—were identified. A mixed-methods assessment found moderate to high overall risk, with strategic, technical, and personnel risks most pronounced. To mitigate these, the study recommends clarifying transformation goals, selecting appropriate technologies, enhancing staff training, and improving data governance. While limitations in data collection and literature may introduce subjectivity, cross-validation ensures reliable conclusions. Future research should focus on dynamic risk identification and objective evaluation methods to refine intelligent finance implementation.

1. Introduction

Against the backdrop of technological revolution, the digital economy, driven by cutting-edge

technologies like AI and 5G, is reshaping enterprise financial systems. The finance department's strategic role in management is heightened as financial intelligence becomes crucial for competitiveness. However, intelligent finance brings challenges like information security and technological dependence. Existing research shows its effectiveness is influenced by risks such as technological adaptability and organizational resistance. While studies often focus on post-implementation strategies, this article examines the impact of financial technology on accounting and financial informatization, exploring key risk points and management strategies in the intelligent finance transformation process. It analyzes implementation status, evaluates risks, and proposes prevention measures, offering both practical guidance and theoretical support for intelligent finance development.

2. Correlation theory

Extensive research has been conducted in various fields related to risk management and intelligent systems. Researchers have explored risk identification based on commercial blockchain technology using advanced fuzzy MRDM architecture. In the chemical industry, research has been conducted on the identification and mitigation of operational risks using fault mode and effects analysis and chemical health risk assessment methods. In addition, researchers also focus on biosafety risk management of university laboratory animals. At the same time, the relationship between innovation, risk management, and positive behavior in small and medium-sized enterprises was studied. Deep learning has also been explored for safety risk management in modular buildings, highlighting its current status, advantages, challenges, and future directions. In addition, the application of intelligent technology in promoting digital finance and high-quality economic development has also been studied. In the fields of quantum entanglement and information dynamics, research has been conducted on its impact on intelligent finance. Finally, the researchers used an improved Delphi method to establish expert consensus on risk adjusted benchmark indicators for hospital antibiotic consumption. These studies, while citing specific authors and years, collectively demonstrate the breadth and depth of risk management and intelligent system research activities, covering various industries and methods.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. A review of research on risk identification and assessment

Since the 21st century, with the accelerated development of economic globalization, risk has increasingly become a key factor that cannot be ignored in business operations. As a fundamental aspect of risk management, the effectiveness of risk identification directly determines the success or failure of subsequent risk management. Foreign scholars have conducted research on risk management theory earlier, such as William F. Sharpe's proposal that traditional risk management focuses on reducing negative risks, while Yates and Stone constructed a three-dimensional risk model that includes potential losses, loss size, and probability of occurrence, laying the foundation for modern risk theory. In terms of risk identification methods, the Delphi method avoids authoritative bias by collecting anonymous expert opinions, the flowchart analysis method sorts out potential risk points based on the process, and the fault tree analysis method refines complex risks into controllable branches based on expert knowledge. The risk assessment process introduces Analytic Hierarchy Process, Entropy Method, and Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation Method, which respectively achieve multidimensional evaluation through subjective weight allocation, objective data variability analysis, and fuzzy mathematical quantification. Although the Analytic Hierarchy Process relies on subjective judgment, it can effectively distinguish the primary and secondary risks;

The entropy method determines the weights of indicators based on the degree of data dispersion, improving the objectivity of evaluation; The fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method is particularly suitable for quantifying risk factors with fuzzy boundaries. In terms of theoretical framework, COSO's "Enterprise Risk Management - Integrated Framework" incorporates risk management into the strategic level, emphasizing the systematic identification, measurement, and control of risks. Subsequent research will further introduce the balanced scorecard to improve the evaluation system from financial, customer, operational, and growth dimensions. Research has shown that high-level risk management can significantly enhance a company's value and operational capabilities, with companies adopting comprehensive risk management having an average valuation 4 percentage points higher than traditional companies. In summary, the risk identification and assessment system has developed into a full cycle management framework that covers identification, quantification, control, and evaluation through methodological innovation and theoretical deepening, providing decision support for enterprises to effectively respond to uncertainty.

3.2. A review of research on the concept of intelligent finance and its risk identification and assessment

Intelligent finance, as a new financial management model in the digital economy era, presents a diversified perspective in its definition. The management mode view regards it as a comprehensive control system that integrates functions such as internal control, risk management, and budget management, emphasizing the comprehensive intelligent upgrade of financial management through human-machine collaboration. The technology application perspective focuses on the application of artificial intelligence, big data and other technologies in the accounting field, promoting the automation of financial processes and intelligent decision-making. However, the implementation of intelligent finance is accompanied by multiple risk challenges. Strategic risk arises from management's cognitive bias or positioning errors towards financial intelligence, which may lead to a deviation from the goal in the construction path; Organizational risks are reflected in departmental collaboration barriers and insufficient system connectivity caused by process changes; Personnel risk is reflected in the lagging transformation of financial personnel skills and excessive dependence on intelligent systems; Technical risks involve issues such as system stability, data security, and algorithm defects. To effectively address the above risks, scholars propose to construct a multidimensional risk prevention framework, covering aspects such as strengthening information system security, ensuring legal compliance, improving personnel professional ethics, and optimizing human-machine collaboration mechanisms. Research has shown that through risk identification, quantitative evaluation, and dynamic monitoring, enterprises can significantly improve the robustness and effectiveness of intelligent financial implementation, and promote the transformation of financial management towards data-driven and intelligent decision-making

3.3. Analysis of the Current Status and Challenges of Intelligent Financial Transformation Practice

A certain enterprise has initiated the construction of intelligent finance, aiming to achieve the transformation goal of "one level management and multi-level services" through an integrated data information management system. The project takes system integration, resource integration and information sharing as the core idea, follows the principles of systematicness, foresight and progressiveness, and builds a three-level financial platform covering intelligent accounting, management and strategy. The implementation content includes business process reengineering, intelligent platform construction, organizational system optimization, and institutional support

improvement, forming a closed-loop logic of "business driven finance management standardized business data-driven management". Realize accounting automation through an integrated information input platform for business and finance, strengthen decision support through a big data analysis platform, enhance management efficiency through a visual output platform, and complete data integration with external systems such as banks and taxation. In the practical process, there are three challenges: firstly, insufficient hardware investment leads to server computing power not matching the intelligent processing requirements, resulting in a 11.89% decrease in daily settlement documents compared to expectations and a 2-month delay in project completion; Secondly, there are shortcomings in data governance, as the interaction between cloud based fund payments and taxation exposes security vulnerabilities, and the accuracy of automated vouchers only reaches 95.6%; Thirdly, there is an imbalance in the talent structure, with existing financial personnel having weak digital skills and excessive reliance on technology resulting in operational risks. At the same time, the transition pains have triggered employee resistance. The combination of the above issues has resulted in an 18.57% personnel reduction gap between actual benefits and expectations, highlighting the collaborative challenges of technology investment, data control, and human resource development in the transformation of intelligent finance.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Identification and integration analysis of risk factors in the implementation of intelligent finance

In the process of implementing intelligent finance, effective identification and management of risk factors are key to ensuring project success. The risk assessment process is shown in Figure 1

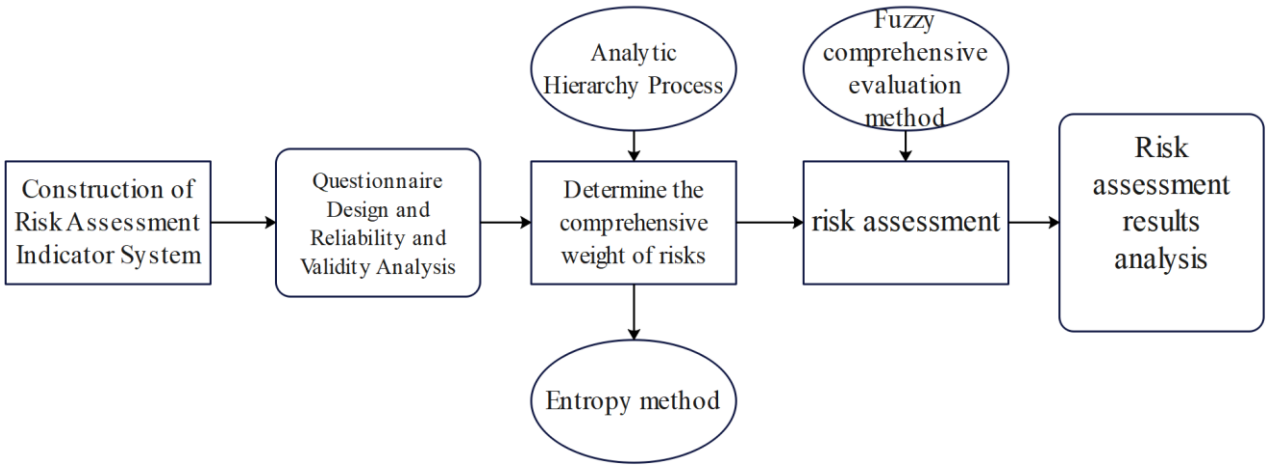

Figure 1. Risk Assessment Process

Through comprehensive literature analysis and field research, the following core risks can be summarized: strategic risks mainly stem from fuzzy cognition of intelligent financial positioning, unreasonable construction path planning, and mismatched selection of third-party suppliers. If a company fails to clearly define the role of intelligent finance in its overall strategy, or if the planned path is disconnected from the actual situation, it will lead to obstacles in strategic execution. Meanwhile, choosing unsuitable technology suppliers or software systems may result in implementation effects not meeting expectations. Process risk involves the rationality of business process design, the effectiveness of supervision, the standardization of execution, and the comprehensiveness of organization. The core of intelligent finance lies in process reengineering. If

the design does not fully consider the existing processes of the enterprise or lacks effective supervision and execution mechanisms, it will lead to process disconnection and low efficiency. In addition, failure to comprehensively identify potential issues can easily hinder the operation of automation tools. Organizational risk is reflected in the adaptability of organizational systems and structures, the acceptance of operational rules, and the efficiency of information communication. If the financial organization fails to adjust with the transformation of intelligent finance, or if employees have insufficient understanding of operational rules, it will hinder the progress of change. Poor communication between departments may delay problem resolution and affect overall operational efficiency. Technical risks focus on the effectiveness of technical means and the security of information systems. The use of inefficient technological infrastructure, or the existence of hidden dangers such as data leaks and insecure interactions, will directly threaten the stability of intelligent financial systems and the security of data assets. Managing risks involves the degree of effective management of business operations, platform operations, and organizational operations. Inadequate service management may reduce customer experience, while unclear performance management can affect employee motivation, both of which constrain the effectiveness of intelligent finance. Personnel risks include employees' dependence on accounting robots, negative emotions, and insufficient professional skills. Excessive reliance on automated tools may weaken the manual review process, employee resistance may hinder the progress of change, and skill deficiencies may limit the deep application of intelligent financial functions. In summary, the implementation of intelligent finance requires systematic identification and management of the aforementioned risks. Through strategic clarity, process optimization, organizational adjustments, technological upgrades, management strengthening, and personnel development, a comprehensive risk prevention and control system should be established to ensure successful transformation.

4.2. Risk prevention and optimization strategies for implementing intelligent finance

To effectively prevent risks in the implementation of intelligent finance, enterprises can strengthen risk prevention and optimization from multiple aspects: improve data governance, establish data thinking, establish monitoring and early warning mechanisms and information support systems, protect financial data through permission settings, and establish a business management system covering multiple blocks to enhance data value and accuracy; Increase hardware investment, communicate with experts and consulting departments to determine investment plans, pay attention to policy developments to ensure smooth data processing, achieve cost reduction and efficiency improvement, and promote project progress; Optimize organizational structure, establish basic business operation system and personnel rotation system, promote the transformation of the financial team and establish a new financial management system, strengthen internal management system and hierarchical and segmented financial control system; Multiple measures will be taken to enhance employees' digital literacy, including regular examinations and assessments, increased salary and benefits, providing learning opportunities, developing training programs, and adding professional assessments during recruitment to strengthen talent reserves; Clarify the goals of intelligent financial construction, enhance the awareness of enterprise executives, avoid extreme cognition, reasonably select partners and evaluate their functional performance and continuous service support capabilities to avoid strategic risks; Establish an on-site team, consisting of elite members from various departments and partners, and hire experts for training. Use an integrated tool of "business, finance, and management" to streamline and optimize business processes, focusing on data accuracy, developing work scenarios, and designing processes reasonably. Through the implementation of these strategies, the quality and effectiveness of intelligent financial construction can be improved, providing strong support for the strategic

development of the enterprise.

4.3 Comparative analysis of evaluation effects

Risk assessment is pivotal in the risk management of intelligent financial construction, enabling accurate identification of key risks and guiding risk control. Common methods include Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Entropy Method, and Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation Method. This study focuses on risk assessment in specific enterprises implementing intelligent finance, constructing a scientific evaluation system through questionnaire surveys, weight determination, and quantitative analysis.An evaluation framework comprising 6 primary indicators and 18 secondary indicators was established, covering six major risk dimensions: strategy, process, organization, technology, management, and personnel. Questionnaire design and reliability/validity analysis are crucial for ensuring assessment reliability. The questionnaire targets professionals or experienced personnel, including senior executives, department heads, key employees, and consulting experts. It is divided into two parts: basic information and risk indicator assessment, using the Likert scale to set risk levels and distributed through multiple channels.Reliability analysis, using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, yielded an overall reliability coefficient of 0.995, with each risk category exceeding 0.9, indicating high reliability. Validity analysis, using factor analysis, showed a KMO value of 0.948 and passed the Bartlett test, confirming the suitability of the data for information extraction.Risk factor weights were determined using a combination of AHP and Entropy Method. Initially, 9 professionals scored risk importance via AHP, constructing a judgment matrix and normalizing it to obtain feature vectors. The Entropy Method adjusted these results to provide more accurate and objective weights. The fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method will subsequently analyze various risk factors quantitatively, yielding risk evaluation results and rankings. This comprehensive assessment supports intelligent finance construction in enterprises, aiding in effective risk prevention and enhancing the quality and effectiveness of intelligent finance initiatives. As shown in Figure 2

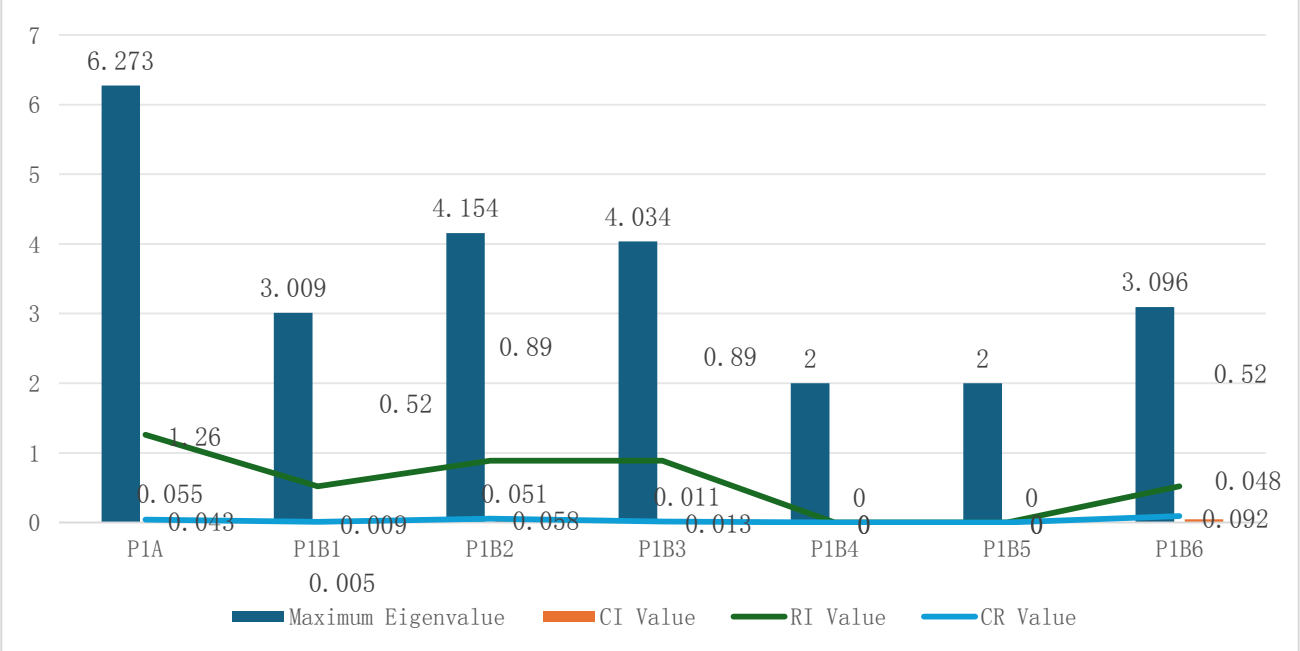

Figure 2 Summary Table of Consistency Check Results

In the risk assessment of implementing intelligent finance, we initially determined preliminary weights for each risk factor using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and validated the judgment

matrix through consistency testing. With a CR value below 0.1, the matrix was deemed consistent, confirming the validity of the feature vector P1j obtained from expert ratings as a weight vector. By integrating expert decisions and calculating weight vectors, we derived the final comprehensive weight Fj through arithmetic averaging, covering six dimensions: strategic, process, organizational, technical, management, and personnel risks. To mitigate subjective bias, we employed the entropy method as an objective weighting approach, constructing a data matrix from survey results to calculate entropy values and redundancy, yielding factor weights. Combining AHP and entropy weights via multiplication-addition, we constructed a comprehensive weighting model, resulting in final comprehensive weights. Applying fuzzy comprehensive evaluation, we quantified risks, setting evaluation levels and constructing a fuzzy matrix from survey data to calculate membership vectors and risk scores. The findings indicate a moderate to high overall risk level for Company A (30.72 points), with strategic, technical, and personnel risks being particularly elevated, especially technical risks related to information system security.

5 Conclusion

This study explores the impact and pathways of financial technology on accounting and financial informatization amid a technological revolution. By analyzing theories such as intelligent finance and risk assessment, and combining practical cases, it identifies key risks and management strategies during intelligent finance transformation. While intelligent finance enhances financial management efficiency, enterprises face challenges in strategic alignment, technology adaptation, and personnel capabilities. The study identifies six major risk factors across technical effectiveness, data security, process management, and organizational adaptation. A comprehensive evaluation reveals moderate to high overall risk levels, with strategic, technical, and personnel risks being prominent. To address these, the study proposes preventive measures, including clarifying goals, optimizing technology, enhancing personnel training, and improving data governance, offering practical guidance for enterprises. Despite limitations, cross-validation and multi-method integration ensure the study's reliability.

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