Blockchain Technology In The Perspective Of Public Accounting In Indonesia

Iwan Koerniawan[1], Agus Wibowo[2]

[1, 2] Universitas Sains dan Teknologi Komputer, Majapahit Street 605 Semarang, 50192, Indonesia
Email: iwan@stekom.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Examine the supporting and inhibiting factors for the readiness to adopt blockchain technology and their implications for the sustainability of the public accounting profession. This research design is quantitative, by determining the population of all public accountants in KAPs throughout Indonesia, as many as 6,034 people. Probability sampling design, with reference to the sample size if the population is $> 4,000$ then between 5-10% can be considered representative. Based on this, the sample in this study was set at 7.2% (433 respondents). The main data source is primary data, through a questionnaire instrument with a Likert scale that strongly disagrees to strongly agrees. The independent variables consist of supporting and inhibiting factors, mediating variables on the readiness to adopt blockchain technology, and the dependent variable on the sustainability of the public accounting profession. Testing was carried out using path analysis, which was first tested for the validity of Kaiser Meyer Olkin (KMO), and the reliability of Alpha Cronbach. Conclusion: Supporting and inhibiting factors partially have a positive and significant effect on the readiness to adopt blockchain technology as well as on the sustainability of the public accounting profession. The readiness for blockchain adoption has no effect on the sustainability of the public accounting profession, so it is not a reinforcing variable.

Keywords: Supporting factors, inhibiting factors, readiness to adopt blockchain technology, sustainability of the public accounting profession

Introduction

Companies in their operations must be able to provide positive signals to staholders, one of which is through financial reports. In connection with this, the company must be able to present financial reports in a credible manner, thereby fulfilling its accountability standards. In an effort to realize this, the company should need the services of other parties who are competent in their fields, namely public accountants. This statement is emphasized in the Republic of Indonesia Law. No. 5 of 2011 concerning Public Accountants, which in essence this profession has a very important role in improving the quality of an entity's financial reports as well as its credibility. Public accountants in carrying out their duties are carried out through various opinions given in financial reports, eventually being used as a benchmark for the company's financial performance by staholders [1].

Given the magnitude of this responsibility, public accountants must improve their competence and dare to accept the various challenges that exist to gain the trust of clients. The problem is, according to the Center for Financial Profession Development (2022) there are many cases that have occurred with public accountants in Indonesia, as contained in the following table:

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Table 1. Sanctions Received by Public Accountants in Indonesia

Penalty	Year	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommendation	2020	1	1	1	48	1	1	1	46	47	48	48	48
	2021	0	0	8	24	0	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	2022	0	0	3	1	1	4	9	12	15	15	15	15
Warning	2020	0	0	0	13	1	1	2	3	8	10	13	13
	2021	8	8	1	75	50	53	53	58	59	73	75	75
	2022	0	0	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Entity Restrictions	2020	1	1	1	6	1	1	3	4	4	6	6	6
	2021	0	0	0	14	5	6	6	7	11	12	14	14
	2022	0	2	1	9	10	14	14	15	15	15	15	15
Service Restrictions	2020	2	2	2	8	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	8
	2021	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
	2022	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Freezing	2020	3	3	3	9	3	3	3	5	7	9	9	9
	2021	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
	2022	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Permit Revocation	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Center for Financial Profession Development (2022)

Table 1 shows that the most sanctions received by public accountants in Indonesia range from recommendations, warnings to entity restrictions and have relatively increased from the 2020-2022 decade. Efforts to reduce opportunities for fraud and other actions, of course, require integrated facilities to increase client trust. Ozkeser stated that today public accountants are in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 and society 5.0, which emphasizes that the existence of new, more sophisticated technology is a very important part, and the main component is humans as mediators of various opportunities for action fraud and increase client trust [2]. The survey results of the Minister of Industry (2019) also reveal that Indonesia needs 17 million human resources who are responsive to digitalization, including public accountants.

The cultural shift from manual to digitization that is currently rife at this time is the existence of a new technology, namely blockchain [3]. Namely a new technology which is a data-based electronic transaction logbook, with a variety of unique features intended to create documents that are safe, accurate, open, integrated and easy to use [4]. That blockchain can be a successful combination of transparency, security, and operational control, because it provides reliable data synchronization, and provides protection from external interference, and reduces fraud [5].

Furthermore, Wang & Kogan also revealed that when audit firms adopt blockchain technology, the audit process becomes more efficient, effective, accountable and credible [6].

On the other hand, the existence of blockchain can be a mediator to reduce fraud, but at the same time pose a threat to the public accounting profession. This is as stated in the Brender and Gauthier survey which conducted interviews with 34 financial and IT auditors in companies, it was revealed that the public accounting profession is likely to be most affected (65%). Zhang et al. (2017) also revealed that out of 366 types of work, this profession is ranked 21st which is predicted to disappear due to artificial intelligence [7]. The results of a survey by Bible concluded that the adoption rate of blockchain technology is predicted to continue to increase, but not in the near future because it cannot replace human critical thinking skills [8].

The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) reveals 4 (four) supporting factors that influence individuals' willingness to adopt new technologies, namely performance expectations and efforts, attitudes and behavioral intentions. Conversely, the Status Quo Bias Theory (SQBT) reveals that social influence, various influencing conditions, self-confidence and anxiety can be factors inhibiting individual willingness to adopt the latest technology [9].

Furthermore, the contingency theory reveals that the existence of the latest technology (blockchain) can be used as a means to improve the accounting information system which further reduces information asymmetry. In the end, increasing the trust of stakeholders, thus the need for public accounting services continues to be trusted [10]. In this regard, Mantelaers (2021) recommends further research in order to develop a sustainable guarantee for the profession of public accountants in the midst of the existence of this latest technology. Technological adaptation in accounting is a new phenomenon that public accountants are trying to understand [11], but specifically regarding the application of blockchain technology has not been explored much [12].

The results of the research that are debatable above can be used as a basis for formulating a novelty of the main project consisting of: (1). The results of the previous research review above, has never been conducted research with a quantitative design with respect to the determinants of readiness to adopt blockchain technology. (2). The subject is determined from the perspective of a public accountant, based on the survey results from Dai. (3). Following up on recommendations from the research Mantelaers. (4). The basis for testing is elaborating the UTAUT, SQBT, and contingency theory gap theories. Furthermore, based on this novelty, this research is thus intended to examine the supporting and inhibiting factors of the readiness to adopt blockchain technology and its implications for the sustainability of the public accounting profession.

Method

This research design is quantitative, with the aim of testing the hypotheses that have been formulated. Population is a collection of elements or objects in a certain area at a certain point in time and is often the subject of study. Given the broad scope of the population, to find out the parametric function of the dependent variable only selects a portion of the population or a sample survey approach. Probability sampling design, in which the sample is selected according to certain predetermined rules or methods, and is subjective, so it completely depends on the choice of the sampler. Sample size if the population is > 4,000 then it can be taken between 5-10% which is considered representative [13].

The population is intended for all public accountants who serve at KAPs in Indonesia, which according to the Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants (2020) are 6,034 people. Given the broad scope of the population, the sample was determined by purposive sampling technique, namely working as a public accountant, already having knowledge of the existence of blockchain technology, filling out all question items in full, and providing responses between predetermined

time ranges. Based on this, the number of samples will be known after all the data has been collected, and a selection process has been carried out for the incoming data.

The main data source in this context is primary, collection through a questionnaire (google form) with a Likert scale of 5 (five) ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Variable operationalization is measured using indicators as question items, which are shown in detail in table 2:

Table 2. Variable Operationalization

Variable	Indicator	Question Items
F supporting actor (X_1)	Performance expectations, effort expectations, attitudes, and behavioral intentions.	15 ($X_{1.1} - X_{1.5}$)
F inhibiting actor (X2)	Social influences, influencing conditions, self-confidence, and anxiety.	12 ($X_{2.1} - X_{2.12}$)
Readiness for adoption of blockchain technology (Y1)	Value creation, blockchain governance factors, market mechanisms, and stakeholders.	25 ($Y_{1.1} - Y_{1.25}$)
Sustainability of the public accounting profession (Y2)	Opportunities and threats.	10 ($Y_{2.1} - Y_{2.10}$)

In an effort to achieve the research objectives, the direct effect testing stage (H1-H5) and indirect (H6-H7) was determined. Direct effect with multiple linear regression analysis using least squares using the t test at the level of confidence in the truth of the research of 95%, which if t count > t table and significance < α, then the hypothesis is accepted. Furthermore, for the mediation test, which is intended to see the indirect effect, it is carried out using the interaction of the coefficient of influence of the independent variables on the mediating variable and the dependent variable compared to the direct effect coefficient [14].

Instrument Test

Instrument testing was carried out using validity tests (factor tests) and reliability (cronbach alpha), as shown in the following table:

Table 3. Test the Validity and Reliability of Variable X1

Test	Results	*Cut Off*	Conclusion
KMO	.915	.50	Sample enough.
Component Matrix:			
X1.1	.678	.40	Valid.
X1.2	.686	.40	Valid.
X1.3	.707	.40	Valid.
X1.4	.692	.40	Valid.
X1.5	.689	.40	Valid.
X1.6	.759	.40	Valid.
X1.7	.705	.40	Valid.

Test	Results	*Cut Off*	Conclusion
X1.8	.707	.40	Valid.
X1.9	.677	.40	Valid.
X1.10	.687	.40	Valid.
X1.11	.727	.40	Valid.
X1.12	.595	.40	Valid.
X1.13	.746	.40	Valid.
Alpha Cronbach	.912	.70	Reliable.

Source: primary data processed (2023).

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the KMO coefficient is > 0.50, so using a sample of 433 respondents is considered sufficient to represent the entire population. Furthermore, the validity test on the supporting factor variables is carried out in 2 (two) stages. In the first stage it was proven that in the question items the respondents were willing to buy and own the latest generation of devices, and did not regret spending money to buy new technology, the component matrix coefficient was obtained <0.40. This means that the two question items are thus invalid, so they are not appropriate to be used to measure this variable, which is ultimately excluded from the model. In the end, the study was measured using 13 question items, all of which had a component matrix coefficient > 0.40 so that it was concluded as valid. The instrument test was continued with a reliability test, and the Cronbach alpha coefficient was obtained > 0.70, thus the responses from the respondents were reliable.

Table 4. Test the Validity and Reliability of Variable X2

Test	Results	*Cut Off*	Conclusion
KMO	.900	.50	Sample enough.
Component Matrix:			
X2.1	.474	.40	Valid.
X2.2	.593	.40	Valid.
X2.3	.581	.40	Valid.
X2.4	.636	.40	Valid.
X2.5	.575	.40	Valid.
X2.6	.618	.40	Valid.
X2.7	.643	.40	Valid.
X2.8	.694	.40	Valid.
X2.9	.684	.40	Valid.
X2.10	.687	.40	Valid.
X2.11	.681	.40	Valid.
X2.12	.646	.40	Valid.
Alpha Cronbach	.860	.70	Reliable.

Source: primary data processed (2023).

Table 4 also shows that the sample adequacy test according to the KMO test > 0.50 on the public accountant's evaluation variable regarding the inhibiting factors can also be concluded that the sample is declared sufficient. The validity test also shows that of the 12 question items have a component matrix coefficient > 0.40 so that it is declared valid, thus it is appropriate to use it to measure the variable factors inhibiting the use of new technology. Likewise for the reliability test, the Cronbach alpha coefficient was obtained > 0.70, thus the respondent's response was reliable.

Table 5. Test the Validity and Reliability of Variable Y1

Test	Results	*Cut Off*	Conclusion
KMO	.931	.50	Sample enough.
Component Matrix:			
Y1.1	.533	.40	Valid.
Y1.2	.582	.40	Valid.
Y1.3	.522	.40	Valid.
Y1.4	.530	.40	Valid.
Y1.5	.582	.40	Valid.
Y1.6	.544	.40	Valid.
Y1.7	.574	.40	Valid.
Y1.8	.568	.40	Valid.
Y1.9	.521	.40	Valid.
Y1.10	.503	.40	Valid.
Y1.11	.537	.40	Valid.
Y1.12	.569	.40	Valid.
Y1.13	.608	.40	Valid.
Y1.14	.555	.40	Valid.
Y1.15	.517	.40	Valid.
Y1.16	.589	.40	Valid.
Y1.17	.574	.40	Valid.
Y1.18	.624	.40	Valid.
Y1.19	.495	.40	Valid.
Y1.20	.660	.40	Valid.
Y1.21	.554	.40	Valid.
Y1.22	.632	.40	Valid.
Y1.23	.601	.40	Valid.
Y1.24	.625	.40	Valid.
Y1.25	.583	.40	Valid.
Alpha Cronbach	.912	.70	Reliable.

Source: primary data processed (2023).

Table 5 also shows that the KMO coefficient is > 0.50, thus the sample is also statistically able to represent all members of the population. The validity test appears where all question items contained in the blockchain technology adoption readiness variable have a component matrix coefficient > 0.40, thus declared valid. Furthermore, the reliability test also appears to have a Cronbach alpha coefficient > 0.70 so that all responses from respondents can be trusted or reliable. This means that each response item is in accordance with the conditions felt by the respondents.

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Table 6. Test the Validity and Reliability of Variable Y2

Test	Results	Cut Off	Conclusion
KMO	.931	.50	Sample enough.
Component Matrix:			
Y2.1	.740	.40	Valid.
Y2.2	.783	.40	Valid.
Y2.3	.714	.40	Valid.
Y2.4	.807	.40	Valid.
Y2.5	.745	.40	Valid.
Y2.6	.783	.40	Valid.
Y2.7	.778	.40	Valid.
Y2.8	.780	.40	Valid.
Y2.9	.745	.40	Valid.
Y2.10	.785	.40	Valid.
Alpha Cronbach	.922	.70	Reliable.

Source: primary data processed (2023).

It can be seen in table 6 that the sample adequacy test also appears where the KMO coefficient is > 0.50, thus 433 respondents are scientifically sufficient to generalize from the entire population. The component matrix test > 0.40 thus all question items on the public accounting profession sustainability variable are valid, so they can be used as a measuring tool. In line with this, the reliability test also shows that the Cronbach alpha coefficient is > 0.70 so it is reliable.

Model Equation Analysis

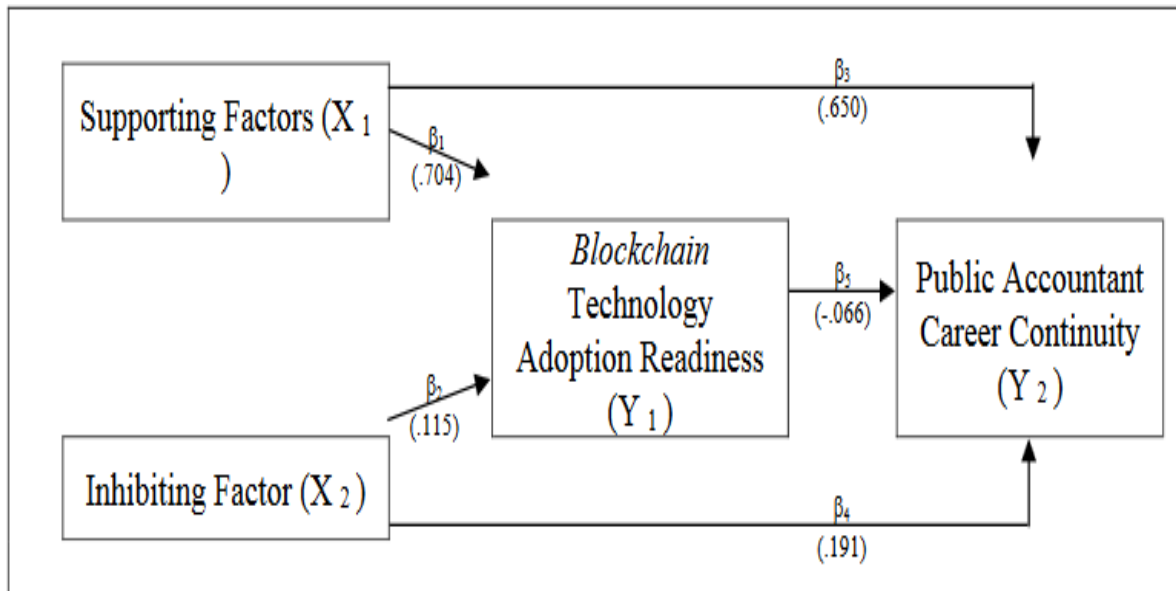The equations for models I and II obtained a coefficient (β) as shown in the following figure:

Figure 1. Results of Models I and II

Based on Figure 1, the model I equation appears as follows:

$$Y_1 = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e_1 \quad\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \text{(I)}$$

$$Y_1 = 0.704X_1 + 0.115X_2$$

$$Y_2 = \beta_3 X_1 + \beta_4 X_2 + \beta_5 Y_1 + e_2 \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \text{ (II)}$$
$$Y_2 = 0.650X_1 + 0.191X_2 - 0.066Y_1$$

Equation I shows that the public accountant's assessment of supporting and inhibiting factors has a positive slope of influence on the readiness to adopt blockchain technology. These results indicate that if public accountants respond to the existence of new technology as a supporting tool, they will be more prepared to adapt to the existence of blockchain technology. Likewise, the assessment of inhibiting factors also has an impact on increasing the readiness of public accountants for the adoption of blockchain technology. This is because, if the inhibiting factor is actually seen as a challenge, it will motivate them to immediately adapt to the existence of new, sophisticated technology. That is, if at any time the KAP where they work decides to implement this technology, they are happy to immediately learn and adapt.

In the model II equation it appears that the public accountant's assessment of the supporting and inhibiting factors also has a positive influence slope towards the sustainability of the public accounting profession. These results indicate that if the existence of new technology can provide hope for better performance, maximum effort, increase a more intellectual attitude, and make the behavior of adoption intentions high then it will be able to increase the trust of clients so that they are not able to shift the careers of public accountants. Furthermore, even though the existence of new technology is seen as having many inhibiting factors, if there is good social influence, influencing conditions, and high self-confidence, they will remain optimistic about the sustainability of the public accounting profession. On the contrary, if the readiness to adopt blockchain technology is not able to create added value, blockchain governance factors are weak, and stakeholder trust is low, it will threaten the sustainability of the public accounting profession in Indonesia.

Test Models

This testing phase is intended to determine whether the goodness of fit is fulfilled in the model that has been built, as well as the level of contribution of the independent variables in explaining the dependent variable. The results of data processing, model tests of all equations are carried out as follows:

Table 7. Model Test

Model	Variable		F test		Adj. R^2
	Independent	dependent	F_h	Sig.	
I	F supporting actor, and inhibiting.	Readiness for adoption of *blockchain* technology.	291,382	0.000	0.573
II	Supporting, *constraining*, and adoption readiness of *blockchain* technology.	Sustainability of the public accounting profession .	137,639	0.000	0.487

$F_t = nk-1$; $F_{t1, \alpha 5\%} = 3.005$; $F_{t2, \alpha 5\%} = 2.614$.

Source: primary data processed (2023).

Based on table 7 it appears that the goodness of fit test obtained F count > F table (291.382 > 3.005) with a significance of 0.000 and an adjusted R square of 0.573. This means that in model I the supporting and inhibiting factors are able to explain significantly the readiness to adopt blockchain technology, with a capacity of 57.3%. This result thus means that 42.7% of the readiness of public accountants to adopt blockchain technology is explained by other factors outside the model. For example, various government regulations, the scale of the Public Accounting Firm (KAP), competence, motivation of public accountants and competition.

In model II it is also seen that Fcount > Ftable (137.639 > 2.614) with a significance of 0.000 and an adjusted R quare of 0.487. These results can thus be stated that the factors supporting, inhibiting, and readiness to adopt blockchain technology have a significant ability to explain the sustainability of the public accounting profession, with a proportion of 48.7%. This means that other factors have a greater impact, namely 51.3% in influencing the sustainability of the public accounting profession in Indonesia. This condition could be due to the competence, credibility of the public accountants themselves, as well as the reputation of the KAP where they work, and so on.

Results and Discussion

This test consists of a direct effect test carried out with a t test, and an indirect effect through a mediation test. Furthermore, each test is as shown in the following table 8.

Table 8. Hypothesis Testing

Test	Variable			Results (t$_h$/sig)	Conclusion
	Independent	**Mediation**	**dependent**		
H$_1$	F supporting actor. _	-	Readiness for adoption of blockchain technology.	20,459 (0.000)	Accepted.
H$_2$	F inhibiting actor.	-		3,352 (0.001)	Rejected.
H$_3$	F supporting actor. _	-		12,263 (0.000)	Accepted.
H$_4$	F inhibiting actor.	-	Sustainability of the public accounting profession .	4,998 (0.000)	Rejected.
H$_5$	Readiness for adoption of *blockchain* technology.	-		-1,249 (0.212)	Rejected.
H$_6$	F supporting actor. _	Readiness for adoption of *blockchain* technology.	Sustainability of the public accounting profession .	0.704 x - 0.066 = -0.046	Rejected.
H$_7$	F inhibiting actor.			0.115 x - 0.066 = -0.008	Rejected.

t$_t$ = k-1; t$_{t, \alpha 5\%}$ = 1.966.

Source: primary data processed (2023).

The Influence of Supporting Factors on Blockchain Technology Adoption Readiness

The test based on table 8 shows that the hypothesis which states that the supporting factors have a positive effect on the readiness to adopt blockchain technology (H1) is accepted. Statistically proven t count > t table (20.459 > 1.966) with a significance of 0.000. The test results are in line with UTAUT, that the acceptance of new technology is determined by the existence of supporting factors which allegedly have a significant impact on the desire to use the latest technology [15].

That is, if the existence of new technology has many benefits so that it can be seen as a supporting factor, then public accountants are increasingly ready to adopt blockchain technology. The factors referred to as stated by the respondents include, the existence of new technology is expected to improve performance, motivate to always try their best, foster a positive attitude, and generate even better intentions. All of this can attract the interest of public accountants in Indonesia to adapt to the digitalization era, including the adoption of blockchain technology immediately. Furthermore, respondents agree that blockchain technology can create added value, including eliminating information asymmetry, winning competition, and reducing agency costs. Respondents also realized that blockchain governance factors can maintain privacy, higher security, provide quality assurance of financial reports, labor, time and cost efficiency. These elements make public accountants in Indonesia interested or ready to adopt blockchain technology. An assessment of the perceived supporting factors for the superiority of new technology allegedly has the potential to increase interest in using blockchain technology. The advantages of technology will ultimately attract individuals to adapt, of course taking into account the various benefits that can be felt.

The Influence of Constraint Factors on Blockchain Technology Adoption Readiness

In contrast, the test results (table 8) for the hypothesis which states that the inhibiting factors have a negative effect on the readiness to adopt blockchain technology (H2) are rejected. Existing conditions empirically actually show a positive slope which is proven that t count > t table (3.352 > 1.966) with a significance of 0.001. Thus, for public accountants in Indonesia, the presence of inhibiting factors has a positive and significant impact on the readiness to adopt blockchain technology. SQBT explained that the inhibiting factors strengthen the rejection of new technology [16]. In line with the statement from Venkatesh that when an organization provides technical infrastructure facilities, it will increase the desire to always develop itself against all changes [17]

This evidence thus shows the readiness of public accountants in Indonesia if at any time in carrying out their profession they have to immediately switch to more sophisticated/modern technology, then they are willing to adopt blockchain technology. This empirical evidence thus indicates that public accountants in Indonesia have high self-confidence, so they can eliminate the anxiety that might arise due to the presence of blockchain technology. The respondents also stated that self-confidence can be a separate obstacle to trying the latest technology, but on the other hand if someone guides how to operate it, and the equipment is provided by the employer, then they feel no objection to adopting the latest technology. The courage to adapt ultimately makes new technology adopted effectively, and continuously. Social influence is also one of the inhibiting factors, but if it can actually provide assistance, it will increase readiness to adopt new technology, and is related to the sustainability of the public accounting profession.

The Influence of Supporting Factors on the Sustainability of the Public Accountant Profession

The formulation of the hypothesis that supporting factors also have a positive effect on the sustainability of the public accounting profession (H3), in this study (table 8) is proven to be significantly accepted, it can be seen from t count > t table (12.263 > 1.966) with a significance of 0.000. The results of this test are in line with the contingency theory, which requires a high level of system effectiveness in the accounting field. One of them must be supported by sophisticated

technology, this is one of the main elements in the field of accounting, because it can act as part of a control component. This ultimately increases client trust, so that public accountants are still needed, and cannot be completely replaced by the latest technology.

In line with the responses of the respondents that the existence of modern technology will be able to increasingly create more value for the performance of public accountants. Accountability for financial reports is increasingly guaranteed, thereby increasing the trust of stakeholders, so that the public accounting profession is guaranteed. This means that the public accounting profession is not displaced in the midst of the modern digitalization era as it is today. The average respondent also agreed with the statement that if the presence of technology has various advantages, it will be a supporting factor in opening up opportunities for public accountants. Among other things, it is a means of developing, increasing the ability to think more critically, and increasing credibility. These elements which later became the careers of public accountants are not easily replaced by the latest technology. The existence of technology in the field of accounting can increase the transparency, consistency and reliability of data, so that client trust increases in the end the existence of public accountants cannot be replaced by technological sophistication as a whole.

The Effect of Inhibiting Factors on the Sustainability of the Public Accountant Profession

Subsequent tests were carried out for the hypothesis which stated that the inhibiting factors had a negative effect on the sustainability of the public accountant's career (H4), which was empirically rejected (table 8). This research gap can be seen from statistical tests, where t count > t table (4.998 > 1.966) with a significance of 0.000 thus the inhibiting factors actually have a positive and significant influence on the sustainability of the public accountant's career. The results of this test are in line with the contingency theory, which reveals that employers in the midst of various obstacles will choose the alternative that is most suitable for their needs. This is intended to obtain the probability of the most optimal results. The choice is used as the basis for making decisions that provide the highest utility over all expectations. In the end, what was originally the existence of modern technology was seen as an inhibiting factor, it will turn into a challenge to be able to increase various opportunities for public accountants to keep their profession afloat.

This result is reinforced by statements from respondents that one of the inhibiting factors includes various conditions that can influence, for example the absence or lack of knowledge about the latest technology. On the other hand, if this is eliminated by the support of social influence (influence of other parties), then public accountants become interested in using technology and the confidence increases. This, in the end, which was originally an inhibiting factor if managed properly will have a positive impact, thus the sustainability of the career of public accountants in Indonesia is not threatened in the midst of the existence of new technology. It was also stated by the respondents, when they dare to accept challenges, have the ability to adapt, are always motivated to improve their careers, then the role of public accountants will not be replaced by technological sophistication.

The results of this test are in line with a survey conducted by Faccia, which states that when the obstacles that arise are able to be addressed properly, it will actually be able to create various good opportunities to face existing challenges, so that individuals will continue to survive with their profession [18].

The Effect of Blockchain Technology Adoption Readiness on the Sustainability of the Public Accountant Profession

The next hypothesis which states that the readiness to adopt blockchain technology has a negative and significant effect on the career sustainability of public accountants (H5), is rejected (table 8) because it has a significance > α (0.212 > 0.05) or -t count > -t table (-1.248 > -1.966). These results thus empirically prove that the readiness to adopt blockchain technology has no effect

on the sustainability of public accountants' careers. This result is in line with the hypothesis in contingency theory, which in the field of accounting requires conformity of accounting system design in the midst of uncertainty. The suitability of the system is a very important factor for assessing the effectiveness of accounting information systems. This can be measured by the level of satisfaction of system users. This means that according to this theory, priority is given to the effectiveness of the system that is already running, compared to the latest technology, including blockchain.

The results of this test are as stated by the respondents that not all the main tasks of a public accountant can be replaced by technological sophistication. For example, analysis or recommendations from the results of audits that have been carried out, technology cannot replace human intelligence. Based on this, even though in the future the use of blockchain technology is increasingly being carried out by many KAPs in Indonesia, they are unable to shift the role of public accountants, thereby maintaining careers, or at least not being threatened in the near future.

Blockchain technology has the advantage of a high level of security for data storage, but it is also undeniable that many challenges including fraud cannot be avoided as a whole. This problem is further exacerbated by the fact that blockchain does not have a central office, thus it does not have a fraud department to deal with such cases. Furthermore, if there is an error sending the transaction, it cannot be canceled immediately. Blockchain is also a man-made product, so the software built by coders is very likely to have errors or even damage. In the end, it has an impact on distrust of the influence of blockchain technology involvement on performance. For example, communication skills and analytical power will not be replaced by technology, especially senior public accountants. Blockchain technology is unlikely to replace assessments and guarantees for material misstatements (either due to fraud or input errors) of financial statements.

Readiness to Adopt Blockchain Technology Strengthens the Effect of Supporting Factors on the Sustainability of the Public Accountant Profession

Furthermore, the indirect effect hypothesis test which was formulated that readiness to adopt blockchain technology strengthens the influence of supporting factors on the sustainability of public accountants' careers (H6) is rejected (table 8). It is statistically proven that the coefficient of direct effect > indirect effect (0.650 > -0.046). This means that the readiness to adopt blockchain technology is not a variable mediating the influence between supporting factors on the sustainability of a public accountant's career. These results thus indicate that in order to maintain the existence of public accountants, technological support is needed, but not necessarily blockchain-specific in the near future. The argument is that in Indonesia itself blockchain is the latest technology, so not many have implemented it. It is strengthened that KAPs in Indonesia are still legally given the freedom to determine the type of technology in supporting accounting information systems in an effort to maintain credibility and accountability for work results. This means that, in the context of this test, public accountants in Indonesia feel that as long as the technology that has been used so far is deemed sufficient to maintain/increase client trust, and blockchain technology is not required to be adopted, then it is more sustainable in its original state. Compared to other public accounting firms, the big four are more appropriate and should even consider integrating the latest technology into their services to encourage efficiency gains and process automation. This means that for the big four, considering that investing in blockchain adoption requires a large fee, it is recommended that it is better to stick with the technology that you already have. Thus this statement, the sophistication of blockchain technology is not able to strengthen the influence on the career continuity of public accountants at all scales.

Readiness to Adopt Blockchain Technology Strengthens the Influence of Constraint Factors on the Sustainability of the Public Accountant Profession

The next indirect effect that readiness to adopt blockchain technology strengthens the influence of inhibiting factors on the sustainability of public accountant careers (H7) is also rejected (table 8), as evidenced by the coefficient of direct effect > indirect effect (0.191 > -0.008). This means that the inhibiting factors have a direct effect on the career sustainability of public accountants in Indonesia without having to adopt blockchain technology first. The inhibiting factors that arise in modern technology if responded positively, one of which is changing anxiety into the confidence of public accountants to be able to adapt, it will have a good impact. This is without having to adopt blockchain, but with other cutting-edge technologies it can be used so that it still supports in getting the job done properly. In the end, the reputation of the public accountant is maintained, so that career continuity is not threatened. The readiness of human resources plays a very crucial role in adopting blockchain. This can be one of the inhibiting factors, therefore training is needed to prepare for this digitalization era. Furthermore, these inhibiting factors without having to adopt blockchain first will not hamper the careers of public accountants. The argument is that, by doing self-development can provide the best service for stakeholders. Furthermore, adoption of blockchain is only suitable if it is used for clients who have big data embedded in the system on that technology. In this regard, the adoption of blockchain cannot guarantee the career sustainability of public accountants in Indonesia.

Novelty of the Main Result

The focus of the novelty from the results of this study is that social influences, influencing conditions, self-confidence and anxiety are not considered as inhibiting factors for technology adoption and at the same time do not affect the career sustainability of public accountants. This is a form of novelty because scientifically SQBT and contingency theory are not proven by public accountants in Indonesia. On the contrary, those inhibiting factors actually provide support for UTAUT.

Conclusion

The results of the study can be concluded that the supporting factors have a positive and significant impact on the readiness to adopt blockchain technology and the sustainability of the public accounting profession. This conclusion is thus in line with UTAUT, where the willingness to adopt new technology is caused by factors that can support, including expectations for performance and effort, attitudes, and behavioral intentions from the individual. It also provides support for contingency theory, in which the accounting information system is a very important part, and requires support from modern technology to maintain its existence. The argument is that involving technology will reduce information asymmetry, so that client trust increases thereby technological sophistication cannot shift human intelligence as a whole. The research gap occurs due to the influence of inhibiting factors that actually increase the readiness of public accountants to adopt blockchain, but this technology does not have an impact on the sustainability of the public accounting profession, nor is it a mediating variable. This test is thus not in line with SQBT, where one of the theories stating the rejection of the existence of new technology is caused by inhibiting factors. This means that for public accountants in Indonesia, the existence of the latest technology is not used as a limiting factor, but rather as a challenge to maintain the continuity of their careers. Another argument is that blockchain technology cannot detect technical recording errors and cannot replace the role of human resources in analyzing financial performance.

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