Journal of Systematic Studies and Knowledge Development (JSSKD)
Pages 27-31
Volume 1 Number 1 Year 2026

Reconstruction of Accounting Philosophy Concepts within the Framework of Corporate Strategic Management

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the reconstruction of accounting philosophy within the framework of corporate strategic management. The research explores how philosophical foundations in accounting, such as truth, accountability, and ethical responsibility, influence strategic decision-making processes in organizations. A qualitative descriptive-analytical approach is used, with data collected from secondary sources including academic journals, books, and relevant literature on accounting theory, business ethics, and strategic management. The findings indicate that accounting is not merely a technical tool for financial reporting, but also a philosophical system that shapes managerial interpretation and organizational direction. Furthermore, the study reveals a strong interconnection between accounting philosophy and strategic management, where accounting information is influenced by underlying ethical and epistemological assumptions. The study concludes that integrating accounting philosophy into strategic management enhances decision-making quality and supports the development of more transparent, responsible, and sustainable business practices.

Keywords: Accounting Philosophy, Strategic Management, Business Ethics, Decision-Making, Sustainability, Corporate Governance.

INTRODUCTION

In today’s rapidly evolving business environment, organizations are required to integrate both strategic management and accounting practices to remain competitive and sustainable. Traditional accounting is no longer limited to financial reporting, but has expanded into a strategic tool that supports decision-making processes. This shift highlights the importance of understanding accounting not only as a technical discipline but also as a philosophical construct that influences managerial thinking and corporate direction (Khodafi, 2017).

The philosophy of accounting provides a deeper understanding of the fundamental principles underlying accounting practices, such as truth, fairness, and accountability. These philosophical foundations shape how financial information is interpreted and used within organizations. When combined with strategic management, accounting becomes a powerful instrument that guides long-term planning, resource allocation, and performance evaluation in a more holistic manner (Rosmayati & Maulana, 2025).

However, there is often a significant gap between theoretical accounting principles and their practical application in strategic management. In many organizations, accounting theories that emphasize transparency, accountability, and ethical responsibility are not fully implemented in day-to-day decision-making processes. Instead, accounting information is frequently used in a limited manner, primarily as a tool for measuring financial performance without fully considering its broader philosophical meaning. This situation creates a disconnect between what accounting is supposed to represent in theory and how it is actually utilized in organizational practice, particularly in the context of strategic management (Rosmayati & Maulana, 2025).

Many organizations still tend to prioritize short-term financial outcomes, such as profit maximization and cost efficiency, over long-term strategic considerations that include ethical, social, and environmental dimensions. This short-term orientation often leads to decisions that may improve immediate financial performance but overlook the sustainability and broader impact of organizational actions. As a result, important aspects of accounting philosophy, such as fairness, truthfulness, and responsibility to stakeholders, are frequently marginalized in strategic planning processes. This narrow focus limits the ability of organizations to develop well-balanced and forward-looking strategies.

This gap raises important conceptual and practical questions about how accounting philosophy can be reconstructed to better align with strategic business goals while maintaining ethical integrity and transparency. From a philosophical perspective, accounting should not only serve as a technical reporting system but also as a framework that guides ethical reasoning and strategic thinking. Therefore, there is a need to reinterpret accounting concepts in a way that integrates both financial logic and moral responsibility. Such reconstruction would allow organizations to critically evaluate how accounting information is produced, interpreted, and applied in strategic decision-making processes.

Therefore, it is essential to explore the integration of accounting philosophy within the framework of corporate strategic management in a more comprehensive and systematic manner. This integration enables organizations to design strategies that are not only economically effective but also socially responsible and ethically grounded. By embedding philosophical principles into accounting systems, companies can enhance the quality of their strategic decisions and ensure greater consistency between financial objectives and moral values. Ultimately, this study aims to examine how philosophical concepts in accounting can be reinterpreted and operationalized to strengthen strategic decision-making in modern enterprises facing increasingly complex global challenges.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative research approach to explore the integration of accounting philosophy within the framework of strategic management. A qualitative method is chosen because it allows for an in-depth understanding of conceptual, theoretical, and philosophical dimensions that cannot be adequately captured through quantitative measurement. The focus is on interpreting ideas, principles, and relationships between accounting philosophy and strategic decision-making in organizations (Sugiyono, 2014).

The research design used in this study is descriptive-analytical. This design aims to describe existing concepts related to accounting philosophy and strategic management, and then analyze how these concepts can be reconstructed and integrated. Data are collected from secondary sources such as academic journals, books, and relevant publications in the fields of accounting theory, business ethics, and strategic management.

In analyzing the data, the study uses a content analysis technique. This involves identifying key themes, concepts, and arguments from the literature, then systematically categorizing and interpreting them. Through this process, the research seeks to uncover philosophical foundations such as ontology, epistemology, and ethics in accounting, and how these foundations influence strategic managerial practices. Finally, the validity of the findings is ensured through theoretical triangulation by comparing multiple academic perspectives. This helps to strengthen the credibility of the analysis and provides a more comprehensive understanding of how accounting philosophy can be reconstructed within strategic management practices in modern organizations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

The findings of this study indicate that accounting is not merely a technical tool for financial reporting, but also a philosophical system that carries fundamental values such as truth, accountability, and transparency. When viewed from a philosophical perspective, accounting serves as a framework that shapes how organizations interpret financial information and make strategic decisions. This demonstrates that accounting philosophy plays a significant role in influencing managerial behavior and corporate direction.

The study also reveals that there is a strong interconnection between accounting philosophy and strategic management. Strategic decisions are often based on accounting information, yet the interpretation of such information is influenced by underlying philosophical assumptions. These include beliefs about what constitutes "value," how success should be measured, and what ethical responsibilities organizations have toward stakeholders. As a result, accounting becomes an essential foundation for formulating long-term corporate strategies. Furthermore, the research highlights a gap between theoretical principles of accounting philosophy and their practical application in organizational strategy. Many companies tend to prioritize short-term financial performance, often neglecting ethical considerations and broader social responsibilities. This imbalance suggests the need for a more integrated approach that aligns philosophical accounting principles with strategic management practices to ensure sustainability and ethical consistency. Finally, the study concludes that reconstructing accounting philosophy within strategic management can enhance decision-making quality and organizational sustainability. By incorporating philosophical values into accounting systems, organizations are better equipped to develop strategies that are not only economically effective but also ethically responsible. This integration ultimately supports the creation of more transparent, accountable, and sustainable business practices.

Research Discussion

The results of this study emphasize that accounting philosophy provides a deeper conceptual foundation for understanding how financial information is constructed and used in strategic management. The findings suggest that accounting should not be viewed solely as a mechanical process of recording transactions, but rather as a value-laden discipline that influences how organizations define success and make strategic choices. This perspective aligns with the idea that accounting practices are shaped by underlying philosophical assumptions (Maulana & Rosmayati, 2024). Furthermore, accounting philosophy plays an important role in shaping how organizations interpret and evaluate financial information in a strategic context. Financial data is not neutral; instead, it is influenced by the objectives, values, and assumptions held by decision-makers within the organization. As a result, strategic management processes are indirectly guided by these philosophical interpretations, which affect planning, budgeting, and performance evaluation at both operational and corporate levels. In addition, the integration of accounting philosophy into strategic management encourages organizations to adopt a more holistic approach in decision-making. Rather than focusing only on short-term financial outcomes, managers are encouraged to consider long-term sustainability, ethical responsibility, and stakeholder interests. This broader perspective helps organizations develop strategies that are not only economically efficient but also socially and ethically responsible in a rapidly changing business environment. Finally, the study highlights that understanding the philosophical dimensions of accounting can improve the quality of strategic decisions within organizations. When managers are aware of the underlying values embedded in accounting systems, they are better equipped to critically evaluate financial information and avoid purely profit-driven decisions. Therefore, accounting philosophy serves as an essential foundation for developing more reflective, transparent, and sustainable strategic management practices.

The discussion also shows that strategic management and accounting philosophy are mutually reinforcing. Strategic management relies heavily on accounting information for planning, controlling, and evaluating organizational performance. However, the interpretation of this information is not neutral; it is influenced by ethical considerations, epistemological beliefs, and organizational values. Therefore, integrating philosophical awareness into accounting practices can improve the quality of strategic decision-making (Maulana & Rosmayati, 2025). In addition, accounting information functions not only as a technical input but also as a medium through which organizational meaning is constructed. Managers interpret financial reports based on their understanding of what is considered valuable, fair, and strategically important. This means that the decision-making process is shaped by deeper philosophical assumptions that determine how data is prioritized and applied in strategic planning. Moreover, the relationship between accounting and strategic management becomes more complex in dynamic and competitive business environments. Organizations are required to respond quickly to market changes, yet these responses must still be guided by ethical and rational considerations embedded in accounting philosophy. Without this philosophical grounding, strategic decisions risk becoming overly short-term oriented and potentially neglect long-term organizational sustainability. Finally, strengthening philosophical awareness in accounting practices allows organizations to develop more balanced strategic frameworks. This integration supports not only financial efficiency but also ethical accountability and stakeholder inclusivity. As a result, companies can achieve more sustainable performance while maintaining integrity in their strategic management processes.

The study identifies that many organizations still adopt a narrow financial perspective, focusing primarily on profit maximization. This approach often leads to the neglect of ethical and social dimensions in strategic decision-making. From a philosophical standpoint, this limitation reflects an incomplete understanding of the role of accounting, which should also include accountability to stakeholders and society at large. As such, the integration of ethical principles is essential for more balanced corporate strategies (Rosmayati & Maulana, 2024). Furthermore, this profit-centered orientation often results in short-term strategic thinking that prioritizes immediate financial gains over long-term sustainability. In many cases, organizations may overlook the broader consequences of their decisions, such as environmental impact, employee welfare, and community well-being. This condition highlights the need for a shift in mindset from purely economic objectives toward a more holistic understanding of organizational success. In addition, the absence of ethical considerations in accounting practices can create significant risks for organizations, including reputational damage, reduced stakeholder trust, and long-term financial instability. When accounting is treated merely as a tool for maximizing profit, it loses its broader philosophical function as a system of accountability and responsibility. Therefore, ethical awareness must be embedded within both accounting systems and strategic management frameworks. Finally, integrating ethical principles into accounting and strategic decision-making enables organizations to achieve a more balanced and sustainable approach. This integration encourages companies to consider not only financial performance but also social responsibility and environmental stewardship. As a result, organizations can build stronger legitimacy, improve stakeholder relationships, and ensure long-term sustainability in an increasingly complex business environment.

The discussion highlights the importance of reconstructing accounting philosophy to better support strategic management in modern organizations. By embedding philosophical principles into accounting systems, companies can develop more holistic strategies that balance financial performance with ethical responsibility and long-term sustainability. This integration ultimately contributes to more responsible and reflective business practices in a complex and dynamic economic environment (Rosmayati & Maulana, 2021). Moreover, the reconstruction of accounting philosophy encourages organizations to rethink the fundamental purpose of accounting beyond its traditional technical function. Instead of being limited to financial measurement and reporting, accounting is repositioned as a strategic and ethical instrument that guides organizational direction. This shift allows managers to interpret financial information in a more critical and meaningful way, aligning business objectives with broader societal values. In addition, embedding philosophical principles into accounting systems strengthens the decision-making framework within organizations. It enables managers to evaluate strategic options not only based on profitability but also on ethical justification and long-term impact. As a result, organizations are better equipped to handle complex business challenges while maintaining integrity and accountability in their operations. Finally, this integration supports the development of more sustainable and responsible corporate behavior in an increasingly competitive global environment. Companies that adopt a philosophically informed approach to accounting and strategic management are more likely to achieve long-term success, as they are able to balance economic goals with social and environmental responsibilities in a coherent and consistent manner.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study concludes that accounting philosophy plays a crucial role in strengthening strategic management by providing a deeper ethical and conceptual foundation for decision-making within organizations. The integration of philosophical principles such as truth, accountability, and responsibility into accounting practices helps organizations move beyond a purely profit-oriented approach toward more sustainable and ethically balanced strategies. It is evident that accounting is not only a technical function but also a value-driven system that significantly influences corporate strategic direction. Therefore, companies are encouraged to integrate philosophical awareness into their accounting and management systems to improve transparency, ethical consistency, and long-term sustainability. Future research is suggested to further explore empirical applications of accounting philosophy in different industries and cultural contexts to enrich understanding and validate its practical relevance in strategic management practices.

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