The Influence of Online Transactions (E-Commerce), Business Capital and Use of Accounting Information Systems on the Financial Performance of MSMEs in Central Jakarta

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Abstract—*The existence of the MSME industry is very helpful to the community, especially the lower middle class, because the MSME industry is an independent business industry. Therefore, MSMEs experience many obstacles, both internal and external. These problems include capital, quality human resources, technology, and marketing. However, the main obstacle for MSME industry entrepreneurs is business capital, because MSMEs are individually owned business industries, namely using personal capital, therefore capital loans are needed to increase income and smoothen their business. The purpose of this study is to find out empirical evidence of the effect of online transactions (e-commerce), venture capital and use of accounting information systems on the financial performance of MSMEs in Central Jakarta. The research design used by the authors in this study is causal research. As for this research is a case study research with quantitative research methods. The research data uses primary data obtained from the results of distributing questionnaires in the form of a Likert scale to MSME actors. The sampling method used was purposive sampling, so that 120 respondents were obtained. The data analysis used was multiple linear regression using the SPSS 25 application. The results of this study indicate that simultaneously Online Transactions (e-commerce), Business Capital and Accounting Information Systems have a significant effect on Financial Performance. Partially Online Transactions have a positive effect on Financial Performance, besides that Business Capital has a positive effect on Financial Performance and also the Accounting Information System has a positive effect on Financial Performance. Thus, this study contributes to the development of research in the field of accounting information systems, by providing empirical evidence from MSMEs regarding the relationship between Online Transactions (E-Commerce), Business Capital and Use of Accounting Information Systems on the Financial Performance of MSMEs in Central Jakarta*

Indexed Terms— Online transactions (e-commerce), Business capital, Accounting Information Systems and MSME Financial Performance

I. INTRODUCTION

Concept In the current era of globalization, good economic growth is an assessment of the government's success in carrying out development, including in the economic aspect, the government makes and supports programs with the concept of populist economy. The concept of populist economy is an idea of the method, nature and goals of development with the main objective of improving the lot of the people who generally live in rural areas. This concept makes important changes towards progress, especially towards breaking down barriers that bind the majority of the Indonesian people in a state of deprivation and underdevelopment.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises or abbreviated as MSME is the basis of the people's economy. Therefore, its role is very important in national economic development because it expands employment opportunities and provides broad economic services to the community, plays a role in the process of equity and increases people's income, encourages economic growth, and plays a role in realizing national stability. MSME empowerment is a

strategic choice to increase the income of low-income groups in the context of reducing income disparities and poverty through increasing business capacity and business management skills.

One of the factors that influence financial performance is online transactions (e-commerce). Buying goods is no longer a difficult thing, with advances in technology, people don't have to bother doing various things, including shopping. Marketing communications must be carried out as well and as effectively as possible to potential customers so that there is two-way communication with customers rather than just conveying information to customers about a product or service. Marketers today need to keep their customers engaged on their sites, asking for advice on developing their products or other new ideas. Living habits in today's era are demanded to be practical and fast, so that the internet is better known in marketing as an online system that is very popular and has become a daily necessity. Recently, e-commerce has been favored by both producers and consumers because it is easy to promote through the media, making it easier to introduce and sell their products and facilitate transactions (Politwika in Usman 2022). In line with research conducted by Brigita Andriana Yuscintara and Ai Hendrani in 2022 which states that online transactions (e-commerce) have an impact on financial performance.

The second factor affecting financial performance is business capital, business capital is a fund that is always rotating, which was initially issued to finance daily operational activities so that the production process can run. The production results are then sold, and from this sale the company will obtain profits which are expected to always increase. Part of the profit that has been generated will be re-entered as Business Capital of the company. Turnover of Business Capital will continue to occur as long as the company is still running so that the company must also compete in managing its Business Capital.

Business Capital Management is the main responsibility of every manager or leader in every company. Managers must be more careful in supervising Business Capital so that Business Capital sources can be used effectively in the future. Managers also need to know the business capital

turnover so they can plan activities for the coming period. In addition to knowing the turnover of capital, a manager must avoid excess or shortage of Business Capital. If there is an excess of capital, it will result in idle funds and mean ignoring the opportunity to earn profits. In addition, if there is a lack of capital, it will result in the level of activities to be carried out lower than planned. Therefore, proper calculations are needed in managing Business Capital in order to achieve an optimal balance. This is also supported by research conducted by MP Azhari Hutabarat, et al in 2022 stating that business capital has an effect on financial performance.

And other factors that can affect financial performance are Accounting Information Systems. An information system is a series of formal data collection procedures to be processed into information and distributed to users (Hall in Khoirunnisa 2022). One type of information system is the Accounting Information System (AIS). SIA is an information system that handles everything related to accounting.

SIA includes a variety of activities related to the company's transaction processing cycles. One of the cycles of business activity is the revenue cycle. The revenue cycle is the events associated with processing transactions, distributing goods and services to other entities and collecting related payments. One means of the revenue cycle is e-commerce (Hardanti and Saraswati in Dwi Yanti, 2020). According to Rinda Sofiyanti, et al in 2021 stated that the accounting information system has an effect on financial performance.

This research refers to the research of Rinda Sofiyanti, et al (2021) concerning the Influence of Accounting Information Systems and E-Commerce on Company Financial Performance (Profit Margins) (Case Study on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Trade and Restaurant Sector in Lumajang Regency), where the research research states that E-commerce has no effect on Financial Performance. Meanwhile, according to research by I Wayan Raka Purnata and I Made Sadha Suardikha (2019), e-commerce has a positive and significant effect on the financial performance of MSMEs in Denpasar City. This study uses

quantitative methods and data analysis techniques used are multiple linear regression and classical assumption test. This research is also a development of previous research conducted by James Daneil Chindengwike (2021) which discusses the Effect of Equity on Financial Performance among Small Business Firms in East African Countries. Where the findings from this study are venture capital does not affect the bank's financial performance. Based on the description above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "The Influence of Online Transactions (E-Commerce), Business Capital and Use of Accounting Information Systems on the Financial Performance of MSMEs in Central Jakarta".

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 E-Commerce

E-commerce is a term that is often used or heard today related to the internet, where no one clearly knows the meaning of e-commerce. The following will explain the meaning of e-commerce according to experts:

a. E-commerce is the process of buying, selling or trading data, goods or services via the internet (Turban et al., in Diah Pranitasari, 2020:27).

b. E-commerce is defined as a commercial transaction that involves the exchange of value through or using digital technology between individuals (Laudon and Traver in Diah Pranitasari 2020:35

c. According to Kotler & Armstrong in Ela Pratiwi (2021: 36), E-commerce is an online channel that can be reached by a person via a computer, which is used by business people in carrying out their business activities and is used by consumers to obtain information using computer assistance which in the process begins by giving information services to consumers in making choices.

So it can be concluded that e-commerce is a dynamic collection of technologies, applications and business processes that connect companies and consumers and certain communities where the exchange of goods between retailers and consumers of various commodities on a wide scale and an electronic transaction, and in the process of sending goods from retailers using transportation from one region to another until it reaches the hands of consumers and the relationship that occurs is a mutually beneficial relationship for both parties.

According to Nelson and Shaw (in Putri Adika Lestari, 2020: 44) e-commerce measurements can be classified into 3 dimensions, namely:

a. General marketing activities with indicators, namely:
1) Communication
2) Payment
3) Product Marketing
b. Researching the market with indicators, namely:
1) Consumer Loyalty
2) Business Development Strategy
c. Reaching a wider market with indicators, namely:
1) Vendors
2) Business Outreach

2.1.1 Effect of Online Transactions (E-commerce) on Financial Performance

In research conducted by Brigita Andriana Yuscintra and Ai Hendrani (2022), e-commerce has a positive effect on the effectiveness of financial performance. And the results of research conducted by I Kadek Dodik Aditya and Ni Wayan Alit Erlina Wati (2022) show that e-commerce has a positive effect on the financial performance of MSMEs.

H1: There is an Effect of Online Transactions (E-Commerce) on MSME Financial Performance

2. 2 Business Capital

Capital can be interpreted physically and not physically. In the physical sense, capital is defined as everything attached to the intended production factors, such as production machines and equipment, vehicles and buildings. Capital can also be in the form of funds to buy all variable inputs to be used in the production process to produce industrial output (Muhammad Teguh, 2021: 236).

To set up or run a business requires a certain amount of capital (money) and labor (expertise). Capital in the form of money is needed to finance all business needs, starting from pre-investment costs, processing permits, investment costs for purchasing fixed assets, up to working capital. Meanwhile, expertise capital is

a person's expertise and ability to manage or run a business (Kasmir, 2021: 83).

So it can be concluded that business capital is an important part of the company, which is usually in the form of money or goods used to run the business.

Indicators of Business Capital According to Kartika Putri et al (2018:8):
a. Capital structure: own capital and loan capital
Own capital is capital that comes from the owner of the company and is embedded in the company for an indefinite period of time. Therefore own capital from a liquidity point of view is a "long-term fund with no definite liquidity. Meanwhile, loan capital or foreign capital is capital that comes from outside the company which is temporary in nature working within the company, and for the company concerned the capital is a debt that must be repaid in time.
b. Utilization of additional capital
Arrangements for capital loans from banks or other financial institutions must be carried out properly. Use the additional capital as originally intended, namely to develop the business. Most businessmen fail to manage loans, because they give a larger portion to consumptive spending than productive spending.
c. Barriers to accessing external capital
Obstacles to obtaining external capital include: difficult requirements for obtaining bank credit for MSMEs such as business feasibility, 3-month accounts must be good and the existence of collateral and the duration of business, as well as the technical requirements requested by the bank cannot be fulfilled.
d. The state of the business after adding capital
Of course, what is expected after adding capital, the business being run will develop more

2.2.1 The Effect of Business Capital on Financial Performance
In research conducted by Nur Afni Yunita, Rani Gesta Putri, and Indrayani (2022) Business capital has a significant effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. Then according to Reza Hanafi Lubis and Debbi Chyntia Ovami (2020) it shows that business capital has an influence and is significant on financial performance.

H2: There is an influence of business capital on MSME financial performance

2.3 Accounting Information System
Policy makers certainly cannot be separated from the problems they face in their world of work, as well as small entrepreneurs who are involved in the business world every day so that they face many problems. Entrepreneurs must make a decision about the development of the business being run. An information system which is currently needed by entrepreneurs as a means of making decisions on all problems. The accounting information system fulfills all the information needed by business users, both micro and macro. "Accounting Information System (AIS) is an activity that involves the collection, storage and processing of financial data (www.jurnal.id//accounting guide).

Understanding the system according to Romney and Steinbart, (2018: 3): The system is a series of two or more components that are interconnected, which interact to achieve a goal. Most systems consist of smaller subsystems that support the larger system.

While understanding according to Krismaji, (2019:15): Information systems are ways that are organized to collect, enter, and process and store data, and organized ways to store, manage, control, and report information in such a way that an organization can achieve its stated goals.

Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that the Accounting Information System is a system that processes and collects transaction data to produce useful information for those who need it. The accounting information system is something that is really needed by companies because the accounting information system provides various important elements in the accounting cycle. The accounting information system includes data relating to income, expenses, customer information, employee information, and tax information from the company. Other specific data such as sales orders and analysis reports, purchase requisitions, invoices, inventory, payroll and trial balances must enter into this system.

The dimensions of the Accounting Information System according to Andini and Yusra (2019:23), are as follows:

a. SAP implementation
b. Recording of each transaction in accordance with recording standards
c. Preparation of Financial Reports

2.3.1 The Effect of Accounting Information Systems on Financial Performance
Based on the results of research conducted by I Wayan Raka Purnata and I Made Sadha Suardikha (2019), Rinda Sofiyanti, M. Wimbo Wiyono, Muhaimin Dimyanti (2020) information systems are indispensable in building MSMEs financial performance.

H3: There is an influence of accounting information systems on MSME financial performance

4. Financial Performance
Financial performance is an analysis carried out to see how far a company has carried out by using financial implementation rules properly and correctly. Good company financial performance is the implementation of the applicable rules that have been carried out properly and correctly (Fahmi, 2018: 142).

Ross et. al., (2018: 21) profitability is an important element for assessing management's success in managing fundamental company financial performance. Profitability shows management's ability to generate profits by utilizing various financial sources within the company. The more effective the level of management shows that the company's ability to generate profits is getting better (Yusra, 2019:23).

From the above understanding, it can be concluded that financial performance is a formal business or work carried out by a company that can measure the company's success in generating profits, so that it can see the prospects, growth, and potential for good development of the company by relying on existing resources. A company can be said to be successful or advanced if the company has experienced an increase both in capital, business scale, results or adequate profits, achieving standards to the goals that have been set.

According to Sujarweni (2020: 71), the objectives of performance appraisal are:

a. To determine liquidity, namely the company's ability to obtain financial obligations that must be fulfilled immediately
b. To determine solvency, namely the company's ability to fulfill its financial obligations if the company is liquidated, both short-term and long-term liabilities.
c. To determine the profitability / profitability that shows the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period.
d. To determine the stability of the business, namely the company's ability to conduct business stably.

2.4.1 The Effect of Online Transactions (E-commerce), Business Capital and Accounting Information Systems on Financial Performance
The results of research conducted by Vivi Aulia Urohmah, Yulita Zanaria, and Angga Kurniawan (2022) show that Online Transactions (E-Commerce), Business Capital, and Accounting Information Systems have a positive effect on MSME financial performance

H4: There is an Influence of Online Transactions (E-Commerce), Business Capital and Accounting Information Systems on MSME Financial Performance

2.5 framework
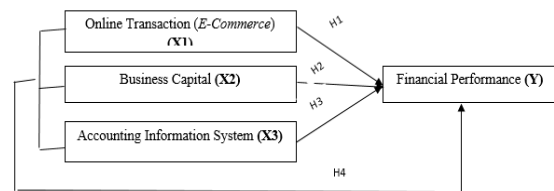
Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)

III. METHOD

The research design used by the authors in this study is causal research. The data collection method used is a questionnaire with 9 statements for Online

Transaction (e-commerce) variables, 8 statements for Business Capital variables, 6 statements for Accounting Information Systems variables and 8 statements for Financial Performance variables and uses a Likert scale level. 1-5. With a total sample of 120 respondents. And the collection technique is a probability sampling technique with the purposive sampling method (target sample). The data analysis technique used in this research is Instrument Test, Classical Assumption Test and also use Hypothesis Test.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Test Instruments
a. Validity test

The results of the validity test show that all statements from online transaction variables (e-commerce), business capital, accounting information systems and financial performance are valid. This can be shown from all statements having a value of r count > from r table where the use of rtable at the sample level (respondents) is 120 with level (α) = 0.05 or 5% 0.178.

b. Reliability Test

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	Standart Cronbach's Alpha	Information
Online Transactions (e-commerce) (X1)	0,632	0,600	RELIABEL
Business Capital (X2)	0,677	0,600	RELIABEL
Accounting Information System (X3)	0,814	0,600	RELIABEL
Financial Performance (Y)	0,661	0,600	RELIABEL
Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)			

Overall the reliability test conducted in this study has shown satisfactory results. This can be seen from the Cronbach alpa value which is greater than the Cronbach alpa limit value of 0.6. So that all statements relating to online transaction variables (e-commerce), business capital, accounting information systems and financial performance are reliable.

c. Descriptive Analysis Test

|	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Online Transactions (e-commerce) (X1)	120	30	44	36,633	3,282
Business Capital (X2)	120	24	39	32,500	3,338
Accounting Information System (X3)	120	17	30	24,883	2,808
Financial Performance (Y)	120	24	40	32,433	3,132
Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)					

The table above explains that for online transaction (e-commerce) variables, the minimum respondent's answer is 30 and the maximum is 44 with an average total answer of 36.633 and a standard deviation of 3.282. Variable working capital, the minimum answer for respondents is 24 and the maximum is 39 with an average total answer of 32,500 and a standard deviation of 3,338. The accounting information system variable, the minimum answer for respondents is 17 and the maximum is 30 with an average total answer of 24.883 and a standard deviation of 2.808. Financial Performance Variable, the minimum answer for respondents is 24 and the maximum is 40 with an average total answer of 32.433 and a standard deviation of 3.132.

2. Classical Assumption Test
a. Validity test
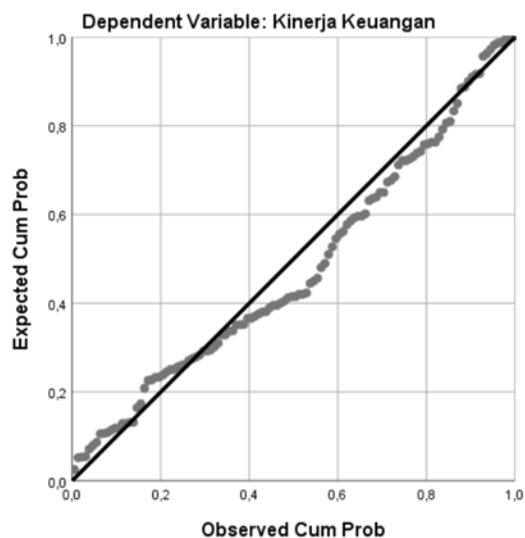
From the results of the normality test using the Normal P-Plot test above, it can be seen that the points or data are near or follow the diagonal line, so it can be said that the data is normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics		information
	Tolerance	VIF	
1 (Constant)			
Online Transactions (e-commerce) (X1)	0,394	2,541	There is no multicollinearity
Business Capital (X2)	0,560	1,785	There is no multicollinearity
Accounting Information System (..	0,593	1,685	There is no multicollinearity
a. Dependent Variable: Financial performance			
Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)			

Based on the table above, it shows that online transaction (e-commerce), business capital and accounting information system variables have a tolerance value greater than 0.10 and VIF has a value less than 10, referring to decision making in the multicollinearity test, it can be concluded that the independent variables are not multicollinearity occurs in the regression model

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2,003	1,384		1,447	0,150
Online Transactions (e-commerce)	-0,158	0,057	- 0,386	- 2,798	0,603
Business Capital	0,002	0,047	0,005	0,045	0,964
Accounting Information System	0,217	0,054	0,453	4,029	0,100
a. Dependent Variable: RES2					
Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)					

Based on the table above it can be seen that sig. in each variable is worth more than 0.05 and it can be said that this indicates that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model in this study. And the independent variables can be stated that they do not experience heteroscedasticity.

d. Linearity Test
1) Obtained a significance value (Sig.) = 0.430 greater than 0.05, which means a significant linear relationship between the Online Transaction (e-commerce) variable (X1) and the Financial Performance variable (Y).

2) Obtained a significance value (Sig.) = 0.273 greater than 0.05, which means a significant linear relationship between the Variable Business Capital (X2) and the Financial Performance variable (Y).

3) The significance value obtained from the table above is a significance value (Sig.) = 0.702 greater than 0.05, which means a significant linear relationship between the Accounting Information System variable (X3) and the Financial Performance variable (Y).

3. Hypothesis Test
a. Multiple Linear Regression

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1,800	1,296		1,389	0,167
Online Transactions (e-commerce)	0,531	0,053	0,557	10,040	0,000
Business Capital	0,211	0,044	0,225	4,840	0,000
Accounting Information System	0,318	0,050	0,285	6,309	0,000
a. Dependent Variable: financial performance					
Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)					

Based on data processing in the table above, the multiple linear regression equation is obtained as follows:
$$Y = 1.800 + 0.5318X1 + 0.211X2 + 0.318X3$$

Based on the regression equation above, it can be interpreted that:
1) Constants
The value of this constant indicates that if the independent variables are considered constant, the financial performance is 1.800.

2) Coefficient of Variable X1
The online transaction (e-commerce) regression coefficient of 0.531 states that if there is a change in the online transaction (e-commerce) variable by one unit the value of financial performance will change by 0.531 assuming that the other independent variables have a fixed value. The regression coefficient value which is positive is 0.531 indicating that the online transaction (e-commerce) variable has a positive effect on financial performance.

3) Coefficient of Variable X2
The regression coefficient of working capital is 0.211 which states that if there is a change in the working capital variable by one unit the value of financial performance will change by 0.211 assuming that the other independent variables have a fixed value. The positive regression coefficient value of 0.211 indicates that the venture capital variable has a positive effect on financial performance.

4) Coefficient of Variable X3

The social accounting information system regression coefficient of 0.318 states that if there is a change in the social accounting information system variable by one unit the value of financial performance will change by 0.318 assuming that the other independent variables have a fixed value. The positive value of the regression coefficient of 0.318 indicates that the accounting information system variable has a positive effect on financial performance.

b. T test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1,800	1,296		1,389	0,167
Online Transactions (e-commerce)	0,531	0,053	0,557	10,040	0,000
Business Capital	0,211	0,044	0,225	4,840	0,000
Accounting Information System	0,318	0,050	0,285	6,309	0,000

a. Dependent Variable: financial performance

Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)

Based on the table above, the comparison of the calculated t value with the t table is as follows:

1) Based on the results of the t test above, it can be seen that the sig. is 0.000 and the tcount value for the variable X1 online transactions (e-commerce) is 10.040 while the ttable at the sample level (respondents) is 120 with a significant value of 0.05 of 1.980. because of the sig value. 0.000 <0.05 and tcount 10.040 > ttable 1.980 so that it can be formulated that the research hypothesis states that there is a significant effect of online transactions (e-commerce) on financial performance.

2) Based on the results of the t test above, it can be seen that the sig. is 0.000 and the tcount value for the variable X2 working capital is 4.840 while the ttable at the sample level (respondents) is 120 with a significant value of 0.05 of 1.980. because of the sig value. 0.000 <0.05 and tcount 4.840 > ttable 1.980 so that it can be formulated that the research hypothesis states that there is a significant effect of business capital on financial performance.

3) Based on the results of the t test above, it can be seen that the sig. is 0.000 and the tcount value for the variable X3 accounting information system is 6.309 while the ttable at the sample level (respondents) is 120 with a significant value of 0.05 of 1.980. because of the sig value. 0.000 <0.05 and tcount 6.309 > ttable 1.980 so that it can be formulated that the research hypothesis states that there is a significant

influence of accounting information systems on financial performance.

c. F test

ANOVAᵃ						
Model		Sum Of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1003,538	3	334,513	`02729667	,000ᵇ
	Residual	163,929	116	1,413		
	Total	1167,467	119			

a. Dependent Variable: financial performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Acounting Information System, Business Capital, Onine Transacton (E-commerce)

Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)

Based on the table above, it shows that the calculated F value is 236.709 > 3.072 (sig. 0.05, k; n-k) and a significance level of 0.000 is less than 0.050 (0.000 <0.050), it can be concluded that all variables, namely online transactions (e- commerce), business capital and accounting information systems simultaneously influence financial performance.

d. Correlation coefficient

Correlations		Online Transactions (e-commerce)	Business Capital	Accounting Information System	Accounting Information System
Online Transactions (e-commerce)	Pearson Correlation	1	,662**	,636**	,887**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,000	0,000	0,000
	N	120	120	120	120
Business Capital	Pearson Correlation	,662**	1	,391**	,705**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000		0,000	0,000
	N	120	120	120	120
Accounting Information System	Pearson Correlation	,636**	,391**	1	,727**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	0,000		0,000
	N	120	120	120	120
Kinerja Keuangan	Pearson Correlation	,887**	,705**	,727**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	0,000	0,000	
	N	120	120	120	120

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)

Based on the table above, it is known that the magnitude of the correlation coefficient (r) between online transaction (e-commerce) variables and financial performance is 0.887 which can be categorized as very strong. For business capital variables with financial performance of 0.70g which can be categorized as strong. And for the accounting information system variable with a financial performance of 0.727 which can be categorized as strong.

e. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,927[a]	0,860	0,856	1,189

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accounting Information System, Business Capital, Online Transacton (E-commerce)

b. Dependent Variable: Kinerja Keuangan

Source: processed by SPSS Version 25 (processed by the author)

Based on the table above, the R Square value (coefficient of determination) is 0.926. This indicates that simultaneously the Green Banking and Financial Performance variables can only explain 92.6% of the variation in the Bank's Profitability variable. While the remaining 7.4% (100% - 92.6%) is influenced by other variables not explained in this study.

V. CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS, AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion in the previous chapter, the conclusions that can be drawn from this study are as follows:

1. The results of the first hypothesis research show that the calculated T value of the Online Transaction (e-commerce) variable is 10.040 and the t table is 1.980, with a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. Because the value of t count is 10.040 > t table is 1.980, the hypothesis is stated partially that the Online Transaction (e-commerce) variable (X1) has a positive effect on MSME Financial Performance (Y) can be accepted. So it can be concluded "There is an Effect of Online Transactions (e-commerce) on the Financial Performance of MSMEs in Central Jakarta".

2. The results of the second hypothesis research show that the calculated T value of the Working Capital variable is 4.840 and the t table is 1.980, with a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. Because the value of t count is 4.840 > t table 1.980, the hypothesis is partially stated that Business Capital variable (X2) has a positive effect on MSME Financial Performance (Y) can be accepted. So it can be concluded "There is an Effect of Business Capital on the Financial Performance of MSMEs in Central Jakarta".

3. The results of the third hypothesis research show that the calculated T value of the Accounting Information System variable is 6.309 and the t table is 1.980, with a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. Because the value of t count is 6.309 > t table 1.980, the hypothesis is stated partially that the Accounting Information System variable (X3) has a positive effect on MSME Financial Performance (Y) can be accepted. So it can be concluded "There is an Influence of Accounting Information Systems on the Financial Performance of MSMEs in Central Jakarta".

4. The results of the fourth hypothesis research show the effect of online transactions (e-commerce), business capital and accounting information systems simultaneously on MSME financial performance. With a calculated F value of 236.709 and F table of 3.072 and a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. Because the calculated F value is 236.709 > F table 3.72, it can be concluded that the independent variables include online transactions (e-commerce) (X1), business capital (X2) and accounting information systems (X3) simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable MSME financial performance MSME (Y) in Central Jakarta. Meanwhile, the results of the analysis show that the coefficient of determination (R2) test results obtained that the coefficient of determination (R2) is only 0.86.0. So the effect of online transactions (e-commerce) (X1), venture capital (X2) and accounting information systems (X3) on MSME financial performance (Y) is 86.0% while the remaining 14.0% is influenced by other variables that are not included in the research variable.

5.2. Limitations

Limitations of researchers in distributing questionnaires directly to all owners of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Central Jakarta according to the desired respondent criteria, so it takes about 2 weeks to complete the process of distributing the questionnaires.

As well as in the data collection process, the information provided by respondents through questionnaires sometimes did not show the actual opinions of respondents, this happened because sometimes different thoughts, assumptions and understandings were different for each respondent, as

well as other factors such as honesty in filling out the respondents' opinions in the questionnaire.

5.3. Suggestion

Suggestions that can be given in relation to research results are as follows:

1. Financial performance is influenced by online transaction (e-commerce) variables (X1), venture capital (X2) and accounting information systems (X3) of 86.0% and the remaining 14.0% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study This. For this reason, further research is needed on other factors that affect financial performance.

2. Future researchers are expected to be able to add or use other variables that have not been used as variables in this study, so that later new variables can be found that will affect financial performance. In addition, it is advisable to carry out more research observations so that the data produced will be more accurate .

3. With this research, it is hoped that MSME owners in Central Jakarta can take advantage of this research as material for consideration in order to be able to take advantage of online transactions (e-commerce) as one of the media or containers for the buying and selling process so that they can improve the financial performance of their businesses. As well as making business capital and accounting information systems a good basis for carrying out its business activities.

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