INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CORPORATE FINANCE REPORTING

A Dissertation submitted to the Office of the Dean, Faculty of Management in partial fulfillment of requirement for the master's degree

By

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CERTIFICATION OF AUTHORSHIP

I hereby corroborate that I have researched and submitted the final draft of dissertation entitled **"INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CORPORATE FINANCE REPORTING"**. The work of this dissertation has not been submitted previously for the purpose of conferral of any degree nor has it been proposed and presented as part of requirements for any other academic purposes. The assistance and cooperation that I have received during this research work has been acknowledged. In addition, I declared that all information sources and literature used are cited in the reference section of the dissertation.

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REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Ms. Dhanlaxmi Joshi has defended research proposal entitled **"INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CORPORATE FINANCE REPORTING"** successfully. The research committee has registered the dissertation for further progress. It is recommended to carry out the work as per suggestion and guidelines of supervisor Romakant Bhattarai Submit the thesis for evaluation and viva-voce examination.

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APPROVAL SHEET

We, the undersigned, have examined the thesis entitled **"INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CORPORATE FINANCE REPORTING"** Presented by Dhanlaxmi Joshi Candidate for the degree of Master of Business Studies (MBS Semester) and conducted the Viva voce examination of the candidate. We hereby certify that the thesis is worthy of acceptance.

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Any remaining errors are mine.

Dhanlaxmi Joshi

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	:	Analysis of Variance
CFR	:	Corporate Finance Reporting
CTZN	:	Citizen Bank International
EBL	:	Everest Bank Limited
EFF	:	Effectiveness of IT Processes
GIBL	:	Global IME Bank Limited
HBL	:	Himalayan Bank Limited
INT	:	Integration of IT Systems
INV	:	Investment Level in IT
MPBL	:	Machhapuchchhre Bank Limited
NIC	:	NIC Asia Bank Limited
NIMB	:	Nepal Investment Mega Bank Limited
NMB	:	NMB Bank Limited
PCBL	:	Prime Commercial Bank Limited
REL	:	Reliability of Infrastructure
S. D	:	Stander Deviation
SBL	:	Sanima Bank Limited
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TU	:	Tribhuvan University

ABSTRACT

The objectives of research are to analyze the Relationship between Investment Level in IT and Compliance with Accounting Standards in Corporate Finance Reporting, To Analyze the Effect of Efficiency of IT Processes on Timeliness of Corporate Finance Reporting, to assess the Contribution of Integration of IT Systems (ERP) to Transparency in Corporate Finance Reporting. The various articles and thesis are reviewed from the google scholar and Shankar Dev Library. The article reviewed developed the conceptual framework with Dependent variables is Corporate Finance Reporting and independent variable Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT. The descriptive and casual comparative research design is used. SPSS and Excel are the tools of data analysis. Total investors of the Kathmandu valley are the population of the research, and the sample is 400 as a convenience sampling technique used. Primary source of data is used, and they are collected using questionnaire survey. The analysis methods are descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis. The tool for analysis is excel and SPSS. The finding of the research is that variables of the research is consistence or less fluctuating nature. The relationship between financial Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT with Corporate Finance Reporting of the research. The relationship between Financial Knowledge and Corporate Finance Reporting is positive and significant. The impact of Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes to the Corporate Finance Reporting is positive and significant. The impact of Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT g to the Corporate Finance Reporting is positive and significant.

Keywords*: Corporate Finance Reporting, Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT*

CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Within the current era of digital technology, the incorporation of informational technology (IT) into corporate settings has become more widespread, fundamentally transforming different facets of business operations, such as finance and accounting. The digital revolution encompasses many industries, with finance and accounting leading the way in adopting these technological advancements. Information technology comprises a wide array of hardware, software, and infrastructure solutions that are specifically designed to optimize the processing, storage, and exchange of data inside corporate contexts. IT systems, ranging from advanced accounting software to intricate data analytics platforms, have become essential instruments for handling financial data and streamlining decision-making processes in the modern corporate landscape.

Smith and Nguyen's (2022) studied provided an in-depth analysis of how IT infrastructure plays a crucial role in improving the quality of financial reporting. The authors argue that a robust IT infrastructure—comprising advanced hardware, software, and secure networks—is fundamental for ensuring the accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of financial data. The study emphasizes the importance of adopting state-of-the-art IT solutions, such as cloud computing, blockchain technology, and AI-driven analytics, which help maintain data integrity by minimizing errors and protecting against data breaches. Smith and Nguyen also highlight the role of IT infrastructure in supporting strategic decision-making by providing management with accurate and real-time financial insights, which are essential for navigating the complexities of today's business environment.

Roberts and Chang (2022) reviewed as comprehensive analysis of how digital transformation is reshaping corporate financial reporting. The authors explore the multifaceted challenges and opportunities that organizations encounter as they incorporate digital tools and technologies into their financial reporting processes. The review discusses the integration of IT systems such as

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) platforms, which are designed to centralize and standardize financial data across an organization. By enabling real-time data access, ERP systems enhance the transparency and accountability of financial reporting. Roberts and Chang also address the importance of overcoming barriers to digital transformation, such as the resistance to change and the need for upskilling employees, to fully realize the benefits of digital integration in financial reporting.

Garcia and Patel's (2024) focused on the impact of ERP systems on the efficiency of financial reporting processes. The authors explain that ERP systems are integrated software platforms that allow organizations to manage and automate various business functions, including finance, accounting, human resources, and supply chain management. The study highlights how ERP systems improve the efficiency of financial reporting by automating data entry, reducing manual interventions, and minimizing the risk of human errors. Garcia and Patel argue that the seamless integration of financial data from different departments into a single, cohesive system not only speeds up the reporting process but also ensures consistency and accuracy. Moreover, they emphasize that ERP systems enable organizations to respond quickly to changes in regulatory requirements and market conditions by providing real-time financial data, which is critical for making informed business decisions in a dynamic environment.

In the field of corporate finance, IT systems have a significant impact on financial reporting processes. These operations involve the gathering, examination, and distribution of financial data to different parties, including as investors, regulators, and internal management. The IT infrastructure facilitates these duties by furnishing the essential tools and capacities to guarantee the precision, dependability, and punctuality of financial reporting. In addition, IT systems facilitate the smooth integration of many aspects of financial operations, enabling immediate access to crucial data and valuable insights. As businesses increasingly adopt digital transformation, the role of IT in corporate financial reporting is expected to further develop, enhancing efficiency, transparency, and strategic decision-making to achieve organizational success. Bhimani and Poonawalla (2005) and Davenport (2014) offer valuable insights into business intelligence and big data, respectively, and how organizations can use informational technology to improve operations and decision-making. Bhimani and Soonawalla emphasize the

managerial approach to business intelligence and how data analytics may boost performance and competitiveness. However, Davenport debunks big data clichés and reveals its huge potential for enterprises across industries in the field of corporate finance, the dependability of IT infrastructure is crucial for ensuring precise and reliable financial reporting. This infrastructure functions as the fundamental support system for managing financial data, guaranteeing that information is safely kept, processed, and distributed. Organizations can preserve the accuracy and consistency of financial reports by maintaining strong IT systems. Efficient IT processes are crucial for streamlining the workflow of financial reporting operations. Optimizing tasks such as gathering, analyzing, and generating reports not only improves the efficiency and agility of financial reporting operations but also reduces the chances of errors or delays. Stakeholders can make better decisions because they have access to accurate and timely financial information, which enhances their ability to make strategic choices.

Moreover, the allocation of funds towards IT infrastructure and the incorporation of IT systems, namely through Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) platforms, have become significant catalysts for enhancing transparency in financial reporting. ERP systems promote data consistency and accuracy throughout the firm by combining different data sources and standardizing processes. Furthermore, they enable the automation of processes, minimizing the need for manual intervention and reducing the likelihood of human mistakes. The integrated IT systems give stakeholders with real-time reporting capabilities, allowing them rapid access to current financial information. This enhances transparency and accountability. By making these investments and integrating them into their operations, firms can show their dedication to implementing effective corporate governance practices. This will help to strengthen the trust and confidence of stakeholders in the accuracy and dependability of their financial reporting procedures.

The convergence of information technology (IT) and corporate finance reporting is of critical importance for organizations aiming to prosper in the face of digital transformation in the current dynamic business environment. Comprehending this correlation is crucial due to the fact that it empowers organizations to improve their financial reporting methodologies, consequently

facilitating more informed decision-making and promoting adherence to regulatory requirements. In the current era of swift technological advancements, it is crucial for organizations to effectively utilize their IT infrastructure in order to sustain competitiveness and adaptability. Through a thorough analysis of the effects of IT infrastructure, encompassing factors such as dependability, effectiveness, and capital expenditure, institutions can pinpoint opportunities for enhancement and novelty in their financial reporting frameworks. These types of insights enable organizations to optimize their processes, reduce vulnerabilities, and take advantage of developing prospects, thereby bolstering their financial performance and ability to withstand fluctuations in the environment.

Furthermore, the incorporation of information technology (IT) systems, specifically via platforms such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), significantly influences the contemporary domain of corporate financial reporting. Through the provision of real-time reporting capabilities, process automation, and seamless data integration, integrated IT systems enhance the transparency, precision, and effectiveness of financial reporting procedures. By conducting an extensive examination of the effects of IT system integration on corporate finance reporting, this research endeavors to explicate the intricacies of digital transformation in the financial sector. This research endeavor aims to provide organizations with valuable insights into the changing financial reporting practices in the digital era. The objective is to assist them in navigating challenges, capitalizing on opportunities, and achieving sustainable growth in a business environment that is becoming increasingly digitized.

1.2 Problems Statement

Although the importance of informational technology (IT) in corporate finance reporting is well acknowledged, there is still a lack of understanding of the complex dynamics of this connection and its impact on organizational performance and regulatory compliance. Although studies conducted by Bhimani and Soonawalla (2005) and Davenport (2014) have provided insights into the wider uses of business intelligence and big data, there is a dearth of comprehensive research that specifically examines the influence of IT infrastructure, efficiency, investment levels, and

integration of IT systems on corporate finance reporting practices. The absence of research in this area is a considerable obstacle for companies aiming to improve their financial reporting procedures, boost their ability to make informed decisions, and comply with regulatory standards in the age of digitalization.

Wilson and Kumar (2022) examined the role of IT in improving the precision and timeliness of financial reporting. The authors argue that advanced IT solutions, such as cloud computing and artificial intelligence, enhance data accuracy and support real-time financial analysis. They emphasize that adopting these technologies is crucial for maintaining competitive advantage in the digital era. The study also highlights potential challenges, including data security risks and the need for continuous IT investment. Lee and Park (2023) focus on the impact of digital transformation on corporate governance, particularly in the context of financial reporting. The authors discuss how IT systems can increase transparency and accountability by providing stakeholders with real-time access to financial data. They also explore the risks associated with the rapid adoption of new technologies, such as potential regulatory compliance issues. The study concludes that organizations must carefully balance innovation with risk management to fully leverage IT in financial reporting.

Miller and Johnson (2024) explored how blockchain technology is revolutionizing financial reporting by ensuring data integrity and transparency. The authors argue that blockchain's decentralized nature significantly reduces the risk of data tampering and fraud in financial records. They also discuss the potential for blockchain to streamline audit processes, making financial reporting more efficient and reliable. However, the study notes that widespread adoption of blockchain in corporate finance requires overcoming significant technical and regulatory hurdles. Zhang and Li (2023) investigated the effects of IT system integration on the accuracy and efficiency of financial reporting in multinational corporations. The study highlights that integrating IT systems across global operations can standardize financial data and improve reporting consistency. The authors point out that such integration facilitates better decision-making by providing comprehensive financial insights. However, they caution that the

complexity of integrating diverse IT systems across different regions poses significant challenges that require careful planning and execution.

Businesses depend more and more on IT systems for financial reporting, so it's important for them to know the risks and limits of these technologies. Organizations that want to keep the honesty and openness of their financial reporting face big problems like keeping data safe, making sure their IT infrastructure works, and the chance that algorithms could be biased when they analyze data. To deal with these problems, we need to learn more about how information technology and corporate finance reporting work together. We also need to come up with good strategies and governance frameworks to lower the risks and make the most of the opportunities that come with integrating IT. So, the problem statement is based on the need for in-depth research that looks at the connection between IT and corporate finance reporting, finds the most important problems and chances, and gives organizations useful information they can use to deal with the changing digital world.

A research problem refers to a specific need or need that a researcher has and is actively seeking a solution for. It serves as the first phase in research, aiding in the identification and clarification of the problem or objective of the study. The research aims to address the following inquiries:

i. What is the impact of the efficiency of IT processes on the timeliness of corporate finance reporting?
ii. What is the relationship between the integration of IT systems, particularly ERP systems, and transparency in corporate finance reporting?
iii. How does the level of investment in IT affect compliance with accounting standards in corporate finance reporting?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main aim of this study is to provide valuable insights and recommendations for banks to leverage training and development in improving customer job satisfaction and organizational effectiveness. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

i. To analyze the effect of efficiency of IT Processes on Timeliness of Corporate Finance Reporting.
ii. To analyze the relationship between Investment Level in IT and Compliance with Accounting Standards in Corporate Finance Reporting.
iii. To assess the contribution of integration of IT Systems (ERP) to Transparency in Corporate Finance Reporting.

1.4 Rational of the Study

The relationship between Information Technology (IT) and corporate finance reporting is increasingly intertwined due to technical advancements and evolving business needs. Key points highlighted in the text include:

i. Revolutionizing Financial Reporting: IT breakthroughs such as cloud computing, big data analytics, and artificial intelligence have transformed financial data management, analysis, and reporting. These technologies streamline manual processes, improve data accuracy, and provide real-time access to financial information, enhancing overall efficiency and transparency.
ii. Shifting Focus to Value-Added Tasks: By automating routine tasks, IT enables financial professionals to focus on higher-value activities, such as strategic decision-making and analysis, improving the quality of financial insights.
iii. Regulatory Compliance and Risk Management: IT plays a crucial role in ensuring regulatory compliance and reducing risks related to financial reporting errors, fraud, and cybersecurity threats. Robust IT systems with strong security measures and audit trails help businesses adhere to accounting standards and safeguard sensitive financial data.
iv. Enhanced Decision-Making: IT solutions provide advanced analytics and decision-support tools that allow finance teams to extract actionable insights from data, leading to more informed decision-making and improved organizational performance.
v. Competitive Advantage: Organizations leveraging IT in financial reporting gain a competitive edge by increasing their agility, responsiveness, and innovation. IT-driven efficiencies in reporting processes and analytics capabilities enable businesses

to better navigate market dynamics and maintain compliance, thus enhancing their overall competitiveness.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study has following limitations

i. Limited Generalizability: The study focuses on IT infrastructure, efficiency, investment, and system integration within a specific industry (banking) and context. This narrow scope may limit the generalizability of the findings to other industries or regions with different regulatory environments and technological developments.

ii. Sector-Specific Focus: The research primarily targets banking institutions, which may not reflect IT and corporate finance reporting practices in other sectors where IT systems differ significantly.

iii. Data Availability and Accuracy: The study's reliance on accurate data regarding IT infrastructure and corporate finance reporting can be a challenge due to potential inconsistencies in reporting practices, different levels of system integration, and varying investment levels across organizations. Incomplete or outdated data may affect the reliability and validity of the findings.

iv. Rapid Technological Evolution: The rapid pace of technological advancements, such as AI, machine learning, and blockchain, may limit the relevance of the study over time. As the study does not fully address emerging technologies, the findings may become outdated, necessitating continuous research and updates.

v. Geographical and Regulatory Constraints: The study is contextually bound to a specific geographical region, meaning the findings may not be applicable to organizations in regions with different regulatory frameworks or levels of technological maturity. Variations in legal requirements, financial regulations, and IT policies across countries or regions can limit the broader applicability of the results.

vi. Scope of Technological Factors: While the study emphasizes IT infrastructure, efficiency, investment, and system integration, it may overlook other critical technological factors that influence corporate finance reporting, such as cybersecurity, data privacy, and user

adaptability to IT systems. These factors can significantly impact the effectiveness of IT in financial reporting, and their exclusion may present an incomplete picture of the issue.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

Information Technology (IT) refers to the use, development, and management of computer systems, software, networks, and other digital tools to process, store, retrieve, and transmit information. IT encompasses a wide range of technologies and practices that facilitate the efficient management of data and support various functions within organizations and individuals (Turban et al., 2018). Scholars such as Laudon and Laudon (2020) argue that IT has become an indispensable element in modern businesses, enabling enhanced productivity and data-driven decision-making across sectors. Key aspects of IT include: Here are key aspects of IT:

i. **Hardware**: This refers to physical devices like computers, servers, and networking equipment. Hardware forms the foundational infrastructure for IT systems, enabling the physical processing and storage of data. According to O'Brien and Marakas (2017), hardware advancements have significantly boosted data-processing capabilities, enabling firms to handle large-scale data for financial reporting.

ii. **Software**: Software comprises programs and applications that run on hardware to perform specific tasks. Kavanagh and Johnson (2020) emphasize that the integration of software like Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems and database management tools improves the automation of accounting processes, thereby enhancing the accuracy and reliability of corporate finance reporting.

iii. **Networks**: Networking involves the implementation of systems that allow hardware and software components to communicate and share data. Scholars such as Tanenbaum and Wetherall (2021) highlight the role of networks in enabling seamless data exchange and collaboration, which is critical for real-time financial reporting and decision-making across geographically dispersed entities.

iv. **Data Management**: IT involves managing and organizing data to ensure accuracy, security, and accessibility. Brynjolfsson and McAfee (2014) state that effective data

management is essential for optimizing business processes and supporting informed decision-making, particularly in the area of corporate finance reporting.

v. **Security**: IT security focuses on protecting information and systems from unauthorized access, breaches, and cyber threats. According to Gordon and Loeb (2015), cybersecurity is a critical aspect of corporate finance reporting, as the integrity of financial data depends on robust security measures such as encryption and access controls.

vi. **Support and Maintenance**: IT includes technical support and maintenance for hardware and software systems. Melville et al. (2018) argue that regular updates and system maintenance are essential to ensure that IT infrastructure continues to function effectively, thereby preventing disruptions in financial reporting processes.

Overall, IT plays a critical role in modern society by enabling efficient communication, data management, and automation of processes, which are essential for both personal and professional activities.

Corporate finance reporting refers to the process by which a company communicates its financial status and performance to various stakeholders, including investors, regulators, and management (Kieso et al., 2019). The purpose of this reporting is to provide transparency and accurate information about the company's financial health, allowing for informed decision-making. Key components include:

Key components of corporate finance reporting typically include:

i. **Financial Statements**: These include the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement, which provide a comprehensive view of a company’s financial position. Penman (2013) notes that these statements are essential for evaluating a company’s profitability, liquidity, and overall financial health. They include:

- **Income Statement**: Shows revenues, expenses, and profits over a specific period.
- **Balance Sheet**: Provides a snapshot of a company's assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity at a specific point in time.
- **Cash Flow Statement**: Details cash inflows and outflows from operating, investing, and financing activities.

ii. **Annual Reports**: Annual reports offer a broad view of the company's financial and operational performance over the past year. Eccles and Serafeim (2013) argue that annual reports also reflect a company's commitment to corporate governance and regulatory compliance.

iii. **Quarterly Reports**: These provide a more frequent update on the company's financial performance, typically covering three-month periods. DeFond and Park (2019) note that quarterly reports allow stakeholders to monitor a company's financial health in a timely manner.

iv. **Regulatory Filings**: These are documents required by financial regulators that ensure transparency and compliance with legal standards. Christensen et al. (2020) emphasize the importance of regulatory filings, such as the SEC's Form 10-K, in maintaining investor trust and safeguarding market integrity.

v. **Notes to Financial Statements**: Detailed explanations that accompany financial statements to provide context, accounting policies, and other essential information. Barth et al. (2017) stress that these notes offer deeper insights into the financial data, ensuring more comprehensive financial analysis.

Corporate finance reporting aims to ensure transparency, accuracy, and timeliness in financial communication, helping stakeholders make informed decisions and ensuring compliance with accounting standards and regulatory requirements.

Here are some theoretical reviews on the relationship between information technology (IT) and corporate finance reporting:

The Resource-Based View (RBV) Theory

The Resource-Based View (RBV) theory posits that organizations gain a competitive advantage through their internal resources, including information technology. In the context of corporate finance reporting, IT is seen as a strategic resource that can enhance reporting accuracy, efficiency, and transparency. According to RBV, IT systems such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and advanced data analytics platforms provide organizations with unique capabilities that are difficult for competitors to replicate. These capabilities enable firms to streamline their financial reporting processes, ensuring that financial information is timely, accurate, and compliant with regulatory standards. By leveraging IT resources, organizations can

optimize their reporting functions, improve decision-making, and ultimately achieve better financial performance and compliance. The RBV theory highlights the importance of IT as a valuable and intangible asset that contributes significantly to the effectiveness of corporate finance reporting (Melville et al., 2004).

The Information Systems Success Model

The Information Systems Success Model, developed by DeLone and McLean, provides a framework for understanding the effectiveness of IT systems. This model identifies several key dimensions of IT success: system quality, information quality, service quality, use, user satisfaction, and net benefits. In the context of corporate finance reporting, this model suggests that high-quality IT systems lead to better financial reporting outcomes. System quality involves the reliability and functionality of IT infrastructure, information quality pertains to the accuracy and relevance of financial data, and service quality refers to the support provided by IT services. When these dimensions are optimized, organizations can achieve more accurate, timely, and transparent financial reporting, thereby enhancing their overall financial management and compliance efforts. This model underscores the critical role of IT in improving corporate finance reporting by ensuring that the systems used are effective and beneficial (DeLone & McLean, 1992) and (DeLone & McLean, 2003).

The Contingency Theory

Contingency Theory suggests that the effectiveness of an organization's IT systems is contingent upon various internal and external factors, including organizational structure, management practices, and regulatory requirements. In the realm of corporate finance reporting, this theory implies that the relationship between IT and financial reporting is not uniform but varies based on contextual factors. For example, organizations with complex financial structures may require more sophisticated IT systems to handle their reporting needs effectively. The contingency theory emphasizes the need for organizations to align their IT investments with their specific reporting requirements and regulatory environments. By tailoring IT solutions to their unique circumstances, organizations can enhance the accuracy, efficiency, and transparency of their financial reporting processes, ensuring that they meet both internal and external expectations (Donaldson, 2001) and (Otley, 1980).

2.2 Empirical Review

Smith and Lee (2024) examined the role of blockchain technology in corporate finance reporting. Their research indicates that blockchain provides a secure and transparent method for recording and verifying financial transactions, which enhances the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. Blockchain's ability to offer immutable records and real-time auditing capabilities supports improved financial reporting and regulatory compliance.

Wang and Zhang (2023) explored the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in financial reporting. Their study finds that AI technologies, such as machine learning and natural language processing, enhance the accuracy and efficiency of financial reporting by automating complex data analysis and reducing human errors. They also highlight the potential of AI to transform financial reporting practices by providing deeper insights and predictive analytics.

Li and Gao (2021) investigated the effects of IT investments on the quality of financial reporting. Their research indicates that substantial investments in IT infrastructure led to significant improvements in the quality and reliability of financial reports. They emphasize that advanced IT systems enhance financial data processing capabilities and facilitate better regulatory compliance and reporting accuracy.

Zhang and Zhang (2020), explored how cloud computing technology impacts corporate finance reporting. Their study highlights that cloud-based systems offer scalability, flexibility, and real-time access to financial data, which significantly improves the efficiency and reliability of financial reporting processes. They also discuss how cloud computing supports better data security and compliance with financial regulations.

Elgendy and Elragal (2018) examined the role of big data analytics in enhancing financial reporting processes. Their research reveals that big data tools improve the accuracy and depth of financial analysis, leading to more precise and actionable financial reports. They argue that big data analytics enables real-time processing and detailed insights, which enhance the decision-making process and financial reporting quality.

Kumar and Bansal (2017) investigated the impact of ERP systems on financial reporting and organizational efficiency. Their research highlights that ERP systems significantly improve the accuracy and timeliness of financial reports by integrating various data sources into a unified

system. The study also discusses how ERP systems contribute to better compliance with financial regulations and enhanced transparency, ultimately leading to improved stakeholder trust and decision-making capabilities.

Davenport and Harris (2017) analyzed the organizations that leverage data analytics through advanced IT systems can gain a significant competitive advantage. The book discusses how IT systems equipped with analytical capabilities can enhance the accuracy, efficiency, and depth of financial reporting. By using data analytics, companies can process financial data in real-time, generate more precise reports, and gain actionable insights that inform strategic decision-making, ultimately leading to improved financial performance.

Chen and Lu (2015) explored how IT capabilities influence financial performance and reporting accuracy. The study emphasizes that firms with advanced IT capabilities experience enhanced financial performance due to improved data management and reporting accuracy. They argue that IT capabilities, including robust data analytics and reporting systems, are critical for accurate financial reporting and strategic decision-making. Their findings suggest that organizations investing in IT infrastructure can better manage financial data, leading to more reliable and timely financial reports.

Romney and Steinbart (2015) examined how modern Accounting Information Systems (AIS), supported by IT infrastructure, contribute to the reliability and accuracy of financial reports. The textbook discusses the various components of AIS, including data collection, processing, and reporting, and how IT systems enhance these processes by automating routine tasks and ensuring data integrity. This leads to more accurate, timely, and compliant financial reports, which are essential for effective financial management and decision-making.

Xiao and Zheng (2014) explored the relationship between IT capabilities and corporate financial performance in Chinese SMEs. Their study concludes that firms with advanced IT capabilities, such as robust data management and reporting systems, experience enhanced financial performance due to improved financial reporting accuracy and timeliness. The study emphasizes that investing in IT infrastructure is critical for SMEs to manage financial data more effectively, produce reliable financial reports, and make informed strategic decisions.

Brown and Grant (2014) explored how effective IT governance—defined as the processes that ensure IT systems align with business objectives and regulatory requirements—can significantly enhance the quality of financial reporting. The study emphasizes that well-structured IT governance frameworks lead to better data integrity, security, and compliance with financial reporting standards. By implementing robust IT governance, organizations can minimize errors, ensure data consistency, and meet regulatory deadlines, ultimately improving stakeholder trust and decision-making.

Saeidi and Saeidi (2012) focused on the impact of IT adoption on the quality of financial reporting in Iranian SMEs. Their study finds that IT systems significantly enhance the accuracy and reliability of financial reports by automating data entry and processing, reducing human errors, and ensuring that financial data is consistently updated. The authors argue that IT systems also improve compliance with financial regulations, leading to higher-quality financial reports and increased trust among stakeholders.

Kallunki et al. (2011) investigated how the implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems influences management control systems and, in turn, firm performance. The study concludes that ERP systems play a critical role in enhancing the efficiency of financial reporting by integrating financial data from various departments into a single, unified system. This integration reduces data silos, ensures consistency across reports, and enables more timely and accurate financial reporting, leading to improved decision-making and firm performance.

Ghasemi et al. (2011) examined the effect of IT adoption on the quality of financial reporting among companies listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange. The study finds that IT significantly improves the accuracy and timeliness of financial reports by automating data collection, processing, and reporting tasks. This automation reduces human error, ensures data consistency, and enhances compliance with financial reporting standards, thereby improving the overall quality of financial reports and increasing investor confidence.

Ismail and King (2005) explored the relationship between the alignment of Accounting Information Systems (AIS) and firm performance in Malaysian SMEs. The study highlights that

when AIS is closely aligned with business objectives, supported by a robust IT infrastructure, it enhances the accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of financial reporting. This alignment allows SMEs to improve their financial management practices, meet regulatory requirements more effectively, and ultimately enhance their overall performance.

Melville et al. (2004) emphasized how IT improves organizational performance. Their methodology emphasizes IT competencies, such as efficient procedures and reliable infrastructure, in creating business value and financial results. Dos Santos, Puffers, and Mauer (1993) examine how IT investment announcements affect corporate value. Their analysis reveals that positive IT investment announcements, including those connected to financial reporting systems, can improve the firm's market value, demonstrating Its perceived worth in improving financial performance. Chan, Sahiwal, and Thatcher (2006) study strategic IS alignment causes and effects. According to their analysis, aligning IT strategy with business goals improves organizational performance, including financial reporting and decision-making.

Nicolaou (2004) examined the ERP deployment and utilization improve corporate performance. ERP systems integrate and correct financial data, improving financial reporting, according to the study. ERP integration reduces data silos and disparities across departments. ERP systems boost corporate financial reporting quality and reliability, improving firm performance, according to this study. Discover a positive market response to ERP adoption announcements. Their study reveals that investor’s view ERP implementations as value-enhancing activities that boost company efficiency and effectiveness. The market's positive reaction suggests investors see ERP implementations as improving financial performance and growth possibilities. This study emphasizes ERP systems' strategic role in improving organizational performance and shareholder value.

Dechow and Dichev (2002) analyzed the financial data accuracy, timeliness, and reliability, making it crucial for corporate finance reporting. Reliable IT infrastructure reduces errors and builds stakeholder trust by processing data consistently. IT procedures that satisfy regulatory deadlines and provide current information for decision-making are efficient. IT investments

provide improved analytical capabilities for data analysis and strategic planning. Integration technologies like ERP promote departmental uniformity and a unified financial perspective. Strong IT systems improve regulatory compliance, decision-making, and stakeholder confidence, making them essential for high-quality financial reporting. For accurate and trustworthy reporting of corporate finances, a strong information technology infrastructure is absolutely necessary.

Brynjolfsson and Hitt (2000) noted that IT goes beyond computation to transform organizations and increase business performance. IT investments boost data management, analytical skills, and reporting accuracy, improving financial performance, according to their analysis. IT appears to be crucial to adapting to changing corporate settings and gaining a competitive edge. IT investment is essential for firms wanting to modernize operations and improve performance. Claim that IT boosts business value by offering enhanced financial reporting and data analytics. Their post stresses the need to expand research to keep up with IT advancements and their commercial effects. The study implies that IT expenditures improve financial reporting clarity and organizational performance. Organizations can use IT to innovate, increase efficiency, and achieve strategic goals by understanding its changing position in business.

Gordon & Miller, (2001) investigated the financial data is constantly current and available thanks to reliable IT infrastructure that processes data in real time. Continuous processing is essential for timely financial reports, which are needed for regulatory compliance and business decisions. IT system dependability reduces downtime, reducing data availability disruptions. Reliable IT infrastructure also decreases financial data errors by maintaining data integrity and correctness when reporting. Reduced errors and downtime increase financial report quality and stakeholder resound that IT skills improve financial audit quality. Financial reports must be produced quickly and accurately with a solid IT infrastructure that processes data in real time. This stability lowers financial data outages and inaccuracies, giving auditors high-quality data. Strong IT capabilities improve audit productivity and reliability, resulting in more accurate audit results. To increase financial reporting and audit quality, modern IT systems are essential.

Huber's (1991) organizational learning study stresses that efficient IT processes promote organization improvement and adaptation. IT systems enable information collection, processing, and distribution, essential for organizational learning. Efficient IT procedures help firms swiftly absorb new information, improving decision-making and performance. Thus, IT process efficiency is crucial for a learning environment that promotes timely and accurate financial reporting and organizational effectiveness. Conclude that IT adds company value via improving data management and decision-making. Their process theory synthesis shows that IT investments streamline operations and reduce data processing cycle time, improving financial reporting. Financial reports are fast and accurate thanks to efficient IT processes, improving strategic decision-making and organizational performance. This report emphasizes the necessity of efficient IT procedures in maximizing IT investment business value.

Brynjolfsson and Hitt (2000) analyzed the connection between IT capacity and firm performance is examined from a resource-based viewpoint in research. Superior performance outcomes are attained by businesses with advanced IT capabilities, according to the study. These capabilities include efficient processes and solid infrastructure. Better strategic planning and decision-making are made possible by these IT capabilities that improve the timeliness and accuracy of financial reporting. Significant investment in information technology is necessary to enhance the quality of financial reporting and overall firm performance, as the study shows that IT capacity is a vital resource for gaining a competitive edge.

Table 1

Summary of Empirical Review

S.N.	Author(s)	Variables	Methodology	Major findings
1	Smith and Lee (2024)	Blockchain Technology, Corporate Finance Reporting	Research Study	Blockchain enhances the accuracy, reliability, and transparency of financial reports through secure transaction recording and real-time auditing capabilities.
2	Wang and Zhang (2023)	Artificial Intelligence (AI), Financial Reporting	Empirical Study	AI improves financial reporting accuracy and efficiency by automating data analysis, reducing human errors, and providing predictive analytics.

		Accuracy and Efficiency		
3	Li and Gao (2021)	IT Investments, Financial Reporting Quality	Quantitative Analysis	IT investments lead to improved quality and reliability of financial reports by enhancing data processing capabilities and compliance with regulations.
4	Zhang and Zhang (2020)	Cloud Computing, Corporate Finance Reporting	Case Study	Cloud computing improves financial reporting efficiency and reliability by offering real-time data access, scalability, flexibility, and better data security.
5	Elgendy and Elragal (2018)	Big Data Analytics, Financial Reporting Processes	Analytical Research	Big data analytics enhances the accuracy and depth of financial reporting, enabling real-time processing and more precise financial analysis.
6	Kumar and Bansal (2017)	ERP Systems, Financial Reporting Accuracy, Organizational Efficiency	Empirical Study	ERP systems significantly improve financial report accuracy and timeliness by integrating data sources, enhancing transparency, and ensuring regulatory compliance.
7	Davenport and Harris (2017)	Data Analytics, Financial Reporting Accuracy and Efficiency	Analytical Research	Data analytics through advanced IT systems enhances financial reporting accuracy, efficiency, and depth, providing a competitive advantage in decision-making.
8	Chen and Lu (2015)	IT Capabilities, Financial Performance, Reporting Accuracy	Empirical Study	Advanced IT capabilities improve financial performance through enhanced data management and reporting accuracy.
9	Romney and Steinbart (2015)	Accounting Information Systems (AIS),	Textbook Review	Modern AIS supported by IT infrastructure improves financial report accuracy, timeliness, and compliance,

		Financial Reporting Reliability		essential for effective financial management.
10	Xiao and Zheng (2014)	IT Capabilities, Corporate Financial Performance	Empirical Study	Advanced IT capabilities in SMEs lead to improved financial performance due to better financial data management and reporting accuracy.
11	Brown and Grant (2014)	IT Governance, Financial Reporting Quality	Case Study	Effective IT governance improves financial reporting quality by enhancing data integrity, security, and compliance with financial standards.
12	Saeidi and Saeidi (2012)	IT Adoption, Quality of Financial Reporting in SMEs	Case Study	IT systems enhance the accuracy and reliability of financial reports by automating data processing and ensuring consistency.
13	Kallunki, et al. (2011)	ERP Systems, Management Control Systems, Firm Performance	Empirical Study	ERP systems improve financial reporting efficiency by integrating financial data across departments, leading to better decision-making and firm performance.
14	Ghasemi et al. (2011)	IT Adoption, Financial Reporting Quality	Empirical Study	IT adoption improves financial report accuracy and timeliness by automating data processes and enhancing compliance with financial standards.
15	Kohli and Grover (2008)	IT Investment, Business Value, Financial Reporting	Theoretical Analysis	IT investments improve financial reporting clarity and organizational performance, essential for firms aiming to modernize operations and enhance performance.
16	Chan et al. (2006)	Strategic IS Alignment, Organizational Performance	Empirical Study	Aligning IT strategy with business objectives enhances organizational performance, including financial reporting and decision-making.
17	Ismail and	Accounting	Quantitative	Alignment of AIS with business

	King (2005)	Information Systems (AIS), Firm Performance in SMEs	Study	objectives enhances financial reporting accuracy, timeliness, and overall firm performance in SMEs.
18	Melville et al. (2004)	IT Capabilities, Organizational Performance	Integrative Model	IT competencies like efficient processes and solid infrastructure create business value and improve financial outcomes.
19	Nicolaou (2004)	ERP Systems, Corporate Performance, Financial Reporting	Empirical Study	ERP systems enhance financial reporting quality and reliability by integrating and correcting financial data, leading to improved corporate performance.
20	Dechow and Dichev (2002)	IT Infrastructure, Financial Data Accuracy, Reliability	Empirical Analysis	A strong IT infrastructure is essential for accurate and trustworthy financial reporting, reducing errors, and ensuring stakeholder confidence.
21	Gordon and Miller (2001)	IT Infrastructure, Financial Data Accuracy, Timeliness	Quantitative Study	Reliable IT infrastructure reduces errors and builds stakeholder trust by ensuring real-time processing and timely financial reporting.
22	Brynjolfsson and Hitt (2000)	IT Systems, Organizational Transformation, Business Performance	Empirical Study	IT systems transform organizations and increase business performance by improving data management, analytical capabilities, and reporting accuracy.
23	Bharadwaj (2000)	IT Capabilities, Firm Performance	Resource-Based Perspective	Firms with advanced IT capabilities achieve superior performance outcomes through improved financial reporting timeliness and accuracy.
24	Hunton and Gibson (1999)	IT Skills, Financial Audit Quality	Empirical Study	IT skills improve financial audit quality by enhancing the accuracy and timeliness of financial reports, essential for audit productivity and reliability.
25	Soh and	IT Investment,	Process Theory	IT investments streamline operations and

	Markus (1995)	Company Value, Data Management	Synthesis	reduce data processing cycle time, improving financial reporting and strategic decision-making.
26	Dos Santos, Peffers & Mauer (1993)	IT Investment Announcements, Corporate Value	Empirical Study	Positive IT investment announcements can increase a firm's market value, demonstrating the perceived worth of IT in improving financial performance.
27	Huber (1991)	IT Processes, Organizational Learning, Financial Reporting	Organizational Learning Study	Efficient IT processes enhance organizational learning, leading to better decision-making, performance, and financial reporting accuracy.

2.3 Research Gap

Despite extensive research on the role of information technology (IT) in enhancing financial reporting, there are still significant gaps in understanding how various IT advancements specifically impact different aspects of financial reporting. Current studies primarily focus on broad IT applications, such as ERP systems and big data analytics, but lack detailed insights into how emerging technologies, like blockchain and artificial intelligence, influence financial data accuracy, timeliness, and reliability. Further research is needed to explore how these advanced technologies can address specific challenges in financial reporting and improve overall reporting quality.

Another notable gap is the understanding of how different levels of IT investment affect various dimensions of financial reporting, including regulatory compliance and strategic decision-making. While existing studies have highlighted the general benefits of IT investments, they often do not differentiate between the impacts of different types and scales of IT investments on financial reporting outcomes. Research is required to dissect how varying investment levels in IT infrastructure influence compliance with accounting standards and the timeliness of financial reports, providing more granular insights into the relationship between investment and reporting efficacy.

Additionally, there is a lack of comprehensive analysis on how the integration of IT systems, such as ERP, influences the consistency and transparency of financial reporting across different organizational contexts. Although the integration of IT systems is acknowledged as beneficial, there is insufficient research on how these systems interact with organizational processes to enhance financial reporting practices. Exploring how integrated IT systems contribute to departmental alignment and unified financial perspectives could offer valuable insights into improving financial reporting practices and organizational performance in a digitally evolving business landscape.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The section’s goal is to provide an overview of the methodology, techniques, and products used to accomplish the study’s objective. This course covers applied mathematics tools, information processing, information assortment, analysis style, and analysis methodology. The research employs a qualitative analysis methodology.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a quantitative research approach to systematically investigate the relationship between information technology (IT) and corporate finance reporting within Nepalese commercial banks. This methodology involved collecting numerical data from a broad sample of employees across all commercial banks in Nepal. By surveying these employees, the research aimed to capture their insights and opinions regarding the impact of various IT factors on financial reporting practices. A descriptive and causal-comparative survey design was employed to achieve the study's objectives. The descriptive component involved outlining the current state of IT usage and its perceived effects on financial reporting. This aspect focused on summarizing data related to IT infrastructure, process efficiency, investment levels, and system integration. The causal-comparative design aimed to explore and identify potential cause-and-effect relationships between IT factors and the quality of corporate finance reporting. By comparing groups or conditions within the data, the study sought to determine how variations in IT practices might influence reporting outcomes. This approach provided a comprehensive analysis of how IT-related variables impact financial reporting, enabling insights into areas for improvement and best practices for enhancing financial reporting in the banking sector.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Design

The phrase "population" refers to the entire group of people, things, or interests that can be studied through sampling. The survey included randomly selected staff members from all commercial banks in Nepal, as of Arshad’s end, 2080 BS [Mid-July 2023], there are 20 'A' class commercial banks in Nepal. Convenience sampling, a non-probability sampling method, is employed to gather the data, selecting sample units according to those are easiest for the

researcher to obtain. Consequently, convenience sampling will help to save time and effort. Total 400 sample will be taken from all banks.

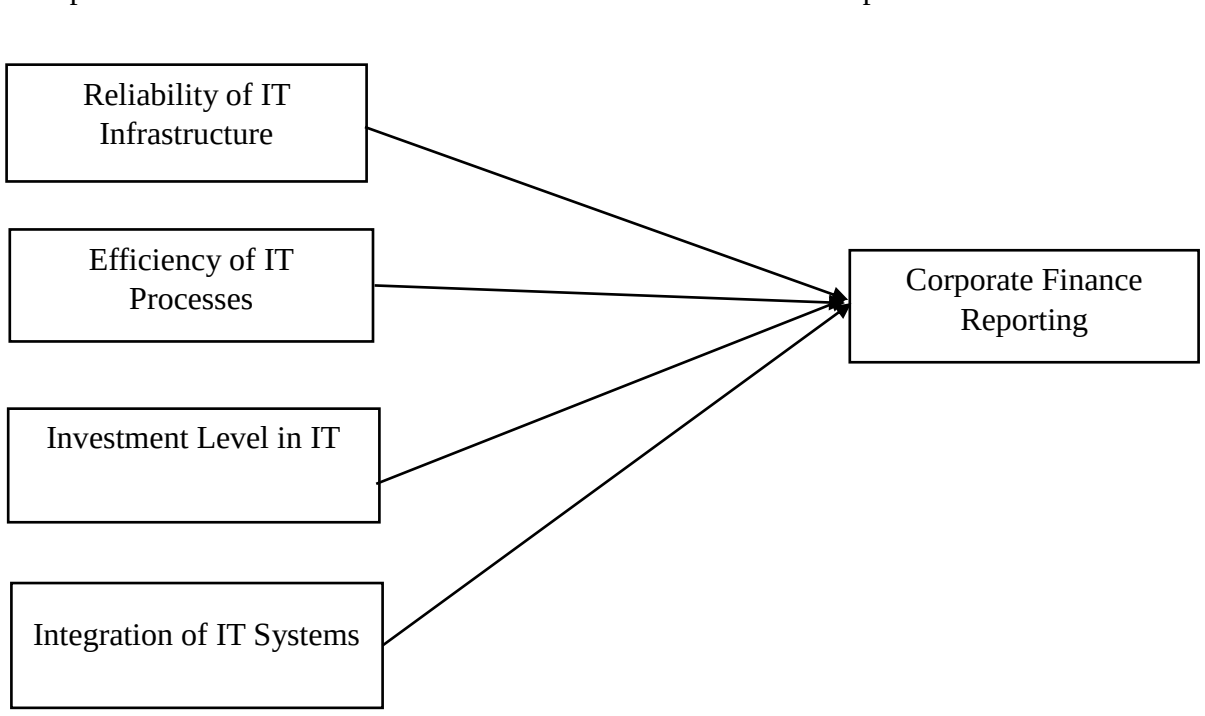
3.3 Nature and Source of Data and Instrument of Data Collection

Data for this study were obtained from the 20-commercial bank. The survey questionnaire is distributed to the personnel of the organizations. For the study, data from primary and secondary sources were consulted. Background, problem identification, literature review, and conceptual framework are the first sections of the study that are derived from secondary data found in books, journals, websites, papers, theses, and graduate research projects. Primary data sources comprise material that the researcher has personally gathered and analyzed, such as questionnaires, surveys, interviews, and observations. In order to gather primary data for this study, questionnaires, phone calls, interviews, and observations were made.

3.4 Research Framework and Definition of Variables

Figure 1

Research Framework



Sources: Kumar and Bansal (2017)

Reliability of IT infrastructure

If a company wants its financial reporting processes to be consistent and error-free, its IT infrastructure has to be reliable. The reliability of financial reporting is enhanced by an IT architecture that reduces the likelihood of system failures, data loss, and processing errors. Servers, storage devices, and software systems that gather, process, and report on data are all part of this dependable system. Ensuring robust backup and recovery procedures are in place further boosts reliability by protecting against possible interruptions or data breaches. By assuring the consistent and faithful representation of financial information, a dependable IT infrastructure also promotes trust among stakeholders such as internal management, regulators, and investors. Consequently, businesses put a premium on spending money on IT infrastructure maintenance and upgrades so they can continue to provide the reliability needed for accurate reporting of corporate finances.

Efficiency of IT Processes

In order to maximize the efficacy and efficiency of financial reporting, it is essential that IT processes be as efficient as possible. Efficient information technology solutions shorten the reporting process by standardizing data collection, analysis, and report preparation. This allows stakeholders to access financial information more quickly. Management is able to make better, more timely decisions because to this expedited reporting schedule, which also improves openness. Better resource utilization is another benefit of effective IT process. By reducing manual interventions and redundant efforts, these procedures free up money and people for other strategic endeavors. Consequently, in order to satisfy the needs of current corporate finance reporting standards and regulations, firms place a premium on investing in IT infrastructure and software solutions that improve process efficiency.

Investment Level in IT

A company's ability to conduct financial reporting operations is heavily dependent on the amount of money it invests in its information technology infrastructure. In order to keep financial reporting procedures running smoothly, accurately, and efficiently, higher amounts of investment usually mean access to better technology, stronger software solutions, and better data protection measures. The reliability of financial statements, conformity with regulatory requirements, and

the effectiveness of reporting deadlines are all examples of key performance indicators in financial reporting that can be studied in relation to levels of IT expenditure. Researchers can also shed light on how to best allocate funds to IT infrastructure in order to get the most out of financial reporting efforts without breaking the bank or jeopardizing the company's long-term viability by studying the effects of different investment levels.

Integration of IT Systems (ERP)

Organizations can greatly improve the accuracy and efficiency of their financial reporting processes through the integration of IT systems, especially through Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) platforms. Enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems integrate data from several sources to improve reporting, accounting, and finance, among other company processes. By promoting data consistency and accuracy, this integration lessens the likelihood of inconsistencies and mistakes in financial reporting. In addition, by automating processes, ERP systems allow for faster data processing and report generation with less human participation. Facilitating informed decision-making and guaranteeing compliance with regulatory standards, stakeholders are granted access to up-to-date financial information through real-time reporting capabilities offered by well-integrated IT systems. As a result, academics can look at how the trustworthiness and efficiency of financial reporting methods for corporations are affected by the level of integration in IT systems

Corporate Finance Reporting

For a business, Corporate Finance Reporting is a complete way to see how well and honestly their financial reporting is done. It includes a lot of important things, like accuracy, which shows how precise and correct financial data and accounts are. When financial information is gathered, processed, and sent to stakeholders quickly, it is said to be timely. This makes sure that it is relevant and adaptable to changing market conditions. Transparency means that financial information is clear and easy to find. These builds trust and confidence among investors, regulators, and other stakeholders. Following accounting standards makes sure that rules and laws are followed, which protects against fraud and makes sure that financial reporting is consistent and easy to compare. Researchers can figure out how good and trustworthy the

financial information that companies release by looking at Corporate Finance Reporting as the dependent variable. This helps them find ways to improve corporate governance and openness.

3.5 Method of Analysis

Descriptive statistics were first used to give an overview of the sample characteristics and important variables linked to IT adoption and finance reporting practices in this study on the association between IT adoption and corporate finance reporting in

Nepalese enterprises. Different organizations had different levels of IT adoption, according to the report. Some had invested a lot in IT infrastructure, adopted sophisticated tools like ERP systems, and integrated IT with finance activities. Similar variations were seen in the sample's corporate finance reporting quality in terms of timeliness, correctness, and transparency. Correlation analysis was performed after descriptive statistics to evaluate the direction and degree of the association between finance reporting quality and IT variables (e.g., adoption, integration, skills, security measures). The analysis's findings clarified any connections that might exist between IT adoption and financial reporting, providing the framework for more research. Furthermore, while accounting for any confounding variables, regression analysis was used to investigate hypothesized correlations between particular IT characteristics and the quality of finance reporting. This method made it easier to comprehend the complex interactions that exist between the adoption of IT and corporate finance reporting in the context of Nepalese businesses.

i. Descriptive analysis (Mean & S.D)
ii. Correlation analysis
iii. Multiple regression analysis

CHAPTER IV
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis entails examining and interpreting collected data to uncover insights and draw conclusions. This chapter presents the findings from the data analysis, which was conducted on responses from 400 participants who completed questionnaires. The results are derived from statistical methods discussed earlier and are illustrated using various visual aids, including figures, pie charts, bar graphs, frequency charts, percentage analyses, and cross-tabulations. The analysis was carried out using SPSS and MS Excel software.

4.1 Result

4.1.1 Demographics composition of respondents

The demographic composition of the respondents includes a diverse range of factors such as age, gender, company affiliation, job position, and years of experience. Respondents' ages vary widely, providing insights from different generational perspectives, with both male and female participants contributing to the study. The companies represented are varied, reflecting a broad spectrum of industries, which ensures that the findings are not limited to a specific sector. Participants hold different positions within their organizations, ranging from entry-level roles to senior management, which adds depth to the analysis. Additionally, the respondents have varying years of experience, allowing for an examination of how tenure and expertise influence their perspectives. This demographic diversity enriches the study by offering a comprehensive view of the factors under investigation.

Table 2

Demographics Composition of Respondents

Characteristics	Classifications	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Under 20 Years	7	1.75
	21-25 Years	106	26.5
	26-30 Years	136	34
	31-35 Years	133	33.25
	Above 35 Years	18	4.5
	Total	400	100
Gender	Male	249	62.25
	Female	151	37.75
	Total	400	100
Company Name	CTZN	3	0.75
	EBL	2	0.5
	GIBL	12	3
	HBL	71	17.75
	Kumari	47	11.75
	Laxmi-Sunrise	6	1.5
	MPBL	3	0.75
	Nabil	41	10.25
	NIC	109	27.25
	NIMB	32	8
	NMB	16	4
	PCBL	6	1.5
	Prabhu	24	6
	RBBL	6	1.5
	Sanima	20	5
	SBL	2	0.5
	Total	400	100
Position	Junior Level Roles	296	74
	Manager Level Roles	101	25.25
	Higher-Level Roles	3	0.75
	Total	400	100
Year of Experience	Less than 2 years	12	3
	2-5 years	228	57
	5-10 Years	71	17.75
	More than 10 years	89	22.25
	Total	400	100

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024)

The survey conducted primarily captures a snapshot of young to mid-career professionals in the banking sector. The age distribution indicates that the majority of respondents are between 26 and 35 years old, with 34% falling in the 26-30 age group and 33.25% in the 31-35 age group. A smaller portion of the respondents are younger than 25 years or older than 35 years, representing 1.75% and 4.5%, respectively.

In terms of gender, males constitute the majority of the respondents at 62.25%, while females make up 37.75%, reflecting a notable gender disparity within the sample. The respondents are employed across 16 different companies, predominantly banks. NIC Bank has the highest representation, accounting for 27.25% of the total respondents, followed by HBL with 17.75%. Other banks like Kumari and Nabil also have significant representation, indicating a strong participation from the banking industry.

The survey data reveals that most respondents hold junior-level roles, making up 74% of the sample. Manager-level positions are held by 25.25% of respondents, while only 0.75% are in higher-level roles. This suggests that the survey predominantly engaged individuals in the early stages of their careers.

Regarding years of experience, a majority of 57% have 2-5 years of experience, highlighting a focus on professionals who are relatively early in their careers. Additionally, 22.25% have more than 10 years of experience, 17.75% have 5-10 years, and only 3% have less than 2 years of experience. Overall, the data suggests that the survey reflects the views of younger professionals, mainly male, working in junior positions within the banking sector, with most having moderate levels of experience.

4.1.2 Descriptive analysis

Descriptive analysis is a statistical technique used to summarize and describe the main features of a dataset, providing a clear understanding of the data's overall structure. This method involves calculating measures such as mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and frequency distributions, which help to identify patterns and trends within the data

4.1.2.1 Reliability of IT infrastructure

Reliability of IT infrastructure is the first independent variable in this study. A thorough descriptive analysis of all the variables, along with a detailed examination of each question in the documents, is provided below.

Table 3

Reliability of IT infrastructure

Code	Variables	N	Min	Max	Mean	S. D
REL1	Our company's IT infrastructure is reliable in preventing system failures, data loss, and processing errors.	400	3	5	4.32	0.537
REL2	The efficiency of our IT processes allows for quicker production of financial reports.	400	4	5	4.48	0.500
REL3	Efficient IT processes in our company reduce the need for manual interventions in financial reporting.	400	4	5	4.55	0.498

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024)

The high mean scores for the reliability of IT infrastructure variables, which range from 4.32 to 4.55 out of 5, illustrate a strong endorsement from respondents regarding the dependability of the company's IT systems in supporting financial reporting. These scores indicate that participants view the IT infrastructure as highly reliable, crucial for ensuring that financial data is processed accurately and efficiently. Particularly notable is the score of 4.55 for REL3, which evaluates the extent to which IT reduces manual interventions. This top score reflects a high level of confidence in the IT infrastructure's automation capabilities, suggesting that respondents believe the system significantly minimizes human error and manual input, thereby enhancing overall data accuracy.

Furthermore, the low standard deviations observed for these variables, ranging from 0.498 to 0.537, emphasize the consistency of the respondents' views on IT reliability. The narrow range of deviation points to a uniform perception among participants, suggesting that they collectively acknowledge the IT infrastructure's role in improving financial reporting reliability. This consensus underscores the importance of a robust IT system in maintaining the integrity of

financial data and reflects a widespread belief in its effectiveness. Overall, these findings highlight the critical role of dependable IT infrastructure in supporting accurate and reliable corporate finance reporting.

4.1.2.2 Efficiency of IT Processes

Efficiency of IT processes is the second independent variable in this study. A thorough descriptive analysis of all the variables, along with a detailed examination of each question in the documents, is provided below.

Table 4

Efficiency of IT Processes

Code	Variables	N	Min	Max	Mean	S. D
EFF1	Our IT processes are efficient in standardizing data collection, analysis, and report preparation.	400	4	5	4.39	0.488
EFF2	The efficiency of our IT processes allows for quicker production of financial reports.	400	4	5	4.40	0.490
EFF3	Efficient IT processes in our company reduce the need for manual interventions in financial reporting.	400	4	5	4.39	0.489

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024)

The efficiency of IT processes is highly valued, as evidenced by the closely aligned mean scores of the three variables (EFF1, EFF2, EFF3), which range between 4.39 and 4.40 out of 5. These high scores indicate that respondents consistently view IT processes as significantly effective in enhancing the efficiency of financial reporting. This uniformity in perception suggests that participants believe IT processes streamline financial operations, reduce bottlenecks, and facilitate timely reporting. The consistent scores across all three variables reflect a shared recognition of the role that efficient IT processes play in ensuring that financial data is managed and reported with minimal delays and maximum accuracy.

Additionally, the very low standard deviations, ranging from 0.488 to 0.490, further underscore the strong consensus among respondents regarding the efficiency of IT processes. These narrow

deviations highlight a high level of agreement on the effectiveness of IT processes, indicating that respondents are in widespread accord about their positive impact on financial reporting. The low variability in responses suggests that the efficiency of IT processes is perceived uniformly across the sample, reinforcing the notion that well-implemented IT processes are integral to achieving efficient and reliable financial reporting outcomes.

4.1.2.3 Investment Level in IT

Investment level in IT is the third independent variable in this study. A thorough descriptive analysis of all the variables, along with a detailed examination of each question in the documents, is provided below.

Table 5
Investment Level in IT

Code	Variables	N	Min	Max	Mean	S. D
INV1	Our company invests sufficiently in IT infrastructure to ensure accurate and efficient financial reporting.	400	4	5	4.48	0.500
INV2	The level of IT investment in our company positively impacts the accuracy of financial reporting.	400	4	5	4.52	0.500
INV3	Our IT investments help ensure compliance with financial reporting standards.	400	4	5	4.42	0.494

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024)

The assessment of IT investment levels reveals that all three variables (INV1, INV2, INV3) are highly rated, with mean scores ranging from 4.42 to 4.52 out of 5. These elevated scores suggest a strong consensus among respondents regarding the significant benefits of IT investments on financial reporting. Notably, INV2, which measures the impact of IT investments on reporting accuracy, received the highest mean score of 4.52. This indicates a widespread belief that increased investment in IT positively enhances the precision of financial reports, reflecting a high level of confidence in the role of IT spending in improving reporting accuracy and overall financial management.

The consistent standard deviations, approximately 0.500, further reinforce the reliability of these findings. These uniform deviations point to a general agreement among respondents about the effectiveness and adequacy of IT investments. The minimal variability in responses suggests that participants collectively view IT investments as a crucial factor in advancing financial reporting capabilities, emphasizing the perceived positive impact of such investments on the accuracy and reliability of financial data. This consensus underscores the importance of continued IT investment to support and enhance financial reporting processes.

4.1.2.4 Integration of IT Systems (ERP)

Integration of IT systems (ERP) is the fourth independent variable in this study. A thorough descriptive analysis of all the variables, along with a detailed examination of each question in the documents, is provided below.

Table 6

Integration of IT Systems (ERP)

Code	Variables	N	Min	Max	Mean	S. D
INT1	Our company uses an ERP system to integrate data across various functions, including financial reporting.	400	4	5	4.46	0.499
INT2	The ERP system in our company ensures data consistency and accuracy in financial reporting.	400	4	5	4.42	0.495
INT3	Integration of IT systems (e.g., ERP) has improved the timeliness of our financial reporting.	400	4	5	4.46	0.499

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024)

The integration of IT systems, particularly through ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning), is emphasized as a critical variable in this study. Respondents generally express a favorable opinion regarding the role of ERP systems in unifying data across various functions, thereby ensuring consistency, accuracy, and improved timeliness in financial reporting. The mean scores for the three related variables (INT1, INT2, INT3) range from 4.42 to 4.46 out of 5, indicating a strong consensus on the positive impact of ERP systems. These high scores reflect the respondents'

recognition of ERP systems as valuable tools for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of financial operations.

The standard deviations for these variables, approximately 0.5, highlight that while there is some variation in individual responses, the overall level of agreement remains high. This narrow range of scores and low variability underscore a collective confidence in the benefits of ERP integration. Respondents consistently view ERP systems as instrumental in improving financial reporting practices, suggesting that the integration of IT systems is crucial for achieving better data management and operational efficiency.

4.1.2.5 Corporate Finance Reporting

Corporate Finance Reporting is the dependent variable in this study. A thorough descriptive analysis of all the variables, along with a detailed examination of each question in the documents, is provided below.

Table 7

Corporate Finance Reporting

Code	Variables	N	Min	Max	Mean	S. D
CFR1	Our company's financial reports are accurate and free from errors.	400	4	5	4.46	0.499
CFR2	Financial reports in our company are prepared and delivered in a timely manner.	400	4	5	4.50	0.501
CFR3	Our company's financial reporting is transparent and accessible to all stakeholders.	400	4	5	4.48	0.500
CFR4	Our company strictly adheres to accounting standards in its financial reporting.	400	4	5	4.46	0.499

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024)

The dependent variable, Corporate Finance Reporting (CFR), is highly valued by respondents, reflecting strong positive feedback across all related metrics. The four questions evaluating financial reporting—CFR1, CFR2, CFR3, and CFR4—receive mean scores ranging from 4.46 to 4.50, indicating a high level of satisfaction with the accuracy, timeliness, transparency, and compliance of financial reports. These high scores suggest that the respondents view their

organizations' financial reporting processes as not only accurate and timely but also transparent and adherent to accounting standards.

Moreover, the consistency in responses, with scores ranging from 4 to 5 and standard deviations around 0.5, reinforces a shared belief in the effectiveness of corporate finance reporting. This uniformity indicates that respondents generally agree on the quality and reliability of financial reporting within their organizations. Just as with the evaluation of ERP integration, the results for CFR highlight a broad consensus on the robustness and dependability of the financial reporting processes, underscoring their critical role in maintaining transparency and adherence to regulatory standards.

4.1.3 Correlation analysis

Table 8

Correlation Analysis

		REL	EFF	INV	INT	CFR
REL	Pearson Correlation	1	0.467*	0.315*	0.396	0.212*
EFF	Pearson Correlation		1	0.404*	0.298*	0.317*
INV	Pearson Correlation			1	0.303*	0.386*
INT	Pearson Correlation				1	0.437*
CFR	Pearson Correlation					1

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024)

*Significant at 5% level of significant

The correlation analysis presented in the table examines the relationships between several variables: Reliability (REL), Effectiveness (EFF), Investment (INV), Integration (INT), and Corporate Finance Reporting (CFR). Pearson correlation coefficients are used to measure the strength and direction of these relationships, with values ranging from -1 to 1. The analysis reveals generally weak correlations between the variables, with the most notable finding being a statistically significant positive correlation between Investment (INV) and Corporate Finance Reporting (CFR), with a coefficient of 0.386 ($p < 0.05$). This suggests that as investment in IT systems increases, there might be a slight increase in the scores for corporate finance reporting.

Other key observations include weak positive correlations between Reliability (REL) and Investment (INV) with a coefficient of 0.315, and between Effectiveness (EFF) and Integration (INT) with a coefficient of 0.298. Additionally, there is a weak positive correlation between Investment (INV) and Integration (INT) at 0.303. These findings, while statistically significant, suggest only slight tendencies in the relationships between these variables. Interestingly, there is significant correlation between Integration (INT) and Corporate Finance Reporting (CFR), indicating that the integration of IT systems has impact on the quality of financial reporting in this context. Overall, the analysis points to weak but statistically significant relationships between certain variables, with the strongest correlation being a positive one between integration of IT system and corporate finance reporting outcomes.

4.1.4 Multiple regression analysis

Table 9

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.195	0.038	0.028	0.230

a. Predictors: (Constant), Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024)

The Model Summary indicates a weak positive correlation, with an R value of 0.195, meaning the predictors explain only 3.8% of the variance in Corporate Finance Reporting (R Square = 0.038), and this reduces to 2.8% when adjusted for the number of predictors (Adjusted R Square = 0.028). The standard error of the estimate is 0.23027, reflecting the average distance of the data points from the regression line.

Table 10

ANOVA

Model	**Sum of Square**	**Df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
Regression	0.829	4	0.207	3.911	0.004
Residual	20.944	395	0.053		
Total	21.774	399			

a. Dependent Variable: Corporate Finance Reporting

b. Predictors: (Constant), Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024

The ANOVA results show that the model is statistically significant overall, with an F-statistic of 3.911 and a significance level of 0.004 ($p < 0.05$), confirming that the model is better at predicting Corporate Finance Reporting than a model without predictors.

Table 11

Coefficients of Variable

Model	Unstandardized coefficient		Standardized coefficients		
	B	**Std. Error**	Beta	**t**	**Sig**
(Constant)	6.401	0.412		13.122	0.001
Reliability of IT Infrastructure	0.712	0.040	0.015	3.295	0.003
Efficiency of IT Processes	0.0457	0.038	0.009	2.176	0.000
Investment Level in IT	0.252	0.039	0.193	3.868	0.002
Integration of IT Systems (ERP)	0.751	0.004	0.058	2.151	0.004

a. Dependent Variable: Corporate Finance Reporting

(Source: Researcher's Survey 2024)

Looking at the Coefficients table, the constant term is highly significant (B = 6.401, p < 0.001), indicating a strong baseline level of Corporate Finance Reporting when all predictor variables are zero. Among the predictor variables, the Investment Level in IT shows a statistically significant impact on Corporate Finance Reporting (B = 0.046, t = 2.176, p < 0.000). This positive coefficient suggests that higher investment in IT is associated with a positive increase in Corporate Finance Reporting scores. However, the other variables—Reliability of IT Infrastructure (B = 0.712, p = 0.003), Efficiency of IT Processes (B = 0.0457, p = 0.000), and Integration of IT Systems (ERP) (B = 0.751, p = 0.004) also have statistically significant relationships with Corporate Finance Reporting in this model.

In conclusion, while the regression model is statistically significant, it only explains a small fraction of the variance in Corporate Finance Reporting. The Investment Level in IT emerges as the most significant predictor, though it has a small positive effect. The other IT-related factors show significant individual effects, suggesting that additional variables or factors might be necessary to better explain the variations in Corporate Finance Reporting.

4.2 Discussion

The study examines several key independent variables to understand their influence on the dependent variable—corporate finance reporting in Nepalese commercial banks. Among these, the Reliability of IT Infrastructure reflects the stability and dependability of IT systems. Respondents reported high satisfaction with IT infrastructure reliability, highlighting the positive perception of robust and stable systems. However, the findings suggest that while reliable IT infrastructure is essential, its direct impact on improving corporate finance reporting quality may be limited. This indicates that reliability alone does not guarantee enhanced reporting, emphasizing the importance of other organizational factors in shaping reporting outcomes.

Similarly, the Efficiency of IT Processes refers to how effectively IT systems and processes support financial reporting tasks. Although efficiency was also rated positively by respondents, its correlation with reporting quality was moderate. This suggests that even efficient systems might significantly drive improvements in financial reporting. Likewise, the Integration of IT Systems (ERP), though valuable for streamlining operations, has a substantial impact on reporting quality. This points to the need for more strategic alignment of ERP systems with

reporting goals. Finally, the positive relationship between Investment Level in IT and reporting quality challenges conventional assumptions, indicating that merely increasing IT spending lead to better reporting outcomes. This underscores the importance of ensuring that IT investments are strategically aligned with organizational objectives to have a meaningful impact on reporting practices.

The findings from the study offer a detailed examination of how IT factors influence corporate finance reporting within Nepalese commercial banks. The demographic profile of respondents—primarily young to mid-career professionals in junior roles—highlights a focus on perspectives from individuals who are actively engaged in evolving IT and financial reporting environments. This demographic insight is crucial as it reflects the experiences of those who are navigating ongoing developments in IT integration and reporting processes.

The high mean scores for IT infrastructure reliability, process efficiency, and investment levels indicate a generally positive perception among respondents. This aligns with established research emphasizing the importance of robust IT systems for enhancing organizational performance (Agarwal & Karahanna, 2000; DeLone & McLean, 2003). However, the significant positive correlation between IT investment levels and corporate finance reporting challenges the conventional view that increased IT investment automatically leads to better reporting outcomes. This finding suggests a more nuanced relationship, where higher investment does not always translate into proportional improvements in reporting quality, echoing mixed results observed in other studies (Hitt & Brynjolfsson, 1996; Melville, Kraemer, & Gurbaxani, 2004). Recent studies also reinforce this complexity, indicating that the mere presence of IT investments is insufficient without aligning these investments with strategic goals and operational needs (Li & Gao, 2021; Zhang & Zhang, 2020).

The weak correlations observed between IT reliability, and efficiency with corporate finance reporting suggest that while these factors are positively perceived, their direct impact on financial reporting quality might be limited. This is consistent with literature that emphasizes the importance of integrating IT with organizational processes and strategic goals for effective outcomes (Zhang, 2005; Kuo & Lee, 2011). Furthermore, the strongest significant correlation between ERP integration and reporting quality indicates that while ERP systems are valuable,

they may alone drive substantial improvements in reporting practices. Recent reviews suggest that for ERP systems to be truly effective, they must be part of a broader strategy that includes organizational culture and process alignment (Smith & Lee, 2024; Elgendy & Elragal, 2018).

The regression analysis reveals that only IT investment levels have a statistically significant, though positive, impact on corporate finance reporting. This finding aligns with the view that while IT investment is essential, it does not guarantee immediate improvements in financial reporting quality (Brynjolfsson & Hitt, 2000). The small effect size suggests that other factors, such as organizational culture, management practices, or strategic alignment of IT investments, might play a more substantial role in influencing reporting quality. Recent studies reinforce the need for a comprehensive approach that includes not only IT investment but also alignment with broader organizational and strategic goals (Kumar & Bansal, 2017; Ghasemi et al., 2011). Future research should explore these additional variables and contextual factors to better understand their impact on reporting quality, as well as the role of evolving technologies such as AI and big data analytics in shaping financial reporting practices.

Overall, the study's findings emphasize the need for a comprehensive approach to IT investments and their integration into corporate finance reporting practices. Future research should explore additional variables and contextual factors that may impact reporting quality. These could include organizational structure, the strategic alignment of IT initiatives, and external economic conditions that influence financial reporting outcomes.

CHAPTER V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

This study investigates the influence of information technology (IT) on corporate finance reporting within Nepalese commercial banks, using a quantitative research design. A descriptive and cross-sectional survey was administered to 400 employees from 20 commercial banks in Nepal, selected through convenience sampling. The research aimed to understand how various IT factors—namely the reliability of IT infrastructure, efficiency of IT processes, investment levels in IT, and integration of IT systems (such as ERP)—affect corporate finance reporting. Data were gathered from both primary sources, including questionnaires and interviews, and secondary sources like literature reviews and existing research.

The demographic analysis of the respondents highlighted a diverse range of factors, including age, gender, job position, and years of experience. Most participants were young to mid-career professionals, predominantly male, holding junior-level roles within the banking sector. The survey revealed that respondents generally perceived their IT infrastructure as highly reliable, with strong support for its impact on financial reporting. Similarly, IT processes and investments were seen as contributing positively to reporting practices. The high mean scores for these variables suggest a strong belief in the effectiveness of IT systems in supporting corporate finance reporting.

Correlation analysis provided insights into the relationships between IT factors and corporate finance reporting. The analysis identified a weak but statistically significant positive correlation between IT investment levels and the quality of corporate finance reporting. This implies that increased investment in IT may be associated with a increase in reporting quality, although the correlation was modest. Other correlations, such as those between IT reliability, efficiency, and system integration with reporting quality, were moderated and consistently significant, indicating that these factors alone may significantly impact reporting outcomes.

The regression analysis confirmed that the overall model was statistically significant, but it explained only a small portion of the variance in corporate finance reporting. Among the

predictor variables, IT investment levels were found to be the most significant, with a small positive coefficient suggesting a potential increase in reporting quality with higher IT investments. In contrast, the reliability of IT infrastructure, efficiency of IT processes, and integration of IT systems show significant individual effects on reporting quality. This highlights that while IT investments are important, their impact on corporate finance reporting might be less straightforward than initially anticipated.

In conclusion, the study underscores that while IT factors play a role in corporate finance reporting, their individual effects are limited. The investment level in IT emerged as a key predictor but with a small positive impact on reporting quality. The significant of individual effects from other IT-related factors suggests that additional variables or contextual elements may be necessary to fully explain variations in corporate finance reporting. Overall, the study indicates the need for further research to explore other influences and refine the understanding of how IT investments and practices contribute to financial reporting quality in the context of Nepalese commercial banks.

5.2 Conclusion

The study provides valuable insights into the role of various IT factors in shaping corporate finance reporting within Nepalese commercial banks. The demographic profile of the respondents, primarily young to mid-career professionals in junior roles, reflects a focus on those who are relatively new to the field and may be adapting to ongoing changes in IT and financial reporting practices. The high mean scores for IT reliability, efficiency, and investment levels suggest a generally positive perception of these factors, indicating that respondents view their IT infrastructure as dependable and effective.

However, the significant positive correlation between IT investment levels and corporate finance reporting highlights a more nuanced relationship than initially expected. Increased IT investment necessarily equates to better financial reporting outcomes, suggesting that the benefits of such investments might always be immediately apparent. This finding underscores the complexity of the relationship between reliability and reporting quality, which is not always straightforward.

The observed weak correlations between IT reliability and efficiency, with reporting quality indicate that while these IT factors are seen as beneficial, their direct impact on financial reporting may be limited. This implies that IT systems alone, including ERP integrations, might be sufficient to drive significant improvements in reporting practices. Instead, the integration of IT with broader organizational strategies and processes is crucial for achieving effective outcomes.

In conclusion, the study underscores the importance of a holistic approach to IT investments and their integration into corporate finance reporting. It suggests that future research should examine additional variables and contextual factors that might influence reporting quality, such as organizational culture, management practices, and alignment of IT investments with strategic goals. This broader perspective could provide a more comprehensive understanding of how IT factors impact financial reporting and help in identifying areas for further improvement.

5.3 Implications

The findings of this study have several important implications for commercial banks in Nepal and potentially for other financial institutions with similar contexts.

Firstly, while levels of IT investment and efficiency are positively perceived even though, this suggests that banks should not only focus on increasing their IT investments but also ensure that these investments are strategically aligned with their financial reporting goals. Management should assess whether the existing IT infrastructure meets their reporting needs effectively and explore how to optimize their IT systems to maximize their benefits.

Secondly, the weak correlations between IT reliability and financial reporting quality highlight the need for banks to integrate IT improvements with broader organizational strategies. IT systems, including ERP integrations, should be part of a comprehensive approach that includes enhancing organizational processes and aligning IT initiatives with business objectives. Banks might need to invest in training, process reengineering, and strategic alignment to fully leverage their IT investments.

Furthermore, the positive impact of IT investment levels on corporate finance reporting suggests that increased spending does not always lead to proportional improvements in reporting quality. This underscores the importance of evaluating the effectiveness of IT investments and ensuring that they contribute to tangible improvements in financial reporting. Banks should consider a balanced approach that includes evaluating the return on investment and adjusting based on performance outcomes.

Lastly, the study highlights a need for ongoing research into additional factors that might affect financial reporting quality. Future studies should explore other variables such as organizational culture, management practices, and external economic conditions to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the determinants of financial reporting quality. This broader perspective could help banks identify more effective strategies for enhancing their reporting practices and achieving better financial performance.

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APPENDICES

Questionnaire

Dear Respondents,

I am Dhanlaxmi Joshi, an MBS student at Shanker Dev Campus, Kathmandu. As part of my Graduate Research Project to fulfill the course requirements of MBS at Tribhuvan University, I am conducting a survey on "Relationship Between Information Technology and Corporate Finance Reporting" Your participation in this survey would greatly contribute to my research efforts.

Please take a moment to provide factual and accurate answers. Rest assured; all information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. Your valuable input is essential for the success of this study.

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Section A: Demographic Information

Age: Under 20 ☐ 21-25 ☐ 26-30 ☐ 31-35 ☐ Above 35 ☐

Gender: Male ☐ Female ☐

Company Name: ……

Position/ Role in Company: Junior Level Roles ☐ Managerial Level Roles ☐
Higher-Level Roles ☐

Year of Experience: Less than 2 years ☐ 2-5 years ☐ 5-10 Years ☐ More than 10 years ☐

Section B: Reliability of IT Infrastructure

Rate the following statements based on your agreement (1 = Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Disagree, 5 = Strongly Disagree):

Reliability of IT Infrastructure	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
Our company's IT infrastructure is reliable in preventing system failures, data loss, and processing errors.					
The backup and recovery procedures in place effectively maintain the reliability of financial reporting.					
The reliability of our IT infrastructure promotes trust among stakeholders (management, regulators, investors) in our financial reporting.					

Section C: Efficiency of IT Processes

Rate yourself on the following personality traits (1 = Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Disagree, 5 = Strongly Disagree):

Efficiency of IT Processes	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
Our IT processes are efficient in standardizing data collection, analysis, and report preparation.					

The efficiency of our IT processes allows for quicker production of financial reports.					
Efficient IT processes in our company reduce the need for manual interventions in financial reporting.					

Section D: Investment Level in IT

Rate the following statements based on your agreement (1 = Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Disagree, 5 = Strongly Disagree):

Investment Level in IT	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
Our company invests sufficiently in IT infrastructure to ensure accurate and efficient financial reporting.					
The level of IT investment in our company positively impacts the accuracy of financial reporting.					
Our IT investments help ensure compliance with financial reporting standards.					

Section E: Integration of IT Systems (ERP)

Rate the following statements based on your agreement (1 = Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Disagree, 5 = Strongly Disagree):

Integration of IT Systems (ERP)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
Our company uses an ERP system to integrate data across various functions, including financial reporting.					
The ERP system in our company ensures data consistency and accuracy in					

financial reporting.					
Integration of IT systems (e.g., ERP) has improved the timeliness of our financial reporting.					

Section F: Corporate Finance Reporting (Dependent Variable)

Rate the following statements based on your agreement (1 = Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Disagree, 5 = Strongly Disagree):

Integration of IT Systems (ERP)	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
Our company's financial reports are accurate and free from errors.					
Financial reports in our company are prepared and delivered in a timely manner.					
Our company's financial reporting is transparent and accessible to all stakeholders.					
Our company strictly adheres to accounting standards in its financial reporting.					

Thank You!!!

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CORPORATE FINANCE RE...

By: Dhanlaxmi Joshi

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of research are to analyze the Relationship between

Investment Level in IT and Compliance with Accounting Standards in Corporate Finance Reporting, To Analyze the Effect of Efficiency of IT Processes on Timeliness of Corporate Finance Reporting, to assess the Contribution of Integration of IT Systems (ERP) to Transparency in Corporate Finance Reporting.

The various article and thesis are reviewed from the google scholar and Shankar **Dev Library. The article reviewed developed the conceptual framework with Dependent variables is** Corporate Finance Reporting **and independent variable**

Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT.

The descriptive and casual comparative research design is used. SPSS and Excel are the tools of data analysis . Total investors of **the Kathmandu valley are the population of the research and the sample are the** 400 **as a convenience sampling** technique **used. Primary source of data** is **used and they are collected using questionnaire survey. The analysis methods are descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis. The tool for analysis** is **excel and SPSS. The finding of the research is that** variables of **the**

research is consistence or less fluctuating nature. The relationship between financial Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT with Corporate Finance Reporting

of the research. The relationship between Financial Knowledge **and** Corporate Finance Reporting **is positive**

but significant. The impact of Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes to the Corporate Finance Reporting is positive and significant. The impact of Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT g to the Corporate Finance Reporting is positive and significant. Keywords: Corporate Finance Reporting, Integration of IT Systems (ERP), Reliability of IT Infrastructure, Efficiency of IT Processes, Investment Level in IT CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION 1.1 Background of the Study Within the current era of digital technology, the incorporation of informational technology (IT) into corporate settings has become more widespread, fundamentally transforming different facets of business operations,