AN ASSESSMENT OF PEER TUTORING METHOD OF TEACHING ACCOUNTING COURSES IN NIGERIAN INSTITUTIONS (A CASE STUDY OF THE UNIVERSIY OF BENIN).

Emmanuella Chukwudalu UDEMEZUE

EDU1709310

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF BENIN

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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF B.sc(Ed) ACCOUNTING EDUCATION (BSCEDAC)

DECEMBER, 2022

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project was carried out by **UDEMEZUE Emmanuella Chukwudalu** with Matriculation number **EDU1709310** in the Department of Vocational and Technical Education Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin City as adequate in scope and quality for the partial fulfillment for the award of B.sc(Ed) Accounting Education (BSCEDAC)

_____ _____

Dr. (Mrs.) H.E Chukwuemeke **Date**

(Project Supervisor)

_____ _____

S.B Abusomwan **Date**

(Project Coordinator)

_____

Prof. O.K. Omorogiuwa

(Dean, Faculty of Education)

_____

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to Almighty God who enabled me to present this project within the stipulated time.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study to carry out assessment on peer tutoring method of teaching accounting courses in Nigerian Universities: A case study of University of Benin.. This research adopted descriptive survey design. *The target population for this study consist of 189 (one hundred and eighty-nine) full time final year (400 level) students in Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Faculty of Education, University of Benin*. *A sample size of 100 (one hundred) students was used for this study. The purposive sampling technique was used to select twenty-five (25) students from the four (4) course area in VTE. The validity of instrument was ascertained by the researcher's supervisor and the questionnaire was analyzed using Mean and standard deviation. A reliability coefficient of 0.79 was obtained indicating that the instrument was reliable.*

The findings indicated that peer tutoring method of teaching had been used in teaching accounting courses to accounting education students to a low extent and accounting education students' attitude towards the use of peer tutoring method of teaching accounting course is negative Based on these findings, it was recommended that school authorities and educational administrators should ensure that peer tutoring instructional strategies are integrated into the university accounting education curriculum and seminars, conferences, and workshops should be organized for teachers. This would help improve their knowledge and skills of peer tutoring instructional strategy in order to achieve effective implementation.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Technological revolutions have occurred since the rise of organized communities and are phenomenon's researchers have found interesting in studying closely. Findings from studies that compare different technological shifts state that there is an exponential increase in the pace and development of technological shifts (Rogers, 2003). In the past few years a technological revolution has been in process with the growth of digitalized markets. The shift has resulted in many companies changing business focus from being an analog business towards becoming a digitalized business. It is driven by many reasons but by two primaries: customers are changing behavior towards a wish for online services rather than personal service; as well as actors are ready to take the actions needed towards meeting these customer needs (González, 2015). The third most common reason for digitalizing a business could also be seen as reducing costs. This is done through atomization of many processes in the business and gives a lower workforce and quicker actions (Gustafsson, 2015). Digitalization is a structural change for industries and the main effects of digitalization can be seen as four channels that change: physical goods becomes digital services; digital platforms are simplified and optimized; local services goes global; and digitalization streamlines traditional production. Research by Breman and

Felländer (2014) shows that many jobs are at risk of being digitalized within a period of twenty years. This will change the markets drastically and requires companies to integrate innovational solutions and an entrepreneurial mindset in order to adapt. Many companies are trying to use digitalization in their businesses and it is seen to be more companies to follow these actions, but most industries and their market actors are in general not using digitalization to its full potential (Breman and Felländer, 2014). The accounting industry has been identified as a business where digitalization is expected to grow more. Due to digitalization, a need for change in business strategies and activities becomes evidential. This is because digital technologies e.g. the Internet, e-commerce, electronic data interchange and an electronic meeting affects business communication (Burns and Vaivio, 2001).

Accounting practices in a digitalized world is a transformative journey from the traditional period (manual system) to the current period of digitalization (automation). The modern accounting profession involves the use of information communication technology to improve its application in accounting practices and auditing processes (Nwakoby, Raymond & Okoye, 2015). As technology is evolving rapidly, accounting is also required to follow suit otherwise it will not be able to measure what is supposed to be measured. It will also not be able to meet up with current challenges posed by the technology. Digitalization is perceived as a new way of doing business that cuts away manual processing in organizations (Gustafsson, 2015). Accounting practice is the medium of financial reporting that serves both internal and external

interests. Management accounting is considered as internal because it is prepared by the management of the company for the use of management and other interested parties such as the Board to review the performance of the company (Boundless, 2015). External accounting report involves management accounting prepared by the management, audited by the statutory auditors, and approved by the Board of the company before it is released to the shareholders and public, such report is required to comply with some rules and provisions of auditing guidelines and corporate governance before they are considered appropriate (Boundless, 2015). The current digitalization program is the second large innovation shift for the accounting industry. This digital innovation includes online tools, webinars, software programs, cloud solutions, digital data storage, among others, subject to available opportunities in the accounting industry (Li & Vasarhelyi, 2018). Digital accounting is the recording, processing, storing and communicating financial records with the help of digital tools and systems. Today, manual accounting systems and processes have been replaced with digital innovation to improve business processes for effectiveness and efficiency in performance (Nwakoby, Raymond & Okoye, 2015). Digitalization is the process of transforming manual information into a digital (i.e. computerreadable) format, which organizes the information into bits. The outcome is the sign of an object, image, sound, document or signal (usually an analog signal) by generating a series of numbers that describe a discrete set of points or samples (Nwakoby et al., 2015). The competition and acceptance of digital innovation in the market place has compelled

the accounting industry to adopt and adapt digitalization to improve its business processes technologically (Li & Vasarhelyi, 2018). Digital innovation has added value to accounting practices in the areas of streamlining processes; access and comparison of data; and flexible working procedures (Bygren, 2016).

1.2 Statement of Problem

In recent years, Nigeria has witnessed a rapid surge in the adoption of digital technologies across various sectors, including accounting. The digitization of accounting practices holds the promise of increased efficiency, accuracy, and transparency. However, amidst this transformative wave, there exists a critical need to comprehensively investigate the challenges, opportunities, and implications associated with the integration of digital technologies in the field of accounting within the Nigerian context.

The central research problem is to examine the extent to which accounting professionals in Nigeria have embraced digitalization and to elucidate the multifaceted impacts on traditional accounting practices. This study will delve into the intricacies of technological adoption, considering factors such as organizational readiness, regulatory frameworks, and the skills gap among accounting professionals.

Companies meet changes with digitalization. Digitalization is seen to require a need for other business strategies than an analogue company's (Gustafsson, 2015). As at date there is no general business model on how digital companies should position

themselves with their business elements to simplify the choices of strategic positioning towards meeting digitalization. Changes could come in different stages of the business processes as challenges in the form of barriers, but also as facilitators. Barriers could make some of the actions more difficult to manage and facilitators could make other steps of the process easier,that is why business modeling is important in order to more clearly understand and question the elements of the business and its surrounding stakeholders (Teece, 2010). As stated, the accounting industry is estimated to have a high probability of becoming automated. It means that companies of the industry need to meet this change and need to understand what it will require of their businesses for survival (Frey and Osborne, 2013). To restate; even though the need for business modeling seems to be evident for digitalized accounting firms, no general mapping exist to serve as guidelines for the needed elements

1.3 Research Questions

The research problem is formulated into research questions and these questions will guide the rest of this study

i. How has digitalization affected audit purchases in Nigeria?
ii. How has the adoption of digitalization influenced tax service performance in Nigeria?

iii. To what extent does the adoption of digitalization influence the financial advisory performance in Nigeria?

iv. How has digitalization affected the efficiency, accuracy, and compliance in accounting processes?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective is to examine the implications of digitalization on accounting practices in Nigeria. The specific objectives are as follows;

i. Assess effect of digitalization on audit practice efficiency in Nigeria;

ii. Examine the impact of digitalization on tax service performance in Nigeria;

iii. Determine if digitalization is a significant tool in driving financial advisory performance in Nigeria.

iv. To examine how digitalization has influenced, accuracy, efficiency and compliance in accounting processes.

1.5 Research Hypothesis

The research hypothesis is related in the null form;

H_{01}- Digitalization does not significantly influence audit practices in Nigeria

H_{02}- Digitalization does not significantly influence tax service performance in Nigeria.

H_{03}- Digitalization does not significantly influence financial advisory services performance in Nigeria.

H_{04}- Digitalization has no significant influence on the efficiency, accuracy and compliance of accounting processes in Nigeria.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study addresses the urgent need for the Nigerian accounting to modernize it practices in alignment with global trends, ensuring competitiveness and relevance .Understanding the implications of digitalization can lead to streamlined processes, improved efficiency and enhanced accuracy in financial reporting contributing to better business operations .This study provides insights into how Nigerian accounting practices, align with global standards and regulatory requirements.

The findings of the study can provide policymakers with valuable insights into the current state of digitalization in accounting practices in Nigeria. This information can assist in making informed decisions regarding policies related to technology adoption, regulatory frameworks, and incentives for businesses to embrace digital accounting methods. Policymakers can use the study's results to develop strategies that promote and support the integration of digital technologies in accounting. This may include the formulation of policies that encourage training programs, cyber security measures, and infrastructure development.

The study contributes to the existing body of knowledge by exploring the specific context of Nigeria. Researchers can build upon these findings to deepen their

understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with digitalization in accounting practices. The research can identify gaps in current knowledge or areas that require further investigation. This can guide future research endeavors and help researchers focus on areas with the greatest impact.

The study can highlight the benefits of digitalization in accounting, such as improved operational efficiency, reduced errors, and faster decision-making. Companies can use this information to assess the potential impact of adopting digital accounting practices on their operations. Understanding the implications of digitalization in accounting helps companies anticipate and manage risks associated with technology adoption, such as cyber security threats and data integrity issues.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study focuses on the implications of digitalization on accounting practices (auditing, tax, financial advisory services). This research is limited to banking sectors in Edo state, Nigeria In regards to the periodic and geographical scope, this study was conducted in Benin city, do state in the year 2024.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section reviews the literature on the adoption and implications of digitalization on accounting practices in Nigeria with a focus on conceptual review, theoretical review, and empirical review.

2.2 Conceptual Review

2.2.1 Concept of Accounting Practice

Accounting practice refers to the principles, standards, and methods used in the field of accounting to record, analyze, and report financial transactions. This includes the application of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and international financial reporting standards (IFRS), as well as adherence to ethical guidelines and professional standards (Eze & Agu, 2014). Accounting is the creation of financial statements such as balance sheets, income statements, and cash flow statements in order to give stakeholders with accurate and trustworthy information about an organization's financial performance and position (Ogbonna & Okeke, 2014). This information is utilized to make decisions, report to investors and authorities, and ensure tax compliance. Accounting practice also entails using various accounting

procedures and tools, such as double-entry bookkeeping, accrual accounting, and accounting software, to guarantee that financial data is documented and reported in a consistent and transparent manner (Ogundiran & Ayeni, 2014). Accounting entails using judgment and making estimates in the face of uncertainty. This underlines the need for accountants to have professional competence, critical thinking skills, and make ethical decisions. Accounting practice may also include specialist fields such as auditing, tax accounting, management accounting, and forensic accounting, which require specific knowledge and abilities to apply accounting principles in different circumstances (Owolabi, 2013).

Accounting practice entails the use of specific techniques and procedures to ensure the integrity and reliability of financial data, in addition to the fundamental principles of accounting (Ogundiran & Ayeni, 2014). With a growing emphasis on corporate social responsibility and sustainability, accounting practice now includes measuring, reporting, and disclosing the environmental and social implications of business activities. Accounting is a dynamic profession that requires ongoing learning and development to keep up with changing legislation, technologies, and best practices (Eze & Agu, 2014). Globalization is having an increasing impact on accounting procedures, with international norms and laws playing an important role. This requires knowing and adjusting to differing accounting processes across countries (Uwuigbe & Iyoha, 2013). As technology advances and the business environment grows more complicated, the future of accounting practice is expected to include

increased automation, integration with other systems, and a greater emphasis on data analysis and interpretation.

2.2.2 Accounting Practices in Nigeria

Accounting practices in Nigeria are influenced by local regulations, international standards, and the unique business environment in the country. Accounting practices in Nigeria are governed by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) (Ogbonna, 2017). The FRCN sets accounting and financial reporting standards in line with international best practices, including the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Nigeria has fully implemented IFRS for financial statement preparation by both public and private enterprises (Anyanwu & Ogbonna, 2013). This alignment with international accounting standards attempts to improve the transparency, comparability, and quality of the country's financial reporting. Accounting standards in Nigeria prioritize excellent corporate governance concepts such as transparent financial reporting, robust internal controls, and board monitoring to ensure financial information integrity (Maduka, Nonyelum, & Agu, 2019). Accounting practices in Nigeria include tax compliance and reporting obligations. Tax laws and regulations, such as the Companies Income Tax Act (CITA) and the Personal Income Tax Act (PITA), have an impact on accounting processes on tax provision, reporting, and compliance (Akinlolu & Adebisi, 2014). The country's two primary professional

accounting bodies are the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) and the Association of National Accountants of Nigeria (ANAN). These organizations establish ethical standards, provide professional development opportunities, and govern accounting practice in Nigeria (Maduka, Nonyelum & Agu, 2019). Nigeria, like many other countries, is undergoing a digital transformation of its accounting methods.

Accounting software, electronic invoicing, and digital record-keeping systems are becoming increasingly popular, improving the efficiency and accuracy of financial reporting operations (Owolabi & Oni, 2019). Nigeria's accounting procedures are influenced by its unique economic, social, and business aspects. For example, the importance of the oil and gas sector, agriculture, and the informal economy influences accounting treatment, industry-specific reporting requirements, and risk concerns (Akintola & Adebisi, 2020). In Nigeria, accounting methods are based on ethical conduct and integrity. Professional accountants are expected to follow ethical values such as integrity, objectivity, professional competence, and confidentiality in their work (Maduka, Nonyelum, & Agu, 2019).

2.2.3 Concept of Digitalization

Digitalization refers to the process of integrating digital technologies, tools, and solutions into various aspects of business operations, organizational processes, and daily activities. Digitalization represents a shift towards the use of digital tools and

strategies to optimize processes, enhance decision-making, and deliver value to customers and stakeholders (Adeloye & Oni, 2019). Digitalization is a comprehensive process that includes components of modernization, technical innovation, and adapting to digital trends. It affects all parts of company, from operations and customer interactions to strategic planning and organizational culture (Onwuta, Ibeh & Okoli, 2018). Digitalization is the planned and complete implementation of digital technology and workflows throughout an organization, resulting in a fundamental shift in how business is conducted, value is supplied to customers, and internal operations are handled (Ajayi & Ojo, 2019). It is a critical component of modern corporate transformation, including a wide range of technology and processes targeted at accelerating organizational growth and adapting to the digital age.

It entails using digital capabilities to modify existing techniques, streamline operations, and increase efficiency, which frequently leads to higher production, innovation, and consumer experiences (Akpan & Asongu, 2020) Digitalization entails automating manual operations and processes with software, robotics, and artificial intelligence, resulting in enhanced speed, accuracy, and cost-efficiency. It entails the gathering, storage, analysis, and use of data in digital formats, allowing businesses to make educated decisions, obtain insights, and tailor experiences (Onwuta, Ibeh & Okoli, 2018). Digitalization enables real-time interactions and information exchange by connecting devices, networks, and platforms.

Digital technologies enable organizations to develop individualized client experiences, offer targeted marketing campaigns, and give convenient and accessible customer assistance via digital channels (Akinyemi & Adebisi, 2020). Digitalization promotes creative ideas, goods, and services by utilizing emerging technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain, cloud computing, and machine learning to create corporate growth and competitive advantage (Akpan & Asongu, 2020). Digitalization allows for remote work, flexible scheduling, and access to digital tools and resources, allowing people to work from anywhere and cooperate across borders. As digitalization increases reliance on digital assets and data, robust cybersecurity measures are required to protect against cyber threats while also maintaining the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of digital assets (Ojo & Onashoga, 2021).

2.2.4 Digitalization of Accounting System

As technology advances, digital accounting systems become more prevalent. Digital accounting involves recording, transmitting, processing, and presenting financial data electronically. The financial business has been revitalized by computers and accountancy software. Digitalization involves using e-business, cloud computing, ERP systems, and digital technological breakthroughs. Prior to digital innovation, accounting was primarily done manually, including record-keeping, processing, and reporting (Oladejo, 2014). Accounting was traditionally done manually, storing, processing, and managing data. The manual accounting system required in-person

customer visits and hand billing. Currently, the manual system is slow and uncompetitive, as customers prefer to be handled quickly by digital companies. The manual system complicates and takes longer to collect, analyze, and store data. The accounting profession has experienced few digitization shifts over its long history. Manual systems existed prior to the invention of 12 computers in the 1980s (Oladejo & Yunus, 2020). Accounting processes become more efficient with the availability of mini computers, software, and tools. Some accounting businesses continue to use manual methods and technologies for their everyday operations. Accounting professionals may now evaluate and report data more efficiently and effectively because to technological advancements (Huang & Vasarhelyi, 2019; Rozario & Vasarhelyi, 2018; Zhang et al., 2017). These developments will touch many disciplines, including audit, accounting, tax, and advisory (Smith, Petkov & Lahijani, 2019; Bonyuet, 2020).

Digitized accounting is based on changing technologies throughout time. The accounting system used in the 1970s was determined by technology. Nigeria's accounting system was primarily manual until the early 1990s. According to Oladejo and Yinus (2020), the manual system suffers from slow pace, backlog of assignments, slow internal control reporting, repetitive labor, and backup issues. According to Amidu, Effah, and Abor (2011), digital accounting relies on computer systems to acquire and process corporate data, providing management with valuable information. E-accounting relies heavily on computer technology to improve business reporting

and performance (Oladejo & Yinus, 2020; Tijani & Mohammed, 2013). According to Murtala and Ogundeji (2014), e-Accounting is a system that employs computers and quasi-computers to record, process financial records, and generate reports on corporate performance. Artificial intelligence has been shown to help the corporate environment in multiple ways (Tapscott & Tapsoctt, 2016; Dai & Vasarhelyi, 2017; Rozario & Thomas, 2017).

Accounting practices should plan for digital innovation based on their business needs and industry norms (Oladejo & Yinus, 2020). Digitalization is necessary for audit businesses to provide better services to clients. Digitalization enables audit firms to complete tasks more quickly than manual systems (Appelbaum & Smith, 2018; Raphael, 2017; Deloitte, 2018; Forrester Research, 2018).

2.2.5 Implications of Digitalization on Accounting Practices

The digitalization of accounting practices has brought about significant implications that affect various aspects of the profession. Digitalization streamlines accounting processes, automates routine tasks, and reduces manual data entry, leading to improved efficiency and productivity (Nwakoby, Egwunatum & Ogbonna, 2020). This allows accountants to focus on higher-value tasks such as analysis, strategic planning, and decision support. Digital tools enable real-time access to financial data, facilitating prompt reporting and analysis (Uzondu & Ogbonna, 2022). This empowers accountants to provide timely insights and support for informed decision-

making within organizations. Digitalization provides access to vast amounts of financial data, allowing accountants to perform advanced analytics and derive valuable insights. Consequently, organizations can make more informed, data-driven decisions to drive business growth and performance (Uwalaka & Ogbonna, 2021). Automation and digital tools mitigate errors in financial data processing and reporting, ensuring greater accuracy and compliance with regulatory requirements. This helps in reducing accounting discrepancies and enhancing transparency (Uwalaka & Ogbonna, 2021). Digitalization can lead to cost savings through process automation, reduced paper usage, and streamlined workflows. This can result in improved operational efficiency and lower overhead costs for accounting firms and organization.

Digitalization is transforming the skill sets required in accounting. Accountants need to acquire proficiency in data analysis, information technology, and digital tools to effectively operate in a digitally-driven environment (Uzondu & Ogbonna, 2022). The digitalization of accounting practices leads to new ways of interacting with clients. Online collaboration tools, virtual meetings, and digital document sharing platforms are becoming integral in client-accountant communications (Owolabi & Oni, 2019). The advent of digitalization has brought increased focus on cybersecurity and data privacy in accounting. Accountants need comprehensive strategies and robust systems to protect sensitive financial information from cyber threats and maintain compliance with data protection regulations (Adegbite & Owolabi, 2019). The role of accountants is shifting from traditional data processing and compliance to

strategic business advisors. With access to real-time data and advanced analytic, accountants can provide valuable insights and guidance to support strategic decision-making within organizations (Akinyele & Ayeni, 2020). Accountants need to adapt to ongoing technological advancements and embrace continuous learning to stay updated with the latest digital tools and trends in accounting practices.

2.2.6 Effect of Digitalization on Audit Purchase in Nigeria

Digitalization is significantly impacting various aspects of the accounting profession, including audit purchases in Nigeria. Digital audit tools can automate repetitive tasks like data extraction and analysis, leading to faster audits and potentially lower costs for clients (Falana, Adebisi & Adeniyi, 2023). Cloud-based solutions improve collaboration and communication among auditors, clients, and regulators, potentially lowering inefficiencies (Adegbite and Owolabi, 2019). Digital tools provide continuous audits and real-time monitoring, which can improve risk assessment and fraud detection. Advanced analytics skills can improve the effectiveness of identifying abnormalities and potential hazards, resulting in more complete and informative audits (Nafoukh, 2023). Digital tools make it easier to provide standardized and consistent audit documentation, which improves transparency and trail traceability. Digital audit technologies allow for the construction of standardized templates, checklists, and working papers, ensuring that audit methods and documentation are uniform across engagements (Nwaeze and Ogbonna, 2018). This

consistency allows auditors to adhere to established best practices and audit standards, which improves the overall quality and reliability of audit work.

Data-driven audit reports include interactive visualizations like charts, graphs, and dashboards to communicate audit findings in a visually appealing and understandable manner (Ekanem & Udosen, 2017). Interactive visualizations assist stakeholders in grasping complicated financial and operational data more intuitively, resulting in a better comprehension of the audit results. Interactive reports allow stakeholders to go further into certain topics of interest, allowing them to investigate comprehensive audit results, trends, and anomalies. Allowing stakeholders to interact with the data promotes a more thorough understanding of audit results and enables for deeper examination of underlying issues. Clients in remote places with inadequate internet connectivity or restricted access to trustworthy communication networks may find it difficult to use digital audit tools and platforms. This can make it difficult for auditors and clients to exchange data, papers, and communicate effectively (Nwakoby, Ezejiofor, Okoye, 2015). Clients in remote places may lack the appropriate technical infrastructure, hardware, software, and IT experience to successfully implement and integrate digital audit solutions into their operations. This may limit their ability to participate in and profit from digitalized audit processes. While it provides prospects for increased efficiency, risk assessment, and audit quality, it also raises concerns about costs, cybersecurity, and ensuring that human knowledge remains key to the auditing process (Falana, Adebisi, & Adeniyi, 2023).

2.2.7 Influence of Digitalization on Tax Service Performance in Nigeria

Digitalization has significantly impacted various aspects of tax administration, compliance, and efficiency. Digitalization has led to the introduction of online platforms for tax registration, filing, and payment, making it more convenient for taxpayers to fulfill their obligations (Adigbole & Olaoye, 2013). This has resulted in improved taxpayer services, reduced physical interaction with tax authorities, and streamlined processes for compliance. Digitalization has increased tax compliance monitoring and tracking using electronic methods (Mas'ud, Mohammed, & Gimba, 2023). The use of digital platforms for tax reporting and remittance promotes transparency, minimizes the possibility of tax evasion, and adds to enhanced revenue collection for the government. Digital technologies have simplified the taxpayer registration procedure by offering online platforms for people and organizations to apply for tax identification numbers (TINs) and other tax-related credentials (Ayoola, 2023). Automation in taxpayer registration has streamlined the process, decreased paperwork, and allowed taxpayers to register more quickly and efficiently. Online platforms provide taxpayers with easy access to a variety of tax-related information, such as tax laws, rules, forms, recommendations, and frequently asked questions (Adigbole and Olaoye, 2013). The availability of information enables taxpayers to better understand their rights and obligations, promoting transparency in the tax system.

Effective data management and audit trails keep a detailed record of financial transactions, procedures, and decisions, fostering increased transparency and accountability within a business (Ogbonna, G. & Ogbonna, A. 2018). Access to detailed data and audit trails allows stakeholders to trace and verify the flow of cash and activities, lowering the risk of corruption and misbehavior. Audit trails and data management systems aid in preventing unauthorized access to sensitive information and unlawful changes to financial records. This considerably limits the ability for rogue actors to commit corrupt acts such as embezzlement, bribery, or financial misreporting. Unequal access to technology and internet connectivity, particularly in rural areas, can result in discrepancies in tax filing and payment alternatives, limiting the efficiency of digital solutions. A lack of suitable infrastructure, such as stable energy, can further restrict the reach and use of digital tax services (Akinyemi, 2023). Digitalization has had a significant impact on tax service performance in Nigeria, altering old tax processes, boosting compliance, increasing transparency, and modernizing tax administration to suit the demands of a digital economy. These developments have led to a more efficient and effective tax system in Nigeria.

2.3 Theoretical Review

The underpinned theories for the study include; the institutional isomorphism theory, the contingency theory and agency theory. Rationale for adopting the three theories was because of their direct link for accounting practices with respect to digitalization.

2.3.1 Institutional Isomorphism Theory

The institutional isomorphism theory was initially proposed by two organizational sociologists, Paul J. DiMaggio and Walter W. Powell. They presented this theory in their 1983 paper titled "The Iron Cage Revisited: Institutional Isomorphism and Collective Rationality in Organizational Fields," which was published in the American Sociological Review. The theory emerged as a response to the need to explain why organizations within the same field tend to converge towards similar structures and practices over time. This theory is based on the concept of institutionalization, which suggests that organizations conform to prevailing norms and standards in order to gain legitimacy and acceptance. Organizations may be forced to adopt similar practices and structures due to pressures from powerful external entities, such as government regulations, professional associations, or funding agencies. In the context of accounting practices in Nigeria, this theory suggests that the accounting standards, principles, and practices of various organizations tend to converge toward a common set of norms and regulations (Egunjobi, 2004).

This convergence may be driven by several mechanisms: (i) Coercive Isomorphism: External pressures from regulatory bodies, professional associations, and government entities can compel organizations to adopt standardized accounting practices (Aluko, 2012). In Nigeria, this could manifest through the oversight of regulatory bodies such

as the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) and the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). (ii) Organizations may imitate the accounting practices of successful peers or industry leaders, particularly in the face of uncertainty or ambiguity. In Nigeria, this could lead to a gradual convergence of accounting practices as companies emulate established market leaders or multinational corporations operating within the country. (iii) Normative Isomorphism: Professional socialization and the diffusion of accounting norms through education, training, and professional networks can also drive uniformity in accounting practices. In the Nigerian context, this may involve the influence of educational institutions, accounting bodies, and global best practices (Akintola & Aluko, 2015). These forces interact to shape the institutional environment within which accounting practices operate in Nigeria, ultimately influencing the standardization and convergence of accounting principles across organizations. This theoretical framework provides a valuable lens through which to understand the dynamics of accounting standardization and the broader societal influences on organizational behavior within the Nigerian context.

2.3.2 Contingency Theory

According to contingency theory, accounting information should be flexible to account for both internal and external factors inside an organization. Accounting practices should alter the specific options being considered. Ultimately, the

accounting information system should be adaptable. Gordon and Miller's 1976 paper, "A contingency framework for the design of accounting information systems" (Taiwo, 2016), was the first to examine the contingency of AIS in accounting literature. Taiwo (2016) provided a paradigm for analyzing the digitization on accounting practices from a contingent perspective. Contingency theory aims to analyze how external factors and uncertainty impact accounting and management decisions in organizations (Chenhall, 2007). Environmental factors encompass both internal and external forces that impact decision-makers. In relation to accounting practices in Nigeria, contingency theory suggests that the most effective accounting practices will depend on the specific circumstances and needs of individual organizations. In the context of Nigeria, accounting practices may need to be tailored to the specific regulatory and economic environment in the country (Uwuigbe & Ogbonna, 2014). For example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is mandatory for all listed companies in Nigeria, so accounting practices in these companies must align with these standards. Additionally, the unique cultural, political, and economic factors in Nigeria may require accounting practices to adapt to specific challenges and opportunities.

Contingency theory also emphasizes the importance of considering the size, structure, and complexity of an organization when determining the most appropriate accounting practices (Adegbenro & Adegbite, 2018). For example, a small start-up business in Nigeria may have different accounting needs and requirements compared to a large

multinational corporation operating in the country. Overall, contingency theory suggests that accounting practices in Nigeria should be flexible and responsive to the specific circumstances and needs of individual organizations, rather than adhering to a one-size-fits-all approach. By considering the unique contingencies and factors influencing each organization, accounting practices can be tailored to best support the goals and objectives of the business.

2.3.3 Agency Theory

In the last 20 years, agency theory has emerged as a key ideal in accounting. Agency theory addresses conflicts of interest and the problem of incentives. Kaplan and Norton (1996) argue that agency theory is crucial for auditing and accounting as both involve controlling incentive difficulties. In theory, shareholders own the firm, but in practice, directors often wield power due to the diverse and fragmented shareholder base of major corporations. Managerialism refers to the separation of ownership and control, which allows management to pursue objectives that may benefit them but not shareholders. This conflict is referred to as the major agent problem, or Agency problem (Financial Analysis Revised, 2007). An agency problem occurs when creditors, shareholders, and management have competing goals, leading to a conflict of interest. The assumption is that the agent is a risk-taker and the principal is risk-neutral. Conflicting objectives are frequently the outcome of both parties' self-

interests, i.e., the principal and the agent. David et al. (1999) indicate that pay contracts should balance opposing goals.

In Nigeria, where corporate governance issues have been raised, agency theory can be utilized to emphasize the necessity of sound accounting practices in matching the interests of shareholders and management. Accounting methods serve to eliminate information asymmetry between principals and agents, resulting in better decision-making and performance monitoring (Akintola & Aluko, 2018). Furthermore, agency theory can help to understand the importance of strong internal control systems and ethical accounting standards in Nigeria (Ayeni & Ayeni, 2017). These methods can help to prevent agents from engaging in opportunistic conduct and lessen the possibility of agency difficulties caused by conflicting objectives among stakeholders. Overall, agency theory emphasizes the role of accounting methods in ensuring accountability, openness, and successful corporate governance in Nigeria. Understanding and managing agency issues through suitable accounting processes can help firms improve their performance and develop confidence with shareholders and other stakeholders.

2.4 Empirical Review

Felix and Bello (2019) investigated the impact of e-accounting on modern businesses in Jalingo, Nigeria. This article explores the impact of e-accounting in modern businesses, including its concept, benefits, and challenges. This paper relied on

secondary data from literature reviews to provide a theoretical framework for the study. Research indicates that bad accounting methods are the primary cause of business failure, rather than poor material quality, insufficient staff, or management issues. Businesses should implement electronic accounting processes as a replacement for traditional services.

Gulin, Mirjana, and Ivana (2019) investigate the impact of digitalization on the accounting profession at the University of Zagreb, Croatia. The goal was to assess and codify the issues that digitization poses to the accounting profession. The study examined relevant professional and academic literature. A thorough analysis of the literature revealed that technological advancements and digitalization will significantly impact the accounting profession in the future.

Muhannad and Seif (2019) investigate the impact of accounting information systems on organizational performance in Jordanian industrial SMEs. This study uses regression analysis with SPSS 20 to evaluate causal links between factors and the role of knowledge management. A survey of 350 employees in Jordanian SMEs found that knowledge management mediates the association between accounting information systems and organizational performance. The findings suggest that organizations that use accounting information systems are more likely to achieve better performance due to improved knowledge management.

Taiwo (2016) conducted research on the impact of ICT on accounting information systems and organizational performance. This study employed secondary data and SPSS to analyze Pearson's correlation among 20 workers from Covenant University's financial services and accounting departments. Empirical data indicate a good correlation between ICT systems, accounting systems, and organizational performance.

Sun and Vasarhelyi (2018) conducted research on using textual data analytics for auditing and deep learning. Deep learning can efficiently extract important meta-data from semi-structured text data, including contracts, earnings announcements, emails, social media posts, news articles, press releases, and analyst reviews. The study found that deep learning improves audit decision-making across all phases, including planning, internal control evaluation, substantive testing, and completion.

Boylan and Boylan's (2020) study on technology in accounting: social media as an effective platform for financial disclosures found that firms can transmit financial statements to stakeholders via social networks. Social media enables speedier communication with stakeholders compared to the past. According to the study, firms that use social media to convey information have a 10% higher stock price than those who do not. Organizations that employed social media had a 27.84% gain in stock value, compared to 17.9% for companies who did not.

Bonyuet's (2020) study on the influence of blockchain on auditing highlights its potential and benefits in the increasingly complex business sector. Blockchain technology could help auditors deliver the necessary assurance to clients. Matthies' (2020) study on automating management reporting activities found that cost savings and amortization of installation costs contribute to cost-effective evaluation of automation initiatives. When using new technology, companies should consider its short-term and long-term profitability.

Li and Vasarhelyi's (2018) study on establishing a cognitive assistant for audit plan brainstorming sessions, large audit firms are using AI to enhance services like audit engagement preparation. According to Greenman (2017) and Lee (2016), KPMG has partnered with IBM to use Watson for auditing. Deloitte, EY, and PWC have used AI to improve audit processes (Raphael, 2017; Kokina & Davenport, 2017). This aligns with Ogaluzor's (2019) study and the ACCA's November 2018 assignment report, which found that digitization had a favorable influence on accounting practices.

Bygren's (2016) conducted a study on the influence of digitalization on accounting firms' business models found that it has a direct impact on the strategic structure of enterprises. Digitalization can provide accounting organizations with automated tools, shared knowledge, and improved communication channels. Digital businesses provide employees with unique knowledge and expertise compared to traditional organizations. Digital innovation in accounting processes can shift the business model

from supplier-driven to demand-driven, allowing new entrants with limited accounting understanding to enter the market.

Try and Evita (2015) analyzed financial reporting quality before and after implementing International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). IFRS implementation resulted in improved financial reporting quality compared to pre-adoption levels. After IFRS adoption, accounting information improved in terms of relevance, understandability, timeliness, and comparability compared to before.

Onaolapo and Odetayo (2015) studied the impact of accounting information systems on organizational effectiveness in selected construction enterprises in Ibadan, Nigeria. The study found that incorporating digital innovation into the accounting system improved organizational effectiveness.

Jai Jairam (2014) explored the role of professional accounting bodies in promoting ethics in the worldwide accounting profession. The study examined if there is a mutual interaction between the accounting profession and the role of professional accountants. The study used a qualitative descriptive research strategy, including a survey to obtain primary data. The data was analyzed by chi-square statistics. The study found that ethics dimensioning in accounting is crucial for both global and local professional bodies to improve business reputation and reduce criminal activity and fraud.

Awoyemi & Agboola, (2019) conducted a study on the Impact of Cloud Computing on Accounting Practices in Selected Firms in Nigeria. This study examines the impact of cloud computing on accounting practices in Nigerian firms. It reveals that cloud adoption offers benefits like improved accessibility, data security, and collaboration, ultimately enhancing accounting efficiency and accuracy. The study was conducted using a sample of selected firms in Nigeria, and data was collected through surveys and interviews. The findings showed that the adoption of cloud computing technology in accounting practices has significantly improved accessibility to financial data, enhanced data security measures, and promoted collaboration among different departments within the firms. The study further emphasized that cloud computing has contributed to enhancing accounting efficiency and accuracy by providing real-time access to financial data, reducing manual data entry errors, and streamlining financial reporting processes. In addition, the study noted that the use of cloud-based accounting software has contributed to cost savings for the firms by eliminating the need for large upfront investments in IT infrastructure.

The study conducted by Olanrewaju and Adebisi (2020) focuses on the challenges and opportunities of big data analytics in accounting practices in Nigeria. The research explores the potential benefits and obstacles associated with the adoption of big data analytics in accounting within the Nigerian context. The study acknowledges the potential benefits of big data analytics in accounting practices, emphasizing its ability to improve decision-making processes by providing valuable insights from

large volumes of financial data. It also recognizes the potential for big data analytics to enhance fraud detection and prevention in financial reporting. However, the study also highlights several challenges associated with the adoption of big data analytics in accounting practices. These challenges include concerns related to data security and privacy, particularly in the context of sensitive financial information. Additionally, the study emphasizes the need for skilled personnel to effectively utilize big data analytics tools and processes within accounting practices.

2.5 Summary of the Review

This chapter reviewed the relevant literature in relation to the implications of digitalization on accounting practices from previous research work by different authors and scholars across the world. It is evident that digitalization of accounting practices is not saint without sin. It is both advantageous and disadvantageous to accountants and business organizations as a whole. The literatures revealed that digitalization has helps organizations to grow from manual accounting system to a computerized accounting system. But, digitalization has affected how contemporary organisations conduct their business activities. The concept of accounting practices was also defined. The chapter also critically discussed three relevant theories of accounting practices, which are the institutional Isomorphism theory, contingency theory and the agency theory.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter goes into detail about the analytical techniques that this study intends to use in measuring the relationship between the dependent and independent variables employed in this study. This section dwells on the research design, the population of the study, the sample techniques and size of the study, model specification and the method of data to be employed.

3.2 Research Design

This study made use of a casual comparative research design, this design was employed to aid the investigation and survey analysis of this study variables which are ex post facto in comparing the variables.

3.3 Population and Sample Size

This study examined the adoption and implication of digitalization on accounting practices in Nigeria using a self-structured questionnaire survey which was distributed among 12 different banking sectors with population of 80 staffs in Edo states in the year 2024 as a means of getting full details on how digitalization impacted in accounting practices in Nigeria.

3.4 Sources of Data

The population of this study is obtained through the use of a questionnaire to get a piece of first-hand primary information on the adoption and implication of digitalization on accounting practices in Nigeria using the banking sector staff in Benin City Edo State, as the point of contact and primary source of data gathering.

3.5 Model Specifications

This study adopted a survey research design with the use of a questionnaire to collect necessary data and cross-sectional data was obtained. The questionnaire was structured using the five-point Linkert scale rated as Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Neutral (N), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Disagreed (SD) to know the level of scale of opinion from the respondent concerning the question from the survey. The survey analysis questions were arranged and distributed through the use of Google Form which is also an efficient means of sending the questionnaire through electronic gadgets.

The study uses descriptive, correlation, reliability and linear regression analysis in comparing the dependent and independent variables specified in this study, these testing tools will help generate conclusions on answers provided by the respondents by showing the effect of the adoption and implication of digitalization on accounting practices in Nigeria.

3.6 Model of Data Analysis

In this study, data analysis involved the use of frequency, percentage, descriptive statistics, and simple linear regression to examine the data and assess the hypotheses. The significance level considered was set at 5%. Additionally, Cronbach's Alpha statistics were applied to evaluate the data's reliability for this research.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This section of the study provides full details on testing of the data collated used in providing the conclusion of this study's hypotheses. Mathematical and statistical techniques is used in this section in providing a simple analyzed data presentation and analysis.

4.2 Data Presentation

4.2.1 Demographic Presentation of Respondents

This section provides full details on the population of the respondent and also the distribution impact they have on the distributed survey by providing their gender, age bracket, education qualification and years of experience which are crucial in accepting and rejecting the response for reliability purposes.

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	51	63.75%
Female	29	36.25%
Total	**80**	**100%**

Sources: Researcher Compilation (2024)

The table 1 above is comprehensive distribution of gender of respondent who participated in this thesis data survey analysis on the impact of adoption and implication of digitalization in accounting practices in Nigeria. The gender frequency distribution show that male bank workers participated more in providing answers for the survey with 51(68.75%) response than their female counterpart of 29(36.25%) in collating data for this thesis.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution on Age Distribution of Respondents

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percentage
18 - 25	14	17.5%
26 - 35	32	40%
36 - 45	22	27.5%
46 and above	12	15%
Total	**80**	**100%**

Sources: Researcher Compilation (2024)

Frequency distribution table 2 gives full details on the age range which respondents falls into totaled from 18 to more than 46. The tables shows that age range 26 to 35 of bank workers respond more to the study questionnaire survey with 32(40%) of the

total 80 respondents. This also prove more of age 26 to 35 are engaged in banking sector than other age bracket which include 18 to 25 14(17.5%), 36 to 45 22(27.5%) and 46 and more than 46 upward which took total of 12(15%) respondents.

Table 3: Frequency Distribution on Educational Qualification of Respondents

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
SSCE/GCE	8	10%
HND/First Degree	61	76.25%
Masters/PHD	11	13.75%
Others	0	0%
Total	**80**	**100%**

Sources: Researcher Compilation (2024)

Table 3 summarized respondents education qualification of every respondent.

Table 4: Frequency Distribution on Years of Experience of Respondents

Years of Professional Experience	Frequency	Percentage
1 – 5 Years	16	20%
6 – 10 Years	28	35%
11 – 15 Years	26	32.5%
16 and above	10	12.5%
Non	0	0%
Total	**80**	**100%**

Sources: Researcher Compilation (2024)

Table above (4) shows the professional experience in terms of years of services which is also a vital part of gathering years of experience of respondents which is also significant in measuring respondents working experience on accounting practice in the banking industry. The frequency table (4) show that respondents with 6 to 10 years working experience responded with 28(35%) respondents more to the survey compare to 1 to 5 years with 16(20%) respondents, 11 to 15 with 26(32.5%) with second highest respondents and 16 years and more with 10(12.5%) respondents to the survey.

4.2.2 Data Presentation of Respondent in the Survey Analysis

This section identifies summary of respondent's opinion on each question attach to the survey analysis, using figures and percentages to represent respondent's response on each 5 point Linkert Scale.

Note: SA – Strongly Agree, A – Agree. N – Neutral, D – Disagree and SD – Strongly Disagree.

Table 5: Data Presentation on Audit Purchase

S/N	Questionnaire	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	Electronic systematic keeping of records using ICT gadgets is more accurate in audit purchase	48 60%	29 36.2%	1 1.2%	2 2.5%	0 0%

	exercises than the manual process.					
2	Using of electronic audit purchase system template can help reduce fraud and manipulation during the purchase exercise.	35 43.8%	34 42.5%	7 8.8%	3 3.7%	1 1.2%
3	A corporate firm that uses ICT gadgets tends to improve its purchasing and sales records more than those using manual and paper records	46 57.5%	28 35%	3 3.7%	3 3.7%	0 0%
4	(There is always an argument that stakeholders and users of accounting information still lack some proper understanding of how to use digital electronic devices); I know the electronic audit purchase process does not require high digital experience to understand it.	15 18.8%	31 38.7%	13 16.2%	15 18.8%	6 7.5%
5	Electronic audit purchases placed	13	24	12	26	5

	on the template cannot be easily manipulated by accountants and someone with a better ICT experience	16.3%	30%	15%	32.5%	6.3%
6	Electronic audit purchases are electronically self-posting audit devices which makes it too rigid for accountants to add their ideas and practice their accounting skills.	23 28.7%	29 36.2%	10 12.5%	15 18.8%	3 3.7%

Sources: Researcher Compilation (2024)

The above tabular illustration (Table 5) is a full summary of respondent's opinions to the attached question on the adoption and implication of digitalization on audit purchase which is a fundamental tool in accounting practice in keeping purchases records. Question 1 to 3 shows respondent positive opinions of digitalization in audit purchase compare to Question 4 to 6 where respondents answers were getting little bit widespread from positive range to negative range on effect of digitalization on audit purchase in accounting practices.

Table 6: Data presentation on Tax Service Performance

S/N	Questionnaire	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	Digitalization has helped to improve taxpayer services due to its introduction of self-service.	35 43.8%	41 51.2%	2 2.5%	1 1.2%	1 1.2%
2	(Digitalization is been regarded as the new method of operation in the economic market); Digitalization helps to bring more taxpayers into the tax bracket/net than take from it.	29 36.3%	33 41.2%	14 17.5%	4 5%	0 0%
3	The introduction of electronic tax services like TAXpro Max, helps to block the gap of manual tax services.	29 36.3%	31 38.8%	14 17.5%	5 6.3%	1 1.2%
4	There has been an increase in revenue since the introduction of	27	33	12	4	4

	electronic tax services which allowed self-service payment and assessment.	33.8%	41.3%	15%	5%	5%
5	(There has been an increase in digital markets that do not require TIN numbers and registrations such as Bitcoin, freelance market (Upwork) and other varieties of home and mobile-oriented money-making); Tax administrations in Nigeria provide for this type of business and are well brought into the tax net.	15 18.8%	27 33.8%	20 25%	13 16.2%	5 6.3%
6	Digitalization has done more good than harm to Nigeria's tax administration and stakeholders.	21 26.3%	38 47.5%	16 20%	3 3.7%	2 2.5%

Source: Researcher Compilation (2024)

Table (6) give clarification on respondent's response on impact of digitalization on tax services performance which is also a fundamental tool in preparing statement of account on financial position, organization tax liabilities and during tax audit by tax

administrators. The table shows positive response from respondent SA and A taking larger percentage compare to others. However question 5 provide little negative responses with D (representing Disagree opinions) 13(16.2%) of the respondents.

Table 7: Data Presentation on Financial Advisary Performance

S/N	Questionnaire	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	Digitalization has helped in the creation of financial performance trackers and charts.	37 46.3%	31 38.8%	9 11.3%	1 1.2%	2 2.5%
2	Online financial assistance can be used by corporate institutions to promote and bring ideas on financial matters.	29 36.3%	42 52.5%	3 3.7%	4 5%	2 2.5%
3	Digitalization does make financial comparison possible between different firms from the same industry and different industries in measuring their performance and risk evaluation.	30 37.5%	36 45%	7 8.8%	3 3.7%	4 5%
4	Digital practices help to improve	38	29	10	2	1

	financial planning by making it possible for business owners to get the best advisers of their choice due to its break in distance and language barrier.	47.5%	36.2%	12.5%	2.5%	1.2%
5	A financial adviser can assess their client and study the risk with the help of digital gadgets which help in making pre-analyze decisions.	35 43.8%	32 40%	8 10%	2 2.5%	3 3.7%

Source: Researcher Compilation (2024)

Table 7 gives full details on respondent's opinion on impact of digitalization and its implication on performance of financial adversary. The table indicate more of positive response on impact of digitalization compare to the others negative point on the Linkert scale as indicated on the frequency table.

Table 8: Data Presentation on Efficiency, Accountability and Compliance in Accounting Process

S/N	Questionnaire	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	The introduction of electronic accounting formats and templates in accounting settings helps promote consistency in record keeping.	35 43.8%	35 43.8%	8 10%	2 2.5%	0 0%
2	Digitalization helps in easy access to information that makes it easy for accountants to be aware and relevant about the modern accounting procedure and practice.	39 48.8%	33 41.2%	5 6.3%	2 2.5%	1 1.2%
3	Audit exercises are made easy to perform using digital means which also prevents non-compliance with the accounting process.	29 36.3%	32 40%	11 13.7%	6 7.5%	2 2.5%
4	Accounting practices are well arranged in an electronic format	31 38.8%	30 37.5%	11 13.7%	4 5%	4 5%

	than manual procedures.					
5	Digitalization helps in promoting fast and reliable accounting records which will be more useful to accounting users than manual processes.	41 51.2%	31 38.7%	7 8.8%	1 1.2%	0 0%

Source: Researcher Compilation (2024)

The above table (8) also indicate a positive response on whether adoption of digitalization promote efficiency, accountability and compliance of accounting procedure than manual processing. The table of frequency shows that accounting process and objectives have lifted to certain level with the introduction of digitalization into accounting system.

4.3 Data Analysis

4.3.1 Reliability Statistic Testing of Data

Table 9: Reliability Testing (Compounded Summary of Reliability Testing of Variables)

Table 9 is a compounded summary of reliability test carried out on every question attached to the questionnaire survey. The reliability analysis was conducted to check the significant of the survey on the variables used in this study.

Note: AP – Audit Purchase, TSP – Tax Service Performance, FAP – Financial Advisory Performance and EACA – Efficiency, Accountability and Compliance in Accounting Procedures.

Variables	Variables Questions	Number of Respondents	Alpha Coefficient of Variables
AP	**Q (1,2,3,4,5,6)**	**80**	**0.457**
TSP	**Q (7,8,9,10,11,12)**	**80**	**0.604**
FAP	**Q (13,14,15,16,17)**	**80**	**0.732**
EACA	**Q (18,19,20,21,22)**	**80**	**0.773**

Source: Researcher Computation (IBM SPSS Statistic 20)

The above table (Table 9) shows a that TSP, FAP and EACA are significant and consistent with 0.604, 0.732 and 0.773 and are greater than 0.6 (60%) of questionable value. AP which is the input a value of 0.457 which fall under 60% but closer to 50% showing a partial significant of key variables and non-consistency of the survey as illustrated by Cronbach Alpha statistic reliability testing.

4.3.2 Descriptive Analysis

Table 10: Descriptive Analysis of Data for Audit Purchase

S/N	Questions	Std Dev	Mean	Skewness	Kurtosis
1	Electronic systematic keeping of records using ICT gadgets is more accurate in audit purchase exercises than the manual process.	0.655	1.46	1.667	3.795
2	Using of electronic audit purchase system template can help reduce fraud and manipulation during the purchase exercise.	0.860	1.76	1.340	2.200
3	A corporate firm that uses ICT gadgets tends to improve its purchasing and sales records more than those using manual and paper records	0.883	1.58	2.315	6.583
4	(There is always an argument that stakeholders and users of accounting	1.209	2.58	0.480	-0.784

	information still lack some proper understanding of how to use digital electronic devices); I know the electronic audit purchase process does not require high digital experience to understand it.				
5	Electronic audit purchases placed on the template cannot be easily manipulated by accountants and someone with a better ICT experience	1.230	2.83	1.667	-1.228
6	Electronic audit purchases are electronically self-posting audit devices which makes it too rigid for accountants to add their ideas and practice their accounting skills.	1.188	2.33	1.340	-0.754

Source: Researcher Computation (IBM SPSS Statistic 20)

Table 10 is a summary of descriptive analysis result on impact of Adoption on digitalization and its implication on audit purchase as a sample tool of accounting practice in Nigeria. The result shown on the table provides that the mean and the standard deviation of each question are narrowly dispersed.

Table 11: Descriptive Analysis of Data on Tax Services Performance

S/N	Questions	Std Dev	Mean	Skewness	Kurtosis
1	Digitalization has helped to improve taxpayer's services due to its introduction of self-service.	0.713	1.65	1.704	5.846
2	(Digitalization is been regarded as the new method of operation in the economic market); Digitalization helps to bring more taxpayers into the tax bracket/net than take from it.	0.860	1.91	0.662	-0.226
3	The introduction of electronic tax services like TAXpro Max, helps to block the gap of manual tax services.	0.954	1.97	0.857	0.331
4	There has been an increase in revenue since the introduction of electronic tax services which allowed self-service payment and assessment.	1.071	2.06	1.140	1.006
5	(There has been an increase in digital	1.156	2.58	0.393	-0.651

	markets that do not require TIN numbers and registrations such as Bitcoin, freelance market (Upwork) and other varieties of home and mobile-oriented money-making); Tax administrations in Nigeria provide for this type of business and are well brought into the tax net.				
6	Digitalization has done more good than harm to Nigeria's tax administration and stakeholders.	0.917	2.09	0.936	1.225

Source: Researcher Compilation (IBM SPSS Statistic 20)

Table (11) shows that the mean and standard deviation of the descriptive analysis testing on respondent's opinion on the questionnaire attached impact of adoption and implication of digitalization on accounting practices in Nigeria using tax services performance as a tool for testing. The table show that mean and standard deviation are narrowly dispersed.

Table 12: Descriptive Analysis of Data on Financial Advisory Performance

S/N	Questions	Std Dev	Mean	Skewness	Kurtosis
1	Digitalization has helped in the creation of financial performance trackers and charts.	0.893	1.75	1.504	2.951
2	Online financial assistance can be used by corporate institutions to promote and bring ideas on financial matters.	0.901	1.85	1.580	3.144
3	Digitalization does make financial comparison possible between different firms from the same industry and different industries in measuring their performance and risk evaluation.	1.035	1.94	1.461	2.091
4	Digital practices help to improve financial planning by making it possible for business owners to get the best advisers of their choice due	0.868	1.74	1.258	1.760

	to its break in distance and language barrier.				
5	A financial adviser can assess their client and study the risk with the help of digital gadgets which help in making pre-analyze decisions.	0.978	1.82	1.528	2.574

Source: Researcher Compilation (IBM SPSS Statistic 20)

The table above (12) provide full detail on descriptive analysis result on financial advisory performance undertaken through digital means. The table as illustrated show that mean and the standard deviation are narrowly dispersed.

Table 13: Descriptive Analysis of Data on Efficiency, Accuracy and Compliance in Accounting Process

S/N	Questions	Std Dev	Mean	Skewness	Kurtosis
1	The introduction of electronic accounting formats and templates in accounting settings helps promote consistency in record keeping.	0.750	1.71	0.900	0.603
2	Digitalization helps in easy access to information that makes it easy for accountants to be aware and relevant about the modern accounting procedure and practice.	0.810	1.66	1.576	3.459
3	Audit exercises are made easy to perform using digital means which also prevents non-compliance with the accounting process.	1.019	2.00	1.031	0.660
4	Accounting practices are well arranged in an electronic format than manual procedures.	1.091	2.00	1.200	1.031
5	Digitalization helps in promoting fast and reliable accounting records which will be more useful to accounting users than manual processes.	0.704	1.60	0.972	0.553

Source: Researcher Compilation (IBM SPSS Statistic 20)

Table (13) shows that the mean and standard deviation of the descriptive analysis testing on respondent's opinion on the questionnaire attached impact of adoption and implication of digitalization on accounting practices in Nigeria talking about it's efficiency, accuracy and compliance in accounting process. The table show that mean and standard deviation are narrowly dispersed.

4.3.3 Linear Regression Analysis

Table 14: Summary of Linear Regression Analysis Result

Variable	Beta (β)	R^2	Adj. R^2	DW	P- Value
AP	0.023	0.117	0.110	0.421	0.000
TSP	0.171	0.114	0.041	0.223	0.000
FAP	0.266	0.082	0.020	0.178	0.000
EACA	0.894	0.022	0.044	0.043	0.000

Source: Researcher Compilation (IBM SPSS Statistic 20)

The table above shows (Table 14) is a compounded summary of regression taken out from each variable. The basis of the data conclusion will be based on a significant level of 0.05% for the P-value. The table shows that all variables are significant (0.000) and R^2 which is the level of determination shows an increase of 11.7%, 11.4%, 82%% and 22% after the adoption of digitalization in AP (Audit Purchase), TSP (Tax

Service Performance), FAP (Financial Advisory Performance and EACA (Efficiency, Accurate and Compliance in Accounting Process).

4.4 Hypotheses Testing

Decision Rule:

The acceptance of the null form hypotheses will be based on the result from the data analyzed. Where the result of the coefficient beta (β) is negative we accept the null hypotheses but if the result says otherwise, we reject the null hypotheses with level of significant based on P-Value (0.005).

Hypothesis 1:

$H0_1$: Digitalization does not significantly influence audit practices in Nigeria

The analyzed coefficient Beta was found to have positive value (0.023) and significant impact (0.000) P-Value less than 0.005 which indicates a rejection of the null hypothesis.

Hypothesis 2:

$H0_2$: Digitalization does not significantly influence tax service performance in Nigeria

The regression summary table shows a positive beta value of 0.171 which illustrate a positive implication and influence with 0.000 P-value which is less than the pre

determine coefficient testing for this study (0.005) showing a significant impact of digitalization.

Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis.

Hypothesis 3:

$H0_3$: Digitalization does not significantly influence financial advisory services performance in

Nigeria.

The regression table shows a positive influence of digitalization with β – 0.266 and P-Value of 0.000 illustrating a significant impact on FAP (Financial Advisory Service Performance) therefore the null hypothesis won't count for this hypothesis.

Hypothesis 4:

$H0_4$: Digitalization has no significant influence on the efficiency, accuracy and compliance of accounting processes in Nigeria.

The null hypothesis will be rejected due to beta value having a positive figure of 0.894 and P-Value of 0.000 shoeing a significant impact of digitalization on efficiency, accuracy and compliance of accounting processes in Nigeria.

4.5 Discussion and Findings

The regression result shows that the variables imputed for the purpose of this study as tools for testing the adoption and implication of digitalization in accounting process all has a rising benefit and advantage when digitalization is introduced.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECONMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter present the full summary of the findings obtained from the survey analysis, the conclusion and recommendation from the findings after thorough testing as obtained from the data analyzed from the study.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The study examines the adoption and implication of digitalization on accounting practice in Nigeria. The thesis input five-point Linkert Scale form of questionnaire survey analysis in gathering of data from 12 banks in Benin City, Edo State and four accounting practices were selected as variables which include; audit purchase, tax service performance, financial advisory performance and efficiency, accountability and compliance in accounting practice to determine the effect of digitalization in accounting practices. 80 respondents help in giving their opinion on the survey which is the basis for the primary data analyzed with the use of descriptive, correlational and simple linear regression statistic tools in drawing conclusion.

The summary of the findings are as follows;

1. Audit purchase (AP) was found to produce an increase output result with digitalization having a positive impact of 0.023 (23%) and 0.000 P-value proving it to be statistically significant at 0.005 (95%).
2. Tax services performance was found to have an increasement of 17.1% when digitalization is adopted showing that digitalization has a significant impact at 0.000 confidence interval when measuring at 5%.
3. Digitalization was also found to help in promoting efficiency in financial advisory performance with the test showing an improved (26.6%) and 0.000 P-value proving it to have a significant effect at 5% confidence level.
4. Efficiency, accountability and compliance in accounting practices which is one of the fundamental aims of accounting profession was found to improve with digitalization with 89.4% percent and 0.000 P-value. This shown a positive and significant impact of digitalization on this variable.

5.3 Conclusions

This study previous definition and evaluation as shown the present drive of digitalization in daily business activities which also include financial activities. Digitalization is view as the current trend in business practice to promote efficiency and faster result (Ajayi & Ojo, 2019). Onwuta, Ibeh and Okoli (2018) describe digitalization as a tool in promoting automating manual operations and processes with software, robotics, and artificial intelligence, resulting in enhanced speed, accuracy,

and cost-efficiency. It entails the gathering, storage, analysis, and use of data in digital formats, allowing businesses to make educated decisions, obtain insights, and tailor experiences.

The test conducted in the study also agreed with the previous researcher's findings that digitalization help to improve the result of accounting practices in Nigeria. As shown in the analyzed data AP (Audit Purchase), TSP (Tax Service Performance), FAP (Financial Advisory Performance) and efficiency, accountability and compliance in accounting practices when conducted using digital gadget and software have a increased positive result.

5.4 Recommendations

The study based on the findings recommended;

1. Firstly, since digitalization has a significant impact on audit purchase, digitalization should be given more merit and emphasis by organization to promote more of electronical sales and purchase records, sales and purchase software and template should be put in place by accounting bodies to promote use of digital keeping of invoices, receipt and most especially digital stock valuation to help improve automatic calculating audit purchases tool.
2. Secondly, tax service performance which in past 10 years have been a supportive economy driven tools for government revenue creation. There has been different introduction of tools by government in improving tax

administrative service performance and promoting tax payer's compliance. Since the finding shows that digitalization has a positive impact on improving tax services performance government should tend to input more digital tools into their tax tools in promoting the administrative performance.

3. Thirdly, findings of this study also agreed with digitalization as a means of improving financial advisory performance. Financial advisories are recommended to implore more digital tools when evaluating and examining their assign to solved issue in order to increase more accurate and positive financial advice. Also, since internet help in getting information through their various search engine tools financial advisories should always try and make use of these tools in getting more information on how to make better decision.
4. Lastly, this study recommends IAS and other accounting body to help implore more of digital practice in their law to promote efficiency, accountability and compliance in accounting process as shown by the findings.

5.5 Recommendation for Further Studies

As with other research this study is not without limitations.

1. Further studies can implore to look into more of accounting sectors, practices and procedure as variables when examining the adoption and implication of digitalization.

2. More Comparison statistical tools should also be used in evaluating the data gathered to improve different results and findings.
3. Population is a very integral in data gathering, further studies can take a look into more of different population such taxpayers, SMEs (Small medium scale enterprise) on how adoption and implication of digitalization in accounting practices help their business operation in Nigeria.

5.6 Contribution to Knowledge

This study contributes to knowledge in the following ways;

1. It shows how important the adoption of digitalization can help promote accounting practices in Nigeria if taken into more consideration when undertaking accounting operation.
2. It shows how effective digitalization help to improve audit purchase, tax services performance and financial advisory performance.

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APPENDIX I

ID	Respondent Gender	Age Bracket	Education Qualification	Years of Experience	Bank
1	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	6-10	FCMB
2	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	UBA
3	Female	36-45	Masters/PHD	11-15	Access
4	Male	46 and above	SSCE/GCE	11-15	Eco
5	Male	36-45	HND/First Degree	11-15	Union
6	Female	36-45	HND/First Degree	16 years and above	Union
7	Female	36-45	HND/First Degree	16 years and above	Union
8	Male	46 and above	HND/First Degree	16 years and above	Stanbic
9	Female	26-35	Masters/PHD	0-5	Access
10	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	Access
11	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	6-10	FCMB
12	Male	46 and above	HND/First Degree	11-15	Access
13	Male	36-45	SSCE/GCE	16 years and above	UBA
14	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	0-5	FCMB
15	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	FCMB
16	Female	26-35	Masters/PHD	0-5	FCMB
17	Male	36-35	HND/First Degree	11-15	UBA
18	Male	36-35	HND/First Degree	11-15	WEMA
19	Male	46 and above	Masters/PHD	11-15	Micro Finance
20	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	6-10	Micro Finance
21	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	11-15	Bank
22	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	11-15	Stanbic
23	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	11-15	Stanbic
24	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	11-15	First
25	Female	46 and above	HND/First Degree	16 years and above	WEMA
26	Male	36-45	HND/First Degree	11-15	WEMA
27	Female	26-35	Masters/PHD	6-10	Zenith
28	Male	26-35	SSCE/GCE	6-10	WEMA
29	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	6-10	Zenith
30	Male	36-45	HND/First Degree	6-10	Zenith
31	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	11-15	First

32	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	Fidelity GTB
33	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	0-5	Fidelity GTB
34	Female	36-45	HND/First Degree	6-10	First
35	Male	18-25	Masters/PHD	6-10	UBA
36	Male	18-25	SSCE/GCE	6-10	UBA
37	Male	46 and above	HND/First Degree	16 years and above	UBA
38	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	0-5	UBA
39	Female	18-25	HND/First Degree	6-10	UBA
40	Male	36-45	HND/First Degree	6-10	Keystone
41	Male	36-45	Masters/PHD	6-10	First
42	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	11-15	FCMB
43	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	UBA
44	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	0-5	Access
45	Female	26-35	SSCE/GCE	0-5	Eco
46	Male	36-45	HND/First Degree	16 years and above	Union
47	Male	46 and above	HND/First Degree	11-15	Union
48	Male	36-45	Masters/PHD	11-15	Union
49	Male	36-45	HND/First Degree	11-15	Stanbic
50	Female	36-45	HND/First Degree	11-15	Access
51	Male	46 and above	Masters/PHD	16 years and above	Access
52	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	FCMB
53	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	Access
54	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	6-10	UBA
55	Male	46 and above	HND/First Degree	16 years and above	FCMB
56	Male	36-45	HND/First Degree	11-15	FCMB
57	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	0-5	FCMB
58	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	0-5	UBA
59	Male	26-35	Masters/PHD	6-10	WEMA
60	Female	36-35	SSCE/GCE	6-10	Micro Finance
61	Female	36-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	Micro Finance
62	Male	46 and above	HND/First Degree	11-15	Bank
63	Female	18-25	HND/First Degree	0-5	Stanbic
64	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	0-5	Stanbic
65	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	First

66	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	WEMA
67	Male	26-35	Masters/PHD	11-15	WEMA
68	Female	46 and above	SSCE/GCE	11-15	Zenith
69	Male	36-45	HND/First Degree	11-15	WEMA
70	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	0-5	Zenith
71	Male	26-35	HND/First Degree	0-5	Zenith
72	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	0-5	First
73	Male	36-45	Masters/PHD	11-15	Fidelity GTB
74	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	Fidelity GTB
75	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	First
76	Female	26-35	HND/First Degree	6-10	UBA
77	Female	36-45	SSCE/GCE	6-10	UBA
78	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	0-5	UBA
79	Male	18-25	HND/First Degree	0-5	UBA
80	Female	46 and above	Masters/PHD	16 years and above	UBA

SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Audit Purchase: This is the test of completeness in the audit system. It is a systematic procedure performed by business entities to check the accuracy of the procurement	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Audit Purchase: This is the test of completeness in the audit system. It is a systematic procedure performed by business entities to	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Audit Purchase: This is the test of completeness in the audit system. It is a systematic procedure performed by business entities to	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Audit Purchase: This is the test of completeness in the audit system. It is a systematic procedure performed by	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Audit Purchase: This is the test of completeness in the audit system. It is a systematic procedure performed by business entities to check the	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Audit Purchase: This is the test of completeness in the audit system. It is a systematic procedure performed by business entities to check the accuracy of the procurement system like purchase and sale

system like purchase and sale electronic template e.t.c. Question 1: Electronic systematic keeping of records using ICT gadgets is more accurate in audit purchase exercises than the manual process.	check the accuracy of the procurement system like purchase and sale electronic template e.t.c. Question 2: Using of electronic audit purchase system template can help reduce fraud and manipulation during the purchase exercises.	check the accuracy of the procurement system like purchase and sale electronic template e.t.c. Question 3: A corporate firm that uses ICT gadgets tends to improve its purchasing and sales records more than those using manual and paper records.	business entities to check the accuracy of the procurement system like purchase and sale electronic template e.t.c. Question 4: (There is always an argument that stakeholders and users of accounting information still lack some proper understandin g of how to use digital electronic devices); I know the electronic audit purchase process does not require high digital experience to understand it.	accuracy of the procurement system like purchase and sale electronic template e.t.c. Question 5: Electronic audit purchases placed on the template cannot be easily manipulated by accountants and someone with a better ICT experience.	electronic template e.t.c. Question 6: Electronic audit purchases are electronically self-posting audit devices which makes it too rigid for accountants to add their ideas and practice their accounting skills.
SA	A	SA	N	D	A
A	SA	SA	A	SA	D
A	A	SA	N	A	SA
A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	N	N	D	D
SA	SA	SA	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	A	A
SA	A	SA	A	D	D
SA	N	SA	A	N	SA

SA	N	SA	SA	N	SA
SA	SA	A	SA	SA	D
SA	SA	SA	A	SD	D
A	A	SA	A	D	N
SA	A	SA	SA	D	N
A	A	SA	N	A	SA
SA	N	A	SD	N	D
A	A	N	SD	D	A
SA	SA	SA	A	N	A
SA	SA	SA	A	N	A
A	D	A	SA	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	SA	D
SA	N	A	D	SD	SD
SA	A	SA	A	D	SA
N	D	SA	N	D	D
SA	SA	A	A	SA	N
A	SA	SA	A	N	N
SA	N	SA	SA	A	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	D	SA	D	SD	N
SA	SD	SD	A	SA	SA
SA	SA	SD	N	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	A	A
SA	A	SA	SA	A	A
A	A	SA	N	D	N
SA	A	A	N	D	A
SA	A	SA	A	N	A
SA	A	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	D	SA
SA	A	A	N	D	A
SA	A	SA	N	D	SA
SA	SA	A	N	SA	A
SA	A	SA	A	A	A
A	SA	SA	N	N	D
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	N	A	A	A	N
A	SA	A	D	D	A

A	A	A	A	N	A
SA	SA	A	SA	A	SA
SA	A	SA	D	D	A
SA	SA	A	SD	D	N
A	A	A	A	A	A
D	A	SA	D	A	SD
D	A	N	D	SD	SA
A	SA	SA	A	A	A
A	N	SA	D	SD	SD
SA	A	A	A	A	A
A	SA	A	A	A	N
SA	SA	SA	SA	A	A
SA	SA	SA	D	D	D
A	A	A	A	D	A
SA	SA	SA	SD	D	SA
A	A	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	A	A	D	D	SA
SA	SA	SA	D	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SD	D	D
A	A	SA	A	D	D
SA	SA	SA	SD	SA	D
SA	SA	SA	A	A	SA
SA	SA	SA	D	D	SA
A	A	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SD	D	A	D
A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	D	D	A
A	A	A	A	D	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	D	SA
SA	SA	SA	N	N	N
SA	SA	SA	SA	N	D
A	SA	A	D	N	SA
SA	SA	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	D	A	SA

SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Tax Service Performance: This is the measurement of the level of activities and objectives of tax administrators and tax stakeholders. Question 7: Digitalization has helped to improve taxpayerâ€™s services due to its introduction of self-service software.	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Tax Service Performance: This is the measurement of the level of activities and objectives of tax administrators and tax stakeholders. Question 8: (Digitalization has been regarded as the new method of operation in the economic market); Digitalization helps to bring more taxpayers into the tax bracket/net than take from it.	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Tax Service Performance: This is the measurement of the level of activities and objectives of tax administrators and tax stakeholders. Question 9: The introduction of electronic tax services like TAXpro Max, helps to block the gap of manual tax services.	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Tax Service Performance: This is the measurement of the level of activities and objectives of tax administrators and tax stakeholders. Question 10: There has been an increase in revenue since the introduction of electronic tax services which allowed self-service payment and assessment.	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Tax Service Performance: This is the measurement of the level of activities and objectives of tax administrators and tax stakeholders. Question 11: (There has been an increase in digital markets that do not require TIN numbers and registrations such as Bitcoin, freelance market (Upwork) and other varieties of home and mobile-oriented money-making); Tax administrations software in Nigeria provide for this type of business and are well brought into the	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Tax Service Performance: This is the measurement of the level of activities and objectives of tax administrators and tax stakeholders. Question 12: Digitalization has done more good than harm to Nigeria's tax administration and stakeholders.

				tax net.	
A	A	A	A	N	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	A	SA
A	A	A	SA	SA	A
A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	N	N	N	N
SA	SA	A	SA	A	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	N	A
A	A	A	A	A	A
A	SA	D	A	SA	N
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	A
SA	SA	A	N	A	A
A	A	A	A	N	SA
A	SA	A	SA	N	SA
A	N	N	N	N	SA
SA	SA	N	N	N	A
A	A	D	A	D	A
A	SA	A	D	SA	N
SA	A	N	N	A	N
SA	A	SA	N	D	A
A	N	A	SA	A	A
SA	N	N	D	A	SA
SA	A	SA	SA	N	N
SA	SA	SA	D	A	SA
SA	A	SA	A	A	SA
SA	N	SA	A	SA	D
A	N	N	A	N	A
A	A	A	N	SD	N
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	A	N	A	A	N
SA	SA	SA	SA	N	SA
D	N	SD	SD	D	A
A	N	SA	SA	SA	A
A	A	A	A	A	A
A	N	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	A	N	A
SA	A	D	A	A	N

A	A	A	A	N	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	SA	SA	SA	D	SA
SA	A	SA	SA	D	N
A	SA	N	A	SA	N
A	A	N	N	N	D
N	N	D	N	N	N
A	A	A	SA	A	A
A	D	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A
A	D	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	N	A	N
SA	D	SA	A	D	N
SA	N	A	SA	SA	SA
A	N	A	A	A	A
A	N	SA	N	A	SD
A	N	D	SD	SA	A
A	D	N	SD	SA	N
SA	A	N	D	D	SA
A	A	N	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A
A	SA	A	A	SA	A
SA	A	A	SA	N	N
A	A	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SD	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	D	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SD	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	D	SD
SA	SA	SA	SA	A	N
SA	SA	SA	A	N	SA
SA	SA	SA	N	N	SA
SA	A	A	A	A	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	N	A
A	A	A	A	A	A
SD	A	N	SD	SD	D
A	A	A	A	D	A
A	A	A	A	D	A

A	A	A	A	D	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	D	SA
N	N	N	SA	N	A
A	SA	SA	SA	SA	A
SA	SA	SA	A	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	N	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SD	SA

SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Financial Advisory Performance: Financial advisory helps to provide a basic financial plan, design and implement an investment portfolio and also provide ongoing monitoring on how to achieve those goals. Question 13: Digitalization has helped in the creation of financial performance trackers and charts.	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Financial Advisory Performance: Financial advisory helps to provide a basic financial plan, design and implement an investment portfolio and also provide ongoing monitoring on how to achieve those goals. Question 14: Online financial assistance can be used by corporate institutions to	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Financial Advisory Performance: Financial advisory helps to provide a basic financial plan, design and implement an investment portfolio and also provide ongoing monitoring on how to achieve those goals. Question 15: Digitalization does make financial comparison possible between different firms from the same industry and different	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Financial Advisory Performance: Financial advisory helps to provide a basic financial plan, design and implement an investment portfolio and also provide ongoing monitoring on how to achieve those goals. Question 16: Digital practices help to improve financial planning by making it possible for business owners to get the best advisers of their	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Financial Advisory Performance: Financial advisory helps to provide a basic financial plan, design and implement an investment portfolio and also provide ongoing monitoring on how to achieve those goals. Question 17: A financial adviser can assess their client and study the risk with the help of digital gadgets which help in making pre-analyze decisions.

	promote and bring ideas on financial matters.	industries in measuring their performance and risk evaluation.	choice due to its break in distance and language barrier.	
A	A	A	A	A
SA	A	D	SA	SA
SA	A	A	SA	N
A	A	A	A	A
SA	A	SA	N	A
SA	A	A	SA	SA
SA	A	A	A	SA
A	A	A	A	A
N	A	A	N	SD
SA	SA	A	SA	SD
SA	A	A	A	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	A
A	A	SA	SA	N
SA	A	A	SA	SA
SA	SA	N	N	N
SA	SA	SA	SA	N
N	A	SA	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
SA	A	A	A	SA
SA	D	SD	SA	SA
A	N	D	A	SA
A	SA	A	D	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	A
A	A	SA	A	SA
N	SA	SA	N	A
A	A	N	N	A
SA	SA	A	N	N
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	N	A	SA	SA
SA	SA	SD	SA	SA
A	A	SA	A	A
SA	A	A	SA	A
SA	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	SA	SA

A	A	D	SA	SA
A	A	A	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	A	A	SA	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	A
N	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	SA	SA
A	SA	SA	SA	SA
N	D	N	A	D
A	SA	A	A	A
A	SA	SA	A	A
SA	D	N	SA	SD
SA	SA	SA	A	SA
A	A	SA	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	A
SD	SD	SD	SA	A
N	D	SD	SD	D
D	A	SA	N	A
SD	SD	SA	N	A
A	A	N	A	N
N	A	A	N	N
A	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	SA	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	A	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	A
N	A	N	D	A

A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
N	N	N	N	N
A	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	A	SA
A	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA

SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Efficiency, Accuracy and Compliance in Accounting Process. Question 18: The introduction of electronic accounting formats and templates in accounting settings helps promote consistency in record keeping.	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Efficiency, Accuracy and Compliance in Accounting Process. Question 19: Digitalization helps in easy access to information that makes it easy for accountants to be aware and relevant about the modern accounting procedure and practice.	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Efficiency, Accuracy and Compliance in Accounting Process. Question 20: Audit exercises are made easy to perform using digital means which also prevents non-compliance with the accounting process.	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Efficiency, Accuracy and Compliance in Accounting Process. Question 21: Accounting practices are well arranged in an electronic format than manual procedures.	SECTION B: Instruction: please response according to your own opinion using the five-point Linkert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Efficiency, Accuracy and Compliance in Accounting Process. Question 22: Digitalization helps in promoting fast and reliable accounting records which will be more useful to accounting users than manual processes.
A	A	A	A	A
A	SA	SA	A	A
N	A	SA	SD	N
A	A	A	A	A
A	A	D	A	A

SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	A	N	N	SA
A	A	A	N	A
A	A	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	A	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	SA	N	D	A
SA	A	D	SA	SA
N	N	N	A	N
SA	N	A	N	SA
D	D	N	A	A
A	A	A	A	SA
A	A	N	A	SA
N	A	N	N	N
SA	SA	A	SA	SA
A	SA	A	SA	SA
A	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
N	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	A	N	SA
N	SA	SD	SA	A
A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	A	SA	A
SA	SA	D	A	SA
SA	SA	A	SA	A
SA	SA	SA	N	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	N	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	A	D	SA
A	A	A	A	SA

A	SA	N	N	A
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	A	N	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
SA	N	SA	SD	D
SA	A	A	SA	SA
SA	A	N	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	A
A	A	D	D	N
N	A	SA	SD	N
A	D	SD	SD	SA
SA	SA	A	D	A
N	N	N	N	N
A	A	A	A	N
A	A	A	SA	A
A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	A
D	SD	D	N	A
A	SA	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A
SA	SA	D	SA	SA
N	N	N	N	SA
A	SA	SA	SA	SA
SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
A	A	A	A	A

SA	SA	SA	SA	SA

APPENDIX II

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.457	.454	6

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Q1	1.46	.655	80
Q2	1.76	.860	80
Q3	1.58	.883	80
Q4	2.58	1.209	80
Q5	2.83	1.230	80
Q6	2.33	1.188	80

Summary Item Statistics

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	2.088	1.463	2.825	1.363	1.932	.319	6

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
12.52	10.227	3.198	6

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient

	Intraclass Correlation[b]	95% Confidence Interval		F Test with True Value .05			
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Value	df1	df2	Sig
Single Measures	.123[a]	.052	.215	1.398	79	395	.021
Average Measures	.457[c]	.249	.622	1.748	79	395	.000

Two-way mixed effects model where people effects are random and measures effects are fixed.

a. The estimator is the same, whether the interaction effect is present or not.

b. Type C intraclass correlation coefficients using a consistency definition-the between-measure variance is excluded from the denominator variance.

c. This estimate is computed assuming the interaction effect is absent, because it is not estimable otherwise.

Case Processing Summary

	N	%

Cases	Valid	80	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	80	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
QA1	1.65	.713	80
QA2	1.91	.860	80
QA3	1.98	.954	80
QA4	2.06	1.071	80
QA5	2.58	1.156	80
QA6	2.09	.917	80

Summary Item Statistics

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	2.044	1.650	2.575	.925	1.561	.092	6

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
QA1	10.61	8.164	.578	.389	.488
QA2	10.35	8.408	.378	.226	.545
QA3	10.29	7.347	.536	.463	.472
QA4	10.20	7.073	.493	.343	.484
QA5	9.69	9.914	-.030	.036	.727
QA6	10.18	8.703	.275	.104	.583

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
12.26	11.031	3.321	6

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient

	Intraclass Correlation[b]	95% Confidence Interval		F Test with True Value .05			
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Value	df1	df2	Sig
Single Measures	.202[a]	.121	.305	1.917	79	395	.000
Average Measures	.604[c]	.452	.724	2.396	79	395	.000

Two-way mixed effects model where people effects are random and measures effects are fixed.
a. The estimator is the same, whether the interaction effect is present or not.

b. Type C intraclass correlation coefficients using a consistency definition-the between-measure variance is excluded from the denominator variance.

c. This estimate is computed assuming the interaction effect is absent, because it is not estimable otherwise.

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	80	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	80	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.732	.737	5

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
QB1	1.75	.893	80
QB2	1.85	.901	80
QB3	1.94	1.035	80
QB4	1.74	.868	80
QB5	1.83	.978	80

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
9.10	10.597	3.255	5

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient

	Intraclass Correlation[b]	95% Confidence Interval		F Test with True Value .05			
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Value	df1	df2	Sig
Single Measures	.353[a]	.251	.468	2.954	79	316	.000
Average Measures	.732[c]	.626	.815	3.545	79	316	.000

Two-way mixed effects model where people effects are random and measures effects are fixed.

a. The estimator is the same, whether the interaction effect is present or not.

b. Type C intraclass correlation coefficients using a consistency definition-the between-measure variance is excluded from the denominator variance.

c. This estimate is computed assuming the interaction effect is absent, because it is not estimable otherwise.

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	80	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	80	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.773	.793	5

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
QC1	1.71	.750	80
QC2	1.66	.810	80
QC3	2.00	1.019	80
QC4	2.00	1.091	80
QC5	1.60	.704	80

Summary Item Statistics

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	1.795	1.600	2.000	.400	1.250	.037	5

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
QC1	7.26	7.158	.650	.544	.704
QC2	7.31	6.800	.679	.537	.689
QC3	6.98	6.911	.444	.266	.773
QC4	6.98	6.354	.506	.351	.756
QC5	7.38	7.706	.544	.411	.737

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
8.98	10.328	3.214	5

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient

	Intraclass Correlation[b]	95% Confidence Interval		F Test with True Value .05			
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Value	df1	df2	Sig
Single Measures	.405[a]	.302	.518	3.485	79	316	.000
Average Measures	.773[c]	.683	.843	4.182	79	316	.000

Two-way mixed effects model where people effects are random and measures effects are fixed.

a. The estimator is the same, whether the interaction effect is present or not.

b. Type C intraclass correlation coefficients using a consistency definition-the between-measure variance is excluded from the denominator variance.

c. This estimate is computed assuming the interaction effect is absent, because it is not estimable otherwise.