



EFFECT OF E-ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS IN FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF QUOTED DEPOSIT BANKS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study examines the effect of e-accounting systems in financial performance of quoted deposit banks in Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are to investigate the effect of point of sale (POS), examine the effect of automated teller machine (ATM) and evaluate the effect of mobile banking (MOB), all on return on asset (ROA) of deposit bank in Nigeria. Primary data was used in this study and chi-square analysis was used to analyze the data. The study adopted a descriptive research design. A purposive sampling technique was employed to select a sample size of eight (8) from 14 quoted deposit banks with a complete data for the ten (10) year period ranging from 2014-2023. The study found out that adopting an electronic accounting system has significantly improved the financial performance of quoted deposit banks in Nigeria, as banks are more profitable and engaged their clients with their electronic transactions. From our analyses and findings, the study therefore recommends that adoption of computerized accounting information system is advisable for all banks in a bid to ensure correctness in reporting and general record management as enterprises that had this system showed an increase in return on investment, Government should introduce foreign technology from advance and developed country into the Nigeria banking industry and banks that make use of the e-accounting will be more and more globalised, direct and cyberspace oriented. And CBN should make it mandatory for banks staff to embrace e-accounting and also to undergo feasibility study on electronic accounting.

Keywords: *E-Accounting Systems, Financial Performance, Deposit Money Banks, Return on Assets, Bank Performance*

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid change in information technology, the wide spread of user-friendly systems, and the great desire of organizations to acquire and implement up-to-date computerized systems and software have made computers easier to use and accounting tasks faster and more accurate. However, this enhanced technology has increased security and integrity threats for computerized accounting information systems (Abdullahi, 2023). Business growth boosted transactions based on the introduction of the electronic accounting (e-accounting) system. The stress of going through manual record keeping was unmanageable as business computers are replacing manual accounting within both small and large organizations.

E-accounting is the peak of information technology in the commercial sector especially the banking sector. E-accounting involves systems that enable clients and credit institutions to use accounting services in three levels of application namely; announcement, communication and transaction (Mwatsika, 2022). E-accounting in banks may be described as a means by which banking products and services are provided through electronic devices such as phones, iPods, etc (Ovia, 2021). The nascent advances in technology seen around the world have eliminated the traditional manual banking system and brought about a paradigm shift in banking to the extent that banks are using internet technologies to improve efficiency and scale up the provision of a wide range of value-added products and services (Oyewole, et al., 2023). Consequently, Nigerian banks, especially commercial



ones, now identify electronic banking as a unique means of differentiating themselves from their rivalries by investing in complicated expertise.

Deposit banking industry is evidently experiencing rapid change as a result of explosion in the use of e-accounting systems and managing the delivery systems of deposit banks to interact with their customers. According to Ghaziri (2019), the deposit banks gain vital competitive advantage by having a direct e-accounting and marketing customer service environment and new streamlined business processes. E-accounting and banking based applications such as internet banking; mobile banking, bank cards, telephone banking, ATM and POS network bring significant advantages to customers in the delivery of existing products. According to Akhisar, Tunay and Tunay (2021), technology-based products give opportunities to have significant cost advantages, increasing profitability and facilitate lower risk than traditional banking products. In developed countries of the globe the communication between buyer and seller, purchase ordering, assurance and money exchange etc. are conducted electronically (Meihami, Varmaghani and Meihami, 2023).

Accounting which is known as the language of business, reports an organization's economic performance to investors, creditors, management, and regulators in order to make a decision (Chude & Chude, 2022). Users' decision-making will benefit from accounting systems' information. Accounting information systems according to Abdullahi (2023) have been affected by the IT revolution. Today, most businesses use computers. Accounting jobs will be computerized as computers get smarter, faster, cheaper, and easier to use. Computers now automate accounting tasks. Thus, accountants can now work more efficiently and effectively without moving files because the information is now in the cloud (Abdullahi, 2023). Accounting information systems according to Borhan and Bader (2022) help firms manage and regulate decisions that the electronic accounting system makes available in real-time for users. Studies suggest that e-accounting system deployment requires a match between three factors. Fit the organizations or situations dominant view. Second, the e-accounting system must match the organization's technology for problem-solving.

Electronic accounting systems in corporate reporting enable management and external users to make decisions with relevant and accurate reports. Akanbi (2022) found that AIS adoption improves companies and produces accurate and reliable financial reports. In a comparable Nigerian study, Amahalu, Abiahu, and Obi (2017) employed Return on Equity (ROE) to measure financial performance and mobile banking and ATMs to measure electronic banking with six banks. E-accounting improved Nigerian deposit financial institutions' financial performance. According to Gitau and Samson (2018), electronic fraud has reduced bank liquidity and performance. Electronic fraud is rising alarmingly, and efforts to reduce it have failed. This has caused Nigerian quoted deposit banks to perform poorly. Hence, it is against this background that this study was designed to examine the effect of e-accounting systems in financial performance of quoted deposit banks in Nigeria as the study will use Point of Sales (POS), Automated Teller Machine (ATM) and mobile banking (MOB) to measure e-accounting systems, which prior studies have not included. Extending this investigation until 2024 will fill the gap identified in the literature.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to ascertain the effect of e-accounting systems in financial performance of quoted deposit banks in Nigeria.

Specifically, the other objectives are to:

1. Investigate the effect of point of sale (POS) on return on asset (ROA) of deposit bank in Nigeria.
2. Examine the effect of automated teller machine (ATM) on return of asset (ROA) of deposit bank in Nigeria.
3. Evaluate the effect of mobile banking (MOB) on return on asset (ROA) of deposit bank in Nigeria.

1.3 Research Hypotheses

The following null hypothesis is stated for this study:

H₀: POS does not significantly affect the return on asset (ROA) of deposit banks in Nigeria.

H₀: ATM does not significantly affect the return on asset (ROA) of deposit banks in Nigeria



Ho: There is no significant influence of mobile banking (MOB) on return on asset (ROA) of deposit banks in Nigeria.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Electronic Accounting (E-Accounting) System

The new information and communication technologies according to Alves (2021) represent a vector of development and an important component of the formal information system is represented by computerized information. Many traditional accounting tasks dealing with recording and processing of accounting transactions can be reliably automated. Thus, accountants add little incremental value to organizations in this regard anymore. Rather, an accountant's worth is now reflected in higher-order critical-thinking skills, such as designing business processes, developing e-business models, providing independent assurance, and integrating strategic knowledge (Hunton, 2022). As technology advances, e-accounting expands. Accounting traditionally involves gathering, recording, classifying, presenting, analyzing, evaluating, and conveying financial information for decision-making (Chude & Chude, 2022). E-accounting, according to Afolabi (2019), uses computers to capture and process financial data in enterprises. Amahalu et al. (2017) defined e-accounting as following internal and external operations as well as to document, record, achieving, summarize those events, and present summary information to the vested interest groups in an electronic environment. Any accounting system that employs ICT tools and devices to collect, record, analyze, process, interpret, and transmit accounting transaction and economic event information is considered an accounting system for the purposes of this study.

E-accounting is the application of online and Internet technologies to the business accounting function. Similar to e-mail being an electronic version of traditional mail, e-accounting is "electronic enablement" of lawful accounting and traceable accounting processes which were traditionally manual and paper-based (Wikipedia, 2024). E-accounting involves performing regular accounting functions, accounting research and the accounting training and education through various computer based/internet based accounting tools such as digital tool kits, various internet resources, international web-based materials, institute and company databases which are internet based, web links, internet based accounting software and electronic financial spreadsheet tools to provide efficient decision-making.

2.1.2 Deposit Money Banks

Deposit money banks comprise commercial banks and other financial institutions that accept transferable deposits, such as demand deposit and provide various banking services to individuals, businesses and organizations. Deposit money banks play an important function and, in the development, and growth of nation. The principal role carried out by deposit money banks is to ensure there is adequate flow of money to service deficit sectors of the economy and facilitate the movement of funds amongst economic units.

2.1.3 Financial Performance

Modern corporate policy focused on economic development has prioritized bank performance. Chude and Chude (2022) defined performance as how well companies, as social systems, achieve their goals. Thus, performance shows how successfully a bank achieves its goals. Financial performance quantifies how successfully a corporation generates revenue from its assets. Abdullahi (2023) claimed that financial performance measures a company's strategies and activities in money. Financial performance describes a company's financial health over time. Financial performance measures a bank's success in meeting its aims. Despite the global financial crisis and several domestic authorized institutions' failures, Nigeria's banking system remains stable. Financial statements show performance. It can involve examining an organization's strategy to evaluate if outputs match expectations. Profitability, liquidity, debt, and activity measure financial performance. For this study, performance was measured using return on assets.



2.1.4 Bank performance

Bank performance is a vital key for a country's financial development. Bank performance according to Alber and Onis (2016) is the ability of any financial organization to function or carry out a task in an effective way to achieve result related to its banking policies. Otekunrin et al. (2019) maintained that the most viable measures of bank performance include return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). Bank performance has been measured using indicators such as profitability, market share and sales volume (Ogbuji & Zorbari-Nwitambu, 2017). Anbar and Alper (2021) analyzed banking performance and characteristics affects on both interest rate margins and bank returns. Results suggest that macroeconomic and regulatory conditions have a great impact on margins and profitability. Adegbite, Ayadi, and Ayadi (2018) have showed that lending in the form of external debt could be used to finance capital formations for optimum bank performance. Lower market concentration ratios lead to lower margins and profits, while the effect of foreign banks have higher margins and profits compared to domestic banks in developing economies, while the opposite holds in developed economies.

2.1.5 Point of Sale (POS)

Point of Sale (POS) is a device that is installed in sale centres to remove the need to transfers the physical money and to deduct money from buyer account and to add it to seller account (Alnaas, 2022). POS terminals are located at accredited retail shops (merchant). These merchants accept credit and debit cards as means of payment by customer's credit and debit cards can also be used to purchase from merchants on the internet. POS terminal is an electronic device used to process card payments at retail locations. The widespread use of internet-based banking and shopping has led to a significant increase in the use of electronic payment systems and POS terminals over the past few decades. As technology continues to advance, POS terminals serve as a secure and efficient means of processing e-payments, reducing the need for check and cash transactions (Nwankwo & Agbo, 2021). The adoption of POS services by the banking industry has been identified as a way to enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty, increase market share, and reduce operational and administrative costs.

2.1.6 Automated Teller Machine (ATM)

Automated Teller Machine (ATM), also known as a automated banking machine (ABM) or Cash Machine and by several other names, is a computerized telecommunications device that provides the clients of a financial institution with access to financial transactions in a public space without the need for a cashier, human clerk or bank teller (Peter & Emenike, 2016). Automated Teller Machine (ATM) refers to a machine that acts as a bank teller by receiving and issuing money to and from the ATM account holders/users. ATM means neither "avoids travelling with money" nor "any time money," but certainly implies both (Singh & Komal, 2019). ATMs can allow a customer to make cash withdrawals, make deposits and can also issue min statements.

2.1.7 Mobile Banking (MOB)

Mobile banking involves the use of mobile phone for settlement of financial transactions. It allows person to person fund transfers with immediate availability of funds for the beneficiary telephone banking. According to Meihami et al (2023), the conduction of a little business between bank and clients through phone is called phone banking. Functions of phone banking include bill payment, currency transferring to other account and giving account flow and account balances. Cell phone banking offers clients opportunity to use bank services through installing bank software on their cell phone. Mobile banking offers clients the opportunity of knowing about account remaining, flow, exchanging of funds among accounts with another member, bill payment, buying prepaid cell phone charge and seeing prepaid cell phone charge information. Pay-by-phone systems let you call your financial institution with the instructions to pay certain bills or transfer funds between accounts (Simpson in Ngango et. al., 2015).



2.1.8 Return on Assets (ROA)

Another important bank profitability ratio is the return on assets (ROA). It shows a company's profitability relative to its assets (Ezechukwu & Amahalu, 2017). Income/asset ratio assesses bank management's capacity to profit from firm assets. It illustrates how well the company uses its resources to make money. This profitability ratio illustrates management efficiency and returns. It also shows how well a company's management generates net income from its resources. One way to evaluate a company's efficiency is by evaluating its ROA. (Okoye et al, 2016). ROA indicates resource efficiency. Deposit money banks, as financial intermediaries, modify capital flow and meet the investment demands of entities in the economy, while also ensuring the economy runs smoothly and efficiently.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Task Technology Fit Theory (TTF) by Dishaw and Strong (1999)

Task technology fit theory was developed by Dishaw and Strong in 1999. The Task Technology Fit (TTF) theory states that; “user use and attitude towards technology lead to impacts on individual performance.” According to Dishaw & Strong (1999), the TTF model attempts to solve one of the main weaknesses of the Technology Acceptance Model in relation to the understanding of the use of information technologies. The weakness in question is the lack of focus on the task, since information technology is the tool that the user uses to carry out their tasks. This weakness contributed to the variety in the results of IT evaluations (Goodhue & Thompson, 1995). Although TAM's concept of utility is focused on tasks, the addition of more task features could provide a better model for IT use (D'Ambra, Wilson, & Akter, 2013). According to Dishaw and Strong (1999) the TTF focuses on the correspondence between the user's task needs and the available information technology functionalities. Goodhue and Thompson (1995) proposed the Technology-to-Performance Chain, where IT characteristics, tasks and individual users explain the use of the information system and individual performance.

According to the TTF theory, ICT is more likely to be embraced by its users if it positively affects the user's performance and if the capabilities of the technology are in line with the responsibilities or the tasks that the user is expected to complete. Goodhue and Thompson (1995) point out a few factors that can be used to deduce if the technology fits the task at hand. The factors include system reliability, ease of training or use, quality, relationship with the users, compatibility and authorization and production timeliness.

This theory comes in handy when analyzing different contexts where information technology is being used including in electronic accounting systems in financial institutions and when e-accounting systems are used together with other techniques that lead to outcomes related to information systems. Hence, this theory is adopted for this study on the effect of e-accounting systems in financial performance of quoted deposit banks in Nigeria.

2.3 Review of Empirical Literature

Korolo and Korolo (2023) reported a study that determined the association between the listed deposit money banks (DMBs) in Nigeria from 2011 to 2020 and their financial performance using an electronic accounting system. This study employed an explanatory and descriptive research design. Both primary and secondary data were used in the study, and they were gathered through surveys, one-on-one interviews, and annual reports. Automated Teller Machines (ATM) and Point of Sale (POS) were used to measure the electronic accounting system's independent variable, while Return on Asset was used to measure the dependent variable, financial performance. (ROA). The results of this study showed that the return on assets of listed banks in Nigeria is significantly positively correlated with automated teller machines (ATM) and point of sales (POS). The study concluded that adopting an electronic accounting system significantly improved the financial performance of Nigeria's deposit money banks, as banks are more profitable the more engaged their clients are with their electronic transactions. The report suggests, among other things, that deposit money banks step up their efforts to deploy more ATM delivery locations and improve their functionality.

Chude and Chude (2023) conducted a study that examined the effect of a computerized accounting system (CAS) on the organizational performance of oil and gas firms in Port-Harcourt, **AEFUNAI Journal of Behavioural Accounting (JBA). Vol.2 No.2, February 2026 (Special Edition) All Rights Reserved. 2026** <https://aefunaijba.com> 229



Nigeria. The study adopts the survey research design. The study is based on primary data obtained from a structured questionnaire administered to respondents. The reliability of the instrument was measured using Cronbach's alpha. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The hypotheses were tested using simple linear regression. The results showed a positive significant effect of accounting software usage on accountability, productivity, and cost control in oil and gas firms. Based on this the study recommends the use of electronic mediums and other alternative channels (such as cloud computing frameworks) for storing financial information to ensure the safeguarding of such information and prevent data loss.

In another study, Nworie and Okafor (2023) examined the challenges facing the use of point of sale (POS) terminals in the Nigerian banking system. The researchers adopted exploratory research design whereby secondary data were sourced from already published journal articles. Thematic approach was deployed in presenting the research findings. The study found that POS services help banks keep and enhance the loyalty of their obtainable customers, provide opportunity to the banks to increase market share and increase customer satisfaction. The study recommends that the charges and fees on the use of POS terminals should be considerably lessened in order to avoid discouraging banked and unbanked population from using such channel to access the services of the banking publicly.

Saba (2022) carried out a study that investigated the impact of electronic accounting information systems quality on financial performance in Jordanian commercial banks. To achieve the objectives of this study, the researcher prepared a questionnaire to measure the impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable using the Analytical descriptive approach (simple & multiple linear regression), where the study population consisted of (13) banks, the sampling unit has included (60) respondents they are as follows; general managers, financial managers, IT employees. The results of the study showed that there are statistically significant differences in trust and relevance variables in financial performance. Moreover, there are statistically significant differences in principles of reliability as a whole on financial performance. There were many recommendations the most important was to pay more attention to the continuous process of testing and evaluating the quality of electronic accounting information systems during the financial times.

Awoniyi (2022) explored the adoption of digital banking in Nigeria through the lens of an extended Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) framework. The study involved the administration of questionnaires to 250 participants using an electronic method, with a reliable research instrument confirmed through a Cronbach's alpha test with a value greater than 0.70. The sample size was determined through purposive sampling and multiple regression was used to analyze the data. The results revealed that motivation for the adoption of digital banking (as proxied by perceived usage, ease of use, security, and banking regulation) had a significant impact on both mobile and internet banking ($AdR^2=0.255$, $F=8.357$, $p\text{-value}=0.000$ and $AdR^2=0.270$, $F=8.960$, $p\text{-value}=0.000$, respectively). The study concluded that factors outside of the traditional TAM variables, such as security and banking regulations, play a critical role in the adoption of digital banking and should be considered in future technology adoption models.

Ibekwe (2022) investigated the impact of financial innovations on the performance deposit money banks in Nigeria. The study adopted an ex-post facto research design because the data for the study are secondary data that already exist in the archives of well acclaimed financial institutions such as the Central Bank of Nigeria. The result of the study indicate that automated teller machine, mobile banking and point of sales have positive and significant effect on return on asset while internet banking has negative and insignificant effect in return on asset. The study thus concludes that financial innovation have positive effect on the profitability of commercial banks in Nigeria and have enhance the return on asset of the commercial banks in Nigeria. Amongst the recommendation is that government should provide adequate infrastructure in the area of power supply, telecommunications and internet.

Studies by Mohammed, Ibrahim and Muritala (2022) investigated the impact of the Point of Sale (POS) payment system on the performance of commercial banks in Nigeria. Using an ex post facto research design, they gathered data from the economic reports and statistical bulletin of the Central Bank of Nigeria, covering the period from Q1 2007 to Q4 2020. To analyze the relationship



between payments system innovations and the financial performance of commercial banks, they employed the Auto-Regressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) bounds approach to co-integration. The findings showed that POS transactions have a positive and significant effect on the return on assets of commercial banks in Nigeria. The authors recommend that commercial banks in the country should launch extensive mass media campaigns to educate the public about payments system innovations.

Al-kasswina (2022) conducted a study that evaluated the effectiveness of electronic accounting information systems in energy sector under conditions of uncertainty in the electricity companies in Jordan, and the ability of accounting information system to provide appropriate information for planning, control and decision-making under conditions of uncertainty. The researcher used the descriptive analytical method and the questionnaires were distributed to the electricity companies in the energy sector. The questionnaires are distributed to financial and control managers in those companies. The study found that the characteristics of electronic accounting information systems highly influence the performance of electricity companies of Jordan under conditions of uncertainty. The electronic accounting information system in electricity companies in Jordan is effective in providing information for the purposes of planning under conditions of uncertainty, and in providing information for decision-making under conditions of uncertainty and for the purposes of control under conditions of uncertainty.

Madugba, Egbide, Dike, Agburuga and Onwubiko (2021) carried out a research that examined the impact of electronic banking on the financial performance of Nigerian deposit money banks. The data for the study was obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria's Statistical Bulletin and the National Bureau of Statistics' Statistical Bulletin for various years, as well as from published financial statements of the banks under study. An ex-post facto research design was used and a normality test was carried out to establish the goodness of the data; descriptive statistics and a multi-collinearity test were conducted in which the independent variables were found good. Regression was adopted to test two hypotheses. It was found that ATM has a positive and significant association with Earning EPS and ROA; POS and NEFT significantly affect ROA only, while WEB has an insignificant impact on both EPS and ROA. It is concluded that electronic banking significantly affects financial performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria. Thus, the study recommended that deposit money banks in Nigeria should educate their customers more in the use of NEFT, WEB, and POS, and that the amount of ATM withdrawals should be increased to improve bank performance.

Edet and Opusunju (2021) examined the effect of ATM on the performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria for the period of 7 years from 2012 to 2018. The study adopted ex-post research design. The population of the study is all the deposit money banks in Nigeria. The study collected data from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin. The study adopted pre-test analysis of correlation and unit root test using Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test. After analysing the unit root test, regression was used. The study found that there was a positive and insignificant effect of ATM on performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria. Other findings were that volume of transaction of ATM has positive and insignificant effect on the return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria while value of transaction of ATM also has positive and insignificant effect on return on asset of deposit money banks in Nigeria. The study recommended that ATM machines should be re-strategies by deposit money banks in Nigeria and they should careful increase the volume of transaction by ensuring that network is properly maintain. They should use ATM network that is very good to satisfy customers during weekends. They should provide more ATM and encourage customers to use ATM and try to reduce the problem of cash jam and lack of cash dispense.

2.4 Gap in Literature

The summary of the study explains the conceptual frameworks entailing the variables of the study; electronic accounting (e-accounting) system, banks, financial performance, bank performance. Theoretical studies related to the objectives of the study were explained: automated teller machine (ATM), point of sales (POS), mobile banking (MOB) and return on assets (ROA) necessities of regulation and supervision on bank performance, regulatory activities of central bank of Nigeria, regulatory reforms of the banking industry, banking supervision and regulatory structures and impacts of banking regulation and supervision. Empirical studies on regulation and supervision of banks and

bank performance were summarized. The theoretical frameworks applied to the study are the Task Technology Fit Theory (TTF) by Dishaw and Strong (1999) and Technical Revolutions and Techno-Economic by Carlota Perez (1983–2002).

From the empirical studies reviewed it is evident that no study on the effect of e-accounting systems such as automated teller machine (ATM), point of sales (POS) and mobile banking (MOB) in the financial performance of quoted deposit banks in Nigeria has been carried out specifically in Anambra State. Therefore, this is the gap in literature the present study intends to fill.

3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study adopted a descriptive research design and data was gathered through secondary data. The population of this study comprises 14 quoted deposit banks on the Nigeria exchange group as at December 31st, 2023. The quoted deposit banks are selected based on the availability of specific data as at the time the study is carried out. The quoted deposit banks include: First Bank Plc, First City Monument Bank, United Bank for Africa, Eco Bank, Diamond Bank, Zenith Bank, Access Bank, Fidelity Bank, Guaranty Trust Bank, Stanbic Bank, Sterling Bank, Unity Bank, Union Bank and Wema Bank (NXG, 2023). A purposive sampling technique was employed to select a sample size of eight (8) from 14 quoted deposit banks with a complete data for the ten (10) year period ranging from 2014–2023.

3.1 Model Specification

In order to ascertain the effect e-accounting systems on organization performance of quoted deposit banks in Nigeria, the following models were specified:

$$ROA = \beta_0 + \beta_1POS + \beta_2ATM + \beta_3MOB$$

Where:

ROA: Return on Asset

$\beta_1 - \beta_2\mu$: Beta coefficient of the independent variables

β_0 = Constant term (intercepts)

POS: Point of Sale

ATM: Automated Teller Machine

MOB: Mobile Banking

μ : Error term

3.2 Method of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed from responses obtained from the administered questionnaire were presented in tabular format and analyzed with the aid of simple percentages, and chi-square analysis was used to analyze the data. The hypotheses were subjected to a Chi-square test at 0.05 level of significance.

3.3 Decision Rule

The study will adopt the following decision rule: reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis if the computed value of the Chi-square (X^2) exceeds the critical (table) value of X^2 for the relevant degrees of freedom, otherwise, accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternate hypothesis.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

4.1 Presentation and Analysis of Data

Table 4.1.1 Questionnaire Distribution

Questionnaire Distributed	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Returned	80	100%
Not Returned	-	-
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 4.1.1: above shows that all the 80 questionnaires distributed were properly filled and returned thus showing 100% return rate of questionnaire which is extremely adequate for the study.

4.1.2 Section A: Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1.2 Distribution of Respondents Category

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Operational managers	14	17
Customer service officers	26	33
Cash and teller officers	40	50
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 4.1.2 indicates that out of the 80 respondents, 14 respondents representing 17% are operational managers, 26 respondents representing 33% are customer service officers, while 40 respondents representing 50% are cash and teller officers respectively. This result shows that the respondents are dominated by cash and teller officers.

Table 4.1.3 Distribution of Respondents Level of Management in the Bank

Management level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Junior Management	44	55
Middle Management	26	33
Top Management	10	12
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2025

From the table above on the distribution of respondents level of management in the bank, it is observed that a total of 44 respondents representing 55% of the respondents are junior staff in management, 26 respondents representing 33% of the respondents are middle staff in management and 10 respondents representing 12% of the respondents are senior staff in management in the banks. The result showed that most are junior staff in management in the banks.

4.2 Research Questions Analysis

4.2.1 Question 1: How does point of sale (POS) affect the Return on asset (ROA) of deposit bank in Nigeria?

Table 4.2.1: Effects of POS on the ROA of Deposit Bank in Nigeria

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	43	54
Agree	22	27
Disagree	4	5
Strongly Disagree	4	5
Undecided	7	9
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 4.2.1 above indicates that 43 respondents representing 54% strongly agree that POS affect the ROA of deposit bank while 22 representing 27% agree to the postulation. 4 respondents representing 5% disagree to the researcher's postulation. Another 4 respondents representing 5% strongly disagree to the postulation while 7 out of the respondents representing 9% fielded undecided. This shows that based on the result above, shows that majority of the respondents agree that POS affect the ROA of deposit bank in Nigeria.

Research Question 2: To what extent does automated teller machine (ATM) affect the return on asset (ROA) of deposit bank in Nigeria?

Table 4.2.2: Effects of ATM on the ROA of Deposit Bank in Nigeria

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	60	75
Agree	11	14
Disagree	3	4
Strongly Disagree	1	1
Undecided	5	6
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The above postulation in table 4.2.2 reveals that 60 respondents representing 75% strongly agree on the extent ATM affect the ROA of deposit bank, 11 representing 14% indicated agree. 3 representing 4% disagree on the extent ATM affect the ROA of deposit bank, while 1% strongly disagreed. And finally, 5 representing 6% were undecided on the extent ATM affect the ROA of deposit bank in the study area. The result showed that ATM usage as an e-accounting system great affects ROA of deposit banks in Nigeria.

Research Question 3: How does mobile banking (MOB) affect the return on asset (ROA) of deposit bank in Nigeria?

Table 4.2.3: Effects of MOB on ROA of Deposit Bank in Nigeria

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	65	81
Agree	10	12
Disagree	2	3
Strongly Disagree	2	3
Undecided	1	1
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2025

From the above table 4.2.3, it is observed that 65 respondents representing 81% strongly agree on the extent MOB affect the ROA of deposit bank. 10 respondents representing 12% indicated agree, 2 respondents representing 3% indicated disagree and strongly disagree respectively, while 1 representing 1% are undecided. The result showed vividly that mobile banking strongly affects the ROA of deposit bank in Nigeria.

4.3 Test of Hypotheses

Decision Rule: reject the null hypothesis H_0 if the computed Chi Square value (χ^2) is greater than the critical value (χ^2_t), otherwise accept at Significant level = 0.05 (5%)

Degree of freedom (df) = (2-1) (5-1) + 1=5

Degree of freedom = K - constant

Critical Value (χ^2_t) = 5.99

4.3.1 Test of Hypothesis 1

H_{01} : POS does not significantly affect e-accounting return on asset (ROA) of deposit banks in Nigeria.

Table 4.3.1: Contingency table (Frequency Table for Hypothesis 1)

Scale	FO	FE	FO-FE	(FO-FE) ²	(FO-FE) ² / FE
Strongly Agree	43	16	27	729	45.56
Agree	22	16	6	36	2.25
Disagree	4	16	-12	144	9
Strongly Disagree	4	16	-12	144	9
Undecided	7	16	-9	81	5.06
Total	80	80			70.87

70.87 > 5.99

70.87 is greater than critical value 5.99. Therefore, we reject null hypothesis and accept the alternative which says that POS does not significantly affect e-accounting ROA of deposit banks in Nigeria.

4.3.2 Test of Hypothesis 2

H_{02} : ATM does not significantly affect e-accounting return on asset (ROA) of deposit banks in Nigeria.

Table 4.3.2: Contingency table (Frequency Table for Hypothesis 2)

Scale	FO	FE	FO-FE	(FO-FE) ²	(FO-FE) ² / FE
Strongly Agree	60	16	44	1936	121
Agree	11	16	-5	25	1.56
Disagree	3	16	-13	169	10.56
Strongly Disagree	1	16	-15	225	14.06
Undecided	5	16	-11	36	2.25
Total	80	80			149.43

149.43 > 5.99

149.43 is greater than critical value 5.99. Therefore we reject null hypothesis and accept the alternative which says that ATM does not significantly affect e-accounting ROA of deposit banks in Nigeria.

4.3.3 Test of Hypothesis 3

H_{03} : There is no significant influence of mobile banking (MOB) on e-accounting return on asset (ROA) of deposit banks in Nigeria

.

Table 4.3.3: Contingency table (Frequency Table for Hypothesis 3)

Scale	FO	FE	FO-FE	(FO-FE) ²	(FO-FE) ² / FE
Strongly Agree	65	16	49	2401	150.06
Agree	10	16	-6	36	2.25
Disagree	2	16	-14	196	12.25
Strongly Disagree	2	16	-14	196	12.25
Undecided	1	16	-15	225	14.06
Total	80	80			190.87

190.87 > 5.99

190.87 is greater than critical value 5.99. Therefore we reject null hypothesis and accept the alternative which says that there is no significant influence of mobile banking (MOB) on e-accounting ROA of deposit banks in Nigeria.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

This study looked at the connection between Nigerian quoted deposit money banks' financial performance and their electronic accounting system. The study used POS, ATMs and MOB as its three explanatory variables. The link between the explanatory variables and the financial performance of the listed deposit money banks in Nigeria was examined using inferential analysis.

From the data collected and analyzed, the following are the findings of the study. The findings from analyses indicated that at 70.87 POS does not significantly affect e-accounting ROA of deposit banks in Nigeria. The findings are consistent with those of (Udegbonam et al, 2019), who looked at how electronic banking affects commercial banks' profitability.

The findings of the study analyses revealed that at 149.43 ATM does not significantly affect e-accounting ROA of deposit banks in Nigeria. This finding is consistent with that of Saba (2022), who looked at the impact of automated teller machines (ATMs) on customer satisfaction in the Nigerian metropolis of Sokoto. The results showed that ATM services have a favorable and significant impact on how easy they are regarded to use, how much transactions cost, and how secure the services are.

The findings from the analyses of the study showed that at 190.87 there is no significant influence of mobile banking (MOB) on e-accounting ROA of deposit banks in Nigeria. The findings showed that there was a considerable influence of electronic banking on the profitability of commercial banks.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of e-accounting on financial performance of quoted deposit money banks for the ten (10) year period ranging from 2014-2023.

The study concluded that adopting an electronic accounting system significantly improved the financial performance of quoted deposit banks in Nigeria, as banks are more profitable the more engaged their clients are with their electronic transactions.

Based on the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. An adoption of computerized accounting information system is advisable for all banks in a bid to ensure correctness in reporting and general record management as enterprises that had this system showed an increase in return on investment.
2. Government should introduce foreign technology from advance and developed country into the Nigeria banking industry and banks that make use of the e-accounting will be more and more globalised, direct and cyberspace oriented. This is a phenomenon that no Nigeria bank can neglect. Banks therefore must give adequate attention for survival and growth of the banking industry.
3. Since mobile banking has shown to be the highest contributor to the profit of the money deposit banks in Nigeria, Nigerian Government should strike deal with foreign telecommunications companies to establish more Smartphone assembly plants in Nigeria. This will go a long way to



create employment for youths and reduce the prices of the Smartphone used in mobile banking hence more improvement on the income through mobile banking.

4. CBN should make it mandatory for banks staff to embrace e-accounting and also to undergo feasibility study on electronic accounting. Also, banks should device a technical way of detecting illegal transaction through electronic accounting.

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