International Journal of Business Diplomacy and Economy
ISSN: 2833-7468
Volume 03 Number 05 (2024)
Impact Factor: 10.45
SJIF (2023): 5.208

www.inter-publishing.com

Article

Accounting Technology Innovation and Mobile Banking and Financial Performance of Deposit Money Banks in Port Harcourt

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Abstract: This article investigated the nexus between Port Harcourt's deposit money banks' financial performance and the technological innovation employed within the study period. Earnings per share and return on asset were used in the study to measure financial performance, while mobile banking was accepted as aspect of electronic banking. Time series longitudinal survey design was used in the study. Financial statements of the ten banks that were chosen were the source of the data. The study took a relevant one-year sample of the ten deposit money banks that were chosen to assess their financial performance. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23.0 made it easier to formulate and test four null hypotheses using simple regression. The study found that there is significant relationship between mobile banking and earnings per share of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt. Also, there is significant relationship between mobile banking and return on asset of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt. The study therefore concludes that: mobile banking and earnings per share and return on asset had a favorable and significant association in affecting the Port Harcourt deposit money banks' financial performance. Based on these findings and conclusion, this study made a number of recommendations as follows: managers of deposit money banks should be aware of the advancements and modifications in mobile banking and accounting technology innovation and endeavour to be more technically competent in their usage and application of technological innovation. They should also improve on financial inclusion by expanding mobile banking services to rural areas, offer basic banking services to unbanked populations and encourage mobile savings and loan products at moderate interest rate.

Keywords: Accounting technology innovation, mobile banking, and financial performance.

Citation: Ozims Ekwutosi Impact of Women Entrepreneurship on Economic Growth. A Study of Selected Sme's in Imo State International Journal of Business Diplomacy and Economy 2024, 3(5), 237-249

Received: 10th Oct 2024
Revised: 11th Oct 2024
Accepted: 24th Oct 2024
Published: 20th Nov 2024

Introduction

Mobile banking is the process and capacity of conducting electronic banking services and transactions over the phone and/or using a mobile cellular device such as a smartphone, tablet, etc. The usual banking transactions that take place through mobile banking are: online payments, fund transfers, monitoring accounts balances etc. Customers of the bank need to download the bank application in order to use it. Mobile banking can be as straightforward as a bank texting a client's phone about fraud or usage, or it can be more intricate like a client making payments or sending money overseas. One benefit of mobile banking is that it allows you to bank whenever and wherever you choose. A restricted range of skills and security issues are drawbacks as compared to computer or in-person banking.Electronic banking is the use of computers, phones, and other technologies to facilitate banking transactions rather than through human interaction; electronic banking also includes features like electronic funds transfer (EFT) and mobile payments for retail purchases, automatic teller machines (ATMs), automatic paycheck deposits, and automated bill payment (Ashburn, 2024). Electronic banking has revolutionized banking services by incorporating, among others, accounting technology, online bill payment, direct deposit, electronic statements into banking services. Accounting technology transforms previously paper-driven processes and systems into streamlined accounting workflow solutions that are accessible through cloud-based software accounting (Reuters, 2022). The essence of accounting technology, among others, deals with reduction of operational costs, errors, improves efficiency, customer satisfaction, loyalty, goodwill and achieve desired profit in the deposit money banking.Financial performance reflects the result or scorecard of a firm or how well the firm has utilized its assets and other resources at its disposal over a period of time which is usually represented in the form of net profit, earning per share, return on equity, return on assets etc. Financial Performance is company's ability to earn money and employ assets from its principal mode of business. It is measured subjectively by its financial performance. The phrase is frequently used to describe the general state of a company's finances throughout a specific time frame.Financial performance of deposit money banks depends on the accounting technology information adopted by the management of such bank. Technology is one of the key elements that define a society or civilization. The critical roles of technological innovation in the development of deposit money banks and companies and their contributions on the economic growth of firms have been widely documented. Ayres (2008) identified technology as the wealth of companies and banks. According to Adam, Farber and Khallil (2000), the primary role of technological innovation is to assure the survival of the entity, as well as the business ecosystem, which in turn is based on achieving sustainable financial performance.The word "accounting technology" refers to all equipment, programs, and frameworks utilized in the accounting industry to perform accounting work. The majority of these platforms use the following to expedite accounting procedures: artificial intelligence, cloud-based software accounting, artificial intelligence (AI), block chain, cloud accounting, automated teller machines (ATMs), mobile banking, data and information visualization, predictive analytics, and other cutting-edge accounting technologies. In effect, these technologies are tools in the hands of accountants if properly learned and applied. They could also constitute positive technology disruption, that is, a new breakthrough that is very influential in changing the existing system, the way consumers, industries, or markets operate from conventional to more modern or renewables, utilizing digital technology (Smith, 2022). However, these unfolding technologies are not only capable of streamlining and optimizing traditional methods of accounting but could displace the professional accountants who fail to continuously to be reskilling and upskilling to cope with the pace of technological development. Electronic banking is rapidly and drastically altering financial institutions and the accounting technology and financial landscape. Nonetheless, the financial performance of Port Harcourt's deposit money banks' and accounting technology innovation are the main subjects of this article because it is the way of the future and the way to go in the accountancy profession.Many Nigerian Banks have over the years streamlined their organizations, tailored their products and services delivery and automated their operations to enhance their performances and capture the market. As the struggle to enhance performance by the deposit money banks, the focus is moving to the complete automation of all their operation and services. The system or industry is highly competitive and competition is expected to motivate new players of local and global scope enters the market. As the competitive terrain becomes more challenging, banks need to maintain their competitive edge, and to do this; they have to adopt new technology (Abdullahi, 2012).Despite great outlook of the Nigerian banks, there has been slow growth in the profitability of commercial banks as a result of increased operating expenses as these banks transition to more innovative products (Dandago & Rufia, 2014). Local banks have been experiencing great losses and have not been able to realize more earnings despite increased Accounting technology innovations as a result of competition from local mobile service transfer services like Airtel Money hence lowering their performance through low returns to investments (Ngalyuka, 2013; Mimano, 2014 as sited in Ahmed & Wamugo, 2016).

Literature Review

Conceptual Literature Review – In order to conceptualize the relationship between the Accounting Technology Innovation and Financial Performance of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt, the following figure 1 is shown:

Operational Framework

Figure 1 : Operational framework

Performance and Profitability

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

One popular statistic for determining business value according to Nirmalbang.com (2024), is earnings per share or EPS. It is the value of earnings per outstanding share of the company's common stock. EPS shows how profitable a firm is by displaying the amount of money it makes for each share of its stock. Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the company’s net income by the total number of outstanding shares. Generally, the EPS which indicates the financial health of a company can be calculated in two different ways as follows:

Earnings Per Share Calculation:

1. Earnings per share: Net Income after Tax/Total Number of Outstanding Shares;

2. Weighted earnings per share: (Net Income after Tax – Total Dividends)/Total Number of Outstanding Shares. Since profit is the ultimate goal of deposit money banks, all the strategies and activities of an organization are designed and focused towards realizing this grand objective of profit; therefore, the need for efficient and affective accounting technology innovation has become increasingly necessary in order to realize this noble objective (Khrawish, 2011).

According to Nirmalbang.com (2024), when it comes to measuring the company's financial standing and profitability, the following points indicate the importance of Earnings Per Share.

1. It helps compare the performance of promising companies to help pick the most suitable investment option.

2. EPS can also be used to compare the financial standing of a company over the years. Companies that have a steady EPS increase can be a reliable investment option. Conversely, companies' irregular EPS are usually not preferred by seasoned investors.

3. A higher EPS means more profitability, which suggests that the company may increase dividend payout over time.

4. EPS not only helps measure a company's current financial standing but also helps track its past performances.

Return on Assets (ROA)

The return on assets ratio, often called the return on total assets, is a profitability ratio that measures the net income produced by total assets during a period by comparing net income to the average total assets. In other words, the return on assets ratio or ROA measures how efficiently a company can manage its assets to produce profits during a period. Since company assets’ sole purpose is to generate revenues and produce profits, this ratio helps both management and investors see how well the company can convert its investments in assets into profits. In short, this ratio measures how profitable a company's assets are. The return on assets ratio is calculated by dividing net income by average total assets.

Telephone Banking

It is tele-banking devices which allow customers to transact banking business over the phone. It has numerous benefits for both customers and banks. As far as the customers are concerned, it provides increased convenience, expanded access and significant time saving. On the other hand, from the banks' perspective, the costs of delivering telephone-based services are substantially lower than those of branch- based services. It provides retail banking services even after banking hours (24 hours a day) it accrues continual productivity for the bank. It offers retail banking services to customers at their offices/homes as an alternative to going to the bank branch/ATM. This saves customers time, and gives more convenience for higher productivity. Personal Computer Banking (PC) allows the bank's customers to access information about their accounts via a proprietary network, usually with the help of proprietary software installed on their personal computer". Once access is gained, the customer can perform a lot of retail banking functions. The increasing awareness of the importance of computer literacy has resulted in increasing the use of personal computers. This certainly supports the growth of PC banking which virtually establishes a branch in the customers' home or office, and offers 24-hour service, seven days a week. It also has the benefits of Telephone Banking and ATMs.

Internet Banking

Internet banking serves as the primary platform for Public Access Computing (PAC). It provides banks with a great setting in which to test out home banking (Bill, 1996). In the US, technology has been applied to the development of virtual reality bank branches. The Electronic Courtyard, created by the US software company Worlds Inc. and the Global Payment System Visa, is a prototype for this. Customers can use it to apply for loans, transfer money between accounts, and check account balances. Customers can travel into different rooms and interact with virtual bank tellers, loan arrangers, and financial advisors thanks to the technology's usage of three-dimensional visuals. It links banks with customers through Visa Interactive, a Visa remote banking subsidiary, and offers secure technologies to ensure account security.

Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPoS)

When making purchases (at purchase points), customers can instantly transfer money from their bank accounts to merchant accounts using this online system. An Electronic Fund Transfer Process is initiated by a POS using a debit card (Chorafas, 1988). When EFTPoS is used to fulfill clients' shopping payment needs rather than clerical tasks like processing checks and cash withdrawals for shopping, banking productivity increases. Additionally, the system keeps running after banking hours, which means that the bank continues to be productive even after banking hours. Additionally, consumers can use the time and energy they would have spent traveling to bank branches or ATMs to withdraw cash for other useful purposes are saved. The financial performance of a company matters to stakeholders, investors, and the overall economy. The financial performance of a firm is very important to investors, stakeholders and the economy at large. Investors are usually interested in the returns for their investment. A business that is performing well can bring better reward to their investors. Financial performance of a firm can increase the income of its staff, rendering quality product or services to its customers and creating more goodwill in the environment it operates. A company that has good performance can generate more returns which can lead to future opportunities that can in turn create employment and increase the wealth of people. Firm's performance is the ability of a firm to achieve its objectives resources. According to Rahul

(1997) a company’s performance is its ability to achieve its target objectives from its available resources. Suleiman (2013) viewed a firm’s performance as the result of a company’s assessment or strategy on how well a company accomplished its goals and objectives. Financial performance provides a deductive measure of how well a company can use assets from business operations to generate revenue.

Measuring of firms’ financial performance is one of the management strategic functions aimed at satisfying the interest of shareholders and other stakeholders in a company. Firm’s performance appraisal involves a periodic and systematic evaluation of its operations to determine the achievements of the firm’s objectives. Evaluation of a firm’s performance requires the use of certain principles that may be either internal or external. Internal principles are the ability of a company to achieve its stated objectives, while external principles refer to the comparison of a company with its competitors in the industry in order to develop a good business strategy that will enable the firm compete favourably in the market.

Accounting Technology

It should be noted that accounting and finance operations in a variety of worldwide enterprises and organizations are changing due to new technologies, which are being driven by the explosion of large-scale data that has sparked the Fourth Industrial Revolution, an era in which cyber-physical systems will change industry. Every business can benefit from these significant trends that are unfolding and should pay close attention to how to use them most effectively in order to achieve desired goal or be shown the way out. However, accountants should consider how these rapidly advancing technologies can be used strategically to meet the company's objectives and business plans while avoiding needless expenses and negative effects on the accounting profession.

Emerging technologies

According to Copilot with GPT- 4 (2024), emerging technologies are poised to revolutionize the accounting profession in the coming decade. These advancements will reshape various aspects of accounting, from audit procedures to the very nature of CPA work. Some of the key areas are explained as follows:

1. Data Analytics: The power of data analytics will enable accountants to extract valuable insights from vast amounts of financial data. By analyzing trends, patterns, and anomalies, CPAs can make informed decisions and enhance financial reporting.

2. Blockchain: This decentralized ledger technology has the potential to transform how transactions are recorded and verified. It ensures transparency, security, and accuracy, particularly in areas like supply chain management and auditing.

3. Artificial Intelligence (AI): AI-driven tools can automate repetitive tasks, improve accuracy, and enhance decision-making. For instance, AI can assist in fraud detection, risk assessment, and predictive modeling.

4. Robotic Process Automation (RPA): RPA streamlines routine processes by automating tasks such as data entry, reconciliation, and report generation. It frees up accountant (Copilot with GPT-4, 2024).

Disruptive technology is an innovation that significantly alters the way that consumers, industries, or businesses operate; a disruptive technology sweeps away the systems or habits it replaces because it has attributes that are recognizably superior and beneficial (Smith, 2022). Clayton (1997) introduced the idea of disruptive technologies in a 1995 Harvard Business Review article. Christensen (1997), later expanded on the topic in The Innovator's Dilemma, published in 1997. However, this has since become a buzzword in startup businesses that seek to create a product with mass appeal. Even a startup with limited resources can aim at technology disruption by inventing an entirely new way of getting something done.

Technology today is evolving at a rapid pace, enabling faster change and progress, causing an acceleration of the rate of change. According to courtevillegroup.com (2022), the following are the eighteen emerging technologies that are transforming the entire world economy including accountancy world such as: Computing Power, Smarter Devices, Quantum Computing, Datafication, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, Extended Reality, Digital Trust, 3D Printing, Genomics, New Energy Solutions, Robotic Process Automation (RPA), Edge Computing, Quantum Computing, Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality, Blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), 5G, Cyber Security, i.e. 18th Top Technology Trends that are revolutionizing the world.

The worldwide trend of digitalization and technical advancements is not unique to the banking sector. Before computers became widely used in the 1990s, banks were the sole businesses in the banking sector. Individual bank employees were required to perform all transactions manually, including creating new accounts, paying bills, monitoring account balances, applying for loans, and other tasks. These days, the banking sector has several challenges, such as lengthy wait times at the bank, delays in document validation and transaction processing, employee stress from customers, and attitudes of staff toward customers. These criticisms, problems, and difficulties have always been present for the bank before the electronic bank was introduced.

Theoretical Framework

Identity Theory

Theory of Identity

People are always behind the origin of technology advancements, modifications, and breakthroughs. Ideas are the foundation and guiding principles of technology, and they are created, initiated, used, and managed by humans. Identity theory helps us comprehend how each person relates to corporate and national goals, as well as how human resources are inspired and prepared for technological innovation. The degree of an individual's identity and their willingness to contribute and innovate for the advancement of their organization and country are determined by the incentive and motivation they receive. Therefore, the foundation upon which this study is based is the theory of identity.

In order to help an organization better adapt to new technologies, market difficulties, and changes, Bennis (1969) developed a theory that offers ways for changing an organization's beliefs, attitudes, values, and structure. It can also be used to schedule process interventions within the organization to improve its overall health and effectiveness. Bechard (1969) and Bolle De Bal (1992) both provided evidence of the connection between management performance and organizational development. For an organization to function efficiently, a strategic position holder must see the need for change and innovation.These include the need to: change managerial strategy; make organisations more consistent with both individual needs and the changing needs of the environment; change structure and roles; change the motivation of the workforce; make better planning; improve inter-groups collaborations; and adaptation to new environment.Managers that can elegantly organize and balance individual interests for the greater good are essential for organizations in the highly competitive global economy. The modern workforce wants to be acknowledged and valued for their contributions, and they want to be involved in creating management strategies and making decisions. Managers and team leaders that can draw out fresh concepts and methods from their staff members and foster an atmosphere that embraces innovation are essential for ongoing organizational development. According to Drucker (1985), creativity requires inspiration, motivation and hard work. Instead of being strict with their staff, managers should encourage them to take initiative. Strict and unbending regulations are readily broken.

The following are the reasons why motivational and encouraging leadership should be adopted in accounting technology innovation-based organizations instead of strict and unbending regulations which can easily be broken. It may lead to the following benefits: improved employee engagement, generate keen interest, make employees to put in their best; motivational leaders encourage participation, leading to increased job satisfaction, increased productivity, motivated employees work more efficiently and effectively. Also, creativity will be enhanced, employees will be empowered to think more creatively and innovatively too. After all it is happy minds that can generate creative and innovative ideas. It will foster better collaboration, positive teamwork, open communication, and mutual respect and trust. More talents may be developed. The likely outcome and benefits may lead to more Investment in employees' growth and development.

In accounting technology innovation-based organizations, one of the most critical aspects of balancing employees interests and employer interest is to ensure that the needs of the organization are met, while the employees receive fair compensation and benefits and necessary motivation. However, subordination of individual interests as advocated by Henri Fayol’s 14 administrative principles which advocate that organizational interest should take precedence over individual interests. This is right because without the organization, there will not be employees. Despite the shifting nature of the workplace in the twenty-first century, man's dominance over society and organizational structures does not change. Although a lot about management has changed, human resources still hold a dominant place in the industry. It is therefore important to note that technology—particularly information technology—has enhanced rather than replaced human intellect and thought. His position is dominating because of his human resource's capacity to manage other resources and adjust to changing circumstances. Thus, ideas and practices of human resource management may be helpful in offering efficient ways to manage all other facets of the organization for the accomplishment of its goals.

Empirical Review

Information technology (IT) is becoming the mainstay of Nigerian banks' efforts to revitalize their services, according to Aragba-Akpore's (1998) article on the subject. He mentioned initiatives to advance sophistication in the banking industry, such as All States Bank Limited's Electronic Smart Card Account (ESCA) and Diamond Bank Limited's Diamond Integrated Banking Services (DIBS). Ovia (2000) found that the use of IT in banking has become more and more necessary in Nigeria, and that the industry's IT expenditure is significantly higher than that of any other in the country. He argued that Nigerian Internet banking has been made easier by online systems, as shown by the websites that some of them have launched. He discovered that banks already provide clients with the flexibility of In a study conducted by Irechukwu (2000) in Nigeria, he lists some banking services that have been revolutionized through the use of ICT as including account opening, customer account mandate, and transaction processing and recording. Unlike the aforementioned studies, Mantel (2000) focuses on the demand-side of electronic/online bill payment – empirically analyzing the demographic characteristics of users. Among other things, the author finds that electronic bill payers tend to be: older, female, higher income, and homeowners.

In a study on the impact of computer automation on the banking services in Lagos which discovered that Electronic Banking has tremendously improved the services of some banks to their customers in Lagos was done by Agboola (2001). The study was however restricted to the commercial nerve center of Nigeria and concentrated on only six banks. He made a comparative analysis between the old and new generation banks and discovered variation in the rate of adoption of the automated devices. Also, Aduda and Kingoo (2012) investigated the Relationship between Electronic Banking and Financial Performance among Commercial Banks in Kenya and concluded that there exists positive relationship between e-banking and bank performance. However, the study had a research gap since it did not distinguish between the three categories of technology innovation, namely customer independent, customer assisted and Customer transparent technology. Nyamwembe (2011) conducted a study on factors hindering the adoption of technological innovation by commercial banks in Kenya and took a case study of Kenya commercial bank (KCB). The author concluded that resistance to change, internal politics and fear of cannibalizing existing products hindered adoption. However, he failed to investigate the effect of technological innovation on financial performance of commercial banks.

Technological innovation may be associated with performance and growth in an organizational setting through enhancements in productivity, quality, competitive positioning, and market share, among other aspects, claim Adam and Farber (2000). They also discovered a positive relationship between performance and technical innovation. Innovations in accounting technology have affected the performance of every bank in Nigeria (Dandago & Rufia, 2014). Significant progress has been made in banks' networking, service delivery, profitability, and client responses over the past ten years. The demands of the information and communication technologies (ICT)-dominated global banking business were placed on employees. Better networking and service delivery also helped customers, which in turn increased banks' profitability and competitiveness. However, despite these successes, Nigerian banks have seen a sharp decline in their earnings.

There has been a substantial change in banking sector over the past years. These changes have been mostly evidenced on the way customers are served in the banks (Idowu, Ngumi, &Muturi,2016). Banking sector changed dramatically although the traditional functions as performed by the banks remains unchanged where there are significant increase in the alternative channels owned by the bank for delivery of financial services (Wachira, 2013). One of the best way to new technologies has been traditional delivery methods (Domeher, Frimpong, & Appiah, 2015). According to Sweeny and Morrison (2004), delivery of services and retail banking has been greatly changed by the innovations in the banking industry. New ways of accessing balances, transfer of funds, paying of bills are some of activities which are being supported by the Collaboration of hardware, software and telecommunication companies with the banking sector.

Otoo (2013) claims that growing globalization and deregulatory measures are causing profound changes in the global banking and financial sector. The usage of ATMs, agency banking, debit cards, internet banking, and the global banking industry are some financial developments that are largely contributing to the banking sector's rapid growth. Furthermore, because of the fierce competition in the banking industry, as stated by Otoo (2013), the banks have been able to set up necessary decisions that encourage financial innovations. Financial innovation is defined by the European Commercial Bank (ECB, 2003) as a factor that lowers the cost of a product and the organization that produces it, mostly banks or other service sector companies. Financial advancements in accounting technology have been.

The significance of Accounting Technology innovation is described by Roberts and Amit (2003) as way of achieving a competitive advantage as well as superior performance in the organization. Improved banking performance, market share, better customer response and wide range of products is some of the benefits associated with financial innovation which contributes greatly to profitability. Lyons, Chatman, and Joyce (2007) say that cost reduction in relation to processing, storage, collection and transmission is one of the aspects of technological change of innovations. Income structure and banks activities are influenced by the financial innovation greatly. Communication technology developments in banking sector have created to some activities which have remained unchanged despite strong pressures for change. This is common in most of the retail banking activities which are prone to standardization and further development in remote banking (Kariuki, 2005). Emergence of the standardized teller machine (ATM), agency banking and mobile banking are some of innovations in ICT which have major impact in banking sector and results to novel delivery of daily services (Ahmad, 2006). The ATMs for instance, has been conducting much of duties than personnel in the counter and has been one of the major improvement and success of innovation in banking sector with a high benefit.

Materials and Methods

Model Specification. In order to capture the nature of the relationship between accounting technology innovation (independent variable) and financial performance (dependent variable) a viable financial model was presented to capture their relationship as follows: earnings per share and return on asset were used in the study to measure financial performance, while mobile banking was represented as aspect of electronic banking.

Accordingly, the functional relationship between the variables is presented thus;

MB = f (NPV, IRR) ………………………………………………………. A

In simple terms the functional relationship of the models is expressed as follows:

EPS = f(MB) - - - - - - - - - (1)

ROA = f(MB) - - - - - - - (

Expressing equations (1, .2, 3.1 and 3.2) in explicit forms:

ESP = B01 + B1MB + Et ……………………………………………3.1.

Results

PRESENTATION OF DATA

OBS	COY	YEAR	ROA	EPS
1	Access Bank	2017	0.349937	25.58876
2	Zenith Bank	2017	0.333634	19.28651
3	Fidelity Bank	2017	0.294687	18.95738
4	United Bank of Africa	2017	0.381505	24.50511
5	First Bank	2017	0.345254	15.80486
6	Guarantee Trust Bank	2017	0.369444	9.799825
7	FCMB	2017	0.259235	7.234644
8	Ecobank	2017	0.22331	6.376371
9	Polaris Bank	2017	0.05634	1.47153
10	Union Bank	2017	0.061991	1.317272

ROA =

R"Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)": various issues and Annual Financial statement of firms (Various issues)

HYPOTHESES TESTING

The t-statistics are used to test in the short run individual hypotheses stated in the null and alternate form as follows:

Hypothesis One:

Ho1: There is no significant relationship between mobile banking and earnings per share of commercial banks in Port Harcourt.To test the first hypothesis, we use the information in column E of table 4.3 corresponding to mobile banking, the decision rule is to reject the null hypothesis if the p-value is lower than the 5% critical value. Otherwise, the hypothesis would not be rejected. As we can see, the p-value of the t-Statistic is0.022 which is lower than 0.05 or 5%,thus, we strongly reject the first hypothesis and accept the alternate hypotheses and conclude that there is significant relationship between mobile banking and earnings per.

Hypothesis Two:

HO2: There is no significant relationship between mobile banking and return on asset of commercial banks in Port Harcourt.To test the second hypothesis, we use the information in column E of table 4.4 corresponding to mobile banking, the decision rule is to reject the null hypothesis if the p-value is lower than the 5% critical value. Otherwise, the hypothesis would not be rejected. As we can see, the p-value of the t-Statistic is0.009 which is lower than 0.05 or 5%, thus, we reject the second hypothesis and accept the alternate hypotheses and conclude that there is significant relationship between mobile

Model Specifications	**P-Value**	**t-Value**	**Level of Sig**	**Result of Hypotheses/Model OUT/COME**	**Decision**
EPS = $\alpha_0 + \beta_1$MB+ e_t	0.022	2.455	0.05	There is significant relationship between mobile banking and earnings per share of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt.	Reject
ROA = $\alpha_0 + \beta_1$MB+ e_t	0.009	2.849	0.05	There is significant relationship between mobile banking and return on asset of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt.	Reject

D

Discussion

The study found empirically the following:Mobile banking in relation to earning per share showed a positive and significant relationship.

2.Mobile banking in relation to return on asset showed a positive and significant relationship which is in line with the finding of Aduda and Kingoo (2012); that is, electronic banking has a positively and significant influence on financial performance of a firm.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study examined empirically using necessary scientific methods and providing analysis about the relationship between accounting technology innovation and financial performance of commercial banks in Port Harcourt. The study therefore showed a strong and positive significant relationship between mobile banking and earnings per share. Also, there is a significant relationship between mobile banking and return on asset of commercial banks in Port Harcourt. The following Table 2 contains the summary of the findings:

Conclusion

This study has successfully examined and concluded from the findings that there is actually relationship between mobile banking and earnings per share of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt. That is, mobile banking influences earnings per share of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt

Also, since there is significant relationship between mobile banking and return on asset of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt, it means that mobile banking influences return on asset of commercial banks in Port Harcourt. This is revealed from the analysis of the data collected, analyzed and interpreted. It is therefore concluded that Mobile Banking and accounting technology innovation play significant role in influencing financial performance of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt.

Recommendations

Managers of deposit money banks should be aware of the significant advancement, influence and modifications in accounting technology innovation and Mobile Banking and endeavour to be more technically competent, that is, to acquire more competence and be more skillful and knowledgeable on the development and changes in accounting technology innovation. They need to improve in their usage and application of the accounting technology in banking operations.Since mobile banking has an impact on return on asset and earnings per share of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt, the following are the recommendations on what banks should do:

1. improve on the use of mobile banking because it plays an important role and has positive influence on financial performance of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt

2. Improve on Financial Inclusion by expanding mobile banking services to rural areas, offer basic banking services to unbanked populations and encourage mobile savings and loan products at moderate interest rate.

3. Implement agent banking models and develop mobile-based financial literacy programs to reach the desired target audience.

4. Owners of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt should invest more on mobile banking equipment and facilities, especially technology infrastructure.

5. Technology infrastructure should be improved upon by making more robust and secured investment in mobile banking such as physical and virtual components that can support the use of accounting technology.

6. There should be enhancement of network coverage and reliability by improving the capability of servers to minimize network down time or problems.

7. Improve internet connectivity, data centers, storage systems, network equipment, switches and firewalls for security purposes that controls incoming and outgoing network traffic which is based on predetermined security guidelines and rules, block unauthorized access.

8. Internet penetration needs to be improved by Broadband expansion to enable more Nigerians to access the internet, making mobile banking more accessible more enjoyable experience.

9. The speed of data processing needs to be improved upon to be faster.

The findings of this research reviewed that there is a positive significant relationship between accounting technology innovation and financial performance of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt,

There is significant relationship between mobile banking and earnings per share of commercial banks in Port Harcourt.

CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

Besides the contribution to knowledge from the model specifications, this article significantly contributed in terms of the relevant empirical literature review, especially as it is one of the latest publications on this topic.

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