1. Introduction  
   In today's business world, disruptive technologies have significantly reshaped various sectors, particularly in finance and accounting. The advent of digital transformation has been instrumental in driving value creation and competitive advantage. Technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, cloud computing, blockchain, and robotic process automation (RPA) have particularly impacted the finance and accounting functions, reflecting the rapid evolution in this domain (Moll, Yigitbasioglu, 2019; Reinventing business, 2019).

A pivotal example of such technological influence is the introduction of enterprise resource planning systems (ERP). ERPs have revolutionized financial operations, enhancing cross-functional integration, centralizing control, and advancing automation. (Scapens, Jazayeri, 2003; Matolcsy et al., 2005; Nicolaou, Bhattacharya, 2008; Kanellou, Spathis, 2013). This transformation has led to more efficient financial reporting and transparency, where accounting transactions are easily traceable and financial reports are generated automatically, marking a shift from manual to automated processes (Sutton, 2006, 2000).

Empirical evidence supports the positive impact of such technologies. The integration of ERP systems has been extensively analyzed, showcasing its diverse impacts on organizations. The immediate value of these systems is evident through positive market responses post-implementation (Hayes et al., 2001). Furthermore, ERP adoption is correlated with enhanced financial performance, indicating its significant economic benefits (Hitt et al., 2002). In terms of operational efficiency, ERP systems have been shown to significantly improve business process effectiveness (Hunton et al., 2003). Lastly, the strategic implications of ERP on corporate finances, especially in areas like earnings management, have been thoroughly examined, presenting a comprehensive view of its influence beyond traditional performance measures(Brazel and Dang 2008).

Despite extensive research on ERP systems, Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in accounting is a nascent field. Current literature predominantly explores theoretical aspects and potential impacts of RPA on accounting and auditing, primarily utilizing secondary data to understand its role in the digitization of accounting and interaction with related technologies (Tiron-Tudor, et al.). Although recent studies have ventured into qualitative analyses, examining motivations for RPA adoption and its broader implications for the accounting profession (Asatiani et al. 2020; Fernandez and Aman 2018; Gotthardt et al. 2020; Korhonen et al. 2021; Moffitt et al. 2018; Yoon 2020; Zhang 2019), studies employing quantitative methodologies are conspicuously sparse.

This research delves into the specific impact of RPA on earnings management, a crucial aspect of financial reporting and corporate governance. Utilizing the Modified Jones Model to detect accrual-based earnings management and abnormal cash flow as a proxy for real activities manipulation(Cohen and Zarowin 2010), the study examines the tendencies of RPA-implementing firms in earnings management. Our findings reveal a significant trend: firms with RPA implementations show a reduced likelihood of engaging in both accrual-based earnings management and real activities manipulation, a pattern consistent across different proxies used in our analysis. Last, due to the limited availability of RPA-firm-year data, we also employ the propensity score matching method for our regression analysis to ensure robustness.

This study stands out for its novel approach, being among the first to link RPA with empirical accounting research. It opens avenues for future research on the multifaceted impacts of RPA across various business sectors. By highlighting the relationship between RPA implementation and earnings management practices, the research not only adds to the academic dialogue but also provides practical insights for industry professionals and policymakers. This marks a step towards enhanced financial transparency and integrity in an increasingly digitized business environment.

1. Literature Review & Development of Hypotheses
2. Sample Selection and Research Design
   1. Sample   
      The data collection commenced by gathering firm-year observations from the TEJ database spanning 2017 to 2022. To ensure relevance, I focused on firms continuously listed on TSE or OTC until the end of 2023. The choice of initiating the sample period in 2017 stems from the absence of any annual reports disclosing RPA implementation before that year. After addressing missing variables, our final sample comprises 10,100 firm-year observations originating from 1,776 firms across 33 distinct industries based on TEJ main industry codes.  
      (Insert Sample Description Table)
   2. Main interest of variable: RPA implementation Indicator   
      The approach to determine whether firms implemented Robotic Process Automation (RPA) centers around the comprehensive analysis of their annual reports. However, it is important to acknowledge certain limitations: Unlike some research in related areas, direct access to a proprietary database supplied by an RPA software provider is not available, which could provide a comprehensive list of companies implementing RPA (Brazel, 2008). For instance, Brazel (2008) utilized such a database to examine ERP system adopters, including detailed information on license agreements, implementation start dates, completion dates, and module implementations, for operational decisions by the ERP provider, ensuring its accuracy.  
        
      As for the methodology to use annual reports to obtain main interest variables, inspiration is drawn from the approaches used by previous researchers. (Gorden et al., 2010) and (Yen and Wang, 2021) have successfully employed similar methods to browse annual reports and obtain valuable information related to various topics, such as information security disclosure indicators and stock prices concerning blockchain technologies and cryptocurrencies, respectively. These studies serve as valuable references for the methodology and demonstrate the effectiveness of using annual reports for obtaining relevant information.

This systematic approach is adopted to determine whether companies had implemented Robotic Process Automation (RPA) due to limited access to such information. It offers two significant advantages. Firstly, the Ease of Digital Access is notable. The law mandates that every firm submits their annual reports in digital form, making it significantly easier to use programming languages or coding to retrieve and analyze the text of these reports compared to scanned form reports. This digital format facilitates efficient data extraction and processing, enhancing the accuracy and speed of the analysis. Secondly, the approach ensures Comprehensive Coverage as mandated by the law. The legal requirement stipulates that companies listed on TWSE (Taiwan Stock Exchange) or traded on TPEx (Taipei Exchange) must upload electronic copies of their annual reports. As these exchanges serve as the primary trading centers for Taiwanese stocks, the approach guarantees comprehensive coverage of all relevant firms within the selected samples. This comprehensive coverage minimizes potential biases and strengthens the representativeness of the research findings. The decision to undertake this initiative was rooted in the regulations set forth in the "Regulations Governing Information to be Published in Annual Reports of Public Companies," particularly Article 23. This legal requirement mandates that companies listed on TWSE or traded on TPEx upload an electronic copy of their annual reports to the FSC (Financial Supervisory Commission)'s designated information disclosure website at least 14 days before the shareholders' meeting.  
  
While the approach allows for working within the constraints of available data, it is important to acknowledge that the absence of direct access to an RPA software provider's database may impact the completeness and precision of the sample. Nonetheless, measures have been taken to address this limitation and ensure the reliability of the analysis within the scope of available resources.  
  
To identify RPA-related content, keyword searches were conducted, including terms such as "Robotic Process Automation," capitalized "RPA," and the Mandarin phrase "機器人流程自動化," within the annual reports of the samples. After examination and the elimination of instances where "RPA" did not refer to Robotic Process Automation, 215 samples directly related to RPA implementation were identified. The content of these samples varied, covering topics such as RPA staff education, estimated benefits attributable to bots, and consultancy processes provided by external firms for the development of RPA management policies. Subsequently, these firm-year samples were denoted with the RPA implementation indicator set to "1." The remaining 9,885 samples were categorized as "0."

* 1. Accrual-based Earnings Management

In line with previous research, discretionary accruals serve as the chosen proxy for assessing earnings management (Jones 1991; Subramanyam 1996; DeFond and Subramanyam 1998), with the estimation conducted through the cross-sectional modified Jones model (Dechow et al., 1995). To mitigate the impact of performance on discretionary accruals, lagged return on assets (ROA) is incorporated as a regressor in the estimation model. Considering the potential for earnings management to occur in both upward and downward directions, akin to findings in prior studies (Warfield et al. 1995; Becker et al. 1998; Klein 2002), the absolute value of discretionary accruals is calculated to provide a comprehensive measure of earnings management activities. (Note: 要不要擺在Appendix ? )

* 1. Real Activities Manipulation

Drawing upon established research, this study employs proxies for real activities manipulation as delineated by Roychowdhury (2006), with further refinement and validation by Cohen et al. (2010) and Kim et al. (2012). These proxies—abnormal cash flow from operations (ABCFO), production costs (ABPROD), and discretionary expenses (ABEXP)—serve as indicators of managerial strategies aimed at influencing financial reports to meet earnings expectations. This framework identifies key manipulative tactics, including sales acceleration, overproduction, and discretionary spending cuts, as mechanisms for short-term earnings enhancement at potential long-term detriment.  
  
Moreover, the study introduces a combined measure (RM) that aggregates the three proxies to offer a comprehensive view of managerial manipulation impacts on financial reporting. This approach, rooted in the methodologies of Cohen et al. (2010) and Kim et al. (2012), aims to provide a nuanced understanding of real activities manipulation and its consequences for financial integrity and governance. Through this analytical lens, the research aspires to contribute to the discourse on corporate ethics and regulatory practices, emphasizing the importance of transparency and fairness in financial reporting.

* 1. Empirical Models  
     To capture the relationship between earnings management and RPA implementation, the regression models are performed with accrual-based and real activities manipulation respectively:

We estimate Equations (1) and (2) with multiple regressions. Firms are likely to employ a combination of discretionary accruals and real activities manipulation to manage reported earnings, with the choice between the two mechanisms influenced by their relative costs (Cohen et al. 2008; Zang 2012). To address the substitutive nature of these earnings management methods, we include the absolute value of discretionary accruals (ABSDA), a proxy for accrual-based earnings management, as a control variable in the real activities manipulation (RMPROXIES) regressions. Conversely, a proxy for real activities manipulation is included as a control variable in the accrual-based earnings management regressions.  
  
In our study, we explore the relationship between Robotic Process Automation (RPA) implementation and earnings management, leveraging a set of control variables (CVs) to isolate the effects of various firm-specific and market factors. Leverage (LEV) and Market-to-Book Ratio (MTB) control for financial structure and growth opportunities, given their known association with discretionary accruals (DeFond and Jiambalvo, 1994; Becker et al., 1998; Zhou and Elder, 2002). Operating Cash Flows (OCF), included based on Becker et al. (1998), aims to account for the influence of a firm's liquidity on earnings management practices. We also incorporate a year indicator, as per Canina et al. (2003) and Brazel and Dang (2008), to adjust for temporal economic changes, and Firm Size (LGTA), to control for size effects, acknowledging the potential correlation between the scale of operations and earnings management activities.  
  
Further, the model includes Industry-adjusted ROA (ADJROA) and the BIG4 Audit Firm Indicator (BIG4) to address financial performance and audit quality's impact on earnings management. R&D Intensity (RD) and advertising intensity (AD) are considered to reflect the company's investment in innovation and marketing, which are indicative of a firm's strategic approach to CSR/ESG and its potential influence on financial reporting (Kim et al., 2012; McWilliams and Siegel, 2000; Tanveer et al., 2022). Lastly, Going Concern (GC), following Bulter et al. (2004), is used to assess the effect of financial distress on earnings management. Through this comprehensive set of CVs, our analysis aims to provide a detailed understanding of how RPA implementation may affect earnings management, factoring in a broad spectrum of influencing elements.

1. Univariate and Multivariate Results
   1. AM & RM estimates (Insert regression results) (如果沒事先擺的話，這裡放會很奇怪)
   2. Descriptive statistics (Insert Full sample, RPA0/1 versus, correlation table)
   3. The relation between RPA implementation and Accrual-based earnings management
   4. The relation between RPA implementation and Real activities manipulation
2. Additional Analyses
   1. Propensity Score matching samples.
      1. GLM model to obtain matched pairs. ( Insert match pairs RPA0/1 versus)
   2. Alternative measures of discretionary accruals and audit quality (?)
   3. Alternative measures of Real activities manipulation (RM1/RM2 not use PSM XD )
3. Conclusion

Brazel, J. and L. Dang (2008). "The Effect of ERP System Implementations on the Management of Earnings and Earnings Release Dates." Journal of Information Systems **22**.

Cohen, D. A. and P. Zarowin (2010). "Accrual-based and real earnings management activities around seasoned equity offerings." Journal of Accounting and Economics **50**(1): 2-19.