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ASSESSMENT OF A COMPANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION IN THE CONTEXT OF MANAGERIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: The aim of the publication is to assess the financial condition of the enterprise as well as to determine the significance of integrating SAP information systems and the adequacy of financial data in the context of managerial information management. The study employed methodological triangulation, combining financial statement and economic indicator analysis with a managerial survey. By focusing on the balance sheet and ratio-based assessment of financial condition, the research confirmed the company's stable financial position, high security of its financing structure, very strong liquidity, and a significant improvement in profitability in the final year of the analysis. In contrast, the study examined the level of integration of SAP systems and the adequacy of financial data for decision-making needs. The findings provide both theoretical and practical insight that the financial condition of an enterprise cannot be analysed in isolation from the ability of information systems to deliver reliable and integrated data that enable effective management in an unstable environment. The conducted study provided evidence supporting the hypothesis that a higher level of information systems integration is associated with a better assessment of financial condition and higher quality of managerial information. In this sense, these findings may be regarded as a contribution to the development of management theory by linking financial analysis with the assessment of managerial informational maturity, with this relationship being examined at the perceptual level. The publication contributes to the ongoing discussion on the integration of information systems, including ERP-class systems such as SAP, which can streamline data flows, eliminate informational discrepancies, and provide continuous insight into an enterprise's financial situation.
Keywords: financial condition, managerial information, management, system SAP.

INTRODUCTION

Modern enterprises operate under conditions of increasing market complexity, dynamic cost fluctuations, and growing informational demands placed on managerial staff. In such an environment, managerial information becomes a key resource, with its quality, consistency, and accessibility determining the accuracy of both operational and strategic decision-making (Chen, Chiang, & Storey, 2012). From this perspective, the integration of information systems – including ERP-class systems such as SAP – gains particular importance, as these systems can streamline data flows, eliminate informational discrepancies, and provide ongoing insight into an enterprise's financial situation (Davenport, 1998).

At the same time, the mere presence of advanced information systems does not guarantee improved managerial effectiveness, as the benefits depend on the level of system integration, data quality, and the way the systems are used by managers (Scapens & Jazayeri, 2003). The need for this study arises from an identified research gap related to the limited number of publications that simultaneously examine: the actual financial condition of an enterprise based on hard balance-sheet and ratio data, and managerial perceptions of the quality of financial information generated by information systems. The existing literature tends to focus either on financial approaches centered on ratio analysis or on studies of ERP system usage, while these two areas are rarely combined within a single research framework (Nicolaou, 2006). Yet effective management requires both a robust assessment of financial condition and high-quality data to support decision-making.

In this context, the aim of the study is to assess the financial condition of the enterprise and to determine the significance of the level of integration of SAP information systems and the adequacy of financial data for the ongoing evaluation of the company's financial situation and for making accurate and timely managerial decisions. This objective reflects the growing need to understand the interdependencies between the financial and informational spheres of an organization, in line with the perspective that decision quality is directly linked to information quality (DeLone & McLean, 2003).

Based on this line of reasoning, the following research hypothesis was formulated:

H1: A higher level of integration of SAP information systems in an enterprise supports a more accurate assessment of its financial condition and increases the adequacy of financial data used in managerial decision-making processes.

It is worth emphasizing that the verification of the hypothesis concerns perceived informational support rather than a direct causal relationship between ERP integration and objective indicators of financial performance.

The undertaken research addresses the identified gap in the literature by combining financial measurement with an assessment of managerial information quality. It provides both cognitive and practical value by demonstrating that an enterprise's financial condition cannot be analysed in isolation from the ability of information systems to deliver reliable and integrated data that enable effective management in an unstable environment (Hunton, Lippincott, & Reck, 2003).

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

In this study, a diverse set of research methods was applied, enabling a multifaceted analysis of the problem and increasing the reliability and credibility of the results obtained. The key methodological assumption was methodological triangulation, involving the combination of quantitative methods with descriptive analysis and an investigation of managerial opinions. Such an approach allowed the results to complement one another and reduced interpretative bias, in line with approaches described in the literature (Fetters, Curry, & Creswell, 2013; Czakon, 2015).

The first method used was the analysis of source documents, including the financial statements of the examined enterprise for the years 2022–2024. This method enabled an objective assessment of the company's financial condition based on balance sheet and income statement data. Its application is justified by the widespread use of financial statements as a primary source of economic information in management and accounting sciences, as well as their high reliability and comparability over time, as emphasized by, among others, Wójtowicz (2015) and Gabrusewicz (2007).

On this basis, a ratio analysis was conducted, covering indicators of financing structure, liquidity, profitability, and indebtedness. Ratio analysis made it possible to provide a synthetic assessment of financial security, the efficiency of asset and capital utilization, and the enterprise's ability to generate profits. Its use is justified because it allows the identification of developmental trends and critical points in financial management, while also constituting a standard diagnostic tool in empirical studies on corporate financial condition (Sierpińska & Jachna, 2004; Brigham, 2016).

The financial analysis was complemented by a questionnaire survey addressed to the managerial staff of the examined enterprise. The use of a structured questionnaire made it possible to collect primary data concerning the subjective assessment of the level of integration of SAP information systems and the adequacy of financial data for decision-making needs. This method was particularly important, as it captured the perspective of information system users – an aspect that cannot be observed solely on the basis of financial data. The survey employed Likert-scale questions, which, in line with established methodological recommendations, allow for the quantitative analysis of opinions and ensure their comparability (Vogel et al., 2000; Gliem & Gliem, 2003).

The research sample consisted of 1,025 respondents. The study was dominated by representatives of service enterprises (65.9%), with smaller shares of manufacturing enterprises (18.1%) and commercial enterprises (16.0%). In terms of company size, micro-enterprises (49.7%) and small enterprises (29.9%) were the most strongly represented, while medium-sized and large enterprises accounted for 10.0% and 10.4%, respectively. In the respondent structure, representatives of top management predominated (67.8%), followed by middle managers (24.1%), employees (6.0%), and operational-level managers (2.0%). This means that the vast majority of responses came from individuals holding managerial positions. However, based on the available data, it is not possible to determine the response rate or to identify the data collection method unambiguously.

Additionally, statistical analysis of the survey data was conducted, including the analysis of response distributions and an exploratory examination of relationships between the assessment of information system integration and the adequacy of financial data. This approach enabled the identification of dominant managerial attitudes and a preliminary recognition of relationships between the examined variables, thereby supporting the verification of the proposed research hypothesis. The applied statistical methods are consistent with the standards of quantitative research in management sciences (Field, 2024; Hair et al., 2010).

The application of methodological triangulation – encompassing document analysis, ratio analysis, a questionnaire survey, and statistical analysis – constitutes a significant strength of the study. It enabled the confrontation of “hard” (financial) results with “soft” (perceptual) findings, thereby increasing the validity of the conclusions and reducing the risk of misinterpretation based on a single data source. Triangulation also facilitated a deeper understanding of decision-making mechanisms within the enterprise, demonstrating that strong financial performance is not merely a consequence of balance sheet structure but also the result of the quality of managerial information and the degree of information system integration. This finding is consistent with the literature on ERP systems and information management (DeLone & McLean, 2003; Scapens & Jazayeri, 2003). As a result, the applied research methods form a coherent and complementary research framework that enables a comprehensive examination of the research problem and strengthens both the cognitive and practical value of the findings.

RESULTS

The conducted research focused on the assessment of the financial condition of a metallurgical enterprise (PKD 24.10.Z) over the period 2022–2024, with particular emphasis on the role of financial information in managerial decision-making. The analysis was based on financial statements published in the National Court and Economic Monitor (Internetowy Monitor Sądowy i Gospodarczy), which ensures a high level of data reliability and comparability.

The results indicate a good and stable financial condition of the enterprise throughout the entire period under analysis. The asset structure was characterized by a relative balance between non-current and current assets; however, in 2024 a significant increase in the share of current assets was observed, reaching 61.79% of total assets. This phenomenon should be interpreted as an indication of increased financial flexibility and an adjustment of the asset structure to current

operational and market needs, which is of key importance from a managerial decision-making perspective.
Property, plant, and equipment constituted the dominant component of non-current assets, which is typical for the capital-intensive metallurgical sector and confirms the alignment of the asset structure with the company's business profile. At the same time, the substantial share of inventories within current assets highlights the importance of efficient management of logistics and production information in the operational planning process.
On the liabilities side, the key finding is the high and stable share of equity, which throughout the analyzed period exceeded liabilities and provisions. Such a financing structure indicates a low level of financial risk and a high degree of managerial decision-making autonomy. Particularly noteworthy is the significant increase in the share of net profit in 2024, reaching 15.41% of total liabilities and equity, which confirms the effectiveness of managerial decisions based on financial information.

Table 1
Summary of Balance Sheet Data of the Examined Enterprise

Item	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
A. Non-current assets	**47,26%**	**49,51%**	**37,61%**
I. Intangible assets	0,07%	0,07%	0,07%
II. Property, plant and equipment	82,96%	82,41%	82,31%
III. Long-term receivables	0,85%	0,70%	0,52%
IV. Long-term investments	11,06%	11,38%	11,43%
V. Long-term prepayments and accruals	5,06%	5,45%	5,67%
B. Current assets	**52,13%**	**49,75%**	**61,79%**
I. Inventories	53,82%	45,88%	55,54%
II. Short-term receivables	41,89%	38,76%	37,05%
III. Short-term investments	4,21%	15,26%	7,00%
IV. Short-term prepayments and accruals	0,08%	0,09%	0,41%
D. Treasury shares (own shares)	0,62%	0,74%	0,60%
Total assets	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
A. Equity	**63,60%**	**71,03%**	**64,36%**
I. Share capital	23,08%	22,46%	19,00%
II. Supplementary capital (capital reserve)	14,98%	14,58%	12,33%
IV. Other reserve capitals	59,77%	60,29%	53,26%
VI. Net profit	2,17%	2,67%	15,41%
B. Liabilities and provisions for liabilities	**36,40%**	**28,97%**	**35,64%**
I. Provisions for liabilities	18,74%	29,14%	18,43%
II. Long-term liabilities	25,52%	27,67%	11,46%
III. Short-term liabilities	55,62%	43,04%	67,74%
IV. Accruals	0,12%	0,15%	2,37%
Total liabilities	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Own calculations based on IMSiG.

In summarizing the results of the balance sheet analysis, it is worth noting that from the perspective of management practice, the findings confirm that systematic analysis of balance sheet structure and financial performance constitutes an essential tool supporting managerial decision-making. Such analysis enables not only the assessment of the current financial situation but also the identification of areas requiring managerial intervention (e.g., inventory management, financing structure, or profit reinvestment policy).

From a theoretical perspective, the study strengthens the contribution of management sciences to the integration of financial accounting with managerial information management. It demonstrates that classical tools of financial analysis, when properly interpreted, retain high cognitive and practical value, serving as a bridge between accounting theory and organizational decision-making theory. Accordingly, the study confirms the validity of further developing the concept of financial data-driven management within modern industrial organizations.

Moreover, the relevance of the research topic stems from the increasing complexity of the economic environment in which industrial enterprises operate, particularly energy-intensive entities in the metallurgical sector. Under conditions of cost pressure, volatility in raw material and energy prices, and macroeconomic uncertainty, the quality, timeliness, and usefulness of financial information become critical managerial resources. The assessment of financial condition therefore no longer serves solely a control function but constitutes a foundation for both operational and strategic management of the enterprise.

The ratio analysis of the financial condition of the manufacturing enterprise in the metallurgical sector for the years 2022–2024 enables a comprehensive assessment of the company's economic situation in the context of managerial information management. The study utilized indicators of financing structure stability, financial liquidity, profitability, and debt level, which allowed for a multidimensional interpretation of the decision-making processes occurring within the enterprise.

Table 2
Indicators of the Stability of the Financing Structure Achieved by the Examined Enterprise

Item	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Recommended values**
Indicator of non-current assets coverage by equity	1,35	1,43	1,71	≥1
Indicator of non-current assets coverage by permanent capital	1,54	1,60	1,82	≥1
Indicator of asset immobilization	0,91	1,00	0,61	-

Source: Own calculations based on IMSiG.

In the area of financing structure stability (Table 2), the obtained indicator values clearly demonstrate a very strong financial position of the company. The indicators of non-current asset coverage – both by equity and by permanent capital – exceeded the threshold value of 1 in all analysed years, reaching their highest levels in 2024. This indicates that the company's fixed assets are fully secured by stable sources of financing and that structural risk is low. At the same time, the improvement in the asset immobilization ratio in 2024 reflects an increase in the company's financial flexibility, which is particularly important for effective responsiveness to market changes in the capital-intensive metallurgical industry.

Table 3
Liquidity Indicators Achieved by the Examined Enterprise

Item	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Recommended values**
Current ratio	2,57	3,99	2,56	From 1.2 to 2
Quick ratio	1,19	2,16	1,13	About 1
Cash ratio	0,11	0,61	0,18	-
Working capital	211 521 823	227 581 707	299 839 452	Positive values

Source: Own calculations based on IMSiG.

The analysis of financial liquidity ratios (Table 3) indicates that the company maintained the ability to meet its short-term liabilities throughout the period under study. The current ratio exceeded reference levels, while the quick ratio remained at a level suggesting a relatively sound liquidity position. In 2023, particularly high values of these indicators were recorded, which may point to a temporary surplus of current assets over short-term liabilities. By contrast, the cash ratio reached lower and more varied levels; therefore, its interpretation requires caution. Positive net working capital may be regarded as an indication of relative financial stability in the area of operating activities.

Table 4
Profitability Indicators Achieved by the Examined Enterprise

Item	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Recommended values**
Operating profit margin	2%	2%	13%	Positive values
Return on assets (ROA)	1%	2%	10%	Positive values
Return on equity (ROE)	2%	3%	15%	Positive values
Total debt ratio	36 %	29 %	36 %	Below 57%

Source: Own calculations based on IMSiG.

In the area of profitability (Table 4), the results indicate a clear improvement in economic efficiency in 2024. Although in 2022–2023 the profitability indicators remained at a relatively low but positive level, a significant increase in sales revenues in 2024 led to a multiple increase in net profit and a marked improvement in ROA, ROE, and the operating profit margin. The stable and safe level of the total debt ratio throughout the analysed period further confirms the rationality of the company's financing policy.
Summarizing the results of the ratio analysis, it should be emphasized that from a management practice perspective, the study confirms that systematic monitoring of financial indicators provides managers with synthetic yet highly useful decision-

making information. It allows not only for the assessment of the enterprise's financial security but also for the identification of areas of potential inefficiency – such as excess liquidity or the structure of working capital – which may become subjects of optimization.
From a theoretical standpoint, the findings strengthen the importance of classical financial analysis tools as an integral component of managerial information management. The study confirms that financial indicators, when properly interpreted in their industry and strategic context, constitute an important element of the research toolkit in management sciences. It also highlights the need for further development of approaches that integrate financial accounting with managerial decision-making theory and data-driven management, particularly in capital-intensive industrial enterprises.
The relevance of the research problem is especially evident under conditions of high economic volatility, rising energy and raw material costs, and increased market uncertainty characteristic of the industrial sector. In such an environment, effective management of financial and managerial information becomes a key factor for maintaining liquidity, profitability, and long-term stability. Ratio analysis no longer serves merely a retrospective function but constitutes a tool supporting both current and strategic managerial decisions.
In the next stage of the empirical study, a questionnaire survey was used to ask the managerial staff of the enterprise how they assess the level of integration of SAP information systems in the context of the ongoing evaluation of the company's financial condition and the generation of managerial information, as presented in Figure 1.

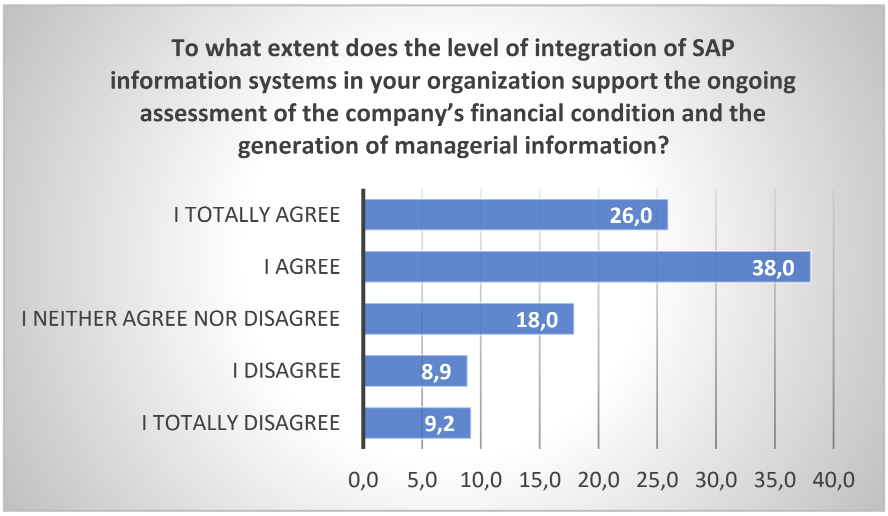

Fig. 1. Level of SAP system integration
Source: Own calculations.

The results of the survey indicate that the majority of managerial staff positively assess the level of integration of SAP information systems in the context of the ongoing evaluation of the company's financial condition and the generation of managerial information. As many as 64% of respondents agree or strongly agree that SAP integration effectively supports these processes, which can be attributed to high data consistency, reporting automation, and the ability to continuously monitor key financial parameters.

At the same time, 18% of respondents adopted a neutral stance, which may result from limited use of advanced SAP functionalities, varying levels of system integration across organizational units, or insufficient alignment of standard reports with specific decision-making needs. It should also be noted that a total of 18.1% of respondents expressed a negative opinion, pointing to issues related to insufficient module integration, deficiencies in data quality, inadequate adaptation of reporting tools to user needs, or limitations arising from employee competencies.

This distribution of responses shows that, although SAP is generally perceived as significant managerial support, there are also barriers and differences in how its potential is utilized within the organization, which may affect the effectiveness of information processes. Figure 2 presents respondents' answers to the second question.

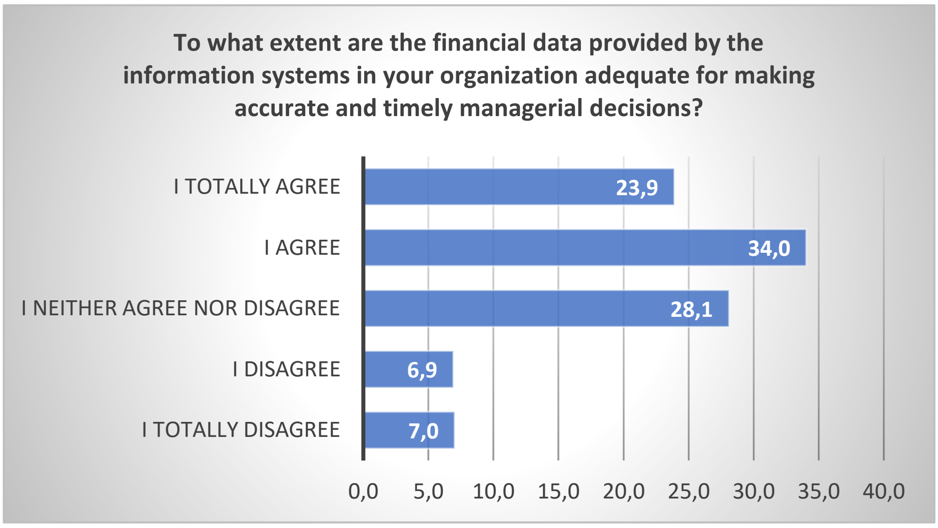

Fig. 2. Adequacy of Financial Data for Decision-Making Needs
Source: Own calculations.

The results presented in Figure 2 indicate that the vast majority of managerial staff positively assess the adequacy of the financial data provided by the information systems in their organization. As many as 57.9% of respondents agree or strongly agree that these data are sufficiently accurate, complete, and tailored to support accurate and timely managerial decisions. This suggests that the information systems – likely integrated ERP-class solutions – effectively support decision-making processes by providing consistent and up-to-date data.

At the same time, as many as 28.1% of respondents adopted a neutral position, which may stem from limited use of available functionalities, varying levels of data quality across departments, or a lack of full confidence in the usefulness of the data for more complex analyses. A smaller group – 13.9% of respondents – disagree that the data are adequate, which may reflect issues related to timeliness,

inconsistency, or excessive data aggregation, as well as insufficient analytical skills or a lack of alignment between reports and specific decision-making needs.
This distribution of opinions indicates that although information systems generally provide strong support for financial management, there remains a need in parts of the organization to further optimize data quality, improve reporting processes, and enhance user training.
Based on the presented percentage data for the five-point Likert scale, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was calculated by treating the corresponding response categories as paired observations (from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree"). The resulting value was ρ Spearman ≈ 0.90 ($p \approx 0.037$), which indicates a very strong positive monotonic relationship between the assessment of the level of SAP information system integration and the assessment of the adequacy of financial data for making accurate and timely managerial decisions.
Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, calculated on the basis of aggregated percentage values for five response categories ($N = 5$), was approximately $\rho = 0.90$ with $p \approx 0.037$. This result suggests a strong positive association between the perceived level of SAP integration and the assessment of the adequacy of financial data. Given that the calculation was based on aggregated distributions rather than individual observations, its inferential value is limited. The analysis was intended only as an approximate illustration of the consistency in the direction of respondents' evaluations in the two examined areas. Therefore, the result should be interpreted with caution, as an indicative and auxiliary finding rather than conclusive evidence of the relationship under study.

DISCUSSION

The results of the balance sheet and financial ratio analysis (2022–2024) indicate a high level of financing stability and a secure capital structure, with the enterprise consistently maintaining its ability to finance fixed assets using equity and permanent capital (coverage ratios > 1 in every year). This pattern is consistent with the operational logic of capital-intensive industries (such as metallurgy), where property, plant and equipment dominate and fixed costs are relatively high – factors that reduce flexibility but, when combined with an appropriate capital structure, lower the risk of insolvency. At the same time, the improvement in the asset immobilization ratio in 2024 may be interpreted as a shift toward greater "agility" of resources and better alignment of the asset structure with the operating cycle – an indication of enhanced adaptive capacity in management (e.g., in inventory and working capital management).
The liquidity analysis confirms a very strong ability to meet short-term liabilities and even reveals phenomena of excess liquidity (current ratio significantly above recommended ranges). From the perspective of managerial information management, this result is ambivalent: on the one hand, it demonstrates financial safety; on the other, it may signal opportunity costs (resources locked in working

capital) and the need for more precise control over inventories, receivables, and cash-flow policies. In practice, this highlights the necessity of basing decisions on more refined controlling data (e.g., cash conversion cycle, contract profitability, inventory carrying costs), which is directly linked to the quality and integration of information systems.

The most important signal from the ratio analysis concerns profitability in 2022–2023, when the company generated positive but low indicators (operating ROS, ROA, ROE), while 2024 was marked by a sharp increase (e.g., ROE ~15%). Such a shift is typical for cyclical industries but simultaneously highlights the importance of continuous performance monitoring and effective reporting of cost and margin variances. The ERP literature indicates that integrated systems can support operational and financial efficiency through improved information flow, process standardization, and greater data transparency (Hunton, Lippincott, & Reck, 2003; Nicolaou, 2006). From the study's perspective, however, causal conclusions should be drawn cautiously: the improvement in profitability in 2024 may result from both market conditions and managerial decisions supported by the quality of information.

The survey results complement the financial analysis by providing insight into managerial information practices. In the question regarding whether SAP integration supports the ongoing assessment of financial condition and the generation of managerial information, the majority of responses were positive (agree + strongly agree = 64%), yet a notable proportion of neutral and negative assessments was also observed. This distribution aligns with qualitative research on SAP, which shows that ERP systems do not automatically generate managerial improvements, as the benefits depend on the implementation approach, module configuration, data quality, and user practices (Scapens & Jazayeri, 2003). Thus, enterprises may use the same system yet operate at different levels of process and analytical integration, which translates into differences in decision-making effectiveness.

Similarly, the assessment of the adequacy of financial data for accurate and timely managerial decisions (positive responses 57.9%) suggests that the information is largely useful; however, the substantial share of neutral (28.1%) and negative (13.9%) responses may reflect typical barriers: reporting delays, insufficient data granularity, inconsistencies between modules, lack of unified metric definitions (e.g., cost, margin, profitability), as well as competency differences among report users. Theoretically, this is consistent with information systems success models, in which "net benefits" depend on system quality and information quality (DeLone & McLean, 2003), and with research reviews showing that these relationships are robustly confirmed in the literature (Jeyaraj, 2020).

In summary, it is worth noting that the results of the conducted research contribute new value to the field of management sciences by combining hard indicators of financial condition with a soft measurement of the perceived quality of informational support (SAP integration and data adequacy) within a single, coherent analytical framework. In the literature, ERP effects are often examined either at the level of financial outcomes (e.g., ROA/ROE) (Hunton et al., 2003; Nicolaou, 2006) or in terms of changes in management accounting and management control practices following SAP implementation (Scapens & Jazayeri, 2003). The approach presented here demonstrates a “bridge” between these perspectives: a stable financing structure and high liquidity create conditions of financial security, while the marked increase in profitability in 2024 highlights the importance of managerial information in performance steering over the business cycle. It is precisely at this point that the role of integration and data adequacy emerges as a critical managerial resource.

From the perspective of management practice development, the findings suggest several concrete implications. First, in the presence of excess liquidity and high working capital, managerial reporting should be strengthened with a focus on working capital efficiency (e.g., inventories, receivables, turnover ratios), rather than solely on payment security. Second, discrepancies in the assessment of SAP integration and data adequacy provide grounds for conducting an information quality audit (KPI definitions, data consistency across modules, a “single source of truth”), enhancing managerial training, and developing the analytical layer (controlling/BI) built on top of ERP systems. Third, the organization may treat the survey results as an “early warning indicator” of decision-making risk: even with strong financial performance, declining trust in data or weaker system integration may deteriorate decision quality during periods of cost shocks or demand downturns.

From a theoretical perspective, the study advances the concept of managerial information management as a mechanism linking financial accounting, controlling, and ERP systems within a single explanatory model (Varkoly et al., 2019). It demonstrates that the assessment of financial condition should not be treated solely as an outcome of financial reporting but rather as an element of the organization’s “nervous system,” whose effectiveness depends on data quality and the integration of information processes (DeLone & McLean, 2003; Scapens & Jazayeri, 2003). Consequently, the study contributes an important argument to the literature: research on the performance of industrial enterprises should more frequently combine financial analysis (ratios) with measures of information maturity (ERP integration, data adequacy, report usefulness), as only this combination allows for a credible explanation of *why* organizations maintain stability or improve profitability under conditions of environmental volatility.

CONCLUSION

In summary, it should be stated that the conducted research makes it possible to formulate a coherent and multidimensional picture of the company’s financial condition and the quality of informational support provided by information systems, including integrated SAP-class solutions. The analysis of the balance sheet and financial ratios showed that the company operates within a stable financial structure, based on a high share of equity and the ability to finance fixed assets with relatively stable sources of capital. A high level of liquidity and the improvement in profitability ratios in 2024 may indicate efficient management of financial resources and growing operational efficiency of the organization. These findings suggest that the company has solid economic foundations that are conducive to undertaking development, investment, and adaptive activities in changing market conditions.

The survey results concerning the level of integration of SAP information systems and the adequacy of data for decision-making needs indicate that most members of the managerial staff perceive information systems as an important tool supporting the assessment of financial condition and decision-making processes. At the same time, the presence of neutral and negative responses suggests that there are still areas within the organization that require improvement, such as data quality, the level of integration between modules, or better alignment of reports with users' needs. These findings also indicate that the perceived usefulness of ERP systems depends not only on their implementation, but also on the quality of configuration, the maturity of informational processes, and users' competencies.

With regard to the research hypothesis, it should be clarified that its verification concerned a relationship observed at the level of respondents' perceptions, rather than a directly measurable cause-and-effect relationship between ERP integration and an objective improvement in the company's financial performance. This means that the obtained results provide grounds supporting the claim that a higher level of perceived integration of information systems coexists with a better assessment of financial condition and a higher assessment of the quality of managerial information. Thus, the interpretation of the hypothesis should refer to perceived informational support in management, rather than to an unequivocally confirmed impact of ERP systems on the economic efficiency of the organization. Moreover, the findings are exploratory in nature and specific to the context under study.

The analyzed research contributes value to both management theory and practice. It shows that the assessment of a company's financial condition may gain fuller meaning when combined with an evaluation of the quality of the information systems that generate and provide data to managers. By linking the analysis of financial ratios with managers' perceptions of informational support, the study highlights the importance of technological integration and informational maturity in organizational management. The findings may therefore be regarded as a contribution to the discussion on the role of ERP systems such as SAP in shaping a decision-making environment based on reliable, consistent, and timely data. From a practical perspective, they also point to the need for the continuous improvement of reporting and business analytics processes, as well as for the development of managerial competencies in the use of data in management.

To further strengthen the scientific rigor of this publication, it is necessary to indicate the limitations of the study and outline directions for future research. It is worth emphasizing that the obtained results are exploratory in nature and relate to a specific organizational context, which limits the possibility of their broad generalization. In the future, it would be advisable to extend the analysis to comparisons among enterprises from different sectors, of different sizes, and operating under different institutional conditions. The inclusion of larger and more diverse research samples would allow for a more accurate assessment of the extent to which the observed relationships are context-dependent and the extent to which they may have broader cognitive value.

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