Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services ISSN: 2231-6094 (P) Vol.15, No.3, 2025, pp.89-97 © The Research Publication, www.trp.org.in DOI: https://doi.org/10.51983/ijiss-2025.IJISS.15.3.10

# **Exploring the Impact of Emerging Technologies on Corporate Communication: Challenges and Opportunities**

Oleh Kalinichenko<sup>1\*</sup>, Vladyslav Ioanno<sup>2</sup>, Tetyana Sydorenko<sup>3</sup>, Kateryna Mykhaylyova<sup>4</sup> and Iuliia Golub<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Lecturer, Department of Management, Faculty of Economics, Management and Psychology, State University of Trade and Economics, Kyiv, Ukraine

<sup>2</sup>Entrepreneur in the Field of Marketing and IT, Odesa, Ukraine

<sup>3</sup>Candidate of Sciences in Social Communications, Associate Professor, Acting Head of the Department of Journalism, Faculty of Political Sciences, Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Mykolaiv, Ukraine <sup>4</sup>Doctor of Sociology, Professor, Department of Sociology and Humanities, Vice-Rector for Educational and Methodical Work and Innovations, Kharkiv University of Humanities People's Ukrainian Academy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

<sup>5</sup>Student of Psychology, Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, Kyiv, Ukraine E-mail: \(^1\)scopnv@ukr.net, \(^2\)mail@ioanno.com, \(^3\)tatyana\_tvs@yahoo.com, \(^4\)emihaileva@gmail.com, \(^5\)Juliagolub89@gmail.com

ORCID: \(^1\)https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3716-3706, \(^2\)https://orcid.org/0009-0000-9612-323X, \(^3\)https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0950-3467, \(^4\)https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4152-0654, \(^5\)https://orcid.org/0009-0007-5986-825X

(Received 16 May 2025; Revised 30 July 2025, Accepted 18 July 2025; Available online 30 September 2025)

Abstract - The article examines topical issues of introducing the latest technologies into corporate communication. The authors investigate the CommTech (communication technology) phenomenon within corporate landscape and present a methodology for researching its origins and ramifications. Innovations have become critically important in the dynamic development of the business environment and growing demands on employee productivity. Meanwhile, despite the growing number of studies devoted to the benefits of emerging technologies for corporate communication, they are mainly focused to certain restricted features and do not evaluate the existing and prospective obstacles. The article analyses the main communication tools used to interact with clients and between colleagues within the company. The research methodology is based on an empirical approach, which involves collecting and analysing secondary data from a Schneider survey conducted among 402 respondents. The data was processed using statistical methods. The study results showed that digital transformation in corporate communication has proliferated since 2019. Cloud services such as Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud Platform have helped reduce physical infrastructure costs by up to 40% and provide uninterrupted access to data 24/7 The companies successfully integrated project management tools, increasing employee productivity and optimising internal processes by 20%. The practical significance of the results lies in the possibility of using new technologies to increase productivity and organise an effective communication environment that will meet modern market challenges. Further research perspectives include studying the cultural and ethical aspects of technology implementation in international companies and analysing the impact of new communication models on the formation of corporate culture. The future of business communication is dependent on the smooth integration of these developing technologies. AI, VR, and interactive content are not distinct

trends, but rather complimentary technologies that, when integrated, form a strong communication environment. The progress of technology will undoubtedly have an impact on the future of business communication. Interactive content and other innovations are more than simply trends; they are strategic tools that enable organizations to communicate more effectively, increase participation, and develop long-term connections with employees and stakeholders. Embracing these innovations will definitely propel businesses to the forefront of the corporate communication environment, enbling success in an era defined by innovation and connectedness.

Keywords: Corporate Communication, Digital Transformation, Productivity, Communication Technologies, Social Responsibility

# I. INTRODUCTION

Corporate communication's technological modernisation is one of the main factors affecting business success today. Over the past decades, corporate communication has undergone significant transformations (Iyengar & Joshi, 2024). and with the advent of the digital era, these changes have become even more evident and profound. The modern development of technology in 2022–2023 has led to new communication tools that accelerate the exchange of information and facilitate better integration of employees into corporate processes (Menon & Rao, 2024)

Their most important aims are improving feedback and making it transparent across levels of interaction. Such innovations let businesses automate several attendant functional operations through communication by minimising server downtime and allowing immediate access to information. This growing inevitable development witnesses the relevance of customisable communication platforms: online chats, project management tools, mobile applications, and cloud services that endorse collaborative work among even distant teams. Technological modernisation of corporate communication brings about information exchange and is one of the components of shaping an adaptive, dynamic corporate culture. Every employee is made to feel essential and deeply involved in the company's life (Huy, 2018)

It is already understood that the impending changes in communications are not only going to touch professionalbased institutions, but they are also going to affect significantly the business economy in other organisations (Gavkalova et al., 2022; Michalski et al., 2023). Effective communication management in a company reduces the time involved in completing routine tasks, reduces operating costs, and improves productivity, all of which positively impact the firm's economic performance. However, when implementing technology, cultural-ethical factors must be considered, especially in big companies with teams in different global regions. Some employees will be working or have the possibility of doing so from different cultural contexts (Vignesh et al., 2023). Thus, the language, ethical, and cultural differences must be considered and catered for while ensuring effective and ethical interaction. This practice aligns with American or European corporate communication that focuses on transparency and responsiveness as opposed to Asian formality and respect, which needs negotiation adjustment to prevent misunderstanding or promote mutual respect. Perspectives on culture are essential on a micro-scale to better stress the necessity and need for a good business environment and conflict prevention under global conditions.

Some of the new technologies today that most impact company communications include project management tools such as Asana and Trello. Their task-structured progress tracking and resource allocation changed the management scene. Through Microsoft Teams and Slack, internal communication in 569 companies incorporated fast messaging along with real-time collaboration. Cloud services such as Google Drive and Dropbox are very attractive because they allow employees access to shared documents anytime and anywhere worldwide without geographical constraints.

Another innovative tool is video conferencing platforms such as Zoom and Webex, which facilitate effective interaction in remote work by providing clear video communication, screen sharing and meeting recording functions. These technologies make communication as productive as possible, save time and resources, and increase transparency and flexibility in interaction processes, making them more open and adaptive to modern business needs.

Moreover, AI, VR, and AR can transform corporate communication by improving storytelling, training, and learning. They also help remote and scattered teams collaborate and connect, as well as boost stakeholder

involvement and participation (Chowdhury et al., 2024; Fadaei et al., 2024).

Overall, the confluence of contemporary technology and corporate communication has created a variety of benefits and problems in today's fast changing digital world. Technological innovations have dramatically revolutionized the ways of connection, collaboration, and conducting business.

However, these breakthroughs also offer a slew of challenges that businesses must face. From adjusting to fast technological improvements to dealing with ever-increasing cybersecurity concerns and efficiently managing the inflow of communication channels, the current corporate sector has several problems in harnessing technology to establish effective communication strategies. Meanwhile, despite increasing number of studies devoted to benefits of emerging technologies for corporate communication, they are usually devoted to some narrow aspects and do not consider existent and potential challenges. This evidently necessitates filling this gap.

#### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Among scholars, the issue of corporate communication includes various aspects of technology adoption according to their impact on business performance and the degree of innovative evolution (Tangpong et al., 2024; Alsola, 2023) explores the multicultural aspect of business communication and notes the importance of considering cultural differences in modern global teams. (Brockhaus et al., 2023) analyse the digitalisation of corporate communications and reveal the impact of new CommTech technologies on organisational structure and interaction. (Choo, 2023) assessed the quality and reliability of information policies supported by 5G technologies. The author noted that they positively impact the quality of business communication. (Yavuz et al., 2023) draw attention to the digital transformation process in higher education in Turkey, as it is essential for the corporate environment (Mohammadi, 2017)

(Kalina et al., 2022) examine the integration of corporate security risk management systems, highlighting the Polish experience in addressing technological challenges. (Dub et al., 2023) discuss the influence of technological advancements on global corporate dynamics, noting their transformative impact on communication strategies. Myhaylyova & Bannikova, 2017 explore organizational memory as a key factor in shaping corporate culture, emphasizing its role in technological adaptation. (Mykhaylyova et al., 2020) address cultural barriers in communication, underlining their effect on trust-building within technology-driven corporate environments.

(Tang & Xu, 2023) analyse risks in supply chains for the Asian construction industry, demonstrating the importance of managing risks through seamless communication. (Jadhav & Nayak, 2023) focus on using virtual reality to improve heritage management, which may be relevant to the corporate

sector, where virtual technologies play an increasingly important role in data visualisation and communications. (Ilin et al., 2023) propose a project management system for medical centres, which can serve as a valuable example for businesses in innovation management and for countries at war, such as Ukraine or Israel.

The study by (Shin & Hwang, 2023) raises the issue of corporate social responsibility and shows communication strategies meet the needs of consumers to build a corporate image. (Economou et al., 2023) examined the impact of institutional pressures on implementing datadriven communication strategies, which helped to understand the challenges associated with the transition to digital solutions in business. (Samson, 2023) investigated the impact of information technology on corporate productivity. The author emphasises that using such technologies contributes to a significant increase in efficiency. Similarly, (Huszárik et al., 2023) compare communication practices in different countries and emphasise the importance of technology for international competitiveness.

Considerable attention in the literature is paid to the prospects of digital human communication in organisations. (Newman & Gopalkrishnan, 2023) discuss the potential of digital communication for organisational purposes in the context of interpersonal interactions. (Kuang et al., 2023) analyse digitalisation as a tool to overcome financial constraints and increase the productivity of companies, which is essential for understanding the economic aspects of technology adoption in communication. (Cao, 2023) examines the use of intelligent technologies in communication design for brands, demonstrating the importance of visual elements in conveying a corporate image. (Ziyu, 2023) analyses the impact of digital media on brand communication, considering the growing role of innovative media solutions for effective promotion.

(Gupta et al., 2023) examine the role of cloud computing in management and education systems, which provides an opportunity for convenient data storage and access. (Lasisi & Fijabi, 2023) analyse the impact of corporate taxation on the financial performance of information and communication companies in Nigeria. The authors demonstrate the critical need to consider economic aspects when developing communication strategies. (Campra et al., 2023) explore the prospects for corporate social responsibility and the role of technology in creating transparent anti-corruption systems in the healthcare sector, which is a critical example for companies in terms of ethical standards. (Sari et al., 2024) examine the factors of strategic alliances and their impact on sustainability performance in the information communications technology sector, highlighting importance of partnerships in achieving long-term sustainability.

(Sehad et al., 2025) explore the future frontiers of generative AI for immersive communication. According to the authors, throughout the last two decades, the Internet of Things (IoT) has become a transformational notion, and as we approach

2030, a new paradigm known as the Internet of Senses (IoS) is emerging. Unlike traditional virtual reality (VR), IoS aims to create multi-sensory experiences, recognizing that in our physical reality, our awareness extends well beyond sight and sound to include a variety of sensations. Given the rapid technological advancements and their impacts on businesses, it is crucial for managers to have a precise understanding of these opportunities and challenges of strategic management, organizational behavior, and coporate communication. These impacts yet did not become an object of thorough investigation.

In this vein, the article aims to identify the impact of the latest technologies on corporate communication to determine their role in optimising business processes and creating an effective working environment. The objectives of the study include assessing the effectiveness of crucial communication tools (email, online chats, project management platforms, cloud services, video conferencing) in employee interaction and customer communication; identifying cultural and ethical aspects that influence the choice of technologies in international companies; and studying the level of employee productivity and engagement in the context of digital transformation. The main areas of research include the analysis of secondary data on the use of technology in communication, the study of the relationship between the use of specific tools and productivity indicators, and the study of factors that affect the adaptation and integration of innovative technologies into the corporate environment.

## III. METHODOLOGY

This study applied systematic data collection and analysis of secondary data to study the features of corporate communication and their effects on employee and team performance. It focused mainly on empirical research, obtaining objective pictures of communication in the developed companies using large samples based on the primary research data from Schneider's survey at the end of 2024. It comprised a representative sample for analysis from 402 respondents of different levels of management and industries to allow representation of their environments as much as possible.

The survey focused on three essential aspects: the use of communication tools, the relationship between communication and productivity, and the impact of various software on the quality of workplace interactions.

The research stages were logically consistent and entirely reproducible. The first stage was secondary data collection, such as results from former empirical research in communication, a review of present trends, and an evaluation of available scientific literature on corporate communication. The sampling was carried out in scientometiric databases: ScienceDirect, JSTOR, IEEE Xplore, ProQuest. Sampling in general scientific, multidisciplinary and technology/engineering scientific libraries contributed to validity of qualitative research. The second stage constituted processing those findings and drawing extensive conclusions, through

deduction, on the instruments they use to sway clients and coworkers and the performance impact thereof. One set of questions focused on the employment of technology and its evaluation in terms of its efficiency in the corporate setting.

Statistical methods were used to quantify each parameter when processing and interpreting the results. Descriptive statistics were used to process the data, which made it possible to present the main characteristics of the data in the form of means, medians, standard deviations and frequencies. This made it possible to identify the most popular communication tools among respondents and to reveal the relationship between the choice of tool and the communication category (interaction with customers or internal interaction with colleagues).

The final stage involved deep empirical data mining to determine the relationship between employees' use of different communication tools and their performance.

#### IV. RESULTS

Starting in 2019, the innovative development of technology in corporate culture has reached an unprecedented scale.

Their introduction to the latest digital solutions for improving interaction, productivity and integration among employees at all levels of the organisational structure was very rapid. Changes in artificial intelligence, process automation, data analytics, and ever-increasing remote access for corporate

facilities have accelerated digital transformation. Acceleration in digitalisation has now also been given by the compulsory flexibility to learn new work strategies and new work conditions from the whole globe due to the recent COVID-19 pandemic, which now requires remote working as a very relevant element for business continuity. That software, treated earlier only as an additional tool, will soon become a critical element of corporate communication and allow flexible working, increased productivity, reduced cost of organising physical workplaces, and improved data security.

Technology is growing daily to integrate its use with cloud services, a major strategic decision for many companies in the Euro-Asia and the Americas region. Cloud technologies can store and process a considerable amount of data in realtime, 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, making the information quickly and reliably available to any user, regardless of location. This is particularly advantageous for giant corporations, which, as a result, can reduce their physical infrastructure by almost 40%. Companies employ cloud services such as Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Services (AWS), and Google Cloud Platform to offer excellent tools for the best corporate information management, set up unique knowledge sharing, and simplify scaling so that an organisation can quickly adapt to the growing data volumes and market conditions. Cloud technologies also increase the safety of their users since most modern companies take utmost care to ensure reliable data protection by governing the information flow (Table 1).

TABLE I CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN CORPORATE COMMUNICATION

Technology	Company	Contents	Technical parameters
Microsoft	Microsoft	A collaboration platform that combines chats, videos,	Support for up to 250 participants in video
Teams		files, and integrations with other Microsoft products.	meetings, integration with Microsoft 365
Slack	Slack	A messaging tool that supports integrations with	Supports integrations with 2,400+
	Technologies	many business applications, including Asana.	applications, data encryption (AES-256)
Zoom	Zoom Video	A video conferencing and webinar platform that	Maximum meeting duration - 30 hours,
		allows for remote meetings and training.	encryption (AES-256), HD video
Google Meet	Google.	A video meeting tool integrated with Google	Support for up to 250 participants, integration
	-	Workspace that makes it easy to share documents.	with Google Docs, automatic subtitles
Workplace	Meta	An internal communication platform that allows	Mobile access, integration with Microsoft 365
	(Facebook)	companies to use Facebook as a corporate tool.	and Google Workspace
Cisco Webex	Cisco	A video conferencing tool for real-time collaboration	Support for up to 100,000 participants
	Systems	with support for integration with other systems.	(webinar), encryption, integration with
			Microsoft and Google Apps
Trello	Atlassian	A project management tool that allows the creation	Accessibility on mobile devices, integration
		of whiteboards, lists, and cards to collaborate on	with Slack, Google Drive, and Dropbox
		tasks.	
Monday.com	Monday.com	A workflow management and communication	Process automation, integration with more
	Ltd.	platform that customises settings to meet specific	than 40 applications, mobile access
		business needs.	
Notion	Notion Labs	An all-in-one tool for managing tasks, creating	Database support, integration with Slack,
		knowledge bases, and collaborating on documents.	Google Drive, API for customisation
Asana	Asana, Inc.	A project and task management tool with extensive	Integration with more than 100 applications,
		capabilities for monitoring teamwork progress.	time tracking and process automation
			functions

Source: ProjectCo (2024)

Research shows that today's big companies are reaping huge rewards for utilising the modern way of doing things and supporting increased efficiency in operations and improved competitiveness globally. Google, Apple, and Microsoft have put in place innovative approaches toward developing their internal communication and sharing of knowledge. This enables them to have agile teams that can quickly adjust to the evolving market. The AI automation for decision-making will allow personalised approaches to employees so that they may quickly respond to the feedback given and performance requirements in 2023–2024. It optimises cost by automating repetitive functions and freeing resources for strategic issues. The experience of the top three best companies shows that flexibility and adaptability made possible by technology are packed by the systems through which they operate and quickly respond to challenges. These tools have become effective services and critical elements of business strategy that facilitate quick access to the necessary information and increase the overall productivity of companies.

Yin and Wu (2022) highlighted the possibilities of improving corporate communication with an intelligent voice assistant for knowledge workers. The study focused on the relationship between perceived supervisor support, psychological capital, and employee well-being. According to the authors, the intelligent voice assistant (IVA) now plays an active role in people's lives, indicating a tendency toward becoming an emotional companion for humans. As a result, whether the use of IVA may improve organizational communication for knowledge workers is worth investigating. The study used a 2 (voice gender: male/female) by 2 (voice characteristics: machine-like/anthropomorphic) between-subject experimental design with two additional control groups (textonly/no-interaction) to investigate the effects of the application of IVA on knowledge workers' perceived supervisor support, psychological capital, and employee wellbeing. Additionally, the purpose of voice interviews was to learn what information employees needed from the IVA. The findings indicate that knowledge workers' perceived supervisor support, psychological capital, and employee wellbeing all showed pairwise connections,

psychological capital acting as a full mediating factor between the two. The experimental groups outperformed the control groups on perceived supervisory support and employee wellbeing, with significant differences between their ratings and those of the text-only control group, no-interaction control group, and experimental groups. Knowledge workers anticipate that the IVA's services will fall into three primary categories: life support, emotional support, and job assistance. In conclusion, (Yin & Wu, 2022) demonstrate how IVA may greatly enhance knowledge workers' psychological capital, perceived supervisor support, and employee wellbeing. It also offers some helpful guidance for product design.

Cultural and ethical considerations are crucial in establishing productive communication and interaction in the international corporate environment. High-quality integration of tools considers the diversity of cultural approaches, ethical norms and values prevailing in different countries and regions. That is why corporations are forced to look for technological solutions that enable effective communication between employees of different nationalities, languages and cultural groups. The development of multilingual platforms and automated translators helps to overcome language barriers, and the use of cultural adaptability tools helps to create a favourable working environment. Using analytical tools to study the corporate ethics of different regions allows us to anticipate potential problems and develop strategies to avoid them in time, contributing to the formation of a harmonious environment. As a result of such cultural and ethical sensitivity, companies can increase employee loyalty, expanding opportunities for mutual understanding and maintaining high productivity. The most popular corporate communication tools are shown in Figure 1.

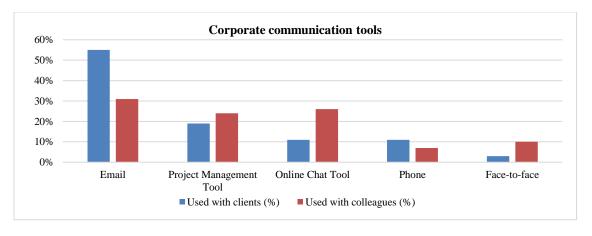


Fig. 1 Corporate communication tools (2024) Source: (Schneider, 2024)

According to Schneider's 2024 data, corporate communication is marked by the significant use of various technologies, each with specific advantages and applications depending on the company's needs for interacting with customers or colleagues. Email remains one of the most popular tools for communicating with customers: it is used

by 55% of companies, while it is less common for internal communication – 31%. Email remains a convenient tool for communicating with clients, as it allows them to store correspondence, provide feedback and document important information. When interacting with colleagues, its role is inferior to other tools, such as online chats and project

management tools. This disadvantage has led to a decline in popularity within the company, as employees often need to coordinate actions quickly, making email less convenient in the internal corporate environment.

Online chat tools have become very popular among internal communications (26% for internal communications versus 11% for customer communications). Online chats such as Slack, Mattermost or Microsoft Teams provide a convenient and fast interaction, allowing employees to instantly

exchange messages, request support and share information without unnecessary delays. These technologies meet today's need for flexibility and mobility, especially for teams working remotely or in a hybrid mode. The ability to organise chat groups by project, team, or department makes these tools essential to internal corporate communication. Online chats are less commonly used for customer interaction, as they require significant involvement from company representatives and are not always a practical option for maintaining long-term business contact (Figure 2).

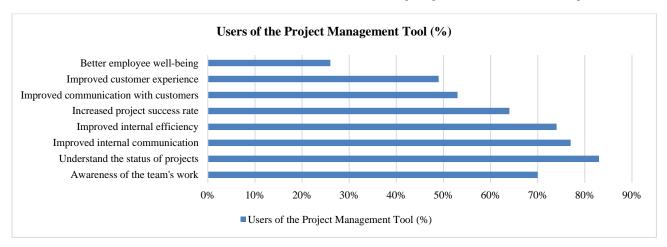


Fig. 2 Evaluating the effectiveness of project tools in communication and management

Source: (Schneider, 2024)

The practical experience of companies in communication solutions shows a growing trend towards using specialised project management platforms: Asana, Trello, or Jira. These platforms allow the structuring of workflows, ensuring transparency and sharing of tasks distributed among team members. As of 2024, according to Schneider, 24% of companies are actively using project management tools for internal collaboration, while their popularity for working with clients is lower at 19%. Such tools are suitable for internal use because they allow employees to monitor

progress, collaborate on tasks, track time and resources, and receive real-time updates.

Ukrainian companies are actively integrating modern technologies to increase communication efficiency, optimise workflows, and improve team collaboration. Successful examples of digital transformation tools implemented by companies such as SoftServe, Rozetka, and Nova Poshta demonstrate how innovative solutions help adapt to modern market challenges and remain competitive (Table 2).

TABLE II USE OF CORPORATE C	COMMUNICATION TECHNO	OLOGIES IN UKRAINIAN COMPANIES

Technology	Company	Contents	Technical parameters
Jira	SoftServe	A project and task management platform focusing	Confluence integration, reporting and time tracking
		on agile methodologies (Agile, Scrum).	support, mobile access.
Microsoft	Nova	A tool for collaboration and communication	Supports video conferencing for up to 250 participants,
Teams	Poshta	between offices and logistics centres.	integration with Microsoft 365.
Slack	Rozetka	A tool for internal communications that allows	Integration with Google Workspace, support for over
		quick coordination of activities and integration of	2,000 applications, data encryption (AES-256).
		applications.	
Asana	Ukrposhta	A platform for organising and monitoring tasks	Integration with more than 100 applications, process
		with the ability to track progress.	automation, accessibility on mobile devices.
Google Meet	Monobank	A tool for video meetings and coordination	Support for up to 250 participants, integration with
		between distributed teams.	Google Workspace, automatic subtitles.
Worksection	Prom.ua	A Ukrainian service for managing tasks, creating	Supports integration with Google Calendar, task
		projects, and monitoring deadlines.	reports, mobile access.
Notion	DOU.ua	A tool for creating knowledge bases, organising	Database support, integration with Slack, Google Drive,
		documents and collaborating on content.	API for customization.

Source: (Liudmyla, 2023)

These platforms allow companies to optimise internal processes and ensure transparency in teamwork, quick access

to information, and effective communication. Implementing Jira at SoftServe helps manage large-scale projects in the IT industry, while Worksection has become indispensable for task control at Prom.ua. Ukrainian businesses are highly ready for digital transformation by investing in tools to improve corporate collaboration.

Many companies value face-to-face communication, including phone calls and face-to-face meetings. Phone calls remain a reliable channel for customers (11%) and colleagues (7%), as they allow for quick clarification of details and direct contact. However, face-to-face meetings remain essential in the corporate environment, especially for internal needs (10%). This applies to complex discussions, strategic issues, or situations where it is necessary to consider the emotional aspect of interaction, for example, in conflict situations or when establishing new team ties.

## V. DISCUSSION

The study results of the impact of new technologies on corporate communication reflect the diverse views of scholars on this issue. (Zhang, 2024) study confirms the importance of communication technologies that significantly reduce costs and increase work efficiency in the digital environment. IoT in the corporate sector contributes to optimising internal processes, which is also revealed in our analysis of digital tools. (Spaltini et al., 2024) point out that using technology to build digital roadmaps is critical to achieving sustainable development, and our article highlights how this digital transformation contributes to improving corporate communication.

Other authors' studies demonstrate the relationship between technological innovation and performance, which is also found in our analysis. (Wen et al., 2024) studied the impact of information and communication technologies on the energy intensity of corporate processes in different countries. This shows the importance of effective management of technological resources. Their conclusion is consistent with our study, which found that optimising communication processes through digital solutions reduces costs and increases the flexibility of enterprises. In turn, (Luo et al., 2024) emphasise that digital transformation significantly improves companies' ESG (environmental, social and governance) performance, consistent with the findings on the impact of innovative technologies on corporate culture. (Reid et al., 2024) note that transparency is essential to corporate social responsibility.

(Famularo, 2023) raises the issue of digital challenges and the risks of greenwashing in corporate social responsibility communications in the ICT sector, emphasising the importance of building an authentic brand. This aspect, too, is linked to our research and demonstrates the necessity for digital solutions in clear communication with customers. The analysis by (Mahpudin et al., 2023) supports that social media profoundly influences how a corporate brand is built. This corroborates our findings that digital tools are instrumental in strengthening the corporate image and maintaining customers' trust. In relation, the current study provides evidence of a significant effect of ICT and corporate social

responsibility on the financial performance of companies, which creates demand for innovative, sustainable success.

Thus, the role of new technology also affects the changing leadership practices in the corporate environment, which is the central theme of other researchers. For instance, (Pawar & Dhumal, 2024) point out that technology transforms management practices and leadership methods. Hence, managers must change their strategies as digital transformation unfolds. It demonstrates that modern organisations must adapt to digital communication tools. In their study, (Lee et al., 2024) present a discussion of the factors affecting the adoption of e-procurement in supply chains. They demonstrate that digital tools have the potential to significantly enhance efficiency and visibility. Hence, as other scholars have suggested, this study shows that digital communication tools are vital to maintaining efficiency and competitiveness in a changing market.

#### VI. CONCLUSION

The study's findings verified that adopting the most modern technologies into corporate communication processes enhances efficiency and flexibility in business operations. The applications of online chats, project management platforms, cloud services, and video conferencing indicate an enormous value in reducing time spent in information exchanges, providing better opportunities for shared resource access, and prompt adaptation to changes within the business. The active involvement of digital tools correlates to a higher performance exercise by employees being better managed in their coordination and coherency. New approaches also cater to the integration of teams, especially in remote and hybrid forms of work.

In this setting, the international company culture is more significant than any other culture within the same company. It speaks volumes about diverse communication approaches requiring inclusivity tools to facilitate communication without losing respect for others. Studies have demonstrated that digital platforms augment knowledge sharing and nurture an environment conducive to a better or more profound understanding of cultural differences, strengthening corporate ethics and teamwork. They would eventually contribute to the research results because these insights can help develop or design communication strategies that will invariably result in sustainable businesses and improve employee engagement. Future research can, however, be carried out on specific applications of digital solutions concerning corporate standards of interaction and the longterm impact of such technologies on holding the innovative corporate culture and ethical values within a global business framework.

## REFERENCES

 Alsola, M. C. (2023). Literature Review on Multicultural Business Communication. American Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation, 2(5), 47–54. https://doi.org/10.54536/ajmri.v2i5.1952

- [2] Brockhaus, J., Buhmann, A., & Zerfass, A. (2023). Digitalisation in corporate communications: understanding the emergence and consequences of CommTech and digital infrastructure. *Corporate Communications*, 28(2), 274–292. https://doi.org/10.1108/CCIJ-03-2022-0035
- [3] Campra, M., Esposito, P., & Brescia, V. (2023). Corporate social responsibility and technological perspectives in healthcare: An exploratory analysis of the evolution of the anti-corruption system through multiple case studies. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 30(6), 2816–2829. https://doi.org/10.1002/csr.2517
- [4] Cao, Z. (2023). The application of intelligent generation technology in the visual communication design of exhibition brand. Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing, 2023(1), 1550761. https://doi.org/10.1155/2023/1550761
- [5] Choo, C. Y. (2023). A Study on the Effect of Quality Factors of Smartphone 5G Technology on the Reliability of Information and Communication Policy. *Tehnicki Glasnik*, 17(2), 198–206. https://doi.org/10.31803/tg-20230224142711
- [6] Dub, A., Aleksandrova, M., Mykhaylyova, K., & Niemtsev, A. (2023). The Impact of Innovations and Technological Development on Modern Society and Global Dynamics. *Economic Affairs (New Delhi)*, 68(4), 2317–2325. https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.4.2023.39
- [7] Economou, E., Luck, E., & Bartlett, J. (2023). Between rules, norms and shared understandings: How institutional pressures shape the implementation of data-driven communications. *Journal of Communication Management*, 27(1), 103–119. https://doi.org/10.1108/JCOM-01-2022-0009
- [8] Fadaei, M. M., Rafiee, G., Rezaei Tavabe, K., Nematollahi, M. A., Frinsko, M., & Kiarsi Alikhani, E. (2024). Comparing the growth of giant freshwater shrimp, Macrobrachum rosenbergii, in different culture ecosystems using biofloc, aquaponics and synbiotic bacteria technologies. *International Journal of Aquatic Research and Environmental Studies*, 4(1), 23-36. http://doi.org/10.70102/IJARES/V4II/3
- [9] Famularo, J. (2023). Corporate social responsibility communication in the ICT sector: digital issues, greenwashing, and materiality. *International Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility*, 8(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s40991-023-00082-8
- [10] Gavkalova, N., Akimova, L., Zilinska, A., Lukashev, S., Avedyan, L., Akimov, O. (2022). Functioning of United territorial communities and identification of main problems of organizational support of local budget management. Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice, 2(43), 107-117. https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.2.43.2022.3708
- [11] Gupta, A., Mazumdar, B. D., Mishra, M., Shinde, P. P., Srivastava, S., & Deepak, A. (2023). Role of cloud computing in management and education. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, 80, 3726–3729. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2021.07.370
- [12] Huszárik, E. S., Kosár, S. T., Korcsmáros, E., Gódány, Z., & Csinger, B. (2023). Corporate competitiveness and communication practice in communication technologies international comparison. Argumenta Oeconomica, 2(51), 5–31. https://doi.org/10.15611/aoe.2023.2.01
- [13] Huy, D. T. N. (2018). Risk Level of Viet Nam Telecommunication Industry under Financial Leverage during and After the Global Crisis 2007- 2009. International Academic Journal of Innovative Research, 5(1), 77–90. https://doi.org/10.9756/IAJIR/V5II/1810008
- [14] Ilin, I., Voronova, O., Pavlov, D., Kochkarov, A., Tick, A., & Khusainov, B. (2023). System of project management at a medical hub as an instrument for implementation of open innovation. Systems, 11(4), 182. https://doi.org/10.3390/systems11040182
- [15] Jadhav, S., & Nayak, B. (2023). Virtual Reality in Heritage Management: A Case Study of the Virtual Tour of 'Back to the Future' Exhibition of Godrej Archives, Mumbai. *Journal of Heritage Management*, 8(2), 227–237. https://doi.org/10.1177/24559296231206939
- [16] Kalina, I., Khurdei, V., Shevchuk, V., Vlasiuk, T., & Leonidov, I. (2022). Introduction of a Corporate Security Risk Management System: The Experience of Poland. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 15(8), 335. https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm15080335

- [17] Kuang, Y., Fan, M., Fan, Y., Jiang, Y., & Bin, J. (2023). Digitalisation, financing constraints and firm performance. Frontiers in Environmental Science, 11. https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2023.1090537
- [18] Chowdhury, S., Budhwar, P., & Wood, G. (2024). Generative artificial intelligence in business: towards a strategic human resource management framework. *British Journal of Management*, 35(4), 1680-1691. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8551.12824
- [19] Lasisi, O. R., & Fijabi, K. L. (2023). Corporate Taxes and Financial Performance of Listed Information and Communication Technology Companies in Nigeria. African Journal of Accounting and Financial Research, 6(4), 160–176. https://doi.org/10.52589/AJAFR-FTRFR9MT
- [20] Lee, K. L., Amin, A. J., Alzoubi, H. M., Alshurideh, M., Khatib, M. E., Joghee, S., & Nair, K. (2024). Investigating the factors affecting e-procurement adoption in supply chain performance: An empirical study on the Malaysian manufacturing industry. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 12(2), 615–632. https://doi.org/10.5267/j.uscm.2024.1.021
- [21] Liudmyla, M., Tian, X., Dmytro, P., Liudmyla, D., & Svitlana, T. (2023). Trends in the Development of Innovative Processes in the Global Economy: Ukraine as an Example. *Review of Economics and Finance*, 21(1).
- [22] Luo, Y., Tian, N., Wang, D., & Han, W. (2024). Does Digital Transformation Enhance Firm's ESG Performance? Evidence from an Emerging Market. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade*, 60(4), 825–854. https://doi.org/10.1080/1540496X.2023.2253975
- [23] Mahpudin, T. D., Nursanti, S., & Rifai, M. (2023). Penggunaan Media Sosial Instagram dalam Pembentukan Corporate Branding. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan, Mei*, 9(9), 292–301. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7951770
- [24] Menon, A., & Rao, I. (2024). Consumer Behavior and Brand Loyalty: Insights from the Periodic Series on Marketing and Social Psychology. *Digital Marketing Innovations*, 1-6.
- [25] Michalski, T., Syvak, T., Dombrovska, S., Stanishevsky, V., Servetsky, I. (2023). Place and Role of Strategic Communications in Public Management System. In: Radchenko, O., Kovach, V., Semenets-Orlova, I., Zaporozhets, A. (eds) National Security Drivers of Ukraine (135-148). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-33724-6\_8
- [26] Mohammadi, K. (2017). Data Analysis of Digital Testing for a NAND Gate: Electrical and Business Approaches. *International Academic Journal of Science and Engineering*, 4(2), 47–58.
- [27] Myhaylyova, K., & Bannikova, K. (2017). Organizational memory as a mechanism of formation and development of organizational culture. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 22(4), II, April, 09–15. https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-2204020915
- [28] Mykhaylyova, K., Voronenko, A., & Lokotkova-Ternova, O. (2020). Cultural barriers in communication as limiters of trust formation in modern society. European Socio-Legal and Humanitarian Studies, 2: 42–50.
- [29] Newman, S. A., & Gopalkrishnan, S. (2023). The prospect of digital human communication for organisational purposes. Frontiers in Communication, 8. https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomm.2023.1200985
- [30] Pawar, S., & Dhumal, V. (2024). The role of technology in transforming leadership management practices. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 7(4), 2024066-2024066. https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2024066
- [31] Reid, A., Ringel, E., & Pendleton, S. M. (2024). Transparency reports as CSR reports: motives, stakeholders, and strategies. *Social Responsibility Journal*, 20(1), 81–107. https://doi.org/10.1108/SRJ-03-2023-0134
- [32] Schneider, C. R., Kerr, J. R., Dryhurst, S., & Aston, J. A. (2024). Communication of statistics and evidence in times of crisis. *Annual review of statistics and its application*, 11, 1-26. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-statistics-040722-052011
- [33] Samson, N., & Mutrubu, F. B. (2023). The Influence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on Corporate Performance: a Case of National Social Security Fund (NSSF). *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research*, 5(6), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.36948/ijfmr.2023.v05i06.8462

- [34] Sari, R. E., Arief, M., Hamsal, M., & Rahim, R. K. (2024). Antecedent Factors of Corporate Strategic Alliances and Their Impact on Corporate Sustainability Performance in the Information Communication Technology Industry in Indonesia. *Journal of System and Management Sciences*, 14(2), 55–70. https://doi.org/10.33168/JSMS.2024.0204
- [35] Sehad, N., Bariah, L., Hamidouche, W., Hellaoui, H., Jäntti, R., Debbah, M. (2025). Generative AI for Immersive Communication: The Next Frontier in Internet-of-Senses Through 6G. *IEEE Communications Magazine*, 31-43. https://doi.org/10.1109/MCOM.001.2400199
- [36] Shin, J., & Hwang, Y. (2023). Sending warmth with corporate social responsibility communication: Leveraging consumers' need to belong. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 54, 336–345. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2022.12.022
- [37] Spaltini, M., Acerbi, F., De Carolis, A., Terzi, S., & Taisch, M. (2024). Towards a technology road mapping methodology to enhance sustainable and digital transition in manufacturing. Production and Manufacturing Research, 12(1), 2298572. https://doi.org/10.1080/21693277.2023.2298572
- [38] Tang, C., & Xu, H. (2023). Risk Analysis and Research of Construction Supply Chain. *Highlights in Business, Economics and Management*, 11, 155–160. https://doi.org/10.54097/hbem.v11i.7961
- [39] Tangpong, C., Lehmberg, D., & Li, Z. (2024). CEO replacement, top management vacancy, and the sequence of top management team changes in high technology turnaround companies. *Long Range Planning*, 57(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lrp.2021.102103

- [40] Vignesh, S., Prasanth, N., Vasanth, P., & Sathish kumar, T. (2023). Authentication by Graphical Password Using Digital Signature Algorithms. *International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Emerging Technology*, 14(1), 130–132.
- [41] Wen, H., Jiang, M., & Zheng, S. (2024). Impact of information and communication technologies on corporate energy intensity: evidence from cross-country microdata. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 67(4), 897–918. https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2022.2141104
- [42] Yavuz, M., Kayalı, B., & Karaman, S. (2023). An Investigation of Digital Transformation Activities of Higher Education in Türkiye. Participatory Educational Research, 10(4), 237–255. https://doi.org/10.17275/per.23.69.10.4
- [43] Yin, B., & Wu, Sh.-Q. (2022). Enhancing organizational communication via intelligent voice assistant for knowledge workers: The role of perceived supervisor support, psychological capital, and employee wellbeing. Frontiers in Communication, 7. https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomm.2022.1084703
- [44] Zhang, L. (2024). Exploring the Impact of Internet of Things and Communication Technology on the Applicable Value and Cost of Dual-Class Equity Structure in the Digital Art Industry. Computer-Aided Design and Applications, 21(S8), 133–145. https://doi.org/10.14733/cadaps.2024.S8.133-145
- [45] Ziyu, W. (2023). Innovative Research on Digital New Media in Corporate Brand Communication. SHS Web of Conferences, 170, 01013. https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/202317001013