



## INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION DISCLOSURE OF LISTED DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIAN EXCHANGE GROUP

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**Abstract:** *This study examined International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Financial Information Disclosure of listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group. This research used questionnaire designed in two sections viz., respondent's details, and data on disclosure and IFRS' influences on financial disclosure of listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group. Respondents for this study include Top Management Bankers, Management and Financial Accountants, Tax Consultants, Auditors, Portfolio Managers and Investors. This research sampled three hundred (300) respondents in Nigeria. Data collected were evaluated using descriptive and inferential statistics. Result showed that the extent of information disclosure is not statistically significant in listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group and also that the influence of IFRS adoption on financial disclosure is not yet significantly sizeable. In conclusion, listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group, should be more dedicated to financial information disclosure on areas relating to voluntary financial information, relations and transactions on corporate social responsibility, fair value recognition, measurement and evaluation, assessment of the nature and effects of business combinations and staff compensation, emoluments and fringe benefits. Overview of responses further revealed that the extent of firm's disclosure in Nigeria is not yet satisfactory especially on issues relating to financial information disclosure on the foreign exchange transactions of listed deposit money banks in their financial statement, comprehensive report of the classification of assets and portfolio management and Interest incomes and interest expenses.*

**Keywords:** *International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Financial Information Disclosure*

JEL Classification: F38, G14

### 1.0 Introduction

Ubesie and Denchukwu (2013) positioned that IFRS guarantees that financial reporting are presented to communicate the financial position of the companies to all financial information users worldwide. IFRS ensures the

use of common accounting principle and standard that promotes comparability as well as quality, usefulness and reliability of financial reports across different countries (Eriki, Modebe, Okoye and Erin, 2017). Adoption of IFRS multinational companies(MNCs) makes opportunity for participation in the international market and cross border

European Journal of Accounting, Finance and Investment

An official Publication of Center for International Research Development

Double Blind Peer and Editorial Review International Referred Journal; Globally index

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investment as it involves the use of readily harmonized accounting standards.

IFRS reverses the problem of information asymmetry in financial reporting between firms and stakeholders notwithstanding different nationalities. It promotes uniformity in the financial reports which facilitates the capacity of stakeholders in making both national and international finance and investment decision without difficulty (Shehu, 2015). According to Musa and Tanimu (2017), IFRS contained principles and standards for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure relating to business transactions and events in the financial statement of an organization or firm. It makes sure that statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of change in equity and statement of cash flow are accurately presented and that other financial information are rightly explained to meet the financial information needs of all stakeholders through the financial statement of companies. Therefore, the consideration for overall stakeholders' usage globally, IFRS influences the disclosure of each component of financial position, financial statement, statement of cash flow and statement of equity, all which determine the financial status of the firm.

The financial unhealthiness of firms in Nigeria has so far brought about the doubt on the acclaimed impact of the adoption of IFRS as accepted and mandated for implementation in January 10, 2010. Many of these firms financial statement report always cried for help as the level of their net cash flow, earning quality, working capital, profitability, liquidity, leverage, book value of equity among others is discouraging. The level of accountability and transparency even in financial and non-financial institutions is very low and despite the implementation of IFRS. This could be as a result of companies being engulfed with deficient financial reportage, operational wastefulness, under capitalization which disrupts ability to easily identify issues effectively (Nkechi and Peters, 2019). The problem is that IFRS adoption is a necessary

tool for adjusting the manner of preparation and disclosure of financial information of deposit money banks but is not sufficient to achieve firms expected financial status. As such, in a situation whereby firms is associated with difficulties that can affect IFRS adoption, its effect on the financial disclosure may be depressing.

Empirical literatures reviewed showed that studies such as Ubesie and Denchukwu (2013), Eriki, Modebe, Okoye and Erin, 2017, Shehu, 2015, Nkechi and Peters, 2019, Adeyanju, 2020, Alu and Akinwunmi, 2017 and Musa & Tanimu (2017) indicated positive effect while Enahikeri, Ibanichka and Ofurum (2020) confirmed negative effect of IFRS adoption. This study identified that most of these studies have not combined together in a study, the financial status components of the financial position, financial income statement, statement of cash flow and statement of change in equity in the assessment of the effect of the adoption of IFRS on the financial statement disclosure of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria Exchange Group.

#### **1.1. Statement of the problem**

Several countries and companies have adopted IFRS and there is constant necessity to appraise the influence of adoption of IFRSs on financial information disclosure of the firms. There are mixed statistical results and inferences as to whether the adoption of the IFRS improves the performance of companies based on sectorial comparative analyses and researches. A good number of investigations carried out have highlighted the benefits of the adoption of IFRS globally. Few of the studies had given contradictory views questioning the relevance of IFRS adoption in developing and emerging economies. The fact that financial statements are prepared to disclose the diverse information needs of numerous users such as the investors, management, employees, government, researchers underscore continual necessity to evaluate overwhelming influence of the adoption of IFRSs on the financial information disclosure and dependence of quality of financial disclosure on the adoption of IFRS. Hence, our study aims at investigating the current state of disclosure



of financial information under IFRS to assist policy makers to formulate policies that will enhance effective IFRS implementation. It will also build on the previous studies and contribute to the dearth of literature on disclosure practices and performance of banks in emerging economies such as Nigeria.

In light of the above, the overall objective of this research is to examine the impact of IFRSs on financial information disclosure of listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group. Specifically this study: Analyze the influence of international financial reporting standards on financial information disclosure of listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group; Assess the dependence of quality of financial disclosure on the adoption of international financial reporting standards by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group. For the purpose of this research, the hypotheses tested are as follows: *H<sub>01</sub>: There is no statistically significant influence of international financial reporting standards on financial information disclosure of listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group?* *H<sub>02</sub>: There is no statistically significant dependence of quality of financial disclosure on the adoption of international financial reporting standards by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group?*

## 2.0 Literature review and hypothesis development

### 2.1. Conceptual review

#### 2.1.1 International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)

Adeyanju (2020) defined IFRS as the collection of accounting standard formed as a single accounting standard by the International Accounting Standard Board and executed across countries. IFRS to satisfy the objective of a single set of high quality generally accepted accounting standard based on clearly specified guidelines (Adeyemi, 2016). IFRS are the accounting principle-based standards established for the purpose of creating single accounting standard for various countries to facilitate quality accounting information and financial comparison

among firms (Tanko, 2012). It is a global Generally Accepted Accounting Principle (GAAP) and a set of principles-based to enhance preparation of financial statement of business of countries of the world for high quality, transparent and comparable accounting statement (Ubesie and Denchukwu, 2013). IFRS are set of rules and guideline when preparing and presenting their financial reports to ensure uniformity of the standard across the market (Musa and Tanimu, 2017).

Nigeria adopted IFRS in 2012 because the level and quality of disclosure prior to the adoption of IFRS was poor. The benefits expected to derive from the adoption and implementations include easier access to external capital and an increase in foreign direct investment. Investors and lenders need financial information that is reliable, relevant, and comparable across the border to assess the risks and returns of their investment opportunities (Omobolanle, 2017)

IFRS is a single set of accounting standards with a particular format to be used for financial statements, make it easier for public companies to compete globally, raise capital, and provide financial details. The essence of IFRS is to provide accounting framework which is common for preparation and disclosure financial statement across international boundaries by public companies. IFRS are body of prescriptive rules and guidelines with global reach and appeal which provide direction and guidance on how business enterprises in a globalized world could achieve the goal of proper record keeping, transparency, uniformity, comparability and enhancing public confidence in financial reporting. Thus, failure on the part of the firm to apply the requirements of IFRS would result in inconsistencies, lack of accountability and transparency, distortion in financial reports, which in turn results into poor financial reporting practices and dissemination of accounting information that is of less value to any particular group of users.

IFRSs are set of accounting standard that give comprehensive and clear explanation of the ways financial



actions and events are announced in the financial statement of public companies across countries (Ayodeji, Nyikyaa & Nyikyaa, 2019). The international financial accounting standard provides opportunity for common business financial report language across countries for public companies to make the financial statement recognizable and comparable for firms across international boundaries. According to Fowokan (2011), the IFRS involves the harmonization of national standards and development of single high quality global standard that is established for profit making public companies to prepare and present clear financial status of the business organization. This is to ensure transparency and comparability of financial statement of companies across various countries in the world, thus enhancing participation in international capital market

### **2.1.2 Financial Information Disclosure**

Disclosure involves the timely release of information as regards activities of the companies which affects decision of stakeholders such as investors, government, employees and creditors among others. Disclosure is the communication of information by management for the usage of stake holders of the company via qualitative or quantitative forms (Farvaque, Refait-Alexandre & Saidane, 2011). Gibbins, Richardson and Waterhouse (1990) defined disclosure as “any deliberate release of financial information, whether numerical or qualitative, required or voluntary, via formal or informal channels”.

Firm disclosure takes different forms which include the financial reporting, especially financial statement whose contents are defined by accounting standard. Solomon (2013) states that disclosure is a whole array of different forms of information produced by companies. Okike, Adegbite, Nakpodia & Adegbite (2015) observe that the annual report and accounts of a company act as the channel of communication from the directors to shareholders and are important for corporate governance because these reports provide the means by which the directors are made accountable to the shareholders. Soliman (2013) says

disclosure entails the presentation of all information in a manner that financial statement show complete picture concerning events and transactions of the business. Financial statement clearly present the financial position of firms, value added or profit statement, changes in equity and cash flow at a specified accounting period (Iyoha and Faboye, 2011).

## **2.2 Theoretical review**

### **2.2.1. Stakeholders Theory**

The stakeholders’ theory was proposed by E. F. Freeman in 1984. The theory was proposed to provide solution to the short comings of the agency theory that emphasized the interest of shareholders over the whole stakeholders of the companies. The Stakeholders theory regarded companies as business entities and the management must be responsible and accountable to the shareholders and other stakeholders. Companies should put into consideration all stakeholders viz., shareholders, employees, government, customers, investors and general public. Based on this belief the theory explained that the firm must disclose financial information to stakeholders’ about the companies. Impliedly, financial information disclosure must be provided to all stakeholders of the firm and also others financial account users. Therefore, any method of principle that ensures financial statement disclosure which is useful for all is embraced by the stakeholders’ theory. As such the theory will assist to investigate the influence of adoption of IFRS on financial statement disclosure of firms.

### **2.3. Empirical Review**

Musa and Tanimu (2017) assessed the IFRSs and value relevance of financial information. Variable used were stock price, book value of equity and net income. The study employed data of 2016 for seventy-seven companies and analyzed data with ordinary least square regression. Result indicated positive and significant effect of book value of equity and net income on stock price. The study therefore, concluded that adoption of IFRS in Nigeria companies is value relevance. Hence, the study recommended that the



Nigerian stock exchange should enhance the level of compliance of companies to the adoption of IFRS so as to improve financial information disclosure.

Enakirerhi, Ibanichuka and Ofurum (2020) assessed the firm profitability and financial reporting quality. The study investigated the statistical significance between the effect of return on asset (ROA) and return on equity (ROE) on earning quality in the pre and post IFRS. Data were collected for eighty seven firms over the period 2007-2011 and 2012-2016. Study analyzed data with panel regression analysis which indicated that return on asset has negative effect on earning quality while return on equity exerted positive effect of return on equity on earning quality of firms. Result also showed that effect of return on equity was insignificant for post-IFRS while the effect of return on asset was significant for post-IFRS. Therefore, the study concluded that IFRS has negative significant effect on profitability of firms.

Alu and Akinwunmi (2017) evaluated IFRS adoption and performance of quoted consumer goods manufacturing companies in Nigeria. The study used variables which are Tobin's Q, return on asset, size and IFRS dummy. The study adopted data of 2010 and 2014 for ten consumer goods manufacturing firms in Nigeria and analyzed data with pooled OLS. The result showed insignificant relationship between IFRS adoption and performance of consumer goods firms. However, the study identified that the findings could have been influenced accounting policies of companies and environmental factors which are economic, socio-cultural, political and legal in nature. The study therefore concluded that IFRS adoption is worthwhile and its relevance should be taken as important in regards to evaluating performance of firm.

Adeyanju (2020) assessed impact of the adoption of IFRS on performance of private sector enterprises in Nigeria. Notably, the study investigated the impact of IFRS adoption on the profitability, liquidity and financial leverage of private enterprises in Nigeria. The study involved data of the period 2013-2018 for fifty four quoted

private sector firms of agriculture, conglomerate, construction and healthcare sectors in Nigeria and analyzed data with random effect regression analysis. Variables used were return on asset, current ratio, debt ratio, IFRS, audit quality and firm size. The study showed that IFRS adoption has no significant impact on financial leverage, liquidity and profitability of selected firms. Hence, the study recommended that appropriate resources that will enhance IFRS adoption should be provided.

Ofoegbu and Odoemelum (2018) investigated IFRSs disclosure and performance of Nigeria listed companies. The study examined the connection between IFRSs and overall disclosures and performance of non-financial listed firms. Variables employed were overall disclosure index, return on capital employed, share price, audit firm size, leverage firm age and firm size. The study employed data collated over the period of 2012-2017 for 64 sampled companies and analyzed data using ordinary least squares (OLS) regression analysis. Result of the study showed that share price, size, and audit firm size are significantly and positively related to the firms' overall disclosure. Therefore, the study concluded that extent of firms' disclosure does not significantly correlate with performance of firms.

### 3.0 Data and methods

This study examined IFRS and Financial Information Disclosure of listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group. Primary source of data was used in carrying out this research. This research used questionnaire designed in two sections viz., respondent's details, and data on disclosure and IFRS' influences on financial disclosure of listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group. Respondents for this study include Top Management Bankers, Management and Financial Accountants, Tax Consultants, Auditors, Portfolio Managers and Investors. This research sampled three hundred (300) respondents in Nigeria. Data collected were evaluated using descriptive and inferential statistics, using



electronic model survey administration, across the six geopolitical zones viz., North Central, North East, North West, South East, South South and South West of Federal Republic of Nigeria.

IFRSs Considered for the Financial Information Disclosure Compliance are Impairment of Assets (IAS 36); Intangible Assets (IAS 38); Related Party Disclosures (IAS 24); Financial Lease for the Lessee (IAS 17); Business Combinations (IFRS 3); Investments in Associates (IAS 28); Investment in Joint Ventures (IAS 31) ; Accounting Policies and change in accounting estimates (IAS 8); Earnings per Share (IAS 33) ; Consolidated Financial Statement( IAS 27); on the other hand, General Disclosure Items, Corporate Governance Items, Directors Reports Items, Corporate Social Environmental Report, Independent Audit Report Items, Financial Highlight Items, Statement of Financial Position Items and Accounting Policies Items are proxied for overall financial information disclosure

#### 4.0 Data analysis and discussion of findings

##### 4.1 Data analysis

Table 1: Respondents Details

Variable	Detail	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	138	46.0
	Female	162	54.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Age	20-30 Years	50	16.7
	31-44 Years	104	34.7
	45-50 Years	96	32.0
	51 Years And Above	50	16.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Educational level	Primary Level(PL)	12	4.0
	Senior Secondary School(SSS)	38	12.7
	Tertiary Level(TL)	162	54.0
	Professional Qualification(PQ)	88	29.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Categories	Top Management Bankers	40	13.3
	Management and Financial Accountants	26	8.7
	Tax Consultants	48	16.0
	Auditors	38	12.7
	Portfolio Managers	116	38.7
	Investors	32	10.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0</b>

##### 3.0 Source: Field Survey (2021)

Table 1 presents the distribution of respondents by sex, age, educational level and categories. As revealed in Table 1, 138(46%) of the respondents sampled in the study are male, while 162(54%) are female. About 16.7% of the total respondents are between age bracket of 20-30 years, 34.7% falls within age bracket of 31-44 years, 32% between 45-50 years, while 16.7% are 51 years and above. Distribution in terms of educational qualification showed that 4.0% of the respondents only have primary education, 12.7% have senior secondary school level, 54% have tertiary education while about 29.3% have professional qualification. Among the respondents sampled for this study, 13.3% are Top Management Bankers, 8.7% are Management and Financial accountants, 16.0% are Tax Consultants, 12.7% are Auditors and 38.7% are Portfolio Managers, and 10.7% are Investors.

Analyze the extent of influence of international financial reporting standards on financial information disclosure of listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group;

This section presents analysis of the Extent of Financial Disclosure by listed deposit money bank in Nigerian Exchange Group, based on the perception of Top Management Bankers, Management and Financial Accountants, Tax Consultants, Auditors, Portfolio Managers and Investors surveyed in the study. The analysis is presented in table 2 and figure 1 below



**Table 2: Extent of Financial Disclosure by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group;**

S/N	QUESTIONS	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1	Most firms in Nigeria report accurate amount of reserves and liquidity management in their financial statements	38(12.7%)	124(41.3%)	22(7.3%)	74(24.7%)	21(14.0%)
2	Most listed deposit money banks in Nigeria give a comprehensive report of the classification of assets and portfolio management	38(12.7%)	88(29.3%)	36(12.0%)	82(27.3%)	56(18.7%)
3	Interest incomes and interest expenses are explicitly disclosed by listed deposit money banks in Nigeria	54(18.0%)	104(34.7%)	18(6.0%)	72(24.0%)	52(17.3%)
4	Listed deposit money banks do not often disclose the quality of the liability generation, insurance of deposits and interest rate.	62(20.7%)	146(48.7%)	6(2.0%)	54(18.0%)	32(10.7%)
5	There is always adequate financial information disclosure on the foreign exchange transactions of listed deposit money banks in their financial statement.	50(16.7%)	114(38.0%)	14(4.7%)	76(25.3%)	46(15.3%)
6	There is always adequate financial information disclosure by listed deposit money banks on the quality of loans, advances and assets owned listed deposit money banks in their financial statement.	62(20.7%)	146(48.7%)	6(2.0%)	54(18.0%)	32(10.7%)

Source: Field Survey, (2021)

Table 2 and figure 1 revealed the extent of financial information disclosure by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group. As reported in the table, 38(12.7%) strongly agreed and 124(41.3%) agreed of the respondents support the claim that Most firms in Nigeria report accurate amount of reserves and liquidity management in their financial statements is very high, 38(12.7%) strongly agreed and 88(29.3%) agreed) of the respondents affirmed that Most listed deposit money banks in Nigeria give a comprehensive report of the classification of assets and portfolio management, 54(18.0%) strongly

agreed and 104(34.7%) agreed) of the respondents confirmed that Interested incomes and interest expenses are explicitly disclosed by listed deposit money banks in Nigeria while 62(20.7%) strongly agreed and 146(48.7%) agreed) of respondents support the claim that Listed deposit money banks do not often disclose the quality of the liability generation, insurance of deposits and interest rate.. Result in table 2 also showed that 50(16.7%) strongly agreed and 114(38.0%) agreed) of the respondent affirmed that There is always adequate financial information disclosure on the foreign exchange transactions of listed



deposit money banks in their financial statement., 62(20.7%) strongly agreed and 146(48.7%) agreed) of respondents supported the claim that There is always adequate financial information disclosure by listed deposit money banks on the quality of loans, advances and assets owned listed deposit money banks in their financial statement. Overview of responses revealed that the extent of firm's disclosure in Nigeria is not yet satisfactory especially on issues relating to financial information disclosure on the foreign exchange transactions of listed deposit money banks in their financial statement, comprehensive report of the classification of assets and portfolio management and Interest incomes and interest expenses.

Analysis of the dependence of quality of financial disclosure on the adoption of international. financial reporting standards by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group.

This section presents analysis of the contribution of IFRS adoption on the dependence of quality of financial disclosure on the adoption of international. financial reporting standards by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group, based on the perception of Top Management Bankers, Management and Financial Accountants, Tax Consultants, Auditors, Portfolio Managers and Investors of listed deposit money bank in Nigerian Exchange Group. The analysis is presented in table 3 and figure 2 below:

**Table 3: Dependence of IFRS Adoption financial reporting standards by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group**

S/N	QUESTIONS	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1	IFRS influences deposit money banks to disclose voluntary financial information.	19(12.7%)	55(36.7%)	9(6.0%)	47(31.3%)	20(13.3%)
2	IFRS aids listed deposit money banks to disclose relations and transactions on corporate social responsibility.	20(13.3%)	52(34.7%)	11(7.3%)	48(32.0%)	19(12.7%)
3	IFRS influences financial disclosure on fair value recognition, measurement and evaluation.	22(14.7%)	50(33.3%)	12(8.0%)	43(28.7%)	23(15.3%)
4	IFRS enhances financial disclosure on assessment of the nature and effects of business combinations.	22(14.7%)	60(40.0%)	8(5.3%)	42(28.0%)	18(12.0%)
5	IFRS influences reporting on staff compensation, emoluments and fringe benefits.	23(15.3%)	52(34.7%)	7(4.7%)	49(32.7%)	19(12.7%)

Source: Field Survey, (2021)



Table 3 and figure 2 presents the Dependence of IFRS Adoption financial reporting standards by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group. As reported in the table and figure, 19(12.7%) strongly agreed and 55(36.7%) agreed) of the respondents supported the claim that IFRS influences deposit money banks to disclose voluntary financial information, 20(13.3%) strongly agreed and 52(34.7%) agreed) of the respondents affirmed that IFRS aids listed deposit money banks to disclose relations and transactions on corporate social responsibility., 22(14.7%) strongly agreed and 50(33.3%) agreed) confirmed that IFRS influences financial disclosure on fair value recognition, measurement and evaluation. while 22(14.7%) strongly agreed and 60(40.0%) agreed) of the respondents are of the opinion that IFRS enhances financial disclosure on assessment of the nature and effects of business combinations.. Result in table 3 also revealed that 23(15.3%) strongly agreed and 52(34.7%) agreed) of the respondents supported that IFRS influences reporting on staff compensation, emoluments and fringe benefits. Overview of responses revealed that the dependence of quality of financial disclosure on the adoption of international. financial reporting standards by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group is not yet satisfactory especially on issues relating to IFRS influences reporting on staff compensation, emoluments and fringe benefits, relations and transactions on corporate social responsibility and voluntary financial information.

#### 4.2 Discussion of Findings

The result of the analysis of respondent interpreted above showed that those that support the claim on the extent of financial information disclosure in terms of the quality of loans, advances and assets owned listed deposit money banks in their financial statement, quality of the liability generation, insurance of deposits and interest rate and accurate amount of reserves and liquidity management in their financial statements are relatively high. On the other

hand, those that supported that extent of financial information disclosure in terms of comprehensive report of the classification of assets and portfolio management, Interest incomes and interest expenses are explicitly disclosed by listed deposit money banks in Nigeria and the foreign exchange transactions of listed deposit money banks in their financial statement are relatively low. The implication of this is that though by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group strive to ensure adequate disclosure, the extent of financial information disclosure is not remarkable enough.

Result also showed that the influence of IFRS adoption to quality financial information disclosure in terms of level of voluntary financial information, relations and transactions on corporate social responsibility and fair value recognition, measurement and evaluation are relatively low while the influence of IFRS adoption on the financial information disclosure in terms of assessment of the nature and effects of business combinations and staff compensation, emoluments and fringe benefits is moderately significant.

Our result provides an excellent awareness for the likely use of quality external auditors in improving the quality of financial information disclosure and strict adherence to adoption of IFRS among listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group. The study also reveals the need for the Financial Reporting Council of Nigerian as a regulatory body to continuously encourage training and retraining of the banks on preparation of financial statements under IFRS.

#### 5.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

The study confirmed that adoption of IFRS contributed to financial reporting practices by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group, the influence of such adoption on the financial information disclosure in terms of extent and quality of disclosure by listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group is not yet substantial in



the areas of comprehensive report of the classification of assets and portfolio management, Interest incomes and interest expenses explicit disclosure and the foreign exchange transactions in their financial statement. Moreover, listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group, should be more committed to clear cut information disclosure on areas relating to voluntary financial information, relations and transactions on corporate social responsibility and fair value recognition, measurement and evaluation.

Hence, it was recommended in the study that financial reporting regulators should join effort towards enhancing compliance level of deposit money banks in Nigeria towards IFRS adoption. The study further recognized that the adoption of IFRS can possibly be more advantageous to listed deposit money banks in Nigerian Exchange Group in Nigeria if there is strict and conscientious adherence and that banks should maximize the advantage of IFRS in financial reporting processes.

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