

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) disclosures and Earnings Per Share of Listed manufacturing Companies in Nigeria

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Abstract:

Background: The study focused on the effect of International Financial Reporting Standards Disclosures on earning per share of listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria. Insufficient disclosure of material information, improper disclosures and poor understanding of the provisions of international financial reporting standards adversely affect profitability, shareholder's confidence, and earnings per share. The study was spelt out to examine the effects of international financial reporting standard disclosures on basic and diluted earnings per share of manufacturing companies in Nigeria.

Materials and methods: Ex-post facto research design was used in this study, which collected data from 30 manufacturing companies' financial statements between 2011 and 2020 and used a multiple regression model for analysis.

Results: Based on the hypotheses tested it was discovered that there is a significant relationship between mandatory standards disclosures and basic earnings per share of listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria, mandatory standards disclosures significantly affect diluted earnings per share of listed companies in Nigeria, voluntary standards disclosures have significant relationship with basic earnings per share of listed companies in Nigeria and also that voluntary standards disclosures do significantly affect the diluted earnings per share of listed companies in Nigeria.

Conclusion: It was concluded that management of listed companies in Nigeria should employ more competent personnel so as to ensure that the companies' financial information are disclosed as mandated by regulatory laws and standards.

Key Word: Disclosure, Shareholders' Wealth Maximization, Profitability, Financial Reporting, Listed Firms

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I. Introduction

Financial reporting is done within the provisions of the accounting principles, conventions, concept, rules, regulations, standards and policy that state the guidelines of the preparation and reporting of accounting statements²⁵. In order to assist a variety of users in making financial decisions, financial statements are intended to give information about the financial standing, financial performance, and cash flows of an entity. ¹¹Cites a number of arguments in favour of regulating financial reporting, the most evident of which is that in the absence of regulations, an organisation would be able to choose any accounting procedure it pleases. Due to this, accounting standards are issued to regulate financial reporting. According to⁶, accounting standards are official declarations of how specific kinds of events and transactions are represented in the financial statements.

The International Financial Reporting Standards, a global standard system, produced and issued the Nigerian Accounting Standards, which were designed and implemented by the Nigerian Accounting Standards Board, an independent entity that was founded in 1982²¹. The Companies and Allied Matters Act, 1990, section 335, gave the standards legal standing in Nigeria. In order to improve users' review and analysis of financial statements, international financial reporting standards had to be adopted in order to harmonise and facilitate cross-national comparisons of financial statements³.

The profitability of corporate entities plays a pivotal role in ensuring shareholders' wealth maximization. To be relevant in the global market in this period of global economic integration, Nigerian corporate organisations must enhance their corporate performance¹⁰. However, complete adherence to and disclosure of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are essential to enhancing the acceptability and credibility of the tools, presumptions, policies, regulations, and standards utilised in Nigerian financial statement

preparation and presentation²³. The implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) lowers uncertainty, encourages the effective use of resources, and lessens capital loss by giving consumers of financial information greater confidence in the data they are given.

According to ¹⁵, there seems to be improvement in returns on investment and assets due to the high level of credibility and confidence the disclosures in International Financial Reporting Standards have brought to the financial statements prepared and presented by corporate entities in Nigeria. Meanwhile, earnings accruable to shareholders per shareholding appreciates, investors trust the reports issued by the organizations managers more because they comply with international standards and make comparison easy with other organizations across the globe¹⁴.

It is in the light of these problems that the researcher embarked on this study to examine the impact of IFRS (IFRS) disclosures on earning per share of listed. The aim of the research is to investigate the role of mandatory disclosures on the basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share of Nigerian listed manufacturing firms. Additionally, the study seeks to ascertain the effects of voluntary disclosures on these metrics of firms in Nigeria.

The value maximisation theory, first introduced by Jensen & Meckling in 1976, posits that an organization's main goal is to maximise shareholder wealth over the long term². Consequently, presenting an organization's financial statements in compliance with IFRS is primarily done with the intention of maximising the organization's long-term value, which can be achieved, among other things, by increasing shareholders' earnings per share.

Spence created the signalling theory in 1973 with the intention of lessening information asymmetry in the labour market between participants. Since then, it has been frequently used in corporate reporting to examine management's intention and provide high-quality, pertinent information in order to avoid conflicts of interest. Four components make up the communication notion of signalling theory: the signaler, the signals, the receiver, and the feedback. Directors and managers serve as signalers, and outsiders known as receivers communicate with signalers by providing feedback. According to the notion, endeavours have a cost, a feedback loop, and are investments in uncertainty. Some advocates emphasise that a project's funding source is a management signal to the investment community. The asymmetric information that forms the basis of signalling theory affects the frequency and quality of disclosure. In this study, IFRS make room for two broad categories of disclosures; the mandatory disclosures in the financial statements and the voluntary information disclosures in the financial statements.

Financial accounting policies and practices are defined by a collection of guidelines, rules, and guidelines known as accounting standards. The procedures employed by a reporting institution can have a considerable impact on the outcome and interpretation of financial reporting, and they are essential in the preparation and dissemination of financial statements¹².

The essential concepts of financial reporting standards and presentation—entity, going concern, periodicity, realisation consistency, matching concept, and historical cost—are used by accountants to construct financial statements from printable reports⁷. Since financial statements include vital financial information, they are important to investors and shareholders. They include important accounting principles, metrics, and figures for income, costs, profits, losses, assets, and liabilities. The intricacy of company transactions has led to an evolution in financial reporting procedures²².

Standard accounting procedures require both private and public businesses to prepare their financial accounts in accordance with certain guidelines, making comparisons simple. Private organisations create the regulations in nations with English common law and civil law systems. Franchise business models can be successfully established by specialised organisations²⁰.

According to ⁷, accounting organisations publish accounting standards as rules to guarantee a high level of uniformity in financial statements. To increase the value and ease comprehension of financial information, they offer standards and guidelines for its collection, processing, and presentation. By outlining the terms and conditions of accounting policies, these standards facilitate the analysis and handling of financial accounts.

¹States that the professional accountancy bodies of the United States, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, and Mexico founded the International Accounting Standards Committee in 1973, which gave rise to the concept of IFRS. To address the demands of globalisation and the expanding information needs in the market, IASC was constrained until it was renamed the International Accounting Standards Board in 2001. This move was made to promote transparency, standardisation, and comparability of disclosures. Although the IASB addresses national business practices, there are still issues with the quality of IFRS and cultural differences that affect acceptance. Nevertheless, the IASB produces worldwide accounting standards to help users make better decisions.

The IASB created the IFRS, which are now the global standard for financial statements from publicly traded companies. In the 1990s, convergence took the place of harmonisation, a strategy to lessen differences in accounting ideas and practices throughout the main capital markets. The creation of superior international

accounting standards is the aim. A company's profit divided by the number of outstanding shares is called earnings per share (EPS), which shows profitability. It is modified to account for unusual expenses and possible share dilution. Along with continuing operations, the computation also takes into account shares created through convertible debt, warrants, or options. According to⁵, with the goal of enhancing performance comparisons between publicly traded or issuing entities, IAS 33 describes how Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share are calculated and applies to entities in the same reporting period.

Within the financial domain, disclosure denotes the prompt publication of any firm facts that could impact an investor's choice. It displays statistics, news, and operational information that affects the company's operations, both positively and negatively¹⁶. Disclosure standards are developed and enforced by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for all Nigerian-incorporated businesses. Businesses that are listed on the stock markets in Nigeria are required to abide by SEC rules.

⁵Claims that the public believed that the financial crisis was increasing, if not directly caused, by a lack of transparency in corporate activities. Since then, new laws have been passed, such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which expanded government regulation and the need for transparency by publicly traded companies. Disclosures on a company's operating performance, financial health, and management compensation are required by the SEC. Many empirical researches in this area were carried out by^{10,8,1,24,13,19,18,22,26,27,17,9,21}.

II. Methodology

This research adopted the ex-post facto research design for the study. Furthermore, the phenomenon of disclosures in the study and the data were generated from secondary (already available data) sources. The study's target population includes all the manufacturing companies listed in Nigerian Stock Exchange Market as at 2023. Out of the forty-three manufacturing companies, thirty companies were chosen using the Taro Yamane Formula. The economic model used in the study is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EPS} &= f(\text{MSD}, \text{VSD}) \text{----- (i)} \\ \text{BEPS} &= B_0 + B_1\text{MSD} + B_2\text{VSD} + U \text{----- (ii)} \\ \text{DEPS} &= B_0 + B_1\text{MSD} + B_2\text{VSD} + U \text{----- (iii)} \end{aligned}$$

Where:

EPS = Earnings Per Share
 BEPS = Basic Earnings Per Share
 MSD = Mandatory Standards Disclosures
 VSD = Voluntary Standards Disclosures

III. Results

Table no 1: Data obtained for the variables (descriptive statistics)

S/N	Company	2011		2012								2013		2014		2015					
		BEPs	DEPs	MSD	VSD	BEPs	DEPs	MSD	VSD	BEPs	DEPs	MSD	VSD	BEPs	DEPs	MSD	VSD				
1	A.G. Leventis Nigeria Plc.	2.26	2.26	2	1	1.96	1.96	2	1	3.2	3.2	2	1	4.18	4.18	2	1	3.01	3.01	2	1
2	Chellarams Plc.	30.67	30.67	2	1	24.2	24.2	2	1	22.57	22.57	2	1	27.24	27.24	2	1	(413.06)	(413.06)	2	1
3	SCOA Nigeria Plc.	2.1	2.1	2	1	0.6	0.6	2	1	0.19	0.19	2	1	0.28	0.28	2	1	0.9	0.9	2	1
4	UACN Plc.	37	37	2	1	2.57	2.57	2	1	2.91	2.91	2	1	340	340	2	1	156	156	2	1
5	Champion Breweries Plc	1.31	1.31	2	1	0.28	0.28	2	1	1.91	1.91	2	1	0.23	0.23	2	1	2.36	2.36	2	1
6	Guinness Nigeria Plc.	2.16	2.16	2	1	9.64	9.64	2	1	7.93	7.93	2	1	6.36	6.36	2	1	5.18	5.18	2	1
7	Nigerian Breweries Plc.	2.46	2.46	2	1	3.15	3.15	2	1	3.46	3.46	2	1	1.2	1.2	2	1	2.14	2.14	2	1
8	7-up Bottling Company Plc.	3.16	3.16	2	1	3.16	3.16	2	1	4.6	4.6	2	1	2.19	2.19	2	1	0.24	0.24	2	1
9	Dangote Flour Mills Plc.	2.29	2.29	2	1	0.26	0.26	2	1	1.13	1.13	2	1	248	248	2	1	2.16	2.16	2	1
10	Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc.	2.3	2.3	2	1	4.75	4.75	2	1	30.1	30.1	2	1	12.01	12.01	2	1	0.8	0.8	2	1
11	Flour Mills Nigeria Plc.	0.28	0.28	2	1	17.1	17.1	2	1	12.61	12.61	2	1	10.01	10.01	2	1	0.92	0.92	2	1
12	Honeywell Flour Mill Plc.	3.9	3.9	2	1	3.51	3.51	2	1	3.73	3.73	2	1	4.38	4.38	2	1	14.13	14.13	2	1
13	N. Nigeria Flour Mills Plc.	0.73	0.73	2	1	0.18	0.18	2	1	1.42	1.42	2	1	4.26	4.26	2	1	9.26	9.26	2	1
14	Cadbury Nigeria Plc.	105	105	2	1	107	107	2	1	211	211	2	1	106	106	2	1	61	61	2	1
15	Nestle Nigeria Plc	15.51	15.4	2	1	26.7	26.7	2	1	28.08	28.08	2	1	28.08	28.08	2	1	2.95	2.95	2	1

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16	Vitafoam Nigeria Plc	0.82	0.82	2	1	0.69	0.69	2	1	0.48	0.48	2	1	0.81	0.81	2	1	0.53	0.53	2	1
17	P.Z. Cussons Nigeria Plc.	1.64	1.64	2	1	0.61	0.61	2	1	1.23	1.23	2	1	1.16	1.16	2	1	1.02	1.02	2	1
18	Unilever Nigeria Plc.	1.46	1.46	2	1	1.48	1.48	2	1	1.25	1.25	2	1	0.64	0.64	2	1	0.32	0.32	2	1
19	African Paints (Nigeria) Plc	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	0.42	0.42	2	1
20	Berger Paints Plc.	1.05	1.05	2	1	0.83	0.83	2	1	0.89	0.89	2	1	0.51	0.51	2	1	1.14	1.14	2	1
21	Beta Glass Plc.	3.55	3.55	2	1	2.66	2.66	2	1	3.12	3.12	2	1	4.78	4.78	2	1	3.98	3.98	2	1
22	Cement Co. of North. Nig. Plc	1.62	1.62	2	1	1.79	1.79	2	1	3.44	3.44	2	1	2.2	2.2	2	1	1.23	1.23	2	1
23	Dangote Cement Plc.	7.13	7.13	2	1	8.57	8.57	2	1	12.34	12.34	2	1	10.9	10.9	2	1	12.51	12.51	2	1
24	First Aluminium Nigeria Plc.	3.15	3.15	2	1	3.1	3.1	2	1	4.6	4.6	2	1	1.32	1.32	2	1	4.26	4.26	2	1
25	Greif Nigeria Plc	2.48	2.48	2	1	2.11	2.11	2	1	1.2	1.2	2	1	1.16	1.16	2	1	3.91	3.91	2	1
26	Lafarge Africa Plc.	1.36	1.36	2	1	2.09	2.09	2	1	6.23	6.23	2	1	4.1	4.1	2	1	6.2	6.2	2	1
27	Meyer Plc	3.14	3.14	2	1	2.12	2.12	2	1	1.39	1.39	2	1	6.43	6.43	2	1	1.4	1.4	2	1
28	Paints and Coatings Manufactures Plc.	3.06	3.06	2	1	3.98	3.98	2	1	2.21	2.21	2	1	0.82	0.82	2	1	0.62	0.62	2	1
29	Portland Paints & Products Nigeria Plc.	1.74	1.74	2	1	1.2	1.2	2	1	0.91	0.91	2	1	4.13	4.13	2	1	2.1	2.1	2	1
30	Premier Paints Plc.	3.22	3.22	2	1	1.41	1.41	2	1	2.71	2.71	2	1	0.9	0.9	2	1	1.46	1.46	2	1

Table no 2: Data obtained for the variables

S/N	Company	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
		DEPs	MSD	VSD	BE Ps	DEPs	MSD	VSD	BE Ps	DEPs	MSD	VSD	BE Ps	DEPs	MSD	VSD	BE Ps	DEPs	MSD	VSD	
1	A.G. Leventis Nigeria Plc.	2.14	2.14	2	1	1.26	1.26	2	1	0.93	0.93	2	1	1.1	1.1	2	1	2.71	2.71	2	1
2	Chellarams Plc.	25.52	2.3	2	1	26.81	2.57	2	1	62.06	51.7	2	1	(254.1)	(254.1)	2	1	(581.68)	(581.68)	2	1
3	SCOA Nigeria Plc.	4.61	4.61	2	1	2.23	2.23	2	1	1.13	1.13	2	1	0.92	0.92	2	1	1.01	1.01	2	1
4	UACN Plc.	137	137	2	1	160	160	2	1	140	140	2	1	52	52	2	1	(86)	(86)	2	1
5	Champion Breweries Plc	0.67	0.67	2	1	2.41	2.41	2	1	4.26	4.26	2	1	2.26	2.26	2	1	3.15	3.15	2	1
6	Guinness Nigeria Plc.	(1.34)	(1.34)	2	1	1.28	1.28	2	1	3.3	3.3	2	1	2.5	2.5	2	1	(-5.74)	(-5.74)	2	1
7	Nigerian Breweries Plc.	3.46	3.46	2	1	1.23	1.23	2	1	0.96	0.96	2	1	3.18	3.18	2	1	1.2	1.2	2	1
8	7-up Bottling Company Plc.	3.46	3.46	2	1	1.23	1.23	2	1	0.96	0.96	2	1	3.18	3.18	2	1	1.2	1.2	2	1
9	Dangote Flour Mills Plc.	0.91	0.91	2	1	2.29	2.29	2	1	0.46	0.46	2	1	1.15	1.15	2	1	0.68	0.68	2	1
10	Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc.	2.75	2.75	2	1	3.1	3.1	2	1	2.6	2.6	2	1	3.41	3.41	2	1	3.22	3.22	2	1
11	Flour Mills Nigeria Plc.	3.97	3.97	2	1	3.75	3.75	2	1	3.52	3.52	2	1	4.28	4.28	2	1	3.06	3.06	2	1
12	Honeywell Flour Mill Plc.	38.13	38.13	2	1	54	54	2	1	56	56	2	1	0.45	0.45	2	1	8.18	8.18	2	1
13	N. Nigeria Flour Mills Plc.	3.1	3.1	2	1	0.91	0.91	2	1	1.23	1.23	2	1	2.11	2.11	2	1	4.06	4.06	2	1
14	Cadbury Nigeria Plc.	(16)	(16)	2	1	16	16	2	1	44	44	2	1	57	57	2	1	50	50	2	1
15	Nestle Nigeria Plc	10	10	2	1	42.5	4.55	2	1	54.26	54.26	2	1	57.63	57.63	2	1	49.47	49.47	2	1
16	Vitafoam Nigeria Plc	(4)	(4)	2	1	(15)	(15)	2	1	57	57	2	1	182	182	2	1	305	305	2	1
17	P.Z. Cussons Nigeria Plc.	0.1	0.1	2	1	0.56	0.56	2	1	0.41	0.41	2	1	0.15	0.15	2	1	(1.30)	(1.30)	2	1
18	Unilever Nigeria Plc.	0.18	0.81	2	1	1.78	1.78	2	1	1.84	1.84	2	1	(1.29)	(1.29)	2	1	(0.69)	(0.69)	2	1
19	African Paints (Nigeria) Plc	0.96	0.96	2	1	0.87	0.87	2	1	1.6	1.6	2	1	1.1	1.1	2	1	1.03	1.03	2	1
20	Berger Paints Plc.	77	77	2	1	85	85	2	1	111	111	2	1	155	155	2	1	50	50	2	1
21	Beta Glass Plc.	7.6	7.6	2	1	8.23	8.23	2	1	10.11	10.11	2	1	11.16	11.16	2	1	6.93	6.93	2	1
22	Cement Co. of North. Nig. Plc	1.3	1.3	2	1	1.01	1.01	2	1	2.64	2.64	2	1	3.41	3.41	2	1	0.92	0.92	2	1
23	Dangote Cement Plc.	17.97	17.97	2	1	14.94	14.94	2	1	28.25	28.25	2	1	15.34	15.34	2	1	20.69	20.69	2	1
24	First Aluminium Nigeria Plc.	4.1	4.1	2	1	5.6	5.6	2	1	2.41	2.41	2	1	2.41	2.41	2	1	0.6	0.6	2	1
25	Greif Nigeria Plc	2.2	2.2	2	1	2.6	2.6	2	1	2.1	2.1	2	1	3.86	3.86	2	1	1.9	1.9	2	1
26	Lafarge Africa Plc.	5.66	5.66	2	1	3.1	3.1	2	1	3.26	3.26	2	1	1.15	1.15	2	1	2.13	2.13	2	1
27	Meyer Plc	2.71	2.71	2	1	1.62	1.62	2	1	1.3	1.3	2	1	3.11	3.11	2	1	2.48	2.48	2	1
28	Paints and Coatings Manufactures Plc.	1.8	1.8	2	1	1.39	1.39	2	1	2.31	2.31	2	1	2.02	2.02	2	1	6.1	6.1	2	1
29	Portland Paints & Products Nigeria Plc.	2.22	2.22	2	1	2.67	2.67	2	1	1.09	1.09	2	1	2.14	2.14	2	1	1.4	1.4	2	1
30	Premier Paints Plc.	1.61	1.61	2	1	2.01	2.01	2	1	2.21	2.21	2	1	4.1	4.1	2	1	3.03	3.03	2	1

Table 1 indicated the data for dependent variable (BEPS and DEP) and data for the independent variables i.e. Mandatory Standards Disclosures and Voluntary Standards Disclosures for 2011 to 2015. In 2011, Chellarams Plc had the highest BEP and DEP while Flour Mills Nigeria Limited had the lowest BEP and DEP of 0.28 for both. Nestle Nigeria Plc had the highest BEP and DEP of 26.7 in 2012 and 28.08 in 2014 while Flour Mills had the highest BEP and DEP in 2015.

Table 2 indicated the data for BEPS and DEP variables and data for the independent variables i.e. Mandatory Standards Disclosures and Voluntary Standards Disclosures for 2016 to 2020. In 2016, 2017 and 2018 Chellarams Plc had the highest BEP and DEP of 25.52, 26.81 and 62.06/51.70 respectively while Guinness Nigeria Plc and Cadbury Nigeria Plc had negative BEP and DEP of 1.34 and 16 each in 2015 and 2017 with PZ Cussons Nigeria Plc having the lowest BEP and DEP of 0.41 each in 2018. In 2019 and 2020 Nestle Nigeria Plc

has the highest BEP and DEP of 57.63 and 49.47 in each year while Chellarams recorded negative of 254.1 and 581.68 in each of the year.

Table no 3: Summary of regression result (Dependent Variable: BEPS)

Variable	Estimated coefficient	Standard error	T-statistic	P-value
Constant	2.6244	4.0992	4.6723	0.0056
MSD	3.9081	3.1200	3.9732	0.0004
VSD	3.8921	3.6778	4.0342	0.0001
R-square	=	0.9611		
Adjusted R-square	=	0.9045		
SE	=	12.5678		
F=statistic	=	28.1202		
P (F-Statistics)	=	0.6231		
Durbin Watson Statistic	=	2.6321		

Applicably, Table 3 revealed that basic earnings per share is positively influenced by Mandatory Standards Disclosures and Voluntary Standards Disclosures. This means that a 1 per cent increase in Mandatory Standards Disclosures led to a 3.9081 per cent increase in Basic Earnings per Share, and a 1 per cent increase in Voluntary Standards Disclosures led to a 3.8921 per cent increase in Basic Earnings per Share.

The R- square of 0.96 implies that 96 per cent of the sample variation in Basic Earnings per Share was explained or attributed to Mandatory Standards Disclosures and Voluntary Standards Disclosures; while 4 per cent was explained by other variables. The R-square value is an indication of the good predictive power of Mandatory Standards Disclosures and Voluntary Standards Disclosures on Basic Earnings per Share.

In order to test the overall model's statistical significance, the F-statistic computed 28.1202 is less than the F-statistic table value at 8 degrees of freedom, indicating that the model is statistically not significant at the 5 percent level. The variables have a positive, non-significant connection, as indicated by the F-p-value of 0.6231.

Table no 4: Summary of regression result (Dependent Variable: DEPS)

Variable	Estimated coefficient	Standard error	T-statistic	P-value
Constant	3.0042	4.9077	4.6723	0.0002
MSD	4.0916	3.7054	3.2005	0.0001
VSD	3.1009	3.2146	4.7602	0.0004
R-Square	=	0.9249		
Adjusted R-Square	=	0.8970		
SE	=	14.4109		
P(F-Statistic)	=	0.5041		
F=S tatictic	=	32.0918		
Durbin Watson Statistic	=	2.1210		

By implication, Table 4 revealed that Diluted Earnings per Share is positively influenced by Mandatory Standards Disclosures and Voluntary Standards Disclosures. This means that a 1 per cent increase in Mandatory Standards Disclosures will lead to a 4.0916 per cent increase in Diluted Earnings Per Share and a 1 per cent increase in Voluntary Standards Disclosures will lead to a 3.1009 per cent increase in Diluted Earnings Per Share.

The R- square of 0.9249 implies that 92.5 per cent of the sample variation in the Diluted Earnings per Share is explained or attributed to Mandatory Standards Disclosures and Voluntary Standards Disclosures; while 7.5 per cent could not be explained. The R-square value is an indication of the good predictive power of Mandatory Standards Disclosures and Voluntary Standards Disclosures on Diluted Earnings per Share. In order to test the overall model's statistical significance, the F-statistic computed 32.0918 is less than the F-statistic table value at 8 degrees of freedom, indicating that the model is statistically not significant at the 5 percent level. A positive, non-significant association between the variables is indicated by the F-p-value of 0.5041.

IV. Discussion

To guarantee a high level of uniformity in the reported financial statement, accounting standards are created. The study's conclusions about obligatory standards disclosures and basic earnings per share of Nigerian listed manufacturing businesses showed that the disclosure of mandatory standards had a favourable impact on the basic earnings per share of the companies under investigation. The basic earnings per share that shareholders realise are better the more these standards are made public. This demonstrates that required disclosures have a major impact on the profitability of Nigerian manufacturing firms, which in turn increased shareholders' basic earnings per share and was found to be consistent with the Ironkwe & Oglekwu (2016) study.

Additional research revealed that the obligatory standards disclosures had a major impact on the diluted earnings per share of Nigerian listed businesses. This indicates that a significant portion of the diluted earnings

per share of the shareholders are determined by statutory standards disclosures. According to this hypothesis, mandatory disclosures under the International Financial Reporting Standards have a major and positive impact on the manufacturing companies' overall profitability in Nigeria. This has a positive effect on the shareholders' diluted earnings per share and is consistent with Muhammad's (2012) findings.

Finally, the study's findings showed a substantial correlation between listed manufacturing businesses in Nigeria's basic earnings per share and their voluntary standards disclosures. The basic earnings per share of the company improves with the amount of voluntary information that companies provide that could impact the decision-making of potential investors and other stakeholders (2015).

V. Conclusion

It is concluded that International Financial Reporting Standard disclosures have significant influence on the basic and diluted earnings of quoted manufacturing companies in Nigeria. Accounting standards are a set of principles, standards and procedures that define the basis of financial accounting policies and practices. Financial statements are prepared and published as the final result of financial reporting. The outcomes of a reporting entity's activities and comprehension of the interpretation of financial reporting in financial statements can be strongly impacted by a significant number of possible postulates, principles, assumptions, and methodologies used in the creation of financial statements. The following recommendations are made based on the findings of the study:

1. Management of listed companies in Nigeria should employ more competent personnel so as to ensure that the companies' financial information are disclosed as mandated by regulatory laws and standards which is capable of increasing the company's earnings.
2. Companies should completely comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards in the preparation and presentation of financial statements.
3. Listed companies in Nigeria should endeavor to voluntarily disclose more information that can aid investors and other stakeholders' decision making.
4. Companies should focus on ensuring that stakeholders' interests are protected by disclosing mandatory information that can enhance their wealth.

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