International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and Corporate Performance of Listed Companies in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

In an era of global economic meltdown, there is an urgent need for corporate entities in Nigeria to improve their corporate performance to be and remain relevant in the global market. Full compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) plays a vital role in increasing and improving the acceptability and reliability of the instrument used in measuring the financial performance of business entities. A comparative study was carried to investigate the Corporate Performance in terms of profitability of Listed Manufacturing Companies in Nigerian in the periods; Pre-IFRS Adoption (2009-2011) and the Post-IFRS Adoption (2012-2014). A descriptive statistics and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used in analyzing the performance of the two periods as it relates to EPS and ROE. Results gotten from the analyses showed that there is an inverse relationship between Risk and Return. Except for EPS which had a marginal appreciation of 2.3%, ROE showed a substantial reduction of 15.7% on performance in the Post Adoption Periods. Analyses from the tested hypotheses showed that, there is no significant impact of Pre/Post Adoption of IFRS on EPS and ROE. From the results of the findings, we recommend that FRCN, SEC and CAMA 2004 should ensure strict adherence to IFRS Principles - based method of Financial Reporting and they should also provide an enabling environments for companies to thrive, because mere switch to international best practice do not automatically guarantee higher corporate performance.

KEY WORDS*: IFRS, Earnings Per Share, Return on Equity, Listed Manufacturing Companies, Nigeria.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The financial well being of any business entity plays a vital role in the well being of stakeholders and the country at large (Sofia, 2015). In this era of global economic meltdown, there is an urgent need for corporate entities in Nigeria to improve their corporate performance to be and remain relevant in the global market. According to Ofurum, Egbe and Micah (2014), full compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) plays a vital role in increasing and improving the acceptability and reliability of the instrument used in measuring corporate performance of a given business entity. The corporate performance is of paramount concern to shareholders, management, employees, investors, creditors, tax authority etc which have different interest in the organization. Their various performance interests focus ranges from profitability, solvency, and efficiency to capital structure performance (Frank and Alan, 2008). Corporate performance can measured through the analysis and interpretation of the components that make up the financial statements.

According to Ofurum et al. (2014), all Listed Companies in Nigeria are mandated to adopt IFRS by January 1, 2012 and by 2015 there should be full compliance of all business categories. From the fore going, the focus of this research is to examine whether there is increase in selected indicators of corporate performance of these companies that have adopted IFRS as a principle in which their financial statement is being prepared and presented. The corporate performance of an organization is of great interest to stakeholders who want to determine beforehand the Earnings Per Share (EPS) and Return on Equity (ROE) of such organization before investing their limited scare resources. IFRS adoption gives confidence to stakeholders in relying on the financial statements to take relevant and informed decisions. IFRS is viewed as international financial reporting standards with high quality principles that is recognized and accepted globally by companies around the world.

In light of this therefore, this study focuses on the impact IFRS has on selected indicators of corporate performance of Listed Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria. That is, in what way has the compliance to IFRS help to increase, EPS and ROE which is the main reason for any organization been in existence. This study also want to find out if there is significant difference in these selected indicators of financial performance during the Pre – IFRS Adoption Periods (2009-2011) and the Post – IFRS Adoption Periods (2012-2014).

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main focus of this investigation is to consider the impact of IFRS Adoption on Corporate Performance of Listed Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria.
Other specific objectives include to:

1. Determine the difference in the impact of Pre/Post IFRS Adoption on Earnings Per Share (EPS)

2. Evaluate the difference in the impact of Pre/Post IFRS Adoption on Return on Equity (ROE).

1.3 Research Questions

1. To what extent does the difference of Pre/Post IFRS Adoption impact Earnings Per Share (EPS)?

2. To what extent does the difference of Pre/Post IFRS Adoption impact Return on Equity (ROE)?

1.4 Research Hypotheses

The following Null Hypotheses will be tested:

Ho_1 There is no significant difference on the impact of Pre/Post IFRS Adoption on Earnings Per Share EPS.

Ho_2 There is no significant difference on the impact of Pre/Post IFRS Adoption on Return on Equity (ROE).

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

Accounting Research theories help to give insight into the empirical data that have been collected. A theory models the relationship between concepts and helps to put in perspective the subject matter of research that is being conducted.

2.1.1 Value Maximization Theory: this theory states that the primary objective and purpose of a firm being in existence is to get the most out of shareholders wealth, which is maximize shareholders wealth in the long run (Abdul-Baki et al 2014). According to him, this theory explains that all the activities of an organization whether charitable or otherwise, is basically seeking to make profit. This theory also states that at the long run, there will be maximization of other stakeholders and financial claimants like debt and warrant holders (Abdul- Baki, 2014)

The Researcher therefore noted that the fundamental reason or essence of a firm's Financial Statement being disclosure in compliance with IFRS is to maximize mangers' and firm's value at the long run.

2.1.2 Agency Theory: This theory is defined as the relationship that exist when one or more individual(s) known as the principal(s) employ the service of another party known as the agent to perform services on his/their behalf that involves entrusting some decision making right to the agent (Shehata, 2014). This give rise to the problem of information asymmetry that is managers may have access to most of the financial information than the shareholders.

Adoption of IFRS provides a basis for adequate information to be accessible by investors (owners) and other shakeholders.

2.1.3 Stakeholders Theory: Freeman (1999) affirms that stakeholder may be seen as any person or group of persons that is capable of influencing or can be influenced by the attainment of the organization's objective. The organization itself should be seen as a collection of stakeholders and the goals and objectives of the organization should be geared towards the management and achievement of their various interests, needs and viewpoints. This theory is not just based on original profit but on the general benefit and interest of all stakeholders of the organization.

2.2 Concept Of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

According to Nobes (2006), the term International Accounting Standards convergence is not a new agreement; the thought originally came up during the later part of 1950, in response to post World War II economic and financial integration and the associated enhancement in capital flow across borders. Prior to this time, efforts were geared towards Harmonization of Accounting Standards. This simply means decreasing dissimilarity in accounting concepts and principles adopted in most capital markets in nations around the world. The concept of Convergence in the 1990s replaces Harmonization which simply means the creation of international accounting standards that is of excellent quality to be employed in almost all the major capital markets of the world.

This unified set of Accounting Principles was brought into reality to trim line the international differences that restrained investment opportunities worldwide (IFAC, 2008). In view of the fact that one's environment affects the way and manner Accounting is being practice, this perceived cultural factor of such environment comprises their individual belief system and the value they uphold; the Accountants' value system is also determines by the Cultural Environment prevalent in that country. Further contributing factors to International Accounting Standards differences are taxation method, legal system and inflation of that geographical region. The International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) as a body was created to bridge the gap of International Accounting Standards differences. In 1973, IASC was established by professional accountancy bodies from ten different nations, which include United Kingdom, Australia, Ireland, Canada, Germany, Mexico, France, Netherlands, Japan and the United States of America. The task of this body is to formulate and publish Accounting Standards that is of public interest; which are to be followed to ensure that audited accounts and financial statements are prepared, presented and reported in order to encourage global approval. In April 1, 2001, IASC and FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) held a meeting which gave convergence a fresh drive. Ever since then the drive in the direction to International Accounting Standards has advanced speedily and in the year 2009, European Union and more than 130 nations of the world have either permitted or required the adoption of IFRS published by the IASB or the local variation of the Board.

2.2.1 International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) in Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria on 2nd September 2010 officially declares IFRS adoption in Nigeria and initiated the guidelines to be followed for its accomplishment. The consent to IFRS adoption by the Federal Government of Nigeria made the country becomes enlisted member of those countries that have adopted IFRS across the globe. The guiding principles to be followed for implementing IFRS are in three consecutive phases. The first phase comprises of Listed and Significant Public Interest Entities that are mandate to prepare and present their audited financial statements in compliance to relevant IFRS by 31st December, 2012. The second phase of IFRS implementation focuses on Public Interest Entities that are authorized to comply with IFRS format for statutory rationale by 31st December, 2013. The third phase on the other hand, expects all Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) to mandatorily comply with the adoption of IFRS as statutory reporting by 31st December 2014 (Uwadiae, 2012).

As a universally accepted fact, Accounting is seen as the language of business through which performance and position of an entity is being communicated to outsiders (stakeholders) need to be spoken in a common language. IFRS has made this statement a reality because through the acceptance of IFRS, business language can be spoken in a language which is universally known, accepted, and understood by almost all worldwide investors.

Adejoh and Hasnah (2014) noted that the need for a high quality and a uniform manner for which financial statements is being prepared and presented gave rise to IFRS. IFRS as a principle based format is seen as a set of published financial accounting pronouncements given by the IASB to assist Accountants and Auditors across the world in the preparation, presentation and reporting of transparent, high quality and comparable financial information to aid informed decision making.

IFRS according to Siti et al. (2014) is common global language designed to be followed by companies across international boundaries to reflect its financial activities and to improve the understanding, comparability and quality of financial reporting. Chakrabarty (2011) is of the opinion that IFRS as a standard are meant to attain these objectives; support in the standardization of the varied accounting

principles and policies obtainable across the globe and enhancing comparability of financial statements. To also facilitate the preparation and presentation financial statements that is transparent, comparable of high quality information. Furthermore, the objective is meant to reduce alternatives ways of preparing Financial Statements and thereby eliminate the element of subjectivity.

2.2.2 Pre And Post IFRS Adoption In Nigeria

Prior to the implementation of IFRS in 2012, Nigeria makes use of the Nigerian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NG-GAAP) in the preparation of their Financial Statement. The Nigerian Accounting Standard Board (NASB) is seen as a body sovereign charged with the duty to develop and issue Statement of Accounting Standards (SAS) for financial statements preparers and users (Ofurum et al, 2014).

The Federal Government of Nigeria in 2010 designed the roadmap to be followed for a successful IFRS adoption in the country, which consist of three phases. Financial Statement prepared in compliance to IFRS comprises the followings: Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Accounting Policies.

The fundamental theories supporting NG-GAAP and IFRS are not on the whole parallel. The inception of IFRS has brought about a great deal of responsibility on the part of IASB in setting International Accounting Standards (IAS) that will fit different business entities across the globe. Indigenous professional accountants and auditors need to keep abreast with the content of the frameworks that make up the financial statement to enable them give clarification to various stakeholders when the need arises (Adejor and Hasnah, 2014).

2.3 **2.2.5 Misunderstanding Of IFRS By Management Staff ~~Of~~ Nigerian Companies**

Uwadiae (2012) noted the subsequent misconception of IFRS as it relates to the Nigerian Companies. The executive and human resources of companies alleged and maintain that IFRS operate in relation to accounting and what it is meant to achieve exist within the finance department of most companies. Nevertheless in the real sense, IFRS is somewhat more than accounting; to a certain extent it is all about the principles and practice in which a business entity conducts its transaction after taking thought of its financial reporting and accounting consequences; and regulatory implication. Furthermore, implication of tax is based on deviation of tax reporting in contrast to financial reporting of the same transactions. There are also implications associated to Accounting and Human Resources Management in terms of Employees' Benefits. A legal viewpoint exist in IFRS, as it provides guidelines to companies on the financial and legal implication of some contracts' contents, since they are handled based on the transactions' general economic substance and not simply on the bases of its legal content or form (e.g. Contract management). This affects the method and approach in which Treasury Management is being treated in comparison with Risk Management.

2.3 IFRS And Corporate Performance

One may be forced to ask if the adoption of a uniform global financial reporting framework would enhance financial performance. Theoretically, IFRS can help to promote excellent corporate and firm performance; however, there is as yet no robust empirical evidence that this causal relationship is quantitatively significant. Performance simply means any recognized accomplishment or the achievement of set goals.

Thus, a company that is performing well is one that is successfully achieving its goals and is efficiently executing suitable strategies (Nsijilem, 2015). The corporate performance of an entity can be measured in terms its profitability, leverage, solvency etc. the performance of an entity can be measured through the use of ratio and trend analysis. However, this study focuses on some selected indicator of financial performance in terms of EPS and ROE.

Financial Statement Information are organized in a manner that enable its stakeholders draw logical conclusions in relation to the financial performance and well being of the reporting organization (Frank and Sangster, 2008). They also noted that ratio analysis is the initial step in assessing the financial performance and position of a given entity. The profitability of any given entity is of paramount interest of almost all categories of stakeholders which is calculated in relation to sales or assets and equity investment as noted by Ezirim and Nwakama (2004).

A companies' profitability measure specify if the entity is performing satisfactorily or not. Management performance can be determined by profitability indicators along with other measures. This therefore determines the viability of the company.

2.3.1 Selected Indicators of Corporate Performance

This study major mainly on only two indices of corporate performance in relation to profitability, which are Earnings Per Share (EPS) and Return on Equity (ROE). EPS measures financial performance in terms of investors' interest in the organization while ROE measure the profitability of an investment respect to its performance financially.

1. Earnings Per Share (EPS): EPS falls under shareholders ratio; it is the most regularly used accounting ratios and is commonly perceived that it gives the best opinion of performance (Frank and Alan 2008). EPS is an indicator of how much of an organization's profit that each ordinary share of the company can be attributed to. It also measures the performance of a company during the year and indicates the progress of the company in the near future. It is used to measure the business performance as it relates to the net income figure. It is can further be seen the percentage of the distributable profit of a company which is allotted to each outstanding common share (equity share).

IAS 33 Earnings per share supply the method to be followed in computing for this financial indicator.

$$\textbf{EPS} = \frac{\text{Net profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders}}{\text{Weighted average number of ordinary share outstanding during the period}}$$

OR

$$\textbf{EPS} = \frac{\text{Profit before interest and tax}}{\text{Total assets} - \text{Current liabilities}}$$

EPS shows each share's profitability that is, the potential amount of dividend obtainable per share. It is an extremely essential ratio as a result it is published in the annual financial statements of companies.

2. Return on Equity (ROE): ROE states the percentage of a company's profit made for every monetary unit of equity invested in that establishment. It also gives an idea about the degree with which companies manage their net worth (capital) and efficiently and effectively measures the profitability of the owners' or shareholders' investment in that company. Ang (2001) stated that the higher ratio of ROE will increase the profit growth. It was also confirmed by Suwamo (2004) that a higher value of ROE level can be employed to finance the company's operation that could ultimately result to profit as a result of additional working capital generated. ROE does not state how much cash will serve as retained earnings or the amount to be given to the owners of the business (shareholders), since it is determined by the appreciation and payment of dividend as decided by the company. Finally, Berman, Knight and Case 2013 noted that, ROE is an excellent pointer of whether a corporation is competent of generating return worth whatever risk the investment may entails.

$$\textbf{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Shareholders' equity + Retained earnings.}}$$

2.6 Empirical Review

A lot of theoretical and empirical works have been carried out in this subject by various scholars as result of its relevance to the accounting profession worldwide and the overall performance of the organization.

The impact of AIS/IFRS on the Accounting Practice: Evidence from the Italian Companies was carried out in 2006 by Michela. The Gray's Methodology/ Statistical non- parametric and parametric techniques were used, whose result showed that the net income from such transition has more total impact on it than the shareholders' equity. He also opined that there is a noticeable inconsistency between the two sets of standards used in accounting treatment.

The year 2012 is very significant in the Financial Reporting history of Nigeria, because all Public Listed Companies were mandated to prepare their Financial Report in compliance with the provisions of IFRS. As a result this declaration, lots of research work has been conducted in relation to IFRS adoption in Nigeria.

Ezeani and Oladele (2012) carried out a research on the Adoption of IFRS to Enhance Financial Reporting in Nigerian. The fundamental reason of accepting this uniform standard in preparing and presenting Financial Statement is for Nigerian Economy to fit into International Best Practice of the world in terms of Financial Reporting. They found out that there is a great deal of accounting and financial areas Auditors and Accountants need to focus in dispatching their duties and responsibilities which has implications both positive and negative. One of their recommendations among many others is that syllabus of Nigerian Institution ought to be evaluated to include IFRS, so that Accounting graduates will be up to date with IFRS Standards and guidelines.

Still in 2012, Mohammed researched into how oil firms performance in Nigeria, is affected by IFRS Adoption. His investigation discovered that Variability of Earnings reduces from an average of 32624.4 to 14432.2 which propose that there was low Variability in Earnings in the Post-adoption period. He also recommended that comprehensive implementation of the standards to its totality should be encouraged and regulatory authority should monitor strict compliance with the adoption and provisions of the standards so as to harness the full benefit of IFRS adoption in Nigeria.

In Turkey, Sibel (2013) studied the Impact of IFRS on the Value Relevance of Accounting Information with the aid of Ohlson Model (1995). His result showed that Value Relevance of Accounting Information has improved in the Post-IFRS Adoption periods (2005-2011) bearing in mind the book value whereas improvement has not been ascertained in value relevance of Earnings. Affirmation was also made as regards improvement of Value Relevance of Accounting Information as a consequent to IFRS Adoption in Turkey.

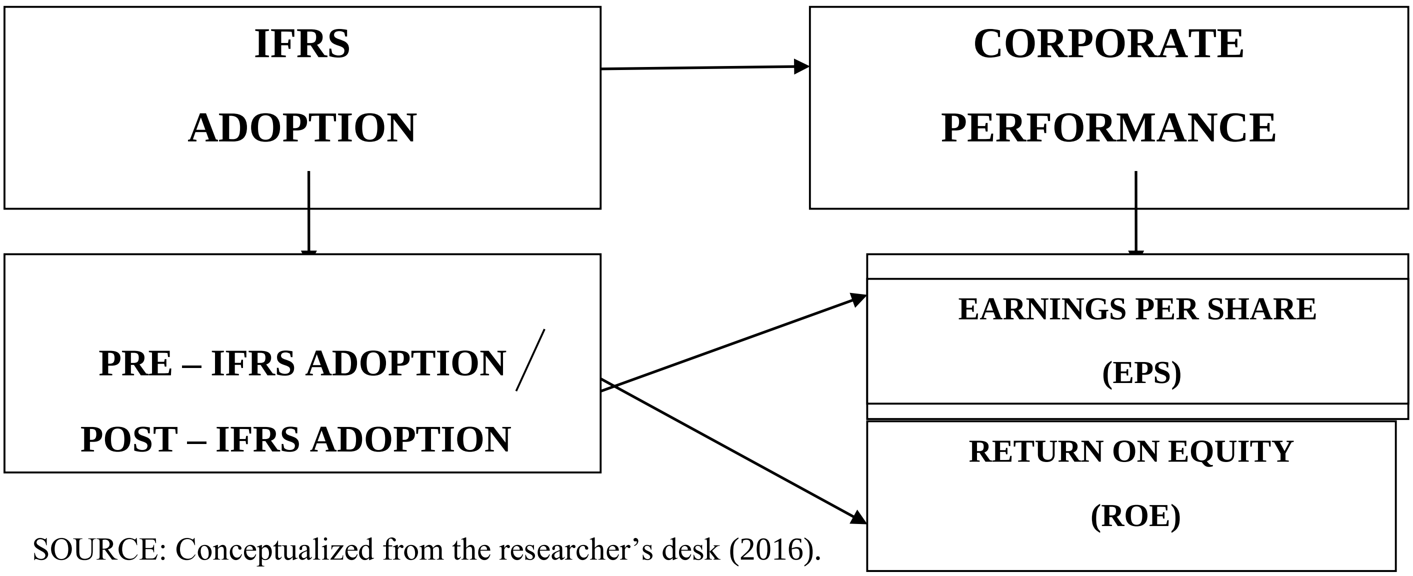
Upon the adoption of IFRS in 2012, researchers were keen to find out the Economic Consequences of this move. With the quest for the impact of IFRS on the Nigerian Economy, Wilson and Ioraver (2013) investigated the Economic Consequences of IFRS adoption: Evidence from a developing country. Their results showed that there is deficiency in experience, tutoring and apprehension of financial report preparers on how to bring into play IFRS format and absent of IFRS treatment in Auditing and Financial Accounting text books. They also suggested the pressing need to integrate IFRS into the curriculum of Accounting Student of higher learning. It as well calls for the attention of Financial Regulator and accounting professional bodies to keep informed in their IFRS's knowledge so as to sustain its professional proficiency.

As scholars try to conduct an inquiry into the gains of Adopting IFRS in Nigeria, Masud (2013) researched on the Effect of IFRS adoption on the Financial Reporting of Nigerian Listed Entities: the case study of Oil and Gas Companies. He opines that, it is only in the Oil and Gas Sector that heavy investment does not guarantee a commensurate return. This sector is also characterized by risk and uncertainties in the exploration and production process. He is of the opinion that the Nigerian Economy is heavily dependent on the Oil and Gas Sector, therefore the investigating the effect of IFRS on this sector is like investigating the effect of policy on the Nigerian Economy as a whole.

In 2014, Jonathan and Amos carried out a research on Stakeholders' Perception of the Implementation of IFRS in Nigeria. They found out that significance variation exist in the perception of Stakeholders concerning the working of IFRS in the worth of Financial Report. There is no considerable discrepancy in their perception about the implementation of IFRS with the improvement of quality of investment decision and assessing the bases of Return on Investment. They recommended that relevant Authorities should make sure that organization comply with IFRS to ensure that Audit Report reflect the genuine position of the entity's financial circumstance. They also opined that government should strengthen the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria with qualified personnel in order to satisfactorily perform its functions.

As the years progresses, researchers, scholars and student are still inquisitive about this new concept IFRS. This lead to a work by Adejor and Hasanh (2014) on Adoption of IFRS in Nigeria: Concept and Issues. They found out that there is high rate of compliance to IFRS by most Financial Institution and other Corporate Bodies with minute drawback. It was recommended that provision of appropriate guidelines should be introduced and implemented. This can be achieved through awareness programs and training to improve the degree of compliance. Study conducted by Ikati (2015) on Measuring the Impact of IFRS o Market Performance of Quoted Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria, concludes that the Post-IFRS group (M= 3.7845) EPS is significantly more than the Pre- IFRS group (M= 2.4353) EPS. Donwa et al. (2015) explore the Oil and Gas Sector to examine the Effect of IFRS on Accounting Ratios in Nigeria. In their empirical analysis it was discovered that Liquidity for NGAAP was higher than that of IFRS both in the short and long term solvency, there was higher performance and profitability ratios (EPS, ROE) under IFRS, and finally there was no significant difference between the two regimes. From the foregoing and to the best of my knowledge, it seems that no empirical research have been carried out on IFRS Adoption in relation to Financial Performance of Listed Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria.

FIGURE 1: CONCEPTUAL (OPERATIONALIZED) FRAMEWORK OF THE IMPACT OF IFRS ADOPTION ON COPORATE PERFORMANCE.



SOURCE: Conceptualized from the researcher's desk (2016).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

An Ex-Post Facto Design or Causal Comparative Design was adopted because the data used in this study is already in existence in the Nigerian Stock Exchange. According to Nwaankwu (2011), an ex-post facto design involves the gathering and analyzing data about a number of variables looking back or about variables which are already in place without influencing any of them. A sample of 10 manufacturing listed companies based in Port Harcourt will be used. A purposive random sampling Technique was employed in this study. These companies must have consistently prepared, presented and reported their financial statement from 2009 to 2011 under the NG-GAAP or SAS (Pre-Adoption Period) and 2012 to 2014 under the IFRS (Post-Adoption Period).

A descriptive statistics in form of tables were used to present appropriate data computed from the annual financial companies under investigation. The comparison of the two dispensations was carried through Analyses of Variance (ANOVA).

4. Data Presentation and Analyses

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Earnings Per Shares (EPS)

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation

EPS1	3	34.30	50.69	43.0367	8.24853
EPS2	3	50.00	55.21	51.7700	2.97955
Valid N (listwise)	3				

Judging by the output in table 1, it can be observed that Pre and Post IFRS adoption earnings per share represented by EPS1 and EPS2 have a minimum of ₦34.30 and ₦50.00 as well as a maximum of ₦50.69 and ₦55.21 respectively. The table further shows that in both dispensations, EPS averaged ₦43.04 and ₦51.77; while standard deviation is seen to be 8.25 and 2.98. This indicates that EPS was more volatile, and the riskiness in the market was higher, albeit with comparatively lower returns prior the adoption of IFRS.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of Return on Equity (ROE)

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ROE1	3	2.41	2.73	2.5500	.16371
ROE2	3	1.80	2.64	2.1567	.43409
Valid N (listwise)	3				

From the above table 16, it can be observed that Pre and Post IFRS Adoption of Return on Equity represented by ROE1 and ROE2 have a minimum of ₦2.41 and ₦1.80 as well as a maximum of ₦2.73 and ₦2.64 respectively. The table further shows that in both dispensations, ROE averaged ₦2.55 and ₦2.15; while standard deviation is seen to be 0.16 and 0.43. This indicates that in addition to higher average returns Pre IFRS adoption ROE had lower risk in comparison to Post IFRS adoption. This indicates that Pre-adoption Returns were more stable and predictable than post-adoption ROE.

From the Multiple Comparison table in Table 3 below, the researcher focused mainly on EPS and ROE. A comparison between Pre-IFRS EPS and other indicators shows that all but Post-IFRS EPS is not statistically significant. For instance, Pre- EPS – Pre-ROE mean difference is 40.49, while Pre EPS – Pre ROCE mean difference stands at 39.46; a further consideration of Pre- EPS – Post -ROE shows 40.88; Precisely, they all have significant levels of 0.000. Also, comparison between Pre and Post IFRS adoption EPS proves not to be statistically significant as $p > 0.05$, precisely it is 0.094.

Furthermore, a comparison between Pre-IFRS ROE and other indices show a negative mean difference of -40.49 and -49.22 of Pre-ROE to Pre-EPS and Post-EPS, respectively while Pre-ROE to Post-ROE has a positive mean difference of 0.39. From this analysis, Pre-IFRS ROE is not statistically significant in relation to Post-IFRS ROE which is our main focus as a result of 1.00 greater than the P value of 0.05.

Table 3: Multiple Comparisons

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Indicators
Tukey HSD

(I) pre/post	(J) pre/post	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
PRE EPS	PRE ROE	40.48667*	2.93450	.000	30.6299	50.3434
	PRE ROCE	39.45667*	2.93450	.000	29.5999	49.3134
	POST EPS	-8.73333	2.93450	.094	-18.5901	1.1234
	POST ROE	40.88000*	2.93450	.000	31.0233	50.7367
	POST ROCE	40.22667*	2.93450	.000	30.3699	50.0834
PRE ROE	PRE EPS	-40.48667*	2.93450	.000	-50.3434	-30.6299
	PRE ROCE	-1.03000	2.93450	.999	-10.8867	8.8267
	POST EPS	-49.22000*	2.93450	.000	-59.0767	-39.3633
	POST ROE	.39333	2.93450	1.000	-9.4634	10.2501
	POST ROCE	-.26000	2.93450	1.000	-10.1167	9.5967
PRE ROCE	PRE EPS	-39.45667*	2.93450	.000	-49.3134	-29.5999
	PRE ROE	1.03000	2.93450	.999	-8.8267	10.8867
	POST EPS	-48.19000*	2.93450	.000	-58.0467	-38.3333
	POST ROE	1.42333	2.93450	.996	-8.4334	11.2801
	POST ROCE	.77000	2.93450	1.000	-9.0867	10.6267
POST EPS	PRE EPS	8.73333	2.93450	.094	-1.1234	18.5901
	PRE ROE	49.22000*	2.93450	.000	39.3633	59.0767
	PRE ROCE	48.19000*	2.93450	.000	38.3333	58.0467
	POST ROE	49.61333*	2.93450	.000	39.7566	59.4701
	POST ROCE	48.96000*	2.93450	.000	39.1033	58.8167
POST ROE	PRE EPS	-40.88000*	2.93450	.000	-50.7367	-31.0233
	PRE ROE	-.39333	2.93450	1.000	-10.2501	9.4634
	PRE ROCE	-1.42333	2.93450	.996	-11.2801	8.4334
	POST EPS	-49.61333*	2.93450	.000	-59.4701	-39.7566
	POST ROCE	-.65333	2.93450	1.000	-10.5101	9.2034
POST ROCE	PRE EPS	-40.22667*	2.93450	.000	-50.0834	-30.3699
	PRE ROE	.26000	2.93450	1.000	-9.5967	10.1167
	PRE ROCE	-.77000	2.93450	1.000	-10.6267	9.0867
	POST EPS	-48.96000*	2.93450	.000	-58.8167	-39.1033
	POST ROE	.65333	2.93450	1.000	-9.2034	10.5101

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SPSS version 20 outputs, computed from table data 2009-2014.

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This research work seeks to investigate the comparative difference of the impact of IFRS Adoption on Corporate Performance as it relation to EPS and ROE of Listed Companies in Nigeria (Manufacturing).

IFRS has captivated the interest of researchers in the world at large and Nigeria in particular, Scholar want to find out if the adoption of has brought a significant change in the sphere of trade and commerce. From the foregoing, it becomes imperative to investigate whether there is higher return in the Post- Adoption Era compared with the Pre-Adoption of IFRS in the Nigerian Manufacturing industry from 2009-2014 financial years. Descriptive Statistics and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with the aid of SPSS version 20 were used to analyzing the secondary data gotten from the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

5.1 Conclusion

The results gotten from the analysis, indicates that EPS was more volatile, and the riskiness in the market was higher, albeit with a comparatively lower returns prior the adoption of IFRS. This result is consistent with the work of Donwa (2012) that reported a higher performance and profitability ratios under IFRS. However, this result is inconsistent with Muhammed who found out that Variability of Earnings reduces in the Post Adoption Periods. While the comparison of ROE in both dispensation signifies that in addition to higher average returns consistent with the result of Donwa (2012) Pre IFRS adoption ROE had lower risk in comparison to Post IFRS adoption. This indicates that Pre-adoption Returns were more stable and predictable than post-adoption on ROE.

5.2 Recommendations

The Federal Government, FRCN and other regulatory should provide incentives and an enabling environment for Business Corporation to thrive because mere switch to international best practice do not automatically guaranteed higher corporate performance.

5.3 Suggestions for Further Studies

Interested scholars can focus on the non-financial aspect of corporate performance in relation to IFRS incorporating other sectors of the economy and a wider range of periods investigating the consistence of the results over time.

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