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IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ON PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study assessed the impact of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) on public sector accounting reports in Nigeria. The research objectives were to investigate the extent, to which IPSAS adoption enhances public sector accounting reports credibility, comparability, and transparency. A survey design was employed, for a population of 174, and data was collected primarily through questionnaires administered to a sample size of 121 heads of accounts in government ministries and parastatals in the south-south geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and a regression tool was adopted. The study found a high correlation between IPSAS adoption and the quality of public sector accounting reports in terms of credibility, comparability, and transparency. The conclusions drawn were that IPSAS adoption enhances the credibility, comparability, and transparency of public sector accounting reports, reliability, and accountability. Additionally, IPSAS adoption facilitates fair decision-making, performance evaluation, variance analysis, forecasting, and effective monetary and fiscal policy formulation. The study recommends the adoption of IPSAS in government accounting records, in line with global standards, and training for government accounting officers on IPSAS best practices to combat fraudulent practices in Nigeria.

Keywords: International Financial Reporting Standard, public-sector, public-sector accounting, financial reporting, accountability.

1.0 Introduction

The adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) has emerged as a critical imperative for enhancing the transparency, accountability, and credibility of public sector financial reporting globally (IPSASB: 2019). Nigeria, as a developing country, faces significant challenges in public sector accounting, including inadequate financial reporting, lack of transparency, and limited accountability (Ademolekun:2017, Oke:2018). These challenges have far-reaching consequences, including inefficient resource allocation, poor decision-making, and diminished public trust (IFAC: 2018). In this context, IPSASs offer a promising solution for improving the quality and reliability of public sector financial reporting in Nigeria (IPSASB:2019). IPSASs provide a comprehensive framework for financial reporting, transparency, accountability, and comparability (IFAC:2018). However, the impact of IPSAS adoption on public-sector accounting reports in Nigeria remains largely unexplored.

This study addresses the knowledge gap by investigating the effect of IPSAS adoption on the credibility, comparability, and transparency of public sector accounting reports in Nigeria. By exploring the nexus between IPSAS adoption and public sector accounting report quality, this research seeks to contribute meaningfully to the existing body of knowledge, inform policy

decisions, and guide accounting practices in Nigeria's public sector.

1.1 1.1 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are to:

Evaluate the extent to which adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) enhances the credibility of public sector financial reports in Nigeria.

Examine the extent implementation of IPSASs can significantly contribute to enhancing the comparability of financial reports among public sector entities in Nigeria.

Evaluate the extent adoption of IPSAS leads to significant improvement in the transparency of public sector financial reporting in Nigeria.

1.2

1.3 1.2 Research questions

The research questions are:

To what extent does the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) enhance the credibility of public sector financial reports in Nigeria?

To what extent does the implementation of IPSASs significantly contribute to enhancing the comparability of financial reports among public sector entities in Nigeria?

ii. To what extent does the adoption of IPSASs lead to a significant improvement in the transparency of public sector financial reporting in Nigeria?

1.3 Research hypotheses

H₀₁: Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs), does not significantly impact the improvement of the credibility of public sector financial reports in Nigeria.

H₀₂: Implementation of IPSASs does not significantly enhance the comparability of financial reports among public sector entities in Nigeria.

H₀₃: Adoption of IPSASs does not lead to a significant increase in the transparency of public sector financial reporting in Nigeria.

2. Literature review

2.1 Conceptual review

The adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) has become a crucial necessity globally for enhancing the transparency, accountability, and credibility of public sector financial reporting (International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board [IPSASB]: 2019). This section provides a comprehensive conceptual review of the literature, exploring the significance of IPSAS adoption, challenges in public sector accounting, and the impact of IPSAS on financial reporting quality.

2.1.1 Significance of IPSAS adoption:

IPSASs provide a uniform framework for financial reporting, promoting:

1. Transparency: Clear and accurate presentation of financial information (IPSASB:2019).
2. Accountability: Responsibility for financial decisions and actions (International Federation of Accountants [IFAC]:2018).
3. Comparability: Consistency and uniformity in financial reporting (IPSASB:2019).

2.1.2 The adoption of IPSASs enhances:

1. Credibility: Trustworthiness and reliability of financial reports (IPSASB:2019).
2. Informed decision-making: Accurate resource allocation and decision-making (IFAC: 2018).
3. Better management of public resources: Efficient and effective use of resources (IFAC:2018).
4. Improved budgeting: Accurate and transparent budgeting processes (IPSASB:2019).
5. Enhanced accountability: Responsibility and answerability for financial actions (IFAC:2018).

2.1.3 Challenges in public sector accounting:

Nigeria's public sector faces significant challenges, including:

1. Inadequate financial reporting: Insufficient or inaccurate financial information (Ademolekun:2017).
2. Lack of transparency: Unclear or hidden financial information (Oke:2018).
3. Limited accountability: Inadequate responsibility for financial actions (IFAC:2018).
4. Inefficient resource allocation: Ineffective use of resources (IFAC:2018).
5. Poor decision-making: Inaccurate or uninformed decisions (IFAC:2018).

2.1.4 Impact of IPSAS adoption on financial reporting quality:

Research indicates that IPSAS adoption improves financial reporting quality by:

1. Enhancing transparency: Clear and accurate presentation of financial information (IPSASB:2019).
2. Increasing accountability: Responsibility for financial decisions and actions (IFAC:2018).
3. Promoting comparability: Consistency and uniformity in financial reporting (IPSASB:2019).
4. Improving financial management: Efficient and effective management of resources (IFAC:2018).
5. Enhancing credibility: Trustworthiness and reliability of financial reports (IPSASB:2019).

2.2 Theoretical framework

The research work is anchored on the agency theory. According to Wallace (1980), The **Agency Theory** propounded by Michael C. Jensen & Williams H Meckling describes the relationship between the public sector entities (agents) and its public (principals). The agents (persons controlling public funds) are expected to present the accounts in the most credible manner for the interest of the principals (the members of the public and the users of the public sector financial accounting reports). When the agents rather than satisfy the principal, seek their interests in the manner of presenting accounting reports that are not credible. This may lead to conflicts of interest between the public sector entities and the public. For the public to be able to rely on the accounting reports presented by the public sector “there is an incentive for both public sector entities and the public to engage reputable auditors” (Acho:2014). The audit function adds to the credibility of accounting reports so that users can have more confidence in the accounting reports, which assists them in their decisions.

According to **Limperg’s theory of inspired confidence**, which was propounded by Theodore Limperge in 1932 “the demand for audit (to ensure that public sector financial accounting reports comply with IPSAS), services is the direct consequence of the participation of outside stakeholders (third parties) in the economy” (Acho:2014). Stakeholders who are members of the public believe that there might be a tendency on the

part of the public sector to seek more of their interest in the receipts, custody, and disbursement of public funds than that of the public, the need for IPSAS and audited public sector accounting report is inevitable. Therefore, adoption of IPSAS is important to provide the desired credibility in public sector financial accounting reports.

2.3 Empirical view

Acho (2014) looks at the challenges of adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards in Nigeria. The study aims to examine challenges facing Nigeria, in the adoption of IPSAS using questionnaires for data collection in a random sampling technique. A four-point Likert scale and a simple percentage were also used to analyze the data collected. The findings of the study unveiled that, the adoption of IPSAS would significantly improve public sector financial accounting reports which would in no doubt reduce the level of corruption and other ill practices in the Nigerian public sector.

Ofoegbu, (2014) studied the new public management and accrual accounting basis for transparency and accountability in the Nigerian public sector which aimed at ascertaining the expert's" perception on the implementation of accrual basis of IPSASs in achieving accountability and improved quality of accounting information in the Nigerian public sector. The findings of the study, indicated that the adoption and

implementation of IPSASs in the Nigerian public sector significantly enhance transparency though, with some challenges.

Nkwagu, Uguru &Nkwede (2016), examined the implications of international public sector accounting standards on financial accountability in the Nigerian public sector: Their study adopted a survey design and administered questionnaires to a sample of 314 out of 1458 Accountants and Internal Auditors in the ministries of finances of south Eastern states of Nigeria. The data was analyzed, using descriptive statistics. Hypotheses formulated were tested using a one-way ANOVA model via Prism GraphPad at a 5% level of significance. Their Findings unveil that IPSAS adoption enhances accountability in the Nigerian public sector as the standards pave the way for improved management of public funds. It further showed that the application of IPSASs paves the way for effective budget implementation and checks for possible cases of corruption in the Nigerian public sector.

Ademola, Adegoke, and Oyeleye, (2017), evaluated the impact of the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) on the financial accountability of selected local governments of Oyo State, Nigeria. Their study which adopted a survey design collected data using five-point Likert-scale questionnaires that were administered on a sample of 105 Accountants and Internal

Auditors in some selected local governments of Oyo State Nigeria. The result of the study showed that adoption of IPSAS increases the level of accountability, and transparency and reduces corruption in the selected local governments.

Mhaka, (2014), examined IPSAS: A guaranteed way of quality government financial reporting; a comparative analysis of the existing cash accounting and IPSAS Based Accounting Reporting. The study aimed at, examining the cost-benefit of IPSAS adoption in Zimbabwe, by comparing the existing cash accounting basis with the proposed IPSAS-based accounting reporting. Findings show that IPSAS adoption enhances and improves the quality of public sector financial information, assets management, and the level of accountabilities of government reporting; thereby increasing the confidence of both domestic and foreign donor organizations to make financial assistance available for public sector entities.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research methodology

A survey design was adopted and data was obtained primarily from administered questionnaires. The dependent variables

were the financial reports prepared under IPSAS provide accurate and credible information on the activities of the MDAs, the present financial reports contain useful information to ensure comparability of activities and efficiency of year to year and or between ministries, the present financial reports prepared under IPSAS have useful information to expose fraudulent practices. The independent variables were IPSASs and the proxies for measuring the quality of public sector accounting reports were credibility, comparability and transparency of public sector accounting reports. The research area was the south-south geopolitical zone of Nigeria, comprising six states: Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Edo, Delta and River. The research population was estimated at one hundred and seventy-four heads of accounts in government ministries and parastatals, while the sample size arrived at by using Taro Yamane's formulae was one hundred and twenty-one. The questionnaire was designed using the four Likert scale, and regression analysis of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to determine the acceptability or rejection of the three hypotheses.

3.2 Model specification

PSAR (Credibility, comparability, transparency) = $f(\text{IPSASs}) \dots\dots\dots n$

The compressed hypotheses can be written in three linear models taking each of the proxies.

Thus: **Model specification one (1) for hypothesis one (1)**

Public sector accounting report (credibility) = $f(\text{IPSASs}) \dots\dots\dots(1)$

Quality of public sector accounting reports (credibility)= $f(\text{IPSAS 5, IPSAS 12, IPSAS 19, IPSAS 29, IPSAS 31})$.

$$\text{PSAR(credibility)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{IPSAS 5} + \alpha_2 \text{IPSAS 12} + \alpha_3 \text{IPSAS 19} + \alpha_4 \text{IPSAS 29} + \alpha_5 \text{IPSAS 31} + \epsilon$$

$$\alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0, \alpha_3 > 0, \alpha_4 > 0, \alpha_5 > 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 > 0$$

Where:PSAR= Public Sector Accounting Reports.

IPSAS 5= Capturing of the actual cost of assets.

IPSAS 12 = Overstatement of inventories in statement of performance.

IPSAS 19 = Ensures matching of cost.

IPSAS 29 = Ensures interest bearing loans are measured at amortized cost.

IPSAS 31 =Ensures uniform capitalization of cost.

α_0 = Constant

term. ϵ = Error

term.

Model specification two (2) for hypotheses two

Public sector accounting report (comparability) = $f(\text{IPSASs}) \dots\dots\dots (2)$

Public sector accounting reporting (comparability)= $f(\text{IPSAS 1, IPSAS 4, IPSAS 5, IPSAS 17, IPSAS 19})$.

$$\text{PSAR(comparability)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{IPSAS 1} + \alpha_2 \text{IPSAS 4} + \alpha_3 \text{IPSAS 5} + \alpha_4 \text{IPSAS 17} + \alpha_5 \text{IPSAS 19} + \epsilon$$

$$\alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0, \alpha_3 > 0, \alpha_4 > 0, \alpha_5 > 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 > 0$$

Where: PSAR= Public Sector Accounting Reports.

IPSAS 1 = Preparation of financial statement in conformity with IPSASs.

IPSAS 4 =Ensures the assigning of cost to the period.

IPSAS 5 = Ensures borrowing cost to be capitalized against qualifying assets as part of plant, properties and equipment.

IPSAS 17 = Ensures assets should be stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

IPSAS 19 =Ensures disclosure of obligation.

α_0 = Constant

term. ϵ = Error

term.

Model specification three (3) for hypothesis three (3)

$$\text{Public sector accounting report (transparency)} = f(\text{IPSASs}) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Public sector accounting report (transparency) = f (IPSAS 4, IPSAS 5, IPSAS 19, IPSAS 23, IPSAS 24).

$$\text{PSAR(transparency)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{IPSAS 4} + \alpha_2 \text{IPSAS 5} + \alpha_3 \text{IPSAS 19} + \alpha_4 \text{IPSAS 23} + \alpha_5 \text{IPSAS 24} + \epsilon.$$

$$\alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0, \alpha_3 > 0, \alpha_4 > 0, \alpha_5 > 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 > 0$$

Where: PSAR= Public Sector Accounting Reports.

IPSAS 4= Ensures the assigning of cost to the period.

IPSAS 5 =Ensures borrowing cost to be capitalized against qualifying assets as part of plant, properties and equipment.

IPSAS 19 = Ensures disclosure of obligation.

IPSAS 23 = Ensures matching of revenue with period.

IPSAS 24 =Ensures annual budgets to be prepared on an accrual basis.

α_0 = Constant

term. ϵ = Error

term

α .

4.0 Results and discussion of findings

4.1 Results

Hypothesis one: IPSAS adoption does not significantly enhance the credibility of public sector

accounting reports. The hypotheses indicate two variables:

- i. Dependent Variable: public sector accounting reports credibility.
 - ii. Independent variable: IPSAS (IPSAS 5, IPSAS 12, IPSAS 19, IPSAS 29, IPSAS 31).
- R= .991. The R-value represents a simple correlation.

Tables for analyses of hypothesis one (1)

Table 4.1 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.991 ^a	.981	.980	.05331

a. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 31, IPSAS 5, IPSAS19, IPSAS29, IPSAS12

Table 4.2 ANOVA^a

Mode		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16.976	5	3.395	1194.795	.000 ^b
	Residual	.324	114	.003		
Total		17.300	119			

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS CREDIBILITY

Table 4.3: Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized			
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	
1	(Constant)	.033	.050		.669	.505
	IPSAS 5	.057	.028	.061	1.996	.001
	IPSAS12	.336	.043	.343	7.749	.000
	IPSAS19	.120	.029	.127	4.118	.000
	IPSAS29	.146	.038	.151	3.832	.000
	IPSAS 31	.336	.043	.343	7.749	.000

b. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 31, IPSAS 5, IPSAS19, IPSAS29, IPSAS1

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS CREDIBILITY

Model Summary for Hypothesis 1 Analysis
 The analysis was conducted using SPSS software, and the results are as follows:

that adoption of IPSASs, has a significant and strong positive impact on the credibility of public sector accounting reports.

Correlation Coefficient (R): 0.991, indicating a strong positive correlation (99.1%) between the credibility of public sector accounting reports and the adoption of IPSASs. This suggests a significant relationship between the two variables, leading to rejecting the null hypothesis. Coefficient of Determination (R Square): 0.981, indicating that 98.1% of the variation in the credibility of public sector accounting reports can be explained by the adoption of IPSASs. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Results: shows the following values: The sum of Squares: 16.976 (regression) and 0.324 (residual)

Mean Square: 3.395 (regression) and 0.003 (residual). The results indicate that the observed differences in the means of the variables are not due to chance, but rather indicate actual differences among the means. High R Square value, and significant F-statistic support rejection of the null hypothesis. In summary, the analysis suggests

Hypothesis two: IPSAS adoption does not significantly enhance the comparability of public sector accounting reports in Nigeria.

The hypothesis involves two variables:

- i. Dependent Variable: public sector accounting reports comparability**
- ii. Independent variable: IPSAS (IPSAS 1, IPSAS 4, IPSAS 5, IPSAS 17, IPSAS 19). Model summary of hypothesis two analysis which shows the following values when the dependent variable was regressed against the independent variable using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software: R= .990. The R-value represents correlation.

Hypothesis two analyses table

Table 4.4 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.990 ^a	.981	.980		.05671

a. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 19, IPSAS 5, IPSAS 1, IPSAS17, IPSAS 4

Table 4.5: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.958	5	3.792	1178.831	.000 ^b
	Residual	.367	114	.003		
	Total	19.325	119			

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS COMPARABILITY

b. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 19, IPSAS 5, IPSAS 1, IPSAS17, IPSAS

Decision rule: Correlation Coefficient (R): 0.990, indicating very strong positive correlation (99.0%) between the comparability of public sector accounting reports and the adoption of IPSASs. This leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Coefficient of Determination (R Square): 0.981, indicating that 98.1% of the variation in the comparability of public sector accounting reports can be

explained by the adoption of IPSASs. F-Ratio Analysis: The F-ratio measures the variability of the data, with higher values indicating greater differences between sample means. The calculated F-value of 1194.765 is extremely high, exceeding the p-value of 0.000, indicating statistically significant evidence against the null -

Table 4.6: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.039	.050		.778	.438
	IPSAS 1	-.365	.046	-.397	-7.994	.000
	IPSAS 4	.507	.045	.539	11.190	.000
	IPSAS 5	.115	.028	.122	4.095	.000
	IPSAS17	-.156	.038	-.167	-4.048	.000
	IPSAS 19	.889	.035	.904	25.759	.000

Table 4.7: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.993 ^a	.987	.986	.04798

a. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 24, IPSAS 23, IPSAS 4, IPSAS 19, IPSAS 5

Table 4.8: ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression 19.704	5	3.941	1711.940	.000 ^b
	Residual .262	114	.002		
	Total 19.967	119			

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS TRANSPARENCY

b. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 24, IPSAS 23, IPSAS 4, IPSAS 19, IPSAS 5

Table 4.9 Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.012	.041		.288	.774
	IPSAS 4	.274	.041	.279	6.719	.000
	IPSAS 5	.274	.041	.279	6.719	.000
	IPSAS 19	.274	.041	.279	6.719	.000
	IPSAS 23	.099	.027	.104	3.740	.000
	IPSAS 24	.078	.023	.082	3.311	.001

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS TRANSPARENCY

Decision Rule: Correlation Coefficient (R): 0.993, indicating a strong positive correlation (99.3%) between the transparency of public sector accounting reports and the adoption of IPSASs. This leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Coefficient of Determination (R Square): 0.986, indicating that 98.6% of the variation in the transparency of public sector accounting reports can be explained by the adoption of IPSASs. In other words, the analysis reveals a remarkably high correlation between IPSAS adoption and transparency in public sector accounting reports, suggesting that IPSAS adoption has a profound impact on transparency. The strong correlation and high R Square value provide robust evidence to reject the null hypothesis, confirming a significant relationship between the two variables.

4.2 Discussion of findings

Based on the results of the hypotheses, it is, therefore, evidence that the adoption and implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards in financial reporting in the public sector will improve the quality of financial reporting in the public sector in terms of credibility, comparability, and transparency. These proxies adopted in measuring the quality of financial reporting in the public sector are very fundamental in the evaluation of the performances in the public sector based on financial reporting.

5.0 Summary, conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Summary of findings:

This study reveals three key findings:

1. A strong positive correlation exists, between the quality of public sector accounting credibility and the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs). The statistical significance of this relationship suggests that IPSAS adoption enhances the credibility of public sector financial reports.
2. A high correlation is observed between the quality of public sector accounting report comparability and IPSAS adoption. The regression analysis confirms a statistically significant relationship, indicating that IPSAS adoption improves the comparability of public sector accounting reports in Nigeria.
3. A very high correlation is found between public sector accounting reports transparency and IPSAS adoption. The data analysis reveals a statistically significant relationship, implying that IPSAS adoption and implementation significantly enhance transparency in public sector accounting reporting in Nigeria. These findings suggest that IPSAS adoption impacts the quality of public sector financial reporting, specifically in terms of credibility, comparability, and transparency.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, this research concludes that:

1. The adoption and implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) will significantly enhance the credibility of public sector accounting reports.
2. IPSAS adoption will improve the comparability of public sector accounting reports, enabling more accurate cross-entity comparisons.
3. IPSAS adoption will increase the transparency of financial statements reported by public sector entities, promoting greater accountability.
4. IPSAS adoption will enhance the reliability of public sector accounting reports, ensuring more accurate and trustworthy financial information.
5. IPSAS adoption will provide a robust framework for fair decision-making, enabled by reliable and accurate financial data.
6. IPSAS adoption will facilitate performance evaluation, allowing for a more effective assessment of public sector entities' financial performance.
7. IPSAS adoption will enable the estimation of variances, supporting more accurate forecasting and planning.
8. IPSAS adoption will provide a reliable basis for forecasts and projections, enabling more effective strategic planning.

9. IPSAS adoption will facilitate efficient and effective monetary and fiscal policies

10. IPSAS adoption will enhance accountability, ensuring that public sector entities are held responsible for their financial actions.

11. IPSAS adoption will promote verifiability, ensuring that financial statements can be verified and validated.

Generally, this research demonstrates that IPSAS adoption has far-reaching benefits for public sector accounting, enhancing credibility, comparability, transparency, reliability, and accountability.

5.3 Recommendation

The researcher advises that the Nigerian public sector adopt and implement International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) in financial reporting to gain global recognition and credibility. To ensure successful implementation, the researcher recommends:

Training -and retraining principal accounting officers in government ministries and parastatals on IPSAS best practices, ensuring all financial records comply with IPSAS provisions, the adopting of IPSASs will not only enhance the credibility of public sector financial reports but also: Reduce fraudulent activities prevalent in the public sector, facilitate effective year-to-year and ministry-to-ministry comparisons, provide a reliable basis for decision-making and performance evaluation.

By implementing IPSASs, Nigeria's public sector can demonstrate transparency, accountability, and commitment to global best practices in financial reporting.

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APPENDIX

SECTION A: Demographic Data

Sex: Males Female Others

Age: 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-above

Qualification O. Level BSc. MSc. PhD Others

Years of experience in public sector: 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-above

QUESTIONNAIRES

S/ N	Questions	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
A1	SECTION B: Dependent variable				
	2. the present financial reports prepared under IPSAS provide accurate and credible information on the activities of the MDAs	103	16	1	0
	2 The present financial reports prepared under IPSAS contain very useful information to ensure comparability of activities and efficiency year to year and or between ministries	100	19	1	0
1	The financial reports prepared under IPSAS have useful information to expose fraudulent practices.	99	20	1	0
	Section C: Independent variable				
	Section C1: Impact of IPSAS on Credibility				
2	IPSAS 5, which requires borrowing costs to be capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plants and equipment ensures that the actual cost of asset in the year is correctly captured.	99	20	1	0
3	IPSAS 12, which requires public sector to recognized inventory at its fair value at the date of acquisition ensures that inventory is not overstated in the financial statement.	102	17	1	0
4	IPSAS 19, which requires provisions to be recognized when the entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event as far as a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation ensures full disclosure of obligations.	100	19	1	0
5	IPSAS 29, which requires interest bearing loans and borrowings to be measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method ensures uniform application by MDAs.	101	18	1	0
6	IPSAS 31, which requires public sector to recognize intangible assets acquired at cost and cost of non-exchange transaction asset acquired at fair value at the date of exchange ensures that intangible contributions to	102	17	1	0

	performance is reported.				
	Section C2: Impact of IPSAS on Comparability				
7	IPSAS 1, which requires the preparation of public sector entities financial statements in conformity with IPSAS ensures comparability.	99	20	1	0
8	IPSAS 4, which requires transactions in foreign currencies to be accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction ensures that cost is appropriately assigned to the period.	99	20	1	0
9	IPSAS 5, which requires borrowing costs to be capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment ensures that the actual cost of asset in the year is correctly captured.	99	20	1	0
10	IPSAS 17, which requires all property, plant and equipment to be stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses ensure all MDAs treat accounting transactions in a uniform manner.	98	21	1	0
11	IPSAS 19, which requires provisions to be recognized when the entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event as far as a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation ensures full disclosure of obligation.	99	20	1	0
	Section C3: Impact of IPSAS on transparency				
12	IPSAS 4, which requires that exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, to be recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise ensures full disclosures in the accounts.	98	21	1	0
13	IPSAS 5, which requires borrowing costs to be capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment ensures that the actual cost of assets in the year is correctly captured.	98	21	1	0

14	IPSAS 19, which requires provisions to be recognized when the entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event as far as a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation ensures full disclosure of obligations.	98	21	1	0
15	IPSAS 23, which requires Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities to be measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably will ensure comparability of financial statements of MDAs.	96	23	1	0
16	IPSAS 24, which requires that annual budgets of public sectors be prepared on accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the entity will ensure uniformity of accounting treatment by MDAs.	85	24	1	0

Raw data analysis

Credibility

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	IPSAS 31, IPSAS 5, IPSAS19, IPSAS29, IPSAS12 ^b		.Enter

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS CREDIBILITY

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.991 ^a	.981	.980	.05331

a. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 31, IPSAS 5, IPSAS19, IPSAS29, IPSAS12

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16.976	5	3.395	1194.795	.000 ^b
	Residual	.324	114	.003		
	Total	17.300	119			

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS CREDIBILITY

b. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 31, IPSAS 5, IPSAS19, IPSAS29, IPSAS12

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.033	.050		.669	.505
	IPSAS 5	.057	.028	.061	1.996	.048
	IPSAS12	.336	.043	.343	7.749	.000
	IPSAS19	.120	.029	.127	4.118	.000
	IPSAS29	.146	.038	.151	3.832	.000
	IPSAS 31	.336	.043	.343	7.749	.000

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS CREDIBILITY

Comparability

Regression	Note
Output Created	22-FEB-2021 20:49:37
Comments	preparation_of_accounts assignment_of_cost capitalization_of_assets Statements_of_assets disclosure.
Input	C:\Users\user\Desktop\research\PrINCE
Missing Value Handling	ODEN ANALYSIS PR5finala
Syntax	analysis.docx.sav
Resources	
Data	DataSet1
Active Dataset	<none>
Filter	<none>
Weight	<none>
Split File	/MISSING LISTWISE
N of Rows in Working Data File	Statistics are based on cases with no missing values for any variable used. REGRESSION
Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
Cases Used	/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) /NOORIGIN /DEPENDENT PSAR_COMPARABILITY /METHOD=ENTER
Processor Time	00:00:00.00
Elapsed Time	00:00:00.02
Memory Required	2908 bytes
Additional Memory Required for Residual Plots	0 bytes

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	IPSAS 19, IPSAS 5, IPSAS 1, IPSAS17, IPSAS 4b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS COMPARABILITY

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.990 ^a	.981	.980	.05671

a. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 19, IPSAS 5, IPSAS 1, IPSAS17, IPSAS 4

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.958	5	3.792	1178.831	.000 ^b
	Residual	.367	114	.003		
	Total	19.325	119			

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS COMPARABILITY

b. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 19, IPSAS 5, IPSAS 1, IPSAS17, IPSAS 4

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.039	.050		.778	.438
IPSAS 1	-.365	.046	-.397	-7.994	.000
IPSAS 4	.507	.045	.539	11.190	.000
IPSAS 5	.115	.028	.122	4.095	.000
IPSAS17	-.156	.038	-.167	-4.048	.000
IPSAS 19	.889	.035	.904	25.759	.000

. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS TRANSPARENCY

b. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS 24, IPSAS 23, IPSAS 19, IPSAS 5, IPSAS 4

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.012	.041		.288	.774
IPSAS 4	.274	.041	.279	6.719	.000
IPSAS 5	.274	.041	.279	6.719	.000
IPSAS 19	.274	.041	.279	6.719	.000
IPSAS 23	.099	.027	.104	3.740	.000
IPSAS 24	.078	.023	.082	3.311	.001

a. Dependent Variable: PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING REPORTS TRANSPARENCY