CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Financial accounting is concerned with how best to provide useful accounting information to assist decision-makers (Foster, 1986) and is based on some assumptions, rules and agreements which are known as Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) (Walton & Aerts, 2009). An important medium useful for the communication of accounting information to users is the financial statement (Foster, 1986). Financial statements are described as the end product of the accounting process, which is aimed at providing qualitative and quantitative information on the performance of the organisation in order for users to make informed decisions (Ilaboya, 2008). Financial statements provide information on the income and expenses of a company in a fiscal year captured in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and details of assets and liabilities owed shown in the statement of financial position.

In addition, it also provides other relevant information contained in the statement of value added, changes in equity if any and statement of cash flows of the firm within a defined period of time to which it relates (Krstić & Đorđević, 2010; Iyoha & Faboyede, 2011). The manner in which an entity whether private or public present information in its financial statements is of paramount importance as financial statements remain a central feature of financial reporting, a principal means of communicating financial information to those outside an entity (Elliot & Elliot, 2011). Firms in Nigeria usually prepare financial statements at the end of their accounting year or any period usually yearly that is twelve (12) months (Omoye, 2013).

Financial accounting operates within a framework (Donwa, Mgbame, & Idemudia, 2015) and requires the use of standards to guard against arbitrary judgements and practices by accountants. Accounting Standard is defined as 'an information system through which financial and monetized information is generated for economic, social and political decisions' (Izedonmi, 2001). Accounting standards are important determinants of financial reporting quality (Ding, Hope, Jeanjean & Stolowy, 2007) and guide the preparation and presentation of financial statements and often serve as reference point for statutory or financial audit (Igbokwe, 2014). Without standards, evaluating failure or success becomes an unscientific act liable to various interpretations and bias commentary. They form the basis for accounting measurements and disclosures, etc. and are usually backed by statute in most jurisdictions for example CAMA, etc. (Igbokwe, 2014).

Various national accounting bodies develop and issue standards to regulate accounting practice in their respective countries (Umoren & Enang, 2015).This gave rise to the proliferation of standards in various countries of the world, a phenomenon commonly referred to as 'standards overload' (Blanchette, Raciciot, & Girard, 2011). According to Radebaugh and Gray (1993) the differing accounting standards resulted from the different economic, historical, institutional and cultural environments of their respective countries. Such differences reduce the quality, comparability, reliability and relevance of financial information (Ding, Hope, Jeanjean, & Stolowy, 2007). The quality of financial reporting is indispensable to the needs of users who require them for investment and other decision making purposes (Okpala, 2012). Reliable financial statements play a key role in financial markets, which are integral to the success and well-being of households and businesses, the economy, and global participants and stakeholders in the capital and money markets (Franzel, 2012).

The proponents of harmonization argue that if all firms follow the same set of accounting standards, external financial reports of firms would provide more uniform disclosures (Purvis, Gerson, & Diamond, 1991; Ding, Hope, Jeanjean, & Stolowy, 2007; Armstrong, Barth, Jagolinzer, & Riedl, 2010), enhance comparability across countries, improve reliability, thereby making them more useful for investors and other users (Gastón, García, Jarne, & Gadea, 2010).With globalization and integration of the world's economy (Lawrence, 1996; Ocansey & Enahoro, 2014) due to expansion of capital transactions and dispersion of economic agents (Silva, Couto, & Cordeiro, 2007), companies have become global players. This has led to a pressing need for the global convergence or harmonization of accounting standards and practices.

According to Silva, Couto, and Cordeiro (2007) the object of international accounting convergence is to minimize the negative effects that result from the diversity of accounting practices in different countries. This stemmed the drive for the development of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), a principle-based standard by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to ensure improved transparency, uniformity and comparability of financial reporting across the world (Jacob & Madu, 2009; IASB, 2010; Blanchette, Raciciot & Girard, 2011). IFRS comprise of four types of documents, viz: IAS (41); IFRSs (16); the Standing Interpretation Committee Statements, SICs (33); and the International Financial Reporting Issues Committee Statements, IFRICs (21).

IFRS includes standards, interpretations and framework which are continuously evolving, and affects financial statements in four conceptual areas, namely; presentation, disclosure, recognition and measurement (Edogbanya & Kamardin, 2014).

In Nigeria, the Statement of Accounting Standards (SASs) was the primary standard(s) in use before the adoption of the new global standards and was initially issued by the Nigerian Accounting Standards Board (NASB). The Nigerian Accounting Standards Board (NASB) was charged with the responsibility of developing and issuing accounting standards (referred to as Statements of Accounting Standards) in the country. The Statements of Accounting Standards are developed to ensure a high degree of standardization in publishing financial statements (Mary, Okoye, & Adediran, 2013). On the international scene, between 1973 and 2000, International Accounting Standards (IAS) were issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), a body established in 1973 by the professional accountancy bodies in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland, and the United States (Beke, 2013).

IASC was set up on the initiative of Sir Henry Benson during the 10th World Congress of Accountants at Sydney, Australia, in 1972 (Ezejelue, 2001). In 2001, the IASB was constituted and took over from the defunct IASC. The subsequent standards issued by the IASB were described under the label of "International Financial Reporting Standards", however the Board continues to recognise (and accept as legitimate) the IASs issued by the defunct IASC (Oduware, 2012). The rate of adoption of these standards received a significant boost in 2002, with the adoption by the European Union (EU) regulation 1606/2002 mandating that all companies listed on the stock exchange in any EU country prepare, from accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2005, their consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS (Gastón, García, Jarne, & Gadea, 2010; Iyoha & Faboyede, 2011; Blanchette, Raciciot & Girard, 2011; Lourenço & Branco, 2015).

Presently all 27 countries of the EU have adopted the standards (Terzi, Oktem, & Sen, 2013). Daske, Hail, Leuz, and Verdi (2008) observed that the adoption of IFRS by over 100 countries is one of the most significant changes in the world accounting history. The IFRS Foundation (2014) discovered that as at March 13, 2014, 130 countries both in and out of Africa, e.g. Ghana in 2007, Nigeria and South Africa in 2012 have adopted IFRS. These countries have adopted IFRS as their main standards in the preparation of corporate accounts, due to the quest for uniformity, reliability and comparability of financial statements of companies (Oduware, 2012; Adibah Wan Ismail, Anuar Kamarudin, van Zijl, & Dunstan, 2013).

Previously in Nigeria, GAAP comprised the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 1990 as amended to date, Statement of Accounting Standards (SAS), Insurance Act (2003), Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (BOFIA 2002 as amended) and other local laws (e.g., Central Bank of Nigeria Regulations, etc.). However, in 2010 the Federal Executive Council (FEC) accepted the recommendations of the Committee on the Roadmap to the Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Nigeria that it will be in the interest of the Nigerian economy for reporting entities in Nigeria to adopt IFRS, as a single globally accepted, high-quality accounting standards (IFRS Adoption Roadmap Committee, 2010). The IFRS Adoption Roadmap was stipulated in three phases. Since the issuance of IFRSs, authors and scholars alike have identified various benefits with convergence, such as the uniformity of financial statements (Istrate, 2013), reduction in the cost of capital (Istrate, 2013; Herbert, Tsegba, Ohanele, & Anyahara, 2013), improved quality and transparency of published information (Istrate, 2013) and diminished information asymmetry and risk (Herbert, Tsegba, Ohanele, & Anyahara, 2013).

With the mandatory adoption of IFRS in numerous countries, a broad spectrum of studies was also directed at examining the impact on financial statement

elements (e.g. Silva, Couto, & Cordeiro, 2007; Blanchette, Raciciot, & Girard, 2011). Moreover, there has been an increase in the number of Nigerian manufacturing companies that have raised capital from international markets; and also established significant presence in other jurisdictions, such as the UK, USA, and etc. of which a condition for international presence is the adoption of IFRS.

It is against this backdrop that the present study; seek to quantitatively examine the effect of IFRS on financial ratios of manufacturing firms in Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Studies have addressed the impact of IFRS adoption within and comparatively across countries, examining issues, such as, earnings management and the effect on financial ratios (Jermakowicz, 2004; Van Tendeloo & Vanstraelen, 2005; Daske & Gebhardt, 2006: Callao, Jarne, & Laínez, 2007; Ernstberger & Vogler, 2008; Jeanjean &Stolowy, 2008; Callao &Jarne, 2010; Devalle, Onali, & Magarini, 2010; Iatridis & Rouvolis, 2010), these studies focus on European countries (with a broad spectrum of studies covering firms in the UK, USA, Spain, and other EUcountries). This stemmed from the early adoption of the standards in developed countries, (e.g. the European Union (EU) regulations in 2002 requiring listed companies to prepare consolidated accounts for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 in compliance with IFRS), when compared to their developing counterparts.

Therefore with the vast majority of these studies carried out in developed countries there exists a lacuna in the literatures, taking into account the differences between developed and developing countries (Umobong, 2015). Moreover, most developed nations (for example, the pioneer members of the IASC) had promulgated standards close to or similar to IFRS, might provide

little or no insight on the differing effects of the application of the new standards (Cai, Rahman, & Courtenay, 2012) in a developing country setting.

Hofstede and Hofstede (2005) observed that developing countries are substantially different from developed markets in terms of the institutional, organisational and market aspects of the economy and society. Also, the literature reveals that the level of reliable and adequate information by listed companies in developing countries lags behind that in developed ones and government regulatory forces are less effective in driving the enforcement of existing accounting standards (Ali, Ahmed, & Henry, 2004). Studies, have shown that developing countries are characterised by weaker and less mature capital markets (Gibson, 2003; Lins, 2003), limited regulatory enforcement (Berghe, 2002) and more concentrated ownership (Claessens, Djankov, & Lang, 2000; Shleifer &Vishny, 1997; Thillainathan, 1998), which arguably leads to greater information asymmetry.

Moreover, Osisioma (2010) observed that one resulting aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2008, was the plunge in value of manufacturing firms, particularly the automobile industry, which experienced a decline in sales, the accumulation of unsold stocks, plummeting of demand, and profits reached their nadir (Osisioma, 2010). Moreover, the application of IFRS in countries with institutional contexts different from the Anglo-Saxon scenario may result in different outcomes (Karampinis & Hevas, 2011; Albu, Albu, & Alexander, 2014).

Liu, Yao, Hu, and Liu (2011) observed that national accounting standard setters and regulators who plan to converge with IFRS should assess the relevance of IFRS to their national needs. The International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) Foundation has documented the ‘‘need to have an

understanding of the impact of IFRS as they are adopted in particular regions'' (IASB, 2004, Para. 93). Studies have therefore called for the assessment of IFRS application in different national settings (Nobes, 2006, 2011; Irvine, 2008; Kvaal & Nobes, 2010; Guerreiro, Rodrigues, & Craig, 2012; Albu, Albu, & Alexander, 2014).

In line with this, studies have been undertaken in Nigeria aimed at examining the impact of IFRS adoption on financial ratios. These studies however focus majorly on activity, liquidity or profitability ratios, with the growth ratios, cash flow ratios, and leverage ratios usually neglected (Umobong, 2015; Donwa, Mgbame, & Idemudia, 2015;Abdul-baki, Uthman, & Sanni, 2014). Majority, of the studies examine a single ratio within a particular category. The study by Umobong (2015) examined only three financial ratios: Earnings per Share, Price Earnings Ratio and Dividend Yield, in examining the market performance of a purposively chosen sample of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) used a sample of five firms in Oil & Gas sector of Nigeria examined Asset Turnover of Oil & Gas firms in Nigeria before and after IFRS adoption.

The study by Abdul-baki, Uthman, and Sanni (2014), examined the impact of IFRS adoption on Oil &Gas entities, examined profitability and investment ratios. Despite these efforts, Abata (2015) posit that the adoption has not been taken seriously in Nigeria. Therefore a more comprehensive investigation using a large data set would provide more significant results on the effects of IFRS adoption on the financial ratios of manufacturing firms. Also, the study identifies and makes use of six categories of ratios.

Ukpai (2013) observed that since the adoption of IFRS in Nigeria, professionals and their likes show confusions, apprehensions and uncertainties regarding terminologies and arrangements of elements of financial statements in arriving

at ratios or its analysis (interpretation).The study addressed the objectives by seeking significant differences between accounting figures and financial ratios under the two sets of standards (i.e. Statement of Accounting Standards and IFRS).

The study also examined the relationship of financial ratios computed under the two regimes. Prior studies have majorly focused on assessing the magnitude of difference between the ratios.

It is therefore important for accounting preparers, regulators and investors, world-wide, to gain insight regarding whether IFRS adoption improves financial information to investors for valuation purposes (Chalmers, Clinch, & Godfrey, 2009).

1.3 Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to ascertain the effect of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adoption on financial ratios of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To assess the level of variation between activity ratios of manufacturing firms in Nigeria computed under IFRS and Ng-GAAP regimes.
2. To assess the level of variation between cash flow ratios of manufacturing firms in Nigeria computed under IFRS and Ng-GAAP regimes.
3. To examine the extent of variation between growth ratios of manufacturing firms in Nigeria computed under IFRS and Ng-GAAP regimes.
4. To examine the extent of variation between liquidity ratios of manufacturing firms in Nigeria computed under IFRS and Ng-GAAP regimes.
5. To ascertain the level of variation between leverage ratios of manufacturing firms in Nigeria computed under IFRS and Ng-GAAP regimes.

6. To ascertain the level of variation between profitability ratios of manufacturing firms in Nigeria computed under IFRS and Ng-GAAP regimes

1.4 Research Questions

Emanating from the above objectives, the following questions were addressed in this study

1. What is the level of variation between the activity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes?
2. What is the level of variation between the cash flow ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes?
3. What is the extent of change between the growth ratios of manufacturing firms computed under the two regimes?
4. What is the extent of change between liquidity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under the two regimes changed?
5. To what level has the leverage ratios of manufacturing firms computed under the two regimes varied?
6. To what level has the profitability ratios of manufacturing firms computed under the two regimes varied?

1.5 Statement of Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The hypotheses are expressed in the null form.

1. There is no significant variation between activity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.
2. There is no significant variation between cash flow ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.

3. There is no significant variation between growth ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.
4. There is no significant variation between liquidity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.
5. There is no significant variation between leverage ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.
6. There is no significant variation between profitability ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The requirement for mandatory adoption of IFRS in 2012 for publicly listed companies in Nigeria has stemmed interest in the subject. This study would therefore be beneficial to a varying range of stakeholder groups.

First, to Academics and a Contribution to IFRS literature, this study will be useful to academics and practitioners on the effects of IFRS adoption on financial accounting ratios. The effects of IFRS adoption are likely to differ between developed and developing countries, therefore the study contributes to the literature from a developing country perspective on the effects of IFRS adoption on financial ratios of companies in existence in developing countries, this would enable academics further their discussion on the practical relevance or irrelevance of IFRS in developing countries.

This study is also significant to investors. Investors and stock analysts rely on ratio analysis in making investment decisions regarding stock purchases, as well considering past and future prospects. Financial ratios can reveal favourable or unfavourable performances, depending on their trend over time, and relative to those of other companies operating in the same industry. Making financial

decisions based on ratios that are not fully comparable or based on low quality financial information can simply lead to undesirable consequences. The increased quality and comparability of financial statements, from IFRS adoption has a positive impact on the predictive ability of analysts who follow up companies listed on the stock market. The impact of IFRS on financial ratios, will impact the assessment of value relevance but also analysts' credit decisions (for example credit scoring models such as Altman, 1968) and contracting decisions by firms that employ financial ratios (for example debt covenants, compensation contracts).

Moreover, the anticipated reaction of investors to IFRS adoption might be positive or negative, depending on the perceived outcome of the convergence, for instance, if the adoption can lead to the lowering of costs of comparing firms' financial position and performance across countries, or if the adoption would lead to lower quality financial reporting.

The knowledge gained from this study will also be beneficial to regulators, in understanding the effects of IFRS adoption on financial statement elements. By considering country-specific and institutional factors, this study contributes to the debate on the need to adjust country-specific and institutional factors in line with that suitable for an IFRS regime (such as strong investor protection).

Halabi and Zakaria (2015) have observed that the use of IFRS is not a short-cut to improve corporate governance and financial reporting if certain institutional factors are ignored. The transparency of financial information in developing nations is still low when compared to their developed counterparts; as such the information asymmetry between parties is higher in developing nations than developed nations.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study covered manufacturing firms in Nigeria, a very vital sector of the economy, the reliability of results are enhanced, as confounding factors, such as a country's institutional setting are held constant (Chalmers, Clinch, & Godfrey, 2009). The study therefore focuses on manufacturing companies quoted on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, and in operation as at end of 2011 and 2012 financial years.

The study is centred on financial ratios, in the accounting and finance literatures an abundance of ratios in various categories exist, the study however, utilises those ratios regarded as primary to the success and survival of firms. The figures to be used in the study would be obtained directly from the published financial statements of the manufacturing firms.

The study covers two time periods:

1. The Pre-transition Period: 2011;
2. Transition period: 2012

To establish equilibrium and avoid study bias, two years were chosen for the study, the year preceding adoption and the year of adoption.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 The Requirements of IFRS 1 'First Time Adoption'

IFRS 1 in principle, requires companies implementing international standards to apply retrospectively all IFRS effective at the end of the company's first IFRS reporting period to all comparative periods presented, as if they had always been applied, that is, the first set of IFRS-based accounts should include comparative figures for the statement of financial position, comprehensive income statement, cash flow statement and notes based on IFRSs existing as at date. The purpose of IFRS 1 is to ensure that the entity's first financial statements (including interim financial reports for the specific reporting period) under IFRS contain high-quality information that is transparent and comparable over all periods presented; that provides a suitable starting point for IFRS presentation; and can be generated at a cost that does not exceed the benefits.

An entity is referred to as a first -time adopter in the period in which it presents its first IFRS financial statements. This standard requires IFRSs to be applied not only for the year of the shift, but also retrospectively from an opening statement of financial position prepared at a transition date (IFRS 1.6-7). The opening statement of financial is based on a full retrospective application of IFRS, as if these standards had always been in application, except for a number of exceptions and exemptions (Wiecek & Young, 2009).

The transition date is determined by management and must be at least one year prior to the year of the shift (IFRS 1.21). However, the standard also provides a number of mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions to the requirement for a full retrospective application of IFRS, which override the transitional provisions included in other IFRS.

These exceptions and exemptions cover primarily two types of situations: (1) those requiring judgments by management about past conditions after the outcome of a particular situation is already known, and (2) those in which the cost of full retrospective application of IFRS would exceed the potential benefit to investors and other users of the financial statements. In addition, the standard specifies certain disclosure requirements (Mackenzie, Coetsee, Njikizana, Chamboko, Colyvas, & Hanekom, 2012). Also, IFRS requires an entity to comply with each individual standard effective at the reporting date (the reporting date is the Statement of Financial Position date of the first financial statements that explicitly state they comply with IFRS) for its first IFRS-compliant financial statements. Cormier, Demaria, Lapointe-Antunes, and Teller (2009) suggest that the first-time adoption of IFRS by French firms was perceived to be a signal of an increase in the quality of their financial statements.

Chen, Tang, Jiang & Lin (2010) described accounting quality as the extent to which the financial statement information reflects the underlying economic situation. The study by Gastón, García, Jarne, and Gadea (2010) on the effects of IFRS adoption in Spanish firms and UK firms, identified that differences may also be attributable to the way on which firms have applied IFRS at the first time, because IFRS 1 "First time adoption of IFRS" contains numerous exceptions which have been applied by firms in a different ways. When preparing the opening Statement of Financial Position an entity should:

Recognize all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by IFRS.

Remove assets and liabilities whose recognition is not permitted by IFRS.

Reclassify items that should be classified differently under IFRS.

Apply IFRS in **measuring** assets and liabilities recognized. Any adjustment resulting from events or transactions that occurred before the

date of transition are recorded directly in retained earnings unless another category of equity is more appropriate.

In its annual improvements and amendments program, from 2011–2013, clarifications were made on the meaning of effective IFRSs. The amendments further clarify that an entity, in its first IFRS financial statements, has the choice between applying an existing and currently effective IFRS or applying early a new or revised IFRS that is not yet mandatorily effective, provided that the new or revised IFRS permits early application. An entity is required to apply the same version of the IFRS throughout the periods covered by those first IFRS financial statements. These amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. Early adoption is however possible and entities are permitted to early adopt any individual amendment within the cycle without early adopting all other amendments.

IFRS compliant financial statements presented in the current year would qualify as first IFRS financial statements if the reporting entity presented its most recent previous financial statements: Under national GAAP or standards that were inconsistent with IFRS in all respects; In conformity with IFRS in all respects, but without an explicit and unreserved statement to that effect; With an explicit statement that the financial statements complied with certain IFRS, but not with all applicable standards; Under national GAAP or standards that differ from IFRS but using some individual IFRS to account for items which were not addressed by its national GAAP or other standards; Under national GAAP or standards, but with a reconciliation of selected items to amounts determined under IFRS.IFRS 1 identifies three situations in which IFRS 1 would *not* apply. These exceptions include, for example, when an entity:

Stops presenting its financial statements under national requirements (i.e., its national GAAP) along with another set of financial statements that contained an explicit or unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS;

Presented its financial statements in the previous year under national requirements (it's national GAAP) and those financial statements contained (improperly) an explicit and unreserved statement of IFRS compliance; or,

Presented its financial statements in the previous year that contained an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS, and its auditors qualified their report on those financial statements. The first year a company applies IFRS provides for a unique occurrence when it comes to financial reporting. Due to the transitional requirements of IFRS 1, the financial statements for at least one year prior to the shift are available under two sets of accounting standards: local GAAP and IFRS. In the retrospective application, IFRSs effective at the reporting date are fully applied, excluding the mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions.

The exceptions and exemptions of IFRS 1 are one-time treatments that may not be representative of the on-going application of IFRSs. The exceptions refer to accounting policies that are not applied retrospectively as they would normally need to. Exemptions, in turn; provide several alternative accounting treatments that are available on an optional basis. All adjustments, when applicable, should be recognized through retained earnings, or other equity items, at the transition date (Wiecek & Young, 2009).

Table 2.1: Elements of IFRS 1 Not Representative of Ongoing Application of IFRSs

Mandatory Exceptions to Retrospective Application
Estimates (IFRS 1.14-17) - Estimates should not be adjusted retrospectively in accordance with IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*. Therefore estimates at transition date should be consistent with estimates made under GAAP applied before the shift to IFRS (previous GAAP) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (IFRS 1.B2-B3) - Some recognized and derecognized financial assets and financial liabilities at transition date may depend of previous GAAP Hedge accounting (IFRS 1.B4-B6) - Hedge accounting should respect IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and should not be changed retrospectively except that some documentation on designated net positions may be updated if necessary, e.g. designate an individual item instead of a net position Non-controlling interests (IFRS 1.B7) - Some requirements of IAs 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* relating to non-controlling interests may not be applied retrospectively
Optional Exemptions
The exemptions relate to the following topics (Price Waterhouse Coopers, 2009): - Business combinations - Share-based payment transactions - Insurance contracts - Fair value or revaluation as deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and other assets - Leases - Employee benefits - Cumulative translation differences - Investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates - Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures - Compound financial instruments - Designation of previously recognized financial instruments - Fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities at initial recognition - Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment - Service concession arrangements - Borrowing costs

Source: Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011)

2.1.2 Effects of IFRS Adoption

The adoption of IFRS in any country would lead to significant variations in the pattern of disclosure and reporting. The study by Jaruga, Fijalkowska, Jaruga-Baranowska, and Frendzel (2007) on the impact of IFRS on reported accounting numbers in Poland identified that the adoption of IFRS caused significant changes in the accounting treatment of events in the following areas:

1. Property, plant and equipment valuation,
2. Recognition of certain lease contracts,
3. Reclassification of investment property as a result of different definition,
4. De-recognition of negative goodwill and changes in amortization of goodwill,
5. Decrease in earnings caused by de-recognition of future earnings under long-term contracts,
6. Decrease in earnings caused by recognition of share-based payments as expenses,
7. New accounting rules for financial instruments in companies that were allowed not to comply with IFRS-based regulation before,
8. Accounting for business combinations.

Findings on the effects of IFRS adoption have shown mixed results, these could be attributed to the influence of country-specific factors: such as, financial reporting incentives, legal systems and political systems that may affect accounting quality (Soderstrom & Sun, 2007). According to Izedonmi (2010), the need and feasibility for a uniform global financial reporting framework has been on for many years. He identified the following factors in support of IFRS adoption:

(i) Continuous integration of world economy;

(ii) Increased interdependence of the international financial markets;

(iii) Absence of barriers of capital flows across national boundaries;

(iv) Increased mobility of capital across national boundaries;

(v) Multiple listing by companies in capital markets within and outside their home jurisdiction;

(vi) Continuous demand by stakeholders for quality information and greater disclosures.

It is worth noting that the IASB is "an independent standard-setting board, appointed and overseen by a geographically and professionally diverse group of Trustees of the IASC Foundation who are accountable to the public interest" (IASB, 2007). Van Tendeloo and Vanstraelen (2005) cited in Lourenço and Branco (2015) have identified four advantages resulting from IFRS adoption. First, the adoption will trigger greater investors' ability to make informed financial decisions, eliminating confusion that arises from the existence of different ways to measure status and financial performance in different countries, leading to reduced risk for investors and lower cost of capital for companies. Second, it will lead to reduced costs related to preparation of financial information according to several sets of standards. Third, it will lead to greater incentives for international investment. Fourth, it will allow a more effective allocation of financial resources worldwide.

Eberlein and Richardson (2012) distinguish several phases in IFRS implementation: adoption (the competent regulatory bodies adopt IFRS); monitoring and enforcement (the competent national bodies ensure that the standards are 'translated into public decision-making'); and application (the standards are applied by organizations).

Choi, Frost and Meek (1999), considered three main advantages that result from accounting harmonization:

a. The ability to compare international financial information, allowing enhanced credibility in the comparison of profits and losses around the world
b. Savings in costs and time consolidating accounts result from different accounting systems.
c. A stronger consistence concerning economic, social and legal factors across different countries of the world.

Other arguments in favour of IFRS adoption, referred to less frequently, include access to accounting standardization competences that do not exist in the country, sharing of accounting standard costs, and increased accounting professionals mobility in the labour market (Brown, 2013, cited in Lourenço & Branco, 2015).The major strength of IFRS is the dual benefits it offers both to corporates and public entities in terms of cost; easy consolidation of financial statements; better management control of internal consistencies of reporting; improved access to global financial capital markets; ability of international investors to make meaningful comparisons of investment portfolios in different countries and promotion of trade within regional economic groups. A survey by Jermakowicz (2004) on the adoption of IFRS in Belgium, which is an example of the continental accounting model, among Belgian (BEL 20) companies indicates that implementing IFRS will dramatically change the way these companies design and handle both their internal and external reporting activities, and will increase the comparability of consolidated accounts as well as levels of transparency for many companies. Also, the study by Weißenberger, Stahl, and Vorstius (2004) on the motives that led certain German companies to opt for US GAAP or IFRS rather than German GAAP, on a sample of 359 companies (DAX100 and *Neuer Markt*) using survey data found that the change to IFRS or US GAAP was motivated by the expectation of gaining standing in the capital markets, achievement of improved supply of information, and the

internationalization of investors. However, an ex-post evaluation revealed that not all of these objectives were achieved.

Fields, Lys and Vincent (2001) refer to three main categories of motivations for accounting choice: contracting, asset pricing and influencing external parties. Nobes and Parker (2000) argue that the main reason of adopting the International Accounting Standards is the rise of multinational firms which require international accounting standards to reveal their performance.

2.1.3 Features and Objectives of IFRS

According to the official website of the IFRS Foundation and the IASB, the most representative objectives are the following:

- to develop a single set of high quality, understandable, enforceable and globally accepted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) through its standard-setting body, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- to promote the use and rigorous application of those standards;
- to take account of the financial reporting needs of emerging economies and small and medium-sized entities (SMEs);
- to promote and facilitate adoption of IFRSs, being the standards and interpretations issued by the IASB, through the convergence of national accounting standards and IFRSs.

According to Blanchette, Racicot, and Simonova (2011), the main features of IFRS include a principle-based approach, fair-value orientation, the concept of comprehensive income, the entity theory underlying consolidation, and improved transparency. The principle-based approach of IFRS implies that the standards rely primarily on principles and specified desirable regulatory outcomes rather than detailed, prescriptive rules. This approach gives more

importance to substance (over form) and allows management to exercise judgment/ discretion in application. In short, management has greater flexibility in selecting accounting methods and in estimating accounting figures when preparing financial statements. In turn, a rule- based approach offers less flexibility in aligning business objectives and processes with regulatory outcomes and forces specific treatments when precise criteria are met. For example, a standard on consolidation that is based on a general definition of control, such as "the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities" (IAS 27.4), is principle-based.

Comprehensive income is a major improvement in the conceptual framework of IFRS. It is a new feature showing all revenues, expenses, gains and losses that are to be recognized according to accounting standards during a period, and is summarized in a separate financial statement named the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Chua & Taylor, 2008).

It consists of two components -The first relates to the bottom line (profit or loss) of the income statement as it is normally measured, incorporating gains and losses on transactions with outside parties and a number of unrealized gains and losses on items measured at fair value through profit or loss. The second component of the statement of comprehensive income relates to unrealized gains and losses caused primarily by fair value adjustments. This component is designed to bypass the income statement.

The institutions fostering the adoption of IFRS on the international scene are, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the G8, the G7 Finance Ministers, the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the United Nations (UN) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

(Odia & Ogiedu, 2013; Udofia & Ikpantan, 2015). The US SEC Concept released in 2000 on the International Accounting Standards also encouraged the convergence towards a high quality global financial reporting framework internationally that will enhance the vitality of capital markets. Also, the European Commission in 2002 saw that the move for the adoption of a common set of accounting standards is a critical pillar in building a united capital market in Europe (Mc Creevy, 2006). In Nigeria, besides the government's readiness, the Nigerian Accounting Standards Board (NASB) now the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), Nigerian Stock Exchange, (NSE) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) were among the major agents for IFRS adoption in 2012 (Odia & Ogiedu, 2013; Udofia & Ikpantan, 2015).

The potential benefits that Nigeria stands to gain after IFRS adoption are seen in the light of: Promotion of the compilation of meaningful data on the performance of various reporting entities at both public and private levels in Nigeria thereby encouraging comparability, transparency, efficiency and reliability of financial reporting in Nigeria (Odia & Ogiedu, 2013; Udofia & Ikpantan, 2015).

i. Assurance of useful and meaningful decisions on investment portfolio in Nigeria. Investors can easily compare financial results of corporation and make investment decisions.

ii. Attraction of direct foreign investment. Countries attract investment through greater transparency and a lower cost of capital for potential investors. For example, cross-border listing is greatly facilitated by the use of IFRS.

iii. Assurance of easier access to external capital for local companies.

iv. Reduction of the cost of doing business across borders by eliminating the need for supplementary information from Nigerian companies.

v. Facilitation or easy consolidation of financial information of the same company with offices in different countries. Multinationals companies avoid the hassle of restating their accounts in local GAAPs to meet the requirements of national stock exchange and regulators, making the consolidation of accounts of foreign subsidiaries easier and lowering overall cost of financial reporting.

vi. Easier regulation of financial information of entities in Nigeria.

vii. Enhanced knowledge of global financial reporting standards by tertiary institutions in Nigeria.

viii. Additional and better quality financial information for shareholders and supervisory authorities.

ix. Government to be able to better access the tax liabilities of multinational companies.

For countries wishing to adopt IFRS, Sunder (2010) proposes six bases for decision as: contribution to prosperity and wealth of society, inclusion of relevant information from all parts of the economy, stability over time, adaptability to changes in economic environment, robustness against manipulations, and resistance to capture by narrow interest groups.

2.1.4 IFRS Adoption and Accounting Quality

Prior research demonstrates that different accounting policies imply different relevance of the resulting financial information to the investment decisions of financial statement users (Chalmers, Clinch, & Godfrey, 2009). This is demonstrated both in relation to international differences in accounting practices

(e.g., Barth &Clinch, 1996; Godfrey &Lu, 2004; Bartov, Goldberg,&Kim, 2005) and in relation to intra-national differences in accounting practices – either cross-sectional or over time (Barth &Clinch, 1998; Godfrey &Koh, 2001).According to Chalmers, Clinch, and Godfrey (2009) value relevance is the ability of equity book values and reported earnings to capture information that affects stock prices.

Also, studies have documented effects of IFRS adoption on earnings management. The adoption of a common set of high quality accounting standards can improve earnings quality through the ease of monitoring and comparison of financial reports across borders, thereby mounting pressure on management to report faithfully and truthfully and engage less in earnings management activities (Soderstrom & Sun, 2007). A widely accepted definition of the term was given by Healy and Wahlen (1999): 'Earnings management occurs when managers use their own judgment in financial reporting and in structuring transactions to alter financial reports to either mislead some stakeholders about the underlying economic performance of the company, or to influence contractual outcomes that depend on reported accounting numbers'. According to Sadeghi and Zareie (2015) earnings is the end result of the accounting process and depends on the choice of accounting practices that management selects, this choice allows management to make decisions, on the measurement of costs and revenues, which lead to earnings management.

In fact, earnings management occurs when managers use their own judgment in their external financial reporting and finally, do some changes in the structure of transactions so that these changes may mislead users of the financial information on the basis of economic performance and the profitability trend of the business enterprise. Xu (2014) observed that the concept is based on accrual accounting. Accrual accounting allows the recording of revenues and expenses

in the incurring period, with cash probably received and paid in other periods, and create opportunities for managers to manipulate earnings (Xu, 2014). Hall, Agrawal and Agrawal (2013) defined earnings management as the use of accounting discretion, intentional accounting misstatement, or use of real transactions to alter the numbers reported in the financial statements to influence outcomes that depend on reported accounting numbers.

The context in which earnings management is practiced varies (Hall, Agrawal, & Agrawal, 2013). Earnings are managed to meet earnings benchmarks (Burgstahler & Dichev, 1997), to meet analyst expectations (Payne & Robb, 2000; Cohen, Dey, & Lys, 2008), management earnings forecasts (Kasznik 1999), management compensation from bonus plans (Healy, 1985, Gaver, Gaver, & Austin, 1995; Guidry, Leone, & Rock, 1999), and from stock and stock option values (Bergstresser & Philippon 2006).

Also, firms manage earnings before share-for-share corporate acquisitions (Erickson & Wang, 1999; Bergstresser, Desai, & Rauth, 2006; Botsari & Meeks 2008), before initial public offerings (Friedlan, 1994; Aharony, Lin, & Loeb, 1993) and before seasoned equity offerings (Teoh, Welch, & Wong, 1998; Cohen & Zarowin 2010). In the study by Peltier-Rivest and Swirsky (2000) they find evidence to support that firms manage earnings down in anticipation of labour union negotiations. From the foregoing, it becomes clear that managerial incentives for managing earnings differ among firms. According to Dechow and Skinner (2000) opined that earnings management can be perpetrated in three perspectives, as follows: fraudulent accounting practice, earnings management, and legitimate exercise of accounting discretion. While the first is illegal and forbidden by regulators, the last two are allowed.

The key difference between the second and third is the intention of management practices. If the intention of management is to deceive related parties, then the

practice is called earnings management; if the practice is not to harm interests of any related parties, the practice is called legal exercise of accounting discretion (Xu, 2014). Different models have been developed by researchers to detect earnings management. Barth, Landsman, & Lang (2008) use variability of the change in net income, mean ratio of the variability of the change in net income, and Spearman correlation between accruals and cash flow as proxies for earnings management. Daske and Gebhardt (2006) use disclosure quality score to detect earnings management. Henrik (2010) analyzes earnings management based on neural networks. Others choose accrual-based models with different forms, like the De Angelo Model, the Healy Model, the Jones Model, the Industry Model, and the Modified Jones Model (Dechow, 1994; Dechow, Sloan, & Sweeney, 1995).

According to Lourenço and Branco (2015) IFRS have options and require value assessment and value judgments, leading to some disparity in the way they are applied. Daske and Gebhardt (2006) find significant increases in disclosure quality under IFRS in three European countries (namely, Austria, Germany, and Switzerland) scored by independent academic accounting scholars. Also, Barth, Landsman, and Lang (2008) from a sample in 21 countries show that international accounting standards (IAS) adopting firms have less earnings management, more timely loss recognition, and more value relevant earnings than non-adopting firms in post-adoption period. They suggest that adopting IAS improves accounting quality and potentially reduces the cost of equity capital. More recently, Chen, Tang, Jiang, and Lin (2010) find that accounting quality has marginally improved after IFRS adoption in the 15 European Union countries. They suggest that the improvement in accounting quality is due to IFRS restricting alternative accounting choices, reducing the ambiguity in local standards, and changing the managerial incentives. In contrast, opponents argue

that adopting high quality accounting standards *per se* does not necessarily improve accounting quality.

2.1.5 Financial Statement Components and Ratio Analysis

IAS 1 refers to financial statements as "a structured representation of the financial position and financial performance of an entity". The Conceptual Framework states that "the objective of financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, performance and changes in financial position of an entity that is useful to a wide range of users in making economic decisions" (IASB, 2009). The major objective of financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, performance and changes in the financial position of an enterprise (Elliot & Elliot, 2005). According to Meigs and Meigs (1993), financial statements are the principal means of reporting general-purpose financial information to users. There are several users – managers, investors, suppliers, customers, lenders, employee, government and the general public - who have vested interest in these financial statements (Glautier & Underdown, 1997; Lewis & Pendrill, 2000; Werner & Jones, 2003; Sutton, 2004; Elliot & Elliot, 2005; IASB, 2006). The accounting data presented in the financial statements must be relevant and meaningful to the user (Omoleyinwa, 2000).

However, to obtain the useful information from financial statements, they must be analysed and interpreted so as to gain further insights on the performance of the company. Financial Analysis is the selection, evaluation, and interpretation of financial data, with other pertinent information, to assist in investment and financial decision-making (Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, 2010). Financial analysis may be used internally to evaluate issues such as employees' performance, the efficiency of operations and credit policies, and

externally to evaluate potential investments and the credit-worthiness of borrowers, among other things.

As outlined in Okoye and Akenbor (2014) the followings are elements of financial statements:

a. **Assets** - Resources controlled by the entity as a result of past events from which future economic benefits are expected to flow the entity
b. **Liabilities** - Present obligations of an entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.
c. **Equity** - The residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities (may be referred to as shareholders' funds)

The following elements of financial statement are directly related to the measurement of performance (Okoye &Akenbor, 2014):

a. **Income**-Increases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of inflows or enhancements of assets, or decreases of liabilities that result in an increase in equity (other than those relating to contributions from equity participants). Income comprises both revenue and gains.
b. **Expenses**- Decreases in economic benefit during accounting period in the form of outflows or depletion of assets, or decreases of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants.

Initial Recognition of Elements – Elements (Assets, Liabilities, Equity, Income and Expenses) should only be recognised in the financial statement if (Okoye & Akenbor, 2014):

i. it is probable that any future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to or from the entity; and
ii. The item has a cost or value that can be measured with reliability.

Financial Analysis is the interpretation and translation of facts and data contained in the financial statements, the purpose being the drawing of relevant conclusions there from making of inferences as to business operation, financial positions, future prospects and trends (Ukpai, 2013). The analysis can be horizontal – comparing data of financial statements of two or more consecutive accounting periods in order to ascertain whether performance has improved or not and vertical analysis – comparing data of two or more investment centres during the same accounting period, usually to appraise the performance of these portfolios or investment outlets (Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria [ICAN], 2009).

It can be internal if applied to one company alone or external if applied to more than one company. A financial ratio can be well defined as a comparative magnitude of two selected statistical values taken from the financial statements of a business enterprise. Being used in accounting very often, numerous standard ratios are used for evaluation of the overall financial condition of an organization or corporation. These financial ratios might be used by the managers of a firm, creditors of a firm, and current and potential shareholders of a firm. Moreover, these financial ratios are also used by security analysts to contrast the strengths and weaknesses of various companies.

A common approach to financial statement analysis is the use of ratios. Blanchette, Racicot, and Girard (2011) opined that financial ratio based on accounting information is widely used in practice. It creates standards that have simply interpreted financial sense. According to Ogiedu, Erhagbe and Ibadin (2009) ratio is defined as the quantitative factor which expresses the

relationship between two or more values. Ratio is a mathematical relationship between one number to another number. Ratio is used as an index for evaluating the financial performance of the business concern. An accounting ratio shows the mathematical relationship between two figures, which have meaningful relation with each other.

Ratio analysis is a process of determining and interpreting relationships between the items of financial statements to provide a meaningful understanding of the performance and financial position of an enterprise.

The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) refer to profitability, liquidity and gearing measures mostly used by firms to determine their financial strengths, weaknesses and ability to honour their obligation as they fall due (Abdul-Baki, Uthman, & Sanni, 2014). The four ratios commonly used in practice to assess firms are; the Liquidity, Leverage, Coverage and Profitability.

Liquidity ratio is the measure of firm's ability to meet maturing short term financial obligations. It shows how a firm can change its non-cash assets into cash; it also shows the size of a firm investment in non-cash assets relative to it's short term liabilities (Tanko, 2012).

All of the components of the liquidity and leverage ratios are based on accounting figures taken from the balance sheet (financial position). The liquidity ratios are measured using current assets and current liabilities. The leverage ratios show the importance of liabilities relative to assets or equity (Bala, 2013). The leverage ratio also known as long term solvency ratio measures the burden of a firm in terms of its total debt. It shows the long term safety of a firm. The coverage and profitability ratios are composed of items from the income statement, comprehensive income, the cash flow statement, the balance sheet; and stock price – one component which is obtained from outside

of the financial statements (Abdul-baki, Uthman, & Sanni, 2014). The coverage ratios weight some expenses or charges, such as interest expenses, fixed charges, and current liabilities, against profit or cash available to cover them. The profitability ratios measure the success of a firm in earning a net return on investment and other efficiency or productivity indicators. The price-earnings related ratios are used in two forms: one relies on basic earnings per share (EPS) whereas another one uses the diluted EPS. This allows observation of the impact of dilutive instruments on the profitability of shareholders.

2.1.6 Benefits of Financial Ratio Analysis:

The benefits derived by an enterprise from the use of accounting ratios are (Paramasivan & Subramanian, 2009):

1. Useful in analysis of financial statements: Bankers, investors, creditors, etc. analyses balance sheets and profit and loss accounts by means of ratios.
2. Useful in simplifying accounting figures: Accounting ratios simplifies, summarizes and systematizes a long array of accounting figures to make them understandable.
3. Useful in judging the operating efficiency of business: Accounting Ratios are also useful for diagnosis of the financial health of the enterprise. This is done by evaluating liquidity, solvency, profitability etc. Such an evaluation enables management to access financial requirements and the capabilities of various business units.
4. Useful for forecasting: Helpful in business planning, forecasting. What should be the course of action in the immediate future is decided on the basis of trend ratios, i.e., ratio calculated for number of years.
5. Useful in locating the weak spots: Locating the weak spots in the business even though the overall performance may be quite good. Management can then pay attention to the weakness and take remedial action.

6. Useful in Inter-firm and Intra-firm comparison: A firm would like to compare its performance with that of other firms and of industry in general. The comparison is called inter-firm comparison. If the performance of different units belonging to the same firm is to be compared, it is called intra-firm comparison.

2.1.7 Limitations of Financial Ratio Analysis:

1) If Financial Statements are based on falsified data, the ratio analysis will also not be correct.
2) The comparability of the ratios is reduced when different firms follow different accounting policies (IAS 40 and IAS 16).
3) The predictive ability of ratios is reduced if they are based on historical information.
4) Effect of Price level changes: Normally no consideration is given to price level changes in the accounting variables from which ratios are computed. Changes in price level affect the comparability of ratios.
5) Ignores qualitative factors: Financial Ratios are on the basis of quantitative analysis only. But many times qualitative facts override quantitative aspects.
6) Difficult to evolve a standard ratio: It is very difficult to evolve a standard ratio acceptable at all times as financial and economic scenarios are dynamic. Again the underlying conditions for different firms and different industries are not similar, so an acceptable standard ratio cannot be evolved.
7) Personal Bias: Ratios have to be interpreted, but different people may interpret same ratios in different ways. Ratios are only tools of financial analysis but personal judgment of the analyst is more important.

2.1.8 Overview of the Nigerian Financial Reporting Environment

The Nigerian financial reporting environment is regulated by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 1990, which stipulates the format, content and

scope of financial statements, disclosure the requirement and audit carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing guidelines and standards (Edogbanya& Kamardin, 2014). It also requires that financial statements of companies comply with Statements of Accounting Standards (SAS) issued from time to time by the Nigerian Accounting Standard Board (NASB) (Okpala, 2012; Edogbanya, & Kamardin, 2014). The NASB is the brain child of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN). The board was constituted on the 9thday of September 1982, and housed in ICAN secretariat for about ten years before it moved to its present secretariat at Elephant House (3rd floor), Assbifi Road, Alausa, Ikeja, Lagos Nigeria after becoming a full fledge government parastatal in May 1992. NASB first became a government parastatal in May 1992, when the then Honourable Minister of Trade and Tourism, AVM Muhammadu Yahaya, formally inaugurated the NASB as a quasiparastatal with full autonomy to pursue its technical duties (Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria [FRCN], 2011).

In February 1993, the Board was placed in Category A of Federal Government parastatals (FRCN, 2011).The Board was also directed by a Governing Council drawn from organizations having interest in financial reporting. The constituents/organizations that made up the Board were expected to use their best endeavour to persuade their member and organizations they deal with, to comply with all relevant accounting standards and were also allowed to devise their own punitive measures for non-compliance (FRCN, 2011).

The constituent/organisations are as follows:

1. Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
2. Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)
3. Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)
4. Federal Ministry of Commerce (FMC)

5. Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF)
6. Nigerian Accounting Association (NAA)
7. Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA)
8. Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC)
9. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
10. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN)
11. Auditor-General of the Federation
12. Accountant-General of the Federation
13. Association of National Accountants of Nigeria (ANAN)
14. The Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN)

In 2003, the Nigerian Accounting Standards Board Act No. 22 was issued. This Act established the body as the only independent body responsible for developing and issuing standards (referred to as Statement of Accounting Standards) for preparers and auditors of financial statements of business concern and government agencies (Madawaki, 2012). As at 2009, the NASB has in issue a total of thirty (30) accounting standards. The NASB numbers her standards systematically by attaching numerical values at the end of the acronym SAS. SAS stands for 'Statement of Accounting Standards'. The work of the NASB is similar to those of other National Accounting Standard Setting bodies like the Financial Accounting Standards Board, USA; Accounting Standards Board, UK; Australian Accounting Research Foundation, Australia, etc. (FRCN, 2011). Also, in addition Section 335(1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Decree (CAMD) 1990 gave legal backing to the activities of the Board by requiring that the financial statements prepared under the decree shall comply ".... with the accounting standards laid down in the Statements of Accounting Standards issued from time to time by the Financial Reporting Council to be constituted by the Minister ...."

The explanation memorandum to the Nigerian Accounting Standard Board Act No. 22 of 2003 outlined three major objectives of the law as follows (Mary, Okoye, & Adediran, 2013).

a. to establish the NASB charged with the responsibility of developing and publishing accounting standards to be observed in the preparation of financial statements;
b. to seek to promote and enforce compliance with accounting standards issued by the Board; and
c. to provide penalties for non-compliance with its provisions.

Also, central to the functioning of business activities is the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA). The trend and history of this ACT started in 1720 when the Bubble ACT was enacted. It was later called Joint Stock ACT of 1844 and later renamed to Company Ordinance of 1922 and later became the Company ACT of 1958 and was later changed to Business ACT of 1968. This law existed until 1990, when the law was changed to CAMA.Also in place are the Insurance Act, Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (BOFIA) and other local laws (e.g., Central Bank of Nigeria Regulations, etc.). The Nigerian Stock Exchange ACT (NSE) 1961 states that for any company to be listed on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange that firm must comply with the accounting standards as issued by NASB (Edogbanya & Kamardin, 2014).

The enactment of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, No. 6, 2011 then repealed the Nigerian Accounting Standards Board Act No. 22, 2003. In 2010, the IFRS Adoption Roadmap Committee made the following recommendations:

> "It will be in the interest of the Nigerian economy for listed companies to adopt globally accepted, high quality accounting standards, by fully converging Nigerian national accounting standards with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

> over the earliest possible transition period, given the increasing globalization of capital markets" (IFRS Adoption Roadmap Committee, 2010)

The Nigeria's Federal Executive Council (FEC) gave approval for the convergence of Nigerian SAS with the IFRS from January 1, 2012. According to the IFRS adoption Roadmap Committee (2010), Public Listed Entities and Significant Public Interest Entities are expected to adopt the IFRS by January 2012.

All Other Public Interest Entities are expected to mandatorily adopt the IFRS by January 2013 and Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs) shall mandatorily adopt IFRS by January 2014. Nigerian listed entities were required to prepare their closing balances as at December 31, 2010 according to IFRS. The closing figures of December 31, 2010 will become the opening balances as at January 1, 2011 for IFRS based financial statements as at December 31, 2011. The opening balances for January 1, 2012 will be the first IFRS full financial statements prepared in accordance with the provision of IFRS as at December 31, 2012.

The ease of doing business in the country has grown from 133 in 2011, to 170 in 2014 and declining to 169 in 2015. Also the corruption index has increased from 24 in 2011, to 27 in 2014, and declining to 26 in 2015. The GDP was ranked highest in 2015, while the Human Development Index rank is 152 worldwide.

2.1.9 Areas of Difference between IFRS and Nigerian-GAAP

According to Oyedele (2011) the primary difference between IFRS and the Nigerian Statement of Accounting Standards (SAS) is that the former is a more robust and principle based set of accounting standards with detailed disclosure requirements. IFRS financial statements consist of (Zakari, 2010):

A Statement of Financial Position

A Statement of comprehensive income or two separate statements comprising an Income Statement and separately a Statement of comprehensive income

A Statement of changes in equity (SOCE)

A Statement of cash flows

Notes, including a summary of the significant accounting policies

Comparative information is required for the prior reporting period.

An entity preparing IFRS accounts for the first time must apply IFRS in full for the current and comparative period although there are transitional exemptions.

The broad areas of difference between the two standards are shown in the table below:

Table 2.2: Broad Areas of Difference between Ng-GAAP and IFRS

AREAS	**Ng-GAAP**	**IFRS**
Financial statement presentation	Income statement Balance sheet Cash flow statement Value added statement Accounting policies Notes to the account Directors reports	Statement of comprehensive income Statement of financial position Statement of changes in equity Statement of cash flows Accounting policies Notes Significant management estimates and judgement
Property, plant and equipment	Measured using historical cost model	Measured using cost model with detailed guidance regarding; Componentisation Useful life Residual value Impairment calculations and identifying cash generating unit
Related parties	Limited disclosure but expected	Detailed guidance on identification of related parties and detailed disclosure of related parties and transactions.
Segment reporting	More on geography	Operation segment based on management view Threshold for reportable segments is result or assets of an individual segment should

		be 10% or more of all segment. If the aggregate revenue of all reported segments on this basis is less than 75% of total, then more segment required until 75% threshold is reached
IFRS-first time adoption	Not applicable	Provide guidance and requirements on the transition to IFRS. Also provides relief for certain items in the preparation for opening balance sheet.
Financial guarantees	Disclosed as contingent liabilities	Requires financial guarantees to be recognised at their fair value
Scope of consolidation	General principles	Investment under control is consolidated
Employees benefits	General expenses and disclosure on pension	Complex criteria of accounting Recognise the undiscounted amount of short term employee's benefit
Risk management disclosure	Limited disclosure on foreign exchange and credit risk	Credit risk Liquidity risk Price risk Capital risk management Risk management
Leases	Based on general guideline, operating and finance lease	Fair value and amortised cost are used in valuation. Certain transactions/contracts containing hidden leases which needed to be accounted for.
Impairment	No specific standard	Carry out impairment test based on trigger vent IFRS 36 impairment on non-financial assets IAS 39 impairments on financial assets
Financial assets classification and valuation	Classification includes; cost and amortised cost	Classification included; amortised cost, fair value cost. This is driven by the business model and the nature of instrument.

Source: Abdulkadir (2013)

Table 2.3: Specific Areas of Difference between Ng-GAAP and IFRS

No	IFRS	Ng-GAAP (SAS)
IAS 1	Detailed framework for the preparation of financial statements	SAS also lack some aspect of the qualitative characteristics of financial statements
IAS 1	The requirement to include	Statement of Changes in Equity and

	Statement of Changes in Equity	significant management estimates & judgement is absent in SAS
IAS 8	Changes in Accounting Policy	SAS also requires that the effect of certain changes in accounting policies should be included in the extraordinary items in the current period
IAS 27	Non-controlling interest is to be disclosed for both parent and subsidiary on the face of the Income Statement and the Statement of Financial Position	SAS did not include the disclosure of minority interest on the face of Income Statement as well
IAS 12	Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for all temporary differences	SAS similarly requires deferred tax assets and liabilities to be created only for timing differences relating to depreciation
IAS 23	Full disclosure of borrowing costs	SAS has no substantive standard on borrowing cost
IAS 41	Provides extensive guidance on account for agriculture and biological related assets	SAS has no substantive standard on accounting for agriculture as well
IAS 38	The recognition and measurement of intangible assets differs depending on whether they are purchased individually or acquired through a business combination, or whether they are internally generated	SAS has no substantive standard on accounting for intangible assets too, except goodwill in business combinations but not as a standard on its own
IFRS 5	Requires separate disclosures for discontinued operations	No substantive standard that provide detailed guidance on discontinued operations as well
IAS 40	Treats changes in value on investment property directly in the statement of comprehensive income	Lack substantive standard specifically for investment property, but accounting for investments requires that investment property be accounted for as long term investments or as Property Plant and Equipment
	Requires that dividend liability should only be created when dividend is declared and not when it is proposed as these may or may not be ratified	Permits dividend declared pending AGM's ratification to be recognized as appropriation of retained earnings and as a component of liabilities in the statement of financial position
IFRS 8	Leaves it up to management to	SAS equally did not identifying

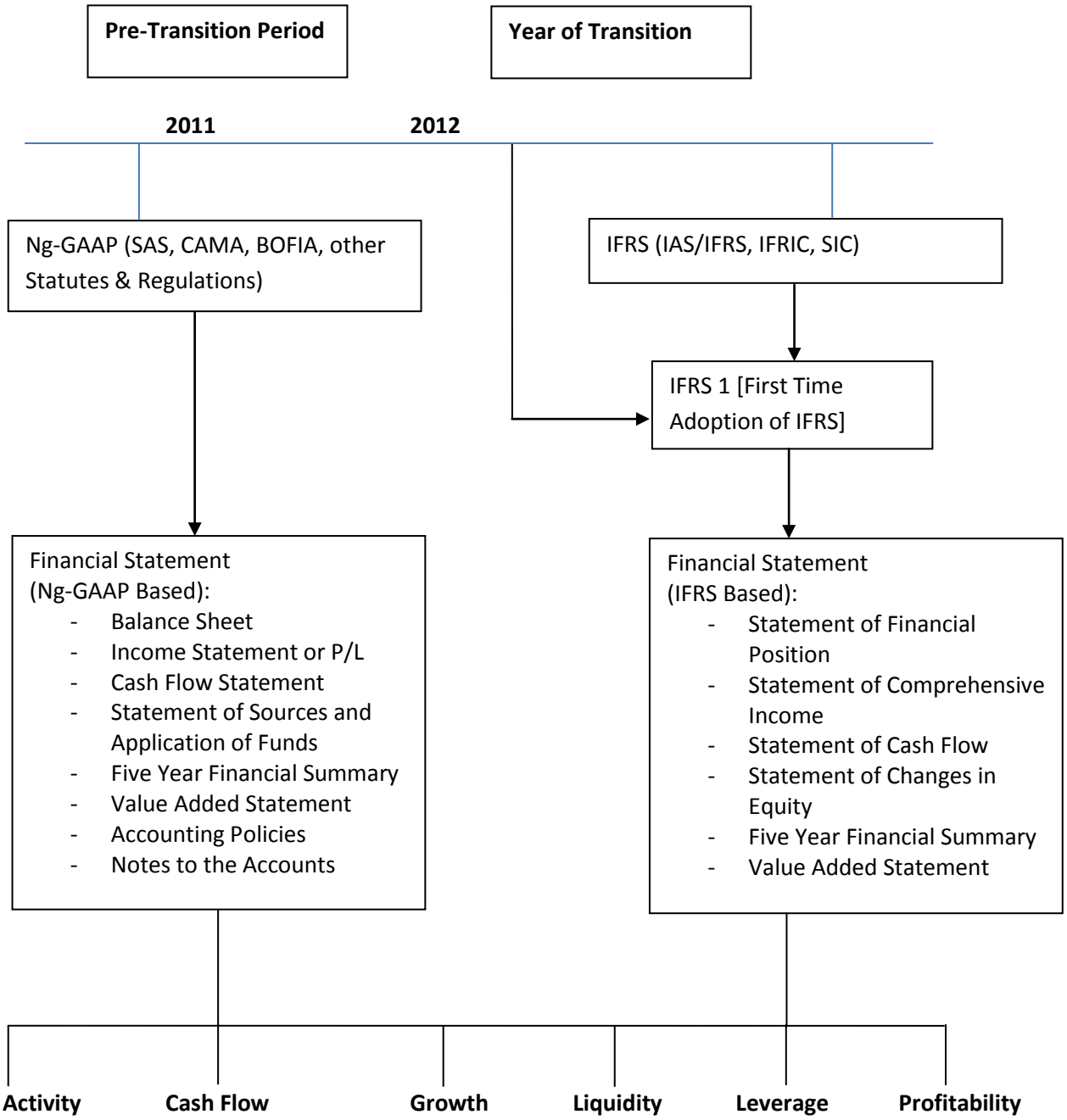
	decide on the definition of operating segment and the financial information provided but should reflect the way the business is managed	primary or secondary segments, was more on geographical grouping

Source: Ebimobowei, 2012; Monisola, 2013; Ocansey and Enahoro, 2014

2.2 Conceptual Model of the Study

The conceptual model shown in Figure 2.1 below shows the financial statements presents of Ng-GAAP and IFRS on financial ratios of manufacturing firms. From the various financial statement components, ratios in the category of activity, cash flow, growth, liquidity, leverage and profitability are computed under both regimes. Financial statements are usually prepared for a wide range of users, which include: shareholders, investors; creditors; suppliers and trade creditors; employees; competitors; government and public (Alexander, Britton, & Jorisson, 2009). Moreover, every user requires different type of information about the same item, as all of them have different needs, for instance, shareholders use the information from the financial statements in order to determine a company's financial position, and whether or not they are going to invest or disinvest in it; creditors use the information provided in financial statements to assess the capability of a company to repay its debt in the long-term; suppliers want to assess the capability of the firm to repay their invoices in the short-term before they decide to grant short-term credit; employees use financial statement data to get an idea about the financial health of the company; government use financial statements for several purposes, including for determining taxable income, controlling compliance with regulation or making decisions about government grants to certain industries (Alexander, Britton, & Jorisson, 2009)

Fig. 2.1: Conceptual Model of the Study



Source: Author's Conceptualization

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Corporate Disclosure Theory

Corporate disclosure theory addresses pertinent issues of reporting using financial statements as a means of communication for firms. The theory is hinged on the works of several scholars; who have made varying attempts to provide a framework for the theory (Beattie, McInnes, & Fearnley, 2004; Rimmel, 2003; Street &Bryant, 2000; Wiedman, 2000; Adrem, 1999; Cooke, 1989). Disclosure is defined in the accounting literature as "informing the public by financial statements of the firm" (Ağca & Önder, 2007), or as "the communication of economic information, whether financial or nonfinancial, quantitative or otherwise concerning a company's financial position and performance" (Owusu-Ansah, 1998). Corporate disclosure falls into two broad categories: mandatory and voluntary. Mandatory disclosure consists of information disclosed in order to comply with the requirements of laws and regulations, while, voluntary disclosure is any information disclosed in addition to the mandatory disclosure (Shehata, 2014).

Voluntary disclosure is defined by Meek, Roberts, and Gray (1995) as "free choices on the part of company managements to provide accounting and other information deemed relevant to the decision needs of users of their annual reports." It may also include disclosure "recommended by an authoritative code or body" (Hassan & Marston, 2010).

Disclosure theory is theoretically rooted in economic justifications that disclosure of information underlies agency and information problems, which impeded capital markets optimal allocation of resources (Beattie, McInnes, & Fearnley, 2004; Healy & Palepu, 2001). Healy and Palepu (2001) mentioned that there are numerous solutions to the agency problem.

Normally, the principals seek to align agents towards an optimal contractual relationship by compensation agreements, which bind management to disclose relevant information.

This makes it possible for shareholders to analyse whether the corporation's resources have been managed in the principals' best interests.

The disclosure of relevant information in financial reporting can be used to monitor the agent's fulfilment of the contractual agreements as it facilitates the disclosure of events and transactions in which managers behave in a manner that is not in the principals' best interest. Disclosure theory presumes that disclosed information enhances stakeholders understanding of corporation's economic risk and as a result lowers the cost of capital. Numerous disclosure studies assume that a higher level of disclosure reflects corporations attempt to satisfy the information needs of a varying group of stakeholders (Shehata, 2014).

2.3.2 Agency Theory

Agency theory has been widely used in literature to investigate the information asymmetry between principals (shareholders) and agent (management). Sarens and Abdolmohhammadi (2007), states that according to the agency theory, a company consists of a set of linked contracts between the owners of economic resources (the principals) and managers (the agents) who are charged with using and controlling these resources. Jensen and Meckling (1976) define the agency relationship in terms of "a contract under which one or more persons (the principal(s) engage another person (the agent) to perform some service on their behalf which involves delegating some decision-making authority to the agent".

Jensen and Meckling (1976), states that in agency theory, agents have more information than principals and this information asymmetry adversely affects the principals' ability to monitor whether or not their interests are being properly served by the agents.

Sarens and Abdolmohhamadi (2007), opines that an assumption of agency theory is that principals and agents act rationally and use contracting to maximize their wealth. A consequence of this is the moral hazard issue. Jensen and Meckling (1976) opine that moral hazard constitutes a situation where to maximize their own wealth; agents may face the dilemma of acting against the interests of their principals. Since principals do not have access to all available information at the time a decision is being made by an agent, they are unable to determine whether the agent's actions are in the best interest of the firm. To reduce the likelihood of the moral hazard, principals and agents engage in contracting to achieve optimality, including the establishment of monitoring processes such as auditing.

Daily, Dalton and Canella (2003), point to two factors that influence the prominence of agency theory. Firstly, the theory is a conceptually simple one that reduces the corporation to two participants, managers and shareholders. In its simplest form, agency theory explains the agency problems arising from the separation of ownership and control. It provides a useful way of explaining relationships where the parties' interests are at odds and can be brought more into alignment through proper monitoring and a well-planned compensation system'" (Davis, Schoorman and Donaldson, 1997).

In her assessment and review of agency theory, Eisenhardt (1989) outlines two streams of agency theory that have developed over time: Principal-agent and positivist. Eisenhardt (1989) further explained that agency problem arises when

"(a) the desires or goals of the principal and agent conflict and (b) it is difficult or expensive for the principal to verify what the agent is actually doing".

The problem is that the principal is unable to verify that the agent is behaving appropriately. The agency problem arises primarily from the principals' desire to maximize shareholder wealth and the self-interested agents attempt to expropriate funds.

In America as far back as 2005, Bogle (2005) cited in Osisioma (2010) sounded a note of warning:

> Corporate America went astray largely because the power of managers went virtually unchecked by our gate-keepers for far too long…They failed to keep an eye on these geniuses to whom they had entrusted the responsibility of the management of America's great corporations.

2.3.3 Positive Accounting Theory

A scientific accounting theory should be able to explain the actual choices of accounting standards made in the economy by economic agents (Rimmel, Jonäll, & Johansson, 2004). Some while ago it was stated that such a theory would have a certain point of departure: "…the only accounting theory that will provide a set of predictions that are consistent with observed phenomena is one based on self-interest" (Watts & Zimmerman, 1979). Accounting can be perceived as having two functions: that of producing information for decision makers, such as shareholders, and that of distributing the results of production. Both functions have wealth effects for stakeholders of the organization. The information influences the evaluation of projects and the control of management (Bushman, & Smith, 2001), and its distribution influences wealth through, for example, determining the amount available for dividends. Stakeholders are therefore inclined to influence the accounting system of the organization.

Positive accounting theory (PAT) has focused on this aspect of the accounting system, predicting the choice of accounting rules according to the wealth effects it has for influential stakeholders (Watts & Zimmerman, 1986). PAT assumes that human behaviour can be explained by individual wealth-maximizing behaviour, implying that an actor will influence the choice of accounting policy to the extent that the choice influences the wealth of the actor (Watts & Zimmerman, 1990). Thus, the economic consequences of the accounting choice explain the motivation behind the choice (Holthausen & Leftwich, 1983). In a world of perfect markets, where information is costless, this would pose no problems. On the other hand, in a world where information is costless, there is no market for accounting information. Introducing the friction of costly information and the costs of gaining competence, i.e., to be able to evaluate the information and process it into a decision, implies that actors in the theory have to decide the level of investment made in both competence and in information. An agent that is in a position to be able to influence an organization's accounting choice has to figure out the economic consequences of the specific accounting choice, and then to figure out how these consequences will affect the agent's wealth. Thus, there are two relationships - between accounting choice and economic effects, and between economic effects and the effect on the agent's wealth - about which the agent needs information and theories in order to be able to analyse the information and conclude what choice to make (Collin, Tagesson, Andersson, Cato, & Hansson, 2004).

To be able to explain accounting choice with PAT, one has to identify the actors engaged in making accounting choices (Collin, Tagesson, Andersson, Cato, & Hansson, 2004). In PAT, it is conveniently assumed that accounting is part of the contract between a principal and an agent. The two parties agree voluntarily on the set of accounting choices that can be made, and the adherence to the

accepted set is monitored by the external auditors (Watts & Zimmerman, 1990). It is further assumed that there is a separation between the agent and the principal that is so extensive that the discretion of making the accounting choice is assigned solely to the agent. The agent will make choices that maximize the wealth of the agent. PAT research has found at least three factors that influence the agent: the compensation plan, the lending arrangements, and the political visibility of the organization. The agent will prefer accounting choices that (1) increase the level of compensation, (2) increase the discretion of the agent through safeguarding lending agreements, (3) avoiding political pressure on the organization through suspicious profits. Empirical research has found support mainly for the compensation factor, and slight support for the political pressure, but only weak support for the debt covenants factor (Bowen, Noreen & Lacey, 1981; Fields, Lys & Vincent, 2001; Holthausen, 1981).

2.3.4 Stakeholder Theory

According to Freeman (2001) corporations have stakeholders, that is, groups and individuals who benefit from or are harmed by, and whose rights are violated or respected by, corporate actions. The concept of stakeholders is a generalization of the notion of stockholders, who themselves have some special claim on the firm (Freeman, 2001). Ethical considerations are what have driven stakeholder theory's rise (Pesqueux and Damak-Ayadi, 2005).

However, numerous definitions of the term by various authors exist in the literature. According to Freeman (1984) as in Pesqueux and Damak-Ayadi (2005) stakeholders are "any group or individual that can affect or be affected by the realisation of a company's objectives".

According to Mercier (1999) as in Pesqueux and Damak-Ayadi (2005) stakeholders are "all of the agents for whom the firm's development and good health are of prime concern". Furthermore, Donaldson and Preston (1995) as in

Pesqueux and Damak-Ayadi (2005) noted that stakeholders are defined by their legitimate interest in an organisation. This implies that:

a. Claimants are groups or persons with legitimate interests; that they are known; and that they have been identified:
b. All stakeholder groups' interests have at least a modicum of intrinsic value.

According to Caroll (1989) as in Pesqueux and Damak-Ayadi (2005) stakeholders are broadly divided into:

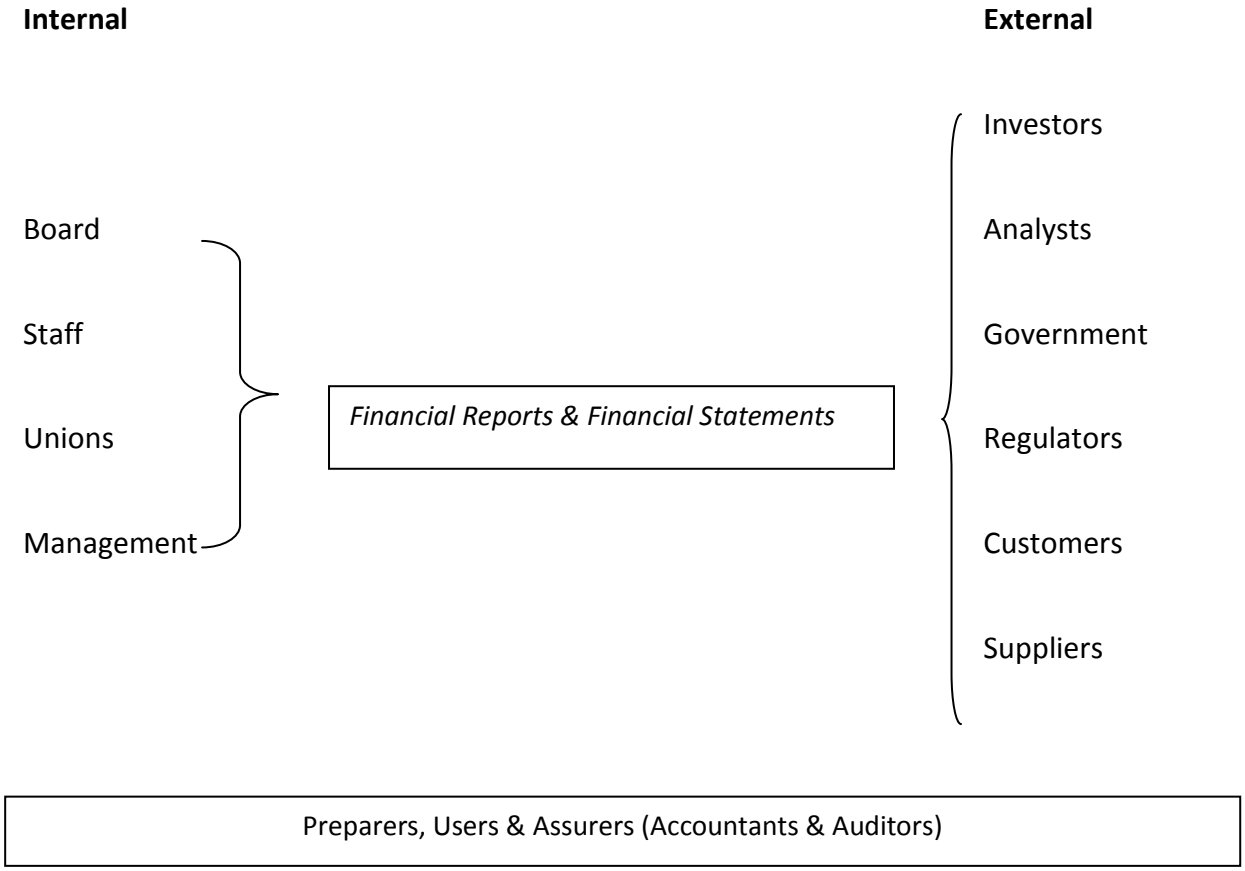
a. "Primary" stakeholders, referring to those actors who entertain a direct and contractually determined relationship, as the name indicates, with the company (and who are sometimes still called "contractual" stakeholders).
b. "Secondary" stakeholders, combining actors who are situated at the borders of a firm and who may be impacted by its actions without having any contractual connection to it (a group that is still described as "diffuse" sometimes).

The concept has changed and evolved over time (Fontaine, Haarman and Schmid, 2006). In one of his latest definitions Freeman (2004) as in Fontaine, Haarman and Schmid (2006) defines stakeholders as "those groups who are vital to the survival and success of the corporation". He states that "stakeholders may bring an action against the directors for failure to perform the required duty of care" (Freeman 2004).

The globalization of capital markets has been accompanied by calls for globalization of financial reporting. Because financial accounting is the language of economics and business (Demaria, 2008; Niyama, 2007), needs in global accounting regulation has come from the necessity to expand companies' disclosures and make them comprehensible to the community at large, notably to all market participants regardless of their citizenship. In this line, the adoption of IFRS was aimed to better satisfy various stakeholders' needs by

improving disclosure of financial, and to some extent non-financial, information (Alexander& Servalli, 2010).

Fig. 2.2: Key Stakeholders in the Financial Reporting Chain



Source: Igbokwe (2014)

2.4 Empirical Review

2.4.1 IFRS Adoption and Activity Ratios

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) on the financial statement effects of the implementation of IFRSs in Czech Republic through the use of financial ratios based on the methods of Schmallenbach's society. The financial statements of company ČEZ Inc. were used in the analysis. The study finds that for Activity ratios, Total Assets Turnover(absolute change = -0.03; relative change = 0.892); Inventory Turnover(absolute change = 14.35; relative change = 3.969);Total Assets Turnover Period(absolute change = 160.399; relative change = 1.122);Inventory Turnover Period(absolute change = -55.709; relative change = 0.252);Debts Collection Period(absolute change = -0.012; relative change = 0.924);Liabilities Payment Period(absolute change = 25.185; relative change = 1.462).

Shukla (2015) in India on the impact of IFRS adoption on financial activities of ten listed companies in India which have published their financial statements under both Indian GAAP and IFRS GAAP for five financial years, 2010-11 to 2014-15. The study found that at 5% significance level, the p value of fixed asset turnover is 0.560, thus, there is no difference between the ratio calculated under Indian GAAP and IFRS financials.

Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) using a sample of five firms in Oil & Gas sector of Nigeria found that the mean score of asset turnover is 4 under Ng-GAAP and 3.56 under IFRS. Empirical analysis was performed to check if there is a significant difference between the ratios prepared under IFRS regime and NGAAP regime, using the T-test Statistics.

Das (2014) compared the financial ratios of six Indian companies that have voluntarily adopted IFRS over Indian GAAP (IGAAP). The assets turnover ratio showed a computed t value of -1.016 and he therefore concludes that no

statistically significant difference exist between assets turnover ratio computed under the two regimes. The fixed assets turnover ratio showed a computed t value of 0.853 and he therefore concludes that no statistically significant difference exist between fixed assets turnover ratio computed under the two regimes.

Terzi, Oktem, and Sen (2013) examine the impact of adopting IFRS on the financial performance of 140 manufacturing firms listed in Istanbul Stock Exchange from 2004 – 2006 years. The logistic regression model showed that IFRS has a significant impact on fixed assets. The study also finds that asset turnover ratios between the two periods differed significantly.

Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011) on the impact of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS on asset turnover found no significant difference in the equality of means, medians and variance of the ratio. The reported values are 0.685 for equality of means, 0.744 for equality of medians and 0.840 for equality of variances.

Stent, Bradbury, and Hooks, (2010) examine the financial statement impacts of adopting IFRS during 2005 through 2008, for a stratified random sample of 56 listed companies. The study finds that the median for asset turnover decreases from 78.1 per cent to 69.5 per cent reflecting the general increase in total assets under IFRS (30 per cent increase and 57 per cent decrease).

The study by Agca and Aktas (2007) on the adoption of IFRS by Turkish firms from 2004-2005 using the parametric t-test procedure finds that net asset turnover ratios are affected significantly with IFRS.

2.4.2 IFRS Adoption and Cash-flow Ratios

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) on the financial statement effects of the implementation of IFRSs in Czech Republic through the use of financial

ratios based on the methods of Schmallenbach's society. The financial statements of company ČEZ inc. were used in the analysis. The study finds that the Cash Flow to Equity ratio had a negative relative change and positive absolute change (absolute change = -0.012; relative change = 0.924). Cash Position, i.e., Cash and Securities/Current Liabilities (absolute change = 0.064; relative change = 4.307).

The study by Shukla (2015) in India on the impact of IFRS adoption on financial activities ten listed companies in India which have published their financial statements under both Indian GAAP and IFRS GAAP for five financial years, 2010-11 to 2014-15. The p-value at 5% significance level is 0.012 and 0.015 of investment in fixed assets and cash flow arising out of investment activities respectively, showing statistically significant difference in investment in fixed assets and cash flow from investments calculated under IFRS-based financials and Indian GAAP-based financials. Also, at 5% level of significance, it is observed that there is statistical difference in the cash from operating activities under Indian GAAP and IFRS financials (p-value 0.009).

The study by Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011) they reported the following results for the equality of means, medians and variances for the following cash flow ratio: Cash flow coverage (0.149 n.s., 0.092*, 0.000***) and Operating cash flow (0.794 n.s., 0.829 n.s., 0.660 n.s.). In summary, the study finds no significant difference in the equality of means, a significant difference in the median of cash flow coverage but not significant for operating cash flow. And, a significant difference for variance of cash flow coverage but not for operating cash flow.

2.4.3 IFRS Adoption and Growth Ratios

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) on the financial statement effects of the implementation of IFRSs in Czech Republic through the use of financial

ratios based on the methods of Schmallenbach's society. The financial statements of company ČEZ inc. were used in the analysis. The study finds that for Growth ratios, Return on Sales I, i.e., EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes + costs interests)/Sales (absolute change = -0.068; relative change = 0.773); Return on Sales II, i.e., EAT (earning after taxes)/Sales(absolute change = -0.032; relative change = 0.841); Indicator of Capitalization(absolute change = 0.151; relative change = 1.165).

The study by Shukla (2015) in India on the impact of IFRS adoption on financial activities ten listed companies in India which have published their financial statements under both Indian GAAP and IFRS GAAP for five financial years, 2010-11 to 2014-15. The study found that at 5% significance level, the p value of sales growth rate is 0.074, thus, there is no difference between the ratio calculated under Indian GAAP and IFRS financials.

2.4.4 IFRS Adoption and Liquidity Ratios

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) on the financial statement effects of the implementation of IFRSs in Czech Republic through the use of financial ratios based on the methods of Schmallenbach's society. The financial statements of company ČEZ Inc. were used in the analysis. The study finds that for Liquidity ratios, Net Working Capital: Current Assets - Current Liabilities (absolute change = -20542695; relative change = 0); Net Working Capital on Assets (absolute change = -0.07; relative change = -0.233); Overall Liquidity(absolute change = -1.913; relative change = 0.283);Current Liquidity(absolute change = 0.453; relative change = 24.571).

The study by Shukla (2015) in India on the impact of IFRS adoption on financial activities ten listed companies in India which have published their financial statements under both Indian GAAP and IFRS GAAP for five financial years, 2010-11 to 2014-15. The p-value value at 5% significance level

is 0.108 which concludes that there is no significant difference in the quick ratio (liquidity) calculated under Indian GAAP financials and IFRS financials.

Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) using a sample of 5 firms in the Nigerian Oil & Gas Sector found that the mean of current ratio under Ng-GAAP is 2.34 and under IFRS as 0.92. The mean of quick ratio under Ng-GAAP is 1.84 and under IFRS as 0.72. The mean score under Ng-GAAP is greater than the mean score under IFRS. The t test results showed no significant difference between liquidity ratios computed under the two regimes.

The study by Sovbetov (2015) using a sample of 65 largest firms selected from FTSE 100 index on the impact of IFRS on key financial indicators from 2003 – 2006 periods for sampled firms. The efficiency-liquidity ratios examined are the NAT, ST, CR, and LQR. The efficiency-liquidity ratios failed to show significant results, the study concludes that the IFRS has not affected the efficiency-liquidity ratios of the sampled firms.

Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011) reported the following results for equality of means, medians and variances for the following liquidity measures: Current ratio (0.297 n.s., 0.811 n.s., 0.000***) and Quick ratio (0.298 n.s., 0.757 n.s., 0.000***). In conclusion, the study finds no significant difference in the equality of means and medians of the liquidity ratios, but reports a significant difference in their variance.

The study by Terzi, Oktem, and Sen (2013) on the impact of adopting IFRS on the financial performance of 140 manufacturing firms listed in Istanbul Stock Exchange from 2004 – 2006 years, employed logistic regression model in examining the impact of the adoption on inventories. The study finds a significant impact on inventories, also the current ratios (i.e. CA/CL) was also significant, showing variations between the two periods.

Callao, Jarne, and Laínez (2007) using interim financial information showed significant variation (at 1%) for acid test ratio (0.003) and cash ratio (0.000). The year-end financial information showed significant variation at 1% for cash ratio (0.000).

A similar study by Agca and Aktas (2007) on the adoption of IFRS by Turkish firms from 2004-2005 using the parametric t test procedure found that the difference in the current ratio was significant.

2.4.5 IFRS Adoption and Leverage Ratios

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) on the financial statement effects of the implementation of IFRSs in Czech Republic through the use of financial ratios based on the methods of Schmallenbach's society. The financial statements of company ČEZ inc. were used in the analysis. The study finds that for Solvency ratios, Equity Ratio(absolute change = -0.013; relative change = 0.98); Debt Ratio I, i.e., Debt/Assets(absolute change = 0.005; relative change = 1.016); Debt Ratio II, i.e., (Long-term Debts + Current Liabilities)/Assets(absolute change = 0.013; relative change = 1.036);Debt Equity Ratio(absolute change = 0.019; relative change = 1.036); Interest Coverage I, i.e., EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes + costs interests)/Interests(absolute change = 0.05; relative change = 1.006); Interest Coverage II, i.e., EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes + costs interests) +Depreciation/Interests(absolute change = 1.53; relative change = 1.11).

The study by Shukla (2015) in India on the impact of IFRS adoption on financial activities ten listed companies in India which have published their financial statements under both Indian GAAP and IFRS GAAP for five financial years, 2010-11 to 2014-15. It is observed that as the difference in the absolute value, there is statistically significant difference in the debt-to-total capital ratio calculated under Indian GAAP and IFRS financials.

The results also reveal that at a p-value of 0.385 and 0.547 respectively at 5 % level significance there is no statistical evidence to prove the difference in debt to EBITDA and interest coverage ratio multiple under the two accounting regimes. But, p-value of debt equity ratio at 5% significance level is 0.001 shows difference between the debt-equity ratios (leverage) calculated based on Indian GAAP and IFRS financials.

Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) using a sample of 5 firms in the Nigerian Oil & Gas Sector found that the mean of debt ratio under Ng-GAAP is 0.96 and under IFRS is 0.79. The mean of equity ratio under Ng-GAAP is 0.02 and under IFRS as 0.01. The mean score of debt to worth is 197.06 under Ng-GAAP and 233.02 under IFRS. In conclusion, the mean score of debt ratio and equity ratio is greater under Ng-GAAP and the mean score of Debt to worth ratio is greater under IFRS. The t test results showed no significant difference between leverage ratios computed under the two regimes.

The study by Sovbetov (2015) using a sample of 65 largest firms selected from FTSE 100 index on the impact of IFRS on key financial indicators from 2003 – 2006 periods for sampled firms. The leverage ratio showed a statistically significant difference between GR at 5% respectively. The study concludes that IFRS has affected the gearing ratio (GR) ratios of the firms. Individual examination revealed that mean of the mean of GR increased from 125.19 to 137.01.

Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011) reported the following results for equality of means, medians and variances for the following leverage measures: Debt ratio (0.556 n.s., 0.684 n.s., 0.000***), Alternative debt ratio (0.591 n.s., 0.684 n.s., 0.000***), and Equity ratio (0.591 n.s., 0.492 n.s., 0.000***). In conclusion, the study finds no significant difference in the equality of means

and medians of the three leverage ratios, but reports a significant difference in the variance of Debt ratio, Alternative ratio, and Equity ratio.

Lantto and Sahlstrom (2009) found that gearing ratios of 91 firms listed in Helsinki Stock Exchange during 2004-2005 increased by 2.9%, while equity ratios decrease by 0.2%.

The study by Terzi, Oktem, and Sen (2013) on the impact of the adoption on financial performance of 140 manufacturing firms listed in Istanbul Stock Exchange from 2004 – 2006, found from logistic regression model that IFRS has a significant impact on long-term liabilities and shareholder's equity. The leverage ratios also showed significant values between the two periods.

Callao, Jarne, and Laínez (2007) using interim financial information of a sample of 26 firms from IBEX 35 at June 30, 2005 found that the following ratios showed significant variations (at 1%) resulting from the application of the different standards. These were solvency (0.000) and indebtedness (0.003). The year-end financial information showed significant variations at 1% for cash ratio (0.000), (at 5%) for solvency (0.023) and indebtedness (0.049).

Stent, Bradbury, and Hooks, (2010) examine the financial statement impacts of adopting New Zealand (NZ)IFRS during 2005 through 2008, for a stratified random sample of 56 listed companies. The study finds Median leverage increases from 60.2 per cent to 69.7 per cent (64 per cent increase and 24 per cent decrease). The differences for leverage are statistically significant at the 0.01 level. They therefore conclude that the large impact of NZ IFRS on liabilities has an effect on leverage.

Goodwin, Ahmed, and Heaney (2008) using a sample of 1,065 Australian firms found a significant difference Leverage, i.e. TL = total liabilities/TA = total assets (t=0.00). The leverage median difference is also significant.

2.4.6 IFRS Adoption and Profitability Ratios

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) examine the financial statement effects of the implementation of IFRSs in Czech Republic through the use of financial ratios based on the methods of Schmallenbach's society. The financial statements of company ČEZ Inc. were used in the analysis. The study finds that for Profitability ratios, ROA (absolute change = -0.025; relative change = 0.689); Return on Capital Employed (absolute change = -0.024; relative change = 0.726);ROE (absolute change = -0.02; relative change = 0.764).

The study by Shukla (2015) in India on the impact of IFRS adoption on financial activities ten listed companies in India which have published their financial statements under both Indian GAAP and IFRS GAAP for five financial years, 2010-11 to 2014-15. Reported that the p-value at 5% significance level is 0.284, and showed no significant difference between average ROE (profitability) calculated under Indian GAAP and IFRS-based financials. Further, there is no significant difference in the ROA calculated under the two regimes is also observed as the p-value at 5% significance level is 0.720.

Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) using a sample of 5 firms in the Nigerian Oil & Gas Sector found that the mean score of return on asset ratio is 0.1 under Ng-GAAP and 0.06 under IFRS. The mean score of return on equity ratio is 8.97 under Ng-GAAP and 12.23 under IFRS. The mean score of return on investment ratio is 0.12 under Ng-GAAP and 0.09 under IFRS. The mean score of net profit margin is 0.02 under Ng-GAAP and 0.03 under IFRS. The study therefore concludes that the mean score of return on asset ratio, return on equity ratio and net profit margin is greater under IFRS and the mean score of return on investment ratio is greater under Ng-GAAP. The t test results showed

no significant difference between profitability ratios computed under the two regimes.

Umobong (2015) using a sample of 16 quoted food and beverage manufacturing companies in Nigeria from 2009 – 2013 examined the effect of IFRS adoption on the market performance of the companies. The market performance ratios assessed include the Earnings per Share, Price Earnings Ratio and Dividend Yield. The study finds that the post-IFRS group (M = 3.7845) EPS is insignificantly more than the pre-IFRS group (M = 2.4353). Secondly, that the post-IFRS group (M = 12.6065) P/E RATIO is insignificantly more than the pre-IFRS group (M = 10.7257) P/E RATIO. Finally, that the post-IFRS group (M =1.6805) Dividend Yield is insignificantly more than the pre-IFRS group (M = 0.7360) Dividend Yield. The study concluded that the overall results affirm that IFRS adoption has not significantly changed market performance of listed food and beverages companies in Nigeria.

The study by Sovbetov (2015) using a sample of 65 largest firms selected from FTSE 100 index on the impact of IFRS on key financial indicators from 2003 – 2006 periods for sampled firms. The profitability measures examined include the ROE, ROCE, ROA, and PM ratios. The tests confirm that there a strong statistically significant difference exist for ROE ratios at 10% levels respectively. However, weak difference appears for PM, ROA, and ROCE ratios at 10% level. Therefore, the study concludes for the profitability ratios ROE, ROCE, ROA, and PM that IFRS has affected the profitability ratios of the firms. Individual examination revealed that mean of ROE decreased from 39.07 to 8.81, the mean of ROCE increased from 12.81 to 14.89, the mean of ROA increased from 8.93 to 10.65, and the mean of PM increased from 12.81 to 15.53.

Das (2014) compared the financial ratios of six Indian companies that have voluntarily adopted IFRS over Indian GAAP (IGAAP). The return on assets ratio showed a computed t value of 1.352 (n.s.) and therefore concludes that no statistically significant difference exist between Return on assets computed under IFRS and Indian GAAP (IGAAP) regimes. Similar results was also shown for Net profit margin (t value 1.299), Receivable turnover (t value -1.285), and Return on equity (t value 1.527).

Punda (2011) studied the effects of IFRS adoption on a sample of 101 British firms listed in London Stock Exchange during 2005. He reported a substantial change in the profitability ratios of these firms post IFRS adoption. All the three profitability ratios significantly increased: Operating Profit Margin (OPM) increased by 10.8%, Return on Equity (ROE) 27.0% and Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) by 11.4%. Current ratio (CR) and price-to-earning (P/E) ratios did not show any significant change, but still varied by 4.2% and -2.9% respectively. He calculated the difference by subtracting a median value of every financial ratio under UK GAAP from the median values of financial ratio under IFRS.

Lantto and Sahlstrom (2009) examined the impact of IFRS adoption on key financial ratios of 91 firms listed in Helsinki Stock Exchange during 2004-2005. The results show that the adoption of IFRS affected the magnitude of change in certain profitability ratios of Finnish companies. The operating profit margin, return on equity, and return on capital employed increased. The price-to-earning (PE) ratios decreased by 11%.

Callao, Jarne, and Laínez (2007) using a sample of 26 firms from IBEX 35 at June 30, 2005. Using interim financial information the following ratios showed significant variations (at 5%) resulting from the application of the different

standards return on assets per operating income (0.043), return on equity per ordinary income (0.012) and return on equity per net income (0.029).

Stent, Bradbury, and Hooks, (2010) examine the financial statement impacts of adopting New Zealand (NZ) IFRS during 2005 through 2008, for a stratified random sample of 56 listed companies. In total, 16 of these were early adopters and 40 of which waited until adoption of New Zealand (NZ) IFRS became mandatory. The analysis was centred on the following ratios: return on equity (net profit to equity); return on assets (net profit to total assets); and return on sales (net profit to revenue). Under New Zealand (NZ) IFRS the median return on equity increases from 9.2 per cent to 11.9 per cent. Return on equity increases for 64 per cent of observations and decreases for 25 per cent of observations. The change in this ratio is significant at the 0.01 level. The median return on assets increases from 4.7 per cent to 5.0 per cent (56 per cent increase and 33 per cent decrease). The median for return on sales increases from 5.8 per cent to 6.2 per cent (66 per cent increase and 25 per cent decrease). The differences for return on sales are statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011) reported the following results for equality of means, medians and variances for the following profitability measures: ROA (0.331 n.s., 0.647 n.s., 0.000***), Comprehensive ROA (0.246 n.s., 0.307 n.s., 0.000***), EBITDA margin (0.331 n.s., 0.647 n.s., 0.000***), Net profit margin (0.662 n.s., 0.559 n.s., 0.601***), Reverse PE ratio (0.363 n.s., 0.987 n.s., 0.009***), and Reverse diluted PE ratio (0.361 n.s., 0.987 n.s., 0.009***). In conclusion, the study finds no significant difference in the equality of means and medians of the profitability ratios, but reports a significant difference in the variance of ROA, Comprehensive ROA, Reverse PE ratio, and Reverse diluted PE ratio.

Jermakowicz (2004) studied the quantitative impact of IFRS adoption in three companies, which were the first companies to adopt IFRS in 2003. The study finds that adjustments to translate Belgian GAAP to IFRS resulted in a significant impact on the companies' reported equity, as well as net income.

The study by Goodwin, Ahmed, and Heaney (2008) using a sample of 1,065 Australian firms found no significant difference following ratios in the following ratios Return on Equity (t = 0.73), Return on Assets (t = 0.19), Price earnings ratio (t= 0.97), and Market to book (0.12). They also found no evidence that IFRS improves accounting quality over AGAAP (Australian-GAAP).

In Nigeria, studies have also examined the effects of the adoption on key financial ratios.

Tanko (2012) reported that firms in Nigeria (some selected banks) under IFRS tend to exhibit higher values on a number of profitability measures such as EPS. In a more recent study, Abdul-baki, Uthman, and Sanni (2014), examined the impact of IFRS adoption on oil and gas entities, by surveying an oil company's financial records that started preparing their accounts in both NGAAP and IFRS. They concluded that IFRS do not depict a higher performance than the ratios under the Nigerian GAAP except for the profitability ratios and the investment ratios where the IFRS has two of the ratios under each category to be higher than the Nigerian GAAP.

2.4.7 IFRS Adoption and Accounting Numbers

Gastón, García, Jarne, and Gadea (2010) compared the effect of mandatory IFRS adoption on accounting numbers issued by first-time adopters in the United Kingdom and Spain. In Spain, five balance sheet items and three financial ratios display significant differences at a maximum error level of 10%

depending on whether Spanish or international standards are applied. The balance sheet items showing significant differences are fixed assets, current assets, total assets (at 1%), long-term liabilities (at 5%) and short-term liabilities (at 10%). Figures contained in the income statement are not significantly different applying either local or international standards. Among the financial ratios, significant differences are observed in current ratio, solvency (at 1%) and indebtedness (at 5%), but return ratios are not affected by this change in accounting standards.

In the United Kingdom (UK), the proposed hypothesis is rejected for eleven of the variables analysed, at a maximum error level of 10%. Results confirm that all balance sheet items are statistically different applying local GAAP or IFRS at the 1% level, except equity, which also displays significant differences, but at 5%. Differences in income statement figures are significant for operating income and net income, both at 1%. Finally, among financial ratios, solvency, indebtedness and return on equity also show significant differences at the error level of 1%. The relative impact of IFRS has been statistically different in Spain and the United Kingdom on fixed assets, current assets, long-term and short-term liabilities; on operating and net income and on financial ratios measuring solvency, indebtedness, return on assets and return on equity. Only three variables (total assets, equity and current ratio) do not display significant differences in the relative impact caused by the first application of IFRS in Spanish firms and UK firms.

Aisbitt (2006) examined the effect of the change to IFRS on the figures for equity reported by some UK's and the EU's largest companies in their consolidated accounts. The study examined companies that formed the UK's FTSE 100 index at 1 January 2005. The study showed varying effect on equity (net assets), using FTSE/DJ Industry classification benchmark the results

showed that for basic materials (28.6% increased, while 71.4% decreased), consumer goods (81.8% increased, while 18.2% decreased), consumer services (32.0% increased, while 68.0% decreased), financials (45.0% increased, while 55.0% decreased), health care (100% decreased), industrials (41.7% increased, while 58.3% decreased), oil and gas (50.0% increased, while 50.0% decreased), technology (100% increased), telecommunications (25.0% increased, while 75.0% decreased), and basic materials (14.3% increased, while 85.7% decreased). The t test result of 0.8842 indicates that the net assets reported under IFRS are not significantly different from those reported under UK GAAP.

The following individual balance sheet line items, showed significant adjustments following the transition to IFRS from UK-GAAP: Retirement benefit obligation (-15.45%), Property, plant and equipment (10.58%), Cash and cash equivalents (8.03%), Other financial assets (-7.11%), Deferred tax assets (6.26%), Borrowings(-5.97%), Deferred tax liabilities (-5.89%), Goodwill and intangible assets (-4.41%), Trade and other payables (3.97%), Derivative financial instruments (3.80), Trade and other receivables (-3.44%), Trade and other receivables (-3.24%), Retirement benefits asset (2.88%), Provisions for liabilities and charges (2.49%), Non-current assets held for resale (2.46%), Financial instruments - derivatives (-2.29%), Trade and other payables (2.09), Provisions (-1.89%), Current tax liabilities (-1.57%), Deferred tax assets (-0.94%).

Klimczak (2011) analysed the effects of mandatory International Financial Reporting Standards adoption among companies listed in the Warsaw Stock Exchange in Poland. The comparison revealed the following mean percentage change over original GAAP statement: Revenue (-1.40%), Operating Profit (0.97%), EBT (0.43%), Net Earnings (0.42%), Net Cash Flows (1.30%), Cash Flows from Operations (1.35%), Cash Flows from Investing (-0.37%), Cash

Flows from Financing (0.24%). The change over original GAAP figures lagged by total assets, revealed the following mean percentage change: Intangible Assets (0.51%), Goodwill (-0.12%), PPE (6.15%), Long-term Financial Investments (-4.81%), Receivables (-1.16%), Short-term Financial Investments (-11.04%), Total Assets (3.72%), Total Equity (3.51%), Revaluation Reserve (-2.24%), Provisions (-2.73%), Total Liabilities (0.44%), Long-term Liabilities (3.88%), and Short-term Liabilities (2.15%).

Callao, Jarne, and Laínez (2007) using a sample of 26 firms from IBEX 35 at June 30, 2005. Using interim information five balance sheet items display significant differences (at 1%) depending on whether Spanish or International Standards are applied. These are debtors (0.003), cash (0.000), equity (0.001), long-term liabilities (0.000) and total liabilities (0.000). In the income statement, significant differences (at 5%) were observed for operating income (0.011). The study finds that interim financial statements of Spanish firms adopting IFRS show - increases in cash and cash equivalents, long-term and total liabilities and - decreases in debtors, equity. Using year-end financial information six balance sheet items display significant variations, (at 1%) debtors (0.000), cash (0.001), equity (0.009), long-term liabilities (0.003), total liabilities (0.003) and (at 5%) current assets (0.016).

2.5 Summary of Reviewed Literature

Financial reporting is geared towards the provision of transparent financial information to investors and the public (Sovbetov, 2015). The rise of multinational companies coupled with the influence of globalisation have made the financial playing field a smooth terrain as capital are raised from within and across borders. This drive for foreign investor ship and global prowess drives corporations now desiring to become global players. However, all firms do not stand on the same base of accounting and reporting framework (Sovbetov,

2015), primarily because accounting is influenced by political, institutional and economic factors within a country. Another peculiar feature is the legal system and enforcement level in the country, as common and code law countries, have differing practices. This factor reduced the comparability of financial information among firms from varying countries. To overcome this pungent quagmire, there was dire need to reduce the inter-country differences in accounting practices. This stemmed the development of IFRS.

IFRS represent a single set of global high quality standards with a 'shareholder oriented perspective' and designed to safeguard investors by ensuring uniformity in reporting language across borders. The standards are developed by the IASB, a successor organisation to the defunct IASC. This standard was made mandatory for listed entities in the EU reporting from 2005 for presenting their consolidated financial statements. Nigeria and other African countries as well have also decided to implement these global standards. This decision is to be implemented in the country in a phased process starting from 2012 and ending on 1stJanuary.

Numerous studies in varying countries and settings have been carried out on the impact of IFRS adoption on financial indicators, they include Hung and Subramanyam (2004) in *Germany*; Jermakowicz (2004) and Haverals (2005) in *Belgium*; Callao, Jarne, and Lainez (2007) in *Spain*; Agca and Aktas (2007);and, Terzi, Oktem, and Sen (2013) in *Turkey*; Rahmanova (2009), and Harris, Stahlin, Arnold, and Kinkela, (2013) in the *United States*; Lantto and Sahlstrom (2009) in *Finland*; Silva, Do Couto, and Cordeiro (2009) in *Portugal*; Brochet, Jagolinzer, and Riedl (2011, 2013); and, Punda (2011) in the *United Kingdom*; Klimczak (2011) in *Poland*; Prochazka (2010); and, Palka and Svitakova (2011) in *Czech Republic*; Outa (2011) in *Kenya*; Tanko (2012) Abdul-baki, Uthman, and Sanni (2014) in *Nigeria*; Csebfalvi (2012) in

Hungary; Hilliard (2013) in *Canada*; Tsalavoutas, Andre, and Evans (2012) in *Greece*; Adzis (2012) in *New Zealand*; Jermakowicz and Gornik-Tomaszewski (2006), Gebhardt and Novotny-Farkas (2011), Lee, Walker, and Christensen (2008), Blanchette, Racicot, and Girard (2011), Kubickova and Jindrichovska (2012) in the *European Union*.

Adopting a multi-theoretical perspective attempts to explain the effect of IFRS adoption on financial ratios of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. First, is Disclosure Theory, a theory that explains the choice of making available accounting information freely or compulsorily to stakeholders. Disclosure is defined in the accounting literature as "informing the public by financial statements of the firm" (Ağca & Önder, 2007). Disclosure is also defined as "the communication of economic information, whether financial or nonfinancial, quantitative or otherwise concerning a company's financial position and performance" (Owusu-Ansah, 1998). Corporate disclosure falls into two broad categories: mandatory and voluntary. On one hand, mandatory disclosure consists of information disclosed in order to comply with the requirements of laws and regulations. On the other hand, voluntary disclosure is any information disclosed in addition to the mandatory disclosure. Disclosure theory is theoretically rooted in economic justifications that disclosure of information underlies agency and information problems, which impeded capital markets optimal allocation of resources (Beattie, McInnes, & Fearnley, 2004; Healy & Palepu, 2001).

Second, Agency Theory to explain the relationship between contracting agents. Jensen and Meckling (1976) define the agency relationship in terms of "a contract under which one or more persons (the principal(s) engage another person (the agent) to perform some service on their behalf which involves delegating some decision-making authority to the agent". Eisenhardt (1989)

pointed out that agency problem arises when "(a) the desires or goals of the principal and agent conflict and (b) it is difficult or expensive for the principal to verify what the agent is actually doing".

Thirdly, Positive Accounting Theory, (PAT), assumes that human behaviour can be explained by individual wealth-maximizing behaviour, implying that an actor will influence the choice of accounting policy to the extent that the choice influences the wealth of the actor (Watts & Zimmerman, 1990). Thus, the economic consequences of the accounting choice explain the motivation behind the choice (Holthausen & Leftwich, 1983).

And finally, the Stakeholder Theory, which describes the broad range on interest groups in the affairs of a corporation. The concept is a generalization of the notion of stockholders, who themselves have some special claim on the firm (Freeman, 2001). In one of his latest definitions Freeman (2004) defines stakeholders as "those groups who are vital to the survival and success of the corporation". He states that "stakeholders may bring an action against the directors for failure to perform the required duty of care" (Freeman 2004).

2.6 Gap in the Literature

Numerous studies have been carried out on the effects of IFRS adoption on financial ratios of firms. A peculiarity of these studies is that the results trailing the empirical findings are mixed (Albu, Albu, & Alexander, 2014); while some studies document a positive effect, others show signs of a negative effect of the adoption on financial ratios or financial statement components.

Also, is the issue of the level of development in the country, most studies utilising a large sample size were carried out in developed countries with accounting rules close to or similar to IFRS. It is worthy to examine the

quantitative effects of the adoption on firms, using a larged sample size in a developing economy context.

Also, a vast majority of the studies seem to focus on profitability, leverage and activity ratios with a relative few focusing on liquidity ratios. The cash flow ratios and growth ratios seem to get the least attention. Cash flow ratios are preferred to balance sheet ratios as a reliable indicator of solvency and liquidity; moreover the growth ratios have the capability to show prospects of the firm.

Secondly, the issue of persistence of accounting ratios is a relatively new area. The focus seems to be mostly on its earnings counterpart.

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The nature of this study required the use of a quantitative research design. Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon (Babbie, 2010, Mujis, 2010).The study made use of the *ex post facto research design*. According to Kerlinger and Rint (1986) in the context of social science research an'*ex-post facto'* investigation seeks to reveal possible relationships by observing an existing condition or state of affairs and searching back in time for plausible contributing factors. Ex post facto research is systematic empirical inquiry in which the scientist does not have direct control of independent variables because their manifestations have already occurred or because they are inherently not manipulated. Inferences about relations among variables are made, without direct intervention, from co-commitment variation of independent and dependent variables. Independent variables are studied in retrospect for seeking possible and plausible relations and the likely effects that the changes in independent variables produce on a single or a set of dependent variables.

3.2 Population of the Study

The population of the study is made up of manufacturing firms quoted on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) as at end of 2011and 2012 financial years. The selection of sectors to constitute the population was based on the nature and description of activities as shown on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) Website.

The analysis considered only firms complying with the mandatory requirement of the Federal Executive Council (FEC) in the year 2012 form compliance with IFRS. The study used companies that complied with this requirement in 2012 financial year end, thereby presenting 'First-time Financial Statements' in accordance with IFRS 1.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Companies by Sector

S/No	Sector	Number of firms	Firms sampled
1	Agriculture	5	4
2	Consumer Goods	33	22
3	Conglomerates	6	6
4	Health Care Products	10	10
5	ICT	11	7
6	Industrial Goods	23	20
	Total	88	69

Source: The Nigerian Stock Exchange Fact Book 2012/2013 Edition

3.3 Sources of Data

The nature of the study required the use of secondary sources of data. The constituents of secondary source of data were (1) the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) Fact Book (2) the annual financial reports and accounts of the individual companies downloaded from the websites of the companies and (3) the use of the website, *www.africanfinancials.com*, an independent website that gathers annual financial information of companies listed in African countries. The study relied basically on secondary data obtained from the annual financial statements of the companies downloaded from their various websites, between the periods 1st to 28th of June, 2016.

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

3.4.1 Computation of Ratios

IFRS 1 ‘First time adoption of IFRS’ requires the first set of published accounts to include comparative figures for the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement and additional notes based on IFRSs’ (Gastón, García, Jarne, & Gadea, 2010). This transitional requirement of IFRS 1 makes it possible to compare information presented under Ng-GAAP and IFRS in the year of transition to IFRS. Hung and Subramanyam (2007) refer to this as “same firm year” research design, since it controls for cross sectional and time series differences in the sample. It is therefore expected that financial statements in year 2012 include comparative figures of preceding periods.

The test of hypotheses required the computation of ratios based on figures obtained from financial statements prepared under the two sets of accounting standards, that is, IFRS and Ng-GAAP. The selected ratios were subdivided into six main categories: activity, cash flow, growth, liquidity, leverage, and profitability.

The table below provides a description of the selected ratios and their formulas:

Table 3.2: Categories of Selected Ratios

Category	Ratio	Formula	S/No
ACTIVITY	Total asset turnover	Net sales / Average net assets	1
	Fixed asset turnover	Net sales / Average total fixed assets	2
	Equity turnover	Net sales / Average equity	3
CASH FLOW	Cash flow ratio	Cash Flow from Operations (CFO) / Sales	4
	Asset efficiency ratio	Cash Flow from Operations (CFO) / Total Assets	5
	Current Liability Coverage Ratio	Cash Flow from Operations (CFO) / Current Liabilities or Cash Flow from Operations (CFO) – Dividends Paid / Current Liabilities	6
	Long Term Debt Coverage Ratio	Cash Flow from Operations (CFO) / Long Term Debt or Cash Flow from Operations (CFO) – Dividends Paid / Long Term Debt	7
	Interest Coverage Ratio	(CFO + Interest Paid + Taxes Paid) / Interest Paid	8
	Cash Generating Power Ratio	Cash Flow from Operations (CFO) / (CFO + Cash from *Investing Inflows* + Cash from *FinancingInflows*)	9
	External Financing Index Ratio	Cash from Financing / Cash Flow from Operations (CFO)	10
GROWTH	Sustainable growth rate	Retention rate of earning reinvested (RR) x Return on Equity (ROE)	11
	RR (retention rate)	Dividends declared / Operating income after taxes	12
	Return on equity (ROE)	Net income – preferred dividends / Average common equity	13
	Pay-out ratio	Common dividends declared / Net income – preferred dividends**	14
LIQUIDITY	Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	15
	Quick ratio	(current assets – Inventory) / Current liabilities	16
	Receivables turnover	Net annual sales / Average receivables	17
	Payables turnover	Cost of goods sold / Average trade payables	18
LEVERAGE	Debt ratio	Total liabilities / Total assets	19
	Debt to worth	Total liabilities / Shareholders' equity	20
	Equity ratio	Shareholders' equity / Total assets	21
PROFITABILITY	Return on asset	Net profit / Total assets	22
	Return on equity	Net profit / Equity*	23
	Gross profit margin	Gross profit / Net sales	24
	Net profit margin	Net profit / Net sales	25
	Asset turnover	Net sales / Total assets*	26
	Fixed asset turnover	Net sales / Fixed assets*	27

Source: Van Greuning, Scott, and Terblanche (2011).

* is used to show ratios previously captured in another category.

** not enough information was available for the computation of this ratio.

From the table above, a total of twenty-seven (27) ratios were computed under Nigerian-GAAP and IFRS regimes respectively from financial information obtained from annual reports and accounts of the various companies.

The relevant sub-totals for the computation of the selected ratios are as follows:

From the statement of financial position: inventory (opening and closing), current assets, total assets, current liabilities, total liabilities, and shareholders' equity.

From the comprehensive income statement: net sales, cost of goods sold, gross profit, operating profit, net profit.

From the cash flow statement: net operating cash flow, net investing cash flow, and net financing cash flow.

In addition, where applicable the relevant information would be obtained from the additional information or notes to the accounts.

3.4.2 Test of Normality

According to Marczyk, DeMatteo, and Festinger (2005) a factor that can lead to faulty interpretations of statistical findings is the failure to consider the characteristics of the distribution.The calculation of p-values for hypothesis testing typically is based on the assumption that the population distribution is normal.

In order to use *parametrictests* (for example, t-tests, linear regression), the distribution of data should meet certain requirements (e.g., normality), and failure of such might lead to a biased or inaccurate result. Ordinarily, two measures are used to test whether the data is normally distributed: *skewness*, which measures the symmetry of the values around the mean, and *kurtosis* which indicates whether the distributions have bigger tails of more extreme observations than might normally be expected (Punda, 2011).

To test for normality, the study employed three techniques: *Kolmogorov–Smirnov*, *Shapiro–Wilks test*, and *Jarque-Bera test*. Researchers are often of the opinion that the use of statistical techniques in checking for normality is easier and precise, than their graphical counterparts (for example Q-Q plots) since actual probabilities is calculated. The graphical outputs of the normality test however were also computed and shown in Appendix XI.

The hypotheses used are:

H_0: The sample data are not significantly different than a normal population.

H_1: The sample data are significantly different than a normal population.

So when testing for normality:

Probabilities > 0.05 mean the data are normal.

Probabilities < 0.05 mean the data are NOT normal.

The Kolmogorov–Smirnov

$$\mathrm{KS} = \max_j \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_i n_i \left(F_i(x_j) - F(x_j)\right)^2} \quad \text{where } j = 1, 2, \ldots, n$$

The test statistic 'D' is simply given by:

D = max [Cum Obser. Freq – Cum Expect. Freq]

The largest difference (irrespetive of sign) between observed cumulative frequency and expected cumulative frequency.

The critical value at the 5% level is given by:

$$D \text{ (at 5\%)} = \frac{1.36}{\sqrt{Q}}$$ where Q is the number of quadrats

If $D_n < D_n^{\alpha}$, the theoretical distribution is acceptable

If $D_n \geq D_n^{\alpha}$, the theoretical distribution is rejected

The Shapiro-Wilk test is a way to tell if a random sample comes from a normal distribution. The test gives you a W value, calculated as shown below;

$$W = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_{(i)}\right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$

Where:

x_i are the ordered random sample values

a_i are constants generated from the covariances, variances and means of the sample (size n) from a normally distributed sample.

The Jarque-Bera [JB] test is a goodness-of-fit test of whether sample data have skewness and kurtosis matching a normal distribution. The formula for the JB test is shown below:

$$JB = n\left[\frac{skewness^2}{6} + \frac{(kurtosis - 3)^2}{24}\right]$$

where

$$skewness = \frac{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \overline{x})^3}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \overline{x})^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$kurtosis = \frac{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \overline{x})^4}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \overline{x})^2\right)^2}$$

If $JB > \chi^2_{(\alpha,2)}$, then the decision rejects the null hypothesis meant that data do not follow normal distribution.

Skewness is a measure of the degree of asymmetry of a distribution. If the left tail (tail at small end of the distribution) is more pronounced than the right tail (tail at the large end of the distribution), the function is said to have negative skewness. If the reverse is true, it has positive skewness. If the two are equal, it has zero skewness.

The skewness of a distribution is defined to be:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\mu_3}{\mu_2^{3/2}},$$

Where μ_i is the ith central moment.

Kurtosis is the degree of peakedness of a distribution, defined as a normalized form of the fourth central moment μ_4 of a distribution. A distribution with a high peak $(\gamma_2 > 0)$ is called leptokurtic, a flat-topped curve $(\gamma_2 < 0)$ is called platykurtic, and the normal distribution $(\gamma_2 = 0)$ is called mesokurtic.

The kurtosis proper, denoted β_2 (Abramowitz & Stegun, 1972, p. 928) or α_4 (Kenney & Keeping, 1951, p. 27; Kenney &Keeping 1961, pp. 99-102) and defined by

$$\beta_2 \equiv \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2^2},$$

Where μ_i denotes the ith central moment (and in particular, μ_2 is the variance).

3.4.3 Test of Hypotheses

Independent samples t-test is applied to ratio categories found to be normal, while the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test is applied to non-normal variables (Terzi, Oktem, & Sen, 2013; Sovbetov, 2015).

The t test formula is shown below

$$t = \frac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{(N_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (N_2 - 1)s_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2}\right)}}$$

Where:

X_1& X_2:- are the respective means for the first and second sample;

N_1& N_2:- are sample sizes for group 1 and group 2 respectively; and,

S^2_1& S^2_2:- are the sums of sample 1 and 2 squared.

The Wilcoxon Signed Rank test formula is shown below:

The null hypothesis is always:

H_0: median1 = median2, or H_0: before - after = 0

The alternate hypotheses are:

H_1: median1 ≠ median2, or H_1: before - after ≠ 0

H_1: median1 > median2, or H_1: before - after > 0

H_1: median1 < median2, or H_1: before - after < 0

$$z_{Wilcoxon_{signed-rank}} = \frac{w_s - \frac{n(n+1)}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{24}}}$$

The Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, like the Sign Test, is based on difference scores, but in addition to analyzing the signs of the differences, it also takes into account the magnitude of the observed differences. The test statistic for the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test is W, defined as the smaller of W+ (sum of the positive ranks) and W- (sum of the negative ranks).

The decision rule is as follows: Reject H0 if W ≤ or ≥s Critical Value

3.4.4 Regression Equation

The study also employed the least-square regressions to analyse the relationship between ratios computed from IFRS and Nigerian GAAP financial statements.

Least-square regressions were used to study the extent to which the IFRS ratios can be explained by the corresponding Nigeria GAAP ratios and to examine the degree of correlation between the variables. Running one regression per ratio; the model is as follows:

$IFRS_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 Ng\text{-}GAAP_{it} + e_{it}$…….. (1)

Where: $IFRS_{it}$ is the IFRS ratio for company *i* at time *t*;

α is the intercept;

Ng-GAAP is the Nigerian GAAP ratio for company *i* at time *t*;

B_1 is the coefficient of the variable NG-GAAP;

e_{it} is the error term;

*i*refers to the manufacturing companies in the sample; and,

*t*refers to the date of balance sheet data.

The regression was subjected to diagnostic test to ascertain the most efficient regression estimate. Our data exhibits both cross sectional and time series properties therefore the data set is treated as a panel data type. First, the Chow test to diagnose the cross sectional variations, and secondly, the Hausman test to check the heterogeneity effect.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is dedicated to the detailed and summarised presentation, as well as analytical procedures employed in the study in order to validate or refute the propositions. The chapter is sub-divided into four sections as follows: Section 4.1 and 4.2 presents the *univariate* properties of the data, basically the *mean* and *standard deviation*, next is the results of the normality tests, *Kolmogorov–Smirnov*, *Shapiro–Wilks test*, and *Jarque-Bera test*, of the secondary data. The normality tests are used to check the distribution of the data in order to choose the appropriate hypotheses test technique. Next, section 4.3 presents the results of the hypotheses test, and finally section 4.4 discusses the findings emanating from the study.

4.1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table 4.1.1: Mean & Standard Deviation of Financial Ratios

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Total Asset Turnover	138	-.2300	21.4000	2.899026
Fixed Asset Turnover	138	-.2800	17.0400	2.457453
Equity Turnover Ratio	138	.0400	28.1700	4.198889
Cash Flow Ratio	138	-143.3000	139.0600	2.012054
Asset Efficiency Ratio	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.806830
Current Liability Coverage Ratio	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.806830
Long Term Debt Coverage Ratio	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.806830
Interest Coverage Ratio	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.806830
Cash Generating Power Ratio	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.628188
External Financing Index Ratio	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.828602
Return on Equity	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.821686
Retention Rate	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.940881
Sustainable Growth Rate	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.806830
Current Ratio	138	-395.0200	2011.1300	34.289449
Quick Ratio	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.940881
Receivables Turnover	138	-395.0200	2011.1300	37.523000
Payables Turnover	138	-395.0200	2011.1300	34.054696
Debt Ratio	138	-395.0200	2011.1300	34.047449
Debt To Worth	138	-143.3000	249.3600	7.822789
Equity Ratio	138	-395.0200	2011.1300	34.098101
Return on Asset	138	-.1800	17.0400	2.607419
Gross Profit Margin	138	-143.3000	139.0600	1.341326
Net Profit Margin	138	-143.3000	139.0600	.959507
Valid N (listwise)	138			

Source: SPSS Ver.22

Table 4.1.2: Difference between Financial Ratios Computed Under the Two Regimes

	N	Mean [Diff]	Mean [Ng-GAAP]	Mean [IFRS]
AT_Diff	69	-.8141	3.3061	2.4920
FAT_Diff	69	-.8118	2.8634	2.0516
ET_Diff	69	-.7196	4.5587	3.8391
CFR_Diff	69	-.5979	2.3110	1.713
AER_Diff	69	-.3962	2.0050	1.609
CLCR_Diff	69	-.3962	2.0050	1.609
LTDCR_Diff	69	-.3962	2.0050	1.609
ICR_Diff	69	-.3962	2.0050	1.609
CGPR_Diff	69	-.4106	1.8335	1.423
EFIR_Diff	69	-.2582	1.9577	1.699
ROE_Diff	69	-.2641	1.9538	1.690
RR_Diff	69	-.5423	2.2120	1.670
SGR_Diff	69	-.4281	2.0209	1.593
CURRENTRATIO_Diff	69	-25.5264	47.0526	21.526
QUICKRATIO_Diff	69	-.5423	2.2120	1.670
RECIEVABLETURNOVER_Diff	69	-27.7434	51.3947	23.651
PAYABLETURNOVER_Diff	69	-28.1507	48.1301	19.979
DEBTRATIO_Diff	69	-28.1652	48.1301	19.965
DEBTTOWORTH_Diff	69	3.7516	5.9470	9.699
EQUITYRATIO_Diff	69	-28.0636	48.1299	20.066
ROA_Diff	69	-.8073	3.0111	2.2038
GPM_Diff	69	-.4392	1.5609	1.122
NPM_Diff	69	-.8095	1.3643	.555
Valid N (listwise)	69			

Source: SPSS Ver. 22

4.2 TEST OF NORMALITY

In this section, the results of the normality test are presented. The study made use of *Kolmogorov–Smirnov*, *Shapiro–Wilks test*, and *Jarque-Bera test* to check for normality. For ease of understanding only the results of the *Kolmogorov–Smirnov* and the *Shapiro–Wilks test* are reported in this chapter.

Decision Rule:

H_0: *The population is normally distributed.*

H_1: *The population is not normally distributed.*

Interpretation: If the p-value is less than the chosen alpha level, then the null hypothesis is rejected and there is evidence that the data is not from a normally distributed population. In other words, the data are not normal. On the contrary, if the p-value is greater than the chosen alpha level, then the null hypothesis that the data came from a normally distributed population cannot be rejected.

[The chosen alpha level is 0.05.]

Table 4.2.1: Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Asset Turnover	.420	138	.000	.255	138	.000
Fixed Asset Turnover	.413	138	.000	.352	138	.000
Equity Turnover Ratio	.393	138	.000	.486	138	.000
Cash Flow Ratio	.402	138	.000	.334	138	.000
Asset Efficiency Ratio	.406	138	.000	.466	138	.000
Current Liability Coverage Ratio	.377	138	.000	.318	138	.000
Long Term Debt Coverage Ratio	.384	138	.000	.263	138	.000
Interest Coverage Ratio	.457	138	.000	.294	138	.000
Cash Generating Power Ratio	.439	138	.000	.166	138	.000
External Financing Index Ratio	.433	138	.000	.124	138	.000
Return On Equity	.424	138	.000	.167	138	.000
Retention Rate	.419	138	.000	.199	138	.000
Sustainable Growth Rate	.379	138	.000	.196	138	.000
Current Ratio	.154	138	.000	.953	138	.000
Quick Ratio	.420	138	.000	.393	138	.000
Payables Turnover	.368	138	.000	.444	138	.000
Receivables Turnover	.393	138	.000	.297	138	.000
Debt Ratio	.362	138	.000	.433	138	.000
Debt To Worth	.370	138	.000	.323	138	.000
Equity Ratio	.424	138	.000	.375	138	.000
Return On Assets	.429	138	.000	.198	138	.000
Gross Profit Margin	.378	138	.000	.351	138	.000
Net Profit Margin	.377	138	.000	.362	138	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

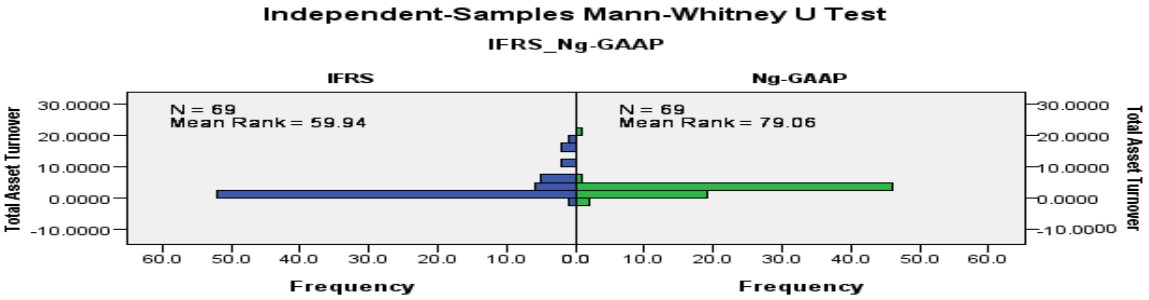
Source: SPSS Ver. 22

From the table above, the Sig. Value of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test and Shapiro-Wilk Test for the 23 ratios had values less than .05, this therefore indicates that the data are not from a normally distributed population.

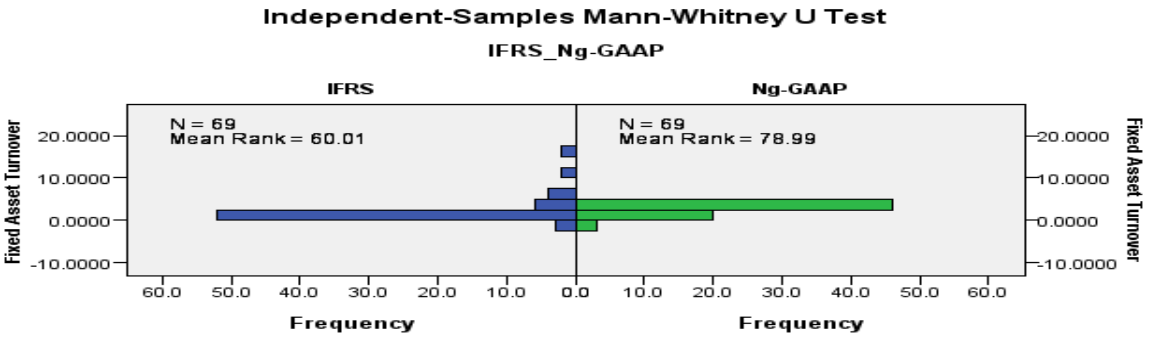
4.3 TEST OF HYPOTHESES

4.3.1 Test of Hypothesis One:

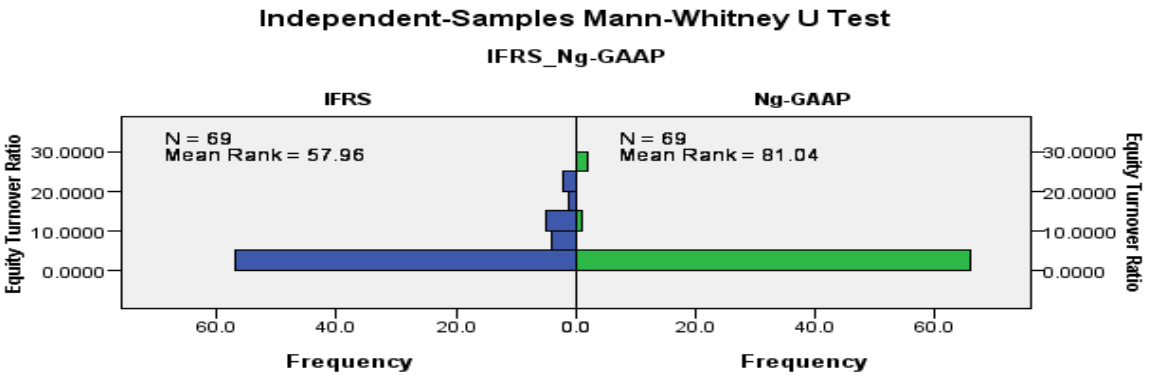
H_1: There is a significant variation between activity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,721.000
Wilcoxon W	4,136.000
Test Statistic	1,721.000
Standard Error	229.156
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.878
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.004



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,725.500
Wilcoxon W	4,140.500
Test Statistic	1,725.500
Standard Error	229.170
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.858
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.004



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,584.000
Wilcoxon W	3,999.000
Test Statistic	1,584.000
Standard Error	221.605
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.594
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.000

Table 4.3.1: Test Summary for Hypothesis 1

S/No.	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of *Asset Turnover* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.004	Reject the null hypothesis
2	The distribution of *Fixed Asset Turnover* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.004	Reject the null hypothesis
3	The distribution of *Equity Turnover* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Thus, in all instances the ratios which comprised activity ratios showed significant differences in the pre and post adoption periods.

Table 4.3.2: Regression Result for Activity Ratios

S/No.	Ratio	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Beta	Sig.
1	Asset Turnover	.369	.358	32.217	.000	.608	.000
2	Fixed Asset Turnover	.004	-.018	.167	.684	.060	.684
3	Equity Turnover	.997	.997	4346.234	.000	.999	.000

Source: SPSS Ver. 22

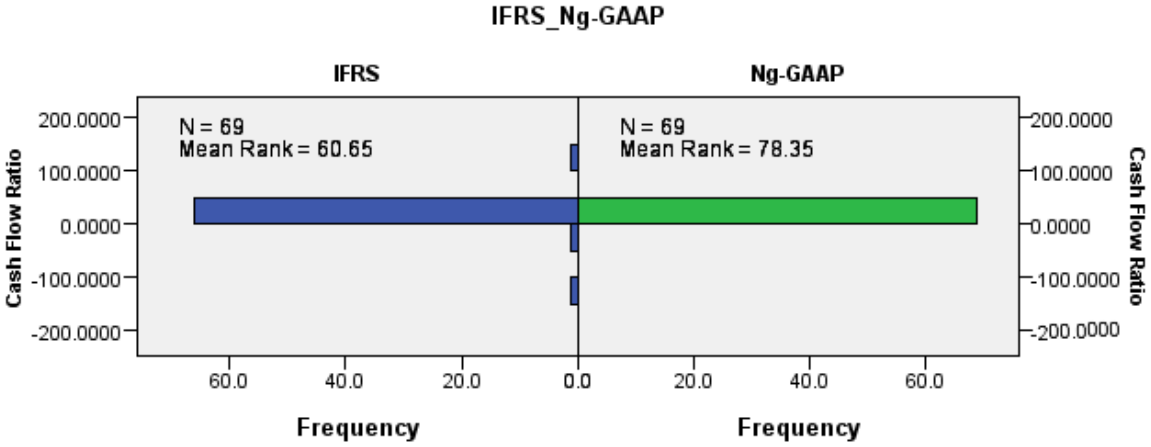
Interpretation: The Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test for the Activity Ratios rejected the null hypotheses of 'no significant variation' in each and every one of the ratios. Thus, we conclude that '*there is a significant variation between activity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes*'.

The regression results showed that models for Asset Turnover and Equity Turnover were statistically significant with coefficient values of both ratios computed under Ng-GAAP significant ($p<.05$). The model for Fixed Asset Turnover was not statistically significant, with Beta coefficient not significant ($p>.05$).

4.3.2 Hypothesis Two:

H_1: There is a significant variation between cash flow ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.

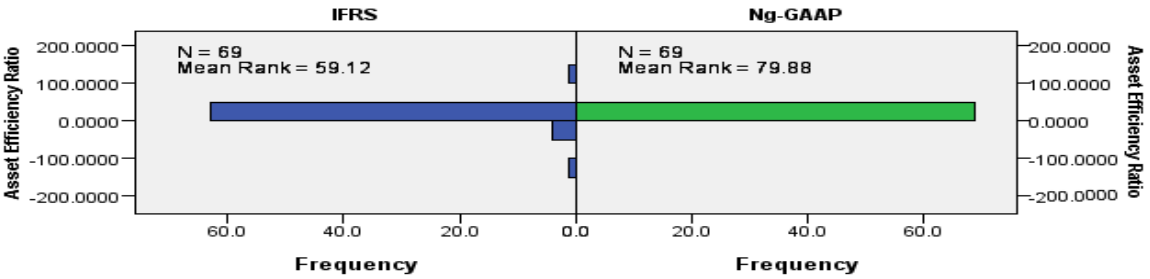
Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,770.000
Wilcoxon W	4,185.000
Test Statistic	1,770.000
Standard Error	234.473
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.604
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.009

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

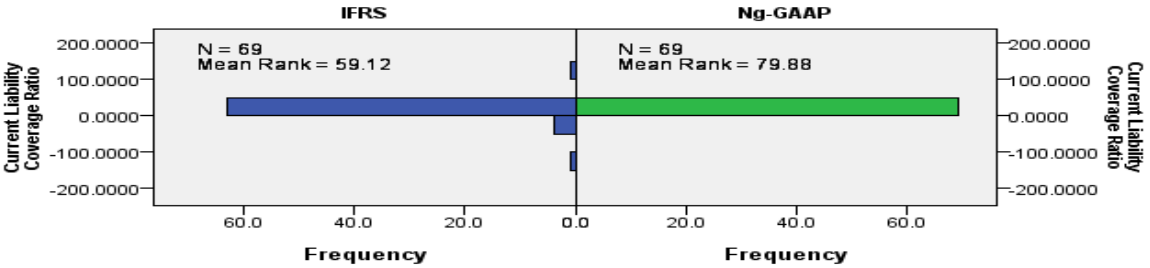
IFRS_Ng-GAAP



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,664.000
Wilcoxon W	4,079.000
Test Statistic	1,664.000
Standard Error	229.026
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.128
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.002

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

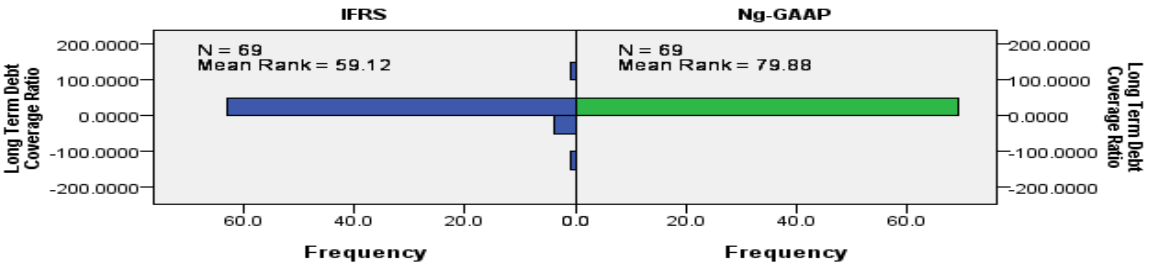
IFRS_Ng-GAAP



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,664.000
Wilcoxon W	4,079.000
Test Statistic	1,664.000
Standard Error	229.026
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.128
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.002

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

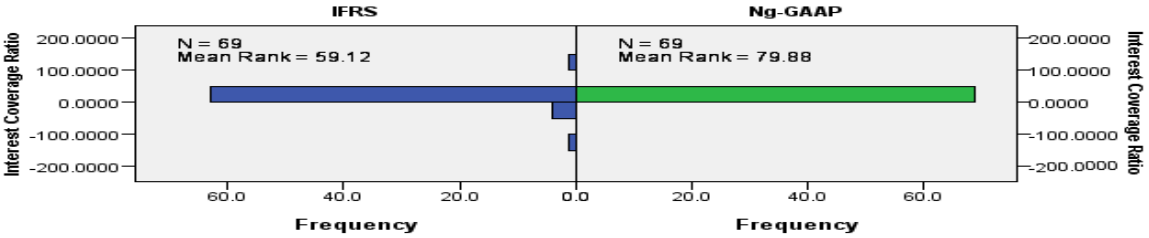
IFRS_Ng-GAAP



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,664.000
Wilcoxon W	4,079.000
Test Statistic	1,664.000
Standard Error	229.026
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.128
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.002

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

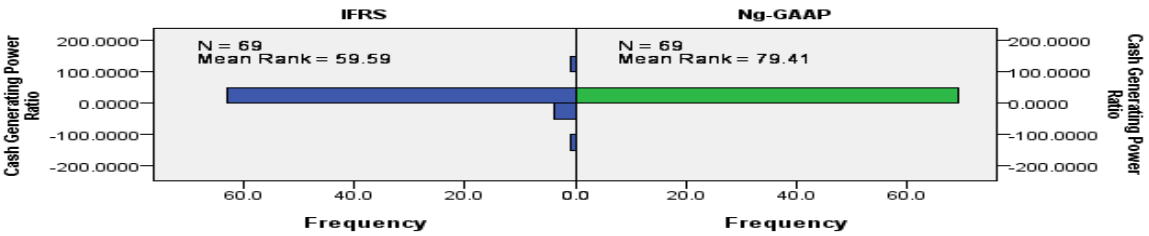
IFRS_Ng-GAAP



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,664.000
Wilcoxon W	4,079.000
Test Statistic	1,664.000
Standard Error	229.026
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.128
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.002

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

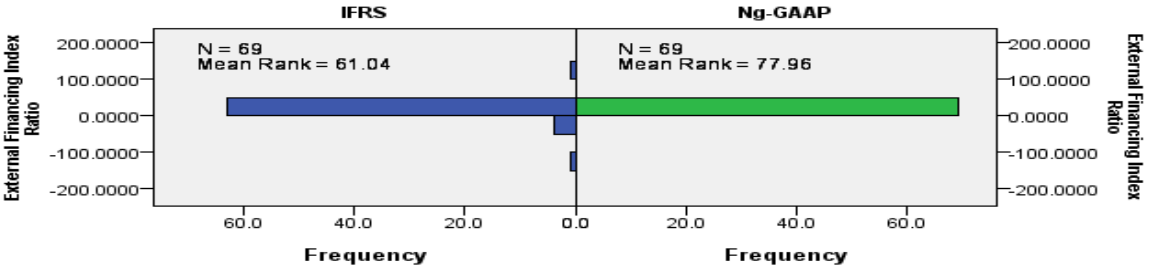
IFRS_Ng-GAAP



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,697.000
Wilcoxon W	4,112.000
Test Statistic	1,697.000
Standard Error	225.425
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.032
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.002

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

IFRS_Ng-GAAP



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,796.500
Wilcoxon W	4,211.500
Test Statistic	1,796.500
Standard Error	229.026
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.550
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.011

Table 4.3.3: Test Summary for Hypothesis 2

S/No.	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of *Cash Flow Ratio* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.009	Reject the null hypothesis
2	The distribution of *Asset Efficiency Ratio* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.002	Reject the null hypothesis
3	The distribution of *Current Liability Coverage Ratio* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.002	Reject the null hypothesis
4	The distribution of *Long Term Debt Coverage Ratio* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.002	Reject the null hypothesis
5	The distribution of *Interest Coverage Ratio* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.002	Reject the null hypothesis
6	The distribution of *Cash Generating Power Ratio* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.002	Reject the null hypothesis
7	The distribution of *External Financing Index Ratio* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.011	Reject the null hypothesis

Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Thus, in all instances the ratios which comprised cash flow ratios showed significant differences in the pre and post adoption periods.

Table 4.3.4: Regression Result for Cash Flow Ratios

S/No.	Ratio	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Beta	Sig.
1	Cash Flow Ratio	.515	.506	55.303	.000	.718	.000
2	Asset Efficiency Ratio	.876	.873	352.586	.000	.936	.000
3	Current Liability Coverage Ratio	.319	.304	21.066	.000	.565	.000
4	Long Term Debt Coverage Ratio	.064	.041	2.851	.099	.252	.099
5	Interest Coverage Ratio	.061	-.043	.587	.463	.248	.463
6	Cash Generating Power Ratio	.007	-.027	.200	.658	.081	.658
7	External Financing Index Ratio	.203	.183	10.416	.002	.450	.002

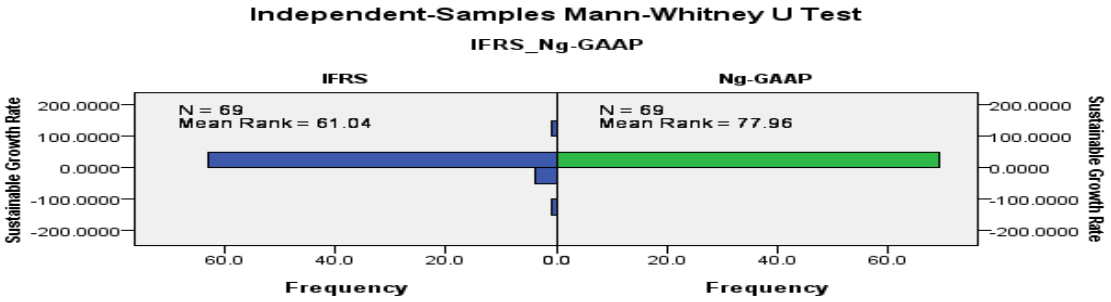
Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Interpretation: The Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test for the Cash Flow Ratios rejected the null hypothesis of 'no significant variation' in each and every one of the ratios. Thus, we conclude that '*there is a significant variation between cash flow ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes*'.

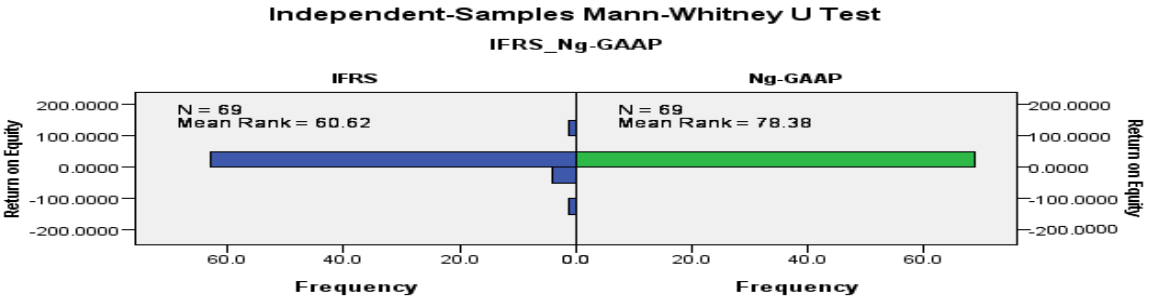
The regression results showed that models for Cash Flow Ratio, Asset Efficiency Ratio, Current Liability Coverage Ratio and External Financing Index Ratio were statistically significant with the Beta coefficient values significant ($p<.05$). However, the models for Interest Coverage Ratio and Cash Generating Power Ratio were not statistically significant, with the Beta coefficients greater than .05. The model for Long Term Debt Coverage Ratio was significant at .10 (i.e., $p<.10$), with the Beta coefficient less than .10.

4.3.3 Hypothesis Three:

H_1: There is a significant variation between growth ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,796.500
Wilcoxon W	4,211.500
Test Statistic	1,796.500
Standard Error	229.026
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.550
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.011



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,768.000
Wilcoxon W	4,183.000
Test Statistic	1,768.000
Standard Error	229.651
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.667
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.008

Table 4.3.5: Test Summary for Hypothesis 3

S/No.	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of *Sustainable Growth Rate* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.011	Reject the null hypothesis
2	The distribution of *Retention Rate* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.009	Reject the null hypothesis
3	The distribution of *Return on Equity* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.008	Reject the null hypothesis

Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Thus, in all instances the ratios which comprised the growth ratios showed significant differences in the pre and post adoption periods.

Table 4.3.6: Regression Result for Growth Ratios

S/No.	Ratio	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Beta	Sig.
1	Sustainable Growth Rate	.243	.224	12.847	.001	.493	.001
2	Retention Rate	.878	.875	322.438	.000	.937	.000
3	Return on Equity	.982	.981	3044.605	.000	.991	.000

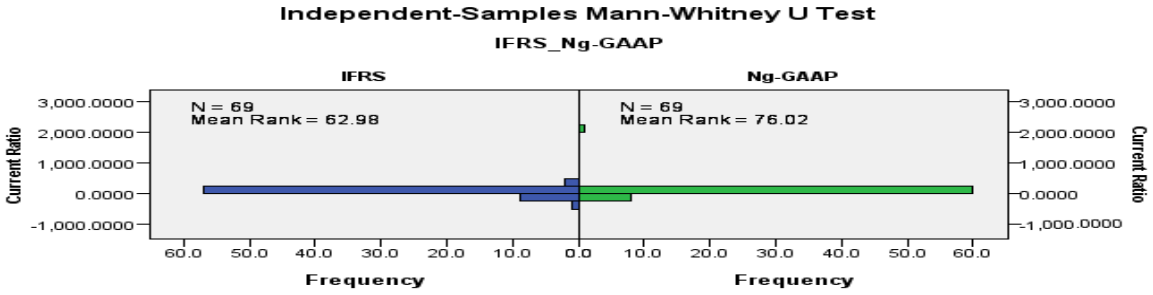
Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Interpretation: The Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test for the Growth Ratios rejected the null hypothesis of 'no significant variation' in each and every one of the ratios. Thus, we conclude that '*there is a significant variation between growth ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes*'.

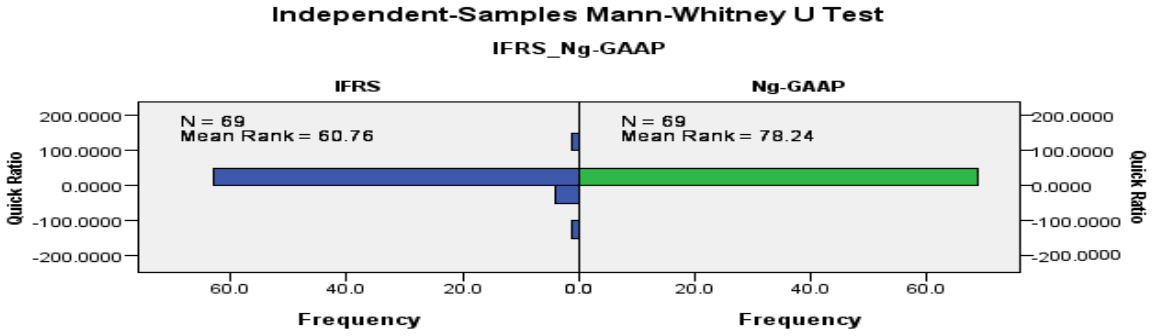
The regression results showed that models for Sustainable Growth Rate, Retention Rate, and Return on Equity were statistically significant with the Beta coefficient values significant ($p<.05$).

4.3.4 Hypothesis Four:

H_1: There is a significant variation between liquidity ratios of manufacturing= firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.



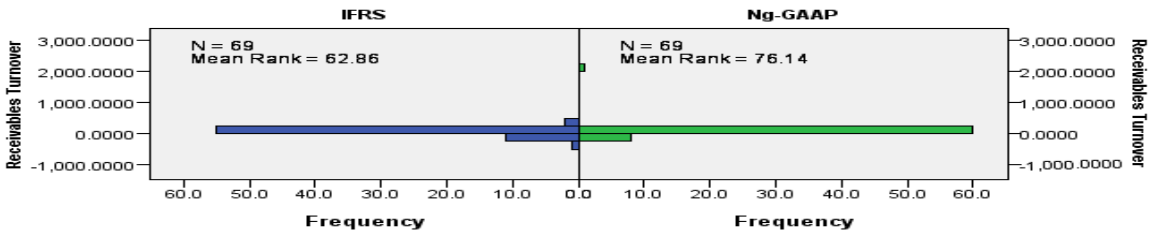
Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,930.500
Wilcoxon W	4,345.500
Test Statistic	1,930.500
Standard Error	227.685
Standardized Test Statistic	-1.976
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.048



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,777.500
Wilcoxon W	4,192.500
Test Statistic	1,777.500
Standard Error	230.177
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.620
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.009

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

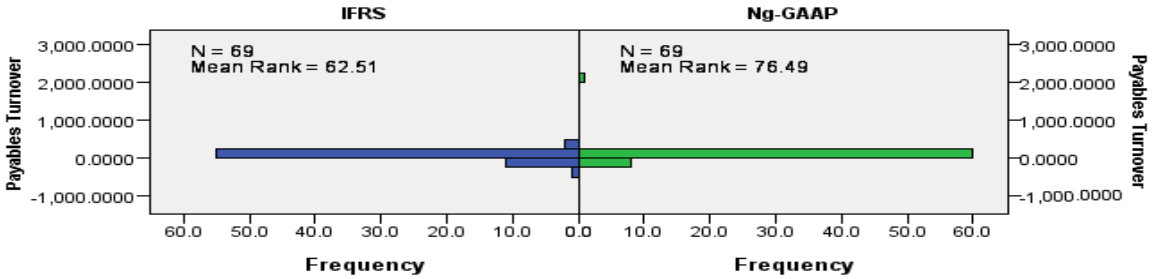
IFRS_Ng-GAAP



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,922.500
Wilcoxon W	4,337.500
Test Statistic	1,922.500
Standard Error	225.949
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.027
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.043

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

IFRS_Ng-GAAP



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,898.500
Wilcoxon W	4,313.500
Test Statistic	1,898.500
Standard Error	226.851
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.125
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.034

Table 4.3.7: Test Summary for Hypothesis 4

S/No.	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of *Current Ratio rate* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.048	Reject the null hypothesis
2	The distribution of *QuickRatio* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.009	Reject the null hypothesis
3	The distribution of *Receivables Turnover* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.043	Reject the null hypothesis
4	The distribution of *Payables Turnover* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.034	Reject the null hypothesis

Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Thus, in all instances the ratios which comprised the liquidity ratios showed significant differences in the pre and post adoption periods.

Table 4.3.8: Regression Result for Liquidity Ratios

S/No.	Ratio	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Beta	Sig.
1	Current Ratio	.745	.740	140.333	.000	.863	.000
2	Quick Ratio	.029	-.032	.481	.498	.171	.498
3	Receivables Turnover	.090	.030	1.489	.241	.301	.241
4	Payables Turnover	.457	.435	20.226	.000	-.676	.000

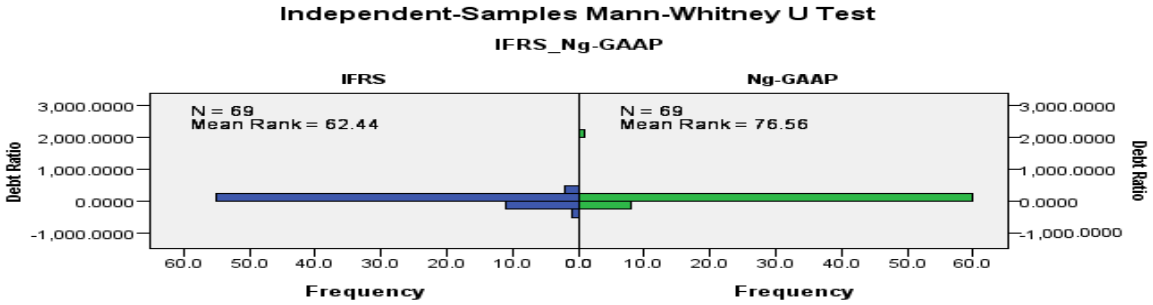
Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Interpretation: The Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test for the Liquidity Ratios rejected the null hypothesis of 'no significant variation' in each and every one of the ratios. Thus, we conclude that '*there is a significant variation between liquidity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes*'.

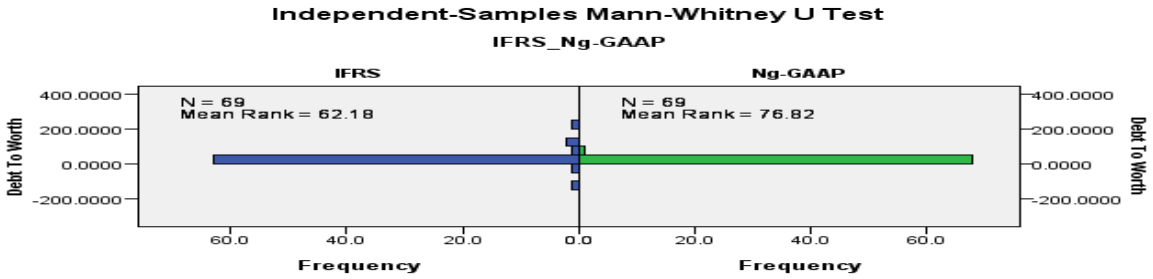
The regression results showed that the models for Current Ratio, Receivables Turnover, and Payables Turnover were statistically significant with the Beta coefficients significant ($p<.05$). The model for Quick Ratio was not statistically significant, the Beta coefficient was also not significant ($p>.05$).

4.3.5 Hypothesis Five:

H_1: There is a significant variation between leverage ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.

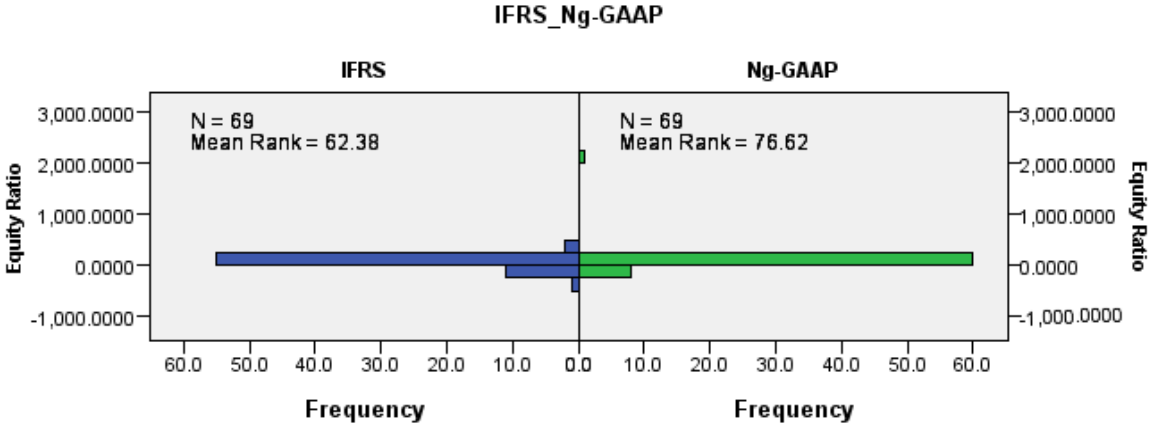


Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,893.500
Wilcoxon W	4,308.500
Test Statistic	1,893.500
Standard Error	226.851
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.147
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.032



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,875.500
Wilcoxon W	4,290.500
Test Statistic	1,875.500
Standard Error	234.311
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.155
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.031

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,889.500
Wilcoxon W	4,304.500
Test Statistic	1,889.500
Standard Error	226.851
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.164
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.030

Table 4.3.9: Test Summary for Hypothesis 5

S/No.	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of *Debt Ratio rate* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.034	Reject the null hypothesis
2	The distribution of *Debt To Worth* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.031	Reject the null hypothesis
3	The distribution of *Equity Ratio* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.030	Reject the null hypothesis

Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Thus, in all instances the ratios which comprised leverage ratios showed significant differences in the pre and post adoption periods.

Table 4.3.10: Regression Result for Leverage Ratios:

S/No.	Ratio	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Beta	Sig.
1	Debt Ratio	.037	.021	2.243	.140	.193	.140
2	Debt to Worth	.046	.029	2.718	.105	.215	.105
3	Equity Ratio	.815	.812	237.816	.000	.903	.000

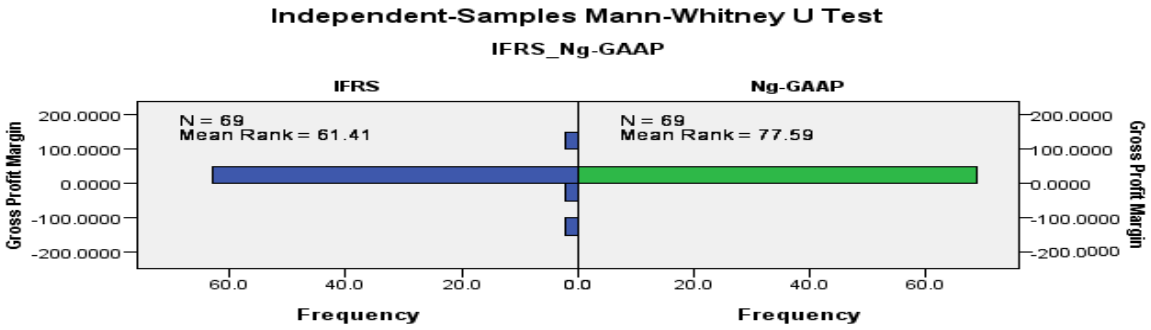
Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Interpretation: The Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test for the Leverage Ratios rejected the null hypothesis of 'a significant variation' in each and every one of the ratios. Thus, we conclude that '*there is a significant variation between leverage ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes*'.

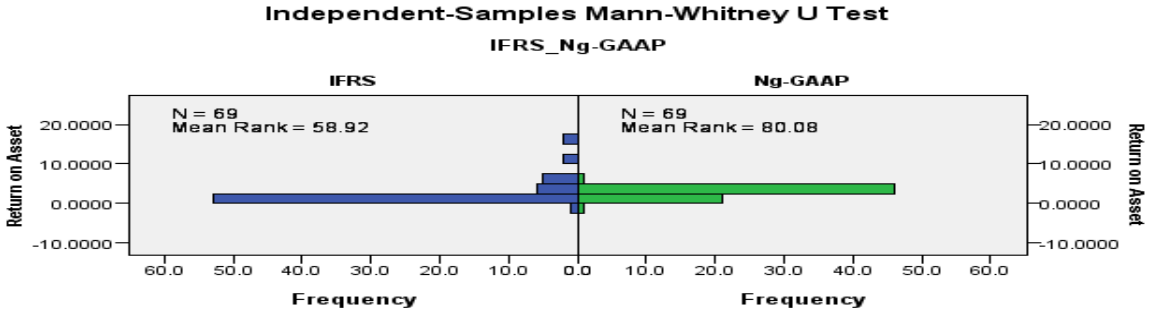
The regression results showed that models for Debt Ratio and Debt to Worth were not statistically significant, with the Beta coefficient values of the ratios computed under Ng-GAAP greater than .05 ($p>.05$). The model for Equity Ratio was statistically significant with the Beta coefficient value less than .05 ($p<.05$).

4.3.6 Hypothesis Six:

H_1: There is a significant variation between profitability ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.

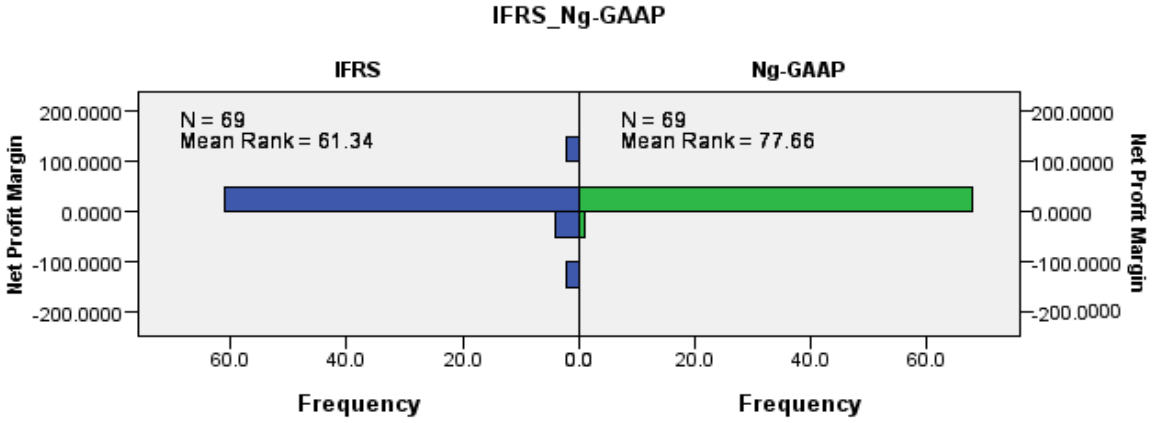


Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,822.500
Wilcoxon W	4,237.500
Test Statistic	1,822.500
Standard Error	234.332
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.381
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.017



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,650.500
Wilcoxon W	4,065.500
Test Statistic	1,650.500
Standard Error	229.089
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.187
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.001

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test



Total N	138
Mann-Whitney U	1,817.500
Wilcoxon W	4,232.500
Test Statistic	1,817.500
Standard Error	234.413
Standardized Test Statistic	-2.402
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.016

Table 4.3.11: Test Summary for Hypothesis 6

S/No.	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of *Returns on Assets* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.001	Reject the null hypothesis
2	The distribution of *Gross Profit Margin* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.017	Reject the null hypothesis
3	The distribution of *Net Profit Margin* is the same across categories of Year	Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.016	Reject the null hypothesis

Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Thus, in all instances the ratios which comprised profitability ratios showed significant differences in the pre and post adoption periods.

Table 4.3.12: Regression Result for Profitability Ratios:

S/No.	Ratio	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Beta	Sig.
1	Return on Asset	.946	.944	714.874	.000	.973	.000
2	Gross Profit Margin	.274	.260	19.603	.000	.523	.000
3	Net Profit Margin	.654	.647	100.047	.809	-.080	.000

Source: SPSS Ver. 22

Interpretation: The Independent Samples Mann-Whitney U Test for the Profitability Ratios rejected the null hypotheses of 'no significant variation' in each and every one of the ratios. Thus, we conclude that '*there is a significant variation between profitability ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes*'.

The regression results showed that models for Return on Asset and Gross Profit Margin were statistically significant with coefficient values of the ratios computed under Ng-GAAP significant ($p<.05$). The model for Net Profit Margin was not statistically significant, with the Beta coefficient not significant ($p>.05$).

4.4 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.4.1 The Effect of IFRS Adoption on Activity Ratios

The study found a significant effect of IFRS adoption on activity ratios, because a significant variation was reported in the activity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes. Similar studies have reported different results, the study by Shukla (2015) reported no difference in fixed asset turnover calculated under Indian GAAP and IFRS financials, Das (2014) also reported no difference in assets turnover ratio and fixed assets turnover ratio.

However, the study Terzi, Oktem, and Sen (2013) using a sample of companies on Istanbul Stock Exchange finds differing result reporting a difference in asset turnover ratios between the two regimes. The study by Agca and Aktas (2007) also in Turkey also reports that net asset turnover ratios are affected significantly with IFRS.

The mean difference shown in Table 4.1.2, reported absolute change in Asset Turnover as -0.8141, absolute change in Fixed Asset Turnover is -0.8118, and absolute change in Equity Turnover is -0.7196, thus, this indicates that all the Activity Ratios computed with IFRS financial statements, i.e.: Asset Turnover, Fixed Asset Turnover and Equity Turnover had mean values less the ratios computed using Ng-GAAP.

The study by Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) in Nigeria's Oil & Gas sector showed that the asset turnover is higher under Ng-GAAP, when compared with IFRS. The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) finds that absolute change in Total Assets Turnover is -0.03, and absolute change in Total Assets Turnover Period is 160.399.

4.4.2 The Effect of IFRS Adoption on Cash-flow Ratios

The study found a significant effect of IFRS adoption on cash flow ratios, because a significant variation was reported in the cash flow ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes.

The study by Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011) reported a significant difference in the equality of means, a significant difference in the median of cash flow coverage but not significant for operating cash flow. And, a significant difference for variance of cash flow coverage but not for operating cash flow. Other studies have reported differing result finding significant variations in cash flow ratios. The study by Shukla (2015) in India showed statistically significant difference in investment in fixed assets and cash flow from investments calculated under IFRS-based financials and Indian GAAP-based financials. Also, at 5% level of significance, it is observed that there is statistical difference in the cash from operating activities under Indian GAAP and IFRS financials.

The mean difference shown in Table 4.1.2, reported absolute change in Cash Flow Ratio is -0.5979, absolute change in Asset Efficiency Ratio is -0.3962, absolute change in Current Liability Coverage Ratio is -0.3962, absolute change in Long Term Debt Coverage Ratio is -0.3962, absolute change in Interest Coverage Ratio is -0.3962, absolute change in Cash Generating Power Ratio is -0.4106, and, absolute change in External Financing Index Ratio is -0.2582, thus, this indicates that all ratios in the Cash Flow Category computed with IFRS financial statements, i.e.: Cash Flow Ratio, Asset Efficiency Ratio, Current Liability Coverage Ratio, Long Term Debt Coverage Ratio, Interest Coverage Ratio, Cash Generating Power Ratio, and, External Financing Index Ratio had values less than the Ng-GAAP ratios.

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) in Czech Republic finds that the Cash Flow to Equity ratio had a positive absolute change of -0.012 and Cash Position, measured as Cash and Securities/Current Liabilities, had a positive absolute change of 0.064.

4.4.3 The Effect of IFRS Adoption on Growth Ratios

The study found a significant effect of IFRS adoption on growth ratios, because a significant variation was reported in the growth ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes. The study by Shukla (2015) in India also reported no significant difference in sales growth calculated under Indian GAAP and IFRS financials.

The mean difference shown in Table 4.1.2, reported absolute change in Return on Equity as -.2641, absolute change in Retention Rate as -.5423, and, absolute change in Sustainable Growth Rate as -.4281. Thus, in all instances the mean of the IFRS ratios were less than the Ng-GAAP ratios.

In a similar study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) in Czech Republic the Return on Sales I, i.e., EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes + costs interests)/Sales (absolute change = -0.068); and, Return on Sales II, i.e., EAT (earning after taxes)/Sales (absolute change = -0.032) also reported a negative absolute change.

4.4.4 The Effect of IFRS Adoption on Liquidity Ratios

The study found a significant effect of IFRS adoption on liquidity ratios, because a significant variation was reported in the liquidity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes.

Similar studies, have also reported no significant difference, the study by Shukla (2015) in India found no significant difference in the quick ratio

(liquidity) calculated under Indian GAAP financials and IFRS financials. In Nigeria, Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) using a sample of firms in the Oil & Gas Sector also found no significant difference between liquidity ratios computed under IFRS and Ng-GAAP regimes.

The study by Sovbetov (2015) using a sample of 65 largest firms found that IFRS has not affected the efficiency-liquidity ratios of the sampled firms.

The mean difference shown in Table 4.1.2, reported absolute change in Current Ratio as -25.5264, absolute change in Quick Ratio is -.5423, absolute change in Receivable Turnover as -27.7434, and, absolute change in Payable Turnover as -28.1507. Thus, in all instances the Ng-GAAP ratios were greater than the IFRS ratios.

However, another study by Callao, Jarne, and Laínez (2007) using interim financial information showed significant variation (at 1%) for acid test ratio (0.003) and cash ratio (0.000). The year-end financial information showed significant variation at 1% for cash ratio (0.000). Also a similar study by Agca and Aktas (2007) in Turkey, found no significant difference in the current ratio.

In another study by Terzi, Oktem, and Sen (2013) on a sample of 140 manufacturing firms listed in Istanbul Stock Exchange finds a significant variation in the current ratios between the two periods.

The study by Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) using a sample of firms from the Oil & Gas Sector found that the mean current ratio under Ng-GAAP is greater than average current ratio under IFRS. Also, the mean of quick ratio under Ng-GAAP is greater than IFRS.

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) in Czech Republic finds that the absolute change in Net Working Capital is -20542695, the absolute change in

Net Working Capital on Assets is -0.07.Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011) also reported no significant difference in the equality of means and medians for Current ratio and Quick ratio for the sampled firms in Canada. They, also report a significant difference in their variance of the ratios.

4.4.5 The Effect of IFRS Adoption on Leverage Ratios

The study found a significant effect of IFRS adoption on leverage ratios, because a significant variation was reported in the leverage ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes.

In Nigeria, the study by Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) using a sample of firms in the Nigerian Oil & Gas Sector showed no significant difference in debt ratio, the equity ratio, and the debt to worth ratios computed under the two regimes.

The study by Shukla (2015) in India observed a statistically significant difference in the debt-to-total capital ratio calculated under Indian GAAP and IFRS financials. The study also show difference between the debt-equity ratios (leverage) calculated based on Indian GAAP and IFRS financials.

Sovbetov (2015) examined a sample of 65 largest firms selected from FTSE 100 index, found a statistically significant difference between Gearing Ratio at 5% and concludes that IFRS has affected the gearing ratio (GR) ratios of the firms. A similar study by Terzi, Oktem, and Sen (2013) on a sample of 140 manufacturing firms listed in Istanbul Stock Exchange found that the leverage ratios also showed significant values between the two periods. The study by Callao, Jarne, and Laínez (2007) using interim financial information of a sample of 26 firms from IBEX 35 found significant variations (at 1%) in the following ratios: solvency and indebtedness, however, using year-end financial information significant variations at 1% for cash ratio, and at 5%, for solvency

and indebtedness. Another study by Stent, Bradbury, and Hooks, (2010) on a stratified random sample of 56 listed companies, reports that differences for leverage are statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

The study by Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011) on sample of Canadian companies finds no significant difference in the equality of means and medians of Debt ratio, Alternative debt ratio, and Equity ratio of the firms, but reports a significant difference in the variance of Debt ratio, Alternative ratio, and Equity ratio. The study by Goodwin, Ahmed, and Heaney (2008) using a sample of 1,065 Australian firms found a significant difference the Leverage ratio; the median difference was also found significant.

The study by Sovbetov (2015) on a sample of 65 largest firms selected from FTSE 100 index, found an increase in the mean of Gearing ratio from 125.19 to 137.01.

In Nigeria, the study by Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) found a decrease in the mean of debt ratio and in equity ratio; however the debt to worth increased from 197.06 under Ng-GAAP to 233.02 under IFRS. In conclusion, the mean score of debt ratio and equity ratio is greater under Ng-GAAP and the mean score of Debt to worth ratio is greater under IFRS. The mean difference shown in Table 4.1.2, reported absolute change in Debt Ratio as -28.1652, absolute change in Debt to Worth as 3.7516, absolute change in Equity Ratio as -28.0636, thus in the first and last ratios, the mean of the Ng-GAAP ratios were greater than the mean of the IFRS ratios, while for Debt to Worth the Ng-GAAP ratio was lesser than the IFRS ratio.

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) in Czech Republic, finds that absolute change in Equity Ratio is -0.013; the absolute change in Debt Ratio I, i.e., Debt/Assets is 0.005; and the absolute change in Debt Ratio II, i.e., (Long-term Debts + Current Liabilities)/Assets is 0.013; the absolute change in Debt Equity Ratio is 0.019; absolute change in Interest Coverage I, i.e., EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes + costs interests)/Interests is 0.05; and, the absolute change Interest Coverage II, i.e., EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes + costs interests) + Depreciation/Interests is 1.53

The study by Stent, Bradbury, and Hooks, (2010) on a stratified random sample of 56 listed companies in New Zealand, finds that the median leverage increased from 60.2 per cent to 69.7 per cent. Lantto and Sahlstrom (2009) also reported that gearing ratios of 91 firms listed in Helsinki Stock Exchange during 2004-2005 increased by 2.9%, while equity ratios decrease by 0.2%.

4.4.6 The Effect of IFRS Adoption on Profitability Ratios

The study found a significant effect of IFRS adoption on profitability ratios, because a significant variation was reported in the profitability ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP regimes. The study by Shukla (2015) in India reported no significant difference between average ROE and ROA calculated under Indian GAAP and IFRS-based financials.

In a similar study, by Das (2014) on a sample of six Indian companies found that the Return on assets ratio, Net profit margin, Receivable turnover, and Return on equity showed no statistically significant difference in the ratios computed under IFRS and Indian GAAP (IGAAP) regimes. The study by Blanchette, Racicot and Girard (2011) on a sample of Canadian companies reports no significant difference in the equality of means and medians of return on assets, comprehensive return on assets, but reports a significant difference in

the variance of ROA, Comprehensive ROA, EBITDA margin, Net profit margin, Reverse PE ratio, and Reverse diluted PE ratio.

In Australia, the study by Goodwin, Ahmed, and Heaney (2008) found no significant difference following ratios in the following ratios Return on Equity, Return on Assets, Price earnings ratio, and Market to book. The study by Sovbetov (2015) using a sample of 65 largest firms selected from FTSE 100 index, confirm that a strong statistically significant difference exist for ROE ratios at 10% levels respectively.

However, weak difference appears for PM, ROA, and ROCE ratios at 10% level. Therefore, the study concludes for the profitability ratios ROE, ROCE, ROA, and PM that IFRS has affected the profitability ratios of the firms. The mean difference shown in Table 4.1.2 between the ratios computed under IFRS and Ng-GAAP, reported absolute change in Return on Assets as -0.8073, absolute change in Gross Profit Margin as -0.4392, absolute change in Net Profit Margin as -0.8095, in all observed cases the IFRS ratios were less than the Ng-GAAP ratios.

In Nigeria, the study by Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) using a sample of firms in the Nigerian Oil & Gas Sector, found no significant difference between return on asset, return on equity, and net profit margin ratios computed under the two regimes. Another study by Umobong (2015) using a sample of 16 quoted food and beverage manufacturing companies in Nigeria on their market performance of the companies, using the following proxies Earnings per Share, Price Earnings Ratio and Dividend Yield, concludes that IFRS adoption has not significantly changed market performance of listed food and beverages companies in Nigeria. The study by Callao, Jarne, and Laínez (2007) on a sample of 26 firms from IBEX 35 using interim financial information showed significant variations (at 5%) on return on assets per operating income (0.043),

return on equity per ordinary income (0.012) and return on equity per net income (0.029).

The study by Padrtová and Vochozka (2011) in Czech Republic reports absolute change in ROA as -0.025, absolute change in Return on Capital Employed is -0.024, and absolute change in ROE is -0.02. In Nigeria, Donwa, Mgbame, and Idemudia (2015) using a sample of firms in the Nigerian Oil & Gas Sector also reports the mean score of return on asset ratio, return on equity ratio and net profit margin is greater under IFRS, while the mean score of return on investment ratio is greater under Ng-GAAP. Another study, by Umobong (2015) on a sample of quoted food and beverage manufacturing companies in Nigeria using market performance ratios finds that in the post-IFRS group (M = 3.7845) EPS is insignificantly more than the pre-IFRS group (M = 2.4353).

Secondly, that the post-IFRS group (M = 12.6065) P/E RATIO is insignificantly more than the pre-IFRS group (M = 10.7257) P/E RATIO. Finally, that the post-IFRS group (M =1.6805) Dividend Yield is insignificantly more than the pre-IFRS group (M = 0.7360) Dividend Yield.

The study by Sovbetov (2015) using a sample of 65 largest firms selected from FTSE 100 index, revealed that mean of ROE decreased from 39.07 to 8.81, the mean of ROCE increased from 12.81 to 14.89, the mean of ROA increased from 8.93 to 10.65, and the mean of PM increased from 12.81 to 15.53. The study by Punda (2011) on a sample of 101 British firms listed in London Stock Exchange reported substantial change in the three profitability ratios Operating Profit Margin (OPM) increased by 10.8%, Return on Equity (ROE) 27.0% and Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) by 11.4%. Current ratio (CR) and price-to-earning (P/E) ratios did not show any significant change, but still varied by 4.2% and -2.9% respectively.

Also, Lantto and Sahlstrom (2009) on a sample of 91 firms listed in Helsinki Stock Exchange show that the adoption of IFRS affected the magnitude of change in certain profitability ratios of Finnish companies. The operating profit margin, return on equity, and return on capital employed increased, while, the price-to- earning (PE) ratios decreased by 11%.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

1. There is a significant variation between activity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.
2. There is a significant variation between cash flow ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.
3. There is a significant variation between growth ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.
4. There is a significant variation between liquidity ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.
5. There is a significant variation between leverage ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.
6. There is a significant variation between profitability ratios of manufacturing firms computed under IFRS and Nigerian GAAP (SAS) regimes.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The study was carried out to determine the effect of IFRS adoption on financial ratios of Nigerian Manufacturing Companies. Nigeria has mandated the adoption of IFRS in the preparation of accounts of listed entities commencing from financial year 2012. From then, studies have been carried out to determine the effects of the adoption on various sectors of the Nigerian economy, of which this study is one of such. Using a total of twenty seven financial ratios divided into six categories, the study examined if significant variations existed in Activity, Cash Flow, Growth, Liquidity, Leverage, and Profitability ratios.

The empirical analysis documents evidence of significant variations in the ratios between the pre-adoption and post adoption period. However, the regression results show the dependence of some of the Ng-GAAP ratios in explaining the IFRS ratios.

5.3 CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE:

The results of this study contribute additional evidence to the literature on the impact of IFRS adoption on financial ratios. As majority of existing studies on financial ratios and IFRS have been conducted in scenarios different from the present, this study by using a large data set, fills a gap in existing literature by studying the effect of the adoption of IFRS in a developing economy, which would justify the need for adoption or not adopting the set of standards in environments different from that of the developed countries. Secondly, the study introduces two additional ratio categories, the cash flow ratios and the growth ratios, which have rarely been investigated in previous studies.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proposed in this study:

1. Country Specific Re-assessment of the Standards before Adoption: Our empirical evidence suggests that the adoption of IFRS resulted in significant variations in the six categories of ratios examined, this may be due to considerably differing cultural, legal, environmental and social arena (Johnson &Kaplan, 1987; Peters &Waterman, 1987; Held, 1995; Nobes &Parker, 1995; Stace, 1997; Arnold &Sikka, 2001; Lehman, 2002; Lehman, 2005).The dominant perspective should be based on a principle of economic rationality which creates a win-win position for both parties.

2. A Focus on Relevance than Information Overload: Financial reporting is relevant when it influences the economic decisions of users, whether investors, employees, lenders, suppliers, customers or other agents (Callao, Jarne, & Laínez, 2007). One of the criticism in the application of the standards was the quantum of information required which may impair the understandability and relevance of such. The standards need to be streamlined to focus on relevant areas in financial reporting and presentation rather than an overload of information which may affect the understandability and relevance of such information to stakeholders involved in financial reporting.

3. A Review of the Qualitative Features: The qualitative characteristics of relevance, comparability, etc. need to also address issues of verifiability and ethical issues in reporting, which can ensure unbiased reporting. Verifiability of items would eliminate subjective approaches in the development of the Standards. Measurement approaches based on market based approaches may need to be reviewed, since the verifiability of the amount may be in doubt.

5.5 AREAS OF FUTURE RESEARCH

The identification of specific International Financial Reporting Standards that explain the increased volatility of ratios under IFRS may represent an interesting area of future research. The study done by Punda (2011), identified 4 standards based on fair value accounting, IFRS 2 – *Share-based payments*, IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement*, IAS 16 – *Property, plant and equipment* or IFRS 3 – *Business combinations* orIAS 38 – *Intangible assets*, to have mostly led to variations in the financial ratios after the conversion to IFRS.

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APPENDIX I

FIRMS INCLUDED IN THE SAMPLE

CONGLOMERATES	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**
1. A.G. LEVENTIS	22 March 1958
2. SCOA	June 1969
3. TRANSCORP	16th November 2004
4. CHELLARAMS PLC	13th August 1947
5. UACN	22nd April 1931
6. JOHN HOLT	28th August 1961
CONSUMER GOODS	
1. 7-UP BOTTLING	25th June 1959
2. INTERNATIONAL BREWERIES PLC.	22nd December 1971
3. GOLDEN GUINEA BREW. PLC	26th September 1962
4. MCNICHOLS PLC.	NA
5. MULTI-TREX INTEGRATED PLC.	30th October 1999
6. NASCO ALLIED INDUSTRIES	30th April 1973
7. NIG. ENAMELWARE PLC.	21st May 1960
8. PS. MANDRIDES&CO. PLC.	9th July 1949
9. PREMIER BREWERIES PLC.	23rd January 1976
10. UTC NIG. PLC.	8th August 1969
11. FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	November 1978 as Public company
12. DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	January 2006
13. GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	29th April 1950
14. UNILEVER NIG PLC	11th April 1923
15. DANGOTE SUGAR	4th January 2005
16. PZ CUSSONS	4th December 1948
17. CHAMPION BREWERIES	31st July 1974
18. CADBURY NIGERIA PLC	9th January 1965
19. NESTLE NIG PLC.	25th September 1961
20. NIGERIAN BREWERIES	16th November 1946
21. HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2008 as Public Company
22. VITAFOAM	4th August 1962
INDUSTRIAL GOODS	
1. FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	20th August 1960
2. AUSTIN LAZA PLC	NA
3. AVON CROWNCAPS PLC	7th December 1977
4. CCNN PLC	15th August 1962
5. CEMENT COMP OF NIG	NA
6. JULIUS BERGER	20th September 1991
7. CAP PLC	21st September 1965
8. ARBICO PLC	18th June 1958
9. BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	9th January 1959
10. LAFARAGE AFRICA PLC	26th February 1959
11. NIG. ROPES PLC	8th March 1960
12. PCM PLC	16th March 2001
13. PORTLAND PAINT&PRODUCT PLC	3rd September 1985
14. DN MEYER PLC	20th May 1960
15. PREMIER PAINTS PLC.	4th August 1982
16. CURTIX PLC	4th November 1982
17. GREIF NIG. PLC.	20th January 1940
18. DANGOTE CEMENT	4th November 1992
19. ASHAKA CEM	7th August 1974
20. BETA GLASS	26th June 1974
AGRICULTURE	
1. FTN COCOA	26th August 1991
2. OKOMU OIL PALM PLC	3rd December 1979
3. PRESCO PLC	September 1992
4. LIFESTOCK FEEDS PLC.	20th March 1963
HEALTHCARE	
1. NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	30th August 1957
2. GSK	23rd June 1971

3. EVANS MED. PLC	23rd April 1954
4. FIDSON HEALTHCARE	13th March 1995
5. MAY & BAKER NIG. PLC.	4th September 1944
6. MORISON INDUSTRIES PLC.	29th June 1955
7. NIG-GERM CHEMICAL PLC.	10th January 1964
8. PHARMA-DEKO PLC.	18th December 1969
9. UNION DIAGONISTIC&CLINICALS	16th March 1999
10. AFRIK PHARMACEUTICAL PLC.	NA
ICT	
1. COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	NA
2. E-TRANZACT PLC	2008
3. COURTEVILLE BIZ SOL. PLC.	4th January 2005
4. MASS TEL. IN. NIG. PLC.	5th December 2001
5. MTECH COM PLC.	7th May 2001
6. NCR NIG. PLC.	9th December 1949
7. CHAMS PLC.	19th October 2007

Source: NSE Fact-book 2012/2013

EXCLUDED FIRMS

The following are companies excluded from the above sample on the basis of unavailability of financial statements for some and unavailability of financial statements for the years which show the transition and first time adoption of IFRS. The companies are below listed:

REQUIRED YEAR UNAVAILABLE	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**
1. TRIPPLE GEE & COMPANY PLC	4th April 1980
2. OMATEXT VENTURES PLC.	6th July 1998
3. UNION DICON SALT PLC	7th May 1992
4. AFRICAN PAINTS NIG. PLC	16th March 1974
5. ELLAH LAKES PLC.	2nd July 1980
6. EKOCORP PLC.	1984
COMPLETELY UNAVAILABLE	
1. BIG TREAT PLC	NA
2. CHEM. & ALLIED PRODUCT PLC.	NA
3. NIG. WIRE & CABLE PLC.	NA
4. NIG WIRE INDUSTRIAL PLC.	NA
5. ABPLAST PRODUCT PLC.	NA
6. NIG SEWING MACHING MAN. PLC.	NA
7. STORVIS NIG. PLC.	NA
8. JOS INTERNATIONAL BREWERIES	NA
9. NORTHERN NIGERIA FLOUR MILL	NA
10. VONO PRODUCT PLC.	NA
11. HIS PLC	NA
12. IPWA PLC	NA
13. POLY PRODUCT PLC	NA
14. WEST AFRICAN GLASS PLC	NA
15. DN TIRE & RUBBER PLC	NA

Source: NSE Fact-book 2012/2013

APPENDIX II

Company Name	Year	Opening Current Asset	Opening Current Liability	Closing Current Asset	Closing Current Liability
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	9272426000	7951732000	10,987,389,000	10,113,369,000
	2012SAS	9,079,737,000	7,953,028,000	9,263,633,000	7,951,732,000
	2011	8937220000	7530982000	9272426000	7951732000
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	9,271,075,000	10770706000	18,971,251,000	9612129000
	2012SAS	15,644,842,000	7,718,580,000	9,271,075,000	7,718,580,000
	2011	9,271,075,000	10,770,706,000	15,644,842,000	10770706000
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	8,907,682,000	3647773000	12,564,592,000	4760565000
	2012SAS	7,777,777,000	3647773000	8,907,682,000	3647773000
	2011	8,754,233,000		7,777,777,000	3647773000
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS			26,164,355,000	14919196000
	2012SAS				
	2011				
CAP plc	2012IFRS	2659718000	1280390000	2423767000	1682098000
	2012SAS	2050443000		2659718000	1280390000
	2011	2050443000		2659718000	1280390000
CHAMS	2012IFRS	6,326,294,000	3666337000	8,717,393,000	4017122000
	2012SAS	4,509,306,000		6,326,294,000	3666337000
	2011	4,411,843,000		4,509,306,000	3666337000
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	7011173000	6059444000	10640229000	9618774000
	2012SAS	5934367000		7011173000	6059444000
	2011	5934367000		7,100,478,000	6059444000
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	66630654000	1.11523E+11	1.23895E+11	1.3603E+11
	2012SAS	81619483000		66630654000	1.11523E+11
	2011	66630654000		81619483000	1.11523E+11
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	55206705000	25999290000	64280589000	32520850000
	2012SAS	55206705000		55206705000	25999290000
	2011	46551443000		55630825000	25999290000
Transcorp	2012IFRS	9 999 811000	10396285000	24 615 363000	16596345000
	2012SAS	9 999 811000		12 639 122000	10396285000
	2011	12 639 122000		9 999 811000	10396285000
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS			1,385,247,000	1863785000
	2012SAS				
	2011				
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	1,606,700,000	737821000	1,538,464,000	894821000
	2012SAS	1,606,700,000		1,606,700,000	737821000
	2011	1,458,238,000		1,458,238,000	737821000
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	43891587000	22087259000	40046450000	17252950000
	2012SAS	40046450000		43891587000	22087259000
	2011	34230820000		43891587000	22087259000
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	469856000	7593754000	820,759,000	10166205000
	2012SAS	736584000		469856000	7593754000
	2011	725357000		595554000	7593754000

DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS		50508228000	32,100,257,000	39033671000
	2012SAS	28,381,031,000		38,587,951,000	50508228000
	2011	28,381,031,000		38,587,951,000	50508228000
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	3,798,315,000	3320457000	2,817,808,000	3361105000
	2012SAS	3,399,128,000		3,798,315,000	3320457000
	2011	3,399,128,000		3,399,128,000	3320457000
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	1.07356E+11	56238468000	96,700,423,000	74823638000
	2012SAS	74644365000		1.07356E+11	56238468000
	2011	74644365000		74644365000	56238468000
GSK	2012IFRS	7360423000	9510572000	12957661000	9510572000
	2012SAS	10657891000		7360423000	9510572000
	2011	7360423000		10657891000	9510572000
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	44,422,511,000	36588640000	37,622,976,000	38996801000
	2012SAS	44,369,719,000		44,422,511,000	36588640000
	2011	42,489,725,000		44,369,719,000	36588640000
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	15,665,121,000	11014651000	16,333,450,000	11014651000
	2012SAS	16190664000		15,665,121,000	11014651000
	2011	16190664000		15,665,121,000	11014651000
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	79,488,175,000	1.9301E+11	82,386,160,000	68811313000
	2012SAS	100,844,007,000		79,488,175,000	1.9301E+11
	2011	79,111,501,000		100,844,007,000	1.9301E+11
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	1683000000	7249000000	3593000000	8822000000
	2012SAS	1683000000		1683000000	7249000000
	2011			1683000000	7249000000
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	710,131,000	1001944000	1,131,426,000	1380684000
	2012SAS			710,131,000	1001944000
	2011	710,131,000			1001944000
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS	2523433000		2341112000	
	2012SAS			2523433000	
	2011				
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	33324000000	35232000000	26,356,145,000	38753000000
	2012SAS	33324000000		35205000000	35232000000
	2011	35205000000		33324000000	35232000000
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	36135257000	91116384000	56866627000	86834468000
	2012SAS	52143019000		36135257000	91116384000
	2011	40284272000		52143019000	91116384000
SCOA	2012IFRS	5,270,623,000	2674520000	5,829,075,000	3596055000
	2012SAS	5,270,623,000		4,204,178,000	2674520000
	2011	4,204,178,000		5,270,623,000	2674520000
UACN	2012IFRS	48,432,193,000	43869552000	53,714,273,000	43869552000
	2012SAS	60,460,832,000		48,432,193,000	43869552000
	2011	48,548,161,000		60,460,832,000	43869552000
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	6942186000	6542341000	6904037000	5750220000

	2012SAS	6515626000	5596013000	6515626000	6542341000
	2011	6103459000	3127623000	6103459000	5648457000
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	16126510000	18884177000	14778273000	22332576000
	2012SAS	14195763000	14395173000	16260076000	18884176000
	2011	14068507000	14395173000	16126510000	18884177000
7-up bottling	2012IFRS				
	2012SAS				
	2011				
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS				
	2012SAS				
	2011				
Avon Crowncaps plc	2012IFRS				
	2012SAS				
	2011				
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS			43869552000	43869552000
	2012SAS			43869552000	43869552000
	2011				
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS				
	2012SAS				
	2011				
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS				
	2012SAS				
	2011				
CURTIX PLC	2012IFRS				
	2012SAS				
	2011				
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	2,728,698,000	859,098,000	613,437,000	795,795,000
	2012SAS				
	2011				
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS				
	2012SAS				
	2011				
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	2,280,744,000	1,791,582,000	2,410,162,000	2,190,451,000
	2012SAS				
	2011				
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	3,836,962,000	1,797,651,000	4,770,498,000	2,572,544,000
	2012SAS				
	2011				
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	1,131,426,000	1380684000	1511874000	1899728000
	2012SAS	710,131,000	1001944000	1,131,426,000	1380684000
	2011			710,131,000	1001944000
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	2341112000		2384890000	919505000
	2012SAS	2523433000		2341112000	

	2011			2523433000	
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	26,356,145,000	38753000000	41,755,808,000	32917000000
	2012SAS	33324000000	35232000000	26,356,145,000	38753000000
	2011	33324000000		35205000000	35232000000
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	56866627000	86834468000	45,285,469,000	1.14555E+11
	2012SAS	36135257000	91116384000	56866627000	86834468000
	2011	52143019000		36135257000	91116384000
Lafarage Africa Plc	2012IFRS	5,829,075,000	3596055000	6,566,910,000	4932927000
	2012SAS	5,270,623,000	2674520000	5,829,075,000	3596055000
	2011	5,270,623,000		4,204,178,000	2674520000
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	53,714,273,000	43869552000	53714273000	42447155000
	2012SAS	48,432,193,000	43869552000	53,714,273,000	43869552000
	2011	60,460,832,000		48,432,193,000	43869552000
PCM Plc	2012IFRS	6904037000	7272651000	6106151000	6226928000
	2012SAS	6942186000	6542341000	6904037000	5750220000
	2011	6515626000	5596013000	6515626000	6542341000
Portland Paint&Product Plc	2012IFRS	14778273000	22480451000	18401327000	28072640000
	2012SAS	16126510000	18884177000	14778273000	22332576000
	2011	14195763000	14395173000	16260076000	18884176000
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	55206705000	25999290000	64280589000	32520850000
	2012SAS	55206705000		55206705000	25999290000
	2011	46551443000		55630825000	25999290000
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	9 999 811000	10396285000	24 615 363000	16596345000
	2012SAS	9 999 811000		12 639 122000	10396285000
	2011	12 639 122000		9 999 811000	10396285000
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	1,606,700,000	737821000	1,538,464,000	894821000
	2012SAS	1,606,700,000		1,606,700,000	737821000
	2011	1,458,238,000		1,458,238,000	737821000
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	43891587000	22087259000	40046450000	17252950000
	2012SAS	40046450000		43891587000	22087259000
	2011	34230820000		43891587000	22087259000
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	469856000	7593754000	820,759,000	10166205000
	2012SAS	736584000		469856000	7593754000
	2011	725357000		595554000	7593754000
Union diagnostic & Clinical	2012IFRS		50508228000	32,100,257,000	39033671000
	2012SAS	28,381,031,000		38,587,951,000	50508228000
	2011	28,381,031,000		38,587,951,000	50508228000
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS	3,798,315,000	3320457000	2,817,808,000	3361105000
	2012SAS	3,399,128,000		3,798,315,000	3320457000
	2011	3,399,128,000		3,399,128,000	3320457000
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS	1.07356E+11	56238468000	96,700,423,000	74823638000
	2012SAS	74644365000		1.07356E+11	56238468000
	2011	74644365000		74644365000	56238468000

MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	7360423000	9510572000	12957661000	9510572000
	2012SAS	10657891000		7360423000	9510572000
	2011	7360423000		10657891000	9510572000
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	44,422,511,000	36588640000	37,622,976,000	38996801000
	2012SAS	44,369,719,000		44,422,511,000	36588640000
	2011	42,489,725,000		44,369,719,000	36588640000
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS	15,665,121,000	11014651000	16,333,450,000	11014651000
	2012SAS	16190664000		15,665,121,000	11014651000
	2011	16190664000		15,665,121,000	11014651000
PS. Mandrides &co. Plc.	2012IFRS	79,488,175,000	1.9301E+11	82,386,160,000	68811313000
	2012SAS	100,844,007,000		79,488,175,000	1.9301E+11
	2011	79,111,501,000		100,844,007,000	1.9301E+11
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	1683000000	7249000000	3593000000	8822000000
	2012SAS	1683000000		1683000000	7249000000
	2011			1683000000	7249000000
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	710,131,000	1001944000	1,131,426,000	1380684000
	2012SAS			710,131,000	1001944000
	2011	710,131,000			1001944000
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	33324000000	35232000000	26,356,145,000	38753000000
	2012SAS	33324000000		35205000000	35232000000
	2011	35205000000		33324000000	35232000000
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS	36135257000	91116384000	56866627000	86834468000
	2012SAS	52143019000		36135257000	91116384000
	2011	40284272000		52143019000	91116384000
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	5,270,623,000	2674520000	5,829,075,000	3596055000
	2012SAS	5,270,623,000		4,204,178,000	2674520000
	2011	4,204,178,000		5,270,623,000	2674520000
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	48,432,193,000	43869552000	53,714,273,000	43869552000
	2012SAS	60,460,832,000		48,432,193,000	43869552000
	2011	48,548,161,000		60,460,832,000	43869552000
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	6942186000	6542341000	6904037000	5750220000
	2012SAS	6515626000	5596013000	6515626000	6542341000
	2011	6103459000	3127623000	6103459000	5648457000
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	16126510000	18884177000	14778273000	22332576000
	2012SAS	14195763000	14395173000	16260076000	18884176000
	2011	14068507000	14395173000	16126510000	18884177000

Company Name	Year	Opening non-current Asset	Closing non-current Asset	Opening Equity	Closing Equity
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	11696952000	11,797,394,000	9678268000	9,826,303,000
	2012SAS	11,839,679,000	11,839,679,000	10,433,214,000	10,647,241,000
	2011	10618658000	11830881000	9360899000	9678268000
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	55,940,760,000	48,353,981,000	46726932000	49514245000
	2012SAS	49,566,993,000	50,558,838,000	46726932000	44,669,911,000
	2011	50,558,838,000	49,566,993,000	44,669,911,000	46726932000
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	9113908000	9891975000	11327212000	12455803000
	2012SAS	8688689000	9113908000		11327212000
	2011	7712233000	10243813000		11327212000
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS		13647060000	17376786000	21773887000
	2012SAS				17376786000
	2011				17376786000
CAP plc	2012IFRS	407428000	452035000	1598672000	1118572000
	2012SAS	469531000	407428000		1598672000
	2011	469531000	407428000		1598672000
CHAMS	2012IFRS	1561762000	0	3682457000	4272215000
	2012SAS	3983225000	1377074000		3682457000
	2011	4080688000	3194062000		3682457000
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	3406526000	4119249000	2940543000	3064948000
	2012SAS	3081192000	3406526000		2940543000
	2011	3081192000	3317221000		2940543000
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	4.51904E+11	5.34306E+11	2.95828E+11	3.97302E+11
	2012SAS	3.20421E+11	4.6795E+11		2.95828E+11
	2011	3.3541E+11	4.52961E+11		2.95828E+11
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	17608016000	18770861000	39491515000	46269159000
	2012SAS	16484550000	17608016000		39491515000
	2011	25139812000	17183896000		39491515000
Transcorp	2012IFRS			28759695000	30300925000
	2012SAS				28759695000
	2011				28759695000
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS		1168646000		-223548000
	2012SAS				
	2011				
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	1068335000	1309651000	1727153000	1772112000
	2012SAS		1068335000		1727153000
	2011		1216797000		1727153000
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	25034942000	24360347000	41193341000	40929117000
	2012SAS	18922063000	25034942000		41193341000
	2011	24737693000	25034942000		41193341000
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	6601506000	5978441000	2029809000	3430000000
	2012SAS	2064955000	6601506000		2029809000
	2011	2076182000	6475808000		2029809000

DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS		46286462000	26440128000	24914350000
	2012SAS	41229708000	4866645000		26440128000
	2011	41229708000	4866645000		26440128000
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	6153830000	6048459000	5945331000	4513400000
	2012SAS	7108825000	6058784000		5945331000
	2011	7108825000	6457971000		5945331000
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	55906284000	1.36157E+11	45223295000	77200799000
	2012SAS		55906284000		45223295000
	2011		88617500000		45223295000
GSK	2012IFRS	10579733000	8835060000	8982428000	10663060000
	2012SAS		10579733000		8982428000
	2011		7282265000		8982428000
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	47805313000	64911196000	40283492000	40352504000
	2012SAS	38189157000	47805313000		40283492000
	2011	40069151000	47858105000		40283492000
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	13472486000	28606630000	15130733000	16802238000
	2012SAS	13816996000	13472486000		15130733000
	2011	13816996000	13472486000		15130733000
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	89876869000	96648004000	10171981000	15023009000
	2012SAS	49645198000	89876869000		10171981000
	2011	71377704000	68521037000		10171981000
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	9884000000	8338000000	3159000000	1966000000
	2012SAS		9884000000		3159000000
	2011		9884000000		3159000000
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	849114000	940894000	519846000	633310000
	2012SAS		849114000		519846000
	2011	366527000			519846000
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS				
	2012SAS				
	2011				
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	80767000000	99872855000	56797000000	60947000000
	2012SAS		78886000000		56797000000
	2011		80767000000		56797000000
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	1.99566E+11	1.96767E+11	77763324000	93447892000
	2012SAS	62246413000	1.99566E+11		77763324000
	2011	74105160000	1.83558E+11		77763324000
SCOA	2012IFRS	801360000	1245560000	2596288000	3261104000
	2012SAS		1867805000		2596288000
	2011		801360000		2596288000
UACN	2012IFRS	73161430000	69261320000	35316077000	37026184000
	2012SAS		73161430000		35316077000
	2011		61132791000		35316077000
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	2350585000	3354624000	2792622000	2911739000
	2012SAS		2777145000	2643394000	2792622000

	2011	3189312000	3189312000	2468243000	2806502000
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	16153448000	21719351000	9664678000	10043523000
	2012SAS	11739578000	16019882000	8335227000	9664678000
	2011	11866834000	16153448000	8305949000	9634650000
7-up bottling	2012IFRS			5903118000	6113864000
	2012SAS			5288955000	5433057000
	2011			3526257000	3623939000
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS			1885944000	2016522000
	2012SAS				
	2011				
Avon Crown caps plc	2012IFRS			81928000000	92373000000
	2012SAS			81264000000	92324000000
	2011			73966000000	83770000000
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS			2.25533E+11	2.68614E+11
	2012SAS			2.14631E+11	2.52674E+11
	2011			1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS			6116181000	6226919000
	2012SAS			5945562000	6018968000
	2011			3429138000	3530404000
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS			2911739000	13978187000
	2012SAS			2792622000	14001930000
	2011			2806502000	14001930000
CURTIX PLC	2012IFRS			10043523000	49950185000
	2012SAS			9664678000	49233673000
	2011			9634650000	49209536000
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	2,032,950,000	1,964,236,000	10171981000	15023009000
	2012SAS				10171981000
	2011				10171981000
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS				
	2012SAS				
	2011				
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	4,190,592,000	4,210,125,000	56797000000	60947000000
	2012SAS				56797000000
	2011				56797000000
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	5,578,102,000	6,010,438,000	77763324000	93447892000
	2012SAS				77763324000
	2011				77763324000
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	940894000	2158730000	8982428000	10663060000
	2012SAS	849114000	940894000		8982428000
	2011		849114000		8982428000
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS		506189000	40283492000	40352504000
	2012SAS				40283492000
	2011				40283492000
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	99872855000	78686192000	15130733000	16802238000

	2012SAS	80767000000	99872855000		15130733000
	2011		78886000000		15130733000
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	1.96767E+11	3.04391E+11	10171981000	15023009000
	2012SAS	1.99566E+11	1.96767E+11		10171981000
	2011	62246413000	1.99566E+11		10171981000
Lafarage Africa Plc	2012IFRS	1245560000	1490636000	3159000000	1966000000
	2012SAS	801360000	1245560000		3159000000
	2011		1867805000		3159000000
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	69261320000	71301221000	519846000	633310000
	2012SAS	73161430000	69261320000		519846000
	2011		73161430000		519846000
PCM Plc	2012IFRS	3354624000	3854887000		
	2012SAS	2350585000	3354624000		
	2011		2777145000		
Portland Paint &Product Plc	2012IFRS	21719351000	25352787000	56797000000	60947000000
	2012SAS	16153448000	21719351000		56797000000
	2011	11739578000	16019882000		56797000000
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	17608016000	18770861000	77763324000	93447892000
	2012SAS	16484550000	17608016000		77763324000
	2011	25139812000	17183896000		77763324000
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS			2596288000	3261104000
	2012SAS				2596288000
	2011				2596288000
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	1068335000	1309651000	2792622000	2911739000
	2012SAS		1068335000	2643394000	2792622000
	2011		1216797000	2468243000	2806502000
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	25034942000	24360347000	9664678000	10043523000
	2012SAS	18922063000	25034942000	8335227000	9664678000
	2011	24737693000	25034942000	8305949000	9634650000
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	6601506000	5978441000	5903118000	6113864000
	2012SAS	2064955000	6601506000	5288955000	5433057000
	2011	2076182000	6475808000	3526257000	3623939000
Union diagnostic & Clinical	2012IFRS		46286462000	1885944000	2016522000
	2012SAS	41229708000	4866645000		
	2011	41229708000	4866645000		
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS	6153830000	6048459000	81928000000	92373000000
	2012SAS	7108825000	6058784000	81264000000	92324000000
	2011	7108825000	6457971000	73966000000	83770000000
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS	55906284000	1.36157E+11	2.25533E+11	2.68614E+11
	2012SAS		55906284000	2.14631E+11	2.52674E+11
	2011		88617500000	1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	10579733000	8835060000	6116181000	6226919000
	2012SAS		10579733000	5945562000	6018968000

	2011		7282265000	3429138000	3530404000
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	47805313000	64911196000	2911739000	13978187000
	2012SAS	38189157000	47805313000	2792622000	14001930000
	2011	40069151000	47858105000	2806502000	14001930000
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS	13472486000	28606630000	2.23852E+11	2.66372E+11
	2012SAS	13816996000	13472486000	2.25533E+11	2.68614E+11
	2011	13816996000	13472486000	2.14631E+11	2.52674E+11
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2012IFRS	89876869000	96648004000	6260655000	6440132000
	2012SAS	49645198000	89876869000	6116181000	6226919000
	2011	71377704000	68521037000	5945562000	6018968000
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	9884000000	8338000000	3110025000	15928510000
	2012SAS		9884000000	5945562000	6018968000
	2011		9884000000	3429138000	3530404000
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	849114000	940894000	2911739000	13978187000
	2012SAS		849114000	2792622000	14001930000
	2011	366527000		2806502000	14001930000
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	80767000000	99872855000		519846000
	2012SAS		78886000000		519846000
	2011		80767000000	1780209000	1630429000
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS	1.99566E+11	1.96767E+11		
	2012SAS	62246413000	1.99566E+11		
	2011	74105160000	1.83558E+11	62575000000	70130000000
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	801360000	1245560000		56797000000
	2012SAS		1867805000		56797000000
	2011		801360000	1.71883E+11	1.71883E+11
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	73161430000	69261320000		77763324000
	2012SAS		73161430000		77763324000
	2011		61132791000	12345714000	
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	2350585000	3354624000		8982428000
	2012SAS		2777145000		8982428000
	2011	3189312000	3189312000	46039111000	45061717000
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	16153448000	21719351000		40283492000
	2012SAS	11739578000	16019882000		40283492000
	2011	11866834000	16153448000	18553083000	20605248000

Company Name	Year	CFO	Revenue	Opening Assets	Closing Assets	Long term debt
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	1,405,392,000	11052231000	20969378000	22784783000	2,442,384,000
	2012SAS	799,031,000	8,501,055,000	20,919,416,000	21,103,312,000	2,504,339,000
	2011	522559000	18095183000	19555878000	21103307000	2504339000
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	3,315,218,000	21825927000	65211835000	67325232000	8198858000
	2012SAS	8,734,442,000	20780234000	65211835000	59,829,913,000	7,441,422,000
	2011	8,734,442,000	20780234000	59829913000	65211835000	7714197000
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	928,427,000	12932549000	18021590000	22456567000	5240199000
	2012SAS	1,283,118,000	12726227000	16466466000	18021590000	2745875000
	2011	2,735,475,000	12726227000	16466466000	18021590000	2745875000
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	26829844000	31231751000	32642612000	39811415000	3118332000
	2012SAS		31018546000	28673972000	32642612000	
	2011		31018546000	28673972000	32642612000	
CAP plc	2012IFRS	4115776000	5231330000	3067146000	2875802000	75132000
	2012SAS	3234498000	4312774000	2519974000	3067146000	188084000
	2011	3234498000	4312774000	2519974000	3067146000	188084000
CHAMS	2012IFRS	2748165000	2835704000	7888056000	8717393000	210688000
	2012SAS	3014719000	1777737000	8492531000	7703368000	25816000
	2011	3014719000	1777737000	8492531000	7703368000	25816000
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	24749138000	25000300000	10417699000	14759478000	2051791000
	2012SAS	23130646000	23350964000	9015559000	10417699000	226151000
	2011	23122732000	23350964000	9015559000	10417699000	226151000
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	1.5574E+11	2.98454E+11	5.18535E+11	6.58201E+11	1.17634E+11
	2012SAS	1.10005E+11	2.35915E+11	4.0204E+11	5.34581E+11	1.18519E+11
	2011	1.10005E+11	2.35915E+11	4.0204E+11	5.34581E+11	1.18519E+11
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	1.05613E+12	1.06687E+12	72814721000	83051450000	4261441000
	2012SAS	1.00107E+11	1.07219E+11	71691255000	72814721000	3616100000
	2011	99974586000	1.07219E+11	71691255000	72814721000	3616100000
Transcorp	2012IFRS	10534144000	13244845000	85425548000	99557665000	17572910000
	2012SAS		14076798000	42965699000	41544182000	10117056000
	2011	9410581000	14076798000	42965699000	41544182000	10117056000
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS	1913503000	1865198000		2553893000	913656000
	2012SAS					
	2011					
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	2321655000	2513664000	2675035000	2848115000	237672000
	2012SAS	2346543000	2574359000		2675035000	207764000
	2011	2346543000	2574359000		2675035000	207764000
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	69615755000	72154601000	68926529000	64406797000	4285805000
	2012SAS	60180918000	65877984000	58968513000	68926529000	3670536000
	2011	60180918000	65877984000	58968513000	68926529000	3670536000
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	3122035000	1785345000	7071362000	6799200000	62995000
	2012SAS	3616868000	1791109000	2801539000	7071362000	1507416000
	2011	3616868000	1791109000	2801539000	7071362000	1507416000

DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	33656472000	31801982000	43454596000	78386719000	13620676000
	2012SAS	66165622000	66281326000	69610739000	43454596000	6099928000
	2011	66165622000	66281326000	69610739000	43454596000	6099928000
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	2853852000	1839132000	9952145000	8866267000	991762000
	2012SAS	9115099000	8790055000	10507953000	9857099000	591311000
	2011	9115099000	8790055000	10507953000	9857099000	591311000
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	2.49892E+11	2.58268E+11	1.63262E+11	2.32857E+11	75692920000
	2012SAS	2.29347E+11	2.38797E+11		1.63262E+11	534749000
	2011	2.29347E+11	2.38797E+11		1.63262E+11	534749000
GSK	2012IFRS	22484633000	25308159000	17940156000	21792721000	1619089000
	2012SAS	19230815000	21525803000		17940156000	1619089000
	2011	19230815000	21525803000		17940156000	1619089000
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	1.11617E+11	1.26288E+11	92227824000	1.02534E+11	23184867000
	2012SAS	1.05735E+11	1.23663E+11	82558876000	92227824000	15355692000
	2011	1.05735E+11	1.23663E+11	82558876000	92227824000	15355692000
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	35369071000	38071502000	29137607000	44940080000	8515957000
	2012SAS	31565227000	34057624000	30007660000	29137607000	2992223000
	2011	31565227000	34057624000	30007660000	29137607000	2992223000
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	1.93553E+11	2.01565E+11	1.69365E+11	1.79034E+11	95078671000
	2012SAS	1.64539E+11	1.69413E+11	1.50489E+11	1.69365E+11	12504173000
	2011	1.64539E+11	1.69413E+11	1.50489E+11	1.69365E+11	12504173000
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	2340000000	2764000000	11567000000	11931000000	1143000000
	2012SAS	7498000000	5933000000		11567000000	1159000000
	2011	7498000000	5933000000		11567000000	1159000000
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	5288955000	5433057000	1559245000	2072320000	58326000
	2012SAS	3526257000	3623939000	1076658000	1559245000	37455000
	2011	3526257000	3623939000	1076658000	1559245000	37455000
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS					
	2012SAS					
	2011					
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	81264000000	92324000000	1.14091E+11	1.26229E+11	24872000000
	2012SAS	73966000000	83770000000		1.14091E+11	20585000000
	2011	73966000000	83770000000		1.14091E+11	20585000000
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	2.14631E+11	2.52674E+11	2.35701E+11	2.53634E+11	73351269000
	2012SAS	1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11	1.14389E+11	2.35701E+11	66805903000
	2011	1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11	1.14389E+11	2.35701E+11	66805903000
SCOA	2012IFRS	5945562000	6018968000	6071983000	7074635000	217475000
	2012SAS	3429138000	3530404000		6071983000	801175000
	2011	3429138000	3530404000		6071983000	801175000
UACN	2012IFRS	62529370000	69632321000	1.21594E+11	1.22976E+11	18504783000
	2012SAS	56230137000	59637822000		1.21594E+11	18504783000
	2011	56230137000	59637822000		1.21594E+11	18504783000
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	13978187000	14479781000	9292771000	10258661000	804581000
	2012SAS	14001930000	14520780000		9292771000	837812000

	2011	14001930000	14520780000	9292771000	9292771000	837812000
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	49950185000	55547798000	32279958000	36497624000	4121525000
	2012SAS	49233673000	54724749000	25935341000	32279958000	3731102000
	2011	49209536000	54724749000	25935341000	32279958000	3731102000
7-up bottling	2012IFRS	2072320000	2.23852E+11	2.66372E+11	3.49677E+11	6099928000
	2012SAS	1559245000	2.25533E+11	2.68614E+11	2.53634E+11	6099928000
	2011	1076658000	2.14631E+11	2.52674E+11	2.35701E+11	992205000
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS		6260655000	6440132000	8057546000	591311000
	2012SAS		6116181000	6226919000	7074635000	591311000
	2011		5945562000	6018968000	6071983000	85031135000
Avon Crown caps plc	2012IFRS	1.26229E+11				534749000
	2012SAS	1.14091E+11	68811579000	78714437000	1.22976E+11	534749000
	2011		62529370000	69632321000	1.21594E+11	
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS	2.53634E+11	15928510000	16338823000		1619089000
	2012SAS	2.35701E+11	13978187000	14479781000	14778273000	1619089000
	2011	1.14389E+11	14001930000	14520780000	1.22976E+11	43018077000
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS	7074635000	1.21594E+11	1.22976E+11	18504783000	15355692000
	2012SAS	6071983000		1.21594E+11	18504783000	15355692000
	2011			1.21594E+11	18504783000	15165852000
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS	14479781000	9292771000	10258661000	804581000	2992223000
	2012SAS	14520780000		9292771000	837812000	2992223000
	2011	14520780000	9292771000	9292771000	837812000	
CURTIX PLC	2012IFRS	55547798000	32279958000	36497624000	4121525000	12504173000
	2012SAS	54724749000	25935341000	32279958000	3731102000	12504173000
	2011	54724749000	25935341000	32279958000	3731102000	1323000000
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	1.93553E+11	2.01565E+11	1.69365E+11	1.79034E+11	1159000000
	2012SAS	1.64539E+11	1.69413E+11	1.50489E+11	1.69365E+11	1159000000
	2011	1.64539E+11	1.69413E+11	1.50489E+11	1.69365E+11	
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS					20585000000
	2012SAS					20585000000
	2011					63239328000
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	81264000000	92324000000	1.14091E+11	1.26229E+11	66805903000
	2012SAS	73966000000	83770000000		1.14091E+11	66805903000
	2011	73966000000	83770000000		1.14091E+11	72355000
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	2.14631E+11	2.52674E+11	2.35701E+11	2.53634E+11	801175000
	2012SAS	1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11	1.14389E+11	2.35701E+11	801175000
	2011	1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11	1.14389E+11	2.35701E+11	
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	22484633000	25308159000	17940156000	21792721000	18504783000
	2012SAS	19230815000	21525803000		17940156000	18504783000
	2011	19230815000	21525803000		17940156000	
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	1.11617E+11	1.26288E+11	92227824000	1.02534E+11	837812000
	2012SAS	1.05735E+11	1.23663E+11	82558876000	92227824000	837812000
	2011	1.05735E+11	1.23663E+11	82558876000	92227824000	6886614000
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	35369071000	38071502000	29137607000	44940080000	3731102000

	2012SAS	31565227000	34057624000	30007660000	29137607000	3731102000
	2011	31565227000	34057624000	30007660000	29137607000	1100793000
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	1.93553E+11	2.01565E+11	1.69365E+11	1.79034E+11	837812000
	2012SAS	1.64539E+11	1.69413E+11	1.50489E+11	1.69365E+11	6886614000
	2011	1.64539E+11	1.69413E+11	1.50489E+11	1.69365E+11	6333552000
Lafarage Africa Plc	2012IFRS	2340000000	2764000000	11567000000	11931000000	3731102000
	2012SAS	7498000000	5933000000		11567000000	12099553000
	2011	7498000000	5933000000		11567000000	13620676000
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	5288955000	5433057000	1559245000	2072320000	992205000
	2012SAS	3526257000	3623939000	1076658000	1559245000	986369000
	2011	3526257000	3623939000	1076658000	1559245000	991762000
PCM Plc	2012IFRS					85031135000
	2012SAS					83142765000
	2011					75692920000
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2012IFRS	81264000000	92324000000	1.14091E+11	1.26229E+11	
	2012SAS	73966000000	83770000000		1.14091E+11	2086531000
	2011	73966000000	83770000000		1.14091E+11	1619089000
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	2.14631E+11	2.52674E+11	2.35701E+11	2.53634E+11	43018077000
	2012SAS	1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11	1.14389E+11	2.35701E+11	23746413000
	2011	1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11	1.14389E+11	2.35701E+11	23184867000
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	5945562000	6018968000	6071983000	7074635000	15165852000
	2012SAS	3429138000	3530404000		6071983000	9381239000
	2011	3429138000	3530404000		6071983000	8515957000
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	13978187000	14479781000	9292771000	10258661000	1323000000
	2012SAS	14001930000	14520780000		9292771000	2366000000
	2011	14001930000	14520780000	9292771000	9292771000	1143000000
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	49950185000	55547798000	32279958000	36497624000	
	2012SAS	49233673000	54724749000	25935341000	32279958000	41146000
	2011	49209536000	54724749000	25935341000	32279958000	58326000
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	2072320000	2.23852E+11	2.66372E+11	3.49677E+11	105236000
	2012SAS	1559245000	2.25533E+11	2.68614E+11	2.53634E+11	191365000
	2011	1076658000	2.14631E+11	2.52674E+11	2.35701E+11	
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2012IFRS		6260655000	6440132000	8057546000	28671000000
	2012SAS		6116181000	6226919000	7074635000	23386000000
	2011		5945562000	6018968000	6071983000	24872000000
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS	1.26229E+11				63239328000
	2012SAS	1.14091E+11	68811579000	78714437000	1.22976E+11	63239328000
	2011		62529370000	69632321000	1.21594E+11	73351269000
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS	2.53634E+11	15928510000	16338823000		72355000
	2012SAS	2.35701E+11	13978187000	14479781000	14778273000	180532000
	2011	1.14389E+11	14001930000	14520780000	1.22976E+11	217475000
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	7074635000	1.21594E+11	1.22976E+11	18504783000	
	2012SAS	6071983000		1.21594E+11	18504783000	10964923000

	2011			1.21594E+11	18504783000	18504783000
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	14479781000	9292771000	10258661000	804581000	
	2012SAS	14520780000		9292771000	837812000	1100793000
	2011	14520780000	9292771000	9292771000	837812000	804581000
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS	3.49677E+11	56230137000	59637822000		6886614000
	2012SAS	2.53634E+11	15928510000	16338823000		6333552000
	2011	2.35701E+11	13978187000	14479781000	14778273000	4121525000
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2012IFRS	8057546000	53341966000	55754309000	10964923000	
	2012SAS	7074635000	1.21594E+11	1.22976E+11	18504783000	
	2011	6071983000		1.21594E+11	18504783000	
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	16338823000	10258661000	9961038000	1100793000	
	2012SAS	6071983000		1.21594E+11	18504783000	10964923000
	2011			1.21594E+11	18504783000	18504783000
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	14479781000	9292771000	10258661000	804581000	
	2012SAS	14520780000		9292771000	837812000	1100793000
	2011	14520780000	9292771000	9292771000	837812000	804581000
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	3526257000	3623939000	1076658000	1559245000	
	2012SAS	3526257000	3623939000	1076658000	1559245000	28671000000
	2011	1856930000	1628395000	2891079000	2782488000	23386000000
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS					20585000000
	2012SAS					63239328000
	2011	76961000000	91865000000	1.20442E+11	1.3345E+11	63239328000
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	73966000000	83770000000		1.14091E+11	66805903000
	2012SAS	73966000000	83770000000		1.14091E+11	72355000
	2011	2.23852E+11	2.66372E+11	3.49677E+11	3.49229E+11	180532000
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11	1.14389E+11	2.35701E+11	801175000
	2012SAS	1.73021E+11	2.11072E+11	1.14389E+11	2.35701E+11	
	2011					10964923000
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	19230815000	21525803000		17940156000	18504783000
	2012SAS	19230815000	21525803000		17940156000	
	2011	99628640000	1.09202E+11	1.21061E+11	1.32328E+11	1100793000
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	1.05735E+11	1.23663E+11	82558876000	92227824000	837812000
	2012SAS	1.05735E+11	1.23663E+11	82558876000	92227824000	6886614000
	2011	51732741000	55084305000	55437478000	63830439000	6333552000

Company Name	Year	Interest Paid	Tax Paid	CFI	CFF	Dividend
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	370,621,000	445,507,000	-410,011,000	-1,005,188,000	77,165,000
	2012SAS	164062000	371496000	-245,627,000	-339,899,000	317675000
	2011	164062000	371496000	590730000	726747000	317675000
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	30,979,000	1,206,311,000	201,668,000	-926,760,000	895,781,000
	2012SAS	28,378,000	214,181,000	-463,674,000	-700,214,000	671,836,000
	2011	28,378,000	214,181,000	-463,674,000	-700,214,000	671,836,000
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	10866941000	5240199000	1714963000	9581997000	8656368000
	2012SAS	6594698000	2745875000	183896000	8464602000	8656368000
	2011	6583029000	2932966000	335206000	8749867000	8471047200
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	4418671000	3118332000	9700176000	15656033000	
	2012SAS	820663000		-6373767000	536633000	
	2011	134898000		6373767000	6910400000	
CAP plc	2012IFRS	3792000000	75132000	3656910000	11636165000	6038345600
	2012SAS	3681000000	188084000	1129905000	7624564000	6038345600
	2011	3556000000		-976456000	5042302000	
CHAMS	2012IFRS	1015860000	210688000		-665489000	-6.927E+09
	2012SAS	8891796000	25816000			-6.927E+09
	2011	7645778000	25817000			
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	5208000000	2051791000	-235951000	-1692009000	1233780800
	2012SAS	1533000000	226151000	609275000	-574780000	1278099200
	2011	3139597000	515605000	609275000	-574780000	
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	1524837000	1.17634E+11	2391099000	5969228000	7.051E+11
	2012SAS	5736000000	1.18519E+11	1816988000	3311575000	7.051E+11
	2011	6169000000	98746096000	97463000	1494587000	
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	3311000000	4261441000	3629056000	-14108909000	3.9823E+10
	2012SAS	3113000000	3616100000	1076806000	-16119473000	4.0567E+10
	2011	4952000000	2153294000	1166111000	-16022254000	1.8504E+10
Trans corp	2012IFRS	2898820000	17572910000	57264543000	-31844782000	
	2012SAS	2940070000	10117056000	-1.4989E+10	-43374485000	2.6131E+10
	2011		3722622000	14988829000	-28385656000	-985521600
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS	1720274	913656000	9073884000	-9.91852E+11	
	2012SAS			0	-44900619000	
	2011	9815000000		9079382000	-44343761000	1407537600
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	12175000000	237672000			1275769600
	2012SAS	2324811000	207764000			1275769600
	2011	-1980105000				2.8463E+10
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	420750000	4285805000		-528256000	3.1904E+10
	2012SAS		3670536000			3.1904E+10
	2011	-1878793000	4992568000			-4.225E+09
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	0	62995000	-68236000	-783191000	-1.022E+10
	2012SAS		1507416000	0	-739843000	-1.022E+10
	2011	4662748000	32943000	0	-888305000	

DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS		13620676000	-3845137000	-29569305000	647942400
	2012SAS		6099928000	3845137000	-16289331000	647942400
	2011	-532415000	4237443000	9660767000	-16289331000	166919200
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS		991762000	350903000	-2301276000	-1.82E+09
	2012SAS		591311000	-266728000	-3147012000	-1.82E+09
	2011	2475000	534333000	-129803000	-3021314000	3.006E+10
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS		75692920000		-1556215000	5.2921E+10
	2012SAS		534749000	10206920000	-27577671000	5.2921E+10
	2011	2023886000		10206920000	-27577671000	1.0354E+10
GSK	2012IFRS		1619089000	-980507000	-36044000	1.2852E+10
	2012SAS		1619089000	399187000	-5316784000	1.2852E+10
	2011	-707040000		0	-5715971000	5.3611E+10
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS		23184867000	-1.0655E+10	-1.53191E+11	1.004E+11
	2012SAS		15355692000	32711216000	-1.21991E+11	1.004E+11
	2011	27514467000	13549380000	0	-1.54702E+11	1.8769E+10
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS		8515957000	5597238000	-9526972000	1.3957E+10
	2012SAS		2992223000	-3297468000	-11870392000	1.3957E+10
	2011	-2821750000	3107765000	3297468000	-8572924000	
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS		95078671000	-6799535000	-73994013000	2.7297E+10
	2012SAS	16531093000	12504173000	52792000	-61312680000	2.7297E+10
	2011	-859261000	8739076000	1879994000	-61365472000	3309600000
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS		1143000000	668329000	-19035621000	-8.764E+09
	2012SAS	157422000	1159000000	-525543000	-15900106000	-8.764E+09
	2011	-1049067000		-525543000	-15900106000	
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS		58326000	2897985000	-1.11166E+11	547019200
	2012SAS		37455000	-2.1356E+10	-85050683000	547019200
	2011	-17625000	34877000	21732506000	-63694851000	-1.28E+09
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS			1910000000	1253000000	
	2012SAS	5059075000		0	-5815000000	
	2011	1640023000			-5815000000	8.3462E+10
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS		24872000000	421295000	-4157529000	5.4902E+10
	2012SAS	-1.0104E+10	20585000000		-2816126000	5.4902E+10
	2011	3517070000				2.3811E+11
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS		73351269000	-182321000		2.1308E+11
	2012SAS		66805903000			2.1308E+11
	2011	-3362088000	19337308000			1005071200
SCOA	2012IFRS		217475000	-6967855000	-54907855000	567089600
	2012SAS	-129508000	801175000	1881000000	-38761000000	567089600
	2011	-387131000		-1881000000	-40642000000	
UACN	2012IFRS		18504783000	20731370000	-1.57765E+11	1.9083E+10
	2012SAS	14148902000	18504783000	-1.6008E+10	-1.36886E+11	1.9083E+10
	2011	39686338000		11858747000	-1.20878E+11	2439332000
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS		804581000	558452000	-116487000	2905560000
	2012SAS		837812000	-1066445000	775040000	2905560000

	2011	2270846000	2468243000	1066445000	1841485000	1.3509E+10
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS		4121525000	5282080000	-8815097000	3.075E+10
	2012SAS	-7026618000	3731102000	-1.2029E+10	-7797944000	3.0885E+10
	2011	12278296000		11912671000	4230695000	
7-up bottling	2012IFRS		207764000	-38149000	-7074150000	2.511E+11
	2012SAS	556183000		0	-7486304000	8.6119E+10
	2011	16488505000	4475105000	0	-7898471000	1.4272E+11
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS		3670536000	-1348237000	-35171912000	-7.807E+10
	2012SAS		4992568000	2064313000	-32973597000	2210712000
	2011	36395843000	143021000	2058003000	-33083026000	873880000
Avon Crown caps plc	2012IFRS		1507416000		-9526972000	7.7258E+10
	2012SAS	780000000	32943000		-11870392000	4.3238E+10
	2011	-3960000000			-8572924000	1.0192E+11
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS		6099928000		-73994013000	504134271
	2012SAS		4237443000		-61312680000	488857359
	2011	519044000	992205000		-61365472000	267697573
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS		591311000		-19035621000	7.5018E+10
	2012SAS	127318000	534333000		-15900106000	7280000000
	2011		85031135000		-15900106000	5.0428E+10
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS		534749000		-1.11166E+11	3.8688E+10
	2012SAS	-22000000			-85050683000	2.6828E+11
	2011	-5836000000			-63694851000	2.6097E+11
CURTIX PLC	2012IFRS		1619089000		1253000000	1.5022E+11
	2012SAS	-529054000			-5815000000	2.1482E+10
	2011	27720158000	43018077000		-5815000000	4.13E+10
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS		15355692000		-4157529000	-1.265E+12
	2012SAS	1851648000	13549380000		-2816126000	3.4608E+10
	2011	1336872000	15165852000			
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS	2520834000	1159000000		-1.57765E+11	5.0428E+10
	2012SAS	3298193000			-1.36886E+11	4.6339E+10
	2011	5592189000			-1.20878E+11	3.894E+10
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	4489004000	37455000		-116487000	2.6097E+11
	2012SAS	2005329000	34877000		775040000	2.8827E+11
	2011		105236000		1841485000	4.8524E+10
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS				-8815097000	4.13E+10
	2012SAS	-69592000			-7797944000	4.6229E+11
	2011	32506000	28671000000		4230695000	5.9878E+10
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS		20585000000	129418000	-7074150000	2.6097E+11
	2012SAS	-1526411000			-7486304000	2.8827E+11
	2011	-858321000	63239328000		-7898471000	4.8524E+10
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS		66805903000	933536000	-35171912000	4.13E+10
	2012SAS	-6.0579E+11	19337308000		-32973597000	4.6229E+11
	2011		72355000		-33083026000	5.9878E+10
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS		804581000	590730000	726747000	

	2012SAS		837812000			
	2011	-9.7151E+11	837812000			
Presco Plc	2012IFRS		4121525000	-463,674,000	-700,214,000	671,836,000
	2012SAS	343706000	3731102000	730250000	9244422000	8217126400
	2011		3731102000	-1997447000	7670339000	7440048000
Lafarage Africa Plc	2012IFRS		6099928000	335206000	8749867000	8471047200
	2012SAS	296410000	6099928000			3.0794E+10
	2011		992205000			2.4651E+10
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS		591311000	6373767000	6910400000	
	2012SAS	-60053000	591311000			7934052000
	2011	-45041000	85031135000	4908147000	14549767000	6247102400
PCM Plc	2012IFRS		534749000	-976456000	5042302000	
	2012SAS	-37802465	534749000	-1.3895E+10	7953496000	1055398400
	2011			67113000	-4030434000	490218400
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2012IFRS		1619089000			
	2012SAS	2842542000	1619089000			506279200
	2011	2500000000	43018077000	130818000	-2224444000	1406507200
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS		15355692000	609275000	-574780000	
	2012SAS	657114000	15355692000			1.1014E+12
	2011	117185000	15165852000	2001362000	7468022000	7.992E+11
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS		2992223000	97463000	1494587000	
	2012SAS		2992223000			6.0797E+10
	2011	515912000		-1189391000	-13769864000	6.0119E+10
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS		1159000000	14988829000	-28385656000	-985521600
	2012SAS	587334000	1159000000			555755200
	2011	2944087000		-2.4422E+10	-52438576000	-270508000
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS		37455000	9079382000	-44343761000	1407537600
	2012SAS		37455000	8759622000	-2021451000	1407537600
	2011	42936088000	105236000		15385427000	1075250400
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS					2.8463E+10
	2012SAS			1718026000	1687693000	2.9799E+10
	2011	3110025000	28671000000	-114406000	-1980529000	1.4218E+10
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2012IFRS	2643394000	20585000000			-4.225E+09
	2012SAS	2468243000	20585000000			-6.597E+09
	2011	9347922000	63239328000	440383000	-478255000	-7.485E+09
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS	8335227000	66805903000	0	-888305000	
	2012SAS	8305949000	66805903000	-1445376000	-21342333000	-4.042E+10
	2011		72355000	7879525000	-18095926000	-1.039E+10
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS	5288955000	801175000	9660767000	-16289331000	166919200
	2012SAS	3526257000	801175000	526559000	-2517933000	543888800
	2011	3526257000		191655000	-2398870000	-5.682E+09
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS		18504783000	-129803000	-3021314000	3.006E+10
	2012SAS		18504783000			4.2223E+10

	2011			-7331382000	-12408545000	4.6909E+10
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	81264000000	837812000	10206920000	-27577671000	1.0354E+10
	2012SAS	73966000000	837812000	-177801000	-6366271000	1.6347E+10
	2011	73966000000	6886614000	-134467000	-5609999000	1.5812E+10
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS	2.14631E+11	3731102000	0	-5715971000	5.3611E+10
	2012SAS	1.73021E+11	3731102000	-9329736000	-2.25931E+11	6.6437E+10
	2011	1.73021E+11		13473056000	-1.84228E+11	8.2159E+10
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2012IFRS	5945562000		0	-1.54702E+11	1.8769E+10
	2012SAS	3429138000		481668000		1.5924E+10
	2011	3429138000		1134145000	-12172699000	1.5134E+10
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS		18504783000	-129803000	-3021314000	3.006E+10
	2012SAS		18504783000			4.2223E+10
	2011			-7331382000	-12408545000	4.6909E+10
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	81264000000	837812000	10206920000	-27577671000	1.0354E+10
	2012SAS	73966000000	837812000	-177801000	-6366271000	1.6347E+10
	2011	73966000000	6886614000	-134467000	-5609999000	1.5812E+10
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	1393192000	8739076000		-38761000000	2.5677E+11
	2012SAS	-1045723000	1323000000		-40642000000	8.9729E+10
	2011	-792121000	2366000000	148299991	-1.6692E+11	7.5018E+10
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS	3298193000			-1.36886E+11	4.6339E+10
	2012SAS	5592189000			-1.20878E+11	3.894E+10
	2011	3448399000	41146000	44122179100	1492913000	3.8688E+10
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	2005329000	34877000		775040000	2.8827E+11
	2012SAS		105236000		1841485000	4.8524E+10
	2011		191365000	955480000		1.5022E+11
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	-69592000			-7797944000	4.6229E+11
	2012SAS	32506000	28671000000		4230695000	5.9878E+10
	2011		23386000000			-1.265E+12
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	-1526411000			-7486304000	2.8827E+11
	2012SAS	-858321000	63239328000		-7898471000	4.8524E+10
	2011		63239328000	-115286000	-34770807000	1.5022E+11
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	-6.0579E+11	19337308000		-32973597000	4.6229E+11
	2012SAS		72355000		-33083026000	5.9878E+10
	2011		180532000	-16163000		-1.265E+12

Company Name	Year	Inventory	Opening Recievables	Closing Recievables	COGS
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	5,251,866,000	688944000	3,888,510,000	8,469,199,000
	2012SAS	4,778,664,000	688,944,000	688,944,000	6,026,496,000
	2011	4787457000	712402000	688944000	14255096000
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	5,114,022,000	1,156,233,000	501,554,000	-8,303,634,073
	2012SAS	5,243,565,000	1,156,233,000	832,515,000	13,276,275,000
	2011	3,723,060,000	832,515,000	1,156,233,000	13,276,275,000
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	7098879000	589264000	630578000	9811848000
	2012SAS	8574689000	263473000	589264000	9568741000
	2011	8583482000	-12999000	263473000	9568741000
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	18469697000	2077928000		19869403000
	2012SAS	8438560000	8491883000	2077928000	20161426000
	2011	14488609000	8491883000	8491883000	20161426000
CAP plc	2012IFRS	11934014000	-15178713000	-9781583000	2631832000
	2012SAS	8318418000	-8057455000	-15178713000	2218878000
	2011	7514304000	-6780520000	-8057455000	2218878000
CHAMS	2012IFRS		19292841000	20880190000	533969000
	2012SAS			19292841000	1090951000
	2011				1090951000
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	12205350000	248644000	4694995000	21983323000
	2012SAS	17838431000	-634586000	248644000	20826581000
	2011	10717173000		-634586000	20826581000
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	12162797000	2536461140		1.18304E+11
	2012SAS	12966547000	2980011204	2536461140	96730144000
	2011		2981256222	2980011204	96730144000
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	5945234000	17489347000	16612462000	1.04576E+12
	2012SAS	6762529000	21371495000	17489347000	93620923000
	2011	7735064000	19467530000	21371495000	93620923000
Transcorp	2012IFRS		36581074000	57365685000	3476564000
	2012SAS	64094192860	-14250196000	36581074000	5106174000
	2011	78639471796	5090043000	-14250196000	5106174000
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS	47668127000	1.04856E+12	75314226000	1413094000
	2012SAS	37717358000	93378224000	1.04856E+12	
	2011	34259330000	92869292000	93378224000	
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS		-9937586000	-37797826000	1536612000
	2012SAS			-9937586000	1605154000
	2011				1605154000
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	73928979000	998126726	1617914186	55973334000
	2012SAS			998126726	47425476000
	2011				47425476000
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	39336290000	-10091017000	-9268641000	2251727000
	2012SAS	11544286000		-10091017000	1211301000
	2011	4337613000	29213552000	3194765000	1211301000

DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	4,778,664,000	688,944,000	688,944,000	29503855000
	2012SAS	4787457000	712402000	688944000	56582360000
	2011				56582360000
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	5,243,565,000	1,156,233,000	832,515,000	2202149000
	2012SAS	3,723,060,000	832,515,000	1,156,233,000	8466291000
	2011	6525427000	-493799000		8466291000
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	8574689000	263473000	589264000	2.18702E+11
	2012SAS	8583482000	-12999000	263473000	1.98612E+11
	2011			-12999000	1.98612E+11
GSK	2012IFRS	8438560000	8491883000	2077928000	15080461000
	2012SAS	14488609000	8491883000	8491883000	12537935000
	2011			8491883000	12537935000
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	8318418000	-8057455000	-15178713000	70088245000
	2012SAS	7514304000	-6780520000	-8057455000	68619520000
	2011	12349295000		-6780520000	68619520000
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS			19292841000	31501987000
	2012SAS				26933416000
	2011				26933416000
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	17838431000	-634586000	248644000	1.56726E+11
	2012SAS	10717173000		-634586000	1.35327E+11
	2011				1.35327E+11
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	12966547000	2980011204	2536461140	2087000000
	2012SAS		2981256222	2980011204	4870000000
	2011			2981256222	4870000000
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	6762529000	21371495000	17489347000	4848116000
	2012SAS	7735064000	19467530000	21371495000	3241107000
	2011			19467530000	3241107000
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS	64094192860	-14250196000	36581074000	
	2012SAS	78639471796	5090043000	-14250196000	
	2011			5090043000	
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	37717358000	93378224000	1.04856E+12	48398000000
	2012SAS	34259330000	92869292000	93378224000	44127000000
	2011	16544895000	-5.6197E+12	92869292000	44127000000
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS			-9937586000	1.27222E+11
	2012SAS		75314226000		1.0131E+11
	2011	47668127000	1.04856E+12	75314226000	1.0131E+11
SCOA	2012IFRS	16544895000	-5.6197E+12	92869292000	4551513000
	2012SAS		-37797826000	-5.6197E+12	2651236000
	2011		-9937586000	-37797826000	2651236000
UACN	2012IFRS	2101176000			50582561000
	2012SAS		1617914186		43777072000
	2011	73928979000	998126726	1617914186	43777072000
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS				9336174000
	2012SAS	5.62168E+12	-9268641000		10166486000

	2011	39336290000	-10091017000	-9268641000	10166486000
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	47668127000	1.04856E+12	75314226000	33902137000
	2012SAS	37717358000	93378224000	1.04856E+12	34723123000
	2011	34259330000	92869292000	93378224000	34723123000
7-up bottling	2012IFRS		-9937586000	-37797826000	35584016000
	2012SAS			-9937586000	37554111000
	2011		75314226000		9568741000
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS	34259330000	92869292000	93378224000	19869403000
	2012SAS	16544895000	-5.6197E+12	92869292000	20161426000
	2011		-37797826000	-5.6197E+12	20161426000
Avon Crown caps plc	2012IFRS				2631832000
	2012SAS	2101176000			2218878000
	2011		1617914186		2218878000
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS				533969000
	2012SAS				1090951000
	2011	5.62168E+12	-9268641000		1090951000
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS	47668127000	1.04856E+12	75314226000	21983323000
	2012SAS	37717358000	93378224000	1.04856E+12	20826581000
	2011	34259330000	92869292000	93378224000	20826581000
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS		-9937586000	-37797826000	10043523000
	2012SAS			-9937586000	9664678000
	2011				9634650000
CURTIX PLC	2012IFRS	73928979000	998126726	1617914186	4576626000
	2012SAS			998126726	4551513000
	2011				2651236000
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	39336290000	-10091017000	-9268641000	59878338000
	2012SAS	11544286000		-10091017000	50582561000
	2011			8491883000	43777072000
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS	17838431000	-634586000	248644000	9336174000
	2012SAS	10717173000		-634586000	10166486000
	2011				10166486000
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	12966547000	2980011204	2536461140	68619520000
	2012SAS		2981256222	2980011204	44626674000
	2011			2981256222	37788322000
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	6762529000	21371495000	17489347000	26933416000
	2012SAS	7735064000	19467530000	21371495000	
	2011			19467530000	1.61135E+11
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	64094192860	-14250196000	36581074000	1.35327E+11
	2012SAS	78639471796	5090043000	-14250196000	1848000000
	2011			5090043000	-809962000
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	37717358000	93378224000	1.04856E+12	4870000000
	2012SAS	34259330000	92869292000	93378224000	
	2011	16544895000	-5.6197E+12	92869292000	5424095000
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS			-9937586000	3241107000

	2012SAS		75314226000		855270000
	2011	47668127000	1.04856E+12	75314226000	959225000
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	16544895000	-5.6197E+12	92869292000	
	2012SAS		-37797826000	-5.6197E+12	47553000000
	2011		-9937586000	-37797826000	48111000000
Lafarage Africa Plc	2012IFRS	2101176000			44127000000
	2012SAS		1617914186		1.30788E+11
	2011	73928979000	998126726	1617914186	1.32136E+11
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS				1.0131E+11
	2012SAS	5.62168E+12	-9268641000		5017555000
	2011	39336290000	-10091017000	-9268641000	4576626000
PCM Plc	2012IFRS	8438560000	8491883000	2077928000	
	2012SAS	14488609000	8491883000	8491883000	8519010000
	2011			8491883000	8,841,855,000
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2012IFRS	8318418000	-8057455000	-15178713000	14255096000
	2012SAS	7514304000	-6780520000	-8057455000	
	2011	12349295000		-6780520000	15466594000
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS			19292841000	13,276,275,000
	2012SAS				
	2011				10870208000
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	17838431000	-634586000	248644000	9568741000
	2012SAS	10717173000		-634586000	
	2011				22660657000
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	6762529000	21371495000	17489347000	2218878000
	2012SAS	7735064000	19467530000	21371495000	
	2011			19467530000	1589411000
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	64094192860	-14250196000	36581074000	1090951000
	2012SAS	78639471796	5090043000	-14250196000	
	2011			5090043000	20281439000
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	37717358000	93378224000	1.04856E+12	20826581000
	2012SAS	34259330000	92869292000	93378224000	
	2011	16544895000	-5.6197E+12	92869292000	1.42517E+11
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2012IFRS			-9937586000	96730144000
	2012SAS				
	2011	2101176000			78555261000
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS			998126726	93620923000
	2012SAS				13703608000
	2011				4451535000
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS	11544286000		-10091017000	5106174000
	2012SAS	4337613000	29213552000	3194765000	955594000
	2011	3621141000	3,888,510,000	29213552000	2595853000
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	4787457000	712402000	688944000	1.42517E+11
	2012SAS				1.18304E+11

	2011		501,554,000		96730144000
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	3,723,060,000	832,515,000	1,156,233,000	78555261000
	2012SAS	6525427000	-493799000		
	2011	20223610000	630578000	-493799000	
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS	8583482000	-12999000	263473000	21983323000
	2012SAS			-12999000	20826581000
	2011				20826581000
PS. Mandrides&co. Plc.	2012IFRS	14488609000	8491883000	8491883000	1.18304E+11
	2012SAS			8491883000	96730144000
	2011	17966538000	-9781583000		96730144000
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	4787457000	712402000	688944000	1.04576E+12
	2012SAS				93620923000
	2011		501,554,000		93620923000
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	3,723,060,000	832,515,000	1,156,233,000	3476564000
	2012SAS	6525427000	-493799000		5106174000
	2011	20223610000	630578000	-493799000	5106174000
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS				33902137000
	2012SAS				34723123000
	2011		4694995000		34723123000
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS	10717173000		-634586000	10166486000
	2012SAS				10166486000
	2011				70088245000
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS		2981256222	2980011204	44626674000
	2012SAS			2981256222	37788322000
	2011		16612462000		31501987000
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	7735064000	19467530000	21371495000	
	2012SAS			19467530000	1.61135E+11
	2011		57365685000		1.56726E+11
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	78639471796	5090043000	-14250196000	1848000000
	2012SAS			5090043000	-809962000
	2011		75314226000		2087000000
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	34259330000	92869292000	93378224000	
	2012SAS	16544895000	-5.6197E+12	92869292000	5424095000
	2011		-37797826000	-5.6197E+12	4848116000

Company Name	Year	Net Income	Opening Payables	Closing Payables	Total Liabilities	GP
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	314870000	3337463000	6,467,840,000	12555754000	2583032000
	2012SAS	827,108,000	3,338,759,000	3,337,463,000	10,456,071,000	2,474,559,000
	2011	727363000	3153915000	3337463000	3825033000	3840087000
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	2784554000	7,356,141,000	7,471,761,000	17810987000	8325460000
	2012SAS	2728857000	9,518,581,000	7,356,141,000	15,160,002,000	7503959000
	2011	2728857000	7,356,141,000	9,518,581,000	18484903000	7503959000
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	1328580000	901898000	-479634000	10000764000	3120701000
	2012SAS	1545780000	714807000	901898000	6694378000	3157486000
	2011	1545780000		714807000	6694378000	3157486000
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	4401907000		11800864000	18037528000	11362348000
	2012SAS				15265826000	10857120000
	2011				15265826000	10857120000
CAP plc	2012IFRS	1115554000	1092306000	1606966000	1757230000	2599498000
	2012SAS	1078276000		1092306000	1468474000	2093896000
	2011	1078276000			1468474000	2093896000
CHAMS	2012IFRS	87539000	3640521000	3806434000	4227810000	2301735000
	2012SAS	-1236982000	3640520000	3640521000	3692153000	686786000
	2011	-1236982000		3640520000	3692153000	686786000
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	251162000	5833293000	7566983000	11670565000	3016977000
	2012SAS	220,318,000	5543839000	5833293000	7806533000	2524383000
	2011	228232000		5543839000	7806533000	2524383000
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	1.42714E+11	-6995997000	18396196000	2.53664E+11	1.8015E+11
	2012SAS	1.2591E+11	12777242000	-6995997000	2.30043E+11	1.39185E+11
	2011	1.2591E+11		12777242000	2.30043E+11	1.39185E+11
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	10735450000	22383190000	28259409000	36782291000	21111191000
	2012SAS	7111318000	23845996000	22383190000	33681012000	13597719000
	2011	7244056000	-16464157000	23845996000	33681012000	13597719000
Transcorp	2012IFRS	2710701000	279229000	-976565000	35461021000	9768281000
	2012SAS	4 666 217000	6673663000	279229000	14921269000	8970624000
	2011	4666217000	-976679000	6673663000	14921269000	8970624000
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS	-48305000		950129000	2777441000	452104000
	2012SAS					
	2011					
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	192009000	530057000	657149000	1112632000	977052000
	2012SAS	227816000		530057000	945585000	969205000
	2011	227816000	19476943000		945585000	969205000
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	2538846000	18416723000	12967145000	21538755000	16181267000
	2012SAS	5697066000	17094691000	18416723000	25757795000	18452508000
	2011	5697066000	3435908000	17094691000	25757795000	18452508000
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	-1336690000	6086338000	10103210000	10229200000	-466382000
	2012SAS	-1825759000	7560811000	6086338000	9101170000	579808000
	2011	-1825759000		7560811000	9101170000	579808000

DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	-1854490000	44408300000	25412995000	52654347000	2298127000
	2012SAS	115704000	46270785000	44408300000	56608156000	9698966000
	2011	115704000	1852261000	46270785000	56608156000	9698966000
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	-1014720000	2729146000	2369343000	4352867000	-363017000
	2012SAS	-325044000	2786124000	2729146000	3911768000	323764000
	2011	-325044000	43627743000	2786124000	3911768000	323764000
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	8376656000	55703719000	-869282000	1.50517E+12	39565812000
	2012SAS	9450204000		55703719000	1.09713E+11	40185298000
	2011	9450204000			1.09713E+11	40185298000
GSK	2012IFRS	2823526000	7891483000	7891483000	11129661000	10227698000
	2012SAS	2294988000		7891483000	8957728000	8987868000
	2011	2294988000	1230402000		8957728000	8987868000
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	14671195000	21232948000	15811934000	62181668000	56199939000
	2012SAS	17927934000	23039260000	21232948000	51944332000	55043605000
	2011	17927934000	12893487000	23039260000	51944332000	55043605000
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	2702431000	8022428000	2498694000	28137842000	6569515000
	2012SAS	2492397000	7906886000	8022428000	14006874000	7124208000
	2011	2492397000		7906886000	14006874000	7124208000
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	8012694000	1.80506E+11	-26267358000	1.6389E+11	44838928000
	2012SAS	4874513000	1.84271E+11	1.80506E+11	2.05514E+11	34086532000
	2011	4874513000	4319000000	1.84271E+11	2.05514E+11	34086532000
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	424000000	6090000000	7679000000	9965000000	677000000
	2012SAS	-1565000000		6090000000	8408000000	1063000000
	2011	-1565000000			8408000000	1063000000
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	144102000	964489000	1322358000	1439010000	584941000
	2012SAS	97682000	967067000	964489000	1039399000	382832000
	2011	97682000	941587000	967067000	1039399000	382832000
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS					
	2012SAS					
	2011		4224000000			
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	11060000000	14647000000	13881000000	63625000000	43926000000
	2012SAS	9804000000		14647000000	55817000000	39643000000
	2011	9804000000	50786244000		55817000000	39643000000
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	38042714000	24310481000	13483199000	1.60186E+11	1.25452E+11
	2012SAS	38050756000	71779076000	24310481000	1.57922E+11	1.09762E+11
	2011	38050756000	6712220000	71779076000	1.57922E+11	1.09762E+11
SCOA	2012IFRS	73406000	1873345000	3378580000	3813530000	1467455000
	2012SAS	101266000		1873345000	3475695000	879168000
	2011	101266000			3475695000	879168000
UACN	2012IFRS	7102951000	25364769000	25364769000	62374335000	19049760000
	2012SAS	3407685000		25364769000	64528530000	15860750000
	2011	3407685000			64528530000	15860750000
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	501594000	5704529000	4945639000	7346922000	5143607000

	2012SAS	518850000	3180214000	5704529000	6486269000	4354294000
	2011	518850000	24484219000	3180214000	6486269000	4354294000
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	5597613000	15153074000	18211051000	26454101000	21645661000
	2012SAS	5491076000		15153074000	22615279000	20001626000
	2011	5515213000		4945639000	22615279000	20001626000
7-up bottling	2012IFRS	37497651000	3731102000	24484219000	38257447000	4354294000
	2012SAS	44839636000	3731102000		34406192000	4354294000
	2011	15378322000		714807000	6694378000	3157486000
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS	22108084000		11800864000	18037528000	11362348000
	2012SAS	-13940985000			15265826000	10857120000
	2011	394770000			15265826000	10857120000
Avon Crowncaps plc	2012IFRS	206840000	1092306000	1606966000	1757230000	2599498000
	2012SAS	13796000000		1092306000	1468474000	2093896000
	2011	7721000000			1468474000	2093896000
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS		3640521000	3806434000	4227810000	2301735000
	2012SAS	90023977	3640520000	3640521000	3692153000	686786000
	2011	87295957		3640520000	3692153000	686786000
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS	16023000000	5833293000	7566983000	11670565000	3016977000
	2012SAS	13396000000	5543839000	5833293000	7806533000	2524383000
	2011	1300000000		5543839000	7806533000	2524383000
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS	6953539000	49950185000	55547798000	32279958000	36497624000
	2012SAS	6908598000	49233673000	54724749000	25935341000	32279958000
	2011	47907000000	49209536000	54724749000	25935341000	32279958000
CURTIX PLC	2012IFRS	8665000000	3378580000	4752395000	5113459000	1650293000
	2012SAS	26825000000	1873345000	3378580000	3813530000	1467455000
	2011	3836000000		1873345000	3475695000	879168000
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	10692475000	25364769000	31482232000	53695674000	18836099000
	2012SAS	-2.25823E+11	25364769000	25364769000	62374335000	19049760000
	2011	6180061000		25364769000	64528530000	15860750000
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS	1.00681E+11	5704529000	4945639000	7346922000	5143607000
	2012SAS	48704000000	3180214000	5704529000	6486269000	4354294000
	2011	1.92488E+11	24484219000	3180214000	6486269000	4354294000
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	75670000000	12893487000	23039260000	51944332000	55043605000
	2012SAS	18636000000	18121917000	12893487000	43225191000	10457631000
	2011	33411000000	2498694000	18121917000	36884395000	7921060000
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	22108084000		7906886000	14006874000	7124208000
	2012SAS	-13723787000	4187483000			
	2011	1328655000	-26267358000	4187483000	2.06227E+11	51602616000
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	54766000000	4319000000	1.84271E+11	2.05514E+11	34086532000
	2012SAS	-6801000000	2496000000	4319000000	6965000000	967000000
	2011	598000000	7679000000	2496000000	7228000000	813000000
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	6953539000			8408000000	1063000000
	2012SAS	6908598000	1858582000			
	2011	5044543000	1322358000	1858582000	1940874000	689769000

Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	38404784000	941587000	967067000	1039399000	382832000
	2012SAS	15378322000	728140000	941587000	1152059000	773125000
	2011	7727399000		728140000	1110870000	1057297000
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	10157000000	4224000000			
	2012SAS	7440000000	9531000000	4224000000	61566000000	44312000000
	2011	9455000000	13881000000	9531000000	56303000000	44262000000
Lafarage Africa Plc	2012IFRS	-5040629000	50786244000		55817000000	39643000000
	2012SAS	-10928447000	51315298000	50786244000	1.77265E+11	1.35584E+11
	2011	17455655000	13483199000	51315298000	1.77794E+11	1.36477E+11
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	87295957000	6712220000	71779076000	1.57922E+11	1.09762E+11
	2012SAS	51741620000	4752395000	6712220000	6856930000	1422577000
	2011	39604024000	3378580000	4752395000	5113459000	1650293000
PCM Plc	2012IFRS	6180061000				
	2012SAS	220,318,000	4257917000	5106956000	14228260000	3274705000
	2011	228232000	6,467,840,000	4257917000	10743245000	3076657000
Portland Paint&Product Plc	2012IFRS	1.42714E+11	3153915000	3337463000	3825033000	3840087000
	2012SAS	1.2591E+11				
	2011	1.2591E+11	7,471,761,000		20261496000	6228063000
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	10735450000	7,356,141,000	9,518,581,000	18484903000	7503959000
	2012SAS	7111318000	5433302000			
	2011	7244056000	-479634000	5433302000	13413324000	3225915000
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	2710701000		714807000	6694378000	3157486000
	2012SAS	4 666 217000	9595869000			
	2011	4666217000	11800864000	9595869000	19177693000	13100096000
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	192009000			1468474000	2093896000
	2012SAS	227816000				
	2011	227816000	3806434000		6041008000	1849786000
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	2538846000		3640520000	3692153000	686786000
	2012SAS	5697066000	6940494000			
	2011	5697066000	7566983000	6940494000	10882974000	3029670000
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	-1336690000		5543839000	7806533000	2524383000
	2012SAS	-1825759000	33979457000			
	2011	-1825759000	18396196000	33979457000	2.9311E+11	2.4366E+11
Union diagonistic&Clinicals	2012IFRS	-1854490000		12777242000	2.30043E+11	1.39185E+11
	2012SAS	115704000	23216264000			
	2011	115704000	28259409000	23216264000	38181936000	24598474000
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS	-1014720000	-16464157000	23845996000	33681012000	13597719000
	2012SAS	-325044000	-31313738000	-16464157000	81000511000	27634528000
	2011	-325044000	-976565000	-31313738000	62787906000	14373743000
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS	8376656000	-976679000	6673663000	14921269000	8970624000
	2012SAS	9450204000	-817347000	-976679000	2920959000	169594000
	2011	9450204000	950129000	-817347000	2446782000	754759000
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	2823526000	18396196000	33979457000	2.9311E+11	2.4366E+11

	2012SAS	2294988000	-6995997000	18396196000	2.53664E+11	1.8015E+11
	2011	2294988000	12777242000	-6995997000	2.30043E+11	1.39185E+11
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	14671195000	28259409000	23216264000	38181936000	24598474000
	2012SAS	17927934000				
	2011	17927934000				
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS	2702431000	5833293000	7566983000	11670565000	3016977000
	2012SAS	2492397000	5543839000	5833293000	7806533000	2524383000
	2011	2492397000		5543839000	7806533000	2524383000
PS. Mandrides&co. Plc.	2012IFRS	8012694000	-6995997000	18396196000	2.53664E+11	1.8015E+11
	2012SAS	4874513000	12777242000	-6995997000	2.30043E+11	1.39185E+11
	2011	4874513000		12777242000	2.30043E+11	1.39185E+11
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	424000000	22383190000	28259409000	36782291000	21111191000
	2012SAS	-1565000000	23845996000	22383190000	33681012000	13597719000
	2011	-1565000000	-16464157000	23845996000	33681012000	13597719000
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	144102000	279229000	-976565000	35461021000	9768281000
	2012SAS	97682000	6673663000	279229000	14921269000	8970624000
	2011	97682000	-976679000	6673663000	14921269000	8970624000
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	11060000000	15153074000	18211051000	26454101000	21645661000
	2012SAS	9804000000		15153074000	22615279000	20001626000
	2011	9804000000			22615279000	20001626000
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS	38042714000	3180214000	5704529000	6486269000	4354294000
	2012SAS	38050756000	24484219000	3180214000	6486269000	4354294000
	2011	38050756000	21232948000	15811934000	62181668000	56199939000
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	73406000	18121917000	12893487000	43225191000	10457631000
	2012SAS	101266000	2498694000	18121917000	36884395000	7921060000
	2011	101266000	8022428000	2498694000	28137842000	6569515000
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	7102951000	4187483000			
	2012SAS	3407685000	-26267358000	4187483000	2.06227E+11	51602616000
	2011	3407685000	1.80506E+11	-26267358000	1.6389E+11	44838928000
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	501594000	2496000000	4319000000	6965000000	967000000
	2012SAS	518850000	7679000000	2496000000	7228000000	813000000
	2011	518850000	6090000000	7679000000	9965000000	677000000
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	5597613000	1858582000			
	2012SAS	5491076000	1322358000	1858582000	1940874000	689769000
	2011	5515213000	964489000	1322358000	1439010000	584941000

APPENDIX III

Activity Ratios in the Pre-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	ASSET TURNOVER	FAT	ETR
A.G. Leventis	2011	0.03	0.06	1.27
Ashaka Cem	2011	0.04	0.06	0.31
Beta Glass	2011	0.09	0.15	
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2011			
CAP plc	2011	0.35	2.65	
CHAMS	2011	-0.16	-0.39	
Chellarams Plc	2011	0.02	0.07	
Dangote Cement	2011	0.24	0.28	
Dangote Sugar	2011	0.1	0.42	
Transcorp	2011	0.11		
ARBICO PLC	2011			
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2011	0.09	0.19	
PZ CUSSONS	2011	0.08	0.23	
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2011	-0.26	-0.28	
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2011	0	0.02	
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2011	-0.03	-0.05	
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2011	0.06	0.11	
GSK	2011	0.13	0.32	
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2011	0.19	0.37	
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2011	0.09	0.18	
JULIUS BERGER	2011	0.03	0.07	
JOHN HOLT	2011	-0.14	-0.16	
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2011	0.06		
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2011			
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2011	0.09	0.12	
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2011	0.16	0.21	
SCOA	2011	0.02	0.13	
UACN	2011	0.03	0.06	
VITAFOAM	2011	0.06	0.16	3.75
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2011	0.17	0.34	4.17
7-up bottling	2011	0.07		40.21
Austin laza plc	2011	0.07		
Avon Crown caps plc	2011	0.06		0.54
CCNN PLC	2011	0		0.05
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2011	0.07		
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2011	57.18		0.95
CUTIX PLC	2011	1.03		0.76
DN MEYER PLC	2011	0.04		
E-TRANZACT PLC	2011			
EVANS MED. PLC	2011	0.29		
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2011	0.01		
FTN COCOA	2011	0.03	0.7	
International Breweries Plc.	2011	0.05		
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2011	0.27	0.1	
Presco Plc	2011	0.06	0.05	
Lafarge Africa Plc	2011	1.51	9.35	
Nig. Ropes Plc	2011	25.4	0.54	
PCM Plc	2011		0.08	
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2011	1.1	7.86	
Premier Paints Plc.	2011	0.03	0.42	
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2011	0.77		

Morison Industries Plc.	2011	0.02	0.19	3.75
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2011	0.18	0.23	4.17
Pharma-deko plc.	2011	-0.01	-0.28	40.21
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2011	0.02	0.02	
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2011	0	-0.05	0.54
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2011	0.08	0.11	0.05
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2011	0.12	0.32	
Nasco Allied Industries	2011	21.4	0.37	0.95
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2011	0.17	0.18	0.04
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2011	0.26	0.07	
Premier Breweries Plc.	2011	-0.08	-0.16	
UTC Nig. Plc.	2011	0.12		0.95
Greif Nig. Plc.	2011	3.52	0.12	0.63
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2011	0.29	0.21	0.94
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2011	0	0.13	1.03
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2011		0.06	
MTECH COM Plc.	2011	0	0.16	1.59
NCR Nig. Plc.	2011	0.09	0.34	1.91

Source: Annual Reports

Activity Ratios in the Post-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	ASSET TURNOVER	FAT	ETR
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	0.01	0.03	0.76
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	0.04	0.06	0.31
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	0.06	0.13	0.74
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	0.11	0.32	1.11
CAP plc	2012IFRS	0.39	2.47	2.42
CHAMS	2012IFRS	0.01		0.49
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	0.02	0.06	5.59
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	0.22	0.27	0.6
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	0.13	0.57	17.04
Transcorp	2012IFRS	0.03		0.3
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS	-0.02	-0.04	
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.07	0.15	0.96
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	0.04	0.1	1.17
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	-0.2	-0.22	0.48
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	-0.02	-0.04	0.82
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	-0.11	-0.17	0.22
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	0.04	0.06	3.08
GSK	2012IFRS	0.13	0.32	1.77
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	0.14	0.23	2.09
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	0.06	0.09	1.62
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	0.04	0.08	11.4
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	0.04	0.05	0.67
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	0.07	0.15	6.49
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS			
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	0.09	0.11	1.06
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	0.15	0.19	2.03
SCOA	2012IFRS	0.01	0.06	1.42
UACN	2012IFRS	0.06	0.1	1.29
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	0.05	0.15	3.41
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.15	0.26	3.78
7-up bottling	2012IFRS	0.11		24.98
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS	2.74		2.16
Avon Crowncaps plc	2012IFRS			
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS			0.04
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS	0.87		13.17
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS	8.64		0.94
CUTIX PLC	2012IFRS	2.1		0.92
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	0.06	5.44	11.4
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS			
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	0.6	17.97	1.06
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	0.09	3.68	2.03
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	2.51	25.37	1.77
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.07	13.74	2.09
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	0.85	0.49	1.62
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	0.06	0.03	11.4
Lafarge Africa Plc	2012IFRS	-0.42	-3.38	0.67
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	42.12	1.22	6.49
PCM Plc	2012IFRS		1.6	
Portland Paint&Product Plc	2012IFRS	1.13	5.63	1.06
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	0.04	0.57	2.03
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.38		1.42
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.02	0.15	3.41

Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	0.07	0.1	3.78
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	0	-0.22	24.98
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2012IFRS	-0.23	-0.04	2.16
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS		-0.17	
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS		0.06	0.04
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	0.15	0.32	13.17
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	18.23	0.23	0.94
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS		0.09	0.16
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.73	0.08	5.63
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.39	0.05	0.93
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.18	0.15	0.94
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	7.09	0.11	
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS		0.19	
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	0	0.06	
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.03	0.1	
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	0.03	0.15	
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.06	0.26	

Source: Annual Reports

APPENDIX IV

Cash Flow Ratios in the Pre-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	CFR	AER	CLCR	LTDCR	ICR	CGPR	EFIR
A.G. Leventis	2011	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.21	6.45	0.28	1.39
Ashaka Cem	2011	0.42	0.13	0.81	1.13	316.34	1.15	-0.08
Beta Glass	2011	0.21	0.15	0.75	1	1.86	0.23	3.2
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2011							
CAP plc	2011	0.75	1.05	2.53	17.2		0.44	1.56
CHAMS	2011	1.7	0.39	0.82	116.78	1.4		
Chellarams Plc	2011	0.99	2.22	3.82	102.24	8.53	1	-0.02
Dangote Cement	2011	0.47	0.21	0.99	0.93	34.84	0.99	0.01
Dangote Sugar	2011	0.93	1.37	3.85	27.65	21.62	1.17	-0.16
Transcorp	2011	0.67	0.23	0.91	0.93		-2.36	-3.02
ARBICO PLC	2011							
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2011	0.91	0.88	3.18	11.29			
PZ CUSSONS	2011	0.91	0.87	2.72	16.4	-33.69		
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2011	2.02	0.51	0.48	2.4	1.78	1.33	-0.25
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2011	1	1.52	1.31	10.85	-131.23	1.11	-0.25
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2011	1.04	0.92	2.75	15.42	3899.76	1.53	-0.33
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2011	0.96	1.4	4.08	428.89		1.08	-0.12
GSK	2011	0.89	1.07	2.02	11.88		1.42	-0.3
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2011	0.86	1.15	2.89	6.89	5.34	-2.16	-1.46
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2011	0.93	1.08	2.87	10.55	-11.29	1.2	-0.27
JULIUS BERGER	2011	0.97	0.97	0.85	13.16	-200.66	1.57	-0.37
JOHN HOLT	2011	1.26	0.65	1.03	6.47		-0.84	-2.12
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2011	0.97	2.26	3.52	94.15	-201.05	-0.09	-18.06
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2011							
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2011	0.88	0.65	2.1	3.59			
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2011	0.82	0.73	1.9	2.59	-56.21		
SCOA	2011	0.97	0.56	1.28	4.28		-0.09	-11.85
UACN	2011	0.94	0.46	1.28	3.04		-1.07	-2.15
VITAFOAM	2011	0.96	1.51	2.48	16.71	8.25	0.83	0.13
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2011	0.9	1.52	2.61	13.19		0.75	0.09
7-up bottling	2011	0.01	0		1.09	1.34	-0.16	-7.34
Austin laza plc	2011							
Avon Crowncaps plc	2011							
CCNN PLC	2011	8.17	0.93		2.66	223.3		-0.54
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2011							
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2011	1.56	17.33					-4.39
CUTIX PLC	2011	2.11	14.67		41.36	4.53		-0.11
DN MEYER PLC	2011	0.97	0.97			135.42		
E-TRANZACT PLC	2011							
EVANS MED. PLC	2011	0.88	0.65		1022.27			0.02
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2011	0.82	0.73			6205.76		0.02
FTN COCOA	2011	0.89	1.07	19.19		-95.08		-0.41
International Breweries Plc.	2011	0.86	1.15		15.35			-0.31
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2011	0.93	1.08	0.9	28.67	0.97		
Presco Plc	2011	0.97	0.97	1.81	25.98		0.97	0.05
Lafarge Africa Plc	2011	1.26	0.65	2.8	0.55			
Nig. Ropes Plc	2011	0.97	2.26	0.08	3.56	-1965.15	0.15	4.13
PCM Plc	2011							
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2011	0.88	0.65	3.92	45.68	47.79	1.03	-0.03
Premier Paints Plc.	2011	0.82	0.73	6.65	7.46	1606.9	0.95	0.04
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2011	0.97	0.56	0.33	0.4		-0.3	-4.02

Morison Industries Plc.	2011	0.96	1.51	18.98	12.25		-0.22	-3.75
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2011	0.9	1.52	2.23	843.7	2.15		0.31
Pharma-deko plc.	2011	0.01	0	0.14		10.57	-1.06	-1.84
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2011							
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2011							
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2011	8.17	0.93	2.03	525.99		1.02	-0.02
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2011							
Nasco Allied Industries	2011	1.56	17.33	0.4	18.05	1.29	1.65	-0.39
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2011	16.86	15.95	21.4	57.19		3.63	-0.78
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2011		0.33	0.03			-1.22	-2
Premier Breweries Plc.	2011							
UTC Nig. Plc.	2011	1.56	17.33	14.49	18.05	1.29	1.65	-0.39
Greif Nig. Plc.	2011	1.14	0.67	0.05	0.08	-4.33	-0.01	-89.89
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2011	0.84	0.58	0.84	1.22	23.33	0.63	0.02
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2011	0.84	0.64	83.7	1239.96			
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2011							
MTECH COM Plc.	2011	0.91	0.75	17.64	90.51		1.54	-0.35
NCR Nig. Plc.	2011	0.94	0.81	2.74	8.17			

Source: Annual Reports

Cash Flow Ratios in the Post-IFRS Period

Company Name	Year	CFR	AER	CLCR	LTDCR	ICR	CGPR	EFIR
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	0.13	0.06	0.14	0.58	5.99	-143.3	-0.72
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	0.15	0.05	0.34	0.4	146.95	1.28	-0.28
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	0.07	0.04	0.2	0.18	1.57	0.08	10.32
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	0.86	0.67	1.8	8.6	7.78	0.51	0.58
CAP plc	2012IFRS	0.79	1.43	2.45	54.78	2.11	0.21	2.83
CHAMS	2012IFRS	0.97	0.32	0.68	13.04	3.91		-0.24
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	0.99	1.68	2.57	12.06	6.15	1.08	-0.07
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	0.52	0.24	1.14	1.32	180.28	0.95	0.04
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	0.99	12.72	32.48	247.83	321.26	1.01	-0.01
Transcorp	2012IFRS	0.8	0.11	0.63	0.6	10.7	0.29	-3.02
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS	1.03	0.75	1.03	2.09	1644.44	0	-518.34
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.92	0.82	2.59	9.77	1.21		
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	0.96	1.08	4.04	16.24	176.64		-0.01
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	1.75	0.46	0.31	49.56		1.37	-0.25
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	1.06	0.43	0.86	2.47		139.06	-0.88
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	1.55	0.32	0.85	2.88		3.16	-0.81
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	0.97	1.07	3.34	3.3			-0.01
GSK	2012IFRS	0.89	1.03	2.36	13.89		1.05	0
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	0.88	1.09	2.86	4.81		-2.14	-1.37
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	0.93	0.79	3.21	4.15		1.12	-0.27
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	0.96	1.08	2.81	2.04		1.72	-0.38
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	0.85	0.2	0.27	2.05		-0.15	-8.13
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	0.97	2.55	3.83	90.68		-0.05	-21.02
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS							
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	0.88	0.64	2.1	3.27		1.05	-0.05
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	0.85	0.85	2.47	2.93			
SCOA	2012IFRS	0.99	0.84	1.65	27.34		-0.11	-9.24
UACN	2012IFRS	0.9	0.51	1.43	3.38		-0.84	-2.52
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	0.97	1.36	2.43	17.37		0.97	-0.01
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.9	1.37	2.24	12.12		1.08	-0.18
7-up bottling	2012IFRS	0.01	0.01		0.34		-0.41	-3.41
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS							
Avon Crowncaps plc	2012IFRS				236.05			-0.08
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS	15.92		5.78	156.65			-0.29
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS	0.06	0.38		0.46			-2.69
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS	1.56	18		4.84			-7.68
CUTIX PLC	2012IFRS	1.72	13.48		4.44			0.02
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	0.96	1.08	243.22	167			-0.02
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS							
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	0.88	0.64	37.1	1.22	19.11		0
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	0.85	0.85	83.43	267.9			-0.04
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	0.89	1.03	11.84	1.22		1.45	-0.31
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.88	1.09	121.39	133.22		1.44	-0.32
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	0.93	0.79	1.07	9.48		0.96	0.02
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	0.96	1.08	1.69	231.02		1.01	0
Lafarge Africa Plc	2012IFRS	0.85	0.2	0.47	0.63		0.2	3.74
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	0.97	2.55	0.12	5.33		0.28	1.31
PCM Plc	2012IFRS							
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2012IFRS	0.88	0.64	2.89				
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	0.85	0.85	6.6	4.99		1	0
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.99	0.84	0.36	0.39		0.79	0.25
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.97	1.36	15.62	10.57		24.04	-2.03

Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	0.9	1.37	2.9			3.4	-0.89
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	0.01	0.01	0.2	19.69			
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2012IFRS							
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS			37.56	2	24.16	1.01	-0.01
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS	15.92		3.39	3505.41	49.11	1.03	-0.06
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	0.06	0.38	0.74			1.8	-0.43
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	1.56	18	0.37		1.19	-5.01	-1.9
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS	6.22		31.75	50.78	2.65	1.02	-0.02
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.15	0.73	0.12			-0.05	-19.2
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	1.59	14.84	1.85			1.24	-0.18
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	1.56	18	10.49		1.19	-5.01	-1.9
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.97	2.26	0.09		9.8		-10.99
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS							
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.88	0.65	20.57	1.11	37.9		0.01
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.82	0.73	3.94	215.96			-0.05
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	0.89	1.07	3.34	1.04			-0.39
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.86	1.15	4.73	126.2	0.79		-0.31

Source: Annual Reports

APPENDIX V

Growth Ratios in the Pre-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	ROE	RR	SGR
A.G. Leventis	2011	0.08	0.44	0.03
Ashaka Cem	2011	0.06	0.25	0.01
Beta Glass	2011	0.14	5.48	0.75
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2011			
CAP plc	2011	0.67		
CHAMS	2011	-0.34		
Chellarams Plc	2011	0.08		
Dangote Cement	2011	0.43		
Dangote Sugar	2011	0.18	2.55	0.47
Transcorp	2011	0.16	-0.21	-0.03
ARBICO PLC	2011			
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2011	0.13	124.94	16.48
PZ CUSSONS	2011	0.14	-0.74	-0.1
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2011	-0.9		
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2011	0	1.44	0.01
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2011	-0.05	-92.48	5.06
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2011	0.21	1.1	0.23
GSK	2011	0.26	23.36	5.97
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2011	0.45	1.05	0.47
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2011	0.16		
JULIUS BERGER	2011	0.48	0.68	0.33
JOHN HOLT	2011	-0.5		
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2011	0.19	-13.1	-2.46
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2011			
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2011	0.17	24.29	4.19
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2011	0.49	0.03	0.01
SCOA	2011	0.04		
UACN	2011	0.1	0.72	0.07
VITAFOAM	2011	0.18	26.04	4.81
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2011	0.57		
7-up bottling	2011	4.24	9.28	39.38
Austin laza plc	2011		2.21	
Avon Crowncaps plc	2011	0.09	13.2	1.22
CCNN PLC	2011	0	3.07	0
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2011	0.37	38.79	14.28
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2011	3.42	5.45	18.64
CUTIX PLC	2011	0.08	10.77	0.84
DN MEYER PLC	2011	0.61		
E-TRANZACT PLC	2011		0.2	
EVANS MED. PLC	2011	0.59	1.45	0.85
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2011	0.02	45.07	0.77
FTN COCOA	2011	0.07	81.14	5.4
International Breweries Plc.	2011	0.13	11.87	1.49
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2011	0.51		
Presco Plc	2011	0.93	0.79	0.73
Lafarge Africa Plc	2011	5.53	1.41	7.8
Nig. Ropes Plc	2011	76.18	0.16	12.02
PCM Plc	2011		2.15	
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2011	2.22	0.01	0.02
Premier Paints Plc.	2011	0.09	110.32	10.28
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2011	1.8	12.88	23.16

Morison Industries Plc.	2011	0.08	-1.19	-0.1
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2011	0.59	0.19	0.11
Pharma-deko plc.	2011	-0.5	-7.79	3.92
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2011		-64.69	
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2011	0	31.95	-0.12
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2011	0.04	-0.6	-0.03
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2011	0.65	20.44	13.29
Nasco Allied Industries	2011	1.28	0.88	1.13
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2011	0.01	32.96	0.33
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2011	0.81	3.1	2.51
Premier Breweries Plc.	2011	-0.44	-29.97	13.29
UTC Nig. Plc.	2011	0.01	161.87	1.13
Greif Nig. Plc.	2011	6.01	7.65	46.01
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2011	0.54	1.02	0.55
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2011	0	1483.42	0.87
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2011		-371.11	
MTECH COM Plc.	2011	0.01	289.52	3.33
NCR Nig. Plc.	2011	0.27	-229.29	-61.37

Source: Annual Reports

Growth Ratios in the Post-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	ROE	RR	SGR
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	0.03	0.25	0.01
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	0.06	0.32	0.02
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	0.11	6.52	0.69
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	0.2		
CAP plc	2012IFRS	1	5.41	5.4
CHAMS	2012IFRS	0.02	-79.13	-1.62
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	0.08	4.91	0.4
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	0.36	4.94	1.77
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	0.23	3.71	0.86
Transcorp	2012IFRS	0.09		
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS	0.22		
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.11	6.64	0.72
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	0.06	12.57	0.78
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	-0.39	7.65	-2.98
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	-0.07	-0.35	0.03
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	-0.22	1.79	-0.4
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	0.11	6.32	0.69
GSK	2012IFRS	0.26	4.55	1.21
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	0.36	6.84	2.49
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	0.16	5.16	0.83
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	0.53	3.41	1.82
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	0.22	-20.67	-4.46
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	0.23	3.8	0.86
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS			
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	0.18	4.96	0.9
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	0.41	5.6	2.28
SCOA	2012IFRS	0.02	7.73	0.17
UACN	2012IFRS	0.19	2.69	0.52
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	0.17	5.79	1
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.56	5.49	3.06
7-up bottling	2012IFRS	6.13	6.7	41.07
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS	10.96	-3.53	-38.71
Avon Crowncaps plc	2012IFRS	0	373.51	0.84
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS			
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS	2.57	4.68	12.05
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS	0.5	5.56	2.77
CUTIX PLC	2012IFRS	0.17	17.34	3.01
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	0.71	-118.27	-84.18
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS		0.5	
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	1.24	3.45	4.28
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	0.24	1.87	0.44
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	5.14	4.77	24.47
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.17	5.94	1.02
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	2.29		
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	0.68	0.07	0.04
Lafarge Africa Plc	2012IFRS	-2.56	-1.68	4.31
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	137.84		
PCM Plc	2012IFRS			
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2012IFRS	2.34		
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	0.11		
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.83		
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.07	-5.13	-0.34

Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	0.25	0.55	0.14
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	-0.22	-21.29	4.66
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2012IFRS	-0.92	2.28	-2.1
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS	-0.01		
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS	0.03	0.02	0
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	0.45	10.65	4.83
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	1.05	0.71	0.74
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS	0.01	19.84	0.2
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2012IFRS	1.24	2.34	2.91
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.03	70.9	1.89
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.01	71.85	0.74
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	21.28	23.22	493.94
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS		1.22	
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	0	3927.08	5.08
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.09	65.08	5.94
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	0.06	574.71	32.09
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.14	82.59	11.48

Source: Annual Reports

APPENDIX VI

Liquidity Ratios in the Pre-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	CURRENT RATIO	QUICK RATIO	RECIEVABLE TURNOVER	PAYABLE TURNOVER
A.G. Leventis	2011	1.17	0.56	17.12	2.96
Ashaka Cem	2011	1.45	1.11	14.73	1.1
Beta Glass	2011	2.13	0.22	107.18	
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2011			2.44	
CAP plc	2011	2.08	3.79	-0.4	
CHAMS	2011	1.23			
Chellarams Plc	2011	1.17	0.6		
Dangote Cement	2011	0.73		52.76	
Dangote Sugar	2011	2.14	1.84	3.56	-20.62
Transcorp	2011			-6.92	2.16
ARBICO PLC	2011				
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2011	1.98			
PZ CUSSONS	2011	1.99			3.96
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2011	0.08	0.49	0.06	
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2011	0.76			2.26
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2011	1.02	0.94		0.19
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2011	1.33			
GSK	2011	1.12			
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2011	1.21	0.88		2.81
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2011	1.42			
JULIUS BERGER	2011	0.52			1.4
JOHN HOLT	2011	0.23			
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2011				2.27
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2011				
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2011	0.95	0.48	-0.02	
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2011	0.57	0.05	0.19	2.38
SCOA	2011	1.97		-0.12	
UACN	2011	1.38	0.31	33	
VITAFOAM	2011	1.08	5.88	-0.99	0.39
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2011	0.85	0.96	0.39	
7-up bottling	2011				
Austin laza plc	2011			0	
Avon Crowncaps plc	2011				
CCNN PLC	2011				
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2011				
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2011				0.13
CUTIX PLC	2011				
DN MEYER PLC	2011				
E-TRANZACT PLC	2011				0.39
EVANS MED. PLC	2011				3.27
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2011				-6.67
FTN COCOA	2011	0.71			-0.09
International Breweries Plc.	2011			-0.02	2.41
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2011	1	0.35	0.03	
Presco Plc	2011	0.4		-5.87	2.58
Lafarge Africa Plc	2011	1.57	-26.07	3.28	3.38
Nig. Ropes Plc	2011	1.1	0.21	-0.25	0.8
PCM Plc	2011	1			1.03
Portland Paint &Product Plc	2011	0.86	0.21		
Premier Paints Plc.	2011	2.14			4.86

May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2011				1.37
Morison Industries Plc.	2011	1.98			
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2011	1.99			1.84
Pharma-deko plc.	2011	0.08	-2.1	-0.04	4.03
Union diagonistic &Clinicals	2011	0.76	0.72		1.97
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2011	1.02			-0.27
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2011	1.33	1.26	0.76	4.79
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2011	1.12			10.42
Nasco Allied Industries	2011	1.21	0.66	24.22	
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2011	1.42			
PS. Mandrides &co. Plc.	2011	0.52	0.43		
Premier Breweries Plc.	2011	0.23			-20.62
UTC Nig. Plc.	2011			24.22	2.16
Greif Nig. Plc.	2011	0.95			
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2011	0.57			2.41
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2011	1.97			3.4
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2011	1.38			0.94
MTECH COM Plc.	2011	1.08			0.21
NCR Nig. Plc.	2011	0.85		-0.02	2.98

Source: Annual Reports

Liquidity Ratios in the Post-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	CURRENT RATIO	QUICK RATIO	RECIEVABLE TUR	PAYABLE TUR
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	1.09	0.57	4.2	1.29
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	1.97	1.44	15.51	-0.75
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	2.64	1.15	14.3	14.82
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	1.75	0.52		
CAP plc	2012IFRS	1.44	5.65	-0.26	1.39
CHAMS	2012IFRS	2.17		0.1	0.1
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	1.11	0.16	9.63	2.29
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	0.91	0.82		53.72
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	1.98	1.79	41.36	28.64
Transcorp	2012IFRS			0.2	-16.63
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS	0.74	24.83	0	
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	1.72		-0.09	1.79
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	2.32	1.96	39.93	2.25
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	0.08	3.79	-0.12	0.2
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	0.82	0.7	30.77	0.52
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	0.84	0.72	1.17	0.56
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	1.29	1.18	462.76	3.96
GSK	2012IFRS	1.36	0.48	2.66	1.27
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	0.96	0.75	-8.07	2.41
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	1.48			3.4
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	1.2	0.94	-395.02	0.94
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	0.41	1.06	0.65	0.21
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	0.82	4.08	0.18	2.98
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS				
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	0.68	0.29	0.15	2.24
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	0.65			4.1
SCOA	2012IFRS	1.62	2.98	0	1.28
UACN	2012IFRS	1.22	1.18		1.33
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	1.2			1.14
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.66	1.47	0.05	1.4
7-up bottling	2012IFRS			-7.76	2.23
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS			0.04	
Avon Crowncaps plc	2012IFRS				1.39
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS	1			0.1
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS			0.11	2.29
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS			-0.32	0.13
CUTIX PLC	2012IFRS			17.86	0.8
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	0.77	48.66	-13.69	1.46
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS				1.14
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	1.1	4.82	21.73	2.81
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	1.85	0.77	8.39	
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	0.8	32.94	6.26	1.4
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	2.59	38.43	0.2	
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	1.27			2.27
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	0.4	0.25	-0.04	
Lafarge Africa Plc	2012IFRS	1.33	0.91		
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	1.27			2.38
PCM Plc	2012IFRS	0.98	-0.37		
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2012IFRS	0.66	0.36	-5.9	2.96
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	1.98			1.1
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS			-11.8	
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	1.72	-5.84	0.48	

Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	2.32	-1.39	13.75	
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	0.08	-3.63	0.36	
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2012IFRS	0.82			
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS	0.84			-20.62
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS	1.29	1.14		2.16
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	1.36	0.86	115.05	4.03
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	0.96	0.87	6.59	1.97
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS	1.48	0.7	473.57	2.29
PS. Mandrides&co. Plc.	2012IFRS	1.2	0.99	4.19	53.72
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.41	0.14	9.71	28.64
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.82	1.88	6.59	-16.63
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.68			1.4
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS	0.65	0.53		1.69
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	1.62		18.74	1.82
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	1.22	1.05	7	
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	1.2	-12.48	-10.58	0.4
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.66	-0.87	0.89	

Source: Annual Reports

APPENDIX VII

Leverage Ratios in the Pre-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	DEBT RATIO	DEBT TO WORTH	EQUITY RATIO
A.G. Leventis	2011	0.18	0.4	0.46
Ashaka Cem	2011	0.28	0.4	0.72
Beta Glass	2011	0.37	0.59	0.63
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2011	0.47	0.88	0.53
CAP plc	2011	0.48	0.92	0.52
CHAMS	2011	0.48	1	0.48
Chellarams Plc	2011	0.75	2.65	0.28
Dangote Cement	2011	0.43	0.78	0.55
Dangote Sugar	2011	0.46	0.85	0.54
Transcorp	2011	0.36	0.52	0.69
ARBICO PLC	2011			
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2011	0.35	0.55	0.65
PZ CUSSONS	2011	0.37	0.63	0.6
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2011	1.29	4.48	0.29
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2011	1.3	2.14	0.61
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2011	0.4	0.66	0.6
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2011	0.67	2.43	0.28
GSK	2011	0.5	1	0.5
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2011	0.56	1.29	0.44
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2011	0.48	0.93	0.52
JULIUS BERGER	2011	1.21	20.2	0.06
JOHN HOLT	2011	0.73	2.66	0.27
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2011	0.67	2	0.33
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2011			
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2011	0.49	0.98	0.5
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2011	0.67	2.03	0.33
SCOA	2011	0.57	1.34	0.43
UACN	2011	0.53	1.83	0.29
VITAFOAM	2011	0.7	2.31	0.3
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2011	0.7	2.35	0.3
7-up bottling	2011	0.03	1.85	0.02
Austin laza plc	2011	2.51		
Avon Crowncaps plc	2011	0.01	0.02	0.69
CCNN PLC	2011	0.03	0.02	1.72
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2011	0.42	2.21	0.19
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2011	30.96	1.85	16.71
CUTIX PLC	2011	0.93	0.07	13.19
DN MEYER PLC	2011	0.38	6.34	0.06
E-TRANZACT PLC	2011			
EVANS MED. PLC	2011	0.32	0.65	0.5
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2011	0.87	2.65	0.33
FTN COCOA	2011	0.4	0.8	0.5
International Breweries Plc.	2011	0.02	0.05	0.44
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2011	0.04	0.07	0.52
Presco Plc	2011	0.33	5.54	0.06
Lafarge Africa Plc	2011	15.37	56.28	0.27
Nig. Ropes Plc	2011	3.28	9.84	0.33
PCM Plc	2011			
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2011	0.18	0.36	0.5
Premier Paints Plc.	2011	0.06	0.17	0.33
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2011	3.16	7.39	0.43

Morison Industries Plc.	2011	0.65	2.15	0.3
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2011	0.34	1.13	0.3
Pharma-deko plc.	2011	1.24	80.88	0.02
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2011	6.29		
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2011	0.52	0.75	0.69
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2011	0.02	0.01	1.72
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2011	12.43	65.16	0.19
Nasco Allied Industries	2011			16.71
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2011	0.53	0.03	17.1
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2011	12.43	38.22	0.33
Premier Breweries Plc.	2011	1.82	9.54	0.19
UTC Nig. Plc.	2011	17.81	1.07	16.71
Greif Nig. Plc.	2011	8.13	13.87	0.59
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2011	0.47	0.89	0.53
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2011	0.08	0.16	0.49
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2011			
MTECH COM Plc.	2011	0.08	0.22	0.34
NCR Nig. Plc.	2011	0.02	0.07	0.32

Source: Annual Reports

Leverage Ratios in the Post-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	DEBT RATIO	DEBT TO WORTH	EQUITY RATIO
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	0.55	1.28	0.43
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	0.26	0.36	0.74
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	0.45	0.8	0.55
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	0.45	0.83	0.55
CAP plc	2012IFRS	0.61	1.57	0.39
CHAMS	2012IFRS	0.48	0.99	0.49
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	0.79	3.81	0.21
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	0.39	0.64	0.6
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	0.44	0.79	0.56
Transcorp	2012IFRS	0.36	1.17	0.3
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS	1.09	-12.42	-0.09
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.39	0.63	0.62
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	0.33	0.53	0.64
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	1.5	2.98	0.5
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	0.67	2.11	0.32
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	0.49	0.96	0.51
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	6.46	19.5	0.33
GSK	2012IFRS	0.51	1.04	0.49
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	0.61	1.54	0.39
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	0.63	1.67	0.37
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	0.92	10.91	0.08
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	0.84	5.07	0.16
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	0.69	2.27	0.31
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS			
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	0.5	1.04	0.48
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	0.63	1.71	0.37
SCOA	2012IFRS	0.54	1.17	0.46
UACN	2012IFRS	0.51	1.68	0.3
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	0.72	2.52	0.28
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.72	2.63	0.28
7-up bottling	2012IFRS	0.11	6.26	0.02
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS	2.24	8.94	0.25
Avon Crowncaps plc	2012IFRS		0.02	
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS		0.02	
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS	0.63	1.87	0.34
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS	40.12	2.31	17.37
CUTIX PLC	2012IFRS	1.24	0.1	12.12
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	0.3	3.57	0.08
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS			
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	0.41	0.85	0.48
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	0.06	0.15	0.37
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	9.43	19.27	0.49
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.08	0.21	0.39
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	0.02	0.06	0.37
Presco Plc	2012IFRS			0.08
Lafarge Africa Plc	2012IFRS	4.68	28.39	0.16
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	76.21	249.36	0.31
PCM Plc	2012IFRS			
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2012IFRS	0.03	0.06	0.48
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	0.07	0.2	0.37
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.95	2.05	0.46
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.14	0.5	0.28

Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	0.1	0.37	0.28
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	0.02	1.28	0.02
Union diagonistic & Clinicals	2012IFRS	28.55	114.08	0.25
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS		0.36	
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS		0.06	
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	15.84	47.07	0.34
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	47.46	2.73	17.37
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS		0.04	
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2012IFRS	23.13	39.39	0.59
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	33.41	2.31	14.47
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	44.07	2.54	17.37
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	16.97	50.89	0.33
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS			
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.38	0.76	0.5
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS			0.33
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS	0.39	0.78	0.5
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS			0.44

Source: Annual Reports

APPENDIX VIII

Profitability Ratios in the Pre-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	ROA	GPM	NPM
A.G. Leventis	2011	0.02	0.21	0.04
Ashaka Cem	2011	0.03	0.36	0.13
Beta Glass	2011	0.06	0.25	0.12
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2011		0.35	
CAP plc	2011	0.27	0.49	0.25
CHAMS	2011	-0.1	0.39	-0.7
Chellarams Plc	2011	0.02	0.11	0.01
Dangote Cement	2011	0.19	0.59	0.53
Dangote Sugar	2011	0.07	0.13	0.07
Transcorp	2011	0.07	0.64	0.33
ARBICO PLC	2011			
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2011		0.38	0.09
PZ CUSSONS	2011	0.06	0.28	0.09
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2011	-0.29	0.32	-1.02
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2011	0	0.15	0
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2011	-0.02	0.04	-0.04
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2011		0.17	0.04
GSK	2011		0.42	0.11
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2011	0.14	0.45	0.14
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2011	0.06	0.21	0.07
JULIUS BERGER	2011	0.02	0.2	0.03
JOHN HOLT	2011		0.18	-0.26
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2011	0.05	0.11	0.03
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2011			
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2011		0.47	0.12
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2011	0.16	0.52	0.18
SCOA	2011		0.25	0.03
UACN	2011		0.27	0.06
VITAFOAM	2011	0.04	0.3	0.04
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2011	0.13	0.37	0.1
7-up bottling	2011	0.04	0.01	0.07
Austin laza plc	2011	0.04	1.83	0.07
Avon Crowncaps plc	2011	0.06	0.03	0.12
CCNN PLC	2011	0	0.05	0.01
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2011	0.01		
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2011	4.93	3.47	5.16
CUTIX PLC	2011	0.11	0.03	0.15
DN MEYER PLC	2011	0.03	0.09	0.04
E-TRANZACT PLC	2011			
EVANS MED. PLC	2011		0.09	0.4
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2011	0.01	0.24	0.01
FTN COCOA	2011		0.04	0.03
International Breweries Plc.	2011	0.04	0.01	0.04
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2011	0.17	0.03	0.23
Presco Plc	2011	0.04	0.26	0.06
Lafarge Africa Plc	2011		23	2.94
Nig. Ropes Plc	2011	21.34	0.46	10.93
PCM Plc	2011			
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2011		0.07	1.5
Premier Paints Plc.	2011	0.03	0.02	0.03
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2011		3.71	1.32

Morison Industries Plc.	2011	0.02	0.13	0.02
Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2011	0.14	0.06	0.1
Pharma-deko plc.	2011	0	1.14	-0.01
Union diagnostic & Clinicals	2011	0.01	4.14	0.02
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2011	0	0.23	-0.01
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2011	0.12	0.05	0.67
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2011	0.02		
Nasco Allied Industries	2011	1.85		1.93
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2011	0.11	0.18	0.18
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2011	0.04		
Premier Breweries Plc.	2011	-0.01		
UTC Nig. Plc.	2011	0.01	0.97	0.01
Greif Nig. Plc.	2011	2.29	12.28	6.02
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2011	0.2	0.61	0.41
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2011	0	0.02	0
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2011			
MTECH COM Plc.	2011	0	0.01	0
NCR Nig. Plc.	2011	0.06	0.01	0.1

Source: Annual Reports

Profitability Ratios in the Post-IFRS Period

Company name	Year	ROA	GPM	NPM
A.G. Leventis	2012IFRS	0.01	0.23	0.03
Ashaka Cem	2012IFRS	0.03	0.38	0.13
Beta Glass	2012IFRS	0.05	0.24	0.1
Cadbury Nigeria Plc	2012IFRS	0.08	0.36	0.14
CAP plc	2012IFRS	0.25	0.5	0.21
CHAMS	2012IFRS	0.01	0.81	0.03
Chellarams Plc	2012IFRS	0.01	0.12	0.01
Dangote Cement	2012IFRS	0.17	0.6	0.48
Dangote Sugar	2012IFRS	0.09	0.02	0.01
Transcorp	2012IFRS	0.02	0.74	0.2
ARBICO PLC	2012IFRS		0.24	-0.03
BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.05	0.39	0.08
PZ CUSSONS	2012IFRS	0.03	0.22	0.04
CHAMPION BREWERIES	2012IFRS	-0.13	-0.26	-0.75
DANGOTE FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	-0.02	0.07	-0.06
FIRST ALUMINIUM NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	-0.07	-0.2	-0.55
FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA	2012IFRS	0.03	0.15	0.03
GSK	2012IFRS	0.1	0.4	0.11
GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	2012IFRS	0.1	0.45	0.12
HONEYWELL FLOUR MILLS	2012IFRS	0.05	0.17	0.07
JULIUS BERGER	2012IFRS	0.03	0.22	0.04
JOHN HOLT	2012IFRS	0.02	0.24	0.15
LIVESTOCK FEEDS	2012IFRS	0.06	0.11	0.03
NEIMETH INT. PHARM.	2012IFRS			
NESTLE NIG PLC.	2012IFRS	0.06	0.48	0.12
NIGERIAN BREWERIES	2012IFRS	0.1	0.5	0.15
SCOA	2012IFRS	0.01	0.24	0.01
UACN	2012IFRS	0.04	0.27	0.1
VITAFOAM	2012IFRS	0.03	0.36	0.03
UNILEVER NIG PLC	2012IFRS	0.11	0.39	0.1
7-up bottling	2012IFRS	0.08	0.02	0.17
Austin laza plc	2012IFRS	2.11	1.81	3.53
Avon Crowncaps plc	2012IFRS			
CCNN PLC	2012IFRS		0.14	
CEMENT COMP OF NIG	2012IFRS	0.12	0.02	0.13
COMPUTER WAREHOUSE	2012IFRS	0.65	3.93	0.75
CUTIX PLC	2012IFRS	0.22	0.05	0.27
DN MEYER PLC	2012IFRS	0.04	0.09	0.05
E-TRANZACT PLC	2012IFRS			
EVANS MED. PLC	2012IFRS	0.43	0.6	0.82
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	2012IFRS	0.06	0.03	0.09
FTN COCOA	2012IFRS	1.9	1.35	2.16
International Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.05	0.01	0.06
Okomu Oil Palm Plc	2012IFRS	0.74	0.01	1.01
Presco Plc	2012IFRS	0.04		0.05
Lafarge Africa Plc	2012IFRS	-0.29	14.34	-1.82
Nig. Ropes Plc	2012IFRS	33.63	20.2	16.07
PCM Plc	2012IFRS			
Portland Paint & Product Plc	2012IFRS	0.81	0.04	1.55
Premier Paints Plc.	2012IFRS	0.03	0.03	0.04
May & Baker Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.28	0.52	0.45
Morison Industries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.01	0.14	0.01

Nig-Germ Chemical plc.	2012IFRS	0.05	0.01	0.05
Pharma-deko plc.	2012IFRS	0	0.01	-0.01
Union diagonistic & Clinicals	2012IFRS	-0.18	22.23	-0.3
Golden guinea brew. Plc	2012IFRS			
Multi-Trex Integrated plc.	2012IFRS		0.56	0.53
MCNICHOLS Plc.	2012IFRS	0.02	2	0.02
Nasco Allied Industries	2012IFRS	1.38	2.65	1.58
Nig. Enamelware Plc.	2012IFRS		0.05	0.05
PS. Mandrides & co. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.13	3.38	0.15
Premier Breweries Plc.	2012IFRS	0.04	2.06	0.04
UTC Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.01	1.05	0.02
Greif Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	5.96	5.97	3.05
Afrik Pharmaceutical Plc.	2012IFRS			
Courteville Biz sol. Plc.	2012IFRS		0.12	0
Mass tel. In. Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.03		0.03
MTECH COM Plc.	2012IFRS		0.04	0.02
NCR Nig. Plc.	2012IFRS	0.04		0.05

Source: Annual Reports

APPENDIX VIIII

Statements of Accounting Standards (SAS) in Issue prior to IFRS Adoption

SAS	Title
SAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
SAS 2	Information to be disclosed in the Financial Statements
SAS 3	Accounting for Property, Plant and Equipment
SAS 4	On Stocks
SAS 5	On Construction Contracts
SAS 6	On Extraordinary items and Prior Year Adjustments.
SAS 7	On Foreign Currency Conversions and Translations
SAS 8	Accounting for Employees' Retirement Benefits
SAS 9	Accounting for Depreciation
SAS 10	Accounting for Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions (Part 1)
SAS 11	On Leases
SAS 12	Accounting for Deferred Taxes
SAS 13	Accounting for Investments
SAS 14	Accounting for Petroleum Industry: Upstream Activities
SAS 15	Accounting for banks and Non- Bank Financial Institutions (Part 2)
SAS 16	Accounting for Insurance Business
SAS 17	Accounting for Petroleum Industry: Downstream Activities
SAS 18	Statement of Cash Flows
SAS 19	Accounting for Taxes
SAS 20	On Abridged Financial Statements
SAS 21	On Earnings Per Share
SAS 22	On Research and Development Costs
SAS 23	On Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets
SAS 24	On Segment Reporting
SAS 25	Telecommunication Activities
SAS 26	Business Combinations
SAS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
SAS 28	Investment in Associates
SAS 29	Interests in Joint Ventures
SAS 30	Interim Financial Reporting

APPENDIX X

			Statistic	Std. Error
Asset Turnover	Mean		1.5239	.80372
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-.0833	
		Upper Bound	3.1310	
	5% Trimmed Mean		.2373	
	Median		.0700	
	Variance		40.050	
	Std. Deviation		6.32852	
	Minimum		-.42	
	Maximum		42.12	
	Range		42.54	
	Interquartile Range		.15	
	Skewness		5.297	.304
	Kurtosis		30.117	.599
Fixed Asset Turnover	Mean		1.2821	.55138
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.1795	
		Upper Bound	2.3847	
	5% Trimmed Mean		.4615	
	Median		.1500	
	Variance		18.849	
	Std. Deviation		4.34160	
	Minimum		-3.38	
	Maximum		25.37	
	Range		28.75	
	Interquartile Range		.26	
	Skewness		4.252	.304
	Kurtosis		19.225	.599
Equity Turnover Ratio	Mean		3.7935	.82030
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.1533	
		Upper Bound	5.4338	
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.7117	
	Median		1.6200	
	Variance		41.720	
	Std. Deviation		6.45907	
	Minimum		.04	
	Maximum		40.21	
	Range		40.17	
	Interquartile Range		2.82	
	Skewness		3.861	.304
	Kurtosis		17.752	.599

			Statistic	Std. Error
Cash Flow Ratio	Mean		.8355	.07909
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.6740	
		Upper Bound	.9970	
	5% Trimmed Mean		.8227	
	Median		.9300	
	Variance		.194	
	Std. Deviation		.44037	
	Minimum		.03	
	Maximum		2.02	
	Range		1.99	
	Interquartile Range		.47	
	Skewness		.189	.421
	Kurtosis		.983	.821
Asset Efficiency Ratio	Mean		2.3006	.82456
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.6167	
		Upper Bound	3.9846	
	5% Trimmed Mean		1.5920	
	Median		.7500	
	Variance		21.077	
	Std. Deviation		4.59094	
	Minimum		.02	
	Maximum		17.33	
	Range		17.31	
	Interquartile Range		1.31	
	Skewness		2.866	.421
	Kurtosis		7.135	.821
Current Liability Coverage Ratio	Mean		3.1177	1.09731
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.8767	
		Upper Bound	5.3587	
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.0112	
	Median		1.1400	
	Variance		37.327	
	Std. Deviation		6.10957	
	Minimum		.05	
	Maximum		32.48	
	Range		32.43	
	Interquartile Range		2.41	
	Skewness		4.146	.421
	Kurtosis		18.916	.821
Long Term Debt Coverage Ratio	Mean		23.4139	8.76932
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	5.5045	
		Upper Bound	41.3232	
	5% Trimmed Mean		15.1107	
	Median		7.4600	
	Variance		2383.932	
	Std. Deviation		48.82552	
	Minimum		.08	
	Maximum		247.83	
	Range		247.75	
	Interquartile Range		17.05	
	Skewness		3.677	.421
	Kurtosis		15.341	.821

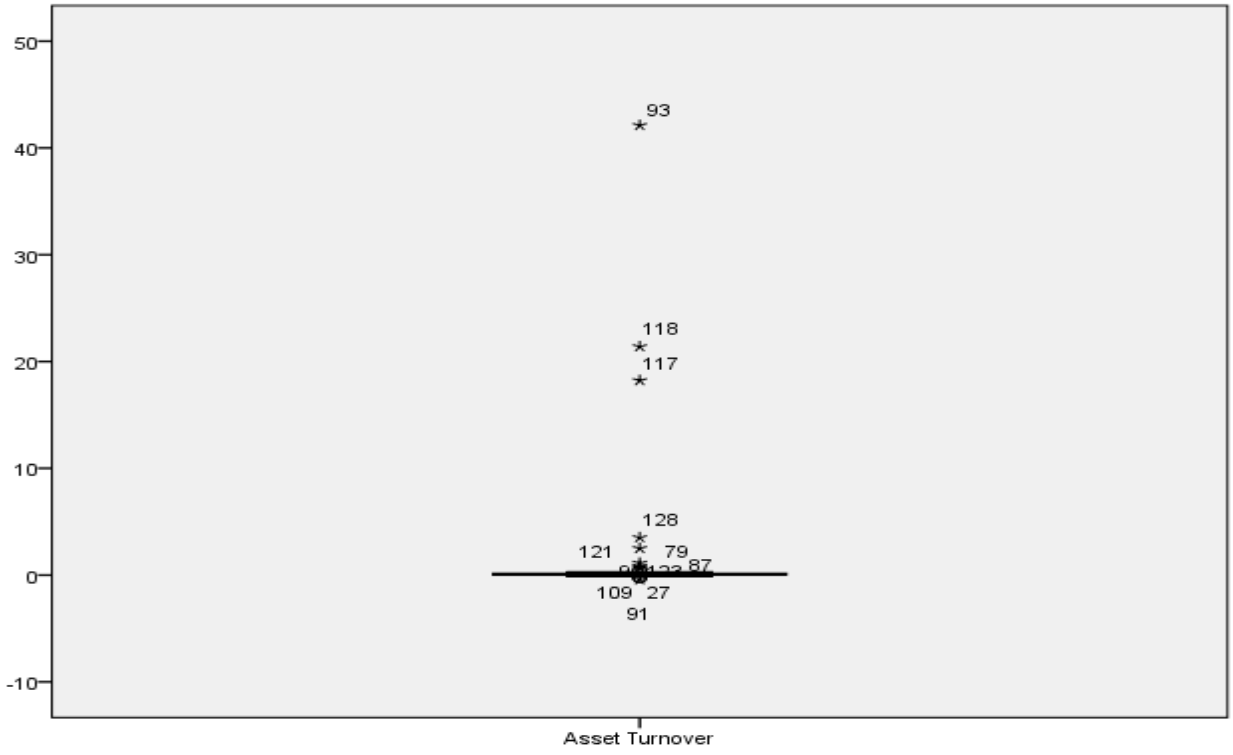
Interest Coverage Ratio	Mean		187.0610	159.40724
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-138.4920	
		Upper Bound	512.6140	
	5% Trimmed Mean		110.0507	
	Median		6.4500	
	Variance		787730.677	
	Std. Deviation		887.54193	
	Minimum		-1965.15	
	Maximum		3899.76	
	Range		5864.91	
	Interquartile Range		46.50	
	Skewness		2.391	.421
	Kurtosis		11.120	.821
Cash Generating Power Ratio	Mean		-3.9258	4.64775
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-13.4178	
		Upper Bound	5.5662	
	5% Trimmed Mean		.7251	
	Median		.9500	
	Variance		669.649	
	Std. Deviation		25.87758	
	Minimum		-143.30	
	Maximum		1.65	
	Range		144.95	
	Interquartile Range		.96	
	Skewness		-5.560	.421
	Kurtosis		30.943	.821
External Financing Index Ratio	Mean		-19.7323	16.88574
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-54.2175	
		Upper Bound	14.7530	
	5% Trimmed Mean		-2.0255	
	Median		-.0800	
	Variance		8838.975	
	Std. Deviation		94.01582	
	Minimum		-518.34	
	Maximum		10.32	
	Range		528.66	
	Interquartile Range		.43	
	Skewness		-5.320	.421
	Kurtosis		28.906	.821

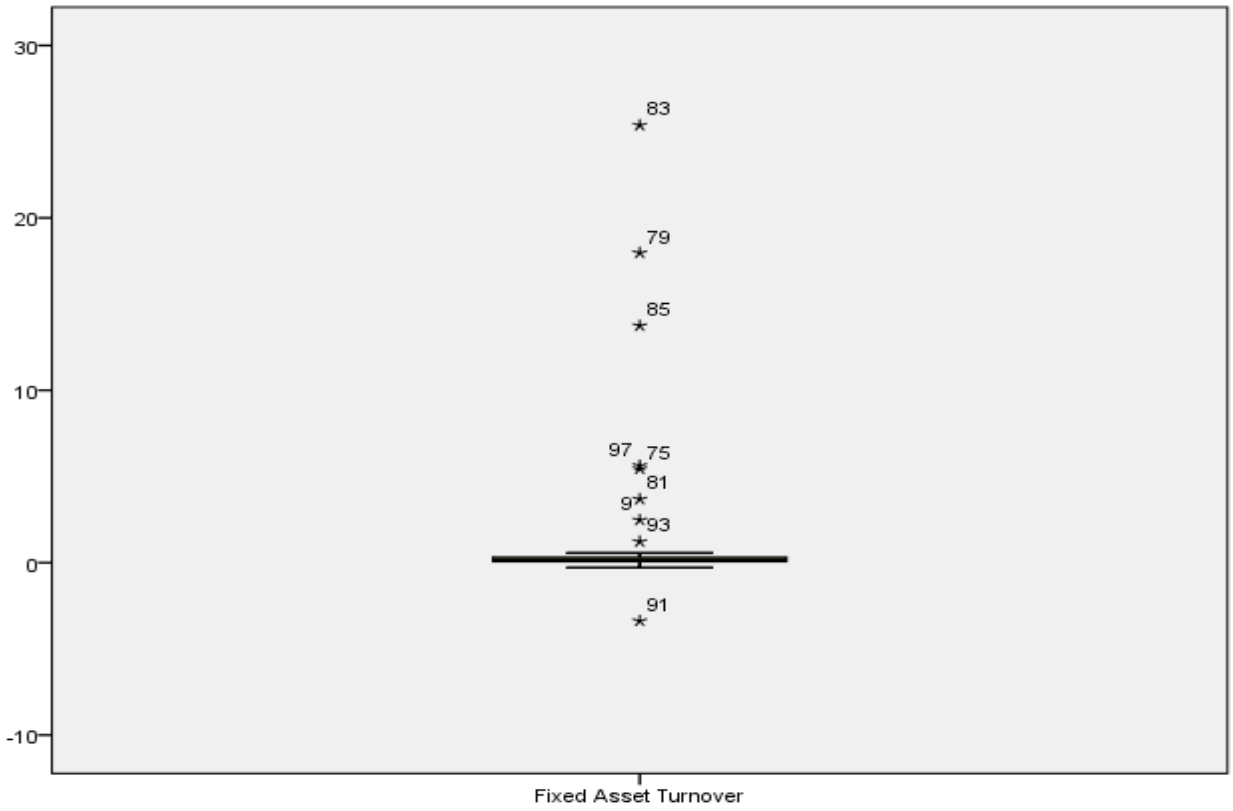
			Statistic	Std. Error
Sustainable Growth Rate	Mean		7.1304	4.88634
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-2.5594	
		Upper Bound	16.8202	
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.9883	
	Median		.8500	
	Variance		2507.013	
	Std. Deviation		50.07008	
	Minimum		-84.18	
	Maximum		493.94	
	Range		578.12	
	Interquartile Range		4.43	
	Skewness		8.927	.236
	Kurtosis		88.098	.467
Retention Rate	Mean		70.0797	40.41528
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-10.0653	
		Upper Bound	150.2247	
	5% Trimmed Mean		12.9537	
	Median		4.6800	
	Variance		171506.479	
	Std. Deviation		414.13341	
	Minimum		-229.29	
	Maximum		3927.08	
	Range		4156.37	
	Interquartile Range		12.35	
	Skewness		8.322	.236
	Kurtosis		74.965	.467
Return On Equity	Mean		1.5504	.76084
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.0416	
		Upper Bound	3.0591	
	5% Trimmed Mean		.4837	
	Median		.1700	
	Variance		60.782	
	Std. Deviation		7.79626	
	Minimum		-2.56	
	Maximum		76.18	
	Range		78.74	
	Interquartile Range		.50	
	Skewness		8.774	.236
	Kurtosis		82.888	.467

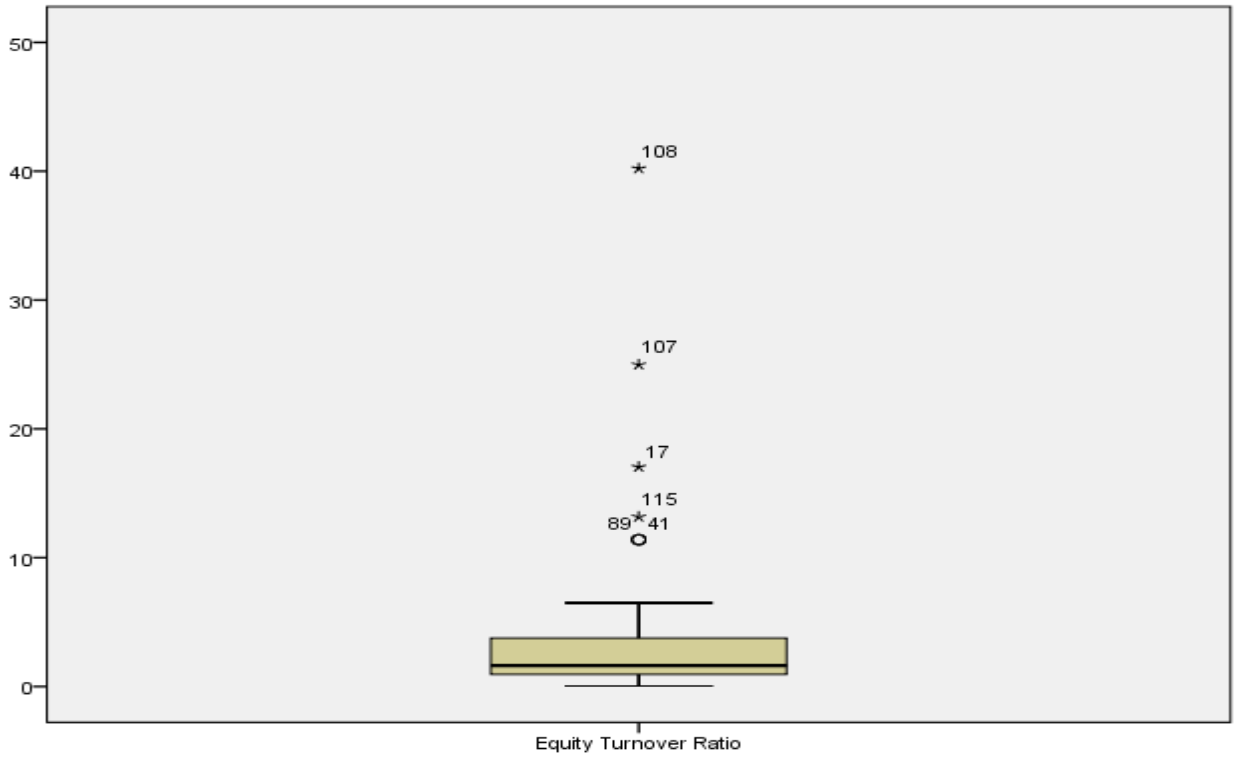
			Statistic	Std. Error
Current Ratio	Mean		1.1421	.08982
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.9602	
		Upper Bound	1.3239	
	5% Trimmed Mean		1.1265	
	Median		1.1000	
	Variance		.315	
	Std. Deviation		.56092	
	Minimum		.08	
	Maximum		2.64	
	Range		2.56	
	Interquartile Range		.64	
	Skewness		.556	.378
	Kurtosis		.637	.741
Quick Ratio	Mean		2.4010	1.68923
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-1.0186	
		Upper Bound	5.8207	
	5% Trimmed Mean		1.4705	
	Median		.9900	
	Variance		111.286	
	Std. Deviation		10.54924	
	Minimum		-26.07	
	Maximum		48.66	
	Range		74.73	
	Interquartile Range		1.40	
	Skewness		2.386	.378
	Kurtosis		12.067	.741
Receivable Turnover	Mean		22.3521	20.03150
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	-18.1996	
		Upper Bound	62.9037	
	5% Trimmed Mean		10.4434	
	Median		3.2800	
	Variance		15649.171	
	Std. Deviation		125.09665	
	Minimum		-395.02	
	Maximum		473.57	
	Range		868.59	
	Interquartile Range		14.77	
	Skewness		1.489	.378
	Kurtosis		10.528	.741
Payable Turnover	Mean		3.8503	1.84403
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.1172	
		Upper Bound	7.5833	
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.0100	
	Median		1.9700	
	Variance		132.618	
	Std. Deviation		11.51599	
	Minimum		-20.62	
	Maximum		53.72	
	Range		74.34	
	Interquartile Range		2.18	
	Skewness		2.398	.378
	Kurtosis		9.875	.741

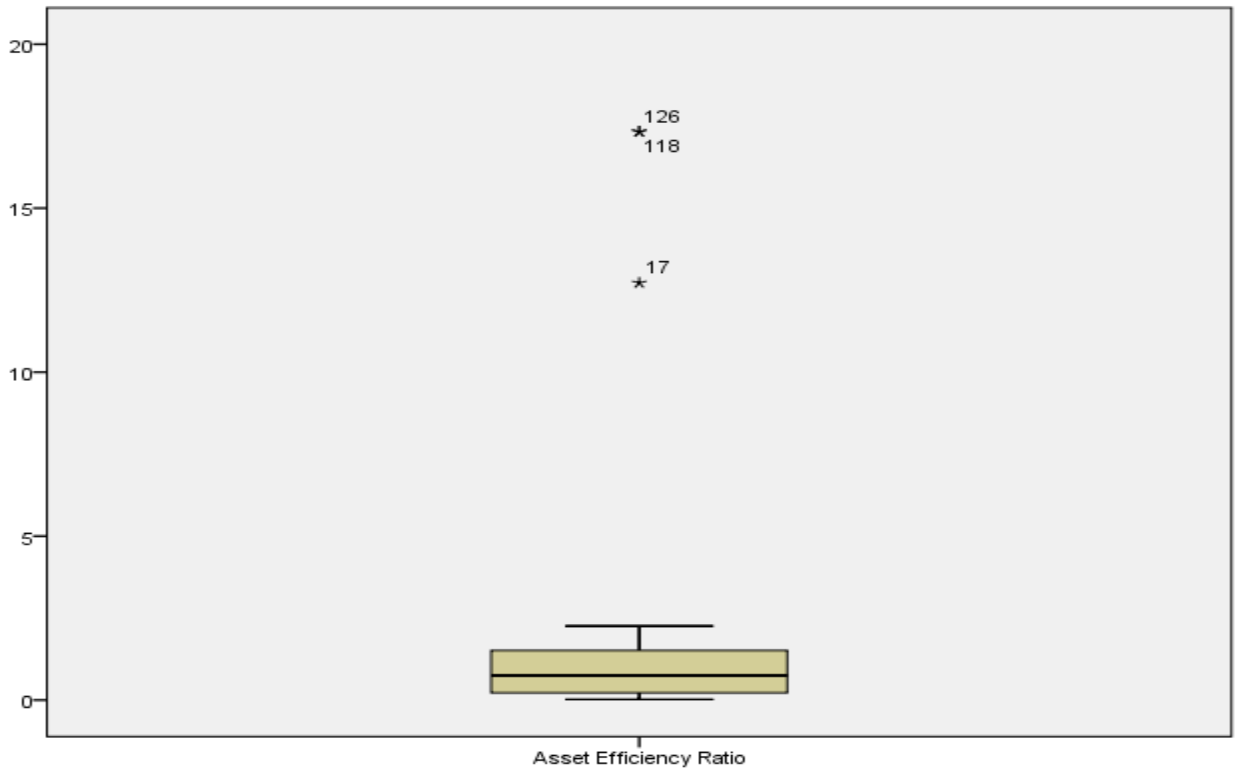
			Statistic	Std. Error
Returns on Assets	Mean		.8038	.40196
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.0062	
		Upper Bound	1.6014	
	5% Trimmed Mean		.1469	
	Median		.0500	
	Variance		16.157	
	Std. Deviation		4.01956	
	Minimum		-.29	
	Maximum		33.63	
	Range		33.92	
	Interquartile Range		.11	
	Skewness		7.016	.241
	Kurtosis		51.999	.478
Gross Profit Margin	Mean		1.2323	.35297
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.5319	
		Upper Bound	1.9327	
	5% Trimmed Mean		.5404	
	Median		.2400	
	Variance		12.459	
	Std. Deviation		3.52967	
	Minimum		-.26	
	Maximum		22.23	
	Range		22.49	
	Interquartile Range		.52	
	Skewness		4.632	.241
	Kurtosis		22.423	.478
Net Profit Margin	Mean		.5593	.21341
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.1359	
		Upper Bound	.9827	
	5% Trimmed Mean		.2118	
	Median		.0700	
	Variance		4.554	
	Std. Deviation		2.13408	
	Minimum		-1.82	
	Maximum		16.07	
	Range		17.89	
	Interquartile Range		.16	
	Skewness		5.432	.241
	Kurtosis		33.623	.478
	Variance		17.215	
	Std. Deviation		4.14916	
	Minimum		-.09	
	Maximum		17.37	
	Range		17.46	
	Interquartile Range		.25	
	Skewness		3.301	.223
	Kurtosis		9.273	.442

APPENDIX XI:
Box Plots: Activity Ratios

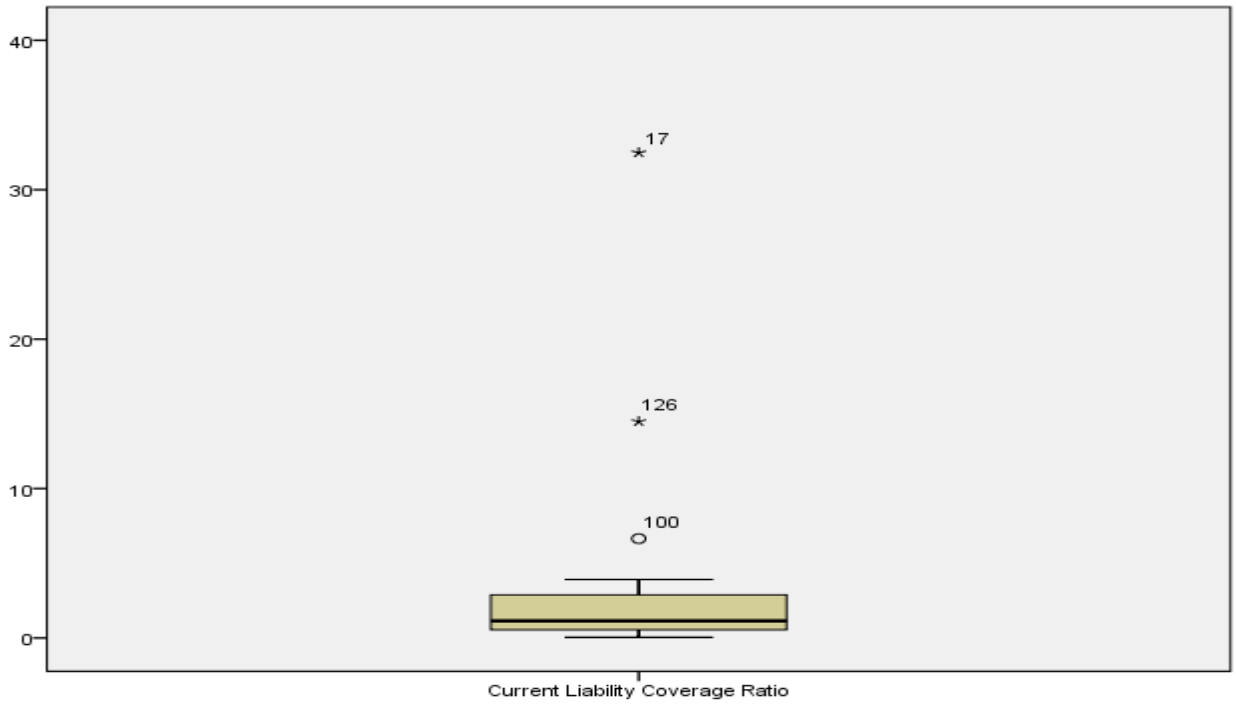


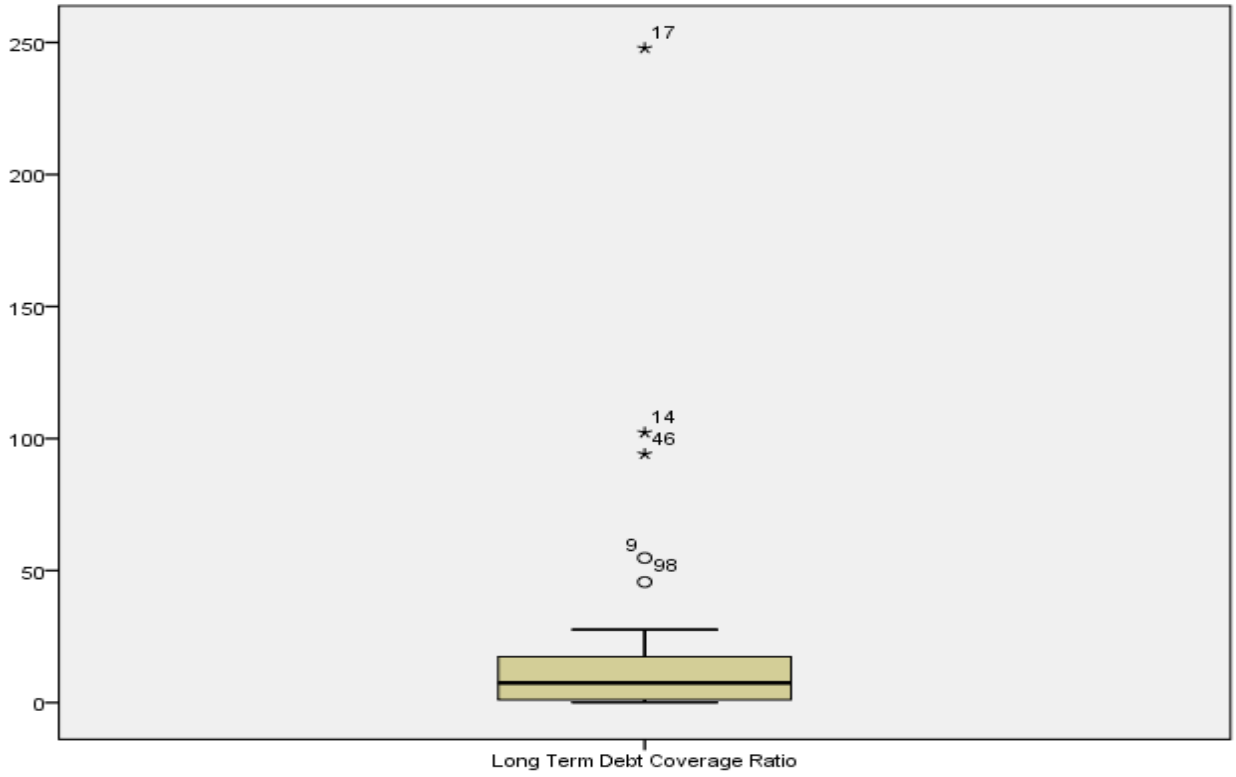



50
40
30
20
10
0
108
107
17
115
89
41
Equity Turnover Ratio

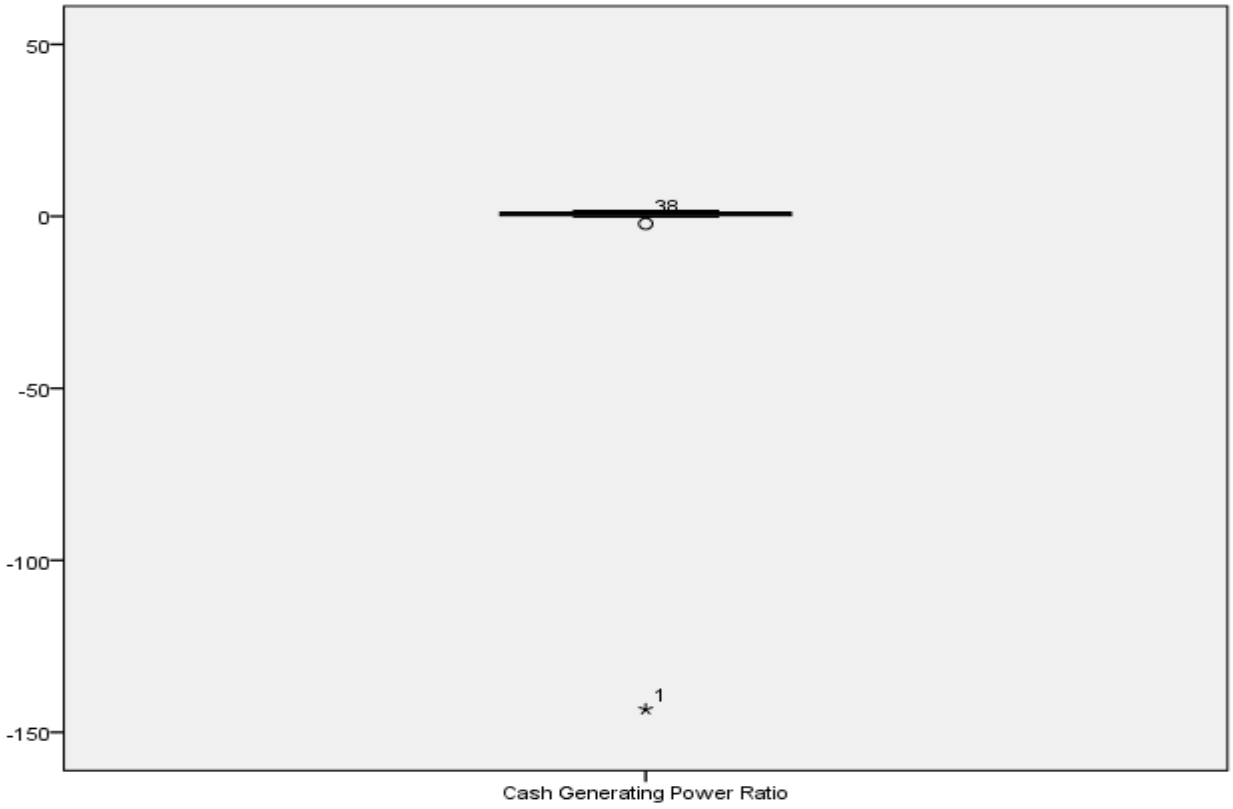

20
15
10
5
0
126
118
17
Asset Efficiency Ratio

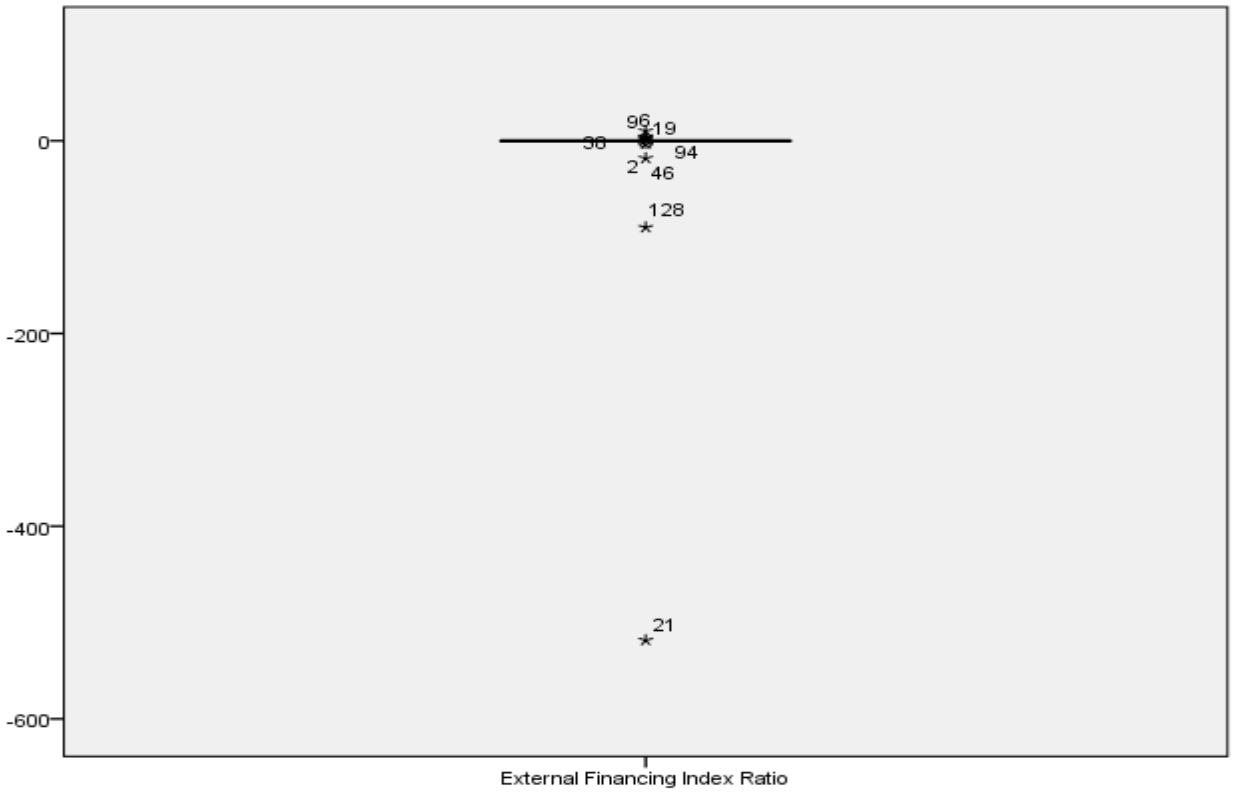
Box Plots: Cash Flow Ratios



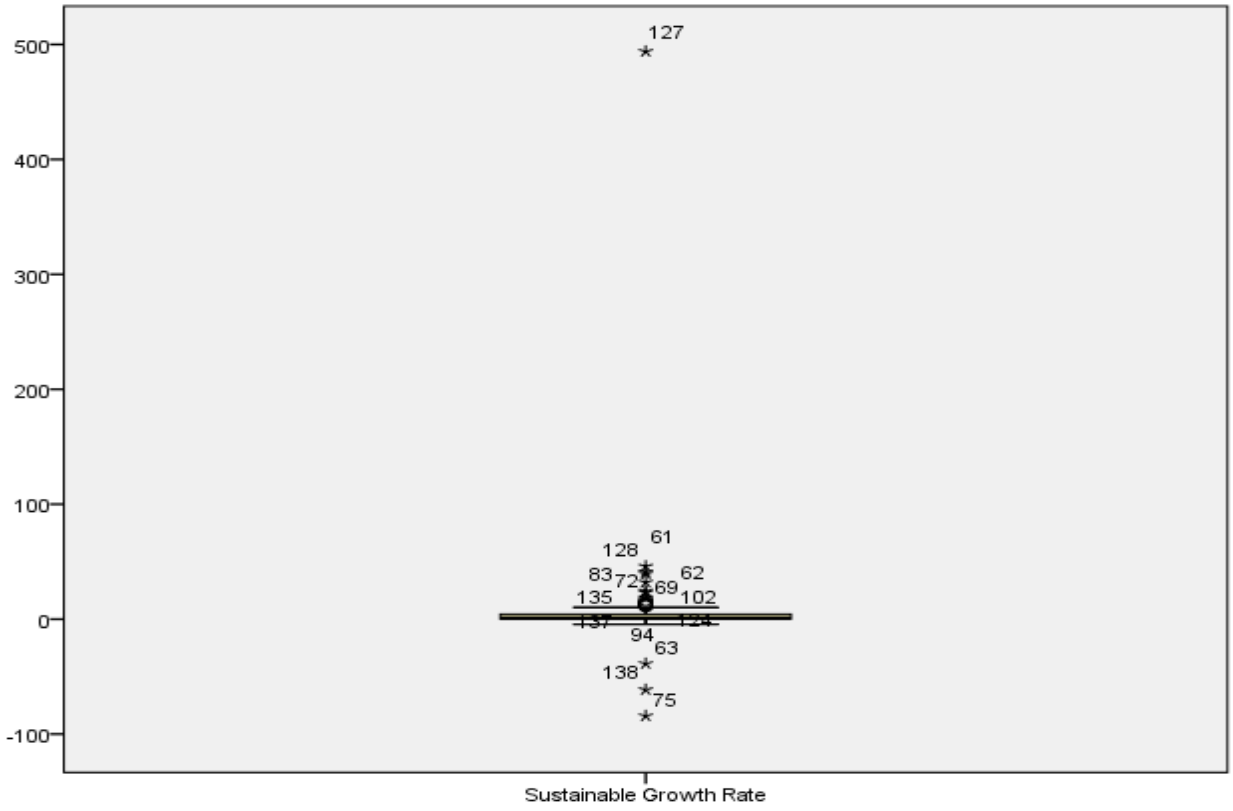


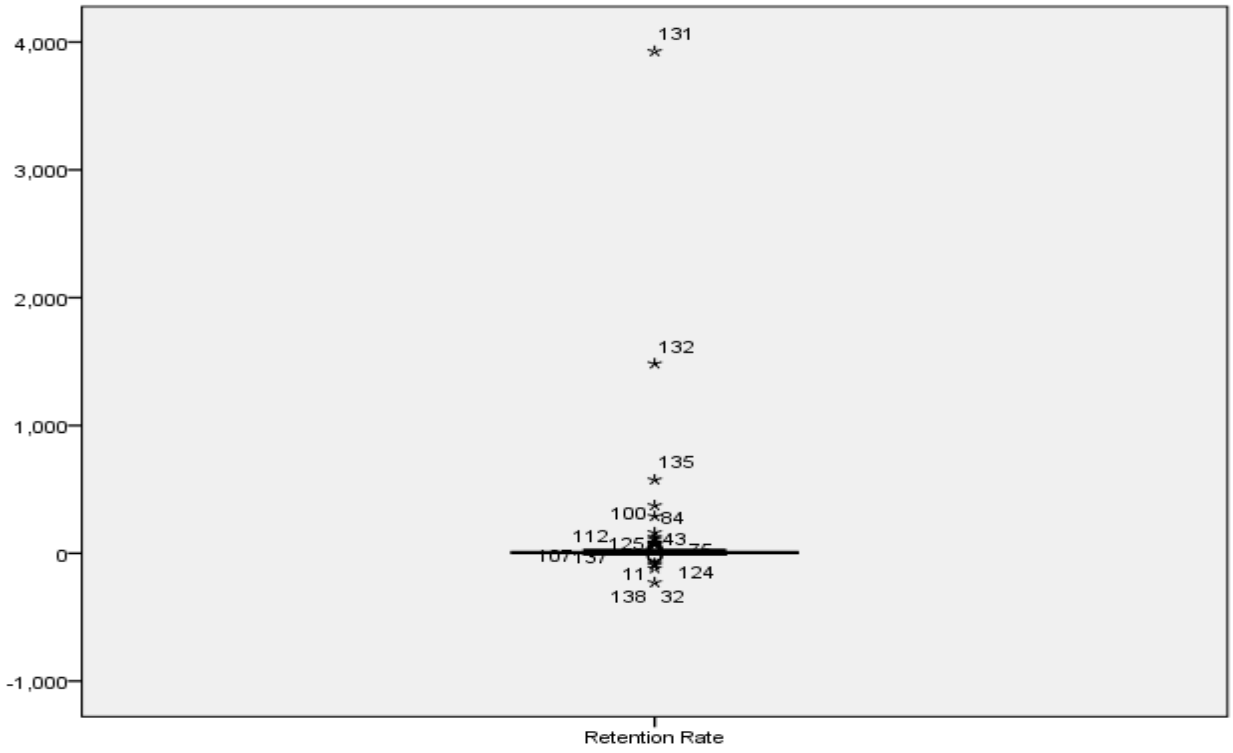

4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
-1,000
-2,000
32
100
21
17
4
3
15
42
46
94
Interest Coverage Ratio

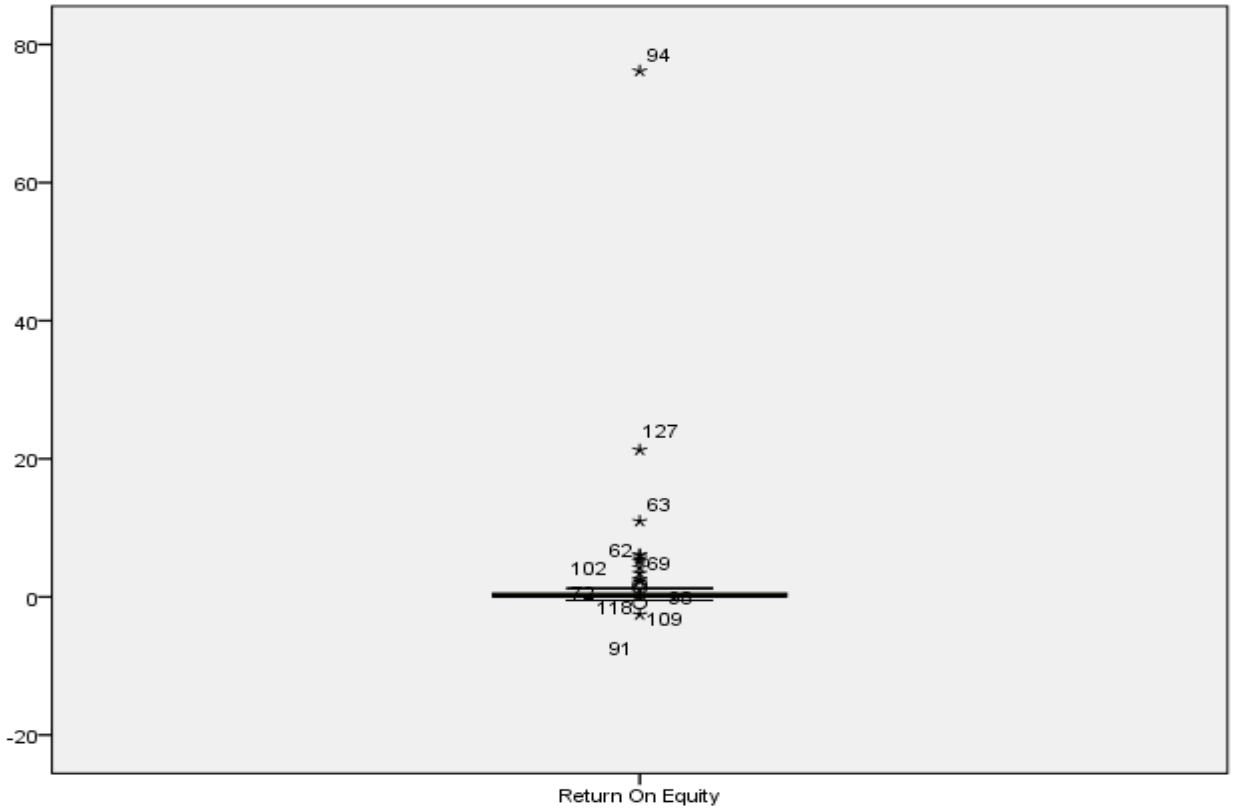

50
0
-50
-100
-150
38
1
Cash Generating Power Ratio



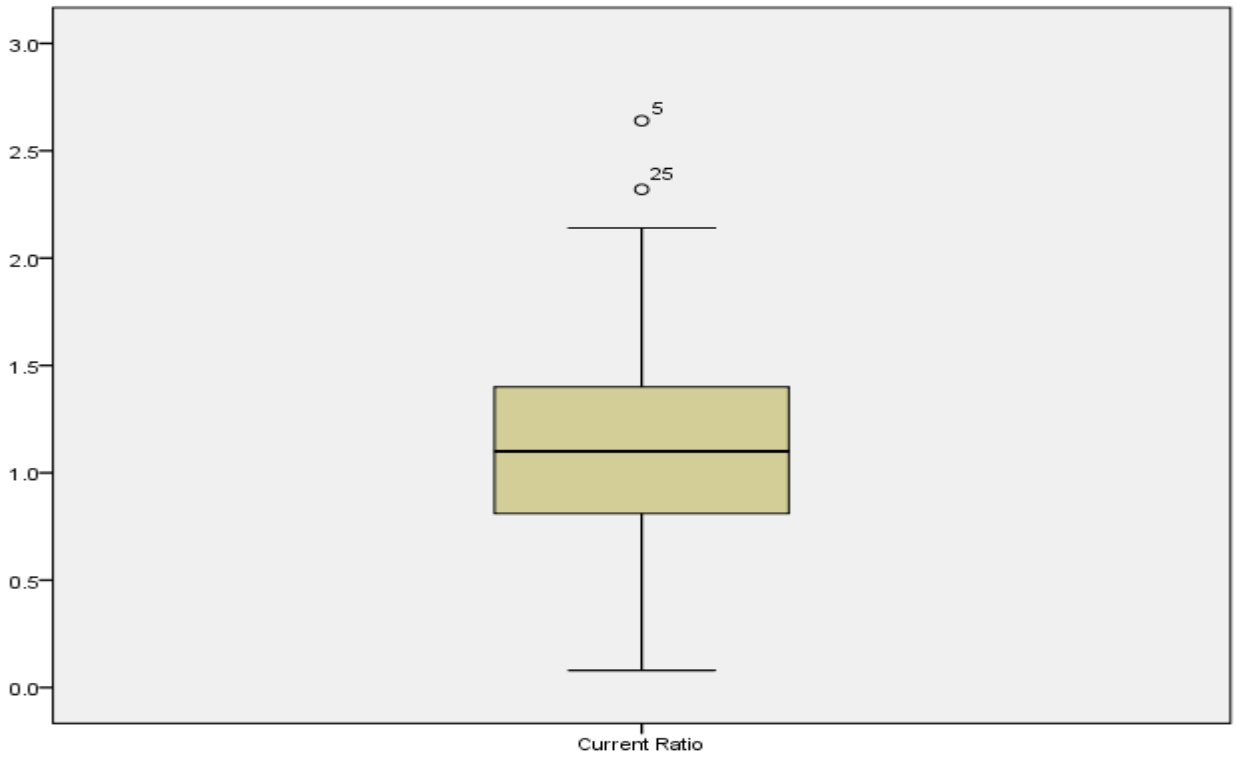
Box Plots: Growth Ratios

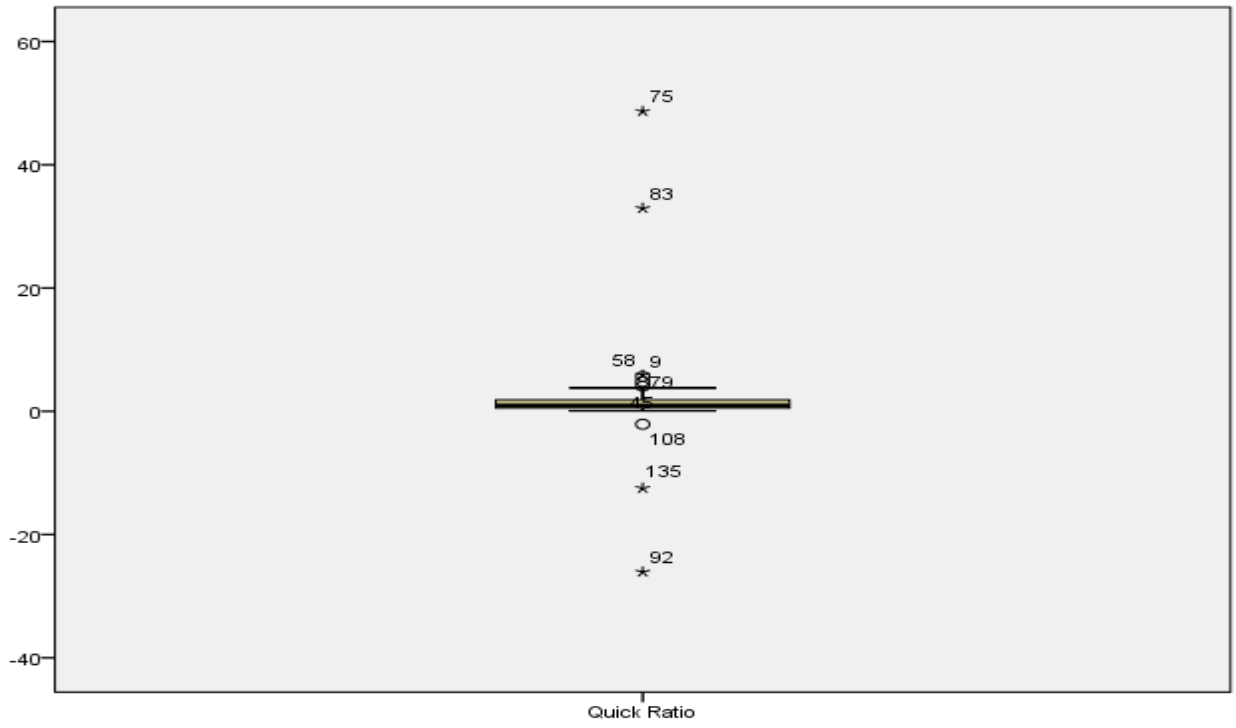


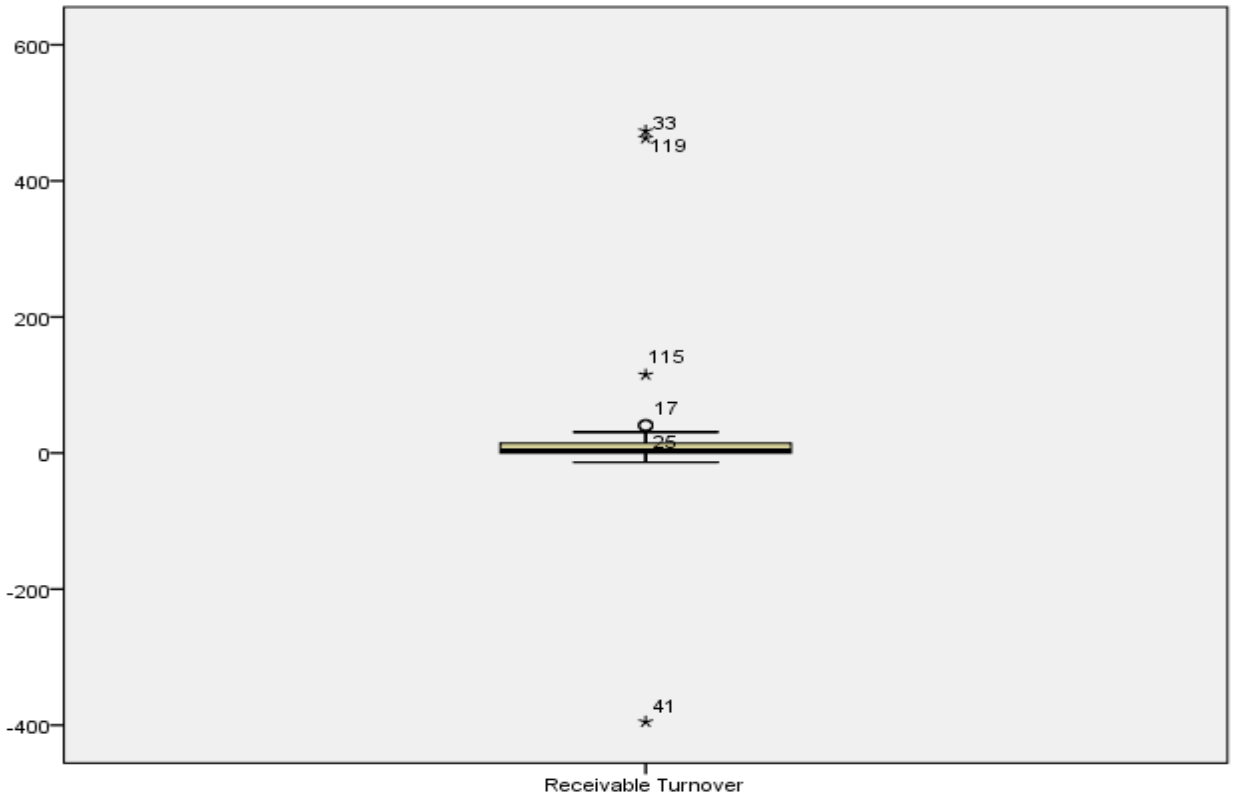

4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
-1,000
131
132
135
100
84
112
43
124
138
32
Retention Rate

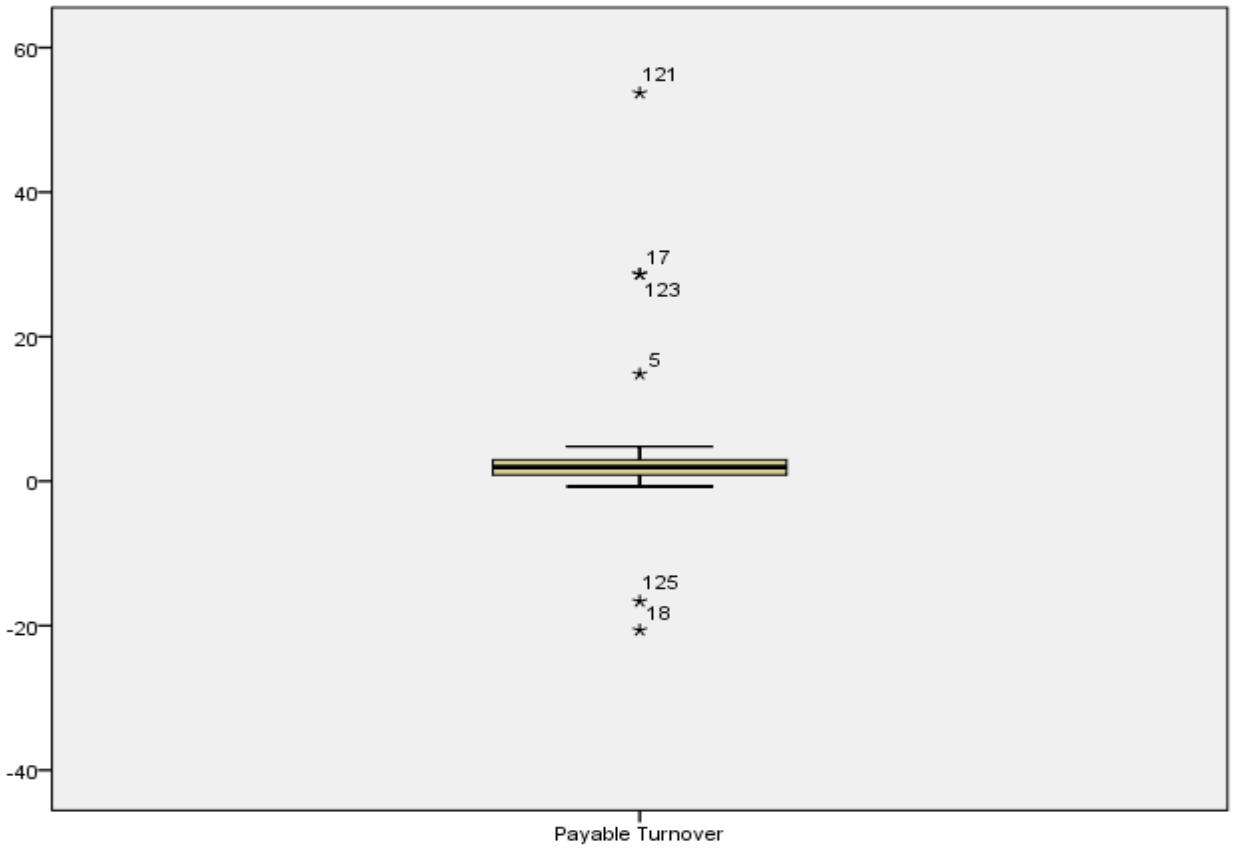

80
60
40
20
0
-20
94
127
63
62
69
102
109
91
Return On Equity

Box Plots: Liquidity Ratios

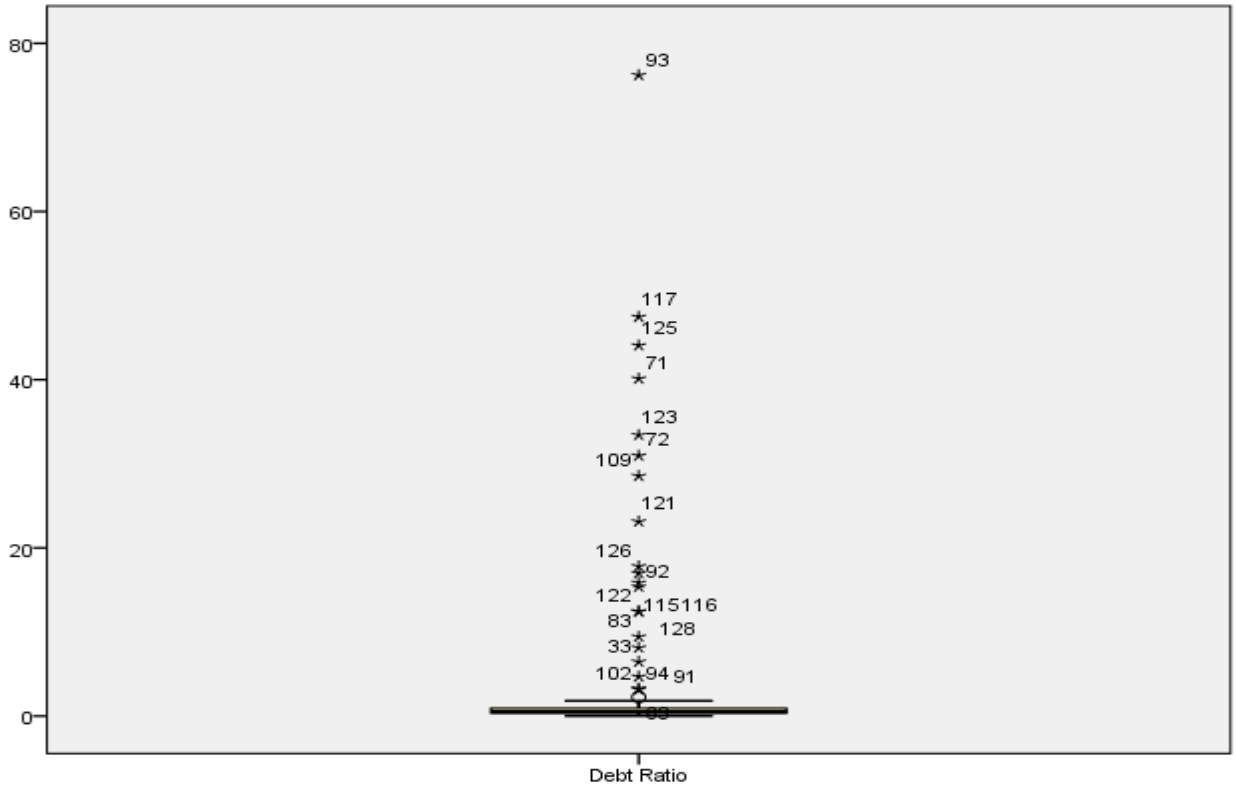


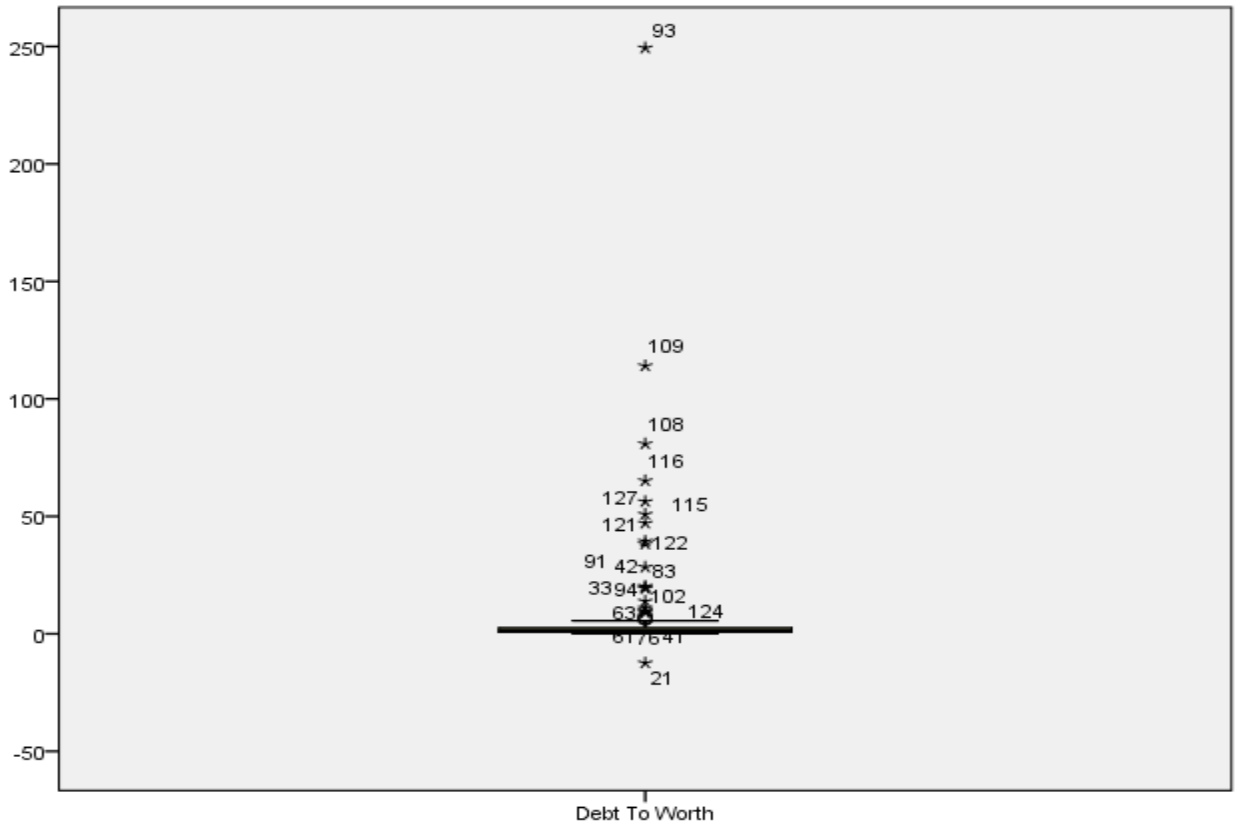


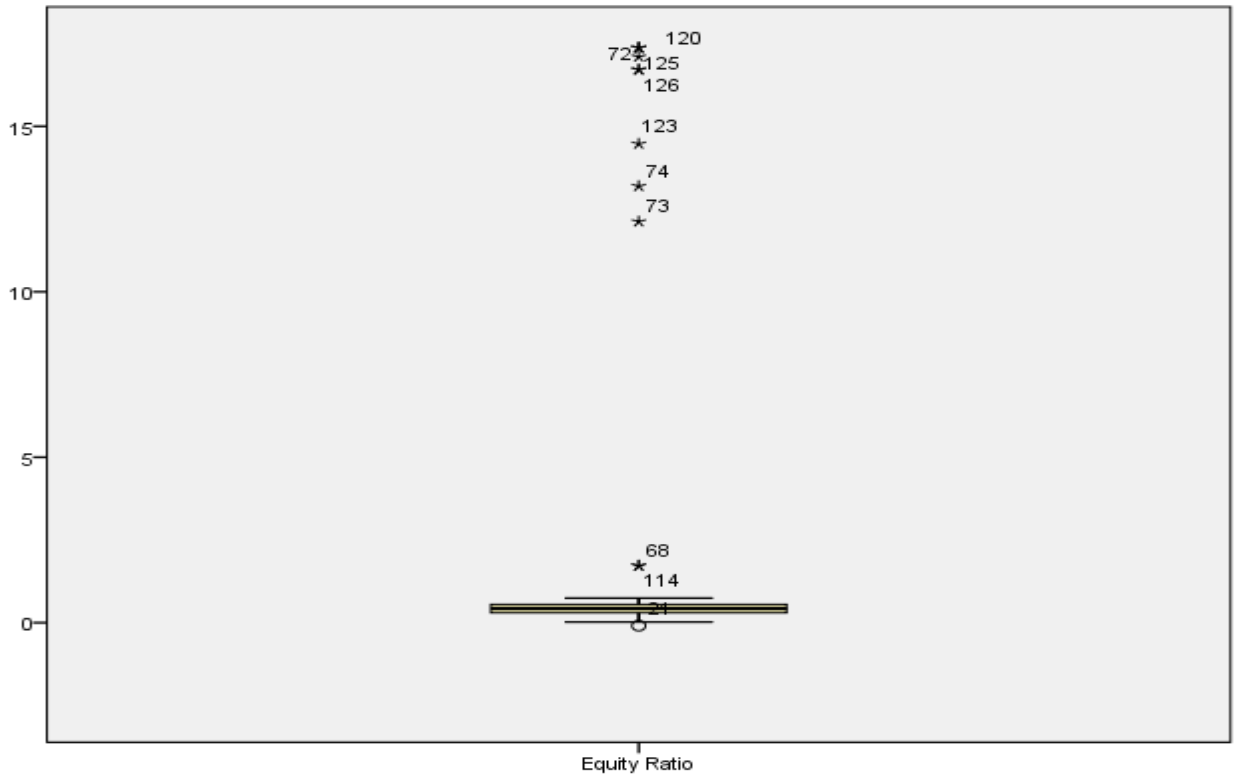

600
400
200
0
-200
-400
33
119
115
17
25
41
Receivable Turnover

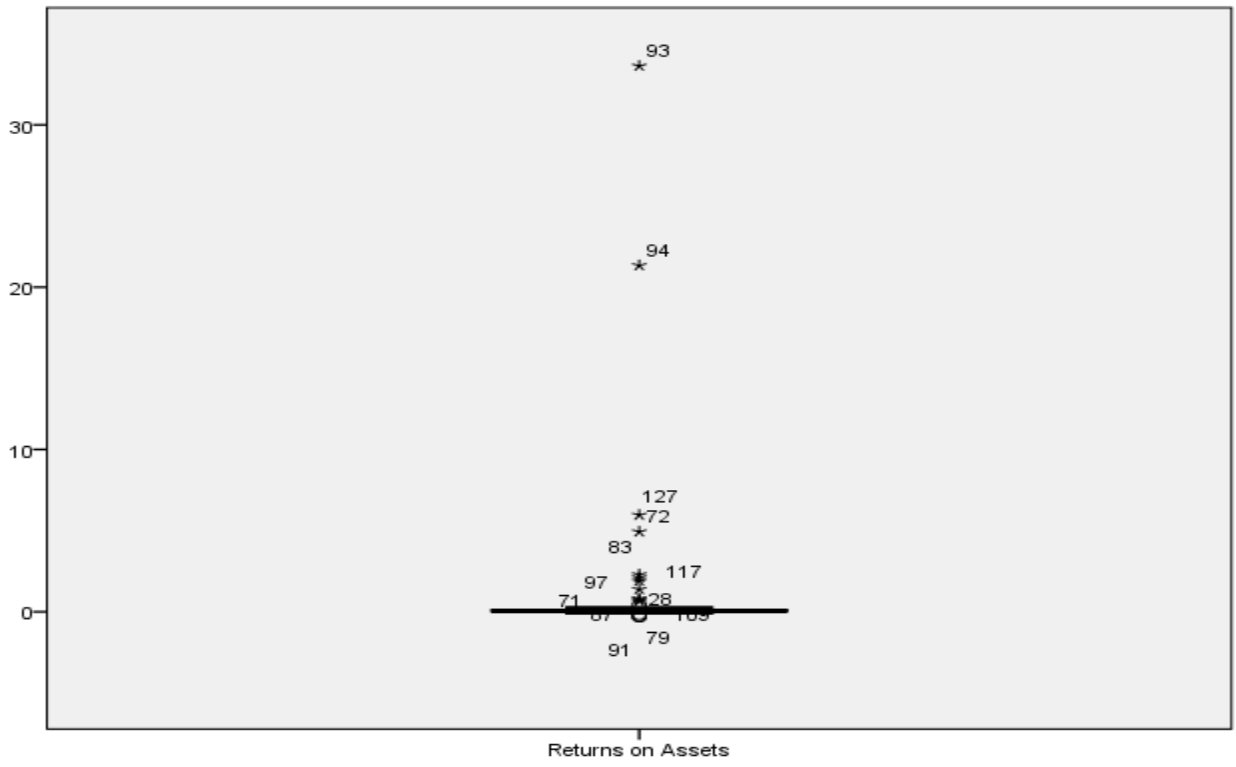

60
40
20
0
-20
-40
121
17
123
5
125
18
Payable Turnover

Box Plots: Leverage Ratios






120
125
126
123
74
73
68
114
24
15
10
5
0
Equity Ratio


93
94
127
72
83
117
97
71
28
79
91
30
20
10
0
Returns on Assets

Box Plots: Profitability Ratios