



International Accounting Development: Adoption, Challenges and Benefits

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Abstract

This study examined the advancement of global accounting by exploring the processes, difficulties, and advantages associated with implementing international accounting standards. In recent years, the accounting field has witnessed a significant regulatory change with the emergence of International accounting, both in Europe and worldwide. The adoption and convergence of IFRSs by an increasing number of countries worldwide is contributing to the growing acceptance of IFRS as a common language for financial reporting. Nigeria has established a plan to implement IFRSs starting in January 2012. Despite some debate over the relevance of IFRSs for developing nations, Nigeria is opting to adopt them due to the "network effects" associated with this product. The research utilized an exploratory design, employing literature studies to draw conclusions regarding the obstacles and advantages associated with the progression of international accounting. The study found that IFRSs are considered to be more advanced accounting standards than numerous local accounting standards. The comparability of financial statements for investors can be improved by this. The adoption of IFRSs has been impacted by the increasing interconnectedness of global markets, the expansion of international trade, the appeal of foreign investments and aid, as well as various institutional factors. The research findings indicated that international accounting is crucial when accounting reports are utilized by users from different countries. Despite the numerous advantages promised by IFRS for financial reporting by those who adopt it, there exist several hurdles and difficulties that need to be resolved. The success of adopting IFRSs relies on having a supportive institutional framework, adequate accounting education and training, and an effective capacity building program, as shown by the experiences of those who have already implemented them. These elements are necessary to prepare stakeholders for the upcoming transition and the difficulties that come with it. The study suggests that regulatory authorities could offer valuable advantages to companies that consistently report and adhere to IFRS and other essential obligations. These benefits could include easing the listing criteria or offering incentives in various forms, such as monetary rewards or non-monetary perks.

Keywords: International Accounting, IFRSs, Accounting Standards Harmonization, FRC Nigeria, UN, OECD

1. Introduction

The concept of accounting has evolved throughout history, advancing from simple bookkeeping to the modern age of global interconnectedness. Having knowledge of the past of accounting is necessary in order to understand how it exists today and make predictions about its future. This module examines the various factors that have influenced the progress of accounting in multiple countries around the globe, with a particular emphasis on the ways in which international accounting systems have adjusted to varying circumstances. The relationship between accounting and international accounting is deeply intertwined, considering that international accounting has evolved from conventional

accounting practices. It is commonly accepted that the origins of accounting history can be attributed to Luca Pacioli in 1494. However, the history of accounting predates the introduction of money, which occurred before the time of Luca Pacioli (Jayeoba & Ajibade, 2016) ^[17].

The establishment of an international accounting system was a result of objective factors, such as global economic progress, and was closely linked to the advancement of accounting as a scientific discipline. This process involved the formalization of accounting theories, the emergence of various schools of accounting, and the overall evolution of the field of economics. The international accounting system was designed to address the challenge of inconsistent

economic information among countries, organizations, and individuals who rely on this information for making economic decisions. Accounting, considered the global communication tool in business, must ensure that information generated by individual businesses and the overall economy is clear, accurate, comprehensive, and consistent (Olonite and Onu, 2018)^[12].

Various factors can be used to characterize the different stages of development in International Accounting. These include the growth of the global economy, the rapid advancements in technology, the increasing complexity in the organization of production, the globalization of the economy has led to an increase in the movement of funds, international commerce, and foreign investment. This has also promoted the growth of international economic connections, specialization and collaboration in manufacturing, the emergence of multinational corporations, and the difficulty of dealing with accounting inconsistencies (Olonite and Onu, 2018)^[12].

2.1 International Accounting

Accounting supplies data concerning a company and its operations to assist individuals in making informed decisions about the allocation of resources. Limited resources are allocated efficiently if the information given is reliable and valuable. However, resource allocation becomes suboptimal in situations where the information is not as dependable or beneficial. International accounting serves a similar purpose, although it applies to organizations that are either multinational or accountable to users in a foreign nation. (Siyanbola, 2015)^[15].

Accounting typically encompasses a variety of procedures including measurement, disclosure, and auditing. Measurement refers to the identification, categorization, and quantification of economic activities or transactions. These measurements provide valuable data on a company's financial sustainability and the solidity of its financial standing. Disclosure is the process by which accounting measurements are communicated to the intended recipients. This field concentrates on matters such as what should be reported, the timing, the method of communication, and the target audience. Auditing entails the assessment of the measurement and communication procedure by accounting experts known as auditors. Internal auditors, who work for the company, report to management. However, external auditors, who are not affiliated with the company, have the duty of ensuring that the company's financial statements adhere to widely accepted guidelines. International accounting involves incorporating the global aspect into these procedures (Obazee, 2007)^[9].

International accounting includes different fields like financial accounting, managerial accounting, auditing, taxation, and accounting information systems. Siyanbola (2015)^[15] categorizes the term "international" in international accounting into three distinct levels, and they are:

1. The initial level refers to the field of supranational accounting, the set of standards, guidelines, and rules related to accounting, auditing, and taxation that are established by international organizations and such organizations include: The United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and

Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the International Federation of Accountants are all involved in various global initiatives.

2. On the second tier, at the organizational level, international accounting refers to the standards, recommendations, and approaches that a company follows in relation to its global business activities and investments in other nations. These would encompass guidelines for recording transactions conducted in a different currency and methods for assessing the effectiveness of overseas operations.
3. International accounting entails the examination of accounting, auditing, and taxation standards, guidelines, and regulations present in different countries, along with the evaluation of these elements across multiple nations. One could analyze various countries' regulations concerning financial reporting for assets, income and tax rates, and the criteria for joining the national accounting profession as illustrative instances.

2. Materials and Method

This segment discusses the literature related to the issues and benefits associated with the adoption of the international accounting globally.

2.1 Empirical Review

The origin of formal bookkeeping and accounting can be traced back to 1494, when Luca Pacioli documented the process. Archaeologists and historians have found evidence of accounting practices predating the concept of money, such as in the ancient city of Jericho, which served as a trade hub for salt. In this city, there was clear evidence that a comprehensive record was not available. However, the discovered artifacts indicated that a temple priest had been responsible for keeping track of the village's livestock by using tokens and monitoring the size of the herd, as well as counting the grain harvest. The existence of fossils and records found in various locations, including Jericho, indicates that the practice of stewardship was recognized before the concept of money was introduced.

Accounting, in essence, is considered to have existed since the dawn of civilization, as it emerged alongside the development of writing over 5,000 years ago. According to archaeological findings, accountants were found to have had a significant influence in the development of writing. A closer analysis of history shows that the development of accounting has been instrumental in the progress of trade. According to John (2004)^[1], the contemporary business sector has been able to grow, succeed, and cater to the needs of its stakeholders and society as a whole by implementing more precise accounting methods.

The publication of Luca Pacioli's *Summa de Arithmetica, Geometrica, Proportioni et Proportionalita* occurred in the year 1494, provided a thorough collection of mathematical understanding during that period. Within this work, there was a specific section titled "Details of Accounting and Recording," which provided an account of the bookkeeping practices utilized in Venice. Notably, Pacioli's *Summa* marked the inaugural comprehensive portrayal of double entry bookkeeping.

The double entry bookkeeping system was known as a

memorandum book, journal, and ledger, which were necessary for recording financial transactions. The journal and ledger were similar to their present-day counterparts. A trial balance was utilized at the end of the accounting cycle. In order to maintain equilibrium in the balance sheet, documented the profit or loss in the capital account. The development of modern accounting practices was facilitated by the establishment of professional bodies and accounting standard setters. These entities were created with the goal of promoting consistency, clarity, and transparency in financial reports and accounts prepared by accountants, as well as ensuring their adherence to regulations.

In the past, accounting and reporting developed separately and often divergently across various countries. The practices, regulations, and even the level and extent of regulations varied significantly. Due to the interdependence of the worldwide economy, effective communication systems, and the existence of a global financial market, a noticeable change has occurred in this situation. Moreover, it is important to recognize that this process of transformation is still in progress. The advancements in global economies have facilitated cross-border trade and foreign direct investments. Consequently, financial statement preparers now recognize that their reports have global significance. This has led to the emergence of international accounting due to the effects of globalization.

The research conducted by Oladutire, Shittu, and Olonite (2023) ^[10] examined accounting practices from various perspectives, including international accounting, Neuroaccounting, and the generally accepted accounting principles. A thematic analysis approach was employed in the research to investigate the empirical literature, which was considered appropriate given the substantial amount of scholarly research on the behavior of accounting policies. The research suggested that the selection of accounting practices by a company can be linked to an attempt to reduce costs of contracting, and that the distinct accounting practices employed by a reporting entity can have a notable effect on the comprehension of financial reports when studied through ratio analysis. It is crucial to consider the impact of altering accounting policies on the income statement and financial position, as it can have a direct or indirect influence on important ratios such as return on capital employed and gearing. It was found that having knowledge of accounting practice is crucial for successful business management. This study suggests that companies should provide more information about the evaluation of assets, including land and buildings, the depreciation policy, the system used to evaluate the worth of inventory, the liquidity rate based on cost flow assumptions (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the treatment of overhead costs, the choice of temporal or closing rate method for translating foreign transactions, leases allocation and goodwill valuation in the statement of financial position. Additionally, it is recommended that top management be trained in neuroscience accounting, as this new discipline may completely change the future of accounting.

International accounting is the procedure of gathering and organizing financial data from around the world in order to provide relevant information for global users to make informed financial decisions. The utilization of financial statements worldwide distinguishes international accounting

from domestic accounting. The concept of international accounting mainly refers to accounting in various environments (Siyabola, 2015) ^[15].

In their study, Sucher & Jindrichovska (2004) ^[16] examine the challenges that emerge during the implementation of new accounting regulations, specifically IFRS reporting, in the Czech Republic. The challenges encompass various aspects such as deciding on the most suitable approach for implementation, outlining the extent of IFRS, resolving specific concerns regarding local accounting practices and their compatibility with IFRS, ensuring adherence to IFRS and its alignment with audit practices, comprehending the connection between IFRS reporting and taxation, offering essential education and training, and evaluating the preparedness of local organizations for the shift to IFRS reporting.

Armstrong and colleagues (2007) ^[3] found that investors had optimistic expectations regarding the implementation of IFRS in Europe. They believed that this adoption would lead to enhanced information quality, decreased information imbalances, stricter adherence to standards, and greater alignment among entities. However, it is crucial to address the weak institutional framework as a critical concern, despite the optimistic expectations of IFRS adoption by various countries, including Nigeria.

According to Ball (2006) ^[4], the weak point of IFRS lies in its implementation. The potential for consistent application of IFRSs in various jurisdictions has been brought into doubt due to variations in compliance and enforcement methods, as well as differing cultural and institutional settings. In 2008, Daske *et al.* conducted a study to investigate the effects of obligatory adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on the capital market. The results of their research indicate a reduction in the imbalance of information after the adoption of IFRS. They suggest that this change could be due to the influence of network effects, rather than enhancements in accounting standards. In the same vein, Lee *et al.* (2008) ^[6] suggest that countries with lower disclosure standards and a greater dependence on equity funding Companies that did not adopt IFRS earlier will probably face a stronger effect once it is implemented, assuming that IFRS is considered significant. Nevertheless, after two years of implementing the new accounting standards, it is found that there is no noticeable effect in these countries when considering the implied cost of equity capital as a metric. The standard of financial reporting is influenced by several factors, such as the taxation system, ownership arrangement, political framework, financial structure, and development of the capital market (Ali & Hwang, 2000) ^[2].

The IFRS framework has gained widespread importance due to its potential advantages in enhancing transparency, consistency, dependability, and comparability of financial data in company statements, as suggested by Schachler (2012). According to Iatridis's research in 2010, the implementation of IFRS in countries like Great Britain, Italy, and Germany has had a beneficial effect on the relevance of accounting information.

A research conducted in Nigeria by Olonite, Emmanuel-Adeyefa, Adesanya, Ale, and Ajewole (2023) ^[11] aimed to investigate the impact of international accounting development on the treasury single account. The study

examined the Treasury Single Account (TSA) and Federally Collected Revenue (FCR) through a pre-post analytical review. The study examined the correlation between the implementation of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) and the total revenue generated by the federal government of Nigeria. This analysis occurred after the adoption of global accounting standards. The data used for this research was collected from the CBN Statistical Bulletin and annual reports from the period of Q2 2011 to Q3 2019. The collected data were used to conduct an analysis that included descriptive statistics, a mean difference test, and a t-sampled test. The study findings suggest that the introduction of TSA has a detrimental impact on the total revenue generated by the federal government, although this effect is statistically significant with a probability value below 0.05. It is advisable to make adjustments to the TSA to better align with the Nigerian context. Additionally, the federal government should explore agriculture and Information Communication Technology (ICT) as additional sources of revenue. It is important to establish stricter regulations and procedures to ensure accurate remita-keeping of receipts and revenue deposited into the TSA account. The government should also consider incorporating local generally accepted accounting principles (GAAPs) when applicable.

According to Kunle, Omoruyi, and Hamed (2011), the implementation of IFRS is expected to promote a standardized approach to financial information globally, thereby facilitating economic growth. Furthermore, it was stated that the main purpose of the IFRS standards is to serve as a benchmark for organizations, enabling them to furnish stakeholders with pertinent, trustworthy, and punctual information. This information, in turn, plays a crucial role in fostering well-regulated global financial markets.

Gordon (2008) ^[6] emphasized the advantages of implementing IFRS on a worldwide level, which encompass enhanced financial information for shareholders and regulators, increased comparability, and improved transparency of outcomes, streamlined international stock market listing, enhanced global operational management, and reduced financial expenses.

According to Michas (2010) ^[8], developing nations face numerous challenges when it comes to implementing International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The challenges encompass various factors such as the intricacy of the standards, apprehensions about fair value, costs, regulations, limited technical proficiency, familiarity with the standards, and insufficient education and training for accountants. According to Obazee (2007) ^[9], challenges include cultural issues, cognitive frameworks, legal obstacles, educational prerequisites, and political consequences. Rong-Ruey (2006) ^[13] suggests that implementing a universal set of accounting standards may not adequately account for the diverse business practices that arise from variations in institutions and cultures within different countries. In nations with robust governance systems, there might be a lower level of interest in the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The reason for this is that adopting these international accounting standards can be expensive and involve potential risks.

Sawan & Alsagga (2013) ^[14] found that differences in culture, politics, and business practices could present significant difficulties in the development of a cohesive worldwide financial communication system. The main factor behind this is that a single set of accounting standards cannot adequately cater to the variations in national business practices resulting from distinct institutions and cultures. An exploratory research design was employed using literature studies to make conclusions on the challenges and benefits in the development of international accounting.

3. Results

3.1 Challenges of International Accounting Adoption

Different countries have different histories, values, and political systems, which leads to varying paths of development in financial accounting. In essence, the development of accounting is influenced by various factors that shape the environment. Hence, it is important to delve deeper into examining those factors that have an impact on the growth of accounting.

1. External Finance: The financing methods used by organizations vary across countries, which in turn affects their accounting profession. When a company transitions from being privately owned to publicly owned in order to raise capital, two notable changes occur. Firstly, the shareholder group expands and becomes more diverse. Secondly, ownership is no longer directly linked to management. Shareholders, as the proprietors of a business, usually assume a lesser role in the day-to-day activities of the companies they possess. Consequently, the evaluation of a company's performance heavily relies on the importance of financial accounting information. The advancement of accounting was significantly influenced by the industrial revolution in both the United States and Britain, as it highlighted the significance of reliable financial information. When a company obtains new capital from international financial markets, the dynamics between the company and its capital provider undergo a change. Both domestic and international sources of finance require specific information, necessitating the company to meet the demands of both. This would require the company to surpass domestic norms and practices in terms of providing financial reports.

2. Legal System: The legal framework of a nation has a substantial impact on the development of accounting practices. People often categorize countries as having either a "legalistic" or "non-legalistic" approach to accounting. Code law countries are considered to have a legalistic approach, while common law countries are seen as having a non-legalistic approach. In countries that follow code law systems, regulations define the minimum level of conduct that is anticipated from individuals. Citizens are required to adhere strictly to the exact wording of these laws. Accounting principles in the majority of code law countries follow a structure that closely resembles the tax code of the United States. Consequently, government entities oversee the administration of financial accounting.

Accounting practices and regulations are typically characterized by being highly prescriptive, intricate,

and systematic. In these countries, financial accounting primarily serves the purpose of calculating the amount of income tax that a company is liable to pay to the government. Notable examples of such countries include Argentina, France, and Germany. In common law countries, there is a non-legalistic approach that sets boundaries for what is considered illegal. However, within these boundaries, there is room for flexibility and discretion. Accounting practices in countries that follow the common law system are primarily influenced by private sector accountants and develop through widespread acceptance in practice. Consequently, the accounting profession is characterized by its adaptability and receptiveness to innovative concepts. The non-legalistic approach is well demonstrated by both the United States and the United Kingdom.

3. The influence of political and economic relationships: between countries has played a role in shaping the advancement of accounting. The close proximity and strong economic ties between the United States and Canada have led to the United States exerting its influence on accounting practices in Canada. The close proximity and strong economic ties between the United States and Canada have led to the United States exerting its influence on accounting practices in Canada. Mexico is highly dependent on the United States as its primary trade ally. Moreover, owing to their close geographical proximity, the accounting procedures in Mexico bear a striking resemblance to those employed in the United States. The impact of the United Kingdom on global accounting has been significant, with several ex-British colonies adopting accounting professions and financial practices influenced by the UK. These countries include Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Pakistan, India, South Africa, and Nigeria. The British not only shared their accounting methods, but also sent a considerable number of accountants overseas. Many accountants from Britain were attracted to the job prospects in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries due to the country's booming economy. The increased interdependence among nations in politics and economics has led to a convergence in accounting practices. The International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) has been crucial in creating global financial accounting standards with the goal of achieving broad acceptance and adoption. Similarly, the International Federation of Accountants Committee (IFAC), as part of its diverse initiatives, develops and publishes global auditing standards that were recognized in 1992 for financial reporting in the worldwide financial industry.

4. The level of inflation: Significantly influences the evolution of accounting practices. In many nations, accounting is based on the historical cost principle. The principle operates under the belief that the currency unit utilized for reporting financial outcomes is relatively steady. According to the historical cost principle, transactions should be recorded at their original prices and any subsequent changes in prices should be avoided. In accounting, this principle primarily impacts the valuation of long-term assets, such as land and

buildings.

The historical cost principle's degree of reasonableness is influenced by the level of inflation, with Germany and Japan adhering strictly to it due to their historical experience of minimal inflation. In contrast, certain South American countries, plagued by persistent inflation issues, have long forsaken strict adherence to the historical cost principle. Companies in these countries regularly adjust their asset values in accordance with fluctuations in overall price levels.

5. Size and Complexity of Organizations: The level of accounting sophistication in a country is influenced by the size and complexity of its businesses. Companies that are larger and more complex face more challenging accounting issues. Proficient accountants are required to handle complex issues, and in countries with low levels of general education, the development of accounting is unlikely unless they import skilled accountants or send talented individuals abroad for training. Moreover, the consumers of a corporation's financial statements ought to possess a specific degree of knowledge and expertise; otherwise, there would be a lack of enthusiasm towards more complex accounting reports.

Most of the multinational corporations are located in prosperous and developed countries including Japan, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. These nations have sophisticated accounting systems and a talented group of professional accountants. Conversely, developing countries generally have lower education levels and smaller businesses. Consequently, the field of accounting is considered to be rudimentary. However, considering the earlier conversation, one might realize that accounting in developing nations may be adequately sophisticated given the prevailing circumstances, as it caters to their information requirements. Although many accountants support this perspective, there are those who believe that the limited level of advanced accounting skills in less developed countries hinders their potential for economic advancement.

3.2 Benefits of international accounting adoption

The adoption of IFRS is believed to bring about various benefits. Some of the benefits comprise better visibility and understanding, reduced expenses for businesses, and higher stock values as a result of increased trust from investors and the availability of clear information. Moreover, this would lead to a reduction in costs for implementing standardized regulations on a national level, streamlining the oversight of securities markets, and making it easier to compare financial information across different countries. Furthermore, it would create more opportunities for investment and enhance the credibility of local markets for foreign entities like investors, potential merger partners, and lenders who require financial statements from developing nations. Additionally, it will promote smoother movement of professional staff members across different countries. Multinational corporations will also find it advantageous in meeting the disclosure regulations enforced by stock exchanges worldwide (Daske *et al.* 2008) ^[5].

1. A globally harmonized system: The goal of

standardization is to establish common guidelines that aim to both standardize and simplify the presentation of accounting information, with the aim of meeting the anticipated needs of different users. Therefore, it aids in standardizing and enhancing accounting methods while also encouraging comparisons of financial information across different time periods and geographical locations. The benefits also include cost savings associated with transactions and increased possibilities for global investment. The implementation of these IFRS will provide investors with valuable information to make informed financial decisions and accurately forecast future business performance. Some well-known stock exchanges, including London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Hong Kong, Amsterdam, and Rome, have approved the use of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for foreign listed companies' financial reporting due to its numerous benefits.

2. According to Alfredson *et al.* (2004) ^[1], local implementation guidance allows for accounting standards to be tailored to fit specific circumstances, which reduces the influence of political pressures. Additionally, there is a trend towards raising accounting standards to the highest level of quality globally.
3. According to Ball (2006) ^[4], this has the ability to enhance comparability across different countries, improve the transparency of reporting, lower the costs of information, reduce the imbalance of information, and ultimately boost the liquidity, competition, and efficiency of markets.
4. Easy Comparison of Company Ratings: International accounting utilizes a universal accounting standard, which facilitates the evaluation of the financial performance of two companies from disparate nations through an analysis of their financial statements. However, the evaluation of a US company that abides by US GAAP and a Chinese company that follows Chinese accounting regulations might lack neutrality because they rely on distinct sets of rules. Under the international accounting standard, all companies globally would need to assess their income and accounting outcomes using a uniform approach.
5. Cautious administration, involving more secure and stable long-term investments: Some businesses have made changes to their accounting methods that might adhere to legal regulations, or they might not. These instances have brought attention to the importance of scrutinizing financial records. In the past, there existed a set of regulations that governed accounting practices, and one drawback of such rules is that they only permit actions without explicitly prohibiting them. However, presently, a system based on standards is in place. The implementation of standards allows for the establishment of a shared framework to interpret and compare financial information in a consistent manner. As a result, a universal language has been developed and comprehended by all stakeholders. These standards have been introduced to clearly define terms such as assets and amortization. Nevertheless, standardization enables the creation of common and essential concepts and guidelines, including the principle of being cautious and the necessity for exercises to be conducted

autonomously.

6. Improved clarity and enhanced exchange of information: The implementation of accounting standards addresses the requirement for uniformity across different sectors and aids in enhancing transparency in financial disclosure. The organization's primary goal is to supervise financial communication and improve the transparency and consistency of information given to investors, companies, financial markets, and regulatory bodies. International accounting standards must follow three fundamental principles.
 - a. **Completeness:** The company's financial statements are required to accurately record its activity and eliminate any off-balance-sheet information.
 - b. **Comparability:** all companies are required to follow the same rules and guidelines when preparing their financial statements.
 - c. **Neutrality:** The guidelines should be strictly enforced to prevent companies from exercising any discretion in handling their accounts.

4. Discussion

Different countries are influenced by a range of factors when it comes to establishing accounting standards and regulations. These factors include the diverse user base, external funding, legal structures, political and economic relationships with other countries, inflation rates, and the complexity and size of organizations within each country's accounting system. The accounting system's goals and purposes typically correspond to those of the intended users of the financial statements, taking into account their previous experiences.

5. Conclusion

The origin of accounting dates back to prehistoric times when its primary purpose was to deliver reports to business proprietors in the same environment. Over time, accounting has evolved to encompass more complex objectives. The significance of international accounting arises when accounting reports are utilized by a wide range of users across different nations.

6. Recommendations

The study recommends the following based on the summaries and conclusions:

1. The regular education of auditors, regulators, analysts, and other users is crucial for the successful implementation of IFRS. Indeed, it is essential for the accounting profession to give utmost importance to enhancing the skills and knowledge of these individuals involved.
2. A robust accounting institutional framework is essential to lead and oversee the process of transitioning to IFRS. Although Nigeria created the Financial Report Council in 2011, it failed to put in place the required frameworks for other institutions.
3. Companies that consistently adhere to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and fulfill their other required obligations can enjoy substantial advantages from regulatory authorities. These

advantages could involve simplifying the requirements for listing or offering incentives, such as financial rewards or other types of benefits.

4. Sufficient resources should be allocated to ensure the successful adoption of IFRS. This involves establishing consultative groups that can promptly address users' concerns and provide continuous training.
5. The successful implementation of IFRS relies heavily on providing training and necessary resources to key stakeholders, including regulators, to help them understand and effectively apply the IFRS requirements.

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