

Review Article

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND EARNINGS MANAGEMENT: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRE-POST FULL CONVERGENCE OF IFRS IN MALAYSIA

Kwong Wing Chong Garrett¹, Shafi Mohamad², Rohami Bin Shafie³, Muhammad Sadiq⁴

¹Taylors College, Malaysia

^{2 & 4}School of Accounting & Finance, Faculty of Business & Law, Taylors University, Malaysia

³Tunku Puteri Intan Safinaz School of Accountancy, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Corresponding author: rohami@uum.edu.my

Received: 12.11.2019

Revised: 10.12.2019

Accepted: 15.01.2020

Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of full convergence of IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) on earnings management using a sample of companies listed on Bursa Malaysia given that the rationale for adoption of IFRS in Malaysia was to make the published financial statements of public listed companies more transparent and comparable.

Design/Methodology/Approach – A sample of 200 firms listed on Bursa Malaysia (Malaysian Stock Exchange) were chosen to investigate and examine the quality of accounting information by evaluating and measuring the Earning Management in the context of Malaysian listed companies. This research was carried out using the earnings management model, which was first introduced by Jones (1991) and later modified by Dechow et al. (1995).

Findings – The findings from this research suggested that the full convergence of IFRS is negatively and significantly associated with earnings management.

Research Limitations/Implications – This study examined only one aspect of IFRS i.e. full convergence of IFRS on the intensity of Earnings Management, hence any conclusions drawn are based on that one aspect only. Furthermore, EM (Earnings management) is not limited to and identified via the accruals model only, so future studies may use other models as well. Finally, the residuals of accruals model was extracted cross-sectionally, which assume that all firms in the industry tend to employ similar accruals techniques. In practice however, firms differ from one another in structure, character and in many other regards.

Keywords: *IFRS; Earnings Management; Malaysia.*

© 2019 by Advance Scientific Research. This is an open-access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.02.17>

INTRODUCTION

After the dramatic failure of Enron and Lehman Brothers in the US, the issue of transparency in financial reporting of companies came to the forefront. Hence companies are under pressure to perform well since the earnings of a firm is an indication of its overall organizational performance (Sadiq et al., 2019). Users of accounting information rely on financial statements for decision making, which consequently puts pressure on management to disclose better organizational performance (Sadiq & Othman, 2017). However, in many cases, this can lead towards practices such as Earnings Management where managers tend to mislead the users of the financial statements to make the firm appear to be better, in terms of their earnings numbers. Hence the adoption of IFRS to mitigate these issues and the subsequent full convergence towards IFRS adoption universally. IFRS are accounting standards of the highest quality whose purpose is to enhance the transparency and comparability of financial statements during the process of financial reporting (Wu & Zhang, 2018). The idea being to report the true and fair status of companies through the medium of financial statements to the users. However, in practice, when companies face crises, they tend to intentionally mislead people by not reporting on the actual status and manipulate the financial statements. This was the case with Enron, which prior to going bankrupt was one of the highest earning companies in the US besides being amongst the top Fortune 500 companies. The downfall of Enron not only destructed the organization itself; it also destructed the US economy which in turn affected the whole world because stock prices fell dramatically worldwide. Therefore, in order to mitigate issues relating to the manipulation

of financial statements and loopholes in the financial reporting systems, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) crafted IFRS.

The objectives of IFRS are not only limited to the improvement of the quality of financial reporting statements but also:

- To diminish irregularities and EM which can mitigate agency issues.
- To decrease the necessity for cross-border listings
- To ensure local accounting standards (GAAPS) issued are in conformity with the requirements of IFRS
- To optimize economic choices by ensuring complete disclosures in financial reports.
- To augment firm values.
- To enhance the predictive and confirmatory value of data, which is both important and reliable towards the decision-making process.

Furthermore, this study also examined the transparency of financial statements; by comparing the transparency before and after the full convergence of IFRS, and its impact on earnings management (EM). Therefore, this study examines the practices and impact of EM before the full convergence of IFRS amongst Malaysian companies listed in Bursa Malaysia (Stock Exchange).

The findings of this study suggest that following the full convergence of IFRS, firms listed in Bursa Malaysia are less involved in accruals-based earnings management. Therefore, it

could be argued from the findings that after the full convergence of IFRS in Malaysia, the financial reporting quality of listed firms in Malaysia has improved. Moreover, this study will be relevant to the policy makers and researchers in order to determine the implications of EM practices in Malaysia. Furthermore, it can help in implementing procedures related to the application of IFRS regarding Earnings Management practices in Malaysia and permit the accumulation of empirical evidence regarding the trends giving rise to EM. Hence, it gives the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) a framework to adopt in respect of dealing with Earnings Management practices.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Background

In this research, the theoretical lens applied was the Positive Accounting Theory, which was first developed by Watts and Zimmerman (1978), the former being a theory that explains and predicts actual accounting practices employed in organizations. It explains the normative accounting practices used and suggests optimal accounting standards. It is used to help explain whether our independent variable i.e. "IFRS" has an influence on the level of earnings management which is our dependent variable. Furthermore, this study used the Modified Jones model to identify the level of discretionary accruals.

Earnings Management

Earnings management can be defined as the process where financial decisions made rely on deliberate judgments associated with the process of financial reporting with the main intention behind them being wanton deceit, concealment or data spinning thus giving rise to earnings management. According to Healy and Wahlen (1999), the rationale for this behavior is to deceive the stakeholders and investors to obtain favorable outputs from business contracts using manipulated accounting figures.

According to Leung (2015), depending upon the real economic consequences, managements of companies tend to employ different strategies and tactics for the manipulation of earnings with such strategies or tactics being referred to as Profit maximization/minimization (Big Bath Accounting Strategy), whilst another approach which employs a levelling out technique is referred to as Income smoothing. Furthermore, Calvo & Calvo (2018) noted that regardless of the interest-related partnerships formed in businesses, participants such as stockholders, creditors, managers, government and employees frequently have intra-party conflicts regarding their self-interests.

Chen & Hsu (2019) noted that information related to stock price movements are constantly monitored and noted by the market. However, this reaction is not always strong, and it can even be considered weak at times. Moreover, another study suggested that by observing the innate abilities of agents', markets learn to study their performance and tend to give more time and credence to judging their performance during their earlier periods when they are still building up their reputations. Likewise, for the performance of comparatively less experienced managers', the market develops a perception and image about that manager's capability because their abilities are not proven, hence the performance of new managers are a proxy for the performance of the firm (Heinsalu, S., 2018; Holmstrom, 1999). Moreover, new managers are under pressure to show good performance and are therefore motivated towards this end, hence driving up the pressure for better results by employing earnings management techniques.

IFRS

In view of the seemingly inexorable rise of IFRS as the global accounting benchmark (Chua and Taylor, 2008) and critics' concerns over its uniform applicability and relevance to different institutional, political, and economic contexts (Cahan,

Liu, and Sun, 2008), it is increasingly important to empirically examine the impact of IFRS adoption on accounting quality in countries of different contexts (Liu, et al. 2011). Global adoption of international accounting standards has been increasingly debated. Supporters of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) argue that the use of IFRS increases the quality of financial reporting and benefits investors (Daske et al., 2008). Opponents argue that a single set of standards may not be suitable for all settings and thus may not uniformly improve value relevance and reliability due to differences among countries (Soderstrom and Sun, 2007). Empirical studies have mixed results on quality change after the adoption of IFRS in different countries. One of the inter-nationality dimensions is that the standard is not closely aligned with the economic or political institutions of any particular nation (Chua and Taylor, 2008), so there are arguments for assessment of IFRS practice on a country-by-country basis (Nobes, 2006).

In view of the seemingly inexorable rise of IFRS as the global accounting benchmark (Chua and Taylor, 2008) and critics' concerns over its uniform applicability and relevance to different institutional, political, and economic contexts (Cahan, Liu, and Sun, 2008), it is

increasingly important to empirically examine the impact of IFRS adoption on accounting quality in countries of different contexts (Liu, et al. 2011). Global adoption of international accounting standards has been increasingly debated. Supporters of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) argue that the use of IFRS increases the quality of financial reporting and benefits investors (Daske et al., 2008). Opponents argue that a single set of standards may not be suitable for all settings and thus may not uniformly improve value relevance and reliability due to differences among countries (Soderstrom and Sun, 2007). Empirical studies have mixed results on quality change after the adoption of IFRS in different countries. One of the inter-nationality dimensions is that the standard is not closely aligned with the economic or political institutions of any particular nation (Chua and Taylor, 2008), so there are arguments for assessment of IFRS practice on a country-by-country basis (Nobes, 2006).

According to Zakari (2017), IFRS is an International Financial Reporting Standard which was first introduced by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). IASB is an independent organization which is based in London (United Kingdom) but registered in United States of America (USA). IASB delivers international standards that are applied and adopted worldwide and considered as general rules and standards for the purposes of financial reporting. Furthermore, at present IFRS is used in more than 120 countries of the world as a symbol of uniformity, reliability, and comparability of the financial statements for their respective companies. The purpose of adopting IFRS is to enable the comparison of financial statements at a global and international level with their peers. It permits investors to compare firms at a global level and allows them to set benchmarks for measuring the performance of companies worldwide (IASB, 2015).

IFRS is extremely important as it increases the quality of accounting standards for countries in different jurisdictions and allows them to adopt the global accounting benchmark (Kim & Shi, 2016; Yen, et al., 2016; Liu, et al., 2011). Furthermore, Wu & Zhang (2018) argued that by using IFRS, both the quality of financial reporting and the equity of investors' increases. However, the adoption of accounting and reporting standards like IFRS alone cannot ensure uniformity and reliability due to major differences which exist among countries. Furthermore, many prior studies have shown differing and mixed results in various jurisdictions following the adoption of IFRS in respect of changes in quality. Therefore, it is not possible to conclude with certainty that one set

of international standards like IFRS can bring about changes in quality in all jurisdictions since one set of rules cannot align with the economic and political situation in different nations, hence this should be assessed on a country to country basis (Capkun & Collins, 2016).

According to Amanamah, R., (2017), there are several advantages to adopting IFRS, and one of it includes the instant betterment in the perceived quality and status of financial reports. The International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) has noted that the influence of adopting IFRS by individual countries needs to be understood and appreciated. However, Arshad et al. (2016) countered this argument and noted that not every organization that adopted IFRS showed improvement in the quality of their financial reporting statements. However, Aveen & Charl (2018) found from their study that there was clear evidence of improvement in the companies' financial reporting statements' prior to and post the adoption of IFRS. Hence our hypothesis below.

H1: The degree of earnings management is lower after the full convergence of IFRS in Malaysia.

METHODOLOGY:

The data selected for this study was secondary financial data taken from the annual reports of companies listed on Bursa Malaysia. Seven years data was collected from the 200 listed companies in Bursa Malaysia to test the hypotheses. The sampling method for the study was convenience sampling because it covered almost all the industry sectors in Malaysia.

Earnings Management Models

After the initial examination, it was found that there was indeed a slight change post full convergence of IFRS in the financial reporting quality and thus we tried to identify the extent of earnings management. In order to evaluate and calculate the extent of earnings management, the absolute values of abnormal accruals were calculated using the Jones model (1991) which was later modified by Dechow, Sloan and Sweeney (1995). Following this, regressions were run by year and industry based on the General Industry Classification Code (GICS).

$$TACCR_{it} = \beta_0(1/Assets_{it-1}) + \beta_1(\Delta REV_{it} - \Delta RC_{it}) + \beta_2 GPPE_{it} + \beta_3 \Delta OCF + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

In accordance with the earlier studies of Kalabeke et al., 2019; Sadiq et al. (2019) and Sadiq & Othman (2017), panel corrected standard error technique (PCSE) was used to test the hypothesis of whether the extent of earnings management is lower after the full convergence of IFRS. PCSE is the best estimator in removing the issue of heteroscedasticity.

$$ABACDEC_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IFRS_{it} + \beta_2 SIZE_{it} + \beta_3 PRFT + \beta_4 GRW_{it} + \beta_5 LEV_{it} + \sum_{it} \quad (2)$$

Here, the absolute value of abnormal accruals for the company *i* in year *t* is represented by *ABACDEC_{it}*. It demonstrates the absolute abnormal accrual from the Dechow, et al. (1995) model.

In accordance with the earlier studies of Sadiq et al. (2019); Kalabeke et al. (2019) four variables have been included as control variables i.e. the company's size (SIZE), profitability (PRFT), leverage (LEV), and growth (GRW). These variables evaluate the quality of financial reporting with respect to the reporting of the financial statements and in terms of the management's incentive to manipulate the earnings. For instance, larger companies are supposed to have better and more transparent financial statements when compared to SMEs which are more likely to be involved in earnings manipulation. Therefore, the managers in SMEs are more likely to manipulate earnings based on the available opportunities.

ANALYSIS & RESULTS:

Table 1 shows the mean values, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values of the dependent variable, independent variable, and control variables. The summary statistics indicate that there is no serious issue with outliers, because the data do not indicate any deviation from normality. For the ABACDEC, the mean value is 0.848 with the minimum value 0.000 and maximum value 1.984. For the control variables, the means for SIZE, PRFT, GRW and LEV are 8.7546, 9.3241, 18.64%, and 52.80%, respectively.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics

Variables	Mean	SD	Min	Max
ABACDEC	0.848	2.103	0.000	1.984
SIZE	8.7546	0.7425	3.8648	16.4682
PRFT	9.3241	14.6735	-68.48	95.36
GRW	0.1864	0.5169	-0.6427	2.5378
LEV	0.5280	0.2737	0.0647	2.3145

Correlation analysis shows that SIZE is significantly and negatively correlated with accruals earnings management with correlation coefficients of -0.035, suggesting that big size firms are less engaged in earnings management as compared to small and medium size firms. PRFT is negatively, but not significantly related to earnings management. In line with the study of Kalabeke et al., 2019; Zandi et al., 2019; Sadiq & Othman (2017),

high-growth firms are negatively correlated with earnings management, with coefficients of -0.018. Congruent with prior studies (Saleh & Ahmed, 2005) the correlation indicates that LEV is positively and significantly correlated with earnings management, with coefficients of 0.075, indicating that high leverage firms are more involved in earnings management.

Table 2 Pearson Correlation Matrix

	ABACDEC	SIZE	PRFT	GRW	LEV
ABACDEC	1				
SIZE	-0.035*	1			
PRFT	-0.021	0.288**	1		
GRW	-0.018	0.103**	0.25588	1	
LEV	0.075**	0.209**	-0.22	-0.024	1

Following the full convergence of IFRS in 2012, a declining trend in earnings management was found in Malaysian industries which could surmised as the result of full convergence with IFRS, post adoption as well as the strong corporate governance mechanisms. After the full convergence of the IFRS, the various agencies regulating accounting practices in Malaysia developed local accounting standards in Malaysia i.e. Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) and started to enforce their practice without contradicting the requirements of the Companies Act 1965, which has since been replaced by the Companies Act 2016. Hence the persistence of Earnings Management practices cannot be easily discerned.

Table 3 shows the results of the relationships between pre-post full convergence of IFRS and earnings management (ABACDEC). The results show the negative and significant relationship between pre-post full convergence of IFRS and ABACDEC, with the coefficients of -1.783 ($z = -2.864$). This is consistent with the findings of previous studies (Ho et al., 2015) which indicate that

after the full implementation of IFRS firms are less engaged in accrual-based earnings management and reporting better financial reporting quality.

SIZE is negatively and significantly related to ABACDEC, suggesting that big firms are less engaged in earnings management. This is because; big firms can afford to employ big four auditors, which is likely to curtail accrual-based earnings management activities in firms. PRFT and GRW is negatively but significantly related to ABACDEC, which is consistent with the expectation that high profitable and growth firms are less likely to get involved in earnings management as compared to low profitable and growth firms. LEV is positively significant, indicating that high-leverage firms are more involved in accrual-based earnings management activities. This findings are in line with previous studies (Sadiq et al., 2019; Sadiq & Othman, 2017; Saleh & Ahmed, 2005) because high-leverage firms are more inclined to manipulate earnings with the objective to show better financial statements.

Table 3 Regression results

Variables	Coefficients	Z Value
IFRS	-1.783	-2.864
SIZE	-0.044	-1.905
PRFT	-0.0033	-1.108
GRW	-0.013	-0.815
LEV	0.063	2.482
Adj. R Square	0.2258	
N	1000	

$$\text{Model: } ABACDEC_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IFRS_{it} + \beta_2 SIZE_{it} + \beta_3 PRFT + \beta_4 GRW_{it} + \beta_5 LEV_{it} + \sum_{it}$$

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study was to identify if there was any influence on Earnings Management practices following the adoption of IFRS in Malaysia. To test the hypothesis, 200 companies listed on Bursa Malaysia were chosen as our sample. The data chosen for this study was secondary and taken from the website of Bank Negara Malaysia. The data was varied and covered almost every industrial sector operating in Malaysia with the sampling technique used being convenience sampling. The tests were run applying Discretionary Accruals using the Modified Jones model. In Earnings Management literature, Discretionary Accruals is one of the indications of the existence of EM. However, our results suggested that there has been a declining trend in Earnings Management within the Malaysian Industrial Sector following the full convergence of IFRS.

In order to reduce Earnings Management practices, trust should be developed with all the relevant stake holders. This can be done by developing a strong reputation for the organization and making efforts to put the generation of profits on a more stable footing. During times of financial crises, this trend of unstable profits is pronounced so more research is required in this area to observe, if there are any significant changes to Earnings Management practices during times of heightened financial crises. Furthermore, the time period chosen for our sample should have been longer and have included more cross-country global analysis which can offer better insights and comparisons for future researchers. Besides that, higher quality models can be also introduced in future studies in order to better detect accounting information manipulations. On top of that, the introduction of a CFO variable in the research model would also have made a

significant impact towards the study. So, in future this can be introduced as well for predictive research studies.

In this research, we identified some limitations. So, future studies can be conducted keeping in mind these identified limitations and cover the areas that this study overlooked. Firstly, the major focus of this study was to identify the influence of IFRS on the intensity of Earnings Management. So, any conclusions arrived at were drawn merely from this perspective. Furthermore, Earnings Management is not examined merely through the Modified Jones Model, so in future other approaches can be applied as well. IFRS influences the way losses can be recognized in the financial statements depending on the disclosure requirements. The Modified Jones model suggested cross-sectional approach to extract accruals residuals with the assumptions that all the companies and organizations within an industry employ identical accruals. However, this assumption has its limitations because every firm is different from the other with respect to their size, structure, and character. Finally, although cross-sectional approach is better than the time series approach, the production of good quality financial statements for end users means that it is comparatively difficult to identify whether Earnings Management practices did in fact exist in our sample of selected companies.

REFERENCES

1. Amanamah, R. (2017). Benefits and Challenges of International Financial Reporting Standards Adoption in Ghana: Accounts and Business Managers' Perspective. *International Journal of Accounting And Financial Reporting*, 7(2), 178. doi: 10.5296/ijaf.v7i2.12040

2. Arshad Ali, Saeed Akbar, Phillip Ormrod. (2016) Impact of international financial reporting standards on the profit and equity of AIM listed companies in the UK. *Accounting Forum* 40:1, pages 45-62.
3. Aveen R and Charl V. (2018). The Association Between Dividends and Accruals Quality, *Australian Accounting Review*, 29, 1, (20-35).
4. Baig, M., & Khan, S. (2016). Impact of IFRS on Earnings Management: Comparison of Pre-Post IFRS Era in Pakistan. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 230, 343-350. doi: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2016.09.043
5. Beyer, A., Guttman, I., & Marinovic, I. (2018). Earnings Management and Earnings Quality: Theory and Evidence. *The Accounting Review*. doi: 10.2308/accr-52282
6. Calvo, N. and Calvo, F. (2018). Corporate social responsibility and multiple agency theory: A case study of internal stakeholder engagement. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 25(6), pp.1223-1230.
7. Capkun, V., & Collins, D. (2016). The Effects of IFRS Adoption on Observed Earnings Smoothing Properties: The Confounding Effects of Changes in Timely Gain and Loss Recognition. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2746347
8. Chen, S. and Hsu, C. (2019). Do stock markets have predictive content for exchange rate movements? *Journal of Forecasting*.
9. Dechow, P. M., Sloan, R. G., & Sweeney, A. P. (1995). Detecting earnings management. *Accounting review*, 193-225.
10. Healy, P. M., & Wahlen, J. M. 1999. A Review of the Earnings Management Literature and Its Implications for Standard Setting. *Accounting Horizons* 13: 365 – 383
11. Heinsalu, S. (2018). Corrigendum to "Managerial Incentive Problems: A Dynamic Perspective". *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
12. Holmstrom, B. (1999). Managerial Incentive Problems: A Dynamic Perspective. *Review of Economic Studies*, 66(1), pp.169-182.
13. Ho, L. C. J., Liao, Q., & Taylor, M. (2015). Real and accrual-based earnings management in the pre-and post-IFRS periods: Evidence from China. *Journal of International Financial Management & Accounting*, 26(3), 294-335.
14. Jaggi, B., & Lee, P. (2002). Earnings management response to debt covenant violations and debt restructuring. *Journal of Accounting, Auditing & Finance*, 17(4), 295.
15. Jones, J.J. 1991. Earnings Management During Import Relief Investigations. *Journal of Accounting Research* 29: 193 – 228.
16. Kalabeke, W., Sadiq, M., & Keong, O. C. (2019). Auditors Tenure and Financial Reporting Quality: Evidence from a Developing Country. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 9(5), 335-341.
17. Kim, J., & Shi, H. (2016). The Dark Side of Mandatory IFRS Adoption: Does IFRS Adoption Deteriorate Accrual Reliability?. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2763988
18. Kothari, S. P., Leone, A. J., & Wasley, C. E. (2005). Performance matched discretionary accrual measures. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 39(1), 163-197.
19. Leung, R. (2015). Earnings Management Motives and Firm Value Following Mandatory IFRS Adoption Evidence from Canadian Companies. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2688220
20. Leuz, C., Nanda, D., & Wysocki, P. D. (2003). Earnings management and investor protection: An international comparison. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 69(3), 505-527
21. Liu, C., Yao, L.J., Hu, N., & Liu, L. (2011). The Impact of IFRS on Accounting Quality in a Regulated Market: An Empirical Study of China. *Journal of Accounting, Auditing & Finance*, 26(4), 659-676. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0148558x11409164>
22. Roychowdhury, S. (2006). Earnings management through real activities manipulation. *Journal of accounting and economics*, 42(3), 335-370.
23. Sadiq, M., Mohamad, S., & Kwong, W. C. G. (2019). Do CEO Incentives Mediate the Relationship between Political Influences and Financial Reporting Quality?. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 9(3), 276-284.
24. Sadiq, M., Mohamad, S., & Chong, G. K. W. (2019). Political influences and effective tax rates: Evidence from Pakistan. *Dilemas Contemporáneos: Educación, Política y Valores*, 6.
25. Sadiq, M., & Othman, Z. (2017). Earnings manipulations in politically influenced firms. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 15(1), 65-71.
26. Sadiq, M., Othman, Z., & Keong, O. C. (2019). A Study of Interaction Effects of Political Influences and Earnings Management on Organisational Performance. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 9(5), 642-654.
27. Watts, R.L. & Zimmerman, J. L. 1978. Towards a Positive Theory of the Determination of Accounting Standards. *The Accounting Review* 53: 112 – 134.
28. Wu, J., & Zhang, I. (2018). Mandatory IFRS Adoption and the Role of Accounting Earnings in CEO Turnover. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 36(1), 168-197. doi: 10.1111/1911-3846.12428
29. Yen, S., Chang, Y., & Cheng, L. (2016). IFRS (The Information Content of Financial Reports: The Comparison of Pre- and Post IFRS Adopted Directly). *SSRN Electronic Journal*. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2736697
30. Zakari, M. (2017). International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) Adoption and Its Impact on Financial Reporting: Evidence from Listed Nigeria Oil and Gas Companies. *Asian Journal of Finance & Accounting*, 9(1), pp.464-474.