

THE DETERMINANTS OF THE ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING STANDARDS IN LAGOS STATE

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Abstract

The study examined the determinants of the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) in Lagos State. The study employed primary data. The population consisted of all the public sector accountants and auditors working with Lagos State Government. The sample size selected was 300 using stratified random sampling technique. Data were collected with the aid of structured questionnaire. A total of 291 copies of questionnaire were retrieved from the respondents. Data were analyzed using ordinal logistic regression technique. The study revealed that acceptable in cash accounting based system (CABS), adequate multidimensional reporting requirement (MDRR), awareness on the transition of IPSASs (AOT), commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK), effective project management structure for IPSASs (EPMS), budget for additional human resources (BAHR), adequate technology capacity and information system (TCIS), regular update of the governing bodies on the progress made in the implementation of IPSASs (UGBP), interim financial statement (IFSR), continuous testing of internal controls (CTIC) and prevention of corrupt practice (PCP) are the major determinants of adoption of IPSASs. An increase in this will raise the likelihood of the occurrence of higher level of adoption of IPSASs. The study recommends that each State should put into consideration the identified determinants in order to enhance the implementation of IPSAS.

Keywords: Determinants, Adoption, Standards, IPSAS, Public Sector

INTRODUCTION

The global anxiety for better public financial management that guarantees more accountability and transparency is the concern of both developed and developing countries. In view of this, the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) establishes and promotes the application of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) by public sector entities around the world when preparing their General Purpose Financial Reports (GPFR).

The main aim of IPSAS is to improve the quality of GPFR by public sector entities so as to have a better informed assessment of the decisions governments take to allocate

resources. Compliance with IPSASs guarantees that financial reporting by public entities conveys a “true and fair view” of the financial situation. The adoption of IPSASs therefore, enhances transparency and accountability by governments in the management of public resources. It raises the quality of financial management, facilitates transactions with financiers and simplifies communication with the general public. IPSASs assure comparability of financial reporting with other countries, motivation of foreign investors to make investment in the country, and very helpful in raising capital from the international markets (South Asian Federation of Accountants, 2006 and International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board, 2015).

Hassan (2013) noted that only six governments across the world had actually issued financial statements on the full accrual basis. He further revealed that some countries such as United States of America, Australia, Albania, Chile, Canada, Cyprus and Germany applied accounting standards that are already consistent with IPSASs. However, some of the countries yet to implement IPSASs include Afghanistan, Armani, Austrian, Estonia, Lebanon, Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates and Ghana (Ijeoma & Oghomeh, 2014).

During the Federal Executive Council (FEC) meeting of 28th July, 2010, the adoption of IPSASs for public sector in Nigeria was approved. IPSASs was adopted into Nigeria public sector with the view that its adoption will, no doubt, enhance Nigeria's image with foreign investors, reduce its risk profile as well as provide a reliable comparable reporting basis such that the country remains one of the best investment destinations on the African continent. Lagos State Government started complying with IPSASs requirements in 2014 and subsequent financial reports have been prepared and presented based on IPSASs requirements till date (Alamu, 2014). According to Malahleha (2013) and Oyewobi (2014), some other state governments in Nigeria including Oyo, Osun, Ogun, Ondo, Ebonyi and Enugu States are fully aware of the practices of IPSASs but are yet to implement IPSASs.

Logically, any official adoption of a public sector accounting reform in general and of IPSASs in particular in Nigeria should be preceded by an identification and assessment of the determining factors influencing the success. According to Kuye (2010), many accounting and financial reforms delay or collapse as a result of poor or no feasibility studies carried out to examine the factors responsible for the success if the reform is adopted. Consequently, this paper aimed at identifying and assessing the factors influencing IPSASs adoption in Lagos State. In order to address the main focus of this paper, the second section looks at literature review and section three explains methodological issues. Section four discusses results while the conclusion and recommendations drawn from this study are presented in section five.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An overview of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)

IPSASB develops accounting standards for public sector entities (Heald, 2003). The IPSASB recognizes the significant benefits of achieving consistent and comparable financial information across jurisdictions. Also IPSASB recognizes the right of Governments and national standard-setters to establish accounting standards and

guidelines for financial reporting in their jurisdictions. The IPSASB comprises a total of 18 members. The countries represented on the IPSASB include: Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Romania, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay. The IPSAS Board (IPSASB) is the responsible body formed to develop and issue IPSAS under its own authority. Current work program of the IPSASB are;

- Phase 1 (1997-2002) through financial support of international institutions development of a first set of accounting standards (Core Set: IPSAS 1 – IPSAS 20)
- Phase 2 (2003-2010) Where relevant for the public sector, convergence with IAS/IFRS as of 31.12.2008 was achieved Issuance of first standards to specific issues of the public sector (IPSAS 21 – IPSAS 24)
- Phase 3 (Since 2010) Development of a Conceptual Framework for the public sector Focus on specific issues of the public sector as well as further development of existing standa

IPSASB is a board under the auspices of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). IPSASB develops standards that apply to an accrual-based and to the cash basis of accounting. The IPSASB is among the four independent standard-setting boards of International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

IFAC is the global organization for the accountancy profession dedicated to serving the public interest by strengthening the profession and contributing to the development of strong international economies. It was founded in 1977. IFAC is comprised of 173 members and associates in 129 countries and jurisdictions which include Nigeria. IFAC is expected to serve the public interest by: contributing to the development, adoption and implementation of high quality international standards and guideline, contributing to the development of competent professional accountants, promoting the value of professional accountants and trashing out accounting public issues.

International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) are high-quality global financial reporting standards for application by public sector entities other than government business enterprises (GBEs). Accrual-based IPSASs set out recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements dealing with transactions and events in general purpose financial statements. IPSASs refer to the recommendations made by the IPSASs Board under the auspices of the International Federation of Accountants. IPSASs therefore are sets of accounting standards issued by the IPSAS Board for use by public sector entities around the world in the preparation of financial statements, and are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Basically, IPSASs are accepted from international organizations. IPSASs are accepted for accounting for funds provided under World Bank Programs (Chan, 2008). Thus, IPSASs have become de facto international benchmarks for evaluating Government accounting practices worldwide. For these reasons, IPSASs deserves the attention of accounting policy-makers, practitioners and scholars alike. More and more governments and other public sector entities around the world are adopting the accrual-based IPSASs as a basis for their accounting and financial reporting. In total, more than 40 countries have adopted or are adopting IPSASs or comparable standards.

Determinants of the Adoption of IPSASs

Agbo (2014), investigated accountability in the Nigerian public sector, the population of the study is Nigeria public sector and the sample frames was drawn from Ministry of Finance, Presidency, Ministry of Works, and National Assembly. Source of data was primary and were collected through structured questionnaire which was distributed to 100 management staff of the above organizations at random. Data were analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation with the aid of SPSS. The result showed that there is weak accountability in Nigeria due to weak accounting infrastructure, poor regulatory framework and attitude of government officials. According to the study, measures like legislative committees, financial audit, ministerial control, judicial reviews, anticorruption agencies, advisory committees, parliamentary questions and public hearing to ensure accountability in the public sector as in developed countries were adopted yet no tangible result has been achieved.

International Monetary Fund's (IMF) (2016) manual on, implementing accrual accounting in the public sector, this technical note and manual (TNM) explains what accrual accounting means for the public sector and discusses current trends in moving from cash to accrual accounting. It outlines factors governments should consider in preparing for the move and sequencing of the transition. The note recognizes that governments considering accounting reforms will have different starting points across the public sector, different objectives, and varying coverage of the existing financial statements, it therefore recommends that governments consider each of these, and the materiality of stocks, flows and entities outside of government accounts when planning reforms and design the sequencing and stages involved accordingly. Building on international experiences, the note proposes four possible phases for progressively increasing the financial operations reported in the balance sheet and operating statement, with the ultimate aim of including all institutional units under the effective control of government in fiscal reports.

Yosra and Yosra (2017) reviewed institutional and economic factors affecting the adoption of IPSASs. This work investigates the environmental factors associated with countries' decision to adopt International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs). Based on a sample of 110 countries, the results reveal a positive influence of external public funding (coercive isomorphic pressure), the degree of external openness (mimetic isomorphic pressure), and public sector organizations' importance on IPSASs adoption. They show a negative effect of the availability of local Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) on this decision, whereas education level (normative isomorphic pressure) is a non-significant factor. This research contributes to the international accounting literature in the public sector. The results are relevant to standard-setters, regulators, researchers, international financial organizations, and non-adopting countries.

Flynn (2018) reviewed the roadmap for adopting IPSASs. Despite these strong benefits, there is a wide variation in the rate of progress made with IPSASs adoption. Taking the sample of countries as examples, the review suggests progress remains slower than is desirable. Specific, complex and consistent implementation challenges have faced adopting countries, which need to be overcome. Here are further issues to consider in

the transition towards successful full adoption of IPSASs: stakeholder engagement, structural and legal transformation, transformation and change management, skills capacity, cost, technology and infrastructure, implementation approach and external support. Flynn concluded that if the roadmap for IPSASs adoption is strictly adhere to, implementation of IPSASs will be more effective.

In line with the objective of this research work and in order to evaluate the adoption of IPSASs in Lagos State, a conceptual framework was developed to investigate the determinants of the level of adoption of IPSASs in Lagos State. From the conceptual framework, determinants of the level of adoption of IPSASs were seen as factors that affect the level of adoption of IPSASs in Lagos State. Here, the determinants of the level of adoption were used as independent variables of the study while level of adoption of IPSASs was the dependent variable to test the objective.



Figure 2: Conceptual Framework for the Determinates of the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) in Lagos State.
Source: The Researcher, 2018

METHODOLOGY

The study employed primary data because; the view of the researcher, public sector accountants and public sector auditors who are the primary subjects of the study would be easily captured. The population consisted of all the public sector accountants and auditors working with Lagos State Government Accountant Generals' Office, Auditor Generals' Office, Ministry of Finance and Lagos Internal Revenue Service. According to IFAC 2011, public sector accountants and auditors are obliged to seeing to the successful implementation of IPSASs. The sample size selected from the departments and ministry was 300 using stratified random sampling technique. The choice of the ministry and department is because they are directly concerned with finances and auditing of finances (Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler, KPMG, 2016). Most often, more of accountants and auditors are found in these ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) (Udeh & Sopekan, 2015). Data were collected with the aid of structured questionnaire. A total of 291 copies of questionnaire were retrieved from the accountants and auditors working with Lagos State Government. They are well-informed about IPSASs adoption and are taking part in building and developing the system of public accounting. The closed-ended questions were measured in ordinal level in which respondents chose their answers from the provided continuum scale. The Likert scale was used in this research because it is one of the most widely used itemized scales. Model on determinants of the level of the adoption of IPSASs was drawn from the conceptual framework.

$$LAI_i = f(DLA_i) \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Where

DLA_i = Determinants of the level of adoption

LAI_i = level of the adoption of IPSASs

$LAI_i = f(\text{CABS, MDRR, AOT, TSU, CCEK, EPMS, BAHR, TCIS, UGBP, IFSR, CTIC, PCP})$.

Note that DLA is a vector of several factors that determine the level of the adoption of IPSASs which include; cash accounting based system (CABS), adequate multidimensional reporting requirement (MDRR), awareness on the transition of IPSAS (AOT), total support and commitment from the political class (TSU), commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK), effective project management structure for IPSAS (EPMS), budget for additional human resources (BAHR), adequate technology capacity and information system (TCIS), regular update of the governing bodies on the progress made in the implementation of IPSAS (UGBP), interim financial statement (IFSR), continuous testing of internal controls (CTIC) and prevention of corrupt practice (PCP).

Assuming a linear relationship, consequently, equation (3.1) can be explicitly expressed as:

$$LAI_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 DLA_i + e_i \dots\dots\dots 2$$

Where: β_1 and β_2 are the parameters while the a priori expectation is that $\beta_2 > 0$

Where: e = error term. Data were analyzed using ordinal logistic regression technique.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were five models estimated in order to establish the determinants of the level of adoption of IPSASs in Lagos State. four (4) of the five models (that is model 1 to model 4) correspond to the sampled public offices such as; Auditor General’s office, Accountant General’s office, Ministry of Finance and Lagos Internal Revenue Service, respectively and the last model (model 5) pooled the whole samples.

Table 1 shows the determinants of the level of adoption of IPSASs in the public sector in Lagos state. From table 1, the diagnostics tests for the models reveal that the variation in the level of the adoption of IPSASs as explained by variation in the determinants (as seen in Pseudo R2) is up to 21.22% in model 1, 6.85% in model 2, 7.11% in model 3, 4.97% in model 4 and 5.86% in model 5. Jointly, at 1% level of significance, the included variables in the models are significant in explaining this variation except for model 1 which remains insignificant.

In model 1, (which corresponds to the level of adoption of IPSASs in the office of the Accountant General) apart from acceptable cash accounting based system (CABS) which is significant at 5%, none of these determinants are significant in explaining the level of adoption of IPSASs in the office of the accountant general. A rise in acceptable in cash accounting based system (CABS) increases the odds of the occurrence of having a higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 4.564 while an increase in the awareness on the

transition of IPSASs (AOT) makes the odd likelihood of the adoption of IPSASs to rise by 2.561.

This trend is seen for total support and commitment from the political class (TSU), effective project management structure for IPSASs (EPMS), adequate technology capacity and information system (TCIS), regular update of the governing bodies on the progress made in the implementation of IPSASs (UGBP), interim financial statement (IFSR) and continuous testing of internal controls (CTIC): such that an increase in this will raise the likelihood of the occurrence of higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 1.735, 1.181, 1.183, 1.628, 1.205 and 1.934 respectively. However, evidence has it that when adequate multidimensional reporting requirement (MDRR) raises the odds likelihood of higher adoption of IPSASs falls by 0.513, an increase in commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK) lowers the likelihood of a higher adoption of IPSASs by 0.579, while an increase in budget for additional human resources (BAHR) make the likely occurrence of a higher IPSASs adoption to fall by 0.812 and increase in prevention of corrupt practice (PCP) leads to the fall in the likelihood of the occurrence of higher adoption of IPSASs to the tune of 0.840.

In model 2, (which corresponds to the level of adoption of IPSASs in the office of the Auditor General) apart from acceptable cash accounting based system (CABS), adequate multi-dimensional reporting requirements (MDRR), awareness on the transition of IPSASs (AOT), commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK) and budget for additional human resources (BAHR) which are significant at 1%, 5%, 5%, 5% and 5% respectively, other determinants are not significant in explaining the level of adoption of IPSASs in the office of the auditor general. A rise in acceptable cash accounting based system (CABS) increases the odds of the occurrence of having a higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 3.646 while an increase in adequate multidimensional reporting requirement (MDRR) raises the odds likelihood of higher adoption of IPSASs by 2.119. Also, when the awareness on the transition (AOT) of IPSASs increases, it makes the odd likelihood of the adoption of IPSASs to rise by 2.615.

This trend is seen for commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK), effective project management structure for IPSASs (EPMS), budget for additional human resources (BAHR), adequate technology capacity and information system (TCIS), interim financial statement (IFSR), continuous testing of internal controls (CTIC) and prevention of corrupt practice (PCP): such that an increase in this will raise the likelihood of the occurrence of higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 2.173, 1.995, 2.345, 1.693, 2.105, 2.011 and 2.037 respectively. However, evidence has it that when total support and commitment from the political class (TSU) and regular update of the governing bodies on the progress made in the implementation of IPSASs (UGBP) increases, there is the likelihood that the level of the adoption of IPSASs will reduce.

In model 3, (which corresponds to the level of adoption of IPSASs in the Ministry of Finance) besides adequate multi-dimensional reporting requirements (MDRR), commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK) and interim financial statement (IFSR) that are significant at 5% each, none of the other determinants are individually significant in explaining the level of adoption of IPSASs in the office of the Ministry of Finance. Thus, while an increase in adequate multidimensional reporting requirement

(MDRR) raises the odds likelihood of higher adoption of IPSASs by 2.207, an increase in total support and commitment from the political class (TSU) improves the likely occurrence of a higher adoption of IPSASs by about 1.47. Similarly, when the commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK) increases, the odds likelihood of the occurrence of the adoption of IPSASs the Ministry of Finance raises by 2.121.

This trend is seen for, effective project management structure for IPSASs (EPMS), budget for additional human resources (BAHR), adequate technology capacity and information system (TCIS), regular update of the governing bodies on the progress made in the implementation of IPSASs (UGBP), interim financial statement (IFSR) and continuous testing of internal controls (CTIC): such that an increase in these will raise the likelihood of the occurrence of a higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 1.42, 1.239, 1.319, 1.348, 2.267 and 1.27 respectively. whereas, evidence has it that when acceptable in cash accounting based system (CABS), awareness on the transition of IPSASs (AOT) and prevention of corrupt practice (PCP) increases, there is the likelihood that the level of the adoption of IPSASs will drops by 0.742, 6.273 and 0.687 respectively.

In model 4, (which corresponds to the level of adoption of IPSASs in the Lagos state Internal Revenue Service) there are no variables that are significant in explaining variations in the level of the adoption of IPSASs. Although a rise in acceptable in cash accounting based system (CABS) increases the odds of the occurrence of having a higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 1.419 while an increase in adequate multidimensional reporting requirement (MDRR) raises the odds likelihood of higher adoption of IPSASs by 1.148. Also, when the awareness on the transition of IPSASs (AOT) increases, it makes the odd likelihood of the adoption of IPSASs to rise by 1.042.

This trend is seen for total support and commitment from the political class (TSU), commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK), budget for additional human resources (BAHR), , regular update of the governing bodies on the progress made in the implementation of IPSASs (UGBP), interim financial statement (IFSR), continuous testing of internal controls (CTIC) and prevention of corrupt practice (PCP): such that an increase in this will raise the likelihood of the occurrence of higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 1.306, 1.652, 1.510, 1.042, 1.291, 1.751 and 1.561 respectively. Nonetheless, when there is an increase in effective project management structure for IPSASs (EPMS) and adequate technology capacity and information system (TCIS), there is the likelihood that the level of the adoption of IPSASs will reduce by 0.67 and 0.589 respectively.

In model 5, (which corresponds to the level of adoption of IPSASs in the overall sampled public offices) only acceptable cash accounting based system (CABS), interim financial statement (IFSR) and continuous testing of internal controls (CTIC) are significant in explaining the level of adoption of IPSASs in the overall sampled public offices at 5% each. Interestingly, a rise in acceptable in cash accounting based system (CABS) increases the odds of the occurrence of having a higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 1.399 while an increase in adequate multidimensional reporting requirement (MDRR) raises the odds likelihood of higher adoption of IPSASs by 1.304. Also, when the awareness on the transition of IPSASs (AOT) increases, it makes the odd likelihood of the adoption of IPSASs to rise by 1.228.

In the same vein, commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK), effective project management structure for IPSASs (EPMS), budget for additional human resources (BAHR), adequate technology capacity and information system (TCIS), regular update of the governing bodies on the progress made in the implementation of IPSASs (UGBP), interim financial statement (IFSR), continuous testing of internal controls (CTIC) and prevention of corrupt practice (PCP): such that an increase in this will raise the likelihood of the occurrence of higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 1.418, 1.261, 1.28, 1.093, 1.128, 1.465, 1.675 and 1.111 respectively. However, total support and commitment from the political class (TSU) decreased the likelihood of the occurrence of higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 0.71. From these indices, it can be said that there is significant association between the level of adoption of IPSASs and the determinants of level of adoption of IPSASs in the sampled public offices. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant association between the level of adoption of IPSASs and the determinants of level of adoption of IPSASs by Lagos State government is rejected.

The findings of the study revealed that on the whole, the overall result is significant in explaining the variation between the level of adoption and determinants of adoption of IPSASs for the study. This implies that there is significant association between the level of adoption of IPSAS and the determinants of adoption of IPSASs. The findings corroborate Jones and Browrey (2013) who found that the re-introduction of the cash accounting and budgeting system (CABS) have great influence on changes in cash allocation such that it serves as basis for government entity that desires to adopt IPSASs accrual basis of accounting.

Gruthrie, Humphry, Jones and Olson (2010) also averred that introduction of accrual accounting allows for interim financial reporting which assist management of government in funding and expenditure capital investments. However, the finding of this study negates the thought of Mellet, Macniven and Marriot (2008) when they stated that governments of developing countries may not experience improvement in the rating of internal controls through the adoption and implementation of IPSASs. Consequently, Shakirat (2013) found that there has been positive significant impact of financial control on appropriation processes and budgetary controls in Nigeria public sector.

Table 1: Ordinal Logistic Regression for the Determinants of the level of Adoption of IPSASs in Lagos State

Variable	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
CABS	4.564** (2.25)	3.646* (2.97)	0.742 (-0.96)	1.419 (1.23)	1.399** (2.15)
MDRR	0.513 (-1.27)	2.119** (2.21)	2.207** (1.98)	1.148 (0.49)	1.304 (1.73)
AOT	2.561 (1.80)	2.615** (2.32)	0.627 (-1.21)	1.042 (0.15)	1.228 (1.21)
TSU	1.735 (1.08)	0.904 (-0.24)	1.470 (1.16)	1.306 (0.79)	0.971 (-0.17)
CCEK	0.579 (-1.30)	2.173** (1.98)	2.121** (2.10)	1.652 (1.26)	1.418 (1.95)
EPMS	1.181 (0.39)	1.995 (1.27)	1.420 (1.10)	0.670 (-1.04)	1.261 (1.29)
BAHR	0.812 (-0.48)	2.345** (2.42)	1.239 (0.59)	1.510 (1.32)	1.280 (1.56)
TCIS	1.183 (0.36)	1.693 (1.27)	1.319 (0.80)	0.589 (-1.74)	1.093 (0.55)
UGBP	1.628 (1.04)	0.591 (-1.12)	1.348 (1.08)	1.042 (0.14)	1.128 (0.79)
IFSR	1.205 (0.44)	2.105 (1.68)	2.267** (2.33)	1.291 (0.80)	1.465** (2.17)
CTIC	1.934 (1.30)	2.011 (1.49)	1.270 (0.62)	1.751 (1.41)	1.675** (2.56)
PCP	0.840 (-0.30)	2.037 (1.52)	0.687 (-1.04)	1.561 (1.09)	1.111 (0.55)
Number of Observations	42	70	72	90	274
LR Chi-Squared	17.31	81.18	31.18	27.00	104.55
Pseudo R ²	0.0685	0.2122	0.0711	0.0497	0.0586
Prob>Chi-Squared	0.1384	0.0000	0.0019	0.0077	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-117.6471	-150.7148	-203.7723	-257.8283	-839.9359

The figure without bracket is the odds ratio while the figure with bracket is the Z test score for each variable. * represents 1% and ** represents 5% levels of significance
Source: Field Survey, 2018

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study revealed that cash accounting based system (CABS), adequate multidimensional reporting requirement (MDRR), awareness on the transition of IPSASs (AOT), commitment of central entities and key officials (CCEK), effective project management structure for IPSASs (EPMS), budget for additional human resources (BAHR), adequate technology capacity and information system (TCIS), regular update of the governing bodies on the progress made in the implementation of IPSASs (UGBP), interim financial statement (IFSR), continuous testing of internal controls (CTIC) and prevention of corrupt practice (PCP) are the major determinants of adoption of IPSASs. An increase in this will raise the likelihood of the occurrence of higher level of adoption of IPSASs by 1.399, 1.304, 1.228, 1.418, 1.261, 1.28, 1.093, 1.128, 1.465, 1.675 and 1.111 respectively. The study recommends that each state should put into consideration the identified determinants in order to enhance the implementation of IPSAS.

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