

## **TIMELINESS OF FINANCIAL REPORTING AND INVESTMENT DECISION DYNAMICS: EVIDENCE FROM QUOTED DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA**

**Ehigie, Ikponmwosa Darlington**

**Jackson-Akhigbe, Beauty E (PhD)**

**Abusomwan Rachael E. (PhD)**

Department of Accounting,

Faculty of Social and Management Sciences,

Benson Idahosa University

Corresponding author: [rabusomwan@biu.edu.ng](mailto:rabusomwan@biu.edu.ng)

<https://doi.org/10.57233/gujaf.v6i2.11>

### **Abstract**

This study examined the relationship between the timeliness of financial reporting and investment decisions of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. Ex-post facto research design was employed and the sample population is made up of 12 deposit money banks quoted companies in the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE). The deposit money banks for the population must have the responsibility to publish its financial statements for the period from 2012 to 2023. The data are analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation and ordinary least square (OLS) regression technique. The result shows that the timeliness of financial reporting has a negative and statistically significant relationship with investment decision dynamics of money deposit banks in Nigeria and financial reporting quality has positive and statistically significant relationship with investment decision dynamics of money deposit banks in Nigeria at 5% level. The study recommended that stakeholders of deposit money banks in Nigeria should set a time limit for the managing director to present the financial report and accounts for the external auditors to report timely, since timeliness of financial reporting has an adverse effect on investment decision dynamics.

**Keywords:** Financial Reporting Quality, Investment Decision Dynamics, Timeliness of Financial Reporting.

### **1.0 Introduction**

The adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by listed companies in Nigeria has been more attractive for investment and to be abreast with global best practices on timely basis. Financial reporting timeliness is the early disclosure of financial statements to the relevant stakeholders on the financial status of the firm for making well-informed decisions (Ozer, et al., 2023). Financial statement quality is a statement which convey to management and to interested outsiders a concise picture of the profitability and financial position of a business. Financial statement plays a significant role within the concept of generating and communicating wealth of companies. Odjaremu and Jeroh (2019) posited that the timely release and presentation of corporate report depends to a very large extent on the internal audit procedures, controls and processes. Financial Statement quality is an information system that is used for communication purposes and for the

urpose of aiding decision making (Amahalu, et al, 2022).

The Banking sector of Nigeria is an organized business sector whose business has to do with the monetary transactions of individuals and corporate institution. Investment decision involves the commitment of current funds into long term projects for future benefit, as such financial statement becomes important to the success of these investment opportunities (Mahmoud, 2023). Investment decisions are very crucial and caution must be taken because huge, scarce and hard earned resources are involved, irreversible in nature, risky and have long term implications which no investor would want to be confronted with if negative results occurred. The perceived relevance of financial statement is to provide reliable and timely financial reporting to the prospective users such as investors, managers, directors, financial institutions, financial analysts, government, regulatory agencies, the media, vendors and the general public in making informed or rational investment decision. Investment strategy of deposit money banks may result in demanding timely presentation of financial statement.

Accounting literatures showed that many researchers examine the relationship between timeliness of financial reporting and investment decisions (see, (McNicholas & Stubben, 2019; Paananen & Lin, 2019; Ajayi-Owoeye, et al., 2022; Amahalu Abiahu, Obi & Nweze, 2023; Abiloro and Lodikero, 2023). However, the relationship between timeliness financial reporting and investment decisions is not completely clear in the context of Nigeria. However, literatures had indicated that sizeable evidence on the subject matter has not been proven satisfactorily in Nigeria quoted deposit money banks to the best of researcher's knowledge. Hence, the identified gap in research in knowledge is to examine the relationship between timeliness of financial reporting and investment decisions of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria.

Based on the research objectives, the following null hypotheses were formulated:

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between timeliness of financial reporting and investment decisions of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between financial reporting quality and investment decisions of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria.

## **2.0 Literature Review**

Investment is the commitment of current funds or other resources in the expectation of reaping future benefit. Pandey (2023) posited that investment decisions or analysis has to do with an efficient allocation of capital. It involves decision to commit the firm's funds to the long-term assets. Investment decision has to do with an efficient allocation of capital. It involves decision to commit funds in long-term assets. Such decisions are of considerable importance to the firm and the individual since they tend to determine the value and size by influencing the growth, profitability and risk.

Kapellas and Siougle (2017) defined investment decision as the selection of alternative courses of action from available alternatives in order to achieve a given objective. Decision

is the process of identifying and selecting a course of action to deal with a specific problem or take advantage of an opportunity. The major tool for these investment decisions is the ratio analysis (Abiahu & Amahalu, 2017). Ratio analysis is the judgmental process which aims at evaluating the current and past financial positions and the results of an entity, with the primary objectives of determining the best possible estimate about the future conditions and performances. It provides a quick diagnostic look at an entity's financial health and provokes subsequent financial and operational analysis (Kariuki & Jagongo, 2023). In this study, investment decision is proxied by returns on equity.

Return on Equity (ROE) is a ratio that provides investors with insight into how efficiently a firm's management is using equity resources that shareholders have invested into the firm. The ROE ratio measures the profitability of the firm in relation to stockholders' equity. According to Ezechukwu and Amahalu (2016), the higher the ROE, the more efficient a company's management is at generating income and growth from its equity financing. ROE is often used to compare a company to its competitors and the overall market. Ryan (2021) is the financial investment ratio explored by management of a firm to give accurate indications of which firms are operating with greater financial efficiency, and for the evaluation of any company with primarily tangible rather than intangible assets (Ryan, 2021). Return on equity (ROE) is a measure of financial performance calculated by dividing net income by shareholders' equity. Because shareholders' equity is equal to a company's assets minus its debt, ROE could be thought of as the return on net assets. ROE is considered a measure of how effectively management is using a company's assets to create profits (Marshall, 2022).

### **Timeliness of Financial Reporting**

Timeliness is the disclosure of accounting information to decision makers before it loses its capacity to influence decisions" (International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), 2008). The timeliness of financial reporting has been defined from different perspectives. Totok, (2017) defined timeliness as the period between the company's year end and the date that the financial report was released for public view. Vestine, et al. (2020) conceptualised timeliness of financial reports as audit delay, which is the number of days between the balance sheet date and the date the external auditor's report was signed; financial statement issue delay, which is the number of days between the balance sheet date and the date of declaring the notice of the annual general meeting (AGM); and the AGM delay, which is the number of days between the date of the financial year end and the AGM.

The timely disclosure of accounting information is the bane of financial reporting quality which relates to the accuracy with which reported financials of a bank reflect its operating performance and how useful they are in forecasting future cash flows (Nyor, 2013). The ability to present a good and accurate figure for accruals is termed as financial reporting quality. Nwaobia, et al. (2016) affirmed that financial reporting is one of the products of an accounting system that provides the necessary information needed to take economic and investment decisions. This means that, any element(s) of ensuring the possibility of evaluating the past performance with the intention to effectively assess and predict the possible future profitability should be considered as a prerequisite for achieving a high volume of investment.

Zayol, et al (2017) investigated the effect of financial information on investment decision of shareholders of banks in Nigeria. The data for the study were extracted from published annual reports of five selected banks in Nigeria from 2013 to 2023. Correlation matrix and regression analysis were deployed to establish the relationship between the variables. The results revealed a positive relationship, indicating that dividend per share have significant influence on investment decision of shareholders of banks in Nigeria. Lodikero (2023) explore ex-post facto research design to sample 8 listed deposit money banks in Nigeria to investigate the relationship between financial reporting quality and investment decision. The study used return on equity as a proxy for investment decision while Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression analysis technique was used to analyse the data. The empirical evidence reveal that financial reporting timeliness and board financial expertise had a significant positive relationship with investment decision at a 5% level of significance while financial reporting verifiability and bank size had a positive and not significant relationship with investment decision.

### **Financial Reporting Quality**

Financial reporting quality (FRQ) has become great concerns for scholars and researchers due to the incessant collapsed of major companies couple with financial scandals across the globe (Escaloni & Mareque, 2021). According to the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 (CAMA), financial statement consists of accounts used to convey quantitative Statement of financial nature about a business to investors, creditors, and other interested in the reporting company's financial condition, results of operations, users and sources of funds. Amah alu, et al (2019) defined financial reporting quality as a statement which convey to management and to interested outsiders a concise picture of the profitability and financial position of a business. Yopie and Elivia (2022) opined that FRQ brings about quality decision making for ensuring that the information of accounting reports is relevance and reliable for the users of financial statements. According to the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) (2013), financial reporting quality are the areas of communicating to interested parties Statement on the resource obligation and performance of the reporting entity. Financial statement should disclose Statement that could be verified from the records of the reporting entity (Lashgari & Moghaddam, 2022).

Ajayi-Owoeye, et al (2022) employed ex-post facto research design to examine the effect of FR quality on investment decision in Nigerian listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria. A sample of 52 manufacturing companies listed on the NGX for the period of 2011-2020 while descriptive and multiple regressions were used to analyze the data. The results show that FR quality has a significant effect on investment decision proxied by market price per share, timely loss recognition and accounting conservatism has significant effect on market price per share.

Savita, et al. (2017) investigated the significance of accounting information on equity share investment in companies listed on Indian Stock Exchange. The accounting information variable used to establish the significance of accounting information on equity share

investment. The study investigated the influence of financial information on equity share investment decision making. Primary data is used for the study. Data for the study were collected from a sample of 177 respondents invested in equity market. The study indicates that investor's information seeking behavior is based on their year of experience, their investment horizon and their investment intention. The study also indicated that years of experience has no significant impact on investment source choice.

### **Theoretical Review**

The Agency theory was first proposed by Jensen and Meckling (1976) in a theory of the firm based upon conflicts of interest between various contracting parties such as shareholders, corporate managers and debtors. The agency is connected to the variable financial reporting and timeliness; it ensures that management (agent) makes available accounting information on timely basis to enable the stakeholders (principal) to investment decision. However, since then, the finance theory has developed both theoretically and empirically to allow a fuller investigation of the problems caused by divergences of interest between shareholders and corporate managers. The agency theory indicates that agency problems arise because of the impossibility of perfectly contracting for every possible action of an agent whose decisions affect both his own welfare and the welfare of the principal. The main challenge that arises from the agency conflict is how to induce the agent to act in the best interests of the principal. Jensen and Meckling (1976) suggest that this can be achieved through incentives schemes for managers which reward them financially for maximizing shareholder interests. Such schemes typically include plans whereby senior executives obtain shares, perhaps at a reduced price, thus aligning financial interests of executives with those of shareholders.

### **3.0 Methodology**

The study made use of ex-post facto research design to examine the relationship between timeliness of financial reporting and investment decisions of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria for the period of 2012 to 2023. The population of this research study consists of thirty-one (31) deposit money banks in Nigeria as at 31st December, 2023.

In considering the sample size of the study, the simple random sampling technique was used to randomly select twelve (12) deposit money banks that consistently disclosed its audited financial reports and accounts for the sample periods of 2012 to 2023. The sample deposit money banks include: Access-Diamond Bank, GT Bank, Fidelity Bank, First Bank of Nigeria, First City Monument Bank, Stanbic IBTC Bank, Sterling Bank, UBA, Unity Bank, Union Bank, Wema Bank and Zenith Bank.

The study used ordinary least square regression (OLS) technique to examine the relationship between timeliness of financial reporting and investment decisions of DMBs in Nigeria. The justification of using OLS regression technique in the analysis of data was based on the fact that it tests the significant relationship Y variable and X variable in an empirical study. The

model of Abiloro and Lodikero (2023) was adapted. The adapted model is specified as:

$$ROE_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 FSV_{it} + \beta_2 FST_{it} + \beta_3 BFE_{it} + \beta_4 BSZ_{it} + \mu_{it} \dots\dots\dots (3.1)$$

Where:

- $\beta_0$  = Constant term (intercepts);  $\beta_{it}$  = Coefficients to be estimated for bank  $i$  in period  $t$
- $\mu_{it}$  = Error term/Stochastic term;  $ROE_{it}$  = Return on Equity (dependent variable) of bank  $i$  in period  $t$ ;  $FSV_{it}$  = Financial Report Verifiability
- $FST_{it}$  = Financial report timeliness
- $BFE_{it}$  = Board financial Expertise
- $BSZ_{it}$  = Bank size

The adapted model of Abiloro and Lodikero (2023) was re-modified for this study and specified below:

$$IDD = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TFR + \beta_2 FRQ + e_t \dots\dots\dots (3.2)$$

Where:

- IDD= Investment decision dynamics
- TFR= Timeliness of financial reporting
- FRQ= Financial reporting quality

**Measurement of Variables**

The measurement of variables is shown in Table 3.1 below.

**Table 1:**  
*Measurement of Variables*

Variables	Definition	Measurement	Sources
IDD	Investment decision dynamics (dependent variable)	It was measured by returns on equity (Net Income/Shareholder Equity)	Abiloro & Lodikero, (2023)
TFR	Timeliness of financial reporting (Independent variable)	It was measured by the difference between auditor report date and company year-end (measured with number of days)	Pawitri & Yadnyana (2015)
FRQ	Financial reporting quality (Independent variable)	It was measured by the natural log of audit fees	Egbadju & Chijioke (2023)

Source: Researcher’s Compilation (2024)

**4.0 Presentation and Analysis of Results**

The presentation of results began with the descriptive statistics. The descriptive statistics result was presented in the Table 4.1 below;

**Table 2:**  
*Descriptive Statistics*

	IDD	TFR	FRQ
Mean	10.24590	83.43972	449567.2

Median	12.14590	80.00000	315000.0
Maximum	57.95580	343.0000	2563000.
Minimum	-394.3182	0.000000	28000.00
Std. Dev.	36.28999	35.26681	421525.7
Skewness	-10.00829	3.092552	2.027114
Kurtosis	111.4196	22.77811	8.289804
Jarque-Bera	71413.39	2522.896	260.9604
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	1444.671	11765.00	63388978
Sum Sq. Dev.	184374.8	174124.7	2.49E+13
Observations	141	141	141

Source: Researcher’s Compilation (2024)

It was observed from the Table 4.1 above that investment decision dynamic (IDD) proxied by returns on equity has a mean of 10.24 with a corresponding standard deviation of 36.28. This suggests that investment decision is on the low path because the mean value of 10.24 < median value of 12.14. The timeliness of financial reporting (TFR) has a mean value of 83.43 with a corresponding standard deviation of 35.26. This implies that deposit money banks meet up the benchmark of 90 days stated by the corporate governance code of conduct. Financial reporting quality (FRQ) has a mean value of N449567.2 million with a corresponding standard deviation of 421525.7. Majority of the sample deposit money banks in Nigeria pays high audit fees above the median value of N315000 million. Looking at the Jarque-Bera statistic values of the variables, all the variables were normally distributed at p-value < 0.05 level. The correlation analysis measured the strength of relationship between corporate governance and auditor’s switching. The result was presented below;

**Table 3:**  
*Correlation Analysis*

Variables	IDD	TFR	FRQ
IDD	1.000000	-0.297980	0.189461
TFR	-0.297980	1.000000	-0.048180
FRQ	0.189461	-0.048180	1.000000

Source: Researcher’s Compilation (2024)

It was observed from Table 4.2 above that timeliness of financial reporting (TFR) has a moderate and negative association with investment decision dynamic (IDD=-0.2979) while a weak and negative association with financial reporting quality (FRQ=-0.0481). In the case of financial reporting quality (FRQ), the variable has a moderate and positive association with investment decision dynamic (IDD=0.1894) while a weak and negative association with timeliness of financial reporting (TFR=-0.0481). Careful examinations of the correlation coefficients results, independent variables were not perfectly correlated. To check for the possibility of multicollinearity among the variables, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was conducted, and result presented in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4:  
*Variance Inflator Factor*

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	67.11558	8.044568	NA
TFR	0.006772	6.653174	1.002327
FRQ	4.74E-11	2.150590	1.002327

**Source:** Researcher’s Compilation (2024)

Since the centered VIF values of the timeliness of financial reporting (TFR = 1.0023) and financial reporting quality (FRQ= 1.0023) respectively. The values were less than the benchmark of 10 which indicates the absence of multicollinearity among the explanatory variables.

In order to examine the relationship between timeliness of financial reporting and investment decisions of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria, we employed OLS regression techniques to examine the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables and to test the formulated hypotheses. The regression results obtained were presented in Table 4.4 below;

**Table 5:**  
**Regression Results**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	28.31147	8.192410	3.455818	0.0007
TFR	-0.297923	0.082289	-3.620428	0.0004
FRQ	1.51E-05	6.88E-06	2.194739	0.0299
R-squared	0.119525	Mean dependent var	10.24590	
Adjusted R-squared	0.106764	S.D. dependent var	36.28999	
S.E. of regression	34.29808	Akaike info criterion	9.929103	
Sum squared resid	162337.5	Schwarz criterion	9.991843	
Log likelihood	-697.0018	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.954598	
F-statistic	9.366766	Durbin-Watson stat	1.991171	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000153			

**Source:** Researcher’s Compilation (2024)

**Decision Rule:** Hypotheses is tested at 5% (0.05) at level of significance. The null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) was accepted, if the probability value (P-value) was greater than 5% (0.05) otherwise rejected.

It was observed from Table 4.4 above that the  $R^2$  value of 0.119525 which revealed that about 12% of the variation in investment decision dynamics were jointly explained by the independent variables which accounted for about 88% unexplained by factors not captured in the model (e.g, firm risk, firm size, cash flow, capital structure, firm growth, etc) which might contribute to investment decision dynamics. On account of the overall significance of the model, the F-statistics 9.36(0.00) provides that the models are valid for making inferences, as it is statistically significant at 1% levels respectively.

The result above shows that timeliness of financial reporting (TFR) has a negative and statistical significant relationship with investment decision dynamics (IDD) of money deposit banks in Nigeria 1% level. This shows that TFR would adversely influence investment decision dynamics of the sample banks. Financial reporting quality (FRQ) has positive and statistical significant relationship with investment decision dynamics (IDD) of money deposit banks in Nigeria 5% level. This suggests that the presence of quality financial reporting would contribute immensely to higher level of investment decision dynamics.

**Constant Variance**

The variance of error term is expected to be constant for each observation or a range of observations which is known as homoscedasticity. Whenever there occurs a change on the variance, it tends to reduce the precision of the estimation in ordinary least square (OLS) linear regression. Hence the study used the ARCH test for the heteroscedasticity of the residuals as presented in the table below.

**Table 5:**  
*Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH*

F-statistic	0.012639	Prob. F(2,134)	0.9874
Obs*R-squared	0.025839	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.9872

**Source:** Researcher’s Compilation (2024)

Heteroscedasticity test has a decision rule that there is no heteroscedasticity if the probability of F-statistic value is greater than the critical value at 5% level. The Table 4.5 above indicates that probability value of 0.9874 is greater than the critical value of 0.05. Therefore, we conclude that there is no heteroscedasticity, which means there is a constant variance.

The study employed Ramsey RESET test to check for the presence of non-linear independent variable combinations or miss-specification in the model as presented in the table below.

**Table 6:**  
*Ramsey RESET Test*

	Value	df	Probability
t-statistic	0.539952	137	0.5901
F-statistic	0.291548	(1, 137)	0.5901
Likelihood ratio	0.299742	1	0.5840

**Source:** Researcher’s Compilation (2024)

The Table 4.6 above is the result of the test for miss-specification or omitted variables done with the help of Ramsey RESET Test, which provides the probability value of 0.5901 and, this implies that the model has no omitted variables and the model is well specified.

### **Discussion of Results**

The result above shows that timeliness of financial reporting has a negative and statistical significant relationship with investment decision dynamics of money deposit banks in Nigeria 1% level. The result is consistent with the findings of Abiloro and Lodikero (2023) the relationship between financial reporting quality and investment decision that financial reporting timeliness and board financial expertise had a significant positive relationship with investment decision at a 5% level of significance. Financial reporting quality has positive and statistical significant relationship with investment decision dynamics of money deposit banks in Nigeria 5% level. The result is consistent with the findings of Ajayi-Owoeye, et al (2022) the effect of FR quality on investment decision in Nigerian listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria that that FR quality has a significant effect on investment decision while inconsistent with the findings of Abiloro and Lodikero (2023) that financial reporting verifiability has a positive and not significant relationship with investment decision.

### **5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

This study examined the relationship between timeliness of financial reporting and investment decisions of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. Data were sourced from the annual reports and accounts of the sampled banks for the period of 2012 to 2023. The timely disclosure of accounting information is critical for financial reporting quality the drives the investment decision of the relevant stakeholders. The OLS result shows that timeliness of financial reporting has a negative and statistical significant relationship with investment decision dynamics of money deposit banks in Nigeria 1% level and financial reporting quality has positive and statistical significant relationship with investment decision dynamics of money deposit banks in Nigeria 5% level.

#### **Recommendations**

Based on the empirical results, the study therefore recommends that:

- i. The stakeholders of deposit money banks in Nigeria should set a time limit of 90 days for the managing director to present the financial report and accounts for the external auditors to report timely since timeliness of financial reporting has adverse effect on investment decision dynamics.
- ii. Shareholders are always interested in financial reporting quality as a mechanism for recording accurate, realistic, complete and timely reports and accounts that become the driving force of investment decisions for positive wealth maximization.

#### **References**

Abiahu, M.C., & Amahalu, N.N. (2017). Business combination and key performance of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. Paper presented at the 3rd Annual Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), University of Lagos, Nigeria.

- Abiloro, T.O., & Lodikero, O. (2023). Financial reporting quality and investment decision of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria. *African Journal of Business and Economic Development*, 3(8), 1-15.
- Ajayi-Owoeye, A. O., Akinwunmi, A. J., Olayinka, I. M., & Pelemo, M. A. (2022). Financial reporting quality and invest decisions: Evidence from listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria. *Archives of Business Research*, 10(9). 185-201.
- Amahalu, N. N., Abiahu, Mary, F.C., Obi, J.C., & Nweze, C.L. (2023). Effect of accounting information on market share price of selected firms listed on Nigeria stock exchange. *International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Research* 05(01), 3366-3374.
- Amahalu, N.N., Egolum, P.U., & Obi, J.C. (2022). Effect of auditors' rotation on audit quality of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. Faculty of Management Sciences, 2021 International Conference Proceedings, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria, 467-479.
- Amahalu, N.N., Okoye, P.V., & Obi, J.C. (2019). Forensic accounting and Corporate Fraud: Evidence from Deposit Money Banks in Awka, Anambra State. Faculty of Management Sciences, 2019 International Conference Proceedings, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria, 450-466.
- Escaloni, S., & Mareque, M. (2021). Audit report lag. Differential analysis between Spanish SMEs and non-SMEs. *Sustainability*, 13, 12830.
- Ezechukwu, B.O., & Amahalu, N.N. (2016). Effect of international financial reporting standards adoption on cost of equity capital of banks quoted on Nigeria Stock Exchange. *Research Journal of Financial Sustainability Reporting*, 1(2).
- IASB (2008). Exposure draft on an improved conceptual framework for financial reporting: The objective of financial reporting and qualitative characteristics of decision-useful financial reporting information. London.
- Jensen, M.C., & Meckling, W.H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behaviour, agency costs and ownership structure. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 3 (4), 305 -360.
- Kapellas, K., & Siougle .G. (2017). Financial reporting practices and investment decisions. A review of literature. *Industrial Engineering and Management* (6)4, 1-9.
- Kariuki, G., & Jagongo, A. (2023). Institutional investors' perceptions on quality of financial reporting in Kenya. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 3(21), 144-54.
- Lashgari, Z. & Moghaddam, R.R. (2022). Effect of dividend policy on investment decision. *Journal of applied Environmental and Biological Sciences*, 5(11), 415-420.
- Mahmoud, I. (2023). Financial reporting quality reported by oil listed firms in Nigeria; An empirical investigation. *International Journal of Science Research in Educational Studies and Social Development*, 1(1), 150-162.
- Marshall, H. (2022). Return on equity. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/r/returnonequity.asp>. Retrieved 01/10/2024.

- McNicholas, M.F., & Stubben, S. (2019). Does earnings management affects firms' investment decisions? *The Accounting Review*. 82(6), 1571-1603.
- Nwaobia, A. N., Kwarbai, J. D, Jayeoba O.O., & Ajibade A,T (2016). Financial reporting quality on investors' decisions. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Research*. 2(70), 140-147.
- Nyor, T. (2013). Financial reporting quality of Nigeria firms: Users' perception. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 4(13), 273-79.
- Ozer, G., Merter, A. K., & Balcioglu, Y.S (2023). Financial reporting timeliness: A scope review of current literature. *Press Academia Procedia (PAP)*, 17, 87-91.
- Pawitri, N. M., & Yadnyana, K (2015). Pengaruh audit delay, opini audit, reputasi auditor dan pergantian manajemen pada voluntary auditor switching. *E-jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana*, 214-228.
- Paananen, M., & Lin, H. (2019). The development of accounting quality of IAS and IFRS over time: The case of Germany. *Journal of International Accounting Research*, 8 (1), 3-9.
- Pandy .I.M. (2023). Financial management, 9th Edition, Indian, Vikas Irish Publication Ltd.
- Ryan F. (2021). How to calculate return on equity. <https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers//how-do-you-calculate-return-equity-roe.asp>
- Totok, E.A., (2017). The effect of financial information on investment in shares. *International Journal of Business and Commerce*, 3(8), 176-206.
- Yopie, S., & Elivia, E. (2022). The effect of corporate social responsibility, family ownership on tax avoidance: the effect of audit quality moderation', *Indonesian Journal of Economics, Social, and Humanities*, 4 (1), 29–40.
- Zayol, P.I., Agaregh, T., & Eneji, B.E (2017). Effect of financial information on investment decision making by shareholders of banks in Nigeria. *IOSR International journal of Economics and Finance* (8)3, 20-31.