

# Cultural Dimensions and its Effect on Accounting Practices: A Study of Selected Businesses in Calabar

Odumusor, Charles Joseph,  
Ph.D.

(Department of Accountancy, University of Cross River State (UNICROSS), Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria)

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**Abstract:** The primary goal of this study aimed to study the effect of cultural dimensions on accounting practices, specifically targeting a sample of firms located in Calabar, Cross River State. The general objectives included an examination of power distance effecting accounting practices across the sampled firms located in Calabar, Cross River State; an evaluation of the effect of individualism on accounting practices across these firms; and an analysis of uncertainty avoidance effecting accounting practices across these firms. The methodological approach used by this study included the descriptive survey method. The sample targeted included the accountancy unit of Lafarge Plc located in Calabar, consisting of 34 personnel, and Niger Mills Limited located in Calabar, consisting of 33 personnel. In this context, sample selection had relied on the census method. The study had only relied on the use of primary data, collected from sampled personnel via well-designed questionnaires. Analysis of data collected had relied on Ordinary Least Squares, enabled by the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 27.0). The findings established by this study indicated that power distance influences accounting practices across sampled firms located in Calabar, Cross River State; individualism also has an effect on accounting practices across these firms; while uncertainty avoidance also has an effect on accounting practices across sampled firms located in Calabar, Cross River State. In line with these findings, it had been suggested, alongside other recommendations, that there ought to be reconsidering structuring organizational hierarchies so as to address the power distance, established by this study as significantly prominent across researched firms.

**Keywords:** *Cultural Dimensions, Accounting Professionals, Accounting Practices.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of consistency across accountancy processes has created enormous momentum over time (Lin & Wang, 2021; Gujarathi, 2018; Schutte & Buys, 2021; Mueller, 1965). These inconsistencies have also been explored by social and environmental models, which explain social determinants that cover environmental determinants as well as social determinants including legal regimes, sources of finance, tax regimes, accountancy organization representation, hyperinflation, and other economic, political events (Schutte & Buys, 2021; Finch, 2019). These social determinants have been found to be contextual by nation. Accountancy theorists have pushed for the inclusion of culture as an element of the social system when explaining accountancy behavior, building on the seminal work by Gray (1988). Cultural attributes play an essential role in defining social, economic, as well as institutional organization across nations. Accountancy has not proved to be an exception to cultural influences, nor has it proved able

to escape this force. Among the earliest explanations found for the effect of culture on accountancy processes includes the description of accountancy as an open system (Sevilengül, 2016).

Corruption remains an endemic social ailment that inflicts both developing economies, including developing nations, and developed economies, due to the inability by these economies to eradicate it. In developing economies, especially Nigeria, corruption takes various forms across various processes, indicating an observable decline in basic checks and balances. Inadequacies that are inherent in these basic checks and balances weaken the effectiveness and efficiency by which these financial statements' material misstatements are identified. A notable environmental factor, culture, shapes financial reporting processes, management strategies, and management control processes. In this case, people from various cultural backgrounds display varying management strategies, management control processes, and management tastes. Cultural values,

including power distance, individualism, and collectivism, have emerged as significantly associated with the determinants causing financial reporting issues by the accountancy community. These cultural values have laid grounds for various risks by the accountancy community relating to material misstatements by the financial reporting system. In conclusion, drawing an explicit link between culture and accountancy processes offers benefits to accountancy information users by advancing an increased ability by these users to comprehend the likelihood of financial inaccuracies by financial statements. Over time, various scholars (Eddie, 1990; Salter & Niswander, 1995; Wingate, 1997; Jaggi & Low, 2020; Borker, 2022) have researched various aspects of culture and implications by the accountancy community. Eddie (1990) found that accountancy processes are greatly impacted by culture. Salter and Niswander (1995) dismissed Eddie's conclusion due to the argument that Eddie's measuring constructs for values are overly lenient. Their study found that, while there is enormous explanatory power by Gray's (1988) model regarding differential financial reporting approaches, it has relatively poor explanatory power regarding rule- and professional models located in cultural contexts. In addition, it has also been observed by Sudarwan and Fogarty (1996) that power distance variations positively relate to changes in account values, especially in the context of Indonesia. In comparative analysis, applying a sample of thirty-nine countries, Wingate (2017) found that power distance does not show any correlation with accounting disclosure. In an allied study applying identical independent data relating to financial disclosure, Jaggi and Low (2020) found that none of the cultural indicators are relevant to those nations applying common law, while all cultural indicators are relevant to those nations applying code law. Given the nation-specific cultural profiles deviating from the IFRS standard, Borker (2022) argued that an International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) preference profile, as defined by the accountancy value dimensions by Gray, has explanatory power. This implies that cultural influences positively relate to account regulation. However, findings by past studies continue to remain conflicting, yielding inconclusive findings. The study, therefore, aims ultimately to analyze the effect of cultural dimensions on account strategies, focusing specifically on sample firms located in Calabar, Cross River State.

#### ➤ *Research Hypotheses*

The following hypotheses guided the study:

- **H<sub>01</sub>:** Power distance does not have a significant effect on accounting practice in the selected businesses in Calabar, Cross River State
- **H<sub>02</sub>:** Individualism does not have a significant effect on accounting practice in the selected businesses in Calabar, Cross River State
- **H<sub>03</sub>:** Uncertainty avoidance does not have a significant effect on accounting practice in the selected businesses in Calabar, Cross River State

## II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### ➤ *Hofstede Theory*

This study utilizes Hofstede (1980) theory to explain accountancy models' relations and implications due to cross-cultural accountancy. Hofstede (1980) proposes that cultural values, including power distance, individualism, collectivism, and uncertainty avoidance, can explain accountancy system variation. These cultural values explain general similarity as well as variation across the world. Hofstede (1980) national cultural values are relevant considering the huge effect national culture has had on the form accountancy takes. Hofstede (1980) understands individualism as emotional independence by individuals from the group, while the absence thereof indicates emotional dependence coupled with unity.

### ➤ *The Accounting Motivational Values Model*

The adaptation by Schwartz (1992) of universal human values has seen them transposed over to accountancy, giving birth to an identification of motivational values relevant to accountancy. These motivational values form a list that includes nine categories of individual values, graphically presented through the vehicle of a radar chart. These motivational values in accountancy show the priorities accountancy practitioners find relevant while carrying out day-to-day work. These values, therefore, give an accurate, holistic presentation of the accountancy sub-culture, as suggested by Gray (1988). In line with Gray (1988) theories, the accountancy sub-culture exists as an entity, both an extension of, as well as an extension influenced by, the general national culture. However, cultural variation across nations has theorized. These cultural variations could stem from ethnic variation (Tsui, 2021; Haniffa & Cooke, 2022), religion (Hamid et al., 2013), linguistic variation (Doupnik & Richter, 2013), gender (Hofstede, 2001), as well as by age (Matsumoto & Juang, 2020). It may, thus, be expected that accountancy professions' subgroups shall have varying patterns of behavior, guided by the cognitive functioning approach to culture (Belkaoui & Picur, 2021).

## III. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

### ➤ *Concept of Culture*

Culture encompasses both explicit as well as implied patterns of behavior, learned and conveyed by means of symbols. These patterns are the usual products of human groups, including expressions contained in artifacts. At the very basic level, culture entails traditional concepts learned, decided, and bound together by essential values. Cultural systems may, on one level, be seen as products of action; on the other, as influences that act upon future action (Belkaoui, 2022). In conclusion, drawing from the various explanations, it appears that there are several attributes found in culture, including the fact that it exists as an aggregate entity, referring to a community, group, or aggregate; it exists as an organizational social construction that grows naturally; it exists as an action, idea, language, or historical context, whether explicit or implied; it exists as an identification factor that makes one group distinct from other groups.

➤ *Cultural Dimensions Based on Hofstede's Theory*

The cultural values explicated by Hofstede's conceptualization provide an invaluable measure by which the impact exercised by the cultural values that prevail in society, as well as the relationship that exists between these values and resultant behaviors, may be evaluated (Hofstede et al., 2010). Hofstede has five dimensions that are possible indicators of importance across many nations, thus relating various aspects found together with demographics, geography, economy, as well as political attributes found in society. These aspects remain static when viewed together with other concepts. Hofstede has five cultural dimensions explicated below.

➤ *Power Distance (PDI)*

Hofstede (1984) clarifies that power distance index (PDI) reflects the level of tolerance exhibited by society toward inequality in power distribution across firms. In general, power distance (PDI) exists mostly across those societies that tend to accept information delivered via reports; there is, therefore, little need by firms to communicate. However, this effect does not prevail across firms that have little power distance. High power distance (PDI) nations understand the presence of hierarchies that discriminate superiors from those below them (Khlif, 2016).

Power distance refers to the level by which people across society are stratified by power, authority, and prestige (Chanchani & Willett, 2014). High power distance refers to greater tolerance toward unequal power relations. Hofstede (1980; 1991; 2004) theorizes that power distance, as one cultural dimension, reflects the level of inequality across society. Power distance as an indicator exists across a spectrum, one representing power distance (which is high power distance) while the other one represents little power distance. In firms that show little power distance, there exists less exercise by the exercise by managers over those below them, as the latter are expected to find out by themselves (Lim, 2014). Firms showing extensive power distance, by virtue, centralize authority (Hofstede, 2004). People living across areas showing power distance tend to trust those people exercising authority while making choices (Lim, 2014).

Subordinates operating across contexts defined by increased power distance expect clear differentiation from their supervisors, an occurrence commonly expressed across patterns of communication and other organizational tendencies (Te'eni, 2021). These expectations can carry considerable implications across the application of accounting processes and investment choices, as these elicit varying priorities across decisional level.

➤ *Individualism and Collectivism*

Individualism, in coordination with its antithesis, collectivism, has been defined by Hall (1959) and later expounded by Hofstede (1980, 1991, 2004) and by Triandis (1995) as an important social dimension. The term refers to a continuum from an individualist level, representing an indication of a high level, through middle-levels, and finally, terminating in an indication of a low level, referred to as

collectivism, representing the other end. An individualist society is one that assumes personal aims are prioritized over group aims (Hofstede, 1980, 1991, 2004; Triandis, 1995), an independent conception of the individual (Markus & Kitayama, 2021), and an inclination by individuals to communicate relatively directly (Singelis & Brown, 2015). Collectively, these attributes form an environment that has been categorized as low-context (Hall, 1976). In contrast, collectivist society prioritizes group aims (Hofstede, 1980, 1991, 2004; Triandis, 1995), prefer an interdependent conception of the individual (Markus & Kitayama, 2021), and attach considerable importance to context by way of the meaning contained by messages (Singelis & Brown, 2015). Collectively, these elements form an environment categorized as high-context (Hall, 1976). Individualism has, thus, been seen to give an importance to goal achievement, reliance by individuals, and importance by individuals accorded to context by way of messages; it has, thus, emerged as an essential factor for assessment alongside accountancy approaches. In any society, whether it leans toward individualism or toward collectivism, there are individuals relatively more idiocentric (demonstrating increased individualism in one's approach) than the general case, as well as individuals relatively allocentric (demonstrating increased allocentrism in one's approach) versus the general case (Triandis, 1995).

➤ *Uncertainty Avoidance (UAI)*

Hofstede et al. (2010) confirm that uncertainty avoidance (UAI) refers to the level by which people from a particular society find it bothersome to deal with unclear or unstructured situations, as well as uncertainty over future events. Uncertainty avoidance refers to the level by which society attempts to avoid facing the unknown. In uncertainty-avoidant cultures, there exists an emphasis on an established system of beliefs, coupled by minimal tolerance toward introducing new ideas, considering that this introduction comes with unknown elements. These kinds of cultures prefer dichotomy, aiming toward certainties, protection, and conformity (Hofstede, 1984). The management of unknowns is enabled by the application of technological innovations, legal norms, as well as religion (Cohen, Pant, & Sharp, 2019). In uncertainty-avoidant cultures, people tend to show less rigor; individuals from uncertainty-accepting cultures, on the other hand, tend to relax, as well as prefer norms over strict rule conformity. These people show significantly less tolerance toward personal opinions, coupled by reluctance toward uncertainty. These cultural tendencies show whether there exists an inclination toward managing future events or whether events are permitted to happen naturally (Hofstede, 1984).

#### IV. EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Lucchese (2020) presented an analysis of the level of disclosure by GRI Directive compliant non-financial statements released by banks, aimed at satisfying Directive 2014/95/EU. The analysis covered several society variables across various nations, concentrating specifically on political economy, civil system, legal system, as well as level of economic development, across European listed

banks, applying political economic theory as its conceptual lens. The study focused on banks quoted in European markets across 18 countries, over the period 2016-2018. Sample data for this study were collected from the BvD Bank Focus data base, yielding sample data consisting of 134 bank-years. A GRI Directive Disclosure index was created by developing an index that captured the level of non-financial reporting disclosure. Findings, partly consistent with other studies' findings, show power distance, masculinity, indulgence, legal system, level of economic development, having an effect, reducing the level of non-financial disclosure by the banks covered. In addition, findings support the presence of individualism, long-term orientation, indulgence, political civil system, as positively relating to level of non-financial disclosure.

Gierusz and Koleśnik (2019) analyzed the effect of culture, as measured by Hofstede, on financial disclosures contained in financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by companies from various nations. The sample covered financial statements by joint-stock companies over the period from 2011 to 2013, except banks, insurance, and other financial firms, from four nations representing distinct cultural areas: the United Kingdom (Anglo), Germany (Germanic), Poland (Central Eastern European; CEE), and Kuwait (Arab). The sample covered data by 312 annual financial statements by 104 firms. The findings show that financial disclosures are influenced by cultural values, even if the firms implement IFRS standards. The paper represents one of the first comparative studies aimed at analyzing cultural influences over financial disclosures by Western European nations, CEE nations, and Arab nations. Most comparative studies conducted here only cover CEE nations and Arab nations.

Zahid, Taran, and Simga-Mugan (2018) researched cultural values, financial reporting approaches, especially modern trends, across East European nations. In line with Gray's (1988) approach, this paper reviews the way cultural dimensions have impacted financial reporting approaches by three sample East European nations, specifically, over the period from 2000 to 2015. Confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling show uncertainty avoidance, individualism in society, influences accountancy values, defined as professional, homogeneous, conservative, and secretive. Dominance by masculinity makes accountancy approaches frugal, less transparent. These findings indicate international accountancy standards cannot bypass cultural barriers, pointing out the need for these standards to consider such determinants.

Widyastuti, Adam, and Meutia (2018) researched the correlation between cultural indicators across Hofstede's cultural dimensions and the level of sustainability reporting disclosure by banks from developing countries, consisting of 15 banks, and developed nations, consisting of 18 banks, both during the year 2016. The level of sustainability reporting disclosure has been indicated by a variable known as the Sustainability Reporting Disclosure Index (SRDI). An analytical tool known as content analysis has been used,

whereby the content of both the sustainability reports and annual reports has been analyzed. Subsequently, the level of Hofstede's cultural dimensions has been established by applying the Bivariate Spearman correlation test. The findings reveal that there exists correlation across the power distance dimension, defined by an extensive level of power distance, and an extensive level of sustainability reporting disclosure. In addition, extensive uncertainty avoidance, as well as individualism, has also been found to correlate positively with an extensive level of sustainability reporting disclosure. In contrast, masculinity has been found to correlate inversely with the level of sustainability reporting disclosure. This could be due to the reason that management while disclosing does not appear ambitious, competitive, or materialistic. In addition, the long-term orientation dimension has also emerged as unrelated.

Francis and Okenwa (2015) explored the effect of culture on accountancy practice in Nigeria. A survey study involved accountants from various areas across south-eastern Nigeria. The sample included 97 accountants and auditors practicing both privately and publicly. Structured questionnaires, employing a 5-point Likert scale, collected the primary data. In two phases, questionnaires were first distributed focusing on cultural values, while those focusing on various issues relevant to the study were later distributed. Multiple Regression Techniques (MRTs) analyzed the primary data. The models' findings suggested that cultural values have predictive power in accountants' selection of techniques, as well as accountants' behavior, while carrying out duties. Cultural values also influence enforcement and application of accountancy standards by accountancy firms. Cultural values also influence auditors' carrying out audit assignments in Nigeria. In the quest for successful implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Global Reporting Standards, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) must consider the cultural values of various nations, as opposed to the emphasis on individualist culture found in developed nations. A structural deconstruction and organizational hierarchical reform must address the very high power distance found in Nigerian firms. It is also necessary to add other nations, representing various national cultures, to the governing council of the IASB.

#### ➤ *Research Design*

The research method used the descriptive survey approach. The sample study comprised accountancy staffs from the accountancy units of Lafarge Africa Plc, numbering 34, alongside those from Niger Mills Ltd, numbering 33. In effect, the aggregate study sample included a sample study numbering 67 accountancy staffs from accountancy units from both firms.

#### ➤ *Model Specification*

A multiple linear regression model was employed in this study. The functional model was written in explicit form as follows;

The model is shown below;

$$AP = F(PD, IN, UA) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where:  
 AP = Accounting practice  
 PD = Power Distance  
 IN = Individualism  
 UA = Uncertainty Avoidance

In a regression form:

$$AP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PD_{it} + \beta_2 IN_{it} + \beta_3 UA_{it} + \mu \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$\beta_0$  = Constant Term  
 $\beta_1 - \beta_3$  = Coefficient of model parameters  
 $\mu$  = Error Term

➤ *Test of Hypotheses*

**Table 1 Multi Co-linearity Test**

	Co-linearity statistics	
	Tolerance	Variance inflation factor (VIF)
(Constant)		
Power Distance	.312	3.207
Individualism	.229	4.369
Uncertainty Avoidance	.246	6.860

Source: Researcher’s Computation, 2025

Should the tolerance level drop below 0.2, or below 0.1, alongside a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) level that equals 10 or greater, it means there exists multicollinearity. But, as both values of tolerance were above 0.2, while both VIF values were below 10, it means there are no concerns over multicollinearity. It is, therefore, possible to continue analysis normally.

**Table 2 Model Summary**

<i>Model Summary</i>					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin Watson
1	.949 <sup>a</sup>	.901	.895	.448	1.438
a. Predictors: (Constant), Uncertainty Avoidance, Power Distance, Individualism					
b. Dependent Variable: Accounting practice					

Source: Researcher’s Computation, 2025

The adjusted R<sup>2</sup> (multiple coefficient of determinant) shows that uncertainty avoidance, power distance, and individualism explain 89.5% (0.895) of variation in accounting practice. An additional 10.5% variation in accounting practice is due to other variable(s) not covered by this study. Durbin statistics are used to assess whether there exists any form of autocorrelation in the residual values from a regression analysis. The statistic tests the level of correlation occurring between the values of the variable across various data sets. Since the Durbin Watson statistic equals 1.438, less than 2, it implies there exists no indication of any form of autocorrelation.

**Table 3 ANOVA**

<i>ANOVA<sup>a</sup></i>						
	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	89.657	3	29.886	149.212	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	9.814	49	.200		
	Total	99.472	52			
a. Dependent Variable: Accounting practice						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Uncertainty Avoidance, Power Distance, Individualism						

Source: Researcher’s Computation, 2025

Given that the P-value, which equals 0.000, is less than the level of significance, 0.05, it follows that uncertainty avoidance, power distance, and individualism have an effect on the accountancy practices of the chosen organization at the level of significance, 5%.

**Table 4 Regression Coefficients**

<i>Coefficients<sup>a</sup></i>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.113	.193		.587	.000
	Power Distance	.095	.073	.104	1.298	.000
	Individualism	.235	.094	.234	2.497	.001
	Uncertainty Avoidance	.648	.117	.649	5.525	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Accounting practice

Source: Researcher’s Computation, 2025

Based on the outcome of the regression analysis, the model formulated in the previous chapter is substituted to become:

$$AP = 0.113 + 0.019PD_{it} + 0.235IN_{it} + 0.648UA_{it} + \mu$$

From the result above,  $\beta_0 = 0.113$  represented the constant which predicted value of accounting practice while uncertainty avoidance, power distance, and individualism of the selected firms were held constant at zero (0).

**V. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

The regression analysis indicated that power distance had an effect, both significant and positive, as shown by  $\beta_1 = 0.095$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ,  $t = 1.298$ . The same result confirms the study by Widyastuti, Adam, and Meutia (2018), which researched the correlation between cultural indicators across Hofstede's cultural dimensions and banks' banks' sustainability reporting disclosures across developing nations (15 nations) and developed nations (18 nations) in the year 2016. The variable representing the discloser variable of sustainability reporting is captured by the measure known as the Sustainability Reporting Disclosure Index (SRDI). An analytical approach by content analysis has been used, wherein content has been pulled out from both annual reports as well as from sustainability reports. In addition, there has also been a Bivariate Spearman correlation analysis conducted, focusing on assessing correlation across Hofstede's cultural dimensions and the level of sustainability reporting. The findings of this study show the presence of correlation across power distance (especially when it has an extensive dimension) and the level of sustainability reporting. In addition, uncertainty avoidance, individualism, and masculinity are also found across elevated levels of reporting across sustainability. However, masculinity proved to have an inversely correlating effect, possibly due to management lacking ambition, competition, and materialism while disclosing. Lastly, it has been found that there has been no correlation across the length of time, referred to as long-term orientation.

The regression results further proved that individualism had an effect on accountancy practice, indicated by  $\beta_1 = 0.235$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ,  $t = 2.497$ . The result confirms the study by Khlif (2016), whereby she explored environment, social, and economic disclosures across 35 studies focusing on reporting, auditing, taxation, and other accountancy issues. The study findings proved that individualism (IDV) had an effect on the reporting policies

of the company, whereby it corresponded to minimal tax evasion. In general, an environment featuring an overreliance on masculinity (MAS) has an effect that equals a lack of disclosure, coupled with aggressive manipulation accountancy. In addition, findings relating to long-term orientation (LTO) regarding environment, social, and economic disclosures support the validation of an increased correlation effect between the two variables.

Again, findings resulting from the regression analysis further proved that uncertainty avoidance had an effect on accountancy practice, indicated by  $\beta_1 = 0.648$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ,  $t = 5.525$ . The result confirms the study by Zahid, Taran, and Simga-Mugan (2018), whereby they explored cultural values relating to accountancy financial reporting, focusing on recent trends across East European economies. Using the method suggested by Gray (1988), this study outlines how cultural values influenced accountancy reporting processes across three East European countries, specifically Lithuania, Poland, and Romania, over the period from 2000 to 2015. Confirmatory factor analysis, together with structural equation models, proves uncertainty avoidance, coupled with individualism, influences accountancy values, which cover professionalism, homogeneity, conservatism, and secrecy. Overreliance on masculinity boosts frugal accountancy, coupled with imposing limitations on disclosure. These findings confirm that accountancy harmony across the international level is not enough to break cultural bounds, thus the need for sensitization by accountancy standard setters, accountancy practitioners, as well as accountancy stakeholders.

**VI. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

The major findings of this study were:

- Power distance has a significant effect on accounting practice in the selected businesses in Calabar, Cross River State.
- Individualism has a significant effect on accounting practice in the selected businesses in Calabar, Cross River State.
- Uncertainty avoidance has a significant effect on accounting practice in the selected businesses in Calabar, Cross River State

## VII. CONCLUSION

The principal goal of this study was to analyze the effect of cultural dimensions on accounting practices, specifically focusing on firms that are found in Calabar, Cross River State. The study findings proved that power distance has an effect on the firms' accounting practices found in Calabar, Cross River State. In addition, it was found that individualism has an effect on the firms' accounting practices found in Calabar, Cross River State. Also, it was found that uncertainty avoidance has an effect on the firms' accounting practices found in Calabar, Cross River State.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on this study, it is suggested that:

- An organizational and hierarchical deconstruction must be conducted so that the enormous power distance noted across the firms under this study may be dealt with.
- Although individualism has played an enormous role across the processes of accountancy, it must, however, still be practiced under due guidance.
- Advocacy for consistent accountancy processes and policies aimed at maintaining investor choices secure prevails, as this shall also address the uncertainty noted across the Nigerian economy.

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