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Effect of Deferred Taxation on Accounting Information in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks

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Abstract

This study determined the effect of deferred taxation on accounting information in Nigerian deposit money banks. *Ex-Post Facto* research design was adopted. The population of the study consists of fifteen quoted money deposit banks on the Nigerian stock exchange. Data were extracted from the annual reports and account of the sampled banks. The hypotheses formulated for the study were tested with the regression using E-view 9.0 software package. Based on the empirical evidence, this study upholds that deferred tax items have a negative and insignificant effect on book value per shares of Nigerian deposit money banks. Also that assets mix has a negative and insignificant effect on book value per shares of Nigerian deposit money banks. Since the influence of different tax items and asset mix was not statistically significant, the study suggested that it should not be considered a factor in determining deferred tax in Nigeria. Therefore, growth should be encouraged on the basis of effective tax rate utilization.

Keywords: Deferred taxation, deterred tax items, assets mix and book value per share

INTRODUCTION

Due to book-tax variations, the deferred tax is the result of differences in taxation and accounting rules. Accounting for income taxes, earnings management, and capital market anomalies are all connected to the issue of book-tax differences. According to Petr & Hana (2017), it is necessary to investigate the connection or disconnection between the taxation and accounting rules in each country in order to quantify the effects of the deferred tax on businesses' fiscal positions.

Financial reporting is the construct of deferred taxes. Deferred tax accounting is used to account for tax effects that will occur in the future because accounting standards and tax law have different recognition and measurement principles. As a result, items and business transactions that have been recognized in a manner that is distinct from the tax report in the financial statement are referred to as deferred taxes. According to Astrid (2011), deferred taxes specifically represent the taxes that would be due or payable if the entity's assets and liabilities were recovered or settled at their current carrying amount. Both taxation and financial reporting have distinct goals that are determined by local circumstances. While the objective of financial reporting is to provide users of financial information with accurate information—that is, to ensure that financial results are not overestimated—the objective of taxation is to collect taxes (that is, to guarantee revenue for the state budget).

Regarding the special circumstance of deferred tax accounting, it is common knowledge that deferred tax accounting requires a significant amount of effort, time, and money. According to COM (2007), "accounting for deferred taxes is extremely burdensome for businesses in general." The fact that accounting for deferred taxes is quite complicated and requires a high level of coordination is the source of the high accounting costs. For instance, it is necessary to evaluate the future dependability of deferred tax assets and to prepare the tax report in a short amount of time. The last includes determining the reversal of taxable temporary differences and estimating future taxable income (Astrid, 2011).

The benefits of deferred tax accounting must be evaluated economically because of the relatively high costs involved. There is ongoing debate among preparers, standard setters, and financial statement users regarding whether there is any (adequate) benefit in deferred tax information that could justify the rather high accounting costs involved, despite the fact that the costs of producing deferred tax information are rather easy to assess. The findings of an Eierle et al. survey2007) give an impression about the apparent money saving advantage proportion: While directors in charge of the annual accounts of 401 German small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and even 64% of accounting directors of larger companies (i.e., companies with annual sales of more than €100 million) rate the cost of deferred tax accounting as high or very high, 48% of respondents believe that deferred tax information is only moderately or not at all useful for users of external financial statements.

In the meantime, how much there is a difference between a profit or loss and a country's tax base is linked to the country's tax system and financial reporting system. The continental and Anglo-Saxon financial reporting systems are the two major ones. According to Petr & Hana (2017), the primary characteristics of these systems vary. The consistent application of the fair view principle and meeting the information requirements of external users are the foundations of the Anglo-Saxon system.

According to Petr and Hana (2017), IFRS deferred tax is influenced by accounting reporting. According to Ifada and Wulandari (2015), earnings management is significantly impacted by deferred taxes. The hypothesis that experts' judgments are influenced by such deferred tax information is refuted by Eberhartinger, Genest, and Lee (2014).According to Kevin (2010), traditional ratios like basic earnings per share, earnings per share incorporating additional items, cash flow per share, and book value per share are not as correlated with price as deferred tax liabilities over shares are. The only study that looked at accounting information and deferred taxation was Kevin (2010). Luki (2013) looked at the 20 largest non-financial companies in Serbia as well as the 20 largest banks.

The majority of previous studies were carried out outside of the United States; Similar studies examining the impact of accounting information on deferred taxation on Nigerian banks are hard to come by. This study aims to fill this void by examining the impact of accounting information on quoted Nigerian deposit money banks' over-deferred taxation. This study assesses the effect of deferred taxation on accounting information in Nigerian deposit money banks. Specifically, the study intend to:

1. To determine the effect of deferred tax items on book value of equity of Nigerian deposit money banks.

2. To ascertain the effect of asset mix on book value of equity of Nigerian deposit money banks.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Deferred Tax

Disclosure requirements for deferred taxes have been significantly enhanced in U.S. GAAP, IFRS/IAS, and national accounting standards since the 1980s.The most recent example is the December 31, 2009 reform of Germany's national accounting law, which significantly raises the recognition, disclosure, and documentation requirements for medium- and large-sized corporations' deferred taxes.

Astrid (2011) says that the overall usefulness of deferred tax accounting is constantly up for debate. Since deferred tax disclosures are not considered to provide relevant information for decision-making, critics contend that deferred tax disclosures only have a low informative value due to their highly uncertain cash flow implications.

The matching principle led to the development of deferred tax accounting, which aims to recognize the tax implications of a financial statement item in the same accounting period as the item itself. As a result, total tax expense reflects the tax benefits and expenses arising from pre-tax book income that are not included in the period's current tax expense (Astrid, 2011).When a company postpones the portion of the reported profit that is a form of deferred tax liability during a period of lower payable income tax, the reporting of deferred tax represents an instrument for distributable profit or loss regulation in the form of an accrual or a deferral. Deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are used to boost the company's reported profit during times of higher income tax liability.

One more reason to report the difference between a company's book income and its taxable income is provided by Noga and Schnader (2013).This is a dubious justification. An intentional manipulation of financial statements, tax evasion, and other similar activities constitute the dubious justifications. However, even if the company's best management is expected to use legal tax planning strategies, unusually large differences between taxable income and book income may indicate that the company is using illegal strategies to reduce its tax base or increase profits for outside users of financial statements.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets typically arise when an expense is deducted for accounting purposes and then tax relief is provided:

• A company may incur tax losses and be able to "carry forward" losses to reduce taxable income in future years. A deferred tax asset is an accounting term that refers to a situation in which a business has either overpaid taxes or taxes paid in advance on its balance sheet. However, tax relief may not be obtained until the provision, such as bad debts, is utilized. The overpayment is an asset for the business because these taxes are eventually returned to it in the form of tax relief. The concept of a deferred tax asset can be compared to prepaid rent or refunded insurance premiums; despite the fact that the company no longer has any cash on hand, its comparable value must be reflected in its financial statements.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The liability method of deferred tax accounting is followed by IFRS/IAS and US GAAP.As a result, deferred tax liabilities (also known as deferred tax assets) account for future income tax payments due to temporary book-tax differences, or differences between an asset's or liability's book value and its tax base that will result in taxable (or tax-deductible) amounts when the asset's or liability's book value is recovered or settled.

Book income is typically impacted by deferred tax expense when deferred taxes are recognized and changed. However, if the underlying transaction or event that results in the book-tax difference is recognized outside profit or loss, then (changes in) deferred taxes are income neutral and are recognized directly in equity (IAS 12.58).

In the case of accelerated tax depreciation, where taxable income is deferred into the future (in comparison to book income) by tax depreciation rates that exceed book depreciation rates, deferred tax liabilities typically arise from financially recorded income that has not yet been taxed. Deferred tax assets,

on the other hand, typically arise from earlier expensing for financial accounting purposes than for tax purposes. As a result, deferred tax components can reflect both book-tax differences that inform about decisions made for book purposes and book-tax differences that automatically arise as a result of differences in tax law versus accounting principles.

For instance, deferred tax assets resulting from pension provision differences between book and tax purposes suggest that businesses typically employ a lower discount rate when calculating the pension provision for book purposes than for tax purposes. For instance, according to Stadler (2010), the average (median) pension discount rate utilized by German companies in their consolidated financial statements is 5.24 (5.50%) percent, whereas German tax law mandates a fixed discount rate of 6% (6a).

Provisions are recognized under IFRS/IAS (IAS 37.10) for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, whereas these liabilities are typically not relevant for tax purposes until payable amounts are actually fixed (Astrid, 2011). In contrast, temporary book-tax differences in provisions reflect fixed differences in tax law versus accounting principles. Another illustration is that book-tax differences in current assets may result in either deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities (for instance, inventory may be written down for book purposes but not for tax purposes, resulting in a deferred tax asset; A deferred tax asset or a deferred tax liability may result from the valuation of inventory using FIFO for book purposes and average value for tax purposes.
These demonstrate that recurring operational activities typically account for the majority of deferred taxes. Deferred tax assets must also be recognized for unused tax loss carry forwards and unused tax credit carry forwards, in addition to deductible temporary differences (IAS 12.34).Consequently, conceded charge resources are simply permitted to be perceived to the degree that the acknowledgment of the connected tax cuts is "likely", i.e., to the degree that it is plausible that available benefit will be accessible against which the deductible brief contrast, the unused assessment misfortunes and tax breaks can be used (IAS 12.24 and IAS 12.34).

The use of deferred tax assets (DTAs) to predict stock prices has not been extensively studied in the literature, possibly due to the limited number of researchers with the necessary knowledge of financial and tax accounting. Knowledge of both financial and tax accounting is required to interpret DTLs and DTAs in accordance with FAS 109 (Graham et al.,2010).Since liabilities are not prioritized in financial accounting, many people believe that DTAs are more valuable to businesses than DTLs. Sadly, this interpretation is incorrect.

Accounting Information

"Accounting plays a significant role within the concept of generating and communicating wealth of companies," asserts Meyer (2007).According to Gjerde, Knivsfla, & Saettem (2007), accounting data like earnings per share are considered value relevant if they have a significant relationship with the dependent variable, which can be expressed as price, return, or abnormal return. According to William (1968), accounting information is any data or information obtained from a company's accounting system and included in a financial statement, special report, or verbal statement. However, for the purposes of this investigation, the term "accounting information" refers to written data included in a full or partial financial report, such as a balance sheet, profit and loss account, or fund flow statement.

Share book value (BV):The owners' equity divided by the number of shares in circulation is called BV. We anticipate a positive relationship between share prices and book value, according to the theory (Ohlson, 1995).The researcher divides the value of common equity by the number of outstanding shares for each period to calculate book value per share.

From an investor's perspective, the market value and book value of a company are compared using the market value to book value ratio (MBV).When it comes to interpreting decisions regarding the capital structure, the costly external financing theory draws heavily from the market-to-book ratio (Olanrewaju & Tabitha, 2017).This variable was selected appropriately because the primary objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of financial performance on the choice of capital structure made by NSE-listed companies. When determining a company's value, one important consideration is its book value. Book values have a significant impact on a company's value (Ohlson, 2001).Using cross-sectional data from 1997 to 2003, Aras and Yilmaz (2008) discovered that the market to book multiple had a significant impact on stock returns forecasting for 12 nations. A method for estimating the effect of price on book value when predicting stock prices is presented in the study. According to Marangu & Jagongo (2014), investors, fund managers, and investment advisors use the market to book value ratio to compare a company's market value (market capitalization) to its book value (shareholders' equity).

One way to compare a company's value is by comparing its book value per share. Undertaking worth, or firm worth, market esteem, market capitalization, and different strategies might be utilized in various conditions or contrasted with each other for contrast. For instance, book value per share only considers equity on the balance sheet, whereas enterprise value takes into account the market value of the company's equity in addition to its debt. Book value per share can be thought of as what would happen if operations were to cease because it is conceptually similar to net worth, which is the sum of assets minus debt. It is important to keep in mind that the actual outcome of a company selling all of its assets may not be accurately represented on the financial position.

Empirical Review

Using the book value of equity and the market price, John-Akamelu, Ofor, and Anichebe (2019) determined how accounting information affected deferred taxation in Nigerian deposit money banks. The data were gathered from Nigerian deposit money banks' annual reports and accounts using the ex post facto research design. The hypotheses were tested using pooled multiple regression analysis. The study's analysis revealed a negative impact of book value of equity on our dependent variable, deferred tax, but a statistically significant impact. Market price also had a positive effect on our dependent

variable, deferred tax, but this effect was not statistically significant, according to the study. The impact of accounting information on deferred taxation in Nigerian deposit money banks is examined by Udeh and Ezejiofor (2018).The particular goals are to: determine whether Nigerian deposit money banks' deferred tax items are affected by earnings per share and how deferred tax items are affected by cash flow. *Ex post Facto* research configuration was embraced and the information were gathered from yearly reports and records of Nigerian store cash banks. The hypotheses were tested using pooled multiple regression analysis. In light of the examination, the investigation discovered that profit per share (EPS) and Income (CASHFL) influence adversely on our reliant variable, conceded charge, yet book worth of value influence was genuinely huge while income per share (EPS) and Income (CASHFL) influence were not measurably critical. Ifada and Wulandari (2015) analyze the utilization of conceded charge cost to oversee available pay (and relating charge installments), instead of monetary bookkeeping pay. They found that earnings management is significantly affected by deferred taxes, but they found no support for earnings management being affected by company size or tax planning activities. In an experimental setting, Eberhartinger, Genest, and Lee (2014) investigate the relevance of specific tax accounting information. In the absence or presence of detailed tax information in the other comprehensive income statement, participants evaluate the company's financial performance, investment appeal, and tax position. Their outcomes don't uphold the thought that such conceded charge data meaningfully affects the judgment of specialists, as long as the measures of conceded charge are typical. However, judgment differs significantly when the detailed amounts of deferred tax are abnormally high. Their result is significant for standard-makers because, in accordance with the materiality principle outlined in IAS 1.31, they may consider further developing guidance for determining the materiality of information in standards (such as IAS 1 and IAS 12) and the Practice Statement. Their outcomes are novel and the technique utilized takes into consideration the confinement of impacts and the recognizable proof of causal connections. The study by Ying, Scott, and Micheal (2016) used data from the China Center for Economic Research (CSMAR) from 2009 to 2015.A more practical method for measuring earnings management with deferred tax items is developed and contrasted in the study with the conventional approach. The study found that the new method is effective and can be used on its own or in conjunction with other earnings measurement methods because it uses different data. The paper by Petr and Hana (2017) examines how a financial reporting system affects deferred tax reporting. Comparisons are made between the English and continental reporting systems. When assessing the impact of deferred tax reporting, the materiality of the deferred tax item is taken into consideration. A sample of chemical industry businesses (NACE 20.1) that report in accordance with Czech accounting legislation (representative of continental reporting system) are assessed the deferred income tax category from 2005 to 2015.The outcomes are contrasted and the aftereffects of creator's past review concerning the announcing of conceded charge as indicated by IFRS (delegate of Anglo‑Saxon revealing framework).Differences in book taxes were examined by Blaylock, Shevlin, and Wilson (2012) as a sign of earnings persistence. They discover numerous potential causes of book-tax variations. After that, they looked at how earnings and accruals persist in different ways depending on the source of large positive book-tax differences. They demonstrated the significance of the book's tax differences' source. Kevin (2010) looked into whether deferred tax ratios can predict stock prices in the United States. According to correlation and regression, the ratio of deferred tax liabilities to shares is more correlated with price than more conventional ratios like cash flow per share, basic earnings per share, earnings per share incorporating additional items, and book value per share. Ayer, Jiang, and Laplante (2009) look at how different companies approach taxes and how good their earnings are. They contrast book income and estimated taxable income. They discover that businesses that engage in significant tax planning have lower information value for their estimated taxable income. Notwithstanding, assessed available pay for organizations that could take part in profit the executives has higher data esteem. The relationship between estimated taxable income and future returns is examined by Thomas and Zhang (2007).Stock returns six months later correspond with unexpected results for estimated taxable income. According to Lev and Nissim (2004), it is one year.

The majority of previous studies were carried out outside of the United States; Similar studies examining the impact of accounting information on deferred taxation on Nigerian banks are hard to come by. This study aims to fill this void by examining the impact of accounting information on quoted Nigerian deposit money banks' over-deferred taxation.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Due to the nature of the study, *Ex-Post Facto* research design was adopted. This is appropriate because the study aims at measuring the relationship between one variable and another in which the variables are not manipulated. This involves use of financial accounts of organizations to generate the financial analysis that will determine the significant difference. To obtain reliable information that will help the researcher to ensure the effectiveness of the study in question, data were collected from only secondary source. This data obtained from the annual reports and audited accounts of the companies under assessment from 2012 to 2020.

Population of the Study

The population of the study consists of fifteen quoted money deposit banks on the Nigerian stock exchange. They includes; Access bank plc; Diamond bank plc; First bank plc; Skye bank plc; FCMB plc; GTB plc; Zenith bank plc; Sterling bank plc; UBA plc; Fidelity bank plc; Stanbic IBTC; Union bank plc; Unity Bank Plc; Wema bank plc and Eco bank Plc.

Determination of Sample Size

The researcher used all the population size for the study; hence the researcher was able to get all the audited accounts of these banks.

Method of Data Analysis

To achieve the objectives of this study, the data required were those of the discriminating variables that include: assets mix and deferred tax of deposit money banks quoted on Nigerian Stock Exchange from 2012 to 2020. Hypotheses formulated for the study were tested with the pooled multiple regression using E-view 9.0 software package.

Decision rule:

Using E-view 5% is considered a normal significance level. The accept reject criterion was based on the p-value, alternative hypothesis will be accepted.

Model specification

The researcher modified Ying, Scott and Micheal (2016) modern of deferred tax items and earning management as follows:

$BVE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DTI_{it} + \beta_2 AMX_{it} + \mathcal{E}$……………….……………………...…i

$BVE = \beta_1 DTI_{it}$ …………………………………………………………….…ii

$BVE = \beta_2 AMX_{it}$ …………………………………………………………….iii

Where:

BVE = Book value of equity Proxy accounting information

DTI = Deferred Tax Items= (Deferred Tax Liability-Deferred Tax Asset)/Total Asset;

AMX =Asset Mix=Long Term Asset/Total Asset;

ANALYSIS AND REESULTS

Table 1: Descriptive Analysis

	BVS	DTI	AMX
Mean	6.491126	2.88E-10	0.152609
Median	6.361964	2.50E-10	0.154368
Maximum	8.507512	4.94E-10	0.257647
Minimum	5.164310	1.05E-10	0.000000
Std. Dev.	0.947259	1.46E-10	0.074910
Skewness	0.829099	0.226971	-0.700775
Kurtosis	3.570068	1.579443	3.076985
Jarque-Bera	1.152974	0.834017	0.738852
Probability	0.561869	0.659015	0.691131
Sum	58.42013	2.59E-09	1.373481
Sum Sq. Dev.	7.178391	1.71E-19	0.044892
Observations	9	9	9

Source: E-views 9.0 output, 2022

Interpretation

The skewness measures the asymmetric nature of the data; Skewness is a measure of the asymmetry of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable about its mean ((Frost, 2021). A normal distribution is symmetrical at point 0. If the value is greater than zero (> 0) it's positively skewed, but if less than zero (< 0) it is negatively skewed. BVS and DTI, and are positively skewed with the values 0.829 and 0.227 respectively. While AMX is positively skewed (-0.701) Kurtosis measures the sharpness of the peak of a normal distribution curve. It is a measure of "tailedness" of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable (Frost, 2021). If the value is approximately equal to three, it is said to be mesokurtic distribution implying that it is a normal distribution. If approximately greater than three, it is leptokurtic distribution which has tails that asymptotically approach zero slowly and has more outliers than the normal distribution.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

H_{O1}: Deferred Tax Items has no significant effect on book value per shares of Nigerian deposit money banks.

Table 2: Regression analysis between BVS and DTI

Deferred Tax Items

Dependent Variable: BVS
Method: Least Squares
Date: 10/19/22   Time: 15:39
Sample: 2012 2020
Included observations: 9

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.691105	0.776419	8.617907	0.0001
DTI	-6.96E+08	2.44E+09	-0.285628	0.7834

R-squared	0.011520	Mean dependent var		6.491126
Adjusted R-squared	-0.129691	S.D. dependent var		0.947259
S.E. of regression	1.006812	Akaike info criterion		3.044585
Sum squared resid	7.095693	Schwarz criterion		3.088413
Log likelihood	-11.70063	Hannan-Quinn criter.		2.950005
F-statistic	0.081583	Durbin-Watson stat		2.713492
Prob(F-statistic)	0.783430			

Interpretation of Regression Result

Table 2, reveals an adjusted R^2 value of 0.130. The adjusted R^2, which represents the coefficient of multiple determinations imply that 13% of the total variation in the dependent variable book value per share (BVS) of Nigerian banks is jointly explained by the explanatory variables (DTI). The adjusted R^2 of 13% did not constitute a problem to the study because the F- statistics value of 0.081583 with an associated Prob.>F = 0.783430 indicates that the model is fit to explain the relationship expressed in the study model and further suggests that the explanatory variables are properly selected, combined and used. The value of adjusted R^2 of 13% also shows that 87% of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by other factors not captured in the study model. This suggests that apart from DTI, there are other factors that mitigate BVS of Nigeria banks. The results in table 2 illustrated that DTI has a negative and non-significant relationship with BVS measured with a beta coefficient (β_1) = -6.960, t-value of -0.286 and p- value of 0.783 which is statistically non-significant at 5%;

Holding other factors constant, the beta coefficient revealed that if DTI decreases by six units, then the BVS of Nigerian bank would decrease by 1%; a unit decrease in DTI will exert 6% units decrease in BVS.

Decision

Based on the empirical evidence, this study upholds that a negative and non-significant relationship between Deferred Tax Items and book value per shares (β_1 = -6.960; p-value = 0.783 > 0.05) and BVS at 5% level of significance, hence, Ho is accepted which stated that of Nigerian deposit money banks.

Hypothesis Two

Ho$_2$: Asset Mix has no significant effect on book value per shares of Nigerian deposit money banks.

Dependent Variable: BVS
Method: Least Squares
Date: 10/19/22   Time: 15:40
Sample: 2012 2020
Included observations: 9

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.920279	0.783585	8.831557	0.0000
AMX	-2.812110	4.659783	-0.603485	0.5652

R-squared	0.049455	Mean dependent var		6.491126
Adjusted R-squared	-0.086337	S.D. dependent var		0.947259
S.E. of regression	0.987304	Akaike info criterion		3.005453
Sum squared resid	6.823386	Schwarz criterion		3.049280
Log likelihood	-11.52454	Hannan-Quinn criter.		2.910873

F-statistic	0.364194	Durbin-Watson stat	2.723527
Prob(F-statistic)	0.565220		

Table 3, reveals an adjusted R^2 value of 0.09. The adjusted R^2, which represents the coefficient of multiple determinations imply that 9% of the total variation in the dependent variable book value per share (BVS) of Nigerian banks is jointly explained by the explanatory variables assets mix (AMX). The adjusted R^2 of 9% did not constitute a problem to the study because the F- statistics value of 0.364194 with an associated Prob.>F = 0.565220 indicates that the model is fit to explain the relationship expressed in the study model and further suggests that the explanatory variables are properly selected, combined and used. The value of adjusted R^2 of 9% also shows that 91% of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by other factors not captured in the study model. This suggests that apart from AMX, there are other factors that mitigate BVS of Nigeria banks. The results in table 2 illustrated that AMX has a negative and non-significant relationship with BVS measured with a beta coefficient (β_1) = -2.812110, t-value of -0.603 and p- value of 0.565 which is statistically non-significant at 5%; Holding other factors constant, the beta coefficient revealed that if AMX decreases by two units, then the BVS of Nigerian bank would decrease by 1%; a unit decrease in AMX will exert 2% units decrease in BVS.

Decision

Based on the empirical evidence, this study upholds that a negative and non-significant relationship between assets mix and book value per share (β_1 = -2.812; p-value = 0.565 > 0.05) and BVS at 5% level of significance, hence, Ho is accepted which stated that assets mix has no significant effect on book value per shares of Nigerian deposit money banks.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study determines the effect of deferred taxation on accounting information in Nigerian deposit money banks. The population of the study consists of fifteen quoted money deposit banks on the Nigerian stock exchange. Hypotheses formulated for the study were tested with the pooled multiple regression using E-view 9.0 software package.

This study confirms, based on the empirical evidence, that Nigerian deposit money banks' book value per share is negatively impacted but not significantly by deferred tax items. Also, Nigerian deposit money banks' book value per share is negatively impacted by this assets mix in a small way.

The following are some suggestions made by the researcher in light of the study's findings:

As a result of the fact that the influence of a variety of tax items and asset mix was not statistically significant, it should not be considered a factor in determining deferred tax in Nigeria. Therefore, growth should be encouraged on the basis of effective tax rate utilization.

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APPENDIX

COMPANIES	YS	DTI	AMX	BVS
Access Bank	2012	4.93715E-10	0.20460648	6.282676997
Access Bank	2013	4.72251E-10	0.25764671	6.735489506
Access Bank	2014	4.12559E-10	0.20595879	6.441913088
Access Bank	2015	3.31129E-10	0.18847603	5.583851805
Access Bank	2016	2.49591E-10	0.12293595	6.361964367
Access Bank	2017	2.13392E-10	0.1383125	8.507511771
Access Bank	2018	1.81865E-10	0.1543685	5.164309818
Access Bank	2019	1.27979E-10	0.1011758	6.25776871
Access Bank	2020	1.05242E-10	0	7.084647073
Eco Bank	2012	1.96357E-10	0.24722952	1.070352357
Eco Bank	2013	1.60497E-10	0.22908433	14.62308405
Eco Bank	2014	1.46923E-10	0.22219276	9.259814042
Eco Bank	2015	1.51631E-10	0.30524501	12.19901857
Eco Bank	2016	1.46102E-10	0.28904166	-10.2287957
Eco Bank	2017	1.31579E-10	0.20393586	9.496070079
Eco Bank	2018	1.11836E-10	0.40249407	6.460608143
Eco Bank	2019	1.06732E-10	0.39239185	6.91463318
Eco Bank	2020	3.55377E-06	0	-26.7806081
Fidelity Bank	2012	9.00546E-10	0.2354554	88.71153846
Fidelity Bank	2013	7.85063E-10	0.26702225	21.17018521
Fidelity Bank	2014	7.19584E-10	0.27536573	12.54791244
Fidelity Bank	2015	6.9091E-10	0.2153684	13.19879171
Fidelity Bank	2016	6.60313E-10	0.19740614	33.97507788
Fidelity Bank	2017	6.18168E-10	0.2334025	11.44276227
Fidelity Bank	2018	5.15709E-10	0.28871964	7.74905337
Fidelity Bank	2019	4.20663E-10	0.21446739	7.710275755
Fidelity Bank	2020	#VALUE!	0	#VALUE!
First Bank Holding	2012	2.68869E-10	0.54623808	6.035720893
First Bank Holding	2013	2.24512E-10	0.26474289	7.728040747
First Bank Holding	2014	1.94531E-10	0.2668902	7.93688623
First Bank Holding	2015	1.07321E-10	0.26442391	469.9859212
First Bank Holding	2016	1.85148E-10	0.23962059	33.98722362

First Bank Holding	2017	1.66234E-10	0.26445149	17.9853612
First Bank Holding	2018	1.62473E-10	0.27239295	8.310447434
First Bank Holding	2019	1.44019E-10	0.29860615	7.908856005
First Bank Holding	2020	1.17113E-10	0	10.12238068
First City Monument Bank	2012	9.4073E-10	0.1995971	8.730193568
First City Monument Bank	2013	8.50432E-10	0.27093005	8.981022245
First City Monument Bank	2014	7.37889E-10	0.27966232	7.245451087
First City Monument Bank	2015	7.41635E-10	0.47081882	34.11104392
First City Monument Bank	2016	7.23141E-10	0.21109326	12.42526447
First City Monument Bank	2017	7.09642E-10	0.17995961	21.76504015
First City Monument Bank	2018	6.09129E-10	0.21759365	12.25172915
First City Monument Bank	2019	5.27258E-10	0.13397966	11.57429057
First City Monument Bank	2020	4.45386E-10	0.05036567	10.89685199
Guaranty Trust Bank	2012	4.82237E-10	0.31583209	3.246898593
Guaranty Trust Bank	2013	4.00386E-10	0.1543714	4.799879928
Guaranty Trust Bank	2014	3.58758E-10	0.27944249	3.862104143
Guaranty Trust Bank	2015	3.31216E-10	0.11457661	4.159039723
Guaranty Trust Bank	2016	2.69226E-10	0.15014703	3.869776023
Guaranty Trust Bank	2017	2.43253E-10	0.19871687	3.688816292
Guaranty Trust Bank	2018	2.50871E-10	0.20937998	3.119887335
Guaranty Trust Bank	2019	2.17388E-10	0.18449792	3.491694074
Guaranty Trust Bank	2020	1.83906E-10	0.15961585	3.863500814
Stanbic Ibtc Holding	2012	1.29052E-09	0.32735044	8.432706508
Stanbic Ibtc Holding	2013	1.14285E-09	0.2110266	4.395354072
Stanbic Ibtc Holding	2014	9.35816E-10	0.25428513	3.240140457
Stanbic Ibtc Holding	2015	7.06842E-10	0.26604797	16.73977026
Stanbic Ibtc Holding	2016	8.22341E-10	0.30203992	4.936816269
Stanbic Ibtc Holding	2017	6.24924E-10	0.3987454	3.828321035
Stanbic Ibtc Holding	2018	5.14492E-10	0.32465989	3.219599678
Stanbic Ibtc Holding	2019	4.47086E-10	0.37587079	4.027840341
Stanbic Ibtc Holding	2020	3.79679E-10	0.42708169	4.836081005
Sterling Bank	2012	1.58492E-09	0.16803917	6.707720198
Sterling Bank	2013	1.55198E-09	0.28323833	0
Sterling Bank	2014	1.08819E-09	0.29360634	9.407611217
Sterling Bank	2015	1.28304E-09	0.2310622	-1.99838252
Sterling Bank	2016	1.07567E-09	0.16680572	16.59357155
Sterling Bank	2017	8.44246E-10	0.16199948	12.67369077
Sterling Bank	2018	8.26284E-10	0.14608481	10.60967672
Sterling Bank	2019	7.60058E-10	0.1906002	11.27692888
Sterling Bank	2020	6.93832E-10	0.2351156	11.94418104
Union Bank Of Nig	2012	7.85851E-10	0.23693307	26.35905085
Union Bank Of Nig	2013	7.99003E-10	0.15631719	51.96637122
Union Bank Of Nig	2014	7.72707E-10	0.20402673	8.328049466
Union Bank Of Nig	2015	2.20806E-09	0.15950069	-98.8559395
Union Bank Of Nig	2016	6.25162E-10	0.15137441	17.65122474
Union Bank Of Nig	2017	5.24908E-10	0.19007104	26.40467405

Union Bank Of Nig	2018	5.77833E-10	0.1929183	12.47067927
Union Bank Of Nig	2019	4.62132E-10	0.1834843	12.69645283
Union Bank Of Nig	2020	3.46432E-10	0.1740503	12.92222639
United Bank For Africa	2012	4.68758E-10	0.34346893	1.001107291
United Bank For Africa	2013	3.44794E-10	0.27157707	5.043582756
United Bank For Africa	2014	3.27205E-10	0.29445665	5.540025466
United Bank For Africa	2015	3.19391E-10	0.24217637	5.575837329
United Bank For Africa	2016	2.48866E-10	0.23205363	6.200445588
United Bank For Africa	2017	2.13862E-10	0.22852609	6.805836385
United Bank For Africa	2018	1.84156E-10	0.25464101	6.393934382
United Bank For Africa	2019	1.59402E-10	0.26741651	6.712141791
United Bank For Africa	2020	1.34648E-10	0.280192	7.030349199
Unity Bank	2012	2.90476E-09	0.15927473	0
Unity Bank	2013	2.30435E-09	0.04235583	-1.2493232
Unity Bank	2014	5.06128E-09	0.05558261	-42.2042913
Unity Bank	2015	5.13398E-09	0.10413858	-120.635402
Unity Bank	2016	1.68733E-09	0.12270361	38.05616637
Unity Bank	2017	2.18904E-08	0.15432812	17.67955317
Unity Bank	2018	1.11433E-08	0.19924156	36.95423374
Unity Bank	2019	6.65942E-09	0.16356961	-82.4239757
Unity Bank	2020	2.17553E-09	0.12789767	-201.802185
Wema Bank	2012	5.26901E-09	0.12728854	13.95988616
Wema Bank	2013	3.58342E-09	0.18358834	-6.76629831
Wema Bank	2014	2.48049E-09	0.20109019	8.233412366
Wema Bank	2015	2.22787E-09	0.18409775	20.26394892
Wema Bank	2016	2.08869E-09	0.17872132	18.92959874
Wema Bank	2017	2.24699E-09	0.12604098	21.99756771
Wema Bank	2018	1.83282E-09	0.20494296	15.29847373
Wema Bank	2019	1.28927E-09	0.12977192	10.60793144
Wema Bank	2020	7.4571E-10	0.05460088	5.917389141
Zenith Bank	2012	4.66952E-10	0.24026312	0
Zenith Bank	2013	3.79668E-10	0.32673446	0
Zenith Bank	2014	2.27104E-10	0.2790688	5.556663818
Zenith Bank	2015	2.12553E-10	0.28438581	5.624986987
Zenith Bank	2016	1.79621E-10	0.25874732	5.433506618
Zenith Bank	2017	1.52782E-10	0.33858701	4.67294624
Zenith Bank	2018	1.44908E-10	0.32825238	4.217423898
Zenith Bank	2019	1.34176E-10	0.30371951	4.510019488
Zenith Bank	2020	1.02372E-10	0	4.846672305