Impact of Cloud Accounting on Performance of Nigerian Banking Industry: a Study of Some Selected Banks in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates impact of cloud accounting on performance of Nigerian banking industry with particular references to GT Bank Plc., Zenith Bank Plc. and Access Bank Plc. Using annual data for the period 2008-2017, the study employed the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) technique to examine the effect of private cloud, community cloud, public cloud and hybrid cloud on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector. The result revealed that the study shows that private cloud has a significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector. It was also observed that community cloud influences profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector. The study further shows that public cloud has significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector. It was equally observed that hybrid cloud has significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector. Based on the findings, the study recommends that the unreliability of power supply in the country needs to be taken seriously and resolved as soon as possible. This is because electricity is very essential especially in the running of data centers. There should be intensified awareness creation by cloud service providers geared at sensitizing the public on the benefits and risks of cloud adoption by organizations in Nigeria. More cloud service providers are needed in the country to encourage competition which will result to the driving down of the cost of its services. This would make the technology more appealing to organizations. Cloud providers in Nigeria should be able to provide free trials of their services to their targeted organizations at a stipulated period of time to encourage them to adopt the technology.

Keywords: *Cloud Accounting, Private Cloud, Community Cloud, Profit after Tax*

1. Introduction

Organizations have come to understand that gathering partner expectations is as essential a condition for maintainability as the need to accomplish by and large key business goals (Ballou, Heitger & Landes, 2006). Hence one key test confronting the board in this advanced business time is deciding the methodology to receive in acquiring the required information fundamental for dealing with the general business assets, production cost, quality and time related issues just as fulfilling the necessities of their various partners in the best and proficient way (Al-Khadash & Feridun, 2006). This has required that administration alters their organizations methodology as per the worldwide changes in regards to science, innovation and business, with impact over the key performance markers of their organizations (Christauskas and Miseviciene, 2012).

Cloud computing is certainly not another innovation, yet it's another technique for giving computing assets and a model for offering accounting administrations through the Internet. Truth be told, cloud computing give the capacity of efficiency, sparing information innovation assets and expanded computing power. Hence, handling force will change to an instrument which is constantly accessible. Cloud computing appropriates computing and handling obligations among a system of assets that are made out of numerous PCs. This function is such that client frameworks can get to software and equipment administrations, preparing force and extra room dependent on the interest. Offering cloud computing administrations by providers of these administrations for clients is really a compensation for each utilization administration that will result in access to information innovation assets shared through overall systems, for example, the Internet and Intranet. These systems work autonomously of the land spot of giving administrations. The model of offering administrations in cloud computing is arranged into four classifications: software as an administration, stage as an administration, framework as an administration, and administrations (Lin and Lin and Chen, 2012). Every one of these four classes offers various suggestions for various clients. Nonetheless, they share a common plan of action and they enable their clients to utilize their computing assets (counting administrations, applications, frameworks, and stages) (Sultan and Sultan, 2012).

We can assess the foundations of cloud computing rise by watching the advancements of a few innovations in areas of equipment (virtualization, multi-center chips), advances identified with the Internet, appropriated computing and computerized the board (W. Voorsluys, 2011). This implies we can consider cloud computing because of constant advancements in these spaces that has brought about the improvement of past computing models.

Client relation the board (CRM) incorporates instructions, techniques, procedures, and systems that empower the organization to bind together client interactions and record all information identified with him. In such manner, a few advancements have been utilized to assimilate new profitable clients and keep up and upgrade the relationship with existing clients (Abeer Khan, 2012). Administrative estimation of CRM is in making relationships with clients and their devotion, in spite of the fact that its premise is grounded on the mechanical dimensions. The concept of CRM implies: increasing the value of clients by improving their satisfaction level in interactions with the organization (Chieko Minami, 2008).

Before, clients expected of makers to convey products and ventures on schedule, with great quality and shoddy cost. The business was generally relationship-based and the go between distribution chains were ground-breaking. Alongside the wide distribution of items, the fundamental competition was for keeping up administrations and creating items and encouraging clients' buy not for keeping up clients' relationship. In any case, these days, organizations work in an unpredictable and dynamic environment, the competition between organizations has expanded, life cycle of items has diminished and organizations' lifetime achieves their decay stage all the more quickly. As a rule, makers produce merchandise with comparable quality and the client settle on purchasing decision (Cutler, 2002). Client relation the board is a business methodology for making a shared esteem that recognizes all parts of client's qualities, makes client information, shapes relationships with client and causes their interpretation on the organization's products and ventures. Hence, the evaluation of such a significant concept is basic in banks in light of the fact that the premise of their functions is grounded on clients.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Cloud computing, which is a difficult new innovation, is unconventional to the African continent and Nigeria specifically. This is a result of the way that Nigeria misses the mark concerning the fundamental IT foundation necessities, (for example, enduring power, and poor web connectivity) for the viable adoption of the innovation.

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Cloud computing is the new worldview in ongoing time that has been received by corporate firms in rupturing the hole of the traditional accounting frameworks. Towards the improvement of this innovation, firms are for the most part impacted by: the digitization of business, the extraordinary potential made by the web, the implications of huge information and the developing significance allocated to information mining. In this context cloud computing advanced and made new plans of action. For the developing spread of PC and reliance on computerized information, organizations endeavor to quicken and improve their administrations for their partners. In spite of the fact that this concept have been demonstrated by numerous researchers to have viably ruptured the weaknesses of the traditional accounting framework, in addition to expressly featuring its various points of interest, its impact on corporate partners has in any case, dependably been ignored. It subsequently appears that its center is for the most part coordinated towards boosting firms profit just as advancing their general picture with practically zero consideration for its impact on corporate partners, thus their satisfaction.

In national gathering of chiefs, the official executive of Nigerian Banks considered the nearness of cloud computing valuable. As of late, changes and evolutions in systems of information and communication innovation have picked up a high speed and new discussions have been presented around there and the issue of cloud computing has been significant in this space. The official executive of Nigerian Banks has additionally called attention to that the issue of cloud computing is a worldview that fuses a wide area of innovation and since numerous advancements are happening in various spaces of innovation, for example, software, system and framework, security and so forth., participation in such occasions can prompt better and more profound comprehension of new methodologies in area of innovation. One of the zones that cloud computing can be material is banking industry and the issues, for example, the absence of utilizing cloud computing and the nonattendance of CRM are in moving towards this zone and the question is that when and how the bank should move towards this zone. These issues rely upon various parameters and require broad examinations. This examination hence draws its contribution by inspecting the impact of cloud accounting on performance of Nigerian banking industry with specific references to GTBank Plc., Zenith Bank Plc. and Access Bank Plc.

1.3 Objective of Study

The aim of this study is to examine the impact of cloud accounting on performance of Nigerian banking industry with particular references to GTBank Plc., Zenith Bank Plc. and Access Bank Plc. The specific objectives of this study include;

    i. To examine the effect of private cloud on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.
    ii. To determine the effect of community cloud on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the above objectives, the researcher asked the following questions;

    i. What are the effects of private cloud on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector?
    ii. To what extent does community cloud affect the profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector?

1.5 Statement of Hypotheses

The developed the following null hypotheses to guide the direction of the study;

    i. Ho: Private cloud does not have significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.
    ii. Ho: Community cloud does not have significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.

Review of Related Literature

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Private Cloud

Private cloud alludes to a model of cloud computing where IT administrations are provisioned over Private IT foundation for the committed utilization of a solitary organization. A private cloud is normally overseen by means

of interior assets. It is a specific model of cloud computing that includes a particular and secure cloud based environment in which only the predetermined customer can work (Abdul, Azhar, Abdul Rahman, and MohdDaud, 2012).

Likewise with other cloud models, private clouds will give computing power as an administration inside a virtualised environment utilizing a fundamental pool of physical computing asset. Notwithstanding, under the private cloud model, the cloud (the pool of asset) is only open by a solitary organization, in this manner furnishing that organization with more noteworthy control and security (Abushaiba, and Zainuddin, 2012).

The terms private cloud and virtual private cloud (VPC) are often utilized reciprocally. In fact talking, a VPC is a private cloud utilizing an outsider cloud supplier's foundation, while a private cloud is executed over inside framework. Private clouds may likewise be alluded to as big business clouds (Aggarwal and McCabe, 2013).

There is some controversy around the general thought of a private cloud. The focal thought of cloud computing is an organization will not have to work out and oversee computing foundation itself. By using cloud merchants, an organization should bring down expenses while getting administrations and applications that are on par or superior to anything what should be possible in-house. Given this, a private cloud would appear to go in reverse (Al-Khadash, and Feridun, 2006). An organization would at present need to work out and deal with the private cloud foundation and not get any advantages from the economies of scale that should accompany cloud computing (Armbrust, Fox, Griffith, Joseph, Konwinski, Lee, Rabkin, Stoica, and Zaharia, 2010).

The other side of this contention is that not all organizations can surrender control to outsider sellers. A proponent of private clouds would contend there are as yet critical advantages to private clouds as in a private cloud is an approach to incorporate enormous installations of IT foundation in a very virtualized way while keeping away from presentation to the questions of an outside cloud merchant (Ballou, Heitger, and Landes, 2006).

2.1.2 Community cloud

A community cloud in computing is a synergistic exertion wherein framework is shared between a few organizations from a particular community with common concerns (security, consistence, jurisdiction, and so forth.), regardless of whether oversaw inside or by an outsider and facilitated inside or remotely. This is controlled and utilized by a gathering of organizations that have shared intrigue. The expenses are spread over less clients than a public cloud (however in excess of a private cloud), so only a portion of the cost reserve funds capability of cloud computing are acknowledged (Marandi, Marandi, and Dashtebayaz, 2013).

A community cloud is a cloud administration model that gives a cloud computing solution to a set number of people or organizations that is represented, overseen and verified commonly by all the taking an interest organizations or an outsider oversaw specialist co-op (Phillips, 2012).

It is additionally a social stage from Salesforce.com that is intended to connect and encourage communication among an organization's representatives, accomplices and clients.

Community clouds are a hybrid type of private clouds assembled and worked explicitly for a focused on gathering. These people group have comparable cloud prerequisites and their definitive objective is to cooperate to accomplish their business targets (Pyke, 2009).

Community clouds are often intended for organizations and organizations taking a shot at joint tasks, applications, or research, which requires a focal cloud computing office for structure, overseeing and executing such activities, paying little respect to the solution leased.

Community Cloud utilizes Sales power's Chatter social CRM stage for talk and screen sharing, enabling clients to trade information and pictures progressively all through an ongoing conversation. The stage bolsters client relationship the executives (CRM) and gives channels to clients to discover information and speak with different clients. The console additionally incorporates a "Purchase" button to empower online business (Ramljak, and Rogosic, 2012).

Representatives can utilize the stage for some kinds of work environment interactions, including investigating, HR the board (HRM) and help work area communications just as collaboration among topographically scattered groups. The board can utilize it to impart all the more proficiently with channel accomplices and other outside gatherings (Shah, Mali, and Malik, 2011).

In a conventional context, a community cloud is a multi-inhabitant framework that empowers collaboration among a few organizations from a particular gathering with common computing concerns, for example, administrative consistence, review prerequisites or performance necessities (Tuncay, 2010).

2.1.3 Profit after Tax

After-charge profit edge is one of the most almost sought after numbers in reserve. Investors look at after-charge profit edge eagerly in light of the way that it shows how extraordinary an organization is at converting pay into profits available for investors (Ballou, Heitger, and Landes, 2006).

Ballou, Heitger, and Landes, (2006) additionally communicates that progressions in after-charge profit edge are ceaselessly researched. Generally speaking, when an organization's after-charge profit edge is declining as time goes on, a crowd of issues could be to blame, going from reducing arrangements to poor customer experience to insufficient cost administration.

The recipe for after-charge profit edge is:

(Complete Revenue – Total Expenses)/Total Revenue = Net Profit/Total Revenue = After-Tax Profit Margin

By separating net profit by all out income, we can perceive what level of income made it right to the main concern, which is useful for speculators.

After-charge profit edge is normally used to break down organizations inside a comparative industry, in a method known as "edge investigation." After-charge profit edge is a level of offers, not an out and out number, so it might be to an incredible degree important to take a gander at after-charge profit edges among a social event of organizations to see which are best at converting bargains into profits (Banker, and Johnston, 2006).

After-charge profit edge is the level of salary remaining after each working cost, interest, assesses and supported stock profits (anyway not common stock profits) have been deducted from an organization's total pay (Beckham, 2010).

2.1.4 Cloud accounting

Cloud accounting is taking the concept of Cloud accounting and applying it to an accounting context. The relationship between cloud accounting and Cloud accounting is that while Cloud accounting is the conveyance of computing administrations, for example, software, information and shared assets through PCs and different gadgets over a system (as a rule the web), Cloud accounting includes the entrance of accounting software and information by means of the web. End clients get to cloud based applications through an internet browser or versatile applications while the software and information are put away on remotely found servers, often given by an outsider (Buyya, Pandey, and Vecchiola, 2009).

Cloud accounting includes access to accounting software and information through a web program. The software is given on a subscription premise and the information is put away on a remote server. This varies from a traditional accounting framework that includes the buy of software and installation on either a workstation or neighborhood server. Access to the cloud accounting applications and information is controlled through client login access, rather than the physical location of the information records. This implies information sharing is simpler and keeps away from the prerequisite to physically move information starting with one PC site then onto the next. As per Buyya, Yeo, Venugopal, Broberg, and Brandic, (2009), Cloud accounting can be characterized as a theoretical collection of administrations, available from any location discarding a cell phone with web connectivity, gave through a parallel and appropriated arrangement of virtualised PCs that are interconnected, and can be progressively provided and exhibited as a computing asset, or gathering of assets bound together, as concurred by the specialist organization and the client. Additionally, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) characterized "Cloud accounting

as a model that permits perpetual, convenient, on-request access to a joint system dependent on configurable computing assets, effectively accessible with a base administration exertion or a base interaction with the specialist organization".

Chinyao, Yahsueh, and Mingchang (2011) trusts that Cloud accounting innovation covers informatic applications gave through web, just as the equipment and software hardware utilized in server farms concerning providing these administrations. Christauskas, and Miseviciene (2012) presents Cloud accounting beginning from the comparison with the email, office software and ERP frameworks, and including the omnipresent assets shared between more clients. Cloud accounting highlights as indicated by (Diskiene, Galiniene, and Marcinskas, 2008) incorporate administration selection dependent on interest, wide access to organize, asset coalition, quick adaptability, dexterity, high versatility, and confidentiality.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Flow Oriented Model

The stream situated model considers capital streams to affect international intensity of endeavors and profits of firms (Pyke, 2009). As indicated by Ramljak, and Rogosic, (2012), the stream situated model suggests that cash developments influence international aggressiveness and equalization of exchange positions and consequently the genuine yield of the nation.

Cloud accounting influences the performance of firms through their impact on contribution on the computation of profit after expense (Shah, Mali, and Malik, 2011). In this way, when performance is upgraded, profitability is to a more prominent degree improved. An appreciation of the cash will make their products and ventures are dearer on the international market. This will make their fares decrease, as they will be viewed as costly by purchasers on the international market. This will result in them losing aggressiveness internationally. This examination is relied on the Flow Oriented Model. This model has a spot in the present examination since cloud computation can impact the profitability of an organization.

2.2.2 Univariate Theory

This theory accepts that a solitary variable can be utilized for prescient purposes. The univariate theory which was distributed in the accounting audit in October 1968 accomplished a moderate dimension of prescient precision. Such a theory will utilize individual monetary proportions to estimate money related disappointment. William Beaver think about ordered an organization as fizzled when any of the accompanying occasions happened: chapter 11, bond default, an overdrawn ledger or nonpayment of a favored stock profit.

2.3 Empirical Review

Farnaz and Shahram (2016) conducted an investigation on the impact of cloud computing on adequacy of client relation the board in electronic banking industry: a contextual analysis of EghtesadNovin bank. Previously, clients expected of makers to convey products and enterprises on schedule, with great quality and modest cost. The business was for the most part relationship-based and the agents in distribution chain were ground-breaking. Alongside the wide distribution of items, the principle competition was for keeping up administrations and creating items and encouraging clients' buy not for keeping up clients' relationship. Be that as it may, these days, organizations work in a perplexing and dynamic environment, the competition between organizations has expanded, life cycle of items has diminished and organizations' lifetime achieves their decrease stage all the more quickly. As a rule, makers produce merchandise with comparative quality and the client settle on purchasing decision. As needs be, in present investigation we assess the impact of cloud computing on adequacy of client relation the executives in electronic banking industry with respect to EghtesadNovin Bank.

Onyali (2016) completed an investigation on the Use of Cloud Computing and Accounting Packages for Corporate Business Transactions in Nigeria: An Explorative. Late changes in innovation educated by the approach of the 21st century mechanical headway has definitely changed the substance of accounting in ongoing time from its simple nature to a digitalized bundle. These progressions has modernized accounting frameworks and bundles and have made space for accounting undertakings to be performed in a progressively simpler, quicker and proficient way. By the ideals of these mechanical headways, the concept of cloud computing and accounting was talked about, looking

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at the perception of corporate partners on the utilization of this concept as an accounting framework for corporate firms in a creating economy. Utilizing an example of 100 respondents, including accounting scholastics who fall inside the class of financial specialists, sanctioned bookkeepers and clients drawn from crosswise over Anambra state in south¬eastern Nigeria, the impact of the utilization of cloud computing bundles on corporate Stakeholders was found out. In addition to enlightening insights, Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S), One Sample t-test was utilized in examining the essential information. The aftereffects of the information investigation demonstrated that the utilization of cloud computing bundles by corporate firms is an invited improvement in Nigeria, be that as it may, it was seen that the utilization of these bundles by corporate firms have staggering expense implication for corporate partners in addition to been influenced by flimsy web access and poor system connection among different difficulties. In view of the discoveries of the examination, it was concluded among others that powerful norms ought to be set up, not exclusively to shield partners from exploitation yet in addition to ensure the nature of the utilization of these cloud computing bundles for corporate business transactions.

Methodology

This research work adopted *ex-post facto* research design. *Ex-post facto* means after the event, meaning that the events under investigation had already taken place and data already exist. The adoption of this *ex-post facto* research design hinges on three (3) reasons: (1) that the study relied on historic accounting data; (2) that the data were obtained from the financial statements and accounts of Nigerian banks; (3) that the sampled banks are quoted on the Nigeria Stock Exchange. The research work made use of secondary data from annual reports and accounts of banks in Nigeria for the period 2009 to 2018. We will make use of multiple regression method. Time series data (2009-2018) was extracted from the annual reports and account(s) of the selected listed commercial banks in Nigeria. Data with particular importance to review of related literature were gathered from academic journals, libraries, website and internets. The population consists of all the 22commercial banks quoted in Nigerian stock exchange at 31st December 2018. For the purpose of this research, the sample size to be used comprises of three (3) commercial banks out of a total population of all the commercial banks quoted in the Nigerian stock exchange. This study covers three (3) banks listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange two banks was randomly selected. They are: GTBank Plc. Zenith Bank Plc. and Access Bank Plc. The multiple regression analysis was used to examine the impact of cloud accounting on performance of Nigerian banking industry with particular references to GTBank Plc., Zenith Bank Plc. and Access Bank Plc. The impact exhibited by the independent variables included in the study upon financial performance was measured through regression coefficient.

Analysis of Data

Table 2: Descriptive Result

	PRVC	PRVC	COMC	PUBC	HYBC
Mean	116.9490	23922621	0.277500	1.62E+08	69955171
Median	124.3500	18385395	0.200000	1.25E+08	45550414
Maximum	167.9000	62240317	0.760000	3.14E+08	1.72E+08
Minimum	40.85000	-2615886.	0.080000	62265413	31524701
Std. Dev.	36.94234	17110096	0.216719	77988454	51438081
Skewness	-0.807834	0.897892	1.238138	0.670644	1.259187
Kurtosis	2.691024	3.218242	3.265259	2.091621	2.865243
Jarque-Bera	2.254876	2.727058	5.168585	2.186840	5.300303
Probability	0.323862	0.255757	0.075449	0.335069	0.070641
Sum	2338.980	4.78E+08	5.550000	3.24E+09	1.40E+09
Sum Sq. Dev.	25930.00	5.56E+15	0.892375	1.16E+17	5.03E+16
Observations	30	30	30	30	30

The summarized descriptive statistics of the explained and explanatory variables as presented in Table 2 below for the period 2007 to 2016, revealed the following observations. First, the Profit after tax is reported to have a mean (median) value of 116.9490 (124.3500) and standard deviation of 36.94234.

Equally, the mean of Profit after tax is about 116.9490 or over 100% and the mean of private clouding is 23922621 or above 100%, the mean of Community clouds is 0.277500or 28%, the mean of Public cloud is 1.73E+08 or over 100%, the mean of Hybrid clouds is 69955171 or over 100%.. The result indicate that in the average of every 23922621 of PRVC, N0.277500K of COMC,1.62E+08 of Public cloud, 69955171 of Hybrid clouds.

The maximum values of these series are 167.9000, 62240317, 0.760000, 3.14E+08, 1.72E+08 and 3.68E+08 for Profit after taxs, PRVC, COMC, Public cloud and Hybrid clouds respectively. The minimum values are; 40.85000, -2615886, 0.080000, 62265413, 31524701 and 13699444 for Profit after taxs, PRVC, COMC, Public cloud and Hybrid clouds respectively.

The value of skewness and Kurtosis reveals the extent normality is achieved in the distribution.

Table 1 reveals that the observed distribution for Profit after taxs, PRVC, COMC, Public cloud and Hybrid clouds have skewness co-efficient of -0.807834, 0.897892, 1.238138, 0.670644 and 1.25918 respectively, which are not in excess of unity.

The table further indicates that Kurtosis coefficient for Profit after taxs, PRVC, COMC, Public cloud and Hybrid clouds are; 2.691024, 3.218242, 3.265259, 2.091621 and 2.865243 respectively.

Test of Hypotheses

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Test of Hypothesis One

Restatement of Hypothesis One

Ho: Private cloud does not have significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.

H1: Private cloud has significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.

Table 3: Result of the Regression Model

Dependent Variable: PAT

Method: Panel Least Squares

Date: 04/03/19   Time: 05:20

Sample: 2009 2018

Periods included: 10

Cross-sections included: 3

Total panel (balanced) observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
PRVC	6.57E-07	6.36E-07	1.032319	0.3194
COMC	-142.2131	45.78459	-3.106134	0.0077
PUBC	-2.13E-08	2.77E-07	-0.076845	0.9398
HYBC	5.13E-07	4.15E-07	1.235223	0.2371
C	140.3315	17.46985	8.032787	0.0000

R-squared	0.677956	Mean dependent var		116.9490
Adjusted R-squared	0.562940	S.D. dependent var		36.94234
S.E. of regression	24.42276	Akaike info criterion		9.472233
Sum squared resid	8350.596	Schwarz criterion		9.770953
Log likelihood	-88.72233	Hannan-Quinn criter.		9.530546
F-statistic	5.894468	Durbin-Watson stat		1.407064
Prob(F-statistic)	0.003897			

Regression Equation:

PAT = 6.57E-07 + (-142.2131) + (-2.13E-08) + (5.13E-07) + (140.3315) + e

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The estimated coefficient for Profit after tax is positive for private cloud indicating that there a positive and significant effect of private cloud on Profit after tax. The result is in order with economic theory. The result is also statistical significant at 5per cent level of significance.

These indicate that a one naira change in private cloud will increase the Profit after tax.

Interpretation of Durbin Watson Statistics

The Durbin-Watson statistics is 1.407064 which is sustainably below 2. In this case, the Durbin Watson statistics is also close to 2 than 0 which indicates the presence of auto correlation in the series. The result indicates the absence of positive serial correlation in the time series data extracted from the annual report and accounts of the firms.

Co-efficient of Determination (R)

Model Summary

Table showed that **R Square, Coefficient of determination,** i.e., the squared value of the multiple regression coefficient value to be 0.6177956; meaning that, approximately 62% of the variance in the dependent variable Profit after tax was explained by the model of PRVC (In simple term, it shows that 62% changes in the dependent variable Profit after tax is caused by changes in the independent variable of private cloud (PRVC). It therefore means that the remaining 38% is caused by other variables not found in the equation but indicated by the error term.

Adjusted R^2

The adjusted R^2 value of 0.562940 means that the model is about 56% goodness fit.

Computation of F-statistics and T-statistics

From the Table which used the computed F-value to test the Acceptability of the model from statistical perspective, the decision criterion was stated below as follows:

$F_{calculated}$ > $F_{table\ value}$ Reject the null hypotheses

$F_{tabulated}$ > $F_{calculate}$ Accept the null hypotheses

Result

The F-Statistic was 5.894468 at 0.003897 significance level with df (10, 2) = 3.49**.** The t-calculated of PRVC is 1.032319 which indicates that PRVC has a positive and significant effect on Profit after tax.

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS TWO

Restatement of Hypothesis Two

Ho: Community cloud does not have significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.

H1: Community cloud has significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.

Table 4: Result of the Regression Model

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Log likelihood	-88.72233	Hannan-Quinn criter.		9.530546
F-statistic	5.894468	Durbin-Watson stat		1.407064
Prob(F-statistic)	0.003897			

Regression Equation:

PAT = 6.57E-07 + (-142.2131) + (-2.13E-08) + (5.13E-07) + (140.3315) + e

The estimated coefficient for Profit after tax is negative for Community cloud (COMC) indicating that there a negative and significant effect of COMC on Profit after tax. The result is in order with economic theory. The result is also statistical significant at 5per cent level of significance.

These indicate that a one naira change in COMC will decrease the Profit after tax.

Interpretation of Durbin Watson Statistics

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The Durbin-Watson statistics is 1.407064 which is sustainably below 2. In this case, the Durbin Watson statistics is also close to 2 than 0 which indicates the presence of auto correlation in the series. The result indicates the absence of positive serial correlation in the time series data extracted from the annual report and accounts of the firms.

Co-efficient of Determination (R)

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Adjusted R^2

The adjusted R^2 value of 0.562940 means that the model is about 56% goodness fit.

Computation of F-statistics and T-statistics

From the Table which used the computed F-value to test the Acceptability of the model from statistical perspective, the decision criterion was stated below as follows:

$F_{calculated}$ > $F_{table\ value}$ Reject the null hypotheses

$F_{tabulated}$ > $F_{calculate}$ Accept the null hypotheses

Result

The F-Statistic was 5.894468 at 0.003897 significance level with df (10, 2) = 3.49**.** The t-calculated of COMC is -3.106134 which indicates that community cloud has a negative and significant effect on Profit after tax.

5.1 Summary of Findings

1. At the end of this study on the impact of cloud accounting on performance of Nigerian banking industry with particular references to GTBank Plc., Zenith Bank Plc. and Access Bank Plc. The study shows that private cloud has a significant effect on profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.
2. It was also observed that community cloud influences profit after tax of Nigerian Banking sector.

5.2 Conclusion

The weight of present day business competition and the genuine worldwide economic context have really required the requirement for firms to be effectively engaged with finding new and proficient methods for improving the profitability and the general performance of their business. To this end, Cloud computing exuded as a methods for breaking the hole of wasteful aspects and shortcomings of the traditional accounting bundles. This has acquainted the requirement for the executives with create and actualize frameworks equipped for getting market information and giving information to a wide scope of people speaking to differing partner bunches for improved organizational achievement and a continued market intensity.

In light of the discoveries of the investigation, it was seen that the utilization of cloud computing bundles by corporate firms in Nigeria is an invited advancement. In any case, it was seen that the utilization of these bundles by these corporate firms have mind-boggling expense implication for corporate partners and are often influenced by temperamental web access and poor system connections, in addition to the way that partners are not enough educated and instructed about the utilization of these bundles for transactions. The examination in this manner concludes that before cloud computing could be viably actualized in a creating economy like Nigeria, stable web access ought to be set up. Additionally, partners ought to be satisfactorily instructed about the utilization of cloud computing bundles which has been demonstrated to be viable for business operations. These criteria anyway ought to be bolstered by powerful principles which ought to shield partners from exploitation as well as should ensure the nature of these cloud computing bundles.

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In Nigeria, a few cloud computing ventures are either under examination or as of now set up. Premier of these tasks is the consequence of organizations between international players and African/Nigerian IT firms. Instances of such association incorporate Google and Descasio organizations, Sunnet and IBM organizations, and so forth.

In light of the exploration questionnaire, the theory and the logical testing of the speculation utilizing t-distribution test, the specialist thusly concludes that:- There are gigantic difficulties to the adoption of cloud computing by organizations in Nigeria. There are critical increases/benefits logical by the adoption of cloud computing by organizations in Nigeria

5.3 Recommendations

1. The eventual fate of cloud computing in Nigeria is splendid if government and all partners would put all hands on deck to guarantee that these distinguished difficulties/obstructions to its achievability are tended to decisively. On this note, the analyst proffers the accompanying recommendations which whenever actualized would upgrade the compelling adoption of cloud computing in Nigeria.
2. The lack of quality of intensity supply in the nation should be paid attention to and settled at the earliest opportunity. This is on the grounds that power is extremely basic particularly in the running of server farms.
3. There ought to be increased mindfulness creation by cloud specialist co-ops equipped at sharpening the public on the advantages and dangers of cloud adoption by organizations in Nigeria.
4. More cloud specialist co-ops are required in the nation to energize competition which will result to the driving down of the expense of its administrations. This would make the innovation all the more speaking to organizations.
5. Cloud suppliers in Nigeria ought to have the option to give free preliminaries of their administrations to their focused on organizations at a stipulated timeframe to urge them to receive the innovation.
6. More server farms ought to be set up in the nation to improve the entrance to cloud computing assets, decrease expenses of access, increment monitoring for security purposes, and ensure neighborhood content.
7. There ought to be a strong lawful system on information protection which ought to be in accordance with international prescribed procedures. At the point when this is appropriately set up, clarification of relations between server farm chiefs and customers, just as administration level understandings would be improved.
8. The implementation of the submission of an advisory group set up by the government to build up a national broadband procedure and guide for Nigeria would go a long path in helping the development of cloud computing in Nigeria. The implementation time frame is somewhere in the range of 2013 and 2018 (a five-year duration) equipped towards expanding web and broadband penetration the nation over hugely. The intention is to guarantee that all state capitals and urban communities will have metro-fiber foundation introduced inside the period. The key goals of the arrangement as featured incorporate the promotion of unavoidable broadband organization, expanding its adoption and utilization, and guaranteeing accessibility of broadband administrations at reasonable rates.

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