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Corporate Attributes and Risk Management Disclosure of Listed Insurance Companies in Nigeria

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Abstract
Disclosure of risk management practices by firms enhances transparency, thus giving shareholders' more confidence and lowering their uncertainty about future cash flows. This study therefore examined the effects of corporate attributes on risk management disclosures of listed insurance firms in Nigeria from 2013 to 2022. Firm size, firm profitability and firm leverage were the measures of corporate attributes employed in this study while risk management disclosure was the dependent variable. The research design adopted for this study was ex post facto and twenty-three listed insurance firms constituted the population of the study. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select eight listed insurance firms and secondary used were analysed using marginal logistic regression. The statistical package employed was STATA 16. From the analysis, it was found out that firm size, firm profitability and firm leverage have significant effect on risk management disclosure of listed insurance firms in Nigeria. Thus, it was concluded that some firm specific attributes can enhance risk management disclosures of listed insurance firms in Nigeria. Based on these findings, the study recommended that the management of insurance firms in Nigeria should strive to increase their level of profitability as more profitable firms have the incentives to engage in risk management and disclosure practices.

Keywords: Corporate Attributes, Firm Size, Leverage, Profitability, Risk Management.

1.0 Introduction
Risk management has been given top priority by firms that want to remain afloat and competitive in cutting edge economy. Risk management is important because effective risk management improves the company's performance by contributing to reduce fraud, managing potential threats, and more efficient use of resources. The risk management approach is critical to an organization's growth. Disclosure of financial risk information is important since it increases transparency, thus giving shareholders' more confidence and lowering their uncertainty about future cash flow as well as making it more viable for corporations to obtain external funding at a lower cost of capital, hence increasing capital market activities in general (Hasan, 2021). Risk disclosure improves the company's information transparency and fosters a relationship of trust with stakeholders, which is reflected in better market values (Basoglu & Hess, 2014; Connelly et al., 2021). However, the level disclosure of risk information in the annual report and account may be determined by many factors which could be referred to as firm attributes.

Corporate attributes are firm specific traits that distinguish one company from the other. Firm's attributes are numerous; it could be in terms of the firms' size, profitability, leverage, industry type, geographical tangibility, nature of business, corporate governance mechanism and any other feature that distinguishes one company from the other. These features normally influence company decisions and information disclosure in the financial report. This study measures firm attributes in terms of firm size,

profitability and leverage. Firm size is the parameter used to determine whether companies are large, medium, or small. Large firms have the capability and the resources to invest in additional information such as risk management disclosure. Profitable companies have more resources available to invest in internal control and risk management systems. Firms which have higher debt in their capital structure are prone to higher agency cost (Alsaeed, 2019). Information disclosure may be used to avoid agency costs and to reduce information asymmetries. Effective risk management in today's corporate climate is no more a question of choice but rather a requirement for preventing future failures, building a firm, and dealing with contemporary issues (Altanashat et al., 2019). In order for corporate governance to be effective, shareholder interests must be protected and advanced. weak disclosure of business operations, particularly risk management strategies, limits investors' ability to assess firms and the risks they face (Serag & Daoud, 2022); which leads to an information asymmetry issue. Internal control systems development and the focus on risk management are essential for business growth. In other words, investors need sufficient data to construct a complete picture of the firm's present and future conditions.

Risk disclosure is very important to the insurance firms whose mainstay is to indemnify the insured/assured against financial losses, they need to disclose their risk management strategies to convince their clients that they are not exposed to any risk of non-indemnity. In addition, adequate and high-quality RD practices have several advantages to firms and stakeholders. Stakeholders rely on risk information to build a comprehensive picture of the firm's current and future status. For investors, risk disclosure helps them make more informed decisions and protect their interests, so it plays a role in creating a more stable investment environment (Rajab & Schachler, 2009; Duffy, 2014). On the other hand, risk disclosure informs funding organizations about the extent of a firm's risk management efficiency, resulting in improved the firm's image and reputation, decreasing the cost of external financing (Linsley & shrives, 2020). The impact of firm attributes on risk disclosure is one of the areas that has generated so much controversy and thus, this study was undertaken to ascertain the effect of firm attributes on risk management disclosure of selected insurance firms in Nigeria.

The concept of risk management disclosure has attracted so much attention because of the adverse effect of poor risk management strategies on both the companies and the investors. After the global financial crisis, which revealed deficiencies in risk disclosures, regulatory bodies put great efforts into improving the quality of financial reports by strengthening risk disclosure requirements, for example, by issuing IFRS 7 and IFRS 9. Weak risk management practices expose the investors to the likelihood of losing their hard-earned investment and may not even invest in such companies (Akpan & Akai, 2022). The annual reports and accounts remain the primary medium through which directors of a company communicate the periodic report to shareholders and other stakeholders. Therefore, financial report should disclose both financial and non-financial information in order to provide a true and fair view of a company's financial position and financial performance. But at times some financial reports are seen to be inadequate in corporate disclosures especially risk disclosures and firm specific attributes could be one of the keys determining factors of these risk disclosure practices.

The empirical literature shows that there has been growing number of studies in this area but some gaps were identified. It was observed that some of the studies on corporate attributes focused on other performance parameters such as assets growth (Etim et al., 2023); market uncertainty (Handoyo et al., 2023); Financial performance (Akpan & Akai, 2022; Akenroye et al., 2022; Ifurueze & Ofor, 2021; Ali et al, 2020); capital structure (Mbonu & Amahalu, 2021; Gharaibeh & Khaled (2020) and firms value (Jihadi et al., 2021). Worst still even the study that used risk management practices focused on other sector of the economy other than the insurance firms (Ekwueme, 2022). Unfortunately, there was no unanimous

agreement on the effect of corporate attributes on risk management and other performance measures in the literature. Thus, this study is undertaken to fill this gap and ascertain the effect of corporate attributes on risk management disclosures of listed insurance firms in Nigeria.

2.0 Literature Review and Hypotheses Development

Corporate attributes

Firm attributes are firm characteristics or specific traits that distinguish one company from the other. They are features that distinguishes one company from the other. These features normally influence company decisions and information disclosure as well as risk disclosure in the financial report. They can be divided into three groups. Structure- related variables that include: firm size, debt, ownership dispersion and firm age. The second group is performance-related variables that include: profit margin, return on equity and liquidity. Lastly, market-related variables that include industry type, and so on. According to Hasan (2021),the characteristics of each sample company are clearly different with regard to their size, nature of business, capital structure, management style, board independence, composition of board, quality of independent directors, corporate governance, ownership structure, business strategies, auditors quality, customers, access to financial services, leadership quality, innovation policy, entrepreneurship orientation, ethical culture, corporate social responsibility, corporate culture, ecological guidelines, market reputation, market capitalization, profitability and the like. (Alsaeed, 2019; Razag et al., 2023). This study focused of firm size, firm profitability and firm leverage as proxies for profitability.

Risk management disclosure

Risk management disclosure refers to the process of providing information about risks and uncertainties faced by an organization in its financial statement. It is the communication of information concerning a firm's strategies, operations and other external factors that do have the potential to affect its expected results, and future cash flows (Jorgensen & Kirschenheiter, 2013). Hassan (2019) describes risk disclosure as information communicated in financial statements dealing with managers' estimates, judgments, reliance on market-based accounting policies such as impairment, derivative hedging, financial instruments, and fair value. Taking and managing risk is the very essence of business survival and growth (Axelos Global Best Practice, 2014). According to Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (2018) a sound framework for managing risk and ensuring an effective internal control system is essential for achieving the strategic objectives of the Company. Abdullah (2019) emphasizes that each company must understand how much risk to disclose because not all organizations that do so would see an improvement in the value of their businesses.

In overcoming the impact of risks that could obstruct a company's operations, the management should minimize, manage, and address such risks. Risk disclosure inform stakeholders of the nature and extent of risks faced by the organization; enhances transparency and accountability regarding organization's risk management practices and help investors to make informed investment decisions based on understanding risk profile. By disclosing relevant risk management information, insurance companies can promote trust and confidence among their stakeholders and demonstrate their commitment to proactive risk management practices.

Firm size and risk management disclosure

Firm size is a fundamental concept that refers to the magnitude of a company's operations, assets, revenues, or market capitalization. It is an important characteristic that varies across different industries,

sectors, and individual firms. There are various ways to define and quantify the size of a business. Firm size is the parameter used to determine whether companies are large, medium, or small. Large firms have the capability and the resources to invest in additional information such as risk management disclosure. Larger firms have more resources available to invest in internal control and risk management systems. According to (Muzahem, 2011; Obeitoh et al., 2023) firm size is believed to influence risk disclosure in the sense that the bigger the company, the larger the investors who demand more information and the larger the absolute benefit from availability of the information such as lower relative cost. The firm size is the determinant that the accounting literature gave the highest support in its relationship with the behavior of accounting disclosure. Larger firms are able to incur more costs for information production and distribution. Hence, larger firms are likely to be more informative and pay more attention to improving the quality of this disclosure compared to smaller firms because of their financial resources that enable them to expand the disclosure. (Francis, 2021). Larger firms may have the ability to afford the costs resulting from competitive harms that can result from the expansion of the disclosure compared to smaller firms (Nasir & Abdullah, 2017).

Profitability and risk management disclosure

Profitability is the degree to which a business or activity yields profit or financial gain. More profitable firms may expand the disclosure and provide high quality information for the public to acquire a positive impression about their performance (Wang et.al., 2018; Doshiro et al., 2023). According to Neri (2020), profitable firms may have sufficient resources available to invest in systems to assess and manage such risks, which support its orientation towards a high-quality risk disclosure policy. However, available evidence seems to suggest that performance has no significant impact on risk disclosure. This could mean that companies with high profitability may not bother to communicate information and tend to rely on their performance as major driver of their market value. Profitable firms often face heightened expectations from investors regarding risk profile. Also, profitable firms may view comprehensive risk disclosure as a means to enhance their competitive positioning. Transparency regarding risk management practices can convey a strong commitment to effective risk mitigation. Thus, profitable firms may be inclined to provide more detailed and transparent risk disclosures to align with their financial performance and demonstrate their commitment to sound risk management practices.

Leverage and risk management disclosure

Leverage, which refers to the use of borrowed capital to finance investments, can have an impact on risk management disclosure in several ways. Business firms perceived by the market as having significant level of debt in their capital structure are exposed to high financial risk. According to Linsley and Shrives (2020), Firms with higher leverage ratios may face increased pressure to provide more detailed risk management disclosures. This is because higher levels of debt can amplify financial risks and potential vulnerabilities. Stakeholders, including investors, lenders, and regulatory authorities, may require more comprehensive information to assess the firm's ability to manage these risks effectively.

Also, leverage can potentially expose a firm to greater financial risks, such as interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk (Neri, 2020). To manage these risks adequately, firms may need to implement more robust risk identification and assessment processes. Consequently, risk management disclosure may become more detailed and transparent, outlining specific measures taken to mitigate the risks associated with leverage. Detailed risk management disclosures can help alleviate concerns and provide investors with a clearer understanding of how the firm is managing its financial risks. Firms with higher leverage ratios may find it necessary to disclose more detailed information on risk management practices to address stakeholders' concerns and maintain trust.

Theoretical framework

Agency theory focuses on the inherent conflict of interest that arises when principals (owners) delegate decision-making authority to agents (managers), leading to a principal-agent relationship (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). The agents are entrusted with making decisions that affect the interests of the principals, but their incentives may not always align. This theory recognizes that agents often possess more information about their actions and the firm's operations than the principals. This information asymmetry can lead to adverse outcomes for the principals if agents pursue their own self-interest rather than maximizing the principals' wealth. According to Umo (2023) this highlights the existence of agency costs, which encompass the resources expended by principals to mitigate the conflicts of interest and align the incentives between principals and agents. These costs can arise from monitoring agent behavior, designing incentive systems, and addressing potential opportunistic behaviors by agents. Agency theory supports risk management disclosure by recognizing the importance of aligning the interests of principals (owners or shareholders) with those of agents (managers or executives) in managing risks within an organization. By disclosing detailed information about risk management practices and the organization's risk exposure, agency theory argues that principals can better evaluate the actions and decisions taken by agents (Emenyi et al., 2016). This transparency supports the alignment of interests between principals and agents, as it allows principals to assess whether the agents are effectively managing risks in a manner consistent with the principals' objectives.

Empirical Framework

Akpan et al., (2024) examined the effect of risk disclosures on market value of listed construction/real estate companies in Nigeria from 2013 to 2022. The independent variable of this study being risk disclosure was proxied by credit risk disclosure, liquidity risk disclosure and market risk disclosure while the dependent variable being market value was proxied by earnings multiple. The research design adopted for this study was ex post facto because secondary data were used. The population of the study was 8 construction/real estate firms and purposive sampling technique was employed to select 7 companies. Ordinary least square. regression was adopted to analyze and test the three hypotheses formulated for the study. The statistical software package employed was E-views version 10. The findings of this revealed that credit risk disclosure has a significant positive effect on earnings multiple of listed construction/real estate firms in Nigeria. Liquidity risk has a significant positive effect on earnings multiple of listed construction/real estate firms in Nigeria. And market risk disclosure has a significant positive effect on earnings multiple of listed construction/real estate firms in Nigeria. Etim et al., (2023) examined the relationship between the firm's characteristics and asset growth. Ex post facto sourcing of data was conducted from the annual financial reports of relevant companies on the Nigerian Stock Exchange from 2008 to 2019 fiscal years. The findings revealed an insignificant influence of the firm's characteristics (profitability, leverage, and revenue growth) on asset growth of quoted companies in Nigeria.

Handoyo et al., (2023) worked on the influence of firm characteristics, including size, age, industry type, and ownership, on a firm's strategic orientation, as well as the impact of market uncertainty and competition intensity on the firm's strategic orientation. The findings indicated that firm size, industry type, and competition intensity significantly influenced the firm's strategic orientation. Ekwueme (2022) examined firms' specific attributes and risk management disclosure of quoted health care companies in Nigeria. The study adopted the ex post facto research design. The findings stated that firm growth has significant effect on financial risk disclosure of health care firms in Nigeria and that firm performance has significant effect on firm financial risk disclosure of health care firms in Nigeria. Akpan and Akai

(2022). examined the effect of risk management committee on financial performance in Nigeria employing samples from selected deposit money banks that are quoted on the floor of the Nigerian Exchange Group for the period 2011-2020. The result showed that risk management committee size has a negative and insignificant effect on financial performance; risk management committee independence has a negative and insignificant effect on financial performance; and risk management committee diligence has a positive and significant effect on financial performance.

Akenroye et al., (2022) studied the impact of firms' attributes on financial performance measures of selected listed companies in Nigeria. The study aimed to determine how firms' utilization of internal attributes affects their corporate growth rate, net profit margin, and capital employed performance. The study utilized an ex-post facto research design with a population of 161 listed companies in Nigeria as of 31st December 2020. The findings showed that firms' attributes have a joint significant effect on both Net Profit Margin and Capital Employed Performance. Mbonu and Amahalu (2021) examined the impact of firm characteristics on the capital structure of insurance companies listed on the Nigeria Stock Exchange from 2011 to 2020. The results indicated that firm size had a significant positive impact on the debt-to-equity ratio, while liquidity and revenue growth had a significant negative impact on the debt-to-equity ratio at a 5% level of significance. Jihadi et al., (2021) studied the effect of liquidity, activity, leverage, and profitability on firm value, as well as the effect of disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR), which in this study was a moderator and company size as a control variable. The results showed that the ratios of liquidity, activity, leverage, and profitability were significant to firm value in accordance with the initial hypothesis of the study. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) played a role as a moderating variable and company size variable as a control variable on the effect of financial ratios (liquidity, activity, leverage, and profitability) on firm value. Okpala et al (2021) empirically investigated the effect of Risk management disclosures on performance of firms in Nigeria and Ghana. The findings generally indicated that strategic risk management disclosure (SRMD), technological risk management disclosure (TRMD) and empowerment risk management disclosure (ERMD) exerted significant and positive influence on firms' performance (ROE) in Nigeria and Ghana at 5% level of significance respectively.

Ali et al., (2020) looked at the impact of firm characteristics on the financial performance of companies listed on the Egyptian stock market. The findings indicated that firm characteristics have an impact on both accounting financial performance as measured by ROA or ROE and market-based financial performance as measured by Tobin's Q. Gharaibeh and Khaled (2020) examined the effect of financial characteristics and capital structure on the profitability of all 46 services companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange over the period 2014-2018. The study revealed the first evidence that the debt to assets ratio had a negative and significant impact on the profitability of services companies in Jordan. Eboigbe (2018) examined the disclosure of risk management in the financial statements of UK firms. The study also examined the financial attributes of firms that disclose key accounting issues such as risk exposure, changes in accounting policies, use of international financial reporting standards and hedging practices. Using regression model, the evidence reveals that firms that provide risk management disclosures appear to display higher size, growth, profitability and leverage measures. His findings also reveal that the implementation of international financial reporting standards promotes consistency and reliability of financial reports. Modugu and Eboigbe (2017) studied corporate attributes and corporate voluntary disclosure level of listed companies in Nigeria for the period of 2012- 2014. The study covered the post International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adoption period. The findings showed that both leverage and firm size had a significant positive relationship with voluntary disclosure. The combined effects of leverage and firm size showed a significant positive relationship with total disclosure. Hassan

et al (2019) conducted a study on influence of corporate governance on corporate performance using board meetings as one of the independent variables and found that board meetings frequency has a negative influence on firm performance of non-financial sampled companies listed on Palestinian stock exchange for the period of 2010 – 2012. The scope of the study is not updated compared to the period of study.

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide the study;

Ho_1: Firm size has no significant effect on risk management disclosure of listed insurance companies in Nigeria.

Ho_2: Firm profitability has no significant effect on risk management disclosure of listed insurance companies in Nigeria.

Ho_3: Firm leverage has no significant effect on risk management disclosure of listed insurance companies in Nigeria.

3.0 Methodology

This study used ex post facto research design and this design was suitable because the data used were historical data which have already existed. The population of this study comprised all insurance firms listed on the floor of Nigeria Stock Exchange Group. From the Nigeria Exchange Group Fact Book (2022) the number of listed insurance firms were twenty-three. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select 8 listed insurance firms based on consistency and availability of annual report. The study employed secondary data obtained from the sampled insurance firms annual report for the period and Nigeria Exchange group Fact book. Risk management disclosure was measured using disclosure index adopted from the Global Reporting Initiative. A dichotomous procedure by (GRI) was applied in scoring the items whereby specifical y, a "1-point" score was awarded for each item that was disclosed in the annual report and otherwise, a "0-point". Then, the sum of scores of all items was computed as a ratio of expected scores and average scores. The marginal regression analysis was employed to analyze the data and the statistical tool employed was STATA 16. The risk disclosure index is given as the ratio of actual disclosure to expected disclosure.

Model specification

The econometric model used in this study is presented below;

Risk management disclosures =f (corporate attributes)

Risk management disclosures =f (firm size, firm profitability, firm leverage)

$$RIMD_{it} = B_0 + B_1FIMZ_{it} + B_2FIPR_{it} + B_3FILE_{it} + e_{it} \quad (1)$$

Where;

RIMD	=	Risk Management Disclosure
FIMZ	=	Firm's Size
FIPP	=	Firm's Profitability
FILE	=	firm leverage
B_0	=	Constant Term
B_1- B_3	=	Coefficient to be determined in the study
"{i}"	=	Cross section (sampled insurance firms)
"t"	=	Time frame (2013 to 2022)
e_{it}	=	Stochastic error term

Variables and their measurements

The variables used in this study are measured as presented in the table below;

Table 3.1: Operationalization of Variables

Variables	Measurement		A prior expectation
Risk management disclosure (dependent variable)	Dummy variable of '1' if risk related information were disclosed and '0' if otherwise	Ekwueme (2022	
Firm size (Independent Variable)	Log of firms' total asset	Ekwueme (2022	+
Profitability (independent variable)	Return on asset = PAT/Total Asset	Ekwueme (2022	+
Leverage (Independent variable)	Debt equity ratio=Total debt/total equity	Ekwueme (2022	+

Source: Researcher's Compilation (2024)

4.0 Results and Discussion

Descriptive statistics

In this section, the study examined the descriptive statistics for both corporate attributes and risk management disclosure. Each variable was examined based on the mean, standard deviation, maximum and minimum. Table 4.1 displays the descriptive statistics for the study.

Table 4.1: Descriptive statistics of the effect of corporate attributes on risk management disclosures

VARIABLES	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	NO OBS
RIMD	0.5202189	0.975421	0.12	0.92	80
FIMZ	15.840185	11284214	7.76	23.92	80
FIPR	0.8432134	34.32782	0.90	0.78	80
FILE	0.5303566	42.45822	0.08	0.98	80

Source: Author's computation (2024)

Table 4.1 shows a summary of the descriptive statistics of the study. From table 4.1 it was observed that on the average, risk management disclosure was 0.52 with a standard deviation of 0.98 and a minimum and maximum value of 2 and 6.5 respectively. This implied that on the average the 52% of the pooled insurance firms disclosed information about their risk management strategies. Firm size has a mean value of 15.84 with a standard deviation of 11. This implied that on the average the total assets of the pooled insurance firms were 15.84 billion naira. The mean of firm profitability 0.84 with a standard deviation of 34.32. This implied that on the average the return on asset of the pooled insurance firms was 84%. Table 4.1 also shows that the mean of leverage to be 0. 53 with a standard deviation of 42.45. This implied that on the average the leverage of the pooled insurance firms was 31%.

Regression analysis

To examine the cause-effect relationships between the dependent variable and independent variables, the study employed Logistic regression analysis and this is presented in table 4.2 below;

Table 4.2: Logistic regression results on the effect firm attributes on risk management disclosure of selected insurance firms in Nigeria.

	RIMD Model (Logistic Regression)	RIMD Model (Marginal Effect)
C	-45.34	
	{0.000} ***	
FIMZ	0.25	0.13
	{0.124}	{0.000} ***
FIPR	0.08	0.26
	{0.000} ***	{0.001} **
FILE	7.38	0.02
	{0.021}	{0.001} **
LR (prob>chi2)	54.90 (0.00) ***	
Pseudo R- Squared	0.2325	
Goodness of Fit Test	76.55 {0.5348}	
VIF/Cond. Num	2.34/54.34 (0.3146)	
Sensitivity	89.34%	
Specificity	65.88%	
Classification	54.22%	

Note: (1) bracket {} are p-values
(2) **, ***, implies statistical significance at 5% and 1% levels respectively

In table 4.2, it was observed from the Logistic regression of the risk management disclosure model, that the Pseudo R-squared value was 0.2325. This showed that about 23% of the systematic variations in risk management disclosure in the pooled insurance firms over the period of interest was accounted for by firm attributes. The unexplained part of risk management disclosure (67%) could be attributed to the exclusion of other independent variables that could impact on risk management disclosure but were captured in the error term. The LR Statistics of the logistic regression [54.90 {0.00}] shows that the model on the overall is statistically significant at 1% level, this means that the Logistic regression model is valid and can be used for statistical inference. Furthermore, the results of the LR Statistics are confirm by the Pearson goodness of fit test [76.55 {0.5348}] indicating that the model on the overall is fit.

Discussion of findings

The results obtained from the marginal effect of the logistic regression estimation in table 4.2 shows that firm size {Coef.0.13 (0.000) has a significant positive effect on risk management disclosure of listed insurance firms in Nigeria. This implies that a percentage increase in the total assets of insurance firms can lead to a significant improvement in the disclosure of risk management strategies of such firms. This could be because larger firms generally have more resources to invest in risk management practices, which can lead to higher risk management disclosures. Findings of this study was supported by the works of Bako (2017) and Iatridis (2018) who noted larger firms because of larger investors base and also being exposed to severe scrutiny tend to make more discloses especially concerning their risk management practices.

The results obtained from the marginal effect of the logistic regression estimation in table 4.3 shows that firm profitability {Coef.0.26 (0.001) has a significant positive effect on risk management disclosure of listed insurance firms in Nigeria. This implied that a percentage increase in the profitability of insurance

firms can lead to a significant improvement in the disclosure of risk management strategies of such firms. This could be because when firms are more profitable, they have greater resources to invest in systems, processes, and controls that can improve the quality of their risk management and disclosure practices. The outcome of this finding was supported by the works of Okpala et al. (2021) and Etim et al., (2023) who observed a positive relationship between profitability and risk management disclosure.

The results obtained from the marginal effect of the logistic regression estimation in table 4.3 shows that firm leverage {Coef.0.02 (0.001) has a significant positive effect on risk management disclosure of listed insurance firms in Nigeria. This therefore means that the null hypothesis which state that firm leverage has no significant effect on risk management disclosure of listed insurance companies in Nigeria should be rejected while the alternate should be accepted. This implied that a percentage increase in the leverage of insurance firms can lead to a significant improvement in the disclosure of risk management strategies of such firms. That means firms that has more debt in their capital structure would make more disclosure on their risk management practices to inform the providers of that they are not expose to much risk that would erode their investments. This finding was supported by Bako (2017) and when they concluded that the high levels of leverage may affect the quality of the disclosure of the risks based on the fact that firms with high leverage levels may expand their disclosure for the risks in order to avoid the risk of litigation if they do not disclose sufficient information about the potential risks.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The attributes of each company are clearly different with regard to their size, nature of business, capital structure, management style, board independence, composition of board, quality of independent directors, corporate governance, ownership structure, business strategies, auditors quality, customers, access to financial services, leadership quality, innovation policy, entrepreneurship orientation, ethical culture, corporate social responsibility, corporate culture, ecological guidelines, market reputation, market capitalization, profitability and the like. And these attributes affect the disclosure practices of firms in various ways. Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that the firm attributes significantly determine the risk management disclosure of listed insurance firms in Nigeria. Based on the outcome of the study, it was recommended that insurance firms in Nigeria should increase their asset base as this would provide them with the needed resources to engage in the management and disclosure of risk in their firms. They should strive to increase their level of profitability as more profitable firms have the incentives to engage in risk management and disclosure practices. Insurance firms should as well have more of debt funding in their capital structure as this would make them to be proactive in their risk management and disclosure practices.

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