legal framework to implement effective corporate governance and ethics for the benefit of all stakeholders and the economy.


**BANK AUDIT: A CALL FOR PARADIGM SHIFT**

**ABSTRACT**

This paper demonstrates, using of empirical evidence, that shareholders of non-bank companies are likely to suffer more losses than creditors of the same companies in the event of failure of such companies. On the other hand, banks’ depositors are likely to suffer more losses than banks’ shareholders in failure of such banks. Consequently, the paper calls for a paradigm shift in banks audits and proposes that banks’ auditors should report to the two groups: shareholders and depositors; and an amendment to the relevant provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (1990) and the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (1991).


**GLOBALISATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON POVERTY: A CONCEPTUAL APPROACH**

**ABSTRACT**

Globalisation, which is the interconnectedness of various regions of the world, has many dimensions. The economic dimension, that is, the integration of domestic economies with the world economy and its resultant increase in economic interdependence of all nations through trade and free movement of factors of production, is perceived to be the heart of globalisation. Though this paper recognises the colossal economic benefits of globalisation especially for developed economies, it emphasises that globalisation has led to the marginalisation of developing economies of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Globalisation has adversely affected developing nations resulting in loss of jobs, misery, health hazards, and abject poverty of their peoples. The paper therefore, argues that for poverty alleviation programmes to be effective and efficient and for the growth of Nigerian economy, the government has to ensure consistent macroeconomic policies and adequate infrastructural development to spore increase in capacity utilization and export to reap the benefits of globalisation.