

KOBE 2013

第7回アジア太平洋学際的会計研究学会

The Seventh Asia Pacific Interdisciplinary Research
in Accounting Conference

July 26-28, Kobe International Conference Center



Accounting, Auditing
& Accountability Journal



The Seventh Asia Pacific Interdisciplinary Research in Accounting Conference

第7回アジア太平洋学際的会計研究学会

Associated with:

Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal

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Welcome to APIRA KOBE 2013



It is a great pleasure for us to welcome you all in the Seventh Asia Pacific Interdisciplinary Research in Accounting Conference (APIRA KOBE 2013). This is our second APIRA conference held in Japan since 1998. Within fifteen years, interdisciplinary research in accounting has rapidly developed all over the world, including in the Asian countries. We had over 300 paper submissions to the conference. Finally 203 papers will be presented and we are looking forward to greeting more than 350 participants from over 30 countries.

“Interdisciplinary work, so much discussed these days, is not about confronting already constituted disciplines. To do something interdisciplinary, it’s not enough to choose a “subject” (a theme) and gather around it two or three sciences. Interdisciplinary consists in creating a new object that belongs to no one” (Ronald Barthes, “Jeunes Chercheurs”). This statement of Barthes can be applied to accounting research as well. We should create completely new research paradigms. We do hope APIRA KOBE 2013 could contribute to these exciting research strategies.

As plenary speakers, we are happy to have Professor Takahiro Fujimoto (University of Tokyo), Professor David Cooper (University of Alberta), Professor Jeffrey Unerman (University of London, Royal Holloway), Professor Liyan Wang (Peking University), Professor Garry Carnegie (RMIT University), and Professor Ikuko Sasaki (Tohoku Gakuin University). Their distinguished speeches will no doubt cultivate and promote interdisciplinary research. Their contributions would be much appreciated.

APIRA KOBE 2013 is held in association with *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal*. We must thank Professor Lee Parker and Professor James Guthrie for their kind cooperation. Great efforts of referees for the papers submitted to the conference are also much appreciated. This conference is supported by Kobe University SESAMI (Strategic Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Alliance Management Initiative) Program, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and sponsored by Japan Accounting Association, Kobe Convention and Visitors Association, Tsutomu Nakauchi Foundation, etc. We wish to acknowledge their kind supports.

Kobe is a very beautiful city with hills and the sea. Food in Kobe including Kobe beef is very delicious. Please enjoy Kobe as well!

國部克彦

Professor Katsuhiko Kokubu
Kobe University
APIRA KOBE 2013 Conference Chair

APIRA KOBE 2013: Dean's Welcome

At this important moment, let me extend my warmest greetings and heartfelt welcome, on behalf of the Kobe University School of Business Administration, to all distinguished academics and guests participating in the Seventh Asia Pacific Interdisciplinary Research in Accounting (APIRA) Conference, 2013, Kobe. Established in 1902, Kobe University School of Business Administration is one of the oldest business schools and the center of excellence in the field of management research and education in Japan. With the Japanese society and economy facing a turning point, we are relentlessly nurturing the aim to transform this institution into an internationally recognized business school. We are fostering more active international academic exchanges and intellectual collaborations. As part of this process, in April 2013 we launched a new Master's/Ph.D. program, Strategic Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Alliance Management Initiatives (SESAMI), where courses are offered in English with visiting professors from research-oriented universities around the world. I am thankful to the Conference Organizing Committee for allowing SESAMI to be involved on this auspicious occasion. I strongly believe that the APIRA 2013 will contribute to the formation of the spirit that will ultimately buttress our collaborative activities. Finally, I wish all the participants a productive discussion throughout the conference and an enjoyable stay in our beautiful city of Kobe.



Professor Fumitoshi Mizutani
Dean, Graduate School of Business Administration
Kobe University

APIRA KOBE 2013: AAAJ Editors' Welcome



As editors of Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal, and founders of its associated international conference The Asia Pacific Interdisciplinary Research in Accounting Conference, we welcome you to APIRA's 7th triennial conference. This year's conference cohort is the biggest yet and we welcome scholars from all over the globe. The range of research presented at this Kobe conference represents the great variety of interdisciplinary subject areas, theoretical perspectives and methodologies that both AAAJ and APIRA have been continuing to sponsor over the past 26 years. This conference has become embedded in the international research community calendar as a meeting place for both leading and emerging scholars intent on pushing the boundaries of the accounting discipline, challenging the status quo, and embracing the new and different. It is an inclusive community of scholars intent on fostering path breaking research. All who join with us in this gathering of minds are truly welcome!

Lee Parker and James Guthrie
Founding Editors
Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal



The Broadbent and Laughlin Emerging Scholar Award

The Broadbent and Laughlin Emerging Scholar Award is introduced at this APIRA Conference. A similar Award will be made in the 2016 and 2019 APIRA Conferences. The Award is intended to celebrate new scholars who are making contributions to our understanding of accounting in organisations and society, using interdisciplinary and critical perspectives on accounting (ICPA), particularly in the field of public services. It is a way to register our view of the importance of ICPA research and our opinion that if this research is to continue to flourish it will be in the hands of those who are new scholars in the area. We also wish to acknowledge the importance of research into public services, recognising the significance of this field for society.

The 2013 Award, as with the subsequent Awards in 2016 and 2019, has been made possible by the advanced royalties from sales of the book we have written as a way of synthesising the research we have undertaken together over the last 25 years. The book, *Accounting Control and Controlling Accounting: Interdisciplinary and Critical Perspectives* (Broadbent and Laughlin, 2013), is published by Emerald Publishing and is being launched at this APIRA. The choice of Emerald as publisher enables us to make clear links to the *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal (AAAJ)* which is also published by Emerald, which, in turn, is linked to the triennial APIRA Conferences. The team at Emerald has been kind enough to place the advances and any future royalties in trust to provide for this Award to be made. The link to *AAAJ* is important because of the contribution it has made to ICPA research. Nevertheless, despite the contribution of journals such as *AAAJ* in the development of ICPA research there is scope, as our understanding increases, for more expansive forms of writing that books provide. Emerald Publishing's book series will be an important avenue for such works.

The spirit of the award is that we wish to provide recognition to those who are making their first research contributions. As noted earlier they are the lifeblood of a field of research that we believe is important if we are to change the world for the better. We also wish to celebrate new scholars as they develop their ICPA careers in a world that is increasingly tough and where the pressure to research in particular more positivistic ways continues. The award of £500 is perhaps of less significance than the recognition it provides and this has given us cause for much concern in making our decisions. In choosing we are aware that there are many deserving cases. However, a decision had to be made and our initial recommendations were reviewed by a group defined in our trust agreement with Emerald, namely Lee Parker and James Guthrie (Editors of *AAAJ*) and Andrew Smith (Publisher of *AAAJ* and the book from Emerald).

We hope that this Award achieves the aims of recognising ICPA, and particularly public services, research and the contributions of new scholars.

Jane Broadbent and Richard Laughlin, July 2013.

Time Schedule

Day 0: July 25 (Thu)

9:00-18:30 Emerging Scholars Colloquium

Day 1: July 26 (Fri)

11:00- Registration and Coffee
13:00-13:20 Opening Session
13:20-14:20 Plenary Session 1: Professor Takahiro Fujimoto
14:20-15:20 Plenary Session 2: Professor David J. Cooper
15:20-15:40 Coffee
15:40-17:10 Parallel Session 1
17:10-17:20 Break
17:20-18:20 Parallel Session 2
18:30- Reception (Reception Hall, Kobe International Conference Center 3rd Floor)

Day 2: July 27 (Sat)

9:00- Registration
9:30-11:00 Parallel Session 3
11:00-11:20 Coffee
11:20-12:20 Plenary Session 3: Professor Jeffrey Unerman
12:20-13:20 Lunch (Reception Hall)
13:20-14:50 Parallel Session 4
14:50-15:10 Coffee
15:10-16:10 Plenary Session 4: Professor Liyan Wang
16:10-16:30 Special Session: Book Launch and the Broadbent and Laughlin Emerging
Scholar Award Presentation
16:30-16:40 Break
16:40-18:10 Parallel Session 5

Day 3: July 28 (Sun)

9:00- Registration
9:30-11:00 Parallel Session 6
11:00-11:20 Coffee
11:20-12:20 Plenary Session 5: Professor Garry Carnegie
12:20-13:20 Lunch (Reception Hall)
13:20-14:50 Parallel Session 7
14:50-15:10 Coffee
15:10-16:10 Parallel Session 8
16:10-16:20 Break
16:20-17:20 Plenary Session 6: Professor Ikuko Sasaki
17:20-17:30 Closing Session
19:00- Banquet (Kobe Portopia Hotel, South Wing 1st Floor, Room Ohwada)
(Open at 18:30)

Conference Program

Day 0: July 25th (Thursday)

9:00-18:30 **Emerging Scholars Colloquium**

Day 1: July 26th (Friday)

11:00- **Registration and Coffee** (Kobe International Conference Center 3rd Floor)

13:00-13:20 **Opening Session** (Room 301) _____

Professor Katsuhiko Kokubu (Conference Chair, APIRA KOBE 2013)

Professor Fumitoshi Mizutani (Dean, Graduate School of Business Administration,
Kobe University)

Professor Lee D. Parker (Founding Editor, *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal*)

13:20-14:20 **Plenary Session 1** (Room 301) _____

A Design-Based View of Manufacturing and Accounting

Professor Takahiro Fujimoto (University of Tokyo)

Chair: Professor Norio Sawabe (Kyoto University)

14:20-15:20 **Plenary Session 2** (Room 301) _____

Accounting and Globalization

Professor David J. Cooper (University of Alberta)

Chair: Professor Norio Sawabe (Kyoto University)

15:20-15:40 **Coffee**

15:40-17:10 **Parallel Session 1** (▼ indicates presenters) _____

S1: Room 501 <Social/Environmental Accounting>

Chair: Jeffrey Unerman (Royal Holloway, University of London)

[K133] Pragmatism, Truth and Social Accounting Research

▼ Max L. Baker (University of Sydney)

Stefan Schaltegger (Leuphana University Lüneburg)

Discussant: Evangeline O. Eljido-Ten (Swinburne University of Technology)

[K262] Professional Associations at Work in the Standard Setting Space- Legitimising the
Profession's Approach to Sustainability Assurance

▼ Amanda Tan-Sonnerfeldt (Lund University)

Discussant: Max L. Baker (University of Sydney)

[K096] Climate Change Risks/Opportunities and Regulatory Intervention as Possible Determinants
of Sustainability Reputation: An Exploratory Study

▼ Evangeline O. Eljido-Ten (Swinburne University of Technology)

Discussant: Amanda Tan-Sonnerfeldt (Lund University)

S1: Room 502 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Akira Kajiwara (Otemon Gakuin University)

[K085] An Investigation of How Management Accounting Supports Corporate Environmental Strategy: Case Studies of Australian Businesses

▼ Giao N. Reynolds (Flinders University)

Carol A. Tilt (Flinders University)

Discussant: Doris M. Merkl-Davies (Bangor University)

[K174] Managerial Views on Sustainability Reporting and Lack Thereof

Prabanga Thoradeniya (Monash University)

▼ Janet Lee (Australian National University)

Rebecca Tan (Australian National University)

Aldonio Ferreira (Monash University)

Discussant: Giao N. Reynolds (Flinders University)

[K056] Rhetoric and Argument in Social and Environmental Reporting: The Dirty Laundry Case

Niamh M. Brennan (University College Dublin)

▼ Doris M. Merkl-Davies (Bangor University)

Discussant: Janet Lee (Australian National University)

S1: Room 503 < **Public Sector Accounting** >

Chair: James Guthrie (Macquarie University)

[K102] Debates on Accrual Accounting in the Public Sector: A Discrepancy between Practitioners and Academicians

▼ Marissa M. Hassan (Nagoya University)

Discussant: Teguh I. Maulana (Universitas Indonesia)

[K217] The Effectiveness of Accounting Regulation for Social Welfare Corporations in Japan: Evidence by Survey Research

▼ Makoto Kuroki (Osaka City University)

Discussant: Marissa M. Hassan (Nagoya University)

[K277] Local Governance and Direct Investment: Evidence from Province in Indonesia

▼ Teguh I. Maulana (Universitas Indonesia)

Edwin Setiawan (Universitas Indonesia)

Discussant: Makoto Kuroki (Osaka City University)

S1: Room 504 < **Financial Accounting** >

Chair: Hitoshi Takehara (Waseda University)

[K030] A Decade of Earnings Management Researches: A Study on Research Methods and Market Reactions towards Opportunistic Behaviour

Novrys Suhardianto (Universitas Airlangga)

▼ Elvia Shauki (University of South Australia)

Discussant: Effiezal Aswadi Abdul Wahab (Curtin University of Technology)

[K213] The Managerial Earnings Manipulation of R&D Expenditures to Avoid Consecutively Missing Earnings Targets: Evidence from Japan

▼ Yoshinori Shimada (Hitotsubashi University)

Discussant: Elvia Shauki (University of South Australia)

[K060] Corporate Governance and Earning Conservatism in Malaysia

▼ Marziana bt Madah Marzuki (Universiti Sains Malaysia)

Effiezal Aswadi Abdul Wahab (Curtin University of Technology)

Datin Hasnah Haji Haron (Universiti Sains Malaysia)

Discussant: Yoshinori Shimada (Hitotsubashi University)

S1: Room 505 < **Accounting and Governance** >

Chair: Margaret Woods (Aston Business School)

[K070] Director's Flexible Contributions to Board Role Execution

- ▼ Gavin Nicholson (Queensland University of Technology)
- Amedeo Pugliese (Queensland University of Technology)
- Pieter-Jan Bezemer (Queensland University of Technology)

Discussant: Aziz Jaafar (Bangor University)

[K253] Director's Remuneration and Corporate Governance in Malaysia

- ▼ Puan Yatim (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)

Discussant: Gavin Nicholson (Queensland University of Technology)

[K087] Board Characteristics, Ownership Structure and Firm Performance: Evidence from Taiwan

- Mao-Feng Kao (Bangor University)
- Lynn Hodgkinson (Bangor University)

- ▼ Aziz Jaafar (Bangor University)

Discussant: Puan Yatim (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)

S1: Room 401 < **Management Accounting** >

Chair: Takehisa Kajiwara (Kobe University)

[K264] Matters of Concern: Hype of Supply- Chains and Hope of Management Accounting

- ▼ Samar M M El Sayad (Tanta University)
- Danture Wickramasinghe (University of Glasgow)

Discussant: Sven Modell (Norwegian School of Economics)

[K020] The Societal Relevance of Management Accounting Innovations: Economic Value Added and Institutional Work in the Fields of Chinese and Thai State-Owned Enterprises

- Pimsiri Chiwamit (University of Manchester)
- ▼ Sven Modell (Norwegian School of Economics)
- Chunlei Yang (University of Manchester)

Discussant: Samar M M El Sayad (Tanta University)

S1: Room 402 < **Management Accounting** >

Chair: Chris Akroyd (Oregon State University)

[K134] Alternative Innovation Diffusion Channels: The Case of Sustainable Technologies

- Davood Askarany (University of Auckland)
- ▼ Hassan Yazdifar (University of Salford)

Discussant: Yuliansyah (University of Lampung)

[K182] Accounting Costs without Cost Accounting System: The Case of a Small Italian Winery of Excellence

- ▼ Lucia Biondi (University Roma Te)
- Lidia D'Alessio (University Roma Te)
- Carmela Gulluscio (Telematic University)
- Andrea Rossi (University Roma Te)

Discussant: Hassan Yazdifar (University of Salford)

[K296] Psychological Theory and Its Implications on the Changes of Organizational Members Using Performance Measurement Systems

- ▼ Yuliansyah (University of Lampung)

Discussant: Lucia Biondi (University Roma Te)

S1: Room 403 < **Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting** >

Chair: Nieves Carrera (IE Business School)

[K289] Heroes and Victims: Fund Manager Sense-making, Self-legitimation and Storytelling

- ▼ Arman Eshraghi (University of Edinburgh)
- Richard Taffler (University of Warwick)

Discussant: Murniati Mukhlisin (Tazkia University)

[K127] ASH, Activism and Accounting: Resisting Big Tobacco

- Colin Dey (University of Stirling)
- Shona Russell (University of St Andrews)

- ▼ Ian Thomson (University of Strathclyde)

Discussant: Arman Eshraghi (University of Edinburgh)

[K293] Analysis on Determinants in Implementation of Accounting Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions; Narrative Study between United Kingdom and Indonesia

Muhammad Syafii Antonio (Tazkia University)

- ▼ Murniati Mukhlisin (Tazkia University)

Discussant: Ian Thomson (University of Strathclyde)

S1: Room 404 < **Auditing** >

Chair: Keith Robson (Cardiff University)

[K252] Politicians as the Guardians of the Status Quo: A Demonstration of Rank and Privilege without Responsibility

Kathie Cooper (University of Wollongong)

- ▼ Hajar Roudaki (University of Wollongong)

Discussant: Shinji Horiguchi (Kobe University)

[K244] Non-Compliance Behavior in the Frame of Ibn Khaldun

- ▼ Fidiana (School of Economics Indonesia Surabaya)

Iwan Triyuwono (University of Brawijaya)

Ali Djamhuri (University of Brawijaya)

M. Achsin (University of Brawijaya)

Discussant: Hajar Roudaki (University of Wollongong)

[K224] The Role of Internal Auditing in Risk Management

Dessalegn Getie Mihret (University of New England)

- ▼ Ashfaq Ahmad Khan (University of New England)

Discussant: Fidiana (School of Economics Indonesia Surabaya)

S1: Room 405 < **Public Sector/NGO Accounting** >

Chair: Christopher Napier (Royal Holloway, University of London)

[K176] Practicing VFM Audit: Unpacking the Audit Methodologies

Sunil J. Dahanayake (Australian National University)

- ▼ Kerry Jacobs (Australian National University)

Discussant: Lyan Daff (Avondale College of Higher Education)

[K129] Hospital Accounting and the Insoluble Problem of Health Expenditure

- ▼ Florian Gebreiter (Aston Business School)

Discussant: Kerry Jacobs (Australian National University)

[K151] Insights into the Role of Not-For-Profit Chief Financial Officers

- ▼ Lyn Daff (Avondale College of Higher Education)

Discussant: Florian Gebreiter (Aston Business School)

17:10-17:20 Break

S2: Room 501 < Social/Environmental Accounting >

Chair: Nobuyuki Miyazaki (International Christian University)

[K200] Carbon Sequestered in the Trees on a University Campus

- ▼ Charl de Villiers (University of Waikato)
- Sile Chen (University of Waikato)
- Chenxing Jin (University of Waikato)
- Yiner Zhu (University of Waikato)
- Discussant: Nobuyuki Miyazaki (International Christian University)

[K242] Carbonomics: The Diffusion of Global Climate Policy from the Lens of Neo Institutional Theory

- Dina Wahyuni (University of Jember)
- David K. Round (University of South Australia)
- ▼ Janek Ratnatunga (University of South Australia)
- Discussant: Charl de Villiers (University of Waikato)

S2: Room 502 < Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting >

Chair: Katsuhiko Kokubu (Kobe University)

[K001] Accounting Control and Controlling Accounting: Interdisciplinary and Critical Perspectives

- ▼ Jane Broadbent (Royal Holloway, University of London)
- ▼ Richard Laughlin (King's College London)
- Discussant: James Guthrie (Macquarie University)
- Pala Molisa (Victoria University of Wellington)

S2: Room 503 < Accounting and Disasters >

Chair: Hiroshi Miya (Kobe University)

[K141] Accounting for Natural Disasters: Involving Flooded People into Calculative Practices

- ▼ Alessandro Lai (University of Verona)
- Giulia Leoni (University of Cagliari)
- Riccardo Stacchezzini (University of Verona)
- Discussant: Sumohon Matilal (University of Exeter)

[K294] Tragedy in Bhopal: Antenarrative Accounting

- ▼ Sumohon Matilal (University of Exeter)
- Pawan Adhikari (University of Essex)
- Discussant: Alessandro Lai (University of Verona)

S2: Room 504 < Accounting History >

Chair: Masayoshi Noguchi (Kobe University)

[K136] Refreshing and Reframing Accounting's Double-entry 'controversy': Accounting as Cognitive Artefact

- Yannick Lemarchand (Université de Nantes)
- ▼ Cheryl S. McWatters (University of Ottawa)
- Laure Pineau-Defois (Université de Nantes)
- Discussant: Reika Tsumura (Takamatsu University)

[K279] Modernization and the Introduction of Double-entry Bookkeeping: A Case of Northeast Asian Countries

- ▼ Reika Tsumura (Takamatsu University)
- Yasuhiro Shimizu (Kobe University)
- Discussant: Cheryl S. McWatters (University of Ottawa)

S2: Room 505 < **Public Sector Accounting** >

Chair: Nicole D. Moschakis (University of Adelaide)

[K261] Accounting as Symbolic Power: A Case Study of CPAs in South Korean Government

▼ Paul Ahn (UNSW Canberra)

Kerry Jacobs (Australian National University)

Discussant: Jean C. Mutiganda (Åbo Akademi University)

[K292] Accounting for Caring and Accountability in the Institutionalization of Competitive Tendering

▼ Jean C. Mutiganda (Åbo Akademi University)

Discussant: Paul Ahn (UNSW Canberra)

S2: Room 401 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Sumit K. Lodhia (University of South Australia)

[K239] Australian Mining Information for Community Decision-Making: Site Level Water Disclosures for the Macquarie and Lachlan Catchments

Shane Leong (Macquarie University)

▼ James Hazleton (Macquarie University)

Ros Taplin (University of New South Wales)

Wendy Timms (University of New South Wales)

David Laurence (University of New South Wales)

Discussant: Wei Qian (University of South Australia)

[K269] Building CSR Reporting Practice in China: Evidence from China's Mining and Minerals Industry

Shidi Dong (University of South Australia)

Roger L. Burritt (University of South Australia)

▼ Wei Qian (University of South Australia)

Discussant: James Hazleton (Macquarie University)

S2: Room 402 < **Management Accounting** >

Chair: Rui Vieira (University of Amsterdam)

[K188] Actor-Network, External Institutionalism and Management Control Systems in a State-Owned Commercial Bank

Tharusha N. Gooneratne (University of Colombo)

▼ Zahirul Hoque (La Trobe University)

Discussant: Ashfaq Ahmad Khan (University of New England)

[K201] Influencing the Organization's Priorities: A Theoretical Rationale for an Independent Intervention

▼ Ashfaq Ahmad Khan (University of New England)

Dessalegn Mihret (University of New England)

Discussant: Zahirul Hoque (La Trobe University)

S2: Room 403 < **Accounting and Governance** >

Chair: Mohammad Hudaib (University of Glasgow)

[K009] Boards, Management and the Information Asymmetry Paradox

▼ Niamh M. Brennan (University College Dublin)

John Redmond (Electricity Supply Board)

Discussant: Shahzad Uddin (University of Essex)

- [K196] Network of Board of Directors in Mexican Corporations: A Social Network Analysis
 Carlos Rafael Aviña-Vázquez (Universidad de Guadalajara)
 ▼ Shahzad Uddin (University of Essex)
Discussant: Niamh M. Brennan (University College Dublin)

S2: Room 404 <Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting >

Chair: John Dumay (University of Sydney)

- [K064] Measurement as Legitimacy Versus Legitimacy of Measures - Performance Evaluation of Social Enterprise

- ▼ Belinda Luke (Queensland University of Technology)
 Jo Barraket (Queensland University of Technology)
 Robyn Eversole (University of Tasmania)
Discussant: Mark Christensen (Southern Cross University)

- [K138] Accounting for Changed Accounting: A Translation View

- ▼ Mark Christensen (Southern Cross University)
 Sébastien Rocher (Université d' Angers)
Discussant: Belinda Luke (Queensland University of Technology)

S2: Room 405 <Writer in Residence >

Literature & Insights: The Creative Side of Accounting Scholarship
 Steve Evans (Flinders University)

18:30- Reception (Reception Hall, Kobe International Conference Center 3rd Floor)

Day 2: 27th (Saturday)

9:00- Registration

9:30-11:00 **Parallel Session 3**

S3: Room 501 < Social/Environmental Accounting >

Chair: Shoji Oka (Kansai University)

[K066] The 'Invisible Hands' of Eco-Systems Hybrids in Mediating Sustainability Discourse

Ian Thomson (University of Strathclyde)

▼ Colin Dey (University of Stirling)

Discussant: Mahesh Joshi (RMIT University)

[K086] Stakeholders' Perceptions on Social and Environmental Disclosure in China

▼ Yingjun Lu (Shanghai University of International Business and Economics)

Indra Abeysekera (University of Wollongong)

Discussant: Colin Dey (University of Stirling)

[K179] The Financial and Non-Financial Determinants of Corporate Social Responsibility

Disclosures - An Empirical Analysis from India

Monika Kansal (Deakin University)

▼ Mahesh Joshi (RMIT University)

Discussant: Yingjun Lu (Shanghai University of International Business and Economics)

S3: Room 502 < Social/Environmental Accounting >

Chair: Hideki Murai (Nihon University)

[K186] Stakeholder Influence on the Adoption of Assurance in Sustainability Reporting: Evidence from Japan

▼ Mohammad Badrul Haider (Kobe University)

Katsuhiko Kokubu (Kobe University)

Kimitaka Nishitani (Kobe University)

Discussant: Chin Moi Loh (RMIT University)

[K175] The Effects of Stakeholders on CSR Disclosure: Evidence from Japan

▼ Chika Saka (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Akihiro Noda (Tokyo City University)

Discussant: Mohammad Badrul Haider (Kobe University)

[K183] The Influence of External Pressure on the Change of Corporate Social and Environmental Disclosure Practices within the Australian Gambling Industry

▼ Chin Moi Loh (RMIT University)

Craig Deegan (RMIT University)

Robert Inglis (RMIT University)

Discussant: Chika Saka (Kwansei Gakuin University)

S3: Room 503 < Accounting and Governance >

Chair: Mark Christensen (Southern Cross University)

[K042] Nouveau Riche, Old Guard, Established Elite: Kinship Networks and Control of Vivendi Universal

▼ Nihel Chabrak (United Arab Emirates University)

Russell Craig (Victoria University)

Nabyla Daidj (Institut Mines Télécom)

Discussant: Steve Evans (Flinders University)

[K071] Invisible Ties: Implicit Contracting and Its Implications for the Agency Relationship in Corporate Governance Research

- ▼ Gavin J. Nicholson (Queensland University of Technology)
- Amedeo Pugliese (Queensland University of Technology)
- Discussant: Nihel Chabrak (United Arab Emirates University)

[K256] We don't Need Another Hero: Evaluating Qantas' Annual Reports as a Hero's Journey

- ▼ Steve Evans (Flinders University)
- Kerry Jacobs (Australian National University)
- Discussant: Gavin J. Nicholson (Queensland University of Technology)

S3: Room 504 < **Public Sector Accounting** >

Chair: Vincente Pina (University of Zaragoza)

[K194] When are Changes Effective in Performance Management? The Case of the Japanese Agencies

- ▼ Ana Yetano (University of Zaragoza)
- Takami Matsuo (Kobe University)
- Discussant: Inês Cruz (NOVA School of Business and Economics, UNL)

[K234] Factors Influencing the Use of Performance Measurement System: Evidences from Indonesian Public Sectors

- Anthony H. Citra Wijaya (Universitas Cenderawasih)
- ▼ Rusdi Akbar (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- Discussant: Ana Yetano (University of Zaragoza)

[K072] Institutional Entrepreneurship in the Portuguese NHS

- Maria Major (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon)
- ▼ Inês Cruz (NOVA School of Business and Economics, UNL)
- Discussant: Rusdi Akbar (Universitas Gadjah Mada)

S3: Room 505 < **Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting** >

Chair: Cheryl R. Lehman (Hofstra University)

[K073] Assembling International Development: The Management and Accounting Control of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- ▼ Daniel E. Martinez (HEC School of Management)
- David J. Cooper (University of Alberta)
- Discussant: Angus Duff (University of The West of Scotland)

[K290] On Doing Critical Accounting beyond Current Social and Institutional Cul-de-sacs: Taking Up and Extending Foucault's Own Analytics

- ▼ Keith Hoskin (University of Essex)
- Discussant: Daniel E. Martinez (HEC School of Management)

[K156] Creating Professional Accountants: A Bourdieusian Field Study of the Business of Learning Accounting

- ▼ Angus Duff (University of The West of Scotland)
- Rosina Mladenovic (University of Sydney)
- Discussant: Keith Hoskin (University of Essex)

S3: Room 401 < **Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting** >

Chair: Jim Haslam (Heriot Watt University)

[K012] The Presentation of the Self and Professional Identity: Countering the Accountant's Stereotype

- ▼ Lee D. Parker (University of South Australia)
- Samantha Warren (University of Essex)
- Discussant: Steven Dellaportas (Deakin University)

- [K265] Professions and Identity during Austerity: An Archaeological, Discursive Practice
 Kevin Morrell (University of Warwick)
 ▼ Penelope Tuck (University of Warwick)
Discussant Lee D. Parker (University of South Australia)
- [K053] Towards a Conceptual Framework in the Categorisation of Stereotypical Perceptions in Accounting
 ▼ Steven Dellaportas (Deakin University)
 Peter Richardson (Aboriginal Housing Victoria)
 Luckmika Perera (Deakin University)
 Ben Richardson (Deakin University)
Discussant: Penelope Tuck (University of Warwick)

S3: Room 402 < Management Accounting >

Chair: Stephen Jollands (University of Exeter)

- [K283] Early Management Accounting Practices in Japan: The Case of the Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Company
 ▼ Dilfuza Kasimova (Hitotsubashi University)
 Cheryl S. McWatters (University of Ottawa)
Discussant: Piyarat Dokkularb (University of Canterbury)
- [K079] “[T]here Are Known Knowns ... ” Some Reflections on the Nature and Practice of Interpretive Accounting Research
 ▼ Alan Lowe (Aston Business School)
 Ivo De Loo (Nyenrode Business University)
Discussant: Dilfuza Kasimova (Hitotsubashi University)
- [K238] Management Control Practices in Thai Culture
 ▼ Piyarat Dokkularb (University of Canterbury)
 Beverley R. Lord (University of Canterbury)
 Keith Dixon (University of Canterbury)
Discussant: Alan Lowe (Aston Business School)

S3: Room 403 < Management Accounting >

Chair: Satoko Matsugi (Tezukayama University)

- [K143] The Changing MAS: Handling Dominant Professional Resistance in an Italian Healthcare Organization
 Adele Caldarelli (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
 Clelia Fiondella (Seconda Università di Napoli)
 Marco Maffei (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
 ▼ Rosanna Spanò (Università degli Studi di Catanzaro Magna Graecia)
 Claudia Zagaria (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
Discussant: Natalie Buckmaster (University of New South Wales)
- [K278] Interplay of Management Control Systems and Social Enterprises: A Case Study of a Social Enterprise in Vietnam
 ▼ Rui Vieira (University of Amsterdam)
 Tran Thi Lan Ha (University of Amsterdam)
 Brendan O’Dwyer (University of Amsterdam)
Discussant: Rosanna Spanò (Università degli Studi di Catanzaro Magna Graecia)
- [K212] Entrepreneurship in Institutionalised Settings: The Roles of Hospital Benchmarking
 ▼ Natalie Buckmaster (University of New South Wales)
 Jan Mouritsen (Copenhagen Business School)
Discussant: Rui Vieira (University of Amsterdam)

S3: Room 404 < **Financial Accounting/Auditing** >

Chair: Tomomi Takada (Kobe University)

[K069] Audit Effort and the Unit Audit Price of Industry Specialist Auditors: Evidence from Korea

- ▼ Gil S. Bae (Korea University)
- Seung Uk Choi (Korea University)
- Joon Hwa Rho (Chungnam National University)
- Discussant: Tomomi Takada (Kobe University)

[K148] Did Japanese-SOX Have an Impact on Earnings Quality and Earning Management?

- ▼ Masumi Nakashima (Fukushima College)
- David A. Ziebart (University of Kentucky)
- Discussant: Gil S. Bae (Korea University)

[K117] The Impact of Type of Lease Accounting Standards on the Judgments of Japanese Professional Accountants

- ▼ Noriyuki Tsunogaya (Nagoya University)
- Satoshi Sugahara (Hiroshima Shudo University)
- Parmod Chand (Macquarie University)
- Discussant: Masumi Nakashima (Fukushima College)

S3: Room 405 < **Accounting History** >

Chair: Garry Carnegie (RMIT University)

[K068] Divergence and Convergence in the Italian Accountancy Profession

- Elisabetta Barone (University of Reading)
- ▼ Michael John Jones (Bristol University)
- Gaudenzio Albertinazzi (Università del Piemonte Orientale)
- Discussant: Prem. W. Senarath Yapa (RMIT University)

[K285] Repertoires of Collective Action and Intra-Professional Segmentation in the French Accountancy Profession (1942-2000)

- ▼ Carlos Ramirez (HEC Paris)
- Discussant: Michael John Jones (Bristol University)

[K192] Imperialism and the Practising Monopoly: Professionalisation of Accountants in Sri Lanka

- Sarath Ukwatte (RMIT University)
- ▼ Prem. W. Senarath Yapa (RMIT University)
- Discussant: Carlos Ramirez (HEC Paris)

11:00-11:20 Coffee

11:20-12:20 Plenary Session 3 (Room 301) _____

Whither Theory in Social and Environmental Accounting Research
 Professor Jeffrey Unerman (Royal Holloway, University of London)
 Chair: Professor Katsuhiko Kokubu (Kobe University)

12:20-13:20 Lunch (Reception Hall)

13:20-14:50 Parallel Session 4 _____

S4: Room 501 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Chikako Ozu (Kyushu University)

[K268] A Web Examination of CSR Engagement by Geographically Bounded Credits Unions in Australia

- ▼ Dianne McGrath (Charles Sturt University)
- Discussant: Yuki Tanaka (Hosei University)

[K075] Disclosure of Climate Change-Related Corporate Governance Practices

- ▼ Shamima Haque (Queensland University of Technology)
- Craig Deegan (RMIT University)
- Robert Inglis (RMIT University)
- Discussant: Dianne McGrath (Charles Sturt University)

[K291] Does Environmental Disclosure Influence Cost of Capital? An Empirical Investigation of Japanese Companies

- Charles H. Cho (ESSEC Business School)
- Giovanna Michelin (University of Padova)
- ▼ Yuki Tanaka (Hosei University)
- Discussant: Shamima Haque (Queensland University of Technology)

S4: Room 502 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Ian Thomson (University of Strathclyde)

[K218] The Emergence of Integrated Reporting

- Nick Rowbottom (University of Birmingham)
- ▼ Joanne Locke (The Open University)
- Discussant: Chris van Staden (University of Canterbury)

[K236] Integrated Reporting: Initial Analysis of Early Reporters - An Institutional Theory Approach

- Susan Wild (University of Canterbury)
- ▼ Chris Van Staden (University of Canterbury)
- Discussant: Joanne Locke (The Open University)

S4: Room 503 < **Public Sector/Financial Accounting** >

Chair: Jane Broadbent (Royal Holloway, University of London)

[K051] Performance Auditing, Accountability, and Power: A Fijian Case Study

- ▼ Nirmala Nath (Massey University)
- Karen Van Peurse (Victoria University of Wellington)
- Discussant: Jim Haslam (Heriot-Watt University)

[K108] Are Performance Audits Useful? The EU Experience

- Ana Yetano (University of Zaragoza)
- Lourdes Torres (University of Zaragoza)
- ▼ Vicente Pina (University of Zaragoza)
- Discussant: Nirmala Nath (Massey University)

[K139] Reflections upon the Mobilising of Financial Accounting in the Transition to “Post-communism”: A Hungarian Case Study

- Laura Dósa (Former University of Miskolc)
- Gizella Dragonya (Heriot-Watt University)
- Sonja Gallhofer (Newcastle University)
- ▼ Jim Haslam (Heriot-Watt University)
- Akira Yonekura (Heriot-Watt University)
- Discussant: Vicente Pina (University of Zaragoza)

S4: Room 504 < **Accounting and Education** >

Chair: Satoshi Sugahara (Hiroshima Shudo University)

[K098] A Classroom Experience in Australian Universities

- ▼ Grace Wong (RMIT University)
- Barry J. Cooper (Deakin University)
- Steven Dellaportas (Deakin University)
- Discussant: Ann-Christine Frandsen (University of Essex)

- [K082] Dysfunctional Audit Behavior among Accounting Undergraduates during Industrial Training: Case of *Halatuju 2* Cohorts
- ▼ Hashanah Ismail (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
 - Lee Shu Hui (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
 - Hifza Rahimah Ibrahim (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
 - Discussant: Grace Wong (RMIT University)
- [K190] Accounting Knowledge as Lived Experiences and Reflexive Questioning: A Case for Reinventing Undergraduate Accounting Education
- Louise Gracia (University of Warwick)
 - ▼ Ann-Christine Frandsen (University of Essex)
 - Discussant: Hashanah Ismail (Universiti Putra Malaysia)

S4: Room 505 < **Financial Accounting** >

Chair: Masaki Kusano (Kyoto University)

- [K084] Institutional Investors, Political Connections and Analysts Coverage in Malaysia
- Janice How (Queensland University of Technology)
 - Peter Verhoeven (Queensland University of Technology)
 - ▼ Effiezal Aswadi Abdul Wahab (Curtin University of Technology)
 - Discussant: Brad Potter (University of Melbourne)
- [K281] The Influence of Board of Commissioners and Audit Committee Effectiveness on Institutional Investors Interest in Family Firms
- ▼ Nyoman Sedana (Universitas Indonesia)
 - Ancella Anitawati Hermawan (Universitas Indonesia)
 - Discussant: Effiezal Aswadi Abdul Wahab (Curtin University of Technology)
- [K160] Application of the Reporting Entity Concept in Australia
- Peter Carey (Deakin University)
 - ▼ Brad Potter (University of Melbourne)
 - George Tanewski (Deakin University)
 - Discussant: Ancella Anitawati Hermawan (Universitas Indonesia)

S4: Room 401 < **Management Accounting** >

Chair: Sven Modell (NHH-Norwegian School of Economics)

- [K142] Due-diligence of Private Equity Funds: A Practice Based View
- Yesh Nama (Aston Business School)
 - ▼ Alan Lowe (Aston Business School)
 - Discussant: Chris Durden (James Cook University)
- [K193] Participatory Budgeting: A Bourdieusian Interpretation
- ▼ Luis Emilio Cuenca Botey (HEC Paris)
 - Laure Célérier (HEC Paris)
 - Discussant: Alan Lowe (Aston Business School)
- [K120] Pricing Decisions and the Role of Cost Accounting Systems and Cost Information in Tourism Organisations
- Peter Lane (James Cook University)
 - ▼ Chris Durden (James Cook University)
 - Discussant: Takehisa Kajiwara (Kobe University)

S4: Room 402 < Management Accounting >

Chair: Michiyasu Nakajima (Kansai University)

[K076] A Multiplicity of Management Systems: Performance Measurement Work, Recognition and Accommodation in a Multi-national Corporation

David J. Cooper (University of Alberta)

Mahmoud Ezzamel (Cardiff University)

▼ Keith Robson (Cardiff University)

Discussant: Hirotugu Kitada (Hosei University)

[K211] Technological Empowerment: Creating Local Knowledge with Calculating Practice

▼ Hirotugu Kitada (Hosei University)

Katsuhiko Kokubu (Kobe University)

Tatsumasa Tennojiya (Hiroshima University of Economics)

Discussant: Keith Robson (Cardiff University)

[K260] Management Accounting Implementation and Engineers' Networking: Mitsubishi Electric, 1921-1932

▼ Masafumi Fujino (Nihon University)

Discussant: Yasuhiro Shimizu (Kobe University)

S4: Room 403 < Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting >

Chair: Deryl Northcott (Auckland University of Technology)

[K173] Politico-Business Regime and the Accountancy Profession: The Indonesian Accountancy Profession under the New Order (1967-1998)

Yudi Irmawan (Ministry of Finance of Republic Indonesia)

▼ Roszaini Haniffa (Herriot-Watt University)

Mohammad Hudaib (University of Glasgow)

Discussant: Leonardo Rinaldi (Royal Holloway, University of London)

[K164] Habermas, the Accounting Profession and Accountant-client Relationships: Steering for Sustainability?

Laura J. Spence (Royal Holloway, University of London)

Gloria Agyemang (Royal Holloway, University of London)

▼ Leonardo Rinaldi (Royal Holloway, University of London)

Discussant: Roszaini Haniffa (Herriot-Watt University)

S4: Room 404 < Auditing >

Chair: C. Richard Baker (Adelphi University)

[K158] Enron Cartoons: Accounting in the Spotlight

Michael John Jones (University of Bristol)

▼ Patricia Stanton (University of Newcastle)

Discussant: Tsunehiko Nakamura (Momoyama Gakuin University)

[K170] Family Ownership, Auditor Choice and Audit Fees: Evidence from Hong Kong

▼ Adrian C.H. Lei (University of Macau)

Samuel W. K. Lam (University of Macau)

Discussant: Patricia Stanton (University of Newcastle)

[K115] Expectation Gap on Auditor Liability to Third Parties in China

▼ Yingfa Lu (University of Bristol)

Discussant: Adrian C.H. Lei (University of Macau)

S4: Room 405 < Accounting History >

Chair: Yumiko Sankoji (Wakayama University)

[K088] Accounting in the Transition from a Medieval to a Modern State: The Case of Spain (1490-1510)

Miguel Carmona (University of Jaen)

▼ Nieves Carrera (IE Business School)

Salvador Carmona (IE Business School)

Discussant: Doris M. Merkl-Davies (Bangor University)

[K028] The Commodification of Labour: Accounting for Indentured Workers in Fijian Sugar Plantations 1879-1920

▼ Umesh Sharma (University of Waikato)

Helen Irvine (Queensland University of Technology)

Discussant: Nieves Carrera (IE Business School)

[K191] Rhetoric and Argument in Richard Pennants' Parliamentary Speeches on the Abolition of the Slave Trade: A Critical Discourse Analysis Approach

Michael J. Jones (University of Bristol)

▼ Doris M. Merkl-Davies (Bangor University)

Discussant: Umesh Sharma (University of Waikato)**14:50-15:10 Coffee****15:10-16:10 Plenary Session 4 (Room 301)** _____

Sustainability and Social Responsibility Reports: Generating Valuable Information, or Not?

Professor Liyan Wang (Peking University)

Chair: Professor Katsuhiko Kokubu (Kobe University)

16:10-16:30 Special Session (Room 301) _____

Book Launch and the Broadbent and Laughlin Emerging Scholar Award Presentation

Professor Jane Broadbent (Royal Holloway, University of London)

Professor Richard Laughlin (King's College London)

Chair: Professor Lee D. Parker (University of South Australia)

16:30-16:40 Break**16:40-18:10 Parallel Session 5** _____**S5: Room 501** < Social/Environmental Accounting >

Chair: Kimitaka Nishitani (Kobe University)

[K246] Introducing Material Flow Cost Accounting and Creating Visibility- Analyzing MFCA in Practice Based on a Longitudinal Case Study-

▼ Akira Higashida (Meijo University)

Katsuhiko Kokubu (Kobe University)

Aki Shinohara (J. F. Oberlin University)

Discussant: Stephen Jollands (University of Exeter)

[K205] Explaining Social Reporting of State-owned Enterprises in China: A Market Economy with Socialist Characteristics

▼ Jenny J.Q. Guan (University of Macau)

▼ Carlos Noronha (University of Macau)

Michael E. Tayles (University of Hull)

Discussant: Akira Higashida (Meijo University)

[K300] Investigating the Role of Stand-alone Sustainability Reports

- ▼ Stephen Jollands (University of Exeter)
- Chris Akroyd (Oregon State University)
- Norio Sawabe (Kyoto University)
- Discussant: Carlos Noronha (University of Macau)

S5: Room 502 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Carol A. Tilt (Flinders University)

[K237] Factors Influencing the Use of the World Wide Web's Potential for Sustainability Communication: An Extension to Stakeholder and Legitimacy Perspectives

- ▼ Sumit K. Lodhia (University of South Australia)
- Discussant: Vijaya Murthy (University of Sydney)

[K100] Disclosure Effects, Carbon Emissions and Corporate Value

- ▼ Tomoki Oshika (Waseda University)
- Chika Saka (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Discussant: Sumit K. Lodhia (University of South Australia)

[K166] A Meta Analysis of Two Decades of Sustainability Accounting Literature: Observations and Future Directions

- ▼ Vijaya Murthy (University of Sydney)
- Cristiana Parisi (Copenhagen Business School)
- Discussant: Tomoki Oshika (Waseda University)

S5: Room 503 < **Public Sector Accounting** >

Chair: Ana Yetano (University of Zaragoza)

[K203] Re-examining the Financial Returns from New Zealand's SOE Sector: Re-evaluating Privatisation

- ▼ Belinda Luke (Queensland University of Technology)
- Discussant: Deryl Northcott (Auckland University of Technology)

[K159] Factors Affecting Financial Condition of Local Government in Indonesia

- ▼ Irwan Taufiq Ritonga (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- Colin Clark (Victoria University)
- Guneratne Wickremasinghe (Victoria University)
- Discussant: Belinda Luke (Queensland University of Technology)

[K118] Problematizing Public Sector Performance: The Benefits of a "Flesh and Blood" Approach

- ▼ Shilinka Smith (Auckland University of Technology)
- Deryl Northcott (Auckland University of Technology)
- Discussant: Irwan Taufiq Ritonga (Universitas Gadjah Mada)

S5: Room 504 < **Accounting and Risk Management** >

Chair: Charl de Villiers (University of Waikato)

[K284] The Culturally Embedding of Risk Management: A Case Study Research of Sparta Rotterdam Rieuwert Hammerstein (University of Amsterdam Business School)

- ▼ Rui Vieira (University of Amsterdam Business School)
- Brendan O'Dwyer (University of Amsterdam Business School)
- Discussant: Helen Irvine (Queensland University of Technology)

[K255] Risk Imbalances: In Search of an Alternative Risk Management Framework

- ▼ Margaret Woods (Aston University)
- Christopher Humphrey (University of Manchester)
- Chu Yeong Lim (Singapore Management University)
- Discussant: Rui Vieira (University of Amsterdam Business School)

- [K050] Communicating the Impact of the Global Financial Crisis in Annual Reports: A Study of Australian NGOs
 ▼ Helen Irvine (Queensland University of Technology)
 Kshitij Khanna (Queensland University of Technology)
Discussant: Margaret Woods (Aston University)

S5: Room 505 < **Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting** >

- Chair: Doris M. Merkl-Davies (Bangor University)
- [K184] Immigration and Neo-liberalism: Three Stories and Counter Accounts
 ▼ Cheryl R. Lehman (Hofstra University)
 Marcia Annisette (York University)
 Gloria Agyemang (Royal Holloway, University of London)
Discussant: Rajni Mala (Macquarie University)
- [K049] The Implication of Corporate Reporting in Migration from Defined Benefit to Defined Contribution Pension Schemes
 Jairos Josiah (University of Westminster)
 Orla Gough (University of Westminster)
 ▼ Jim Haslam (Heriot-Watt University)
 Neeta Shah (University of Westminster)
Discussant: Cheryl R. Lehman (Hofstra University)
- [K177] An Empirical Investigation of the Influence of Back-translation and Context on Accounting Judgements: Evidence from China
 Peipei Pan (Macquarie University)
 Chris Patel (Macquarie University)
 ▼ Rajni Mala (Macquarie University)
Discussant: Jim Haslam (Heriot-Watt University)

S5: Room 401 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

- Chair: Mohammad Badrul Haider (Kobe University)
- [K135] Progress toward Institutionalising Field-wide Water Efficiency Change
 ▼ Matthew Egan (University of Sydney)
Discussant: Brad Potter (University of Melbourne)
- [K145] Banking for the Common Good: A Case Study
 Adele Caldarelli (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
 Clelia Fiondella (Seconda Università di Napoli)
 Marco Maffei (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
 ▼ Rosanna Spanò (Università degli Studi di Catanzaro Magna Graecia)
 Claudia Zagaria (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
Discussant: Matthew Egan (University of Sydney)
- [K185] Corporate Social Investment through Integrated Reporting: Critical Issues
 ▼ Brad Potter (University of Melbourne)
 Prakash J. Singh (University of Melbourne)
 Jodi York (University of Melbourne)
Discussant: Rosanna Spanò (Università degli Studi di Catanzaro Magna Graecia)

S5: Room 402 < **Management Accounting** >

- Chair: Yutaka Kato (Doshisha University)
- [K157] From Cost Allocations to Cost Savings: Post-Panoptic Tendencies in Sri Lankan Healthcare and the Making of a Neoliberal State
 ▼ Danture Wickramasinghe (University of Glasgow)
Discussant: Luis Emilio Cuenca Botey (HEC Paris)

[K023] Fabricating an S&OP Process: Accounting as Matters of Concern and a Poincare Disk

- ▼ Lichen Alex Yu (Copenhagen Business School)
Discussant: Danture Wickramasinghe (University of Glasgow)

[K040] Rhetorics and the Fate of Budgeting

- ▼ Vassili Joannides (Grenoble École de Management)
Nicolas Berland (Universite Paris Dauphine)
Yves Levant (Skema Business school)
Discussant: Lichen Alex Yu (Copenhagen Business School)

S5: Room 403 < **Financial Accounting** >

Chair: Shin'ya Okuda (Osaka Gakuin University)

[K061] Additional Information Increases Uncertainty in the Securities Market -Using Both Laboratory and fMRI Experiments

- ▼ Hidetoshi Yamaji (Kobe University)
Masatoshi Gotoh (Kobe University)
Yoshinori Yamakawa (NTT Data Institute of Management Consulting)
Discussant: Norio Sawabe (Kyoto University)

[K147] The Effect of Financial Accounting Performance Following Mergers and Acquisitions on the Firm Value

- Edwin Yonathan (Universita Indonesia)
▼ Ancella Anitawati Hermawan (Universita Indonesia)
Discussant: Masatoshi Gotoh (Kobe University)

S5: Room 404 < **Financial Accounting** >

Chair: Akihiro Noguchi (Nagoya University)

[K123] Agency, Leverage Policy and Tax Aggressiveness during Transition Period:

- Okta S. Hartadinata (Universitas Airlangga)
▼ Elvia Shauki (University of South Australia)
Discussant: Tadao Suzuki (Fukushima College)

[K258] A Mathematical Approach for Information Disclosure and an Application to Establishment of the Regulatory System for Safety Management

- Tadao Suzuki (Fukushima College)
Kenji Shiba (Kansai University)
▼ Masumi Nakashima (Fukushima College)
Discussant: Akihiro Noda (Tokyo City University)

S5: Room 405 < **Accounting information and Management Accounting** >

Chair: Hiroshi Fukuda (Hosei University)

[K109] A Critical Review of Empirical Studies on the Communication Skills of Accountants

- Harshini Siriwardane (James Cook University)
▼ Chris Durden (James Cook University)
Discussant: Thu T Nguyen (Griffith University)

[K226] Information for Investors on Japanese Companies' Websites

- ▼ Rie Kang (Aoyama Gakuin University)
Discussant: Chris Durden (James Cook University)

[K266] Reward Systems, MAS Information and Managerial Performance: The Impact of Ownership Type

- ▼ Thu T Nguyen (Griffith University)
Lokman Mia (Griffith University)
Allen Huang (Griffith University)
Discussant: Rie Kang (Aoyama Gakuin University)

Day3: July 28th (Sunday)

9:00- Registration

9:30-11:00 **Parallel Session 6**

S6: Room 501 < Social/Environmental Accounting >

Chair: Chika Saka (Kwansei Gakuin University)

[K229] Metaconversations in Creating Sustainability Reporting

▼ Janet Luft Mobus (Pacific Lutheran University)

Discussant: Anna L. Rowe (Curtin University)

[K223] Motivation of Corporate Managers for Social Responsibility-Related Governance

Disclosure: Evidence from Bangladesh

▼ Yousuf Kamal (RMIT University)

Craig Deegan (RMIT University)

Discussant: Janet Luft Mobus (Pacific Lutheran University)

[K232] A Managerial Perspective of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER)

Reporting: Evidence from a Developing Country

Md. Moazzem Hossain (Curtin University)

▼ Anna L. Rowe (Curtin University)

Mohammad Quaddus (Curtin University)

Discussant: Yousuf Kamal (RMIT University)

S6: Room 502 < Social/Environmental Accounting >

Chair: Gloria Agyemang (Royal Holloway, University of London)

[K121] Disclosures of Social Value Creation: A Case Study of Three Global Social Enterprises

▼ Muhammad Azizul Islam (Queensland University of Technology)

Discussant: Hui Situ (Flinders University)

[K172] A Functionalist Perspective of Environmental Disclosure and Accountability

▼ Jeffrey Faux (University of Ballarat)

Discussant: Muhammad Azizul Islam (Queensland University of Technology)

[K104] Understanding the Chinese Government's Influence on Corporate Environmental Reporting of Chinese Firms

▼ Hui Situ (Flinders University)

Carol A. Tilt (Flinders University)

Pi-Shen Seet (Flinders University)

Max Smith (Flinders University)

Discussant: Jeffrey Faux (University of Ballarat)

S6: Room 503 < Public Sector Accounting >

Chair: Kerry Jacobs (Australian National University)

[K137] Sustainability Reporting in the Italian Public Sector: Motives and Influences

▼ Federica Farneti (Bologna University)

Hussain G. Rammal (University of South Australia)

Discussant: Nacanieli Rika (Australian National University)

[K297] Investigating the Link between Stakeholder Type and Strategic Responses to Institutional Pressures: Combining the Mitchell Et Al. (1997) and the Oliver (1991) Models: Public Sector Context

▼ Grainne Oates (Swinburne University of Technology)

Discussant: Federica Farneti (Bologna University)

[K301] Reputational Risk and Environmental Performance Auditing

▼ Nacanieli Rika (Australian National University)

Discussant: Grainne Oates (Swinburne University of Technology)

S6: Room 504 < **Public Sector/NGO accounting** >

Chair: Helen Irvine (Queensland University of Technology)

[K078] The Ideological Foundations of Government Funding of Australian Schools: Implications for Public Accountability and the Not-for-profit Sector

▼ Janet Mack (Queensland University of Technology)

Discussant: James Guthrie (Macquarie University and Bologna University)

[K245] Organisational Identity, Identification and Accounting: An Empirical Study in a Museum Railway

Kelum Jayasinghe (University of Essex)

▼ Teerooven Soobaroyen (University of Southampton)

Dennis Thomas (Aberystwyth University)

Discussant: Janet Mack (Queensland University of Technology)

[K202] Communicating Change in the Australian Higher Education System: Bill's Story

Suzanne Ryan (University of Newcastle)

▼ James Guthrie (Macquarie University and Bologna University)

Discussant: Teerooven Soobaroyen (University of Southampton)

S6: Room 505 < **Accounting and Governance** >

Chair: Atsuo Mukoyama (Osaka City University)

[K010] A Typology for Exploring the Quality of Explanations for Non-compliance with UK Corporate Governance Regulations

Philip J. Shrides (Northumbria University)

▼ Niamh M. Brennan (University College Dublin)

Discussant: Mahmud Al Masum (University of Adelaide)

[K271] Accounting and Governance Complexities in Public Private Joint Ventures: A UK Health Sector Case Study

Cletus Agyenim-Boateng (Manchester Business School)

Anne Stafford (Manchester Business School)

▼ Pam Stapleton (Manchester Business School)

Discussant: Niamh M. Brennan (University College Dublin)

[K178] A Diagnostic View of the Interface between Corporate Governance and Financial Reporting Practice: Evidence from an Emerging Economy

▼ Mahmud Al Masum (University of Adelaide)

Lee D. Parker (University of South Australia)

Discussant: Pam Stapleton (Manchester Business School)

S6: Room 401 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Liyan Wang (Peking University)

[K198] Determinants of Narrative Content of Sustainability Reporting by Japanese Companies

▼ Yuriko Nakao (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Kimitaka Nishitani (Kobe University)

Katsuhiko Kokubu (Kobe University)

Discussant: Shoji Oka (Kansai University)

[K112] Green Supply Chain Management and CO₂ Emissions Performance in Japanese Manufacturing Firms

- ▼ Kimitaka Nishitani (Kobe University)
- Katsuhiko Kokubu (Kobe University)
- Takehisa Kajiwara (Kobe University)
- Discussant: Liyan Wang (Peking University)

[K276] MFCA Management as Sustainable Management

- Michiyasu Nakajima (Kansai University)
- ▼ Asako Kimura (Kansai University)
- Shoji Oka (Kansai University)
- Discussant: Kimitaka Nishitani (Kobe University)

S6: Room 402 < Management Accounting >

Chair: Zahirul Hoque (La Trobe University)

[K124] The Paradox of Management Control (PMC)

- ▼ Marcelo F. G. Barroso (University of São Paulo)
- Fábio Frezatti (University of São Paulo)
- Discussant: M. Junaid Ashraf (Lahore University of Management Sciences)

[K287] A Longitudinal Study of a Performance Management System in a UK Prison

- ▼ Christine Cooper (University of Strathclyde)
- Joanne Johnston (University of Strathclyde)
- Discussant: Marcelo F. G. Barroso (University of São Paulo)

[K208] Dualism VS Duality: Morphogenetic Approach – A Realist Alternative for Management Accounting Research

- ▼ M. Junaid Ashraf (Lahore University of Management Sciences)
- Shahzad Uddin (University of Essex)
- Discussant: Christine Cooper (University of Strathclyde)

S6: Room 403 < Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting >

Chair: Shinji Horiguchi (Kobe University)

[K282] Women as a Driver for Social Change: Rethinking Women's Advancement in the Accounting Profession by Reference to Their Experience in Japan

- ▼ Naoko Komori (Sheffield University)
- Discussant: Pala Molisa (Victoria University of Wellington)

[K221] The Future Women Want' - Gender Equality and Sustainable Development: Towards an Agenda for Accounting Research

- ▼ Kathryn Haynes (Newcastle University)
- Alan Murray (University of Winchester)
- Discussant: Naoko Komori (Sheffield University)

[K251] Accounting for Pornography, Prostitution and Patriarchy

- ▼ Pala Molisa (Victoria University of Wellington)
- Discussant: Kathryn Haynes (Newcastle University)

S6: Room 404 < Intellectual Capital and Risk Management >

Chair: Chris Van Staden (University of Canterbury)

[K113] The Hitchhiker's Guide to Intellectual Capital

- ▼ John Dumay (University of Sydney Business School)
- Discussant: Manzurul Alam (Murdoch University)

[K014] Intellectual Capital Disclosures in Islami Bank Bangladesh: A Longitudinal Study (1983-2010)

- ▼ Aatur Belal (Aston University)
- Mohobbot Ali (University of Canberra)
- Discussant: John Dumay (University of Sydney Business School)

[K249] With All the Good Intentions: A Case Study of a Failure in Enterprise Risk Management
Janek Ratnatunga (University of South Australia)

- ▼ Manzurul Alam (Murdoch University)
- Discussant: Mohobbot Ali (University of Canberra)

S6: Room 405 < **Financial Accounting** >

Chair: Leonardo Rinaldi (Royal Holloway, University of London)

[K018] Accounting Regulation Actors and Hong Kong Culture

- ▼ Anthony Mung Yin Chan (Ryerson University)
- Discussant: Ersa Tri Wahyuni (University of Manchester)

[K093] Institutional Logics in Global Accounting Standard Setting

- ▼ Masatsugu Sanada (Osaka City University)
- Discussant: Anthony Mung Yin Chan (Ryerson University)

[K195] The Role of Institutional Entrepreneur in IFRS Diffusion: The Case Study of IFRS Convergence in Indonesia

- ▼ Ersa Tri Wahyuni (University of Manchester)
- Discussant: Masatsugu Sanada (Osaka City University)

11:00-11:20 Coffee

11:20-12:20 Plenary Session 5 (Room 301) _____

Historiography for Accounting: Methodological Contributions, Contributors and Thought Patterns: 1983 to 2012

Professor Garry Carnegie (RMIT University)

Chair: Professor Masayoshi Noguchi (Kobe University)

12:20-13:20 Lunch (Reception Hall)

13:20-14:50 Parallel Session 7 _____

S7: Room 501 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Craig Deegan (RMIT University)

[K167] Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility: A Critical Review

- ▼ Kathyayini Rao (Flinders University)
- Carol A. Tilt (Flinders University)
- Discussant: Ben Jacobsen (James Cook University)

[K044] The Use of Action Research to Promote Corporate Social Responsibility

- ▼ C. Richard Baker (Adelphi University)
- Discussant: Kathyayini Rao (Flinders University)

[K029] Accountability on Climate Change: The Role of SRI Corporate Engagement

- ▼ Ben Jacobsen (James Cook University)
- Discussant: C. Richard Baker (Adelphi University)

S7: Room 502 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Kentaro Azuma (Ristumeikan University)

[K154] Do Prior Investor Perceptions Mitigate the Adverse Impact of Natural Disasters on Utility Share Prices? The Case of Fukushima

- ▼ Annika Beelitz (Bangor University)
- Lynn Hodgkinson (Bangor University)
- Discussant: Charles H. Cho (ESSEC Business School)

[K209] Creating Numbers: Carbon and Capital Investment

- ▼ Gillian M. Vesty (RMIT University)
- Abby Telgenkamp (ANZ Bank)
- Discussant: Annika Beelitz (Bangor University)

[K214] Does Today's CSR Disclosure Differ from the Disclosure of the 1970s? An Empirical Analysis

- ▼ Charles H. Cho (ESSEC Business School)
- Giovanna Michelin (University of Exeter)
- Dennis M. Patten (Illinois State University)
- Robin W. Roberts (University of Central Florida)
- Discussant: Gillian M. Vesty (RMIT University)

S7: Room 503 < **Public Sector Accounting** >

Chair: Kenji Shiba (Kansai University)

[K155] New Public Financial Management in Indonesia (1999 - 2012): Confusions in Implementation

- ▼ Tri Jatmiko Wahyu Prabowo (Macquarie University)
- Philomena Leung (Macquarie University)
- James Guthrie (Macquarie University)
- Discussant: Pawan Adhikari (University of Essex)

[K037] Public Sector Accounting and Accountability in Tanzania

- ▼ Andrew Goddard (University of Southampton)
- Mussa Assad (University of Dar es Salaam)
- Tausi Ally Mkasiwa (University of Dar es Salaam)
- Siasa Issa (University of Dar es Salaam)
- Discussant: Tri Jatmiko Wahyu Prabowo (Macquarie University)

[K180] Agential Conflicts and Accounting Reforms in 'Less Developed Countries': The Case of the Nepalese Central Government

- ▼ Pawan Adhikari (University of Essex)
- Kelum Jayasinghe (University of Essex)
- Discussant: Andrew Goddard (University of Southampton)

S7: Room 504 < **Financial Accounting** >

Chair: Yoshinori Shimada (Hitotsubashi University)

[K046] Stock Liquidity and the Pricing of Earnings: A Comparison of China's Floating and Non-floating shares

- ▼ Jiwei Wang (Singapore Management University)
- Hongqi Yuan (Fudan University)
- Discussant: Mary L.P. Chai (University of Macau)

[K235] Family Firms, Accounting Conservatism, and Information Asymmetry: Evidence from Japan

- Keiichi Kubota (Chuo University)
- ▼ Hitoshi Takehara (Waseda University)
- Discussant: Jiwei Wang (Singapore Management University)

[K227] The End Justifies the Means? Signaling Effect of How and Where to List

- ▼ Mary L.P. Chai (University of Macau)
- Virginia M.C. Lau (University of Macau)
- Kitty F. Xie (University of Macau)
- Discussant: Hitoshi Takehara (Waseda University)

S7: Room 505 < **Public Sector/NGO Accounting** >

Chair: Christine Cooper (University of Strathclyde)

[K304] Beneficiary Accountability in NGOs: Can It Be Better in Donor Funded -projects as Compared to Non-donor Funded Projects?

- Mohammed Mohi Uddin (Aston University)
- ▼ Ataur Rahman Belal (Aston University)
- Discussant: Carolyn J. Cordery (Victoria University of Wellington)

[K152] Financial Accountability of South Australian Independent Schools to External Stakeholders

- ▼ Nicole D. Moschakis (University of Adelaide)
- Discussant: Ataur Rahman Belal (Aston University)

[K131] How Does Diversity Impact Accountability in the NGO Sector?

- ▼ Carolyn J. Cordery (Victoria University of Wellington)
- Dalice Sim (Victoria University of Wellington)
- Discussant: Nicole D. Moschakis (University of Adelaide)

S7: Room 401 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Yasushi Onishi (Kansai University)

[K303] Corporate Environmental Performance: Determinants and Real Effects

- ▼ Lewis H.K. Tam (University of Macau)
- Kangkang Fu (Nanyang Technological University)
- Xin Chang (Nanyang Technological University)
- Discussant: Wei Qian (University of South Australia)

[K248] Value Added Information as Part of Sustainability Reporting - Initial International Insights

- ▼ Chris Van Staden (University of Canterbury)
- Axel Haller (University of Regensburg)
- Cristina Landis (University of Regensburg)
- Discussant: Lewis H.K. Tam (University of Macau)

[K270] Perform to Disclose or Disclose to Perform: Which Drives Which?

- ▼ Wei Qian (University of South Australia)
- Stefan Schaltegger (Leuphana University Lüneburg)
- Discussant: Chris Van Staden (University of Canterbury)

S7: Room 402 < **Management Accounting** >

Chair: Asako Kimura (Kansai University)

[K207] Managing Change Decisions in a Construction Project

- ▼ Rosliza Mat-Zin (Universiti Utara Malaysia)
- Discussant: Norio Sawabe (Kyoto University)

[K243] Scripting the Profession - Professional Role Scripting as Institutional Work Carried Out by Members of Voluntary Professional Associations

- ▼ Sebastian D. Becker (HEC Paris)
- Lukas Goretzki (University of Innsbruck)
- Discussant: Rosliza Mat-Zin (Universiti Utara Malaysia)

[K273] Responsibility Accounting System as a Belief System

- ▼ Norio Sawabe (Kyoto University)
- Sumitaka Ushio (Chukyo University)
- Discussant: Sebastian D. Becker (HEC Paris)

S7: Room 403 < **Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting** >

Chair: Marcia Annisette (York University)

[K038] Accountability Failures in an ITaukei Corporation: The Case for a Fiji Provincial Company

▼ Masilina Tuiloa Rotuivaqali (University of The South Pacific)

Michael White (University of The South Pacific)

Discussant: Eagle Zhang (University of Sydney)

[K149] Everything Must Change,- So Nothing Changes: IFRS 8 for Nothing?

▼ Yves Levant (University of Pau/SKEMA Business School)

Nicolas Berland (University Paris-Dauphine)

Dragos Zelinschi (University of Nantes)

Discussant: Masilina Tuiloa Rotuivaqali (University of The South Pacific)

[K092] Exploring the Discursive Construction of Fair Value Accounting in China

▼ Eagle Zhang (University of Sydney)

Jane Andrew (University of Sydney)

Discussant: Yves Levant (University of Pau/SKEMA Business School)

S7: Room 404 < **Auditing** >

Chair: Gil S. Bae (Korea University)

[K125] Do Audit Partners' Market Shares in an Industry Still Capture Audit Partner Industry Expertise in a Mandatory Audit Partner Rotation Regime? Evidence from the Banking Industry in Taiwan

▼ Wuchun Chi (National Chengchi University)

Hsiumei Liao (Ming Chuan University)

Hong Xie (University of Kentucky)

Discussant: Dorota Dobija (Kozminski University)

[K140] The Determinants of Internal Controls System and Audit Quality -Evidence from Japan-

▼ Shin'ya Okuda (Osaka Gakuin University)

Masumi Nakashima (Fukushima College)

Takashi Sasaki (Hitotsubashi University)

Ryosuke Nakamura (Teikyo University)

Discussant: Wuchun Chi (National Chengchi University)

[K101] Extended Audit Reporting: An Insight from the Auditing Profession in Poland

▼ Dorota Dobija (Kozminski University)

Iwona Cieślak (Kozminski University)

Katarzyna Iwuć (BDO Numerica Poland)

Discussant: Shin'ya Okuda (Osaka Gakuin University)

14:50-15:10 Coffee

15:10-16:10 **Parallel Session 8**

S8: Room 501 < **Social/Environmental Accounting** >

Chair: Akira Higashida (Meijo University)

[K302] The Access to Medicine Index: Reconciling Medicine as a Product and Medicine as a Right

▼ Afshin Mehrpouya (HEC Paris)

Rita Samiolo (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Discussant: Abdullah Alsaadi (Umm Al-Qura University)

[K222] Corporate Social Responsibility, Shariah-Compliant and Earnings Management

- ▼ Abdullah Alsaadi (Umm Al-Qura University)
- Aziz Jaafar (Bangor University)
- M. Shahid Ebrahim (Bangor University)
- Discussant: Afshin Mehrpouya (HEC Paris)

S8: Room 502 < **Management Accounting** >

Chair: Takaharu Kawai (Doshisha University)

[K089] Management Control Systems and Research Management within Universities

- ▼ Gloria Agyemang (Royal Holloway, University of London)
- Jane Broadbent (Royal Holloway, University of London)
- Discussant: Basil Tucker (University of South Australia)

[K126] Same Play, Different Actors? Comparing the Research-practice Gap in Management Accounting in Australia and Germany

- ▼ Basil Tucker (University of South Australia)
- Stefan Schaltegger (Leuphana University Lüneburg)
- Discussant: Gloria Agyemang (Royal Holloway, University of London)

S8: Room 503 < **Financial Accounting** >

Chair: Tatsuhiko Tashiro (Meijo University)

[K033] A Theoretical Framework to Examine the Judgment Process of Accountants

- ▼ Foo Yin Fah (Sunway University)
- Jeffrey Faux (University of Ballarat)
- Discussant: Kathleen Herbohn (University of Queensland)

[K132] Work-Lifestyle Choices in Professional Accountancy Firms: The Road to Partnership

- Elizabeth Gammie (Robert Gordon University)
- ▼ Kathleen Herbohn (University of Queensland)
- Rosalind Whiting (University of Otago)
- Discussant: Foo Yin Fah (Sunway University)

S8: Room 504 < **Auditing/Financial Accounting** >

Chair: Cheryl S. McWatters (University of Ottawa)

[K065] The Regulation of Statutory Auditors in Advanced Capitalism

- ▼ C. Richard Baker (Adelphi University)
- Jean Bédard (University Laval)
- Christian Prat dit Hauret (University of Bordeaux IV)
- Discussant: Masaki Kusano (Kyoto University)

[K094] Financial Crisis and Legitimacy of Global Accounting Standards

- ▼ Masaki Kusano (Kyoto University)
- Masatsugu Sanada (Osaka City University)
- Discussant: C. Richard Baker (Adelphi University)

S8: Room 401 < **Interdisciplinary/Critical Accounting** >

Chair: Keith Hoskin (University of Essex)

[K058] Lobbying on Accounting Standard Setting in the Parliamentary Environment of Germany

- ▼ Sebastian Hoffmann(HHL Leipzig Graduate School of Management)
- Hennig Zulch
- Discussant: Renata Stenka (University of Reading)

- [K272] Rhetoric in International Standard Setting Process: Constructing Accounting Reality
▼ Renata Stenka (University of Reading)
Discussant: Sebastian Hoffmann (HHL Leipzig Graduate School of Management)

S8: Room 402 < **Public Sector Accounting** >

Chair: Masafumi Fujino (Nihon University)

- [K181] School Business: The Academies Programme

Anne Stafford (Manchester Business School)

- ▼ Pamela Stapleton (Manchester Business School)

Discussant: Rasheed A. Tiamiyu (The Polytechnic, Ibadan)

- [K043] Poor Accountability in Public Sector as a Suspect of the Claim of Inadequate Funding of Tertiary Education in Oyo State, Nigeria

- ▼ Rasheed A. Tiamiyu (The Polytechnic, Ibadan)

Discussant: Pamela Stapleton (Manchester Business School)

S8: Room 403 < **Accounting History** >

Chair: Eiichiro Kudo (Kumamoto Gakuen University)

- [K074] Ideology Diffusion and the Role of Accounting: A Gramscian Approach to Understanding China's Transition from 1949 to 1957

Lina Xu (University of Wollongong)

Corinne Cortese (University of Wollongong)

- ▼ Eagle Zhang (University of Sydney)

Discussant: Masayoshi Noguchi (Kobe University)

- [K165] Accounting for Dissolution: The Case of Japanese Mining Corporations 1946-1950

- ▼ Masayoshi Noguchi (Kobe University)

Yasuhiro Shimizu (Kobe University)

Tsunehiko Nakamura (Momoyama Gakuin University)

Discussant: Eagle Zhang (University of Sydney)

16:10-16:20 Break

16:20-17:20 Plenary Session 6 (Room 301) _____

Professor Ikuko Sasaki (Tohoku Gakuin University)

Restructuring Process and the Role of Accounting System after the Devastating Tsunami

Chair: Professor Katsuhiko Kokubu (Kobe University)

17:20-17:30 Closing Session _____

19:00- Banquet (Kobe Portopia Hotel, 1st Floor, Room Ohwada)

(Open at 18:30)

Performance: Kobe University Japanese Traditional Music Club

OSK Nippon Revue

A Design-Based View of Manufacturing and Accounting

Takahiro Fujimoto (University of Tokyo)

This presentation proposes an evolutionary framework of design-based (or architecture-based) comparative advantage based on a hypothesis that dynamic fit between organizational capability in manufacturing and product-process architecture tends to result in international competitive advantage of an industry. The proposed framework includes the following components: (i) the design-based concept of *manufacturing* (“monozukri” in Japanese), which reinterprets firms’ development-production-sales activities as creation and transfer of value-carrying design information flowing toward the customers; (ii) the generic logic of *comparative advantage*, which assumes that a fit between country characteristics and product attributes creates competitive advantage of a given product in a given country; (iii) the *evolutionary theory of manufacturing capabilities*, which explains ex-post rational objects without fully depending upon ex-ante rational reasoning, which explains ex-post rational objects without fully depending upon ex-ante rational reasoning; ; (iv) the concept of *product-process architecture*, originated from a theory of axiomatic design in engineering.



This presentation also tries to reinterpret cost accounting from the view point of design-based (broad) concept of manufacturing, which aims at making “good flows of good design information” for customer satisfaction, industry competitiveness and firms’ growth. The long history of tensions between cost accounting and flow-oriented (lean) manufacturing management are discussed here. This presentation regards a product (a tradable artifact) as a combination of design information and its medium. *Price* is related to customers’ evaluation of *design information*, whereas *cost* (its productivity component) is related to the concept of “*media-occupation*,” or the amount and the time that the product’s design information occupies various media of productive resources. A framework of cost accounting that may fit the concept of continuous improvements (kaizen) and flow-oriented management (lean manufacturing) is explored.

Accounting and Globalization

David J. Cooper (University of Alberta)

Accounting shapes processes of globalization, influencing its particular form both directly and through its cultural impact. I will explore the relationship through two areas of my research: on international and transnational accounting regulation (both standard setting and the activities of multinational accounting firms) and on the spread of performance measurement systems in multinational firms and non-governmental organizations. I will review differing conceptions of globalization (as globaloney, glocalization and as globalism), as well as accounting as a technology and as an institutional body of ideas, visions and practices.



International accounting regulation is typically viewed through the lens of harmonization of accounting and auditing standards. While important, I will focus more on the role of professional firms and the importance of the regulatory agencies themselves. The second area will be to examine of management ideas and practices diffuse internationally. Here I will draw on research about the BSC (used in many multinational firms) and the Logical Framework (used by NGOs in economic development).

My conclusions will suggest there is much globaloney about the integrated nature of accounting firms and that global accounting standards are perhaps only relevant in countries with powerful capital markets. As far as glocalization is concerned, the research on performance measurement systems within organizations highlights the interaction and mutual constitution of the local and gobal. Finally, globalism highlights how accounting discourse promotes images of accountability, transparency, marketization, financialization and universal best practices. Research and practice is needed to construct alternative (and non romantic) accounting language and practices.

Whither Theory in Social and Environmental Accounting Research

Jeffrey Unerman (Royal Holloway, University of London)

Rapid increases in organizational interest in, and engagement with, so-called sustainability accounting and reporting provide many opportunities for social and environmental accounting research to positively influence these developing practices. A key role of social and environmental accounting researchers in this context is to provide a high-quality evidence base upon which practices can most effectively be critiqued and enhanced, and innovative new policies and practices developed. Providing such a high-quality evidence base requires well-theorised interpretations of reliable empirical evidence.



This presentation examines the role that theory has played in provision of empirical insights from social and environmental research. It also explores how greater use of more refined and varied theoretical perspectives can help social and environmental accounting researchers develop enhanced insights that could have a greater positive impact on organizational social and environmental accounting and reporting policies and practices.

Plenary Session 4: Day 2, 27 (Sat) 15:10-16:10

**Sustainability and Social Responsibility Reports:
Generating Valuable Information, or Not?**

Liyan Wang (Peking University)

Since the beginning of the 21st century, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has gradually become a hot topic in China socially, and the business community has actively responded to this. In the last five years, the number of CSR reports had rapidly grown from several dozen to several hundred to nearly a thousand.



The basic intention for publicizing such reports is to release and communicate information. The fundamental questions, however, are what type of information, and what the quality of the information? And also what is the value of the information, and of the social reaction?

The quality of information in these reports is determined by two critical indicators: effectiveness and credibility. Effectiveness is about the usability of these reports for decision making based on the information, which credibility is related to the amount of information provided. Effectiveness defines the relevance of the information, as reflected by the substance and the standardization of the information published. Up to today, there is still an absence of relatively serious standardization for producing sustainable development reports and CSR reports. Due to the insufficiency of substance and standardization in the information conveyed, these reports are still to a great extent incomparable and therefore only suited for “window dressing”.

In general, the value of the information provided is limited and their standardization has yet to be established, leaving much room for improvement. In terms of verification by third parties, professional standards have been established internationally. It can be concluded that concern from the general public about the quality of information in these reports has promoted their standardization and verification by third parties in their production.

In this area, China is not too far behind Europe and the US. Enterprises included among “China’s Top Green Companies” all have the ability to match the efforts of well-known multinationals, or even to surpass them.

**Historiography for Accounting: Methodological Contributions,
Contributors and Thought Patterns: 1983 to 2012**

Garry Carnegie (RMIT University)

The historiography underpinning accounting history research has received much attention during the last 30 years. The concern of this study is to examine a total of 52 contributions, published in the English-language, which have appeared in the literature on historiography for accounting between 1983 and 2012. The study's aim is three-fold: 1) to review the relevant literature and identify key developments and trends during this period of 30 years; 2) to identify the contributors to this literature, including collaborating authors, and their publication outlets, and 3) to analyse citations made to earlier contributors by subsequent scholars within this time period to assist in identifying individuals or groups who have gained traction in proposing particular approaches or directions to accounting historiography. Comments relating to certain key thoughts or issues in accounting historiography at the time of writing are also provided.



Restructuring Process and the Role of Accounting System after the Devastating Tsunami

Ikuko Sasaki (Tohoku Gakuin University)

Over the past decade, there has been an increased focus on risk management research topics such as crisis management, enterprise risk management, and business continuity plan. Mitroff (1988) identifies five essential phases of crisis management: signal detection, probing and prevention, damage containment, recovery, and learning. The purpose of the containment/damage limitation phase is to prevent the damage from spreading and engulfing other parts of the corporation. The recovery phase entails having in place, tested, short-term and long-term recovery mechanisms (Mitroff, 1988). However, the relationship between the decision-making process in recovery phase and accounting system is relatively uncharted because it is difficult to access cases of companies that have experienced a crisis.



This study has dual objectives. First, based on previous studies on crisis management, we examine the decision-making process of companies that experienced a disaster. Second, we investigate the relationship between the decision-making process and the role of accounting system. Interviews were conducted with several key players of a company that lost its head office and a main factory in the massive tsunami. The company recovered and returned to profitability within a period of two months though it suffered capital depletion in the following fiscal year.

This study reveals significant findings. First, a company is motivated by social responsibility and the objective to continue supply and service in each phase after the disaster. Shortly after the disaster, in the containment/damage limitation phase, the company focuses on current running costs and a responsibility to ensure supply for its customers. On the other hand, in the recovery phase, the company places a strong emphasis on management stability and redefines the businesses. In the recovery phase, the company needs to act quickly as it faces considerable competitive pressure, and therefore shifts its behavior from sales scale to profit base.

Writer in Residence

Literature & Insights: The Creative Side of Accounting Scholarship

Steve Evans (Flinders University)

After 13 years as the Literary Editor of the highly rated Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal (AAAJ), Dr. Steve Evans has read all sorts of material submitted for publication in its Literature & Insights section.

It was the prospect of blending traditional scholarship with creativity, and the narrative aspects of the AAAJ more generally that appealed to Steve when he first considered taking up the post. These have continued to drive his interest in the role.

In his lecture, Steve will outline the publication history of Literature & Insights, impart editorial advice to would-be contributors, and describe what he sees as distinct opportunities for writing work that offers an original perspective. It is often this last aspect that catches the interest of an editor simply because it stands out with a fresh approach.

- What are the typical characteristics of the work that is published?
- How important is it to be a gifted storyteller or poet, for instance?
- Are there other ways to find a legitimate place as a contributor to this part of the AAAJ?
- In all, what does it take to get published there?

Come along and try your hand at drafting your own piece of creative writing!

Steve is the Head of the Department of English, Creative Writing & Australian Studies at Flinders University in South Australia, where he teaches creative writing and literature topics. He is also the author/co-author/editor of 11 books (including one on using creative writing to teach accounting), and has won various writing awards. Prior to this he spent 25 years in accounting roles in taxation, communications, and the dramatic arts.

Abstracts

Paper#: K001

Accounting Control and Controlling Accounting: Interdisciplinary and Critical Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

This presentation provides an overview of a book published by Emerald Publishing and launched at APIRA2013. The book advocates and illustrates the power and importance of adopting an interdisciplinary and critical perspective to critically analyse accounting processes and practices. It adopts a particular Interdisciplinary and Critical research approach drawn from Jurgen Habermas' Critical Theory but adapted and developed by the authors into what is known as 'middle-range thinking'. The particular empirical focus is the extensive forms of societal regulations and requirements that are made over organisations, particularly public sector organisations, driven by different forms of accounting, collectively described as *Accounting Control* in the book. These regulations and requirements are, in the main, deeply resented by these public sector organisations and, as a result, all manner of resistance strategies are adopted, which are described as *Controlling Accounting* in the book. The book is primarily conceptual but, given the particular Interdisciplinary and Critical research approach adopted, relies heavily on empirical cases to develop the conceptual ideas. The book, therefore, analyses public sector *Accounting Control* and *Controlling Accounting* strategies and counter-strategies primarily, but not exclusively, from the United Kingdom, to develop the conceptual ideas. The book ends with a critical analysis of the forces and counter-forces of *Accounting Control* and *Controlling Accounting*. It suggests a range of policy and practical alternatives to this current situation, which is seen as considerable wasted effort from both a societal and organisational perspective.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary and Critical Perspective on Accounting, Middle-Range Thinking, Accounting Control, Controlling Accounting, Public Sector Organisations

Paper#: K009

Boards, Management and the Information Asymmetry Paradox

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines information asymmetry between boards and management to establish the characteristics of management and board information and how these differ. This is one of the few papers to focus solely on the issue of board-management information asymmetry. We analyse the characteristics of board information and management information by reference to the writings of Henry Mintzberg. This provides new insights into the dynamics of information sharing between boards and management, which we characterise as a two-way process, back-and-forth between executives and non-executive directors. As such, we take an interdisciplinary governance and management perspective on the issue rather than the governance only approach in most prior research. In addition, using the work of educationalist and philosopher John Henry Newman, we consider information at multiple levels, invoking the literature on tacit and explicit knowledge. We reach a more benign conclusion than some alarmist commentators about the implications of information asymmetry for board effectiveness.

Keywords: Information asymmetry, boards of directors, management

Paper#: K010

A typology for exploring the quality of explanations for non-compliance with UK corporate governance regulations

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ABSTRACT

Companies not complying with the UK Code of Corporate Governance are required by the Code to provide explanations for non-compliance. This is the capstone of the ‘comply or explain’ system. There are no regulations about the content of those explanations, leaving shareholders and others to judge their appropriateness. The study develops a typology to assess the quality of corporate governance explanations for non-compliance. The typology is based on seven quality characteristics. Illustrating the typology, this study examines the quality of explanations for non-compliance of UK FTSE 350 companies.

There were 204 (75%) non-compliant companies, 537 Code violations and 438 explanations for non-compliance, an average of 2.6 violations and 2.2 explanations per non-compliant company. Explanations were found to be of variable quality. Results indicate the aspects of explanations for non-compliance which companies need to address (notably location of explanations, complexity and specificity of explanations).

Keywords: Comply-or-explain, non-compliance, quality of explanations, typology

Paper#: K012

THE PRESENTATION OF THE SELF AND PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY: COUNTERING THE ACCOUNTANT'S STEREOTYPE

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ABSTRACT

This study presents a qualitative investigation of accountants' construction of their professional identities through the lens of Goffman's dramaturgical perspective. Viewing professional identity construction as a matter of impression management, the investigation employs an auto-photography methodology involving unstructured photo-driven interviews with accountants working in Australia and the UK. It reveals that while the traditional accounting stereotype still persists at macro and micro social levels, accountants attempt to counter this with personalised strategies while also attempting to develop a professional identity that is a subset of their overall life values. Their professional orientation is found to embrace role broadening and change while not necessarily aiming for upward professional mobility.

Keywords: Identity, Impression Management, Photography, Role

Intellectual Capital Disclosures in Islami Bank Bangladesh: A Longitudinal Study (1983-2010)

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ABSTRACT

In the context of significant erosion of trust in the conventional banking system caught in the last financial crisis Islamic banking and financing industry has emerged as an alternative form of banking and finance with strong growth potential in recent years. It can be argued that unique knowledge base in alternative banking is one of the competitive advantage of this type of institutions. Therefore, these banks are supposed to have significant intellectual capital. But how and why intellectual capital related information is disclosed in their corporate statements is not known to date. This is the first study which provides empirical evidence in this regard. For this purpose we have followed a longitudinal single case study design to examine the patterns and trends of Intellectual Capital Disclosures (ICD) over time in Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL). We have undertaken a content analysis of ICD within the annual reports of IBBL from its inception (1983) to the current available year (2010). While most of the previous studies found external capital as the most popular category of ICD it has been found in this study that internal capital is the most dominant category of ICD in IBBL. We argue that this is due to the unique knowledge base (Sharia) and effective corporate governance regime in IBBL. We have also identified some interplay between ICD trend and changing political regimes.

Keywords: Islamic bank, Intellectual capital disclosure, Internal capital, External capital, Human capital, Bangladesh

Paper: K018

Accounting Regulation Actors and Hong Kong Culture

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ABSTRACT

This study is an analysis of Hong Kong accounting regulation from a structuration and cultural perspective. The study spans over three spheres of enquiry of (1) an accounting focus of standard setting, (2) a cultural analysis in which Hong Kong is the empirical context, and (3) the use of a research methodology drawn from Anthony Giddens' structuration theory. The study analyzes the Hong Kong accounting regulation actors drawing upon the Hong Kong cultures in their standard-setting actions and interactions, referring to Giddens' three structural properties of meaning, power, and morality.

Keywords: accounting standard setting; accounting and culture; structuration analysis; Hong Kong accounting; accounting regulation

Paper#: K020

The Societal Relevance of Management Accounting Innovations: Economic Value Added and Institutional Work in the Fields of Chinese and Thai State-Owned Enterprises

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ABSTRACT

This paper contributes to the emerging debate about the societal relevance of management accounting innovations by examining the institutionalisation of Economic Value Added (EVA) as a governance mechanism in the fields of Chinese and Thai State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). In doing so, we widen the view of this innovation from the conventional one as a vehicle of managerial alignment with capital markets pressures and explore how it became implicated in the political regulation and governance of such enterprises. We also examine how such processes were influenced by a broader set of societal interests than those typically assumed to dominate the use of EVA as a governance mechanism. To theorise this development we mobilise the notion of institutional work, denoting the human agency involved in creating, maintaining and disrupting institutions, and examine the collective actions attributable to the coordination of key actors with a stake in the institutionalisation of EVA. We extend extant research on this topic by exploring how different types of institutional work were implicated in creating and maintaining a degree of field cohesiveness, defined in terms of how consistent and tightly coordinated the interests dominating organisational fields are. This sheds light on how different field conditions foster variations in the patterns of institutional work evolving over time and how different types of work support and detract from each other. We discuss the implications of our comparative, field-level analysis for future research on the societal relevance of management accounting innovations and institutional work.

Paper#: K023

Fabricating an S&OP process: accounting as matters of concern and a Poincaré Disk

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ABSTRACT

Inspired by Latour's (2005a) notion of matters of concern and M.C. Escher's Circle Limit III as a re-presentation of the Poincaré Disk, this study follows how an S&OP process was fabricated in a large Swedish manufacturing company. The study claims that when actors are fabricating the S&OP process, local actors create emergent, ongoing and multiple matters of concern around it. Constituents of the S&OP process are dispersed in diverse local times and spaces rather than being coordinated in a single time and space by the group demand chain. Accounting is a set of matters of concern.

The S&OP process and its purpose of integration come from an "absolute nothingness" – its minimal configuration - because actors refer to them in their absences. They need to be *re-presented*. The minimal configuration of the S&OP process creates a working time/space where diverse actors are engaged to create emergent properties of the S&OP process and new possibilities of integration. Consequently, as new matters of concern are constantly created by actors, integration on the demand chain becomes uncertain because actors are always creating new possibilities to move towards integration but will never arrive at the destination of integration. The S&OP process and integration thus go back to the "absolute nothingness" because as matters of concern they have no edge. To integrate is thus to postpone integration. In-between stands the constituents of the S&OP process and possibilities of integration dispersed in diverse times and spaces. This means from this "absolute nothingness" lays the "geometry exactitude" of the managerial technology. Accounting is a Poincaré Disk. Therefore accounting not only creates a presence what are absent but also initiates a working time/space where actors can bring heterogeneous problematisation upon itself. The impossibility of representation brings about possibility of heterogeneous representational practices. Accounting makes the transition possible by artificially blurring the distinction between absence and presence.

Keywords: the S&OP process, actor-network theory, matters of concern, the Poincaré Disk, absence/presence of representation

Paper#: K028

The Commodification of Labour: Accounting for Indentured Workers in Fijian Sugar Plantations 1879- 1920

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ABSTRACT

The paper examines the interface between accounting and Indian indentured labour in Fijian sugar plantations during the British colonial period from 1879 to 1920. The study relies on archival data. Documents, reports and other literature on the employment and experiences of indentured Indian labourers were accessed from the National Archives of Fiji. We synthesised the archival evidence by applying a governmentality perspective. Fijian sugar plantations were hierarchically structured, with overseers and managers delivering profits for owners, with government approval and little societal restraint. Integral to this structure was the minimisation of labour costs, including the employment of indentured Indian workers. Practices such as “tasking” were introduced to increase productivity and maintain profits in changing market conditions. Tasking, a management and accounting control, incorporated individual work rates with surveillance, measurement and socialisation, thus commodifying labour. As revealed by indentured labourers, tasking had human implications including social isolation and the creation and perpetuation of a Fijian hierarchical class-structure of workers and owners. The paper contributes to the literature on the interface of accounting and indentured labour, and specifically to the relatively scarce literature that critically examines this interface. It also draws on the personal experiences of indentured labourers, rarely captured in accounting literature. One of the authors is a descendent of indentured labourers and thus the story is a personal one, highlighting accounting’s role in the commodification of labour. The study promotes a better understanding of accounting for indentured labour and its social effects. While accounting is only part of the indentured labour story, a systematic examination of use of Indian labour by British planters furthers our understanding of accounting within an institutional domain. It thus helps policy makers, politicians and Fijian people better to understand the effects of the commodification of Indian labour.

Keywords: Accounting for labour, Fiji, indentured workers, tasking, sugar industry; calculative practices.

Paper#: K029

Accountability on Climate Change: The Role of SRI Corporate Engagement

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the potential for socially responsible investor (SRI) corporate engagement to hold corporations to account for climate change impacts. Illuminating the key features of SRI corporate engagement as a regulatory mechanism highlights the supportive nature of SRI engagement. Networks of SRIs currently provide supportive functions such as reframing norms, establishing dialogue and providing resources to improve. However the voluntary nature of corporate responses to SRI engagement may limit the effectiveness as a regulatory mechanism. Corporate desires for legitimacy may lead to manipulation and capture of engagement efforts. In this paper I argue that the effectiveness of SRI engagement on climate change could be enhanced if it served as part of a responsive regulatory regime. This paper builds the conceptual framework for responsive regulation of climate change. I outline how the current practice of SRI corporate engagement could operate in a responsive regime. Responsive regulation involves both support and sanctions to improve compliance. A responsive regulation regime involves integrating supportive actions with sanctions, offering an incentive for compliance with SRI engagement. In seeking to re-articulate voluntary and legal approaches this paper addresses a gap in the literature on climate change regulation. The social implication of this research is that by promoting the role of organisational stakeholders such as SRI in climate change regulation, accountability may improve. Directions for future research include exploring how a responsive regime could operate in the international context.

Keywords: socially responsible investment, responsive regulation, climate change

Paper#: K030

A DECADE OF EARNINGS MANAGEMENT RESEARCHES: A STUDY ON RESEARCH METHODS AND MARKET REACTIONS TOWARDS OPPORTUNISTIC BEHAVIOUR

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to investigate the latest developments of Earnings Management (EM) researches around the globe. Furthermore, this study is aimed to describe the development of opportunistic EM researches in terms of (1) research methods used in EM; and (2) investors reactions related to the opportunistic EM.

EM literatures published between 1990 and 2011 were reviewed. For the purpose of quality and focus of the study, 2010 journal ranking provided by the Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) in the area of accounting (1501) was used to gather literatures through dozens of electronic journal databases subscribed by the University. Summon search engine was used to find related articles on EM; then compiling them in a database using Endnote X5. This study focuses on articles that examine manager's opportunistic behaviour on EM and its market reactions where there were 39 articles matched.

It is noted that EM measurements change overtime and discretionary accrual remains the most popular technique. However, methods that were used in determining discretionary accrual evolved and the discussion on which method is used as the best measurement is still debatable. In order to find representative samples of EM study, discretionary accruals were combined with other types of measurements and events which provide incentives for managers to manipulate earnings. In the short term, investors' reaction to EM is inconsistent. Future research needs to control confounding effects while observing short-term price effect or use an alternative theory in explaining this anomaly. In the long term, investors negatively valued EM and hence the accrual anomaly found by Sloan (1996) is not prolonged.

Keywords: *discretionary accruals, opportunistic behaviour, investor's reaction to earnings management, earnings management measurements, and Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) Journal Ranking.*

Paper#: K033

A Theoretical Framework to Examine the Judgment Process of Accountants

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ABSTRACT

The cognitive concept of subjective user-orientated relevance is consistent with the description of accounting as a socio-technical information and communication system that is influenced by the mental processes and cognitive abilities of accountants. The purpose of this paper is the development of a theoretical framework to examine accountants' judgment process as it relates to biological assets and to empirically test the attributes and constitution of useful information in the preparation of financial statements. A questionnaire is considered the most appropriate approach in this instance to collect data for this study as it is a more efficient means of obtaining responses from a large group of accountants located throughout Malaysia. The respondents generally believe that biological assets should be measured at current market value as it would provide relevant and useful information for investment decisions. However, there is a concern about the reliability of the information given the subjectivity involved in the measurement process. The survey elicits attitudes and opinions of the respondents encapsulated in the survey vignette and are therefore perceptions of respondents to a quasi-real situation. This study provides evidence supporting the conundrum facing the accounting profession concerning relevant information for decision purposes and the conflicting reliability of the information

Keywords: Biological assets, relevance, reliability

Paper#: K036

This paper has been cancelled.

Public Sector Accounting and Accountability in Tanzania

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ABSTRACT

This paper is a first draft summarising the findings of a series of research projects investigating accounting and accountability across the public sector in Tanzania. Data was collected principally by interviewing participants in central and local government and in a number of NGO's. Analysis was undertaken using grounded theory methods, alongside a theoretical framework. This framework comprised the concepts of legitimacy, rhetoric and isomorphism from institutional theory and the work of the post-colonial theorist Peter Ekeh. Legitimacy was a central concern to all the institutions and played a significant role in understanding their accounting practices. However, in all cases rhetoric took precedence over reality and legitimacy was essentially symbolic and absorption by organisations was mainly superficial. However there were significant differences between the settings' responses. These can explained as responses to different isomorphistic pressures. The struggling with conformance in central government is strongly reminiscent of coercive isomorphism where enormous pressure is place on the institutions to conform despite the impossibility of achieving success. Navigating legitimacy in contrast is more similar to mimetic isomorphism with pressure being more indirect coming from more from donors and the professions. This reflects the greater distance form central power occupied by civil society. Local government's manipulating legitimacy lies between the other two reflecting its mid position in this distance relationship.

Similarly, accounting and accountability can readily be interpreted using Ekeh' concepts of the primordial and the civic publics. Accountability was stronger in NGOs and local government, which were more closely associated with the primordial public and where a stronger sense of moral responsibility existed. In contrast central government accountability was extremely problematic resulting in many disfunctional practices.

Paper#: K038

Accountability Failures in an *iTaukei* corporation: The case for a Fiji provincial company

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ABSTRACT

Purpose - The purpose of this study is to obtain insights into the systems of accountability in a company set up by the Lau provincial council in Fiji. It is the only company set up by any of the fourteen provincial councils in Fiji to be consistently profitable.

Design/methodology/approach – The paper explicates the system of accountability by case studying a Fiji provincial company. An in-depth case study was undertaken on the Lau provincial company, in order to analyse its system of accountability.

Findings - The study provides insights into the systems of accountability practised by the Lau provincial company and provided to the grassroots provincial population. Analysis of the entity studied revealed accountability has been influenced by the power distance in society, high levels of trust placed on those in authority, the culture of respect and silence, and the lack of attention to detail and planning. This has resulted in weak accountabilities being provided to the provincial population and hence, the need to consider exploring ‘intelligent’ forms of accountability (Roberts, 2009) for the provincial population.

Originality/value – This paper makes reference to Gelfand *et al.* (2004), in which they develop a framework to analyse accountability in a cultural context. This study is the first to employ their framework in a society from an emerging economy, with a culture significantly different from that found in western developed economies where the bulk of research on issues of accountability has been undertaken. Contexts in which accountability is discharged, which Gelfand *et al.* acknowledge may exist, but do not explore are identified.

Keywords: Accountability, Fiji, Lau province, Lau Provincial Company

Paper#: K040

Rhetorics and the fate of budgeting

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines justification rhetorics developed by authors seeking to promote management concepts. More specifically our study places particular emphasis on the way two separate rhetorics, the first emanating from environmental turbulence and the other from the need for increasing management freedom, has enabled authors to justify not only the genesis but also the demise of budget (through the Beyond Budgeting). This directly leads to our study of the two distinct periods where these rhetorics were particularly relevant: 1930 - 1950 for the birth of budgeting and 1960 - today for its demise. Building upon two sets of French and English texts, each treated symmetrically through detailed content analysis, our research borrows from neo-institutional sociology the notions of rhetoric and institutionalisation. For each of the two periods considered, we identified the properties of the institutional logic prevalent at that time, using Fligstein's (1985) work. This analysis offers a dual contribution to our knowledge of rhetorics. Firstly, we demonstrate the content of rhetorics is not sufficient in itself to justify change because standard rhetorics exist, in particular where its meaning is contingent upon the keywords with which it is. And, secondly, the contents of rhetorics are dependent upon the constituencies of the institutional logics with which they are associated.

Paper#: K042

Nouveau riche, old guard, established elite: Kinship networks and control of Vivendi Universal

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the forced resignation of Jean-Marie Messier as CEO of the major French company, Vivendi Universal, in 2002. Messier's ousting arose from a struggle for control involving kinships, interlocking directorships and business alliances; and the interplay between a nouveau riche (Messier), an influential old guard shareholder family (the Bronfmans), and an established elite (a board controlled by prominent representatives of French capitalism). Collusion between the French business establishment and the Bronfman family created a locus of control that managerialist and agency theories explain inadequately. We show that extra-economic factors played an important role in determining board of director membership, core strategic issues, and control of a major corporation.

Keywords: board, control, kinship, networks, Vivendi Universal

Paper#: K043

**POOR ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC SECTOR AS A SUSPECT OF
THE CLAIM OF INADEQUATE FUNDING OF TERTIARY
EDUCATION IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA.**

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ABSTRACT

It is generally believed that education is poorly funded, this may be true in Nigeria, but, inefficient use of the available resources has not been seriously addressed. This is further compounded by the inability of many to appreciate the economists' theory of scarcity of resources and the high level of corruption in the educational sectors.

This study, therefore, evaluated the financial management systems of selected tertiary institutions of Oyo State, Nigeria.

The available data led to the conclusion that education in general in Nigeria and tertiary education in particular is inadequately funded. However, tertiary institutions are also inefficiently managed and this inefficiency may be made worse by fraudulent practices.

Keywords: Education, Scarcity, Financial management, Corruption, Information.

Paper#: K044

**THE USE OF ACTION RESEARCH TO PROMOTE CORPORATE SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY**

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ABSTRACT

During recent years organizations have increasingly been focusing on efforts to become more socially responsible by modifying various aspects of their operating and management practices. The purpose of this paper is to discuss how action research might be utilized to enhance corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices in various operating settings. While it has been argued that active engagement by researchers in organizational change risks organizational capture action research is a qualitative methodology that may be able to withstand organizational pressures, thus allowing researchers to study issues, like CSR, from inside organizations. This paper summarizes the history and principles of action research and suggests ways that action research might be used to further the goals of CSR.

Key words: corporate social responsibility, action research, organizational change

Paper#: K046

**Stock Liquidity and the Pricing of Earnings:
A Comparison of China's Floating and Non-floating Shares**

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ABSTRACT

The reform to convert non-floating shares to floating in China provides a setting in which shares are subject to different liquidity constraint. We show that the severity of this constraint is inversely related to the extent to which earnings information is reflected in the share prices. Specifically, before the reform, the transfer prices of non-floating shares involving government do not reflect earnings information at all. Earnings are priced only in the transfers between private entities. However, perhaps due to the illiquidity of shares, the weight of earnings in valuation is much less in transfer prices than in the market prices of floating shares. After the reform, however, both types of transfer reflect more earnings information, although the weights are still less than that found in the market prices. Thus, China's unique setting shows that share liquidity affects the way earnings are priced in stock.

Keywords: Stock Liquidity, Pricing, Earnings

Paper#: K049

The Implication of Corporate Reporting in Migration from Defined Benefit to Defined Contribution Pension Schemes

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ABSTRACT

Pensions are linked to employee well-being. During working life they provide a sense of financial security in retirement. Since the 1980s, pensions have changed with consequences for beneficiaries. We explore a major change: migration from defined benefit (DB) to defined contribution (DC) schemes focusing on interface with accounting. The paper uses a critical perspective, reflecting on the interface including how change is treated in corporate reporting narrative. Key is political economy: wealth is effectively distributed from pension holders; efforts are made to legitimise or displace attention from changes. Analysis of narrative explores corporate communication to stakeholders vis-à-vis scheme changes. Findings suggest limited, problematic engagement with employees. We also point to lack of employee appetite to engage employers here. Change is framed to give workers an impression they are taking responsibility for their future. An alternative view: the organisation is decoupling from responsibility, devolving risks to employees, for greater profits. Ways forward are considered.

Keywords: corporate reporting, narratives, pension changes

Paper#: K050

COMMUNICATING THE IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS IN ANNUAL REPORTS: A STUDY OF AUSTRALIAN NGOS

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper analyses the extent and nature of communication about the impact of the global financial crisis (GFC) in the annual report narratives of Australian NGOs.

Design/methodology/approach: The annual reports of 10 Australian NGOs are content analysed for information about the impact of the GFC and the use of Impression Management (IM) techniques.

Findings: All organisations in the study experienced some financial impact from the GFC, with all but one referring to this in their annual report narratives. This information was very limited, indicating a missed opportunity to communicate meaningfully with stakeholders. Furthermore, of the nine orgs providing disclosure of the GFC's impact, eight used at least one IM technique, arguably reducing the transparency of their communication.

Research limitations/implications: This study provides a detailed analysis of communication about the GFC's impact in a limited number of NGOs. Further research could broaden this study to include other organisations in the not-for-profit (NFP) sector, to consider other modes of communication, or to examine communication patterns at other times of crisis.

Practical implications: All NFP organisations, including NGOs, face resourcing challenges, particularly in times of economic uncertainty. With their mission focus, NFP organisations must balance the need to communicate information about their financial needs with the need to communicate news that could potentially reflect negatively on stakeholders' impressions of their worthiness and effectiveness. Improved communication and greater transparency are the goals of corporate reporting initiatives. Examples of communication patterns will assist NFP managers in framing their narratives for annual reports and other modes of communication.

Originality/value: IM has been employed primarily in quantitative studies of profit-oriented organisations. This qualitative study focusing on the NFP sector not only reinforces the recognised need for narrative communication by NFP organisations, but also provides evidence of the quality of the communication currently provided.

Keywords: Global financial crisis; Australian NGOs; impression management; annual reports; aid and development; communication

Paper#: K051

PERFORMANCE AUDIT, ACCOUNTABILITY AND POWER: A FIJIAN CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a critical hermeneutic interpretation of events as to how powerful actors within the Fijian public sector successfully resisted a performance audit mandate 1970-2000. The analysis is informed by Roberts' (1991, 2003, 2009) interpretation of the limits of accountability and hopes for responsible and ethics-based accountabilities. Close engagement with the context, interviews and document analysis inform the findings. The literature reveals that, at the time, there was wide acceptance of performance audit as a mechanism to address government agencies' responsibility to achieve economy, efficiency and effectiveness. Fiji, a Commonwealth nation, was subject to similar rationales and expectations. Some of the resulting pressures to conform to this mandate were influential in terms of the funding and support for national endeavours that would have accompanied it. Irrespective and despite the support of successive Fijian Auditor Generals, the installation of a performance audit mandate was unsuccessful and policy calling for it was retracted. This is an outcome which is out of step with accepted accountability practice so it is of interest to know how and why it occurred. This research contributes to knowledge by drawing upon these circumstances to theorise as to why performance audit failed to take root in this developing nation.

Keywords: Performance Audit, Accountability, Public sector, Hermeneutics

Paper#: K053

TOWARDS A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN THE CATEGORISATION OF STEREOTYPICAL PERCEPTIONS IN ACCOUNTING

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ABSTRACT

The stereotypical image of the profession is generally poor with the accountant appearing in the popular media as either the object of satire or the criminally inclined expert who deceived investors and the public of their savings. Limited research depicts the accountant positively showing them to be honest and trustworthy. Prior research on the construction and portrayal of the stereotypic accountant in the popular media assumes a unitary concept by inferring the dominant image at a point in time arising from the various mediums in which perceptions are constructed and communicated. Furthermore, it is not always clear from prior research whether the dominant image is the result of perceived character traits or the duties typically undertaken by accountants. This paper draws on the variety of expositions of stereotypical images in accounting to construct a framework of external perceptions based on two broad criteria comprising accountants (personality traits and physical characteristics) and accounting (task functionality). The framework will enable researchers to better appreciate how stereotypical images are constructed in accounting as well as the nuances that distinguish one image from another. The framework also provides the benchmark upon which to critically analyse stereotypical perceptions in accounting in order to conceptualise various unconnected research variables and outcomes. The framework presented in this paper adds to a small but burgeoning accounting literature that attempts to develop an understanding of stereotypical perceptions in accounting to enable researchers to investigate and interpret such images so that they may provide fuller explanations and predictions of the accountant stereotype.

Keywords: stereotype, categorisation, identity, beancounter, rogue

**Rhetoric and Argument in Social and Environmental Reporting:
The Dirty Laundry Case**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – This paper explores the dynamic nature of social and environmental reporting by analysing the use of rhetoric and argument during a conflict over environmental performance.

Design/methodology/approach – We adopt Aristotle’s triangular framework of the rhetorical situation to examine the influence of writer, audience, and purpose of communication on the rhetorical strategies used to persuade and convince; and argumentation techniques used to defend positions and rebut arguments. Our analysis focuses on logos (appealing to logic), ethos (appealing to authority), and pathos (appealing to emotion), with a particular emphasis on metaphor. We base our analysis on a case study involving a conflict between Greenpeace and six organisations in the sportswear/fashion industry over wastewater discharge of hazardous chemicals. The conflict played out in a series of 20 press releases issued by the parties over a two-month period.

Findings – All six firms interacting with Greenpeace in the form of press releases eventually conceded to Greenpeace’s demand to eliminate hazardous chemicals from their supply chains. We attribute this to Greenpeace’s ability to harness support from other key stakeholders and to use rhetoric effectively. Results show the extensive use of rhetoric by all parties.

Originality/value – The study analyses the differences in the rhetorical strategies adopted by both sides in a conflict, thus capturing the nature of verbal interactions between the parties, and the different rhetorical ploys adopted by the two sides.

Keywords: Rhetoric, Argument, Social and environmental reporting, Stakeholder, Greenpeace.

Paper#: K058

Lobbying on Accounting Standard Setting in the Parliamentary Environment of Germany

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ABSTRACT

This paper employs an expertise framework to analyze the case of lobbying on the modernization of German GAAP between 2007 and 2009. The parliamentary context of accounting standard setting in Germany provides a unique opportunity for an examination of lobbyists' and the parliamentarians' use of rhetoric and arguments in presence of an expertise gap between both parties. Lobbyists follow rhetoric strategies of providing expertise in form of conceptual arguments when agreeing, using a self-referential rhetoric when opposing and a mixed approach of using both arguments when not having an unambiguous opinion. The paper concludes that lobbyists' rhetoric differs from previous findings for private standard setting context and that the transfer of knowledge effectively informs parliamentarians by exploiting the gap in expertise.

Keywords: accounting standard setting, accounting regulation, lobbying, German GAAP

Paper#: K060

Corporate Governance and Earnings Conservatism in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to examine whether earning conservatism is enhanced after the amendment of corporate governance code in 2007 (MCCG 2007). We hypothesized that earnings conservatism increase after the amendment of MCCG 2007. Based on conservatism model by Basu (1997) we find that MCCG 2007 enhance earning conservatism and among the corporate governance variables that contribute to the enhancement are board accounting qualification, audit committee expertise and number of audit committee meetings. Nevertheless, board independence provides no support that it enhances earning conservatism even though there is an increment in percentage of non-executive directors as well as independent non-executive directors after MCCG 2007. Our result concludes that earning conservatism enhancement is influenced by Malaysia's institutional setting.

Keywords: Earning conservatism, Malaysia, corporate governance, institutional culture

Paper#: K061

Additional Information Increases Uncertainty in the Securities Market – Using Both Laboratory and fMRI Experiments

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ABSTRACT

The paper shows that in double auction markets with uneven information distribution that is common knowledge, returns are a J-shaped function of the information known by different investors. Huber proposed the trend reversal of future earnings flow as the reason of J-shaped function. But our paper asserts the psychological state of investor as the reason. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scans of subjects in a simple game which extracts the essence of double auction markets with uneven information distribution indicate that subjects with medium amounts of information use different brain areas engendering different psychological states. The paper argues that these patterns are consistent with medium-informed investors using a matching strategy rather than the maximizing strategy of the least and best informed investors. The paper motivates an accounting connection by remarking that financial statement disclosure is mandated in most developed stock markets.

Key Words: Efficient market hypothesis, Laboratory market, fMRI experiment, Psychology bias, Matching Law

Acknowledgement

The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support for this research which was provided by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas (for this research which was provided Experimentally- based New Social Sciences for the 21st Century) headed by Professor Tatsuyoshi Saijo. We have much benefited from comments of Professor Shyam Sunder. We alone are responsible for the errors.

Paper#: K064

Measurement as legitimacy versus legitimacy of measures – Performance evaluation of social enterprise

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – This paper reviews the growing emphasis on quantifiable performance measures such as social return on investment (SROI) in third sector organisations – specifically, social enterprise - through a legitimacy theory lens. It then examines what social enterprises value (i.e. consider important) in terms of performance evaluation, using a case study approach.

Design/methodology/approach – Case studies involving interviews, documentary analysis, and observation, of three social enterprises at different life-cycle stages with different funding structures, were constructed to consider ‘what measures matter’ from a practitioner’s perspective.

Findings – Findings highlight a priority on quality outcomes and impacts in primarily qualitative terms to evaluate performance. Further, there is a noticeable lack of emphasis on financial measures other than basic access to financial resources to continue pursuing social goals.

Social implications – The practical challenges faced by social enterprises in evaluating performance and by implication organisational legitimacy, is contrasted with measures such as SROI which are resource intensive, have inherent methodological limitations. Hence, findings suggest the limited resources of social enterprises would be better allocated towards documenting outcomes and impacts as a first step, in order to evaluate social and financial performance in terms appropriate to each objective, in order to demonstrate organisational legitimacy.

Originality/value – Findings distinguish between processes which may hold symbolic legitimacy for select stakeholder groups, and processes which hold substantive, cognitive legitimacy for stakeholders more broadly, in the under-researched context of social enterprise.

Keywords: performance measures, legitimacy, social enterprise, third sector, SROI

Paper#: K065

**THE REGULATION OF STATUTORY AUDITORS
IN ADVANCED CAPITALISM**

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ABSTRACT

This paper addresses the regulation of statutory auditing in advanced capitalism through a comparison of the regulatory structures for statutory auditing in the United States, France and Canada. Using publicly available documents and legal records, this paper seeks to understand how the regulatory structures for statutory auditing have evolved and are evolving through a comparison of regulation in the United States, France and Canada. These three countries were chosen for analysis because their regulatory structures were until recently quite distinct, whereas, following the US Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, the structures appear to be becoming relatively We interpret the growing similarity among the regulatory structures to be the result of external pressures from global capital markets for standardized regulatory practices which transcend national boundaries. However, this apparent similarity in the regulatory structures may be a form of “decoupling”, whereby actors in the institutional field of professional regulation, under pressure from powerful external forces, seek to enhance their legitimacy in the field of professional regulation while maintaining internal flexibility and a certain capacity for resistance against pressures existing in the institutional field.

Keywords: statutory auditing, professional regulation, institutional theory

Paper#: K066

The ‘Invisible Hands’ of Eco-systems Hybrids in Mediating Sustainability Discourse

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ABSTRACT

Within parts of sustainability policy arenas and the accounting literature, there is a faith in the self-organising properties of eco-systems and nature. This is translated into laissez-faire solutions that require no human governance, since nature has her own ‘invisible hand’ to rectify the follies of humanity. However, such conceptions of self-governance may represent little more than an equation within an abstract mathematical model, rather than behaviour based on observable phenomena. In this paper, we explore the impact of the nature and scientific origins of self-organising ‘eco-systems’ and their possible consequences for developing sustainable accounting. We consider the appropriateness of different eco-system hybrids as mediating instruments in the emergence of sustainability programmatic discourses and in changing local processes and practices. Our initial evaluatory framework makes visible some of the implicit assumptions with eco-systems. There is considerable diversity in the eco-system hybrids present in sustainability programmatic discourses, and the selection of any given eco-system hybrid as a mediating instrument can result in substantively different problematisations and solution templates. Understanding eco-system behaviour, and in particular understanding appropriate feedback mechanisms, is useful for sustainable accounting processes and practices. Eco-systems thinking can help identify appropriate sustainable entities, sustainable dynamics, different concepts of predicting behaviours and modelling social, ecological and power distribution consequences, appropriate regulatory mechanisms and the role of human agency. All of the above issues are central to the emergence of sustainable accounting and sustainable societies, but only if the underlying eco-systems are representative of ecological and social realities.

Keywords: sustainability, eco-systems, hybridisation, sustainability reporting.

Paper#: K068

DIVERGENCE AND CONVERGENCE IN THE ITALIAN ACCOUNTANCY PROFESSION

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ABSTRACT

This paper outlines the history of the two Italian accountancy professions, ragionieri and dottori commercialisti, from 1581 to 2000's and shows that is a tale of mutual antagonism. We use professionalisation theory to contextualise this study and, in particular, we draw upon Andrew Abbott's *The System of the Professions* (1988), to provide a theoretical framework to explain the development of the accountancy profession in Italy. We show that whereas the development of ragionieri in Italy followed the classical Abbott's eight-part model, the development of the Italian dottori commercialisti was radically different. This paper, therefore, has three main contributions. First, we outline the development of ragionieri and dottori commercialisti over their whole history culminating in their "enforced" merger in 2005. Second, we contribute to the theory of professionalism by showing how the development of the professions of ragionieri and dottori commercialisti fit into Abbott's professionalisation theory. Third, we contribute to historical accounting theory by considering whether accounting change is more likely to be a consequence of external, rather than internal, pressures.

Keywords: Abbott's model; Accounting History; Professions; Italy

**AUDIT EFFORT AND UNIT PRICE OF INDUSTRY SPECIALIST
AUDITORS: EVIDENCE FROM KOREA**

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ABSTRACT

Higher audit fees associated with auditor industry specialization, as documented in previous studies, could be a reflection as to whether industry specialist auditors (ISA) either charge a higher unit price for their effort and/or provide a higher quantity of audit services. We ask (1) whether auditor industry specialization leads to higher audit effort as measured by hours and if so, (2) how the extended audit effort of ISA is related to audit fee premiums associated with auditor industry specialization. Exploiting a field setting in Korea where audit effort information is required to be disclosed in the firms' annual reports, we find that industry specialization leads to significantly higher audit effort relative to non-ISA. When the audit effort and audit fees are analyzed together as per hour, i.e. unit audit price, indicating that higher total audit fees associated with ISA, which prior studies view as an ISA audit fee premium, could be attributable primarily to audit quantity differences in the audit effort between ISA and non-ISA, but not to a higher unit audit price.

Keywords: Industry specialist auditors; Audit effort; Audit fee premium; Audit quality

DIRECTORS' FLEXIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOARD ROLE EXECUTION

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The board meeting is the key arena where ultimate board power is formally enacted. Yet surprisingly little is known about how boards go about their work in the board meeting. This study aims to develop a multi-level framework that better explains what boards do to enact their roles and what specific part(s) individual directors play in this process.

Design/methodology/approach: Video-taped observations, semi-structured interviews and mini-surveys of board meetings at two Australian corporations provide unique insights into the functioning of boards of directors.

Findings: Our data highlight that while monitoring and resource provision may be the generative mechanisms by which boards contribute to organizational outcomes, they are not discrete, observable activities carried out by boards. More specifically, our observations suggest that board members carry out a surprisingly stable decision making process unrecognized in the literature and that through this process boards perform their monitoring and access functions. Furthermore, we find that directors display remarkable role flexibility in boardroom processes, with their contributions moderated by their position in the governance system.

Research limitations/implications: Our observations provide several promising avenues to open the black box of the boardroom further. Particularly, uncovering the mechanisms by which the individual knowledge and skills of directors translates into board decisions and actions provides a potentially new and powerful way of understanding the monitoring and resource provision roles of the board.

Originality/value: Being one among a few structured board observation studies, our research provides a thorough analysis of role execution in the boardroom. In so doing, we hope our study can stimulate additional development around our understanding of how boards govern corporations.

Paper#: K071

**INVISIBLE TIES: IMPLICIT CONTRACTING AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE AGENCY RELATIONSHIP IN
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RESEARCH**

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ABSTRACT

Research that applies agency theory to boards of directors suffers from being quite narrow as it does not recognize the true legal relationships between directors, managers and shareholders. Instead, the board of directors is best conceptualized as the principal, management as agents and stockholders' relationships as a mix of legal and implicit contracts. I propose a recast agency relationship and develop a contingency approach that proposes (1) how a corporation's goals vary with a board's implicit contracting and (2) a reconceptualization of the agency problem facing boards.

Keywords: Agency theory; corporate governance; team production theory; contracting view; boards of directors

Paper#: K072

Institutional Entrepreneurship in the Portuguese NHS

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ABSTRACT

Drawing on critical realism and institutional entrepreneurship literature this study seeks to explain how the Portuguese Ministry of Health was able to move from a dominant public administration logic to a managerial logic in the 2000s. For this purpose a non-conflating model for studying divergent institutional change in mature and highly institutionalised fields is proposed. An in-depth and longitudinal case study was adopted as the research method to carry out the investigation since the researchers were interested in placing the management changes they observed in Portuguese public hospitals within their social, economic and organisational context, in order to fully understand their role and impact. We demonstrate how without disembedding from extant structures the Portuguese Ministry of Health sought for alternative logics, when experiencing tensions and contradictions in the field, and skilfully used several management accounting technologies to frame new institutions that supported the new logic mobilised for the field.

Keywords: institutional entrepreneurship, institutional logics, critical realism, mature fields, Health care

Paper#: K073

**ASSEMBLING INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:
THE MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING CONTROL OF
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)**

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the management and accounting requirements that activist organizations and development Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) adopt to be eligible for grants. More specifically, based on interviews conducted with state funding agencies, international NGOs, and Guatemalan and El Salvadorian NGOs and analysis of their reports to funding agencies, the article describes funding requirements and explores how they are implicated in the transformation of the social justice movement assemblage: components of which are technically and administratively rearticulated as components of the international development assemblage. This transformation is explained through Deleuze and Guattari's (1987) "state-form": a mode of governing whereby "state apparatus of capture" hierarchically stratifies an assemblage by enrolling components of the social movement (territorialisation), arranging them through homogenizing administrative categories (coding), and enabling an emergent functional totality (overcoding) that has had the effect of, what some interviewees referred to as, disarticulating the social movement. There is however contestation, as strategies are employed by NGOs to leak financial and political resources to organizations that would otherwise not be eligible for funding. This study seeks to extend the work that has critically examined the role of NGOs in the social movement and the role of state modes of governance in this process. It emphasizes the impact of management and accounting controls on the constitution and transformation of assemblages and NGOs' advocacy and mission.

Keywords: international development, assemblages, management accounting, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), state

Paper#: K074

Ideology diffusion and the role of accounting: A Gramscian approach to understanding China's transition from 1949 to 1957

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to explore the role of ideology diffusion in creating and maintaining Mao's political hegemony during the period 1949 to 1957, and consider how accounting practices were reflected in this period of transition in China. This paper uses Gramsci's concept of hegemony to investigate Chinese accounting systems in the period of transition from 1949 to 1957. In particular, this paper provides an understanding of how accounting systems have changed under the influence of various political ideologies in China, being the New Democracy and the socialist ideology adopted from the Soviet Union. This paper finds that the diffusion of political hegemonies is reflected in the accounting systems used in the particular periods of transition. The land account is used as an example to illustrate accounting systems change under the impact of political ideology diffusion.

Keywords: Gramsci, ideologies, China, accounting systems, Mao's hegemony

Paper#: K075

Disclosure of Climate Change-Related Corporate Governance Practices

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ABSTRACT

Based on a survey of climate change experts in different stakeholder groups and interviews with corporate climate change managers, this study provides insights into the gap between what information stakeholders expect and what Australian corporations disclose. This paper focuses on annual reports and sustainability reports with specific reference to the disclosure of climate change-related corporate governance practices. The findings culminate in the refinement of a best practice index for the disclosure of climate-change-related corporate governance practises. Interview results indicate that the low levels of disclosures made by Australian companies may be due to a number of factors. These include a potential expectations gap, the absence of pressure from powerful stakeholders, a concern for stakeholder information overload, the cost of providing information, limited perceived accountability for climate change, and preferring other media for disclosure.

Keywords: Climate change; corporate governance; climate change-related disclosure; stakeholders.

Paper#: K076

A Multiplicity of Management Systems: Performance Measurement Work, Recognition and Accommodation in a Multi-national Corporation

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ABSTRACT

This paper is a study of the management and control systems in a large European Corporation and in particular the workings of the performance measurement systems used within and between a divisional unit and Headquarters (HQ). More specifically, we explore the emergence and co-existence of multiple performance management systems within the same divisionalized organization. In this study we investigate how an organization may be subject to many of these competing pressures for operative control and institutional conformity, but with particular regard to the tensions not only between an organization and its environment or field, but also internally: how these pressures and tensions may result in complex and variegated management control systems, all seemingly functioning but with different rationales and outcomes for corporate HQ and divisions. We explore how these variations not only arise, but also play out in complex tensions between the central HQ and the peripheral division. We show how a multiplicity of management technologies or elements not only emerges but how it is 'managed' inside the corporation by the various users. Central to our analysis are concepts of 'work', accommodation and recognition. We conclude by developing three research propositions drawn from our study.

Paper#: K078

THE IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF GOVERNMENT FUNDING OF AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND THE NOT-FOR-PROFIT SECTOR.

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ABSTRACT

This research has taken an innovative approach to examining why Australian governments provide funding to non-government schools and by extension to the Not-for-profit (NFP) sector generally. Theories from sociology and the NFP literature provide a satisfying rationale for government funding of NFP organisations and the discharge of public accountability.

Using publicly available documentation and literature, the history of government funding of non-government, NFP schools in Australia is analysed. The analysis identifies that Social Origins Theory provides a comprehensive explanation for government funding of non-government schools and has the potential to be used more widely in the NFP sector. In particular this research has demonstrated the utility of Social Origins Theory to enable the wider NFP sector and the electorate to better understand the funding relationship between government and NFP organisations. This will contribute to NFP sustainability as they better and more efficiently target and structure funding applications.

Further, this paper investigates the use of Social Origins Theory to assess governments' public accountability for the funding of NFP organisations. The theory provides a powerful foundation for governments to discharge public accountability for their funding of NFP organisations. By teasing out the underlying rationale for why NFPs are publicly funded, this research has emphasised the relational nature of public accountability allowing governments to demonstrate more directly the link between policy decisions and expenditure. In doing so, it has identified a mechanism for discharging policy accountability for the expenditure of public funds outside of traditional financial reporting.

Keywords: public accountability, government funding, Not-for-profit, sustainability

“[T]here are known knowns ...”

Some reflections on the nature and practice of interpretive accounting research

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ABSTRACT

In interpretive research, the use of conversations, narratives and stories from ‘the field’ often provide the basis for researchers’ representations. When conducting such research, we feel that researchers must be cognizant of the limitations and constraints of their theoretical, methodological and philosophical frameworks, however difficult this may be. More specifically, we take issue with the view that a grand aggregation of insights can somehow be achieved by combining the knowledge claims of interpretive and other researchers. In accounting however, most certainly in the last 10 years, such a view seems to be gaining in popularity, informed by specific and somewhat selective insights from interpretive sociology. We believe that this aggregation of insights places the development and status of interpretive accounting research in doubt and could lead to the accounting research community becoming isolated from other interpretive inspired disciplines.

Paper#: K082

Dysfunctional Audit Behaviour among Accounting Undergraduates during Industrial Training: Case of *Halatuju 2* Cohorts

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines incidence of dysfunctional audit behavior (DAB) amongst Accounting undergraduate students who have just undergone a six months industrial training attachment with an audit firm as part of the graduation requirement under *Halatuju 2*. Results based on 106 responses show a low correlation between DAB and time budget pressure but a significant relationship between DAB and moral intensity with types of firms for industrial training. Students who underwent industrial training with the Big 4 appear to have higher moral intensity and engage less in DAB acts. Results suggest that exposure to an Ethics course could mitigate propensity to engage in DAB. Additionally a factor to consider is that students' oral communication apprehension could contribute to incidence of DAB among audit trainees.

Keywords: Dysfunctional audit behaviour, accounting undergraduates, industrial training, time budget pressure, moral intensity

Paper#: K084

Institutional Investors, Political Connections and Analysts Coverage in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the relationship between institutional investors' ownership, political connections and analyst coverage and firms in Malaysia during the period of 1999 to 2009. Based on 940 firm-year observations, this study documents that institutional demand for information is likely to affect analyst decision on which firms to follow. This gives evidence to suggest that institutional investors play a governance role by promoting better transparency which attracts higher analyst coverage. However, we find no evidence to support that political connections affect analysts' coverage.

Keywords: Institutional Investors; Analyst Coverage, Corporate Governance, Political Connections

**AN INVESTIGATION OF HOW MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
SUPPORTS CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY:
CASE STUDIES OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESSES**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates how management accounting (MA) contributes to corporate environmental strategy (ES) in a sample of six Australian companies. An ES-MA conceptual framework is developed to explore the companies' ES-MA linkages. Under the framework, ES is converted into ES programs for strategic development and implementation, whereas MA is seen as employing EMA applications to generate physical EMA (PEMA) and monetary EMA (MEMA) information. MA supports ES if this EMA information matches the information required by management to make decisions on the ES programs.

Case study method is selected as the main methodological approach. Case studies not only address well a "how" research question but also allow an in-depth investigation of the sample companies' potential ES-MA linkages. Furthermore, this method considers the companies' comprehensive backgrounds, their specific ES and MA practices. Also, case studies are more often chosen for qualitative research in MA than in other accounting areas.

There is convincing evidence that the case companies' MA supports ES. Their ES-MA linkages range from strong to weak, being represented by the varying volume and richness of useful MEMA and PEMA information for ES decision making. Some companies are found to seek external EMA services or to engage non-MA units in their ES processes.

This study contributes to the existing ES and MA literature by developing an ES-MA conceptual framework for exploring the connectedness between ES and MA. Major implications hinge on four major points: 1) a company should involve its MA personnel, alongside environmental professionals or consultants, in its ES processes, 2) an environmentally proactive company should establish a separate EMA function and should take necessary EMA training, 3) outsourcing is a practical solution for companies with inadequate MA capability to support their ES, and 4) policy makers should consider companies' characteristics when planning new environmental legislation and policies.

Keywords: environmental strategy (ES), environmental programs, management accounting (MA), environmental management accounting (EMA), ES-MA linkages

Paper#: K086

Stakeholders' Perceptions on Social and Environmental Disclosure in China

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates social and environmental disclosure practices of socially responsible Chinese listed firms from stakeholders' perspectives. A stakeholder-driven, three-dimensional social and environmental disclosure index that integrates the quantity and two aspects of the quality of disclosure perceived by stakeholders is constructed to assess firms' social and environmental disclosures in their annual reports and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reports. The results of the study indicate that different disclosure types and different disclosure items are perceived as unequally important to stakeholders. CSR reports provide more stakeholder-relevant social and environmental disclosure than annual reports.

Keywords: China, Social and environmental disclosure, Social and environmental disclosure index, Stakeholder.

Paper#: K087

Board Characteristics, Ownership Structure and Firm Performance: Evidence from Taiwan

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of corporate governance, in particular the board characteristics and ownership structure, on firm performance. Using a dataset of Taiwanese listed companies from 1997 to 2008, we find that the higher the proportion of independent directors and the smaller the board size, the higher the firm performance. As regards ownership structure, institutional ownership, foreign ownership and family ownership are positively related to firm value. In contrast, block-holders' ownership is negatively associated with firm performance.

Keywords: corporate governance, board characteristics, ownership structure, firm performance

Paper#: K088

ACCOUNTING IN THE TRANSITION FROM A MEDIEVAL TO A MODERN STATE – THE CASE OF SPAIN (1490-1510)

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the role of accounting in the transition from a medieval to a modern society. In this respect, we draw on Bourdieu and Elias' frameworks to focus on the case of the Spanish army during the period of 1490-1510. In particular we investigate the wider contexts of the promulgation of the Military Ordinances of 1494, 1496 and 1503 and their impact on the organization of the Spanish army that fought the wars of Naples (1494-1498; 1500-1504). The ordinances enforced administrative reforms that encompassed substantial accounting and accountability requirements. Drawing on primary sources, our study comprises a three-tier level of analysis. First, our understanding of the social field comprises two institutional actors: the monarchy as representative of the incipient national state, and the army. Second, we address how the administrative reforms affected the interactions between institutional actors. Finally, we examine how accounting and accountability requirements mediated the relationship between key individual actors, such as King Ferdinand and the commander of the Naples mission. The results of our study indicate that administrative reforms implemented accounting and accountability practices, which exerted a lasting influence in the relations between institutional actors and instilling change in medieval understandings of the army and the state at large. In Bourdieu's and Elias terms, accounting shaped the distribution of power within the field. We also showed how accounting was used as mechanism of surveillance and control –allowing the accumulation of coded information used to administer the activities and behaviour of individuals.

Keywords: accounting history, military accounting, transition periods, Spain, accountability.

Paper#: K089

Management control systems and research management within universities

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ABSTRACT

Management Control Systems are intended to affect behaviour of people within organisations in order to ensure that particular aims and objectives are achieved. This paper considers the Management Control Systems that are developed for the management of research within universities. A key purpose is to explore the internal control systems developed to manage research within university UK Business and Management Schools, in response to externally imposed Management Control Systems. The paper considers the Research Excellence Framework and the previous Research Assessment Exercises as externally imposed Management Control Systems and examines university organisational reactions to this.

The paper builds on previous literature that has identified perverse outcomes from the use of performance management systems (a particular form of management control) within organisations. It analyses the resistance and coping strategies that result from the imposition of a measurement system. In particular, the paper considers the extent to which academics have developed their own measurement strategies and raises the possibility that these contribute to even greater control over individual academics. The paper draws on Bourdieu's concept of "symbolic violence" to demonstrate how individual attitudes and behaviour may contribute to the use of dysfunctional management control systems.

The paper offers a research agenda for empirically investigating these issues further.

Keywords: management control systems, performance management systems, universities, research, Research Excellence Framework

Paper#: K092

EXPLORING THE DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF FAIR VALUE ACCOUNTING IN CHINA

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the adoption of fair value accounting (FVA) in China. Given China's rejection of FVA measurements in the past, the adoption of FVA was a transformative and significant event. This paper shows how this shift in accounting measurement was made possible through the mobilisation discourses associated with market economies within the context of a socialist political system. In so doing, we show how accounting discourse can be used to create and reinforce ideological commitments to neoliberalism. The paper relies on Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to study the connections between discursive practices and wider social and cultural relations. We argue that FVA as a discourse enables the appearance of an 'efficient' and 'free' market whilst simultaneously obscuring the shift in ideology towards neoliberalisation that is a feature of China's adoption of market valuations of this kind. The analysis of keywords and phrases such as 'market economy', 'value relevance', 'market efficiency' and 'opening-up', show how discourse is mobilised to produce accounting regulation within China despite the apparent contradictions that exist between market valuations, state regulations and the ideals of a socialist government. This reflects the socio-cognitive aspect of discourse that has the potential to naturalise particular power relations. This paper draws on discourses produced both from power (government, media, leading academics) and those present within forms of dissent to show how discourse functioned to enable regulatory change within China, whilst also obscuring China's growing commitments to the ideals of neoliberalism.

Keywords: Fair Value Accounting, Critical Discourse Analysis, Neoliberalism, Chinese Accounting Standards, Accounting Discourse

Paper#: K093

Institutional Logics in Global Accounting Standard Setting

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ABSTRACT

This study primarily aims to examine the changes in the organizational structure of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) from an institutional logics approach. Specifically, we develop two ideal types of institutional logics of the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) and the IASB, and then we identify further changes in institutional logics by investigating the revisions of the IASB Constitution after 2000 based on these two ideal types. We find that there are two conflicting logics in global accounting standard setting—the *representation logic* and the *expertise logic*—that cause legitimacy dilemmas between representation and expertise. In addition, we find that the consecutive revisions of the constitution and consequent organizational changes from 2000 onwards were implemented to absorb political pressure to enhance the IASB's public accountability, but these changes suggest another shift in institutional logics to the *accountability logic* and further legitimacy dilemmas between expertise and accountability. Overall, this study shows the reflexive mechanism of organizational changes and identifies the changes in institutional logics as causes of organizational changes, and vice versa. This study extends our knowledge of organizational-level institutional logics and the legitimacy of organizations and institutions.

Keywords: institutional logics, representation, expertise, accountability, IASB

Paper#: K094

Financial Crisis and Legitimacy of Global Accounting Standards

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine and clarify a legitimation mechanism of global accounting standard-setting and accounting regulation. Especially, we investigate the legitimation crises of the IASB and IFRS and their restoration process during the financial crisis with using an analytical framework of ‘decoupling, compromises, and systematic dominance’ (Tamm Hallström, 2004). We find that the IASB decoupled its regular due process in order to maintain the endorsement mechanisms in the EU and avoid a further carve-out. To reconcile the concerns about the IASB’s governance from the U.S. and the outside of Europe, the IASB established the monitoring board with compromising its expertise principle laying weight on independence with the request for enhancing its accountability. We also find that the IASB systematically put a dominance position to the needs of the EU as the biggest customer.

Keywords: fair value accounting, financial crisis, global accounting standards, legitimacy, reflexivity

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Paper#: K096

**Climate Change Risks/Opportunities and Regulatory Intervention as Possible
Determinants of Sustainability Reputation: An Exploratory Study**

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ABSTRACT

Climate change has continued to dominate both the political and business agenda for many years now. Utilising the institutional governance framework, this research aims to explore whether regulatory intervention and the firm's anticipation of climate change risks and opportunities are related to sustainability reputation as evidenced by the firm's inclusion in the "Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World" (G100) list from 2005 to 2010. Recognising the wide visibility and strong economic impact of large corporations, the world's largest 500 companies (Top500) is the focus in this study. To facilitate an exploratory analysis, seventy-six G100 companies that are included in the Top500 are identified and matched one-to-one with other Top500 companies offering similar products/services, bringing the total sample to 152 firms. Climate change data are taken from the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). The logistic regression analyses confirm that the firm's anticipation of climate change opportunities is positively and significantly related with proactive firm's (G100) sustainability reputation, while the firm's recognition of climate change regulatory risks show significant and negative association implying that higher state intervention discourage reactive firms (non-G100) from neglecting climate change issues. The result also shows that the G100 companies have significantly better medium-term profitability compared to their non-G100 counterparts.

Keywords: World's Largest Companies, Sustainability Reputation, Climate Change Risks/Opportunities

Paper#: K098

A Classroom Experience in Australian Universities

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to investigate Mainland Chinese students' perceptions of the teaching and their interactions (or lack thereof) with their educators in the Australian classroom. The knowledge of how Chinese students perceive the teaching is of paramount importance in an attempt to further understand how they cope in a foreign land with a foreign language. As part of a study on students' tertiary educational experience, this paper only focuses on the issues surrounding overall teaching quality in undergraduate accounting studies as perceived by Mainland Chinese students. While subsequent papers will address other areas of the learning context and the changes students made in response to their perceptions. In this study, focus group interviews in Mandarin were conducted on first, second and final year undergraduate accounting Chinese students across two universities. Drawing from Ramsden's (2003) student learning context model, the results show that the classroom experience of the teaching and teacher/students relationship are poorly perceived by most Mainland Chinese students across all year levels. It is noted that students' lack of English proficiency may have contributed to their unsatisfactory tertiary experience in Australia. Further, it is found that the teaching, perceived by students as inadequate, has also played a part in students' absenteeism from classes. However, as they continued through their studies, the students found themselves adapting in various ways to the Australian educational system.

Keywords: Chinese students, teaching, teacher/student relationship, student perceptions, learning

Paper#: K100

Disclosure Effects, Carbon Emissions and Corporate Value

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ABSTRACT

Purpose- The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of corporate carbon emissions and disclosure on corporate value, especially regarding whether disclosure helps to reduce uncertainty in valuation as predicted by carbon emissions using a unique data set on Japanese companies.

Design/methodology/approach- Empirical analysis of the relations between corporate carbon emissions using compulsory filing data to Japanese government covering more than 1,000 firms, corporate carbon management disclosure (CDP disclosure), and the market value of equity.

Findings- We find that (1) corporate carbon emissions have a negative relation with the market value of equity, (2) the disclosure of carbon management has a positive relation with the market value of equity, and (3) the positive relation between the disclosure of carbon management and the market value of equity is stronger with a larger volume of carbon emissions.

Practical implications- Our results may be an important when considering the inclusion of carbon disclosure as a component of nonfinancial disclosure. In addition, our findings encourage Japanese companies to reduce carbon emissions and to disclose their carbon management activities.

Originality/value- We provide the first empirical evidence of an interactive effect between the volume of carbon emissions and carbon management disclosure on the market value of equity. And, our results concerning the relation between environmental performance, disclosure, and market value are readily generalizable, especially as all companies emit carbon, either directly or indirectly. In addition, our results are arguably free of problems with sampling bias and endogeneity as we employ data obtained from the compulsory filing of carbon emissions information.

Keywords: Carbon emissions, Disclosure, Value relevance, Interactive effect

**Extended Audit Reporting:
An insight from the auditing profession in Poland**

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ABSTRACT

The audit-reporting model has been on the agenda of researchers and regulators for a long time. The recent regulatory proposals, consultation papers, discussion and research reports on audit reporting have intensified the discussion whether the current standard audit report communicates the appropriate information to the users of the report. As a result the new regulation proposed in the EU but also in the US aims at decreasing not only the expectation but also the information gap between in the auditors and the users of the report.

The Polish auditing model is an interesting case to study in the context of audit reporting. Poland already has experience in the preparation of an additional report, which is aimed to provide more information to all stakeholders. The requirement of the presentation of not only of a short-version, standard audit report but also an extended version of the audit report was introduced for the first time in 1991 and has been preserved in the later versions of the Auditing Act and the Accounting Act.

The paper seeks to address two questions. The first one is to what extent the Polish extended audit report contribute to the reduction of the expectation and information gap and the second question is about possibilities of improvements of the audit report in general.

Based on our interview findings we conclude that the auditors perceive the audit report to be generally useful for its users. However, the analysis of data provides mixed evidence with regard to the extended audit report. Auditors acknowledge the usefulness of the extended audit report to report on additional issues and concerns, but at the same time the standard form of the extended audit report as prescribed in the Polish Auditing Standards is found to have little information value to its users.

Keywords: auditing, audit reporting model, extended audit report, Poland

Paper#: K102

**DEBATES ON ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR:
A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN PRACTITIONERS AND
ACADEMICIANS**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at revisiting the debates surrounding accrual accounting in the public sector and presenting how discrepancy of opinions—either supporting or not supporting—occurs based on the contributors of the literature. This research is conducted by examining literature concerning the use of accrual-based accounting in the public sector based on the sources and the opinions. Findings show that most sources from practitioners opt for accrual accounting while most of literatures from academicians were not in support of accrual accounting. This finding suggests that there is a missing link between academic accounting research and professional practice in the public sector. The differing views infer that academic research and accounting practice in the public sector are largely working as worlds apart with each working in their own separate scopes.

Keywords: public sector accounting, accrual, practitioners, academicians.

Paper#: K104

UNDERSTANDING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S INFLUENCE ON CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING OF CHINESE FIRMS

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ABSTRACT

Previous studies done on developed countries show that, in developed countries where there is a more liberal and developed capital market and where environmental awareness is relatively high, government's intervention on Corporate Environmental Reporting (CER) is relatively low. The forces on companies to voluntarily disclose environmental information is pluralist.

However, in this study, our results show that CER increased dramatically in 2008, when China's Measures for the Disclosure of Environmental Information (MDEI) was enacted. Energy saving and pollutant emission reduction, which are the main themes of Chinese government's Green Policy, appear to be the main theme that is disclosed by the examined companies. Plus SOEs perform much better than non-SOEs. The findings of the study provide evidence that the Chinese government influences Chinese CER considerably, which is quite different from the previous studies done on developed countries.

The major contribution of this study is the evidence that Chinese CER is largely driven by State Capitalism. The development of CER in a state capitalist country, such as China, does not follow the same course of events as in the West.

Keywords: corporate environmental reporting, China, government, state capitalism

Paper#: K108

Are Performance Audits useful? The EU Experience.

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the level of implementation of performance audits by the Regional Audit Institutions (RAIs) and the Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) of the EU and the impact of these audits in promoting public value. For this purpose a questionnaire focused on performance audits was sent to the RAIs and SAIs of the European Union. The sample consists of 42 RAIs and 12 SAIs and includes 17 different countries plus the ECA. Three models of performance auditing have been identified. The study shows that there is more than one way to introduce performance auditing with an impact. Impacts are achieved from the implementation of audit recommendations directly by the audited entity or through Parliamentary/Governmental action.

Key words: Performance audits, government, public value, Europe

Paper#: K109

A Critical Review of Empirical Studies on the Communication Skills of Accountants

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ABSTRACT

The importance of communication skills to the accounting profession has been well established since the 1960s. Over the past decades, numerous communication skills studies related to the accounting profession have been conducted from different perspectives. This paper critically reviews literature related to the communication skills of accountants. After an initial screening of 53 articles, 18 that were published between 1972 and 2012 and reported results of empirical studies conducted to capture a practitioner perspective were selected for review. Studies were analysed across various dimensions including geographic location, subjects, skills studied, objectives, and findings. Due to inconsistencies and incompatibilities of prior studies, firm conclusions could not be formed about the relative importance of specific communication skills. The existing literature is fragmented and does not identify communication skills considered to be important at different career stages and for different career paths in accounting. Attention is also drawn to differences in perceptions about importance and effectiveness of communication skills. This paper contributes to the literature by providing a focussed analysis of empirical studies on the communication skills of accountants published in the past 40 years. It also discloses information gaps and exposes future research opportunities.

Keywords: communication skills; oral communication; written communication

Paper#: K112

Green supply chain management and CO₂ emissions performance in Japanese manufacturing firms

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ABSTRACT

The focus of corporate environmental management has shifted from individual firms to supply chains, and so-called green supply chain management (GSCM). This study focuses on Japanese manufacturing firms, and analyzes the determinants of their GSCM and the influence of their GSCM on their own CO₂ emissions performance. The main findings are as follows. First, firms with more environmental consciousness of purchasing division, greater difficulty in CO₂ measurement, stronger relationship-specific investment, weaker supplier concentration, and less stringency of environmental policies are more likely to implement GSCM. In addition, these factors indirectly and directly influence CO₂ emissions performance. Second, although firms implementing GSCM in general are not more likely to emit less CO₂ or reduce their emissions further, those in mechanical assembling industries are more likely to emit less CO₂ and those in materials processing industries are more likely to reduce CO₂ emissions further.

Keywords: Green supply chain management (GSCM), Less CO₂ emissions, Further CO₂ emissions reduction, Determinants and influence of GSCM

Paper#: K113

The Hitchhiker's Guide to Intellectual Capital

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To explore the meaning and context of numbers from an intellectual capital (IC) perspective to help break free from the domination of what I term the “accountingisation” of IC.

Approach: This paper offers a personal and reflective narrative about numbers and IC by first examining the different meanings and contexts of the number 42. This is followed by two empirical sections examining the meaning and context of a common IC measure of *employee turnover*.

Findings: I argue the way in which employee turnover, and thus any IC element, is measured is problematic from an accounting perspective because each organisation is unique and operates in a different context; thus the comparability of the number from one organisation to another and from one period to another is nearly impossible.

Originality: This paper takes a thought provoking journey into the use and meaning of numbers, how numbers are applied to IC and the implication this will have for the future of IC from practice, education and research perspectives.

Keywords: Intellectual capital; numbers; meaning and context; accountingisation.

Paper#: K115

Expectation gap on auditor liability to third parties in China

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ABSTRACT

A framework of issues affecting auditor legal liability to third parties was developed from a research literature analysis and from litigation cases against auditors. Subsequently, a survey among auditors and other stakeholders and interviews with opinion setters were carried out in China to examine expectation gaps on these issues. The findings indicate that expectation gaps exist on the proximity between auditors and users, extent of damage, standard of care, types of wrongdoings and auditors' technical ability. Some characteristics of research participants, such as clientele type and the economic development level of their geographic bases could partially explain these gaps.

Keywords: Expectation gap, Audit, Legal liability, China

Paper#: K117

The Impact of Type of Lease Accounting Standards on the Judgments of Japanese Professional Accountants

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ABSTRACT

The move towards a principles-based approach in accounting standards has been motivated by cases of accounting fraud and the global convergence of financial reporting. We examine whether a principles-based accounting standard with rules and guidance improves the judgments of accountants and more clearly conveys the economic substance of transactions and events. In particular, we extend prior research on accounting judgments by examining the effects of a principles-with-guidance approach and a principles-only approach, as well as the stringency and incentives on the judgments of Japanese accountants in a lease accounting setting. The results showed that “principle” (full payout criterion) had a positive effect, while “rule” (approximately 90% criterion) had a negative effect on encouraging Japanese professional accountants to recognize lease transactions. A more stringent numerical rule (approximately 88% criterion) had a positive effect only when clients were in poor financial conditions or high debt-equity ratio environments. The findings also indicated that Japanese accountants’ judgments were strongly subject to the perceived judgments of their colleagues, but the perception bias between accountants and their colleagues was not significant. This pioneering study contributes to a better understanding of the unique features of Japanese professional accountants’ judgments.

Keywords: Principles-with-guidance approach, principles-only approach, accounting standards, stringency, incentives, judgments

Paper#: K118

**Problematizing public sector performance:
The benefits of a “flesh and blood” approach**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper introduces a novel theoretical approach to conceptualising performance in government departments, with wider applicability to other parts of government.

Design/methodology/approach: Drawing on identified gaps in notions of performance in the accounting literature and interview data from three New Zealand central government departments, the paper introduces Alexander’s (2003, 2006, 2011) theory of performance. This theory has the potential to enhance conceptualisations of performance and enrich research on performance management systems.

Findings: By introducing a performative theory, which differs from previously used Latourian performative theory, this paper highlights new avenues for research into performance management. It illustrates the application of Alexander’s theory of performance via an examination of how public servants construct the “flesh and blood” (Alexander, 2006, p. 33) of their performance in the absence of visible and tangible measures such as profit, and how they create sufficient unity around the notion of performance to direct their efforts towards achieving performance expectations.

Research limitations/implications: The findings presented here may not be as applicable beyond these case studies. Nevertheless, the issues discussed in this paper are recognisable in other accounting research.

Originality/value: Extant public sector literature tends to focus on either a production model or a service delivery model of performance, with some notable exceptions. This paper offers scholars the opportunity to rethink the notion of public sector performance through a new approach. It illustrates how this may be done and identifies possible new research avenues.

Keywords: performance management; public sector; performative theory; case studies; New Zealand

Paper#: K120

Pricing Decisions and the role of Cost Accounting Systems and Cost Information in Tourism Organisations

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ABSTRACT

The accounting literature reports that the ability to set prices efficiently for products and services is supported by an effective costing system. Prior research indicates the dominance of pricing methods using fixed and variable cost information and discusses the benefits of applying sophisticated costing methods to aid in pricing decisions. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the role of cost information and costing systems in the pricing decisions of tourism organisations. Data was collected via an online survey instrument from a range of Queensland tourism organisations. Full cost information was found to have relatively greater importance. Customer oriented and short-term survival objectives were found to be the more important pricing objectives. Several correlations were found between sophistication of the cost accounting system and choice of pricing method and objectives. This paper contributes to the literature by providing an analysis of the role of cost information and cost accounting systems in pricing decisions within tourism organisations.

Keywords: Cost information, pricing decisions, cost accounting systems, Tourism industry

Paper#: K121

**Disclosures of social value creation:
A case study of three global social enterprises**

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to fill in gap in the existing literature by looking at how and whether disclosure of social value creation becomes a part of legitimation strategies of social enterprises. By using legitimacy reasoning, this study informs that three global social organizations, Grameen Bank, Charity Water, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation provide evidence of the use of disclosures of social value creation in order to conform with the expectations of the broader community—the community that wants to see poverty and injustice free world.

Keywords: social enterprise, social value creation, disclosures, global

Paper#: K123

Agency, Leverage Policy and Tax Aggressiveness during Transition Period: Evidence from Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed (1) to evaluate whether decreasing corporate income tax rates will drive towards tax payment compliance; and (2) to investigate the appropriateness of tax rate using evidence from Indonesia an example of a developing country. Aggressive tax policy occurs as a tax payment is seen to be a burden for companies (Chen et al 2010) where corporate income tax is primarily seen as the process of transferring wealth from the company to the government. Aggressive tax policy of the company exists where tax payers prepare different reports between tax and mandatory financial reports (Frank et al 2009).

This study discusses tax aggressiveness, agency problems and leverage in a setting of developing country during a transition period related to the changes in corporate income tax. A quantitative approach is applied; the study uses Indonesian listed manufacturing companies as the sample. Independent variables will be agency and leverage policy; while tax aggressiveness is the dependent variable; and lastly control variables related to tax sheltering activities were also included.

Increasing managerial ownership of agency theory exhibits higher level of tax aggressiveness while increasing debt financing of leverage policy triggers decreasing level of aggressiveness. Decreasing corporate income tax rates has driven toward lower level of tax aggressiveness, meaning that Government's objective in increasing tax compliance was accomplished. It is found out that accruals quality makes a significant contribution to tax sheltering activity. Significant changes related to corporate income tax rate have been made though at the same time tax revenue is still vital in generating country revenue.

Keywords: *Agency and leverage policy; tax aggressiveness; managerial ownership, and Indonesian manufacture listed company.,*

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The Paradox of Management Control (PMC)

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ABSTRACT

We call the Paradox of Management Control (PMC) an idea suggested by Hopwood (1974, *Accounting and human behaviour*, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall) that managers would actually achieve less overall control within the organisation as a result of using an ever increasing number of individual controls. In this essay we explore this suggestion, briefly in regard to how it is treated within management control literature but towards an alternative explanation for it. A discourse-theory based approach is developed in order to conclude that this paradox is inherent within social orders exercising the logic of management control. The commonly accepted structuralist assumption about the empirical possibility for a complete system of signification – which would in turn deem non-paradoxical control systems possible – supports political endeavours within the organisation in favour of specific interested parties. We want to highlight the effect of such unobserved assumption upon the developments of organisational social logics. Thus, we suggest that most of the problems related to management control and to the use of control artefacts have as primary reason the assumption about the possibility of fullness. We call it a *paradigmatic problem*, for the paradigm that sustains both researchers' and practitioners' rationale about organisations and management control happens to strengthen hegemonic discourses articulated by interested parties within the social order in detriment of everyone else. Management control, in this sense, is constituted as an object within the organisational field out of the articulatory practices performed by the interacting people. It is not a naive interaction though, but a set of hegemonic practices, i.e. politically inflected endeavours through which specific discourses are raised hegemonic. Hence, more than discussing the impactedness of management control or the design of management control systems, we should be dealing with the primacy of politics inherent within the articulation of management control within organisations

Keywords: management control; discourse theory; post-structuralist ontology.

Paper#: K125

Do Audit Partners' Market Shares in an Industry Still Capture Audit Partner Industry Expertise in a Mandatory Audit Partner Rotation Regime? Evidence from the Banking Industry in Taiwan

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ABSTRACT

Prior studies commonly use audit partners' market shares in an industry as a proxy for audit partner industry expertise and show that audit partners' market shares are positively associated with audit quality and audit fee premium. However, these studies are conducted in a voluntary audit partner rotation regime where the length of the client-partner relationship is not limited. An audit partner's market share is determined by the market force and competition—expert partners attract more clients and keep the clients longer. Thus, in a voluntary rotation regime, a partner's market share naturally reflects his industry expertise. However, in a mandatory partner rotation regime, a partner's market share can be increased or decreased due to rotating into or out of an industry. We hypothesize and find that mandatory audit partner rotation weakens the link between a partner's market share and his industry expertise. While we find that an audit partner's market share is positively associated with audit quality in the voluntary partner rotation regime in Taiwan in the banking industry, such a positive relation disappears in the mandatory partner rotation regime. We conclude that mandatory audit partner rotation decouples the link between an audit partner's market share in an industry and his industry expertise and thus reduces the usefulness of market share as a proxy for industry expertise. We caution researchers against using audit partners' market shares as a proxy for audit partner industry expertise in a mandatory audit partner rotation regime.

Keywords: earnings quality, auditor expertise, mandatory partner-rotation, client-specific tenure, industry-specific market share

Paper#: K126

**Same Play, Different Actors?
Comparing The Research-practice Gap In Management Accounting In
Australia And Germany**

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ABSTRACT

Despite repeated concerns raised by senior management accounting academics about the extent to which research engages with practice, it has been argued that the ‘gap’ between academic research and practice continues to persist. How widespread this apparent concern is, however, has not been extensively investigated, the views of non-academics have rarely been canvassed in this conversation, and rigorous examination of this issue from a theoretical frame of reference is rare. The aim of this study is to compare and contrast perceptions about the research-practice ‘gap’ as it may apply within management accounting, from the perspective of professional accounting bodies in Australia and Germany. Drawing on diffusion of innovations theory, we collect and analyse data from a questionnaire survey and subsequent interviews with representatives of 33 principal Australian and German professional accounting bodies. We find that a perceived gap between the worlds of academia and practice is indeed common to Australia as well as Germany, and that both similar and different reasons are attributed to explaining this gap. Thus, in the spirit of this papers’ title, we conclude ‘the play is the same but the actors are different’ and in so doing, raise important implications for the management accounting research agenda.

Keywords: research-practice gap, research relevance.

Paper#: K127

ASH, ACTIVISM AND ACCOUNTING: RESISTING BIG TOBACCO

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To examine external accounting and explore its transformative potential in the context of social activism for tobacco control.

Design/methodology/approach: This paper presents a longitudinal case study of Action on Smoking and Health UK (ASH) and their use of external accounting as part of their campaigns during 1999 - 2010. The paper develops a typology of external accounting that integrates the tactics and strategies of activists with external accounting entities, visibilities and contents. This paper uses this typology to analyse ASH's external accounting and activism that attends to the problematisation and transformation of tobacco control in the UK.

Findings: Our study identifies the potential of external accounting to critique and challenge institutional conduct by producing new knowledge, creating new visibilities, creating new accounting entities and challenging the moral and ethical underpinnings of the problematised actions. The paper argues that the effectiveness of such external accounts to contribute to transformative change was influenced by the strategy and engagement tactics of the activist group, and the power dynamics and governance in the wider contested arena. ASH used different external accounts in specific episodes of activism that collectively contributed to a comprehensive account of what they consider to be the unacceptable consequences of tobacco production, consumption and governance.

Originality/value: This study provides insights into how external accounting can contribute to transformative change. The longitudinal examination illustrates how one organisation's external accounting activities are intertwined with social activism in tobacco control. The paper contributes to discussions on how accounting can play an effective role in social transformations and outlines a framework for further research in this field.

Keywords: external accounting, transformation, governmentality, tobacco

Paper#: K129

Hospital accounting and the insoluble problem of health expenditure

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ABSTRACT

Amid discourses on ageing populations and increasingly costly medical technologies, the problem of health expenditure is perceived as one of the most significant socio-economic challenges facing Britain and other developed societies. The “need” for ever more elaborate hospital accounting systems is often expressed with reference to this problem.

This paper aims to further our understanding of the problem of health expenditure, and of its relationship with hospital accounting, by examining the conditions under which it emerged. Drawing on textual data from government reports and professional journals, the paper argues that the nationalisation of the British health services, the compilation of national health accounts and changing conceptions of the nature of disease transformed perceptions of health expenditure in the mid-20th century – from a “profitable” investment in the productive capacities of the nation to an “insoluble” socio-economic problem threatening to bankrupt the country. The paper furthermore links this transformation to the introduction of the first national hospital costing system in 1957.

Building on these suggestions, this paper proposes that present day concerns regarding health expenditure are not an inevitable consequence of demographic and technological change but contingent upon conceptions of the nature of disease as well as healthcare funding and accounting arrangements which emerged in the 1940s and 1950s.

Paper#: K131

How Does Diversity Impact Accountability in the NGO Sector?

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ABSTRACT

Defining the sector comprising nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) is difficult, due to the diversity of organizations within it, funding and operating alongside it. Yet, despite the sector's heterogeneous nature, regulators, funders and donors often treat NGOs as homogeneous when demanding accountability. Does this lead to an accountability expectation gap if there are misunderstandings as to NGO's main stakeholders, 'for what' it is accountable and which mechanisms it may best use to discharge accountability?

This paper utilizes a six-cluster NGO categorisation based on revenue streams to encourage a more informed discussion of accountability schemas for these organizations. The literature review found case studies covering: advocacy NGOs, classic charities, infrastructure providers, member-based NGOs, philanthropists and service providers. While this research suggests that accountability across NGO clusters diverges, an objective of this research was to 'test' the generalisability of the case studies' findings to the six NGO clusters. This research therefore seeks to inform our understanding of accountability within these clusters.

Keywords: NGO taxonomy; NGO accounting; infrastructure NGOs; philanthropists, social services, charities

Paper#: K132

Work-Lifestyle Choices in Professional Accountancy Firms: The Road to Partnership

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ABSTRACT

Using equality feminism and difference feminism, this study investigates the career-lifestyle choices of women accountants, particularly around pregnancy and motherhood, as an explanation for their under-representation within partnership tables of large professional accountancy firms. Data are collected from 14 semi-structured interviews with partners (as those in power), and 16 semi-structured interviews with female senior managers and directors (as potential partnership candidates) in firms located in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. We find evidence that through their career choices, women articulate distinct preferences regarding the prioritisation of work and family activities consistent with Hakim's (2000, 2004, 2006, 2008) work-centred, adaptive and home-centred preferences types. Specifically, women at senior manager and director levels exercise personal choice in staying on the partnership track (dominated by work-centred women), or moving to the 'mummy track' (dominated by adaptive women). In part, this finding assists in explaining the vertical segregation of women at partner level. However, while authentic choice may lead adaptive women to the 'mummy track', a consequence is their potential exclusion from partnership due to structural constraints surrounding such family friendly policies. Whilst it is confronting to suggest that family friendly policies do not result in gender equality at the partnership level, in a similar vein to Gallhofer et al. (2011), our analysis suggests that such policies empower women to achieve an adaptive work-lifestyle balance if they so desire.

Keywords: work-lifestyle balance, partner, women, preference theory, feminism.

Paper#: K133

Pragmatism, Truth and Social Accounting Research

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To introduce pragmatism as a useful approach to social accounting research and to offer the pragmatic notion of truth as a way of redirecting thinking within this field.

Design/methodology/approach: We explore the concept of truth as it has been used within critical social accounting research and contrast this to a pragmatic notion of truth. We then explore the various ways the pragmatic notion of truth extends key areas of social accounting research.

Findings: Ideal corporate accountability has been central to the conception of truth within social accounting research. However, this reliance on ideals has underpinned a fairly restrictive conceptual framework that risks losing its ability to inform change. In contrast, pragmatism sees truth as enacted. This means that truth is whatever is useful when dealing with broader social and environmental issues. Adopting this core idea of pragmatism may have many ramifications for social accounting research particularly in relation to stakeholder participation and social reporting.

Research limitations/implications: Pragmatism offers a variety of novel ways to open up social accounting research so that it might be more successful in both informing and supporting change.

Originality/value: We argue that pragmatism offers a useful and practical conceptual model for stakeholder participation based on the concept of deliberative democracy as well as a novel view of social reporting based on the idea of sensemaking. In this way the ideas of pragmatism both inform and inspire the social accounting project as it pursues its ultimate goal of sustainability.

Keywords: pragmatism, truth, social and environmental accounting, social accounting research, engagement, critical theory

Paper#: K134

Alternative innovation diffusion channels: The case of sustainable technologies

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates alternative innovation diffusion channels among parent and subsidiary firms. Using the case of sustainable technologies as innovations, it examines the way/s that the interrelationship between organisations contributes to the diffusion of innovations.

The selection of sustainable and energy-efficient technologies as an example of innovation in this study is due to its current importance for the World. The 21 century has been characterised by increasing changes and advancements in technology and globalisation, resulting in substantial increases in global pollution, global warming, energy security, and fossil fuel depletion. To overcome the above issues, there have been considerable tendencies towards the adoption of sustainable and energy-efficient technologies in organisations. The diffusion of energy-efficient technologies is largely seen as a proper solution for some of the above major issues such as pollution, global warming, energy security, and fossil fuel depletion. However, research on the sources of the diffusion channels of sustainable and energy-efficient technologies in organisations is remarkably sparse. So, it is very unclear what the main diffusion channels of energy-efficient technologies in organisations are. Organizational Behaviour literature highlights the significant role of employees' involvement and organizational behaviour as essential sources of the diffusion of innovations in organizations. Following this school of thought, this study is an important attempt to better understand the role of the diffusion channels for innovations in organisations. Understanding how the diffusion of energy-efficient technologies in organisations takes place is expected to help organisations to better facilitate the adoption of such technologies in their environment and reduce some of the major issues of current century (e.g. global pollution, global warming, energy security, and fossil fuel depletion). Any attempt to facilitate the adoption of sustainable and energy-efficient technologies in organisations would also improve the performance (e.g. in terms of saving energy) and the image of the adopters of such energies and technologies (e.g. they become more attractive to those who are in favour of sustainable and energy-efficient technologies such as green and environmental societies). Using the diffusion of innovation theory, this study contributes to the literature on the above issues by identifying the main sources of diffusion channels for innovations in parent and subsidiary organisations. The findings highlight the interrelationship as a potential source and mechanism for the diffusion of sustainable and energy-efficient technology in organisations.

Keywords: Organizational behaviour, energy-efficient technology, diffusion of innovation, subsidiary and parent organisation

Paper#: K135

Progress towards institutionalising field-wide water efficiency change

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Water resources are subject to global constraints. This paper explores how a heterogeneous range of water efficiency responses were driven across a field of seven water consuming organisations in Australia at a time of acute drought conditions into the late 2000s.

Design methodology/approach: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a range of individuals from 2008 to 2010.

Findings: A limited range of poorly coordinated drivers motivated pervasive water efficiency responses in two of the seven organisations. Would-be leaders sought to invoke a water efficiency field, and champion nascent logics and theorisation in order to gain some competitive advantage. There was little sense among others of any normative, mimetic or coercive pressure to adopt homogeneous practices. While the field lacked effective champions for change, the institutionalisation of novel water efficiency practices across the field continued into 2010.

Research limitations: Further research could investigate how water efficiency responses continued to develop or wane into the 2010's, and how such practices integrate with the management of other sustainability issues (including carbon).

Practical implications: Global water resources are subject to increasing supply constraints. This paper responds by exploring how the institutionalisation of water efficiency change can be driven across a field of organisations.

Originality/value: Relatively little is understood about 'institutionalisation' as an unfinished process. This paper responds by contributing an understanding of how institutional logics developed, and how theorisation for water efficiency progressed in the context of water scarcity in Australia.

Paper type: Case study

Keywords: water efficiency, sustainability, institutional logics, theorisation

**Refreshing and reframing accounting's double-entry 'controversy':
accounting as cognitive artefact**

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ABSTRACT

For more than 60 years, the controversy concerning the role of double-entry bookkeeping in the emergence and expansion of capitalism, initiated by the works of Sombart and Weber, has played itself out in the accounting literature. Based on the examination of the eighteenth-century merchant archives of *la Maison Chaurand* in Nantes, we refocus this debate by framing it in terms of accounting as cognitive artefact, a perspective heretofore not examined in the literature. Specifically, we highlight the fundamental role of the mundane yet neglected current account. We argue that the current account was the critical mechanism linking a set of actors who carried out a variety of transactions with each other, all the while pursuing their own goals. It was through this artefact, which established trust between partners, that double-entry bookkeeping then proved instrumental in the expansion of the merchant trade that preceded the rise of industrial capitalism.

Keywords: capitalism, cognitive artefact, current account, double-entry bookkeeping

Paper#: K137

Sustainability Reporting in the Italian Public Sector: Motives and Influences

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ABSTRACT

Purpose - This study investigates the sustainability reporting practices of organizations in the Italian public sector. **Design/Methodology/Approach** – Using New Institutional Theory, we conducted semi-structured interviews with key informants from nine Italian public sector organizations that were finalists at the 2011 Italian National Award. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the interview data. We also referred to the relevant sustainability reporting guidelines issued by the GRI, by organizations in Italy, and the European Commission Communications. **Findings** – We find that Italian public sector organizations face a number of pressures to produce sustainability reports, and as a result tend to legitimize their activities by have their reports evaluated by an independent and skilled third party. The internal push for reporting comes from individuals in prominent positions in the organizations who see the preparation of sustainability reports as a way of highlighting their achievements in bringing about change in the organizations. The external pressure for reporting comes from stakeholders (general population), who as a result of coverage of social and environmental topics on mass media have a better understanding of these issues. To enhance transparency, the preparation of these reports is therefore undertaken in a way where the key points can be easily communicated to stakeholders. Finally, we also find that the organizations that tend to be recognized for good reporting practices are those which were early adopters, thus highlighting the importance of experience and learning by the organizations. **Practical Implications** - For the public sector, the findings of the paper identify the various stakeholders that seek information, and the way the organizations respond to these needs (in terms of content of reports and the form of communication used). Our findings also have implications for governments that intend to introduce sustainability reporting by private and public sector organizations. The example of Italy shows that even though sustainability reporting is voluntary, initiatives, such as annual awards, can encourage private and public sector organizations to report and communicate their sustainable practices.

Keywords: Sustainability reporting, New Institutional Theory, Italy, Semi-structured interviews, Public sector.

Paper#: K138

Accounting for Changed Accounting: A Translation View

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ABSTRACT

Based on a comparative study, this paper analyses the introduction of accrual accounting both in Australia at the beginning of the 1980s and in France at the end of the 1990s. The purpose is to provide insights into how public sector accounting change is achieved. Rejecting order as the norm, the article's approach is that innovation is constant and that its shape is constituent. An Actor-Network Theory (ANT) interpretative frame was used on archival and oral data. Findings are that ANT proves efficacious for understanding public sector accounting change; second, even though the studied innovations are characterised by many differences, there were systemic similarities identified; and third, the cases' similarities coalesce around the central roles adopted by some significant change agent. In NSW, accounting change has benefited from the support of an international network of actors with consultants at its core. In France, accounting change has been influenced by the Ministry of Finance and Parliament, defending public sector particularities against the partisans of a private-sector oriented reform. This study shows that ANT is a powerful and helpful method to study comparatively the trajectory of one innovation in two different spaces and time periods. Moreover, it is argued that ANT's socio-technical approach is superior to comparative studies' reliance on contextual and institutional explanations because it helps understand why the same idea has taken two separate paths, hidden by the use of similar words. Thus, it permits re-opening of the "black-box" of accrual accounting reform in the public sector.

Keywords: Accrual Accounting, Public Sector, ANT

Paper#: K139

Reflections Upon the Mobilising of Financial Accounting in The Transition to Post-communism: A Hungarian Case

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ABSTRACT

In recent times, Western capitalistic accounting has come to be transplanted to those societies of Central and Eastern Europe undergoing transition to ‘post-communism’. This mobilisation has been an element of the ‘reform’ process. Here we focus upon the Hungarian transition context and within this bank reform in particular. We elaborate how, given the specifics of the transition context, and the transition’s ostensible objectives, a rapid mobilising of capitalistic accounting engendered effects that were negative and even contradictory. We are critical of especially the international brokers of policy who, we suggest, giving minimal concern to contextual specificities, pressurised Hungary into such rapid change. In concluding, we discuss the wider significance of the study, giving consideration to some critical issues arising.

Keywords: transition accounting, banking, Hungary

Paper#: K140

**The Determinants of Internal Controls System and Audit Quality
-Evidence from Japan-**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the determinants of internal controls system and audit quality. We can provide the following implications: First, as for the effect of internal controls, the firms which should set up the good internal controls and risky firms have a negative attitude for the good internal controls. The firms likely consider the negatives more than merits for establishing good internal controls. However, the firms which have a great growth and should need to have a good internal control do not always have negative attitude, rather they evaluate the internal control positively. This suggests that they have a good internal control by employing the pressure outside. Second, we can imply that the stronger pressure from outside creditors the firms have the more likely the firms should set up internal controls.

Keywords: Internal control systems; audit quality; business complexity; logistic regression analyses; corporate governance

Paper#: K141

**Accounting for natural disasters:
involving flooded people into calculative practices**

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Natural disasters require authorities in charge of the recovery to be accountable to all the subjects involved in the recovery process, as victims, operators and sponsors. Both accounting and non-accounting scholars recognize accounting systems as a useful tool after natural disasters to track and give account of damages, investments and reimbursements. Nonetheless, critical accounting literature argued that calculative forms of accountability may produce individualizing effects on the accountant creating “distance” between he/she and the accountee. Seeing this critical perspective, the paper investigated the social aspects of the “accounting for flood” system arranged by the authorities in charge of the recovery from the devastating Italian flood of November 2010. The research found that accounting procedures activated after the disaster drove the construction of a “dialogue” among the recovery players: the involvement of flooded citizens into calculative practices played a crucial role in fostering the accountability process.

The paper contributes to critical accounting literature providing evidence of socializing effects of accounting and enlarging the possible research contexts for accounting scholars.

Keywords: natural disaster recovery, calculative practices, accountability process, dialogue.

Paper#: K142

Due-diligence Of Private Equity Funds: A Practice Based View

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ABSTRACT

This paper contributes to the 'social studies of finance' and accounting literatures by investigating the investment evaluation practices prevalent in the private equity (PE) industry. Drawing on the case material related to the due-diligence of PE funds at a leading PE asset management firm and combining it with insights from Schatzki's 'site' ontology and social studies of finance literature, the paper theorizes the due-diligence of PE funds as a calculative practice not always necessarily involving numbers. The paper also identifies and differentiates the 'causal' and 'prefigurational' relations between practices and material entities forming part of the 'site'.

Keywords: Private Equity, Investment evaluation, Due-diligence, Site ontology, Social studies of finance

THE CHANGING MAS: HANDLING DOMINANT PROFESSIONAL RESISTANCE IN AN ITALIAN HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to identify how a change in the Management Accounting Systems (MAS) of complex organizations such as hospitals, becomes effective, and what the implications for practitioners and professionals involved in such a process are.

The study employs a longitudinal case study (May 2009/December 2012) of the most representative University Hospital in the South of Italy, which has experienced a process of change in its MAS since 2007, and is informed by Habermas' theory as refined by Broadbent and Laughlin.

The study reveals that the change in the MAS of the healthcare organization examined has been effective thanks to the involvement of professionals in the on-going process of change. This involvement brought about a reduction in their natural tendency to resist, and increased the commitment of the various groups of professionals to the new business culture.

This paper potentially provides academics and practitioners involved in complex processes of change with useful suggestions concerning the relationships between supporters of change and dominant/resistant groups of professionals.

Keywords: Management Accounting Systems; organizational change; Habermas' theory; complexity; healthcare organizations.

Banking for the Common Good: a case study

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on Italian mutual credit cooperative banks, as ethical banks, managed according to the principles of economic and social profitability. The aim is to investigate the way through which Italian mutual cooperative banks contribute to the fulfilment of the Common Good, as Catholic social teaching characterizes it. Notably, the Common Good is theoretical in nature and it is a complex task to identify what it consists of in practical terms. Thus, to verify if it is realized by entities it is important to look at the management action, and for this reason we refer to *Economia Aziendale*, which is a Common Good driven entity theory. This theory has the merit of translating in practice the founding principles of the Catholic social teaching, and is used for the purposes of this paper as a lens to analyse the case of the Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Napoli. The case study provides a detailed picture of the practices and values of the bank that lead to the achievement of the Common Good for the local community of Naples, through the reduction of financial exclusion and the funding of projects with social and environmental relevance. Moreover, the findings elucidate the concrete contribution of *Economia Aziendale* from both, the theoretical and the practical perspective, to the international debate on ethics in finance.

Keywords Azienda, Common Good, Corporate Social Responsibility, *Economia Aziendale*, Ethical Banks.

Paper#: K147

The Effect of Financial Performance Following Mergers and Acquisitions on Firm Value

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to examine the effect of financial performance following mergers and acquisitions on the firm value. Financial performance is measured from the profitability performance, asset productivity performance, and leverage. Testing hypotheses are conducted using multiple regression models with observations from 120 sample companies listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange that did mergers and acquisitions during the year 2000-2011. The results provide empirical evidence that changes in profitability performance and changes in leverage between the end of fiscal year December 31 closest after and before mergers and acquisitions as well as leverage level and changes in leverage between the end of the book one year after December 31 and before mergers and acquisitions significantly influence the increase of the firm value. Nevertheless, changes of profitability performance, asset productivity performance, leverage level, asset productivity performance between the end of fiscal year December 31 closest after and before mergers and acquisitions and changes of profitability performance, asset productivity performance in profitability performance and changes in asset productivity performance between the end of fiscal year December 31 one year after and before merger and acquisition have no effect on the firm value.

Keywords: mergers and acquisitions, profitability, asset productivity, leverage, firm value.

Paper#: K148

Did Japanese-SOX Have an Impact on Earnings Quality and Earnings Management?

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ABSTRACT

In this study we investigate whether Japanese SOX (J-SOX) impacted earnings quality and earning management for public firms in Japan. We compare a sample of 60 firms that disclosed material weaknesses (MW firms) with a paired sample similar on size and industry, focusing on accruals quality, accuracy of cash flow prediction, and discretionary accruals. Our results indicate accruals quality improves after the passage of J-SOX and forecast accuracy improves post-J-SOX for both out control firms and MW firms. There are differences in accruals management for MW firms and real management for control firms observed in the pre-and the post-J-SOX periods. We observe differences in accruals quality for both MW firms and the control firms. While earning management remains unchanged post-J-SOX period, both accruals and real management are changed after the passage of the J-SOX. While accrual management was observed even after the passage of the J-SOX, real management was not observed post-J-SOX.

Keywords: earnings quality; accruals quality; earnings management, accuracy for cash flow prediction, and J-SOX.

Paper#: K149

EVERYTHING MUST CHANGE,- SO NOTHING CHANGES: IFRS 8 FOR NOTHING?

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ABSTRACT

Legal obligations for listed companies to comply with the standards imposed by the IFRS can be analysed as a source of coercive institutional pressure. However sometimes organisations do not react in an institutional isomorphism to coercive pressures. Rather, in some instances, they tend to decouple the formal structures of their actual activities. The diverse motivations which lead to the decision to undertake decoupling is in itself a complex phenomenon which, to date, has been the subject of little research. Based on the legal obligations of the implementation of the IFRS 8 standard in France, our research clearly shows a decoupling phenomenon. Through detailed analysis of annual reports, and examination of the interviews we conducted, it appears most of the companies we researched were content to take information which had been previously diffused by the standard (IAS 14) then using it in a slightly restructured format to conform with the demands of IFRS 8. Decoupling in itself should not be perhaps considered a denial of implementation of this new standard, but rather the result of compromise eventuating from negotiations between different stakeholders seeking to maintain consistency between the different institutional logics to which organisations are subject.

Our study highlights the motivations which relate to societal, industry and organisational pressures. Then, based upon the results of our research, we identify the prime motivating factors which relate to the decoupling of both external and internal pressures and where the actors themselves play an integral and important role.

Keywords: Decoupling, Legitimacy, IFRS

Paper#: K151

Insights into the roles of not-for-profit chief financial officers

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of the paper is to gain an understanding of not-for-profit (NFP) chief financial officers' (CFOs') perceptions of their role. Enhanced understanding of their role perceptions is achieved through asking the participants to not only explain their role but also to provide a metaphor of their role.

Design/methodology/approach: A qualitative approach to the inquiry was adopted. Interviews were conducted with 15 Australian NFP CFOs and the transcripts were analysed using a thematic approach.

Findings: The participants' perceptions of their roles clustered around four significant themes of *protector, innovator, strategist and supporter*. These findings were not dissimilar to published studies of the role of the CFO in for-profit organisations. The distinctive challenges NFP CFOs face due to the unique features of the sector and the individual CFO's personal philosophies were found to influence role perceptions.

Research limitations/implications: Although the NFP CFOs came from organisations that may be differentiated on the basis of size and activities, nevertheless their perceptions of their role clustered around significant themes. Future research that focuses on how NFP CFOs address the unique challenges of the sector will be helpful to both existing and aspiring CFOs and those that interact with them such as members of boards and executive committees.

Originality/value: While the role of the CFO has been studied both nationally and internationally, the focus of prior studies has been CFOs working with for-profit organisations. The unique aspects of this study are that it focuses on NFP CFOs and their roles, additionally metaphors are used to expand understandings of role perceptions.

Keywords: CFO roles, Metaphors, Not-For-Profit

Paper#: K152

Financial Accountability of South Australian Independent Schools to External Stakeholders

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ABSTRACT

This paper explored independent schools of South Australia (SA)'s financial disclosures policies and the motivations behind them, prior to the Australian Government's establishment of the My School website in 2010 and the current not-for-profit (NFP) regulatory reforms in Australia. A qualitative approach was used with case studies of three independent schools, using data triangulation including interviews, documentation and direct observation. An iterative approach to the data analysis was used to provide insights into which competing theories between socio-political and economic-based theories can explain the voluntary financial disclosures. This study found a positive association between schools' performance and the level of voluntary financial disclosures as predicted by economic-based theories. Further to their contractual accountability, the nature of the information ('good' news) influenced the voluntary disclosures due to the promotional and signalling value of financial reporting. In addition, the schools viewed fee-paying parents as a powerful group of stakeholders, consistent with the stakeholder theory. However, contradictions were found between the schools' self perception of being willingly accountable and the lack of announcement and accessibility of the financial reports to parents. Limitations included limited access to certain financial data and the lack of opportunity to interview additional participants due to privacy constraints. Independent schools form an integral part of the communities they serve. This exploratory study contributes empirical evidence to the NFP reform regarding financial accountability to stakeholders. The author is not aware of any empirical research into the financial reporting and accountability of SA independent schools to fee-paying parents.

Keywords: Not-for-profit; stakeholder accountability; voluntary financial disclosures; economic-based theories and socio-political theories

Paper#: K154

Do Prior Investor Perceptions Mitigate the Adverse Impact of Natural Disasters on Utility Share Prices? The Case of Fukushima.

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates whether favourable investor perceptions prior to an environmentally-related accident may have a moderating effect on resulting negative share price reactions. The study focuses on the share price reactions on utility stocks worldwide following the disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant on 10 March 2011. Due to the severity and magnitude of the accident, the event represents an interesting research context to investigate the resulting market reaction and to examine whether prior investor perceptions about utility companies may have a mitigating effect. The paper analyses in particular whether firms with a higher organisational reputation prior to the disaster may experience a more moderate negative share price reaction compared to companies with a lower organisational reputation.

Based on a sample of 459 utility companies worldwide, the study applies an event day methodology to calculate post-Fukushima share price reactions. The abnormal returns are then regressed on three reputational measures (environmental reputation, CSR reputation and investment reputation) in order to examine whether prior organisational reputation had an impact on market prices. The study finds that a favourable environmental reputation (i.e., being listed in the Newsweek 'greenest' companies ranking) and investment reputation (i.e., credit ratings) prior to the Fukushima disaster had a mitigating effect on the negative share price movements of nuclear companies. However, CSR reputation (i.e., being listed in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index) is found to have no impact on investor perceptions. This suggests that establishing and maintaining a favourable environmental reputation and investment reputation may benefit utility companies during environmental crises.

Keywords: investor perceptions, organisational reputation, nuclear disaster, event study

Paper#: K155

New Public Financial Management in Indonesia (1999 – 2012): Confusions in Implementation

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this paper are to review public sector reforms through A ‘New Public Financial Management’ (NPFM) perspective, and to identify the reforms’ principles and techniques which have been implemented by Indonesian governments from 1999 – 2012. This study is an archival and historical study, based on literature reviews which include published material (i.e. of academic books and articles, and, also, regulations and reports which the Indonesian Government officially publishes). From studying legal formal, it can be concluded It finds that Indonesian public sector reform can be classified as NPFM reforms. However, this paper highlights that the Indonesian government misinterprets the meaning of NPFM reform’s generally accepted principles, i.e. market-oriented mechanism, budgeting process, performance management, financial reporting and auditing system. The misinterpretation in Indonesian public reforms can be termed as confusions which meanor inconsistencies between conceptionsin developing a framework which to underpin Indonesian reforms and generally accepted NPFM precepts. The results of this study will be useful in term of providing early indications of causes why for Indonesian public reforms may lead to paradoxes and contractions between the planned (expected) and actual results in Indonesian public sector reforms. Also, the Indonesian experience in implementing NPFM reform may be useful in implementing public sector reforms in other emerging economic countries. This paper shows that the Indonesian public sector reforms have transformed the systems of budgeting, accounting and financial reporting, auditing, and performance evaluation so that they are now central to the be significant locus in the Indonesian government.

Keywords: public reform, accountability, accrual accounting, performance management

Paper#: K156

Creating Professional Accountants: A Bourdieusian Field Study of the Business of Learning Accounting

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Aspiring accounting and business professionals enter academe from a variety of backgrounds, life histories, perceptions, and expectations of what learning accounting will be like. Each is an individual and possesses different qualities and quantities of capital that will affect their study of accounting, where some are better equipped to achieve, integrate, or play the learning accounting game, than others. Using Bourdieu's concepts of field, capital, doxa, and habitus we develop a holistic theoretical framework of introductory students' conceptions of accounting and expectations of learning accounting.

Design/methodology/approach: The introductory accounting subfield viewed is a gateway to further study and careers in the fields of accounting and business. Drawing on earlier phenomenographic work, we undertake a quantitative assessment of 1,661 accounting students in two higher education institutions in Australia using an inventory developed specifically for this purpose.

Findings: Analysis confirms the presence of two factors that describe the subfield of learning accounting. These we term: Enlightenment, where accounting is described by a narrative of meaning, achievement, and purpose; and Darkness, where accounting becomes a discourse of fear, anxiety, and of numerical manipulation. Statistical analysis identifies significant differences between genders, whether English is a first or second language, and whether accounting is studied as a major or non-major. In particular, non-native speakers and those studying accounting as a non-major are more likely to engage in a discourse of Darkness, leading to eventual exclusion from accounting employment. In Bourdieusian terms, they experience symbolic violence. Gender differences are more mixed.

Originality/value: The paper offers a contribution to accounting research by the creation of a measure of learning accounting, along with associated measurement information to allow its application and replication in other contexts, and its novel application of Bourdieusian sociology in its interpretation of findings with a large and diverse sample of Australasian introductory accounting students.

Keywords: expectations of learning accounting, Bourdieu, capital, field, doxa, habitus, symbolic violence

Paper#: K157

**From Cost Allocations to Cost Savings:
Post-Panoptic Tendencies in Sri Lankan Healthcare and the Making of a
Neoliberal State**

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ABSTRACT

This paper reports on a new cost accounting initiative in a Sri Lankan hospital, in order to examine whether the intuitive was manifested in the transformation of the Keynesian model of the postcolonial state into a neoliberal state. The extended case, which ran a bottom-up analysis from the micro events in the hospital to the macro-level policy making at the Provincial Council, revealed that the initiative was an opportunity to loosen bureaucratic budget confinements and create a social space for individuals to think about sporadic cost-saving projects. The findings allowed me to use the post-panoptic ideas of Gilles Deleuze and Zigmund Baumann to articulate how the neo-liberal origin of managerial technologies - such as new cost accounting - are assimilated to a particular post-governmentality project, in the formation of a peculiar type of neoliberal state in Sri Lanka. The study contributes to the growing research agenda in management accounting in less developed countries, through an analysis of how accounting is infused in policy making and reforms.

Keywords: hospital cost accounting, bureaucratic budgets, neoliberal state, healthcare reforms, individualisation, Sri Lanka.

Paper#: K158

Enron Cartoons: Accounting in the Spotlight

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ABSTRACT

A sample of editorial cartoons following the wave of accounting scandals in the US culminating in the collapse of Enron and the demise of Andersen were examined to explore the portrayal of accounting and accountants in these political cartoons. While the examination revealed what cartoonists had to say about accounting, accountants and auditing, the purpose was to ascertain the stereotypes conveyed. Although the cartoonists working from established preconceptions of accounting and accountants redefined and reshaped accounting stereotypes, the image of the male accountant has survived. As social critics, the cartoonists focused on the salacious aspects but neglected to address the consequences for business institutions, although several cartoonists highlighted the consequences on employees and stockholders. They may be cartoons but they leave the profession with little to laugh about.

Keywords: Accounting stereotypes, Cartoons, Enron

Paper#: K159

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Fiscal decentralization causes variation in local governments (LGs) financial conditions. Such variation creates need for their stakeholders to know what factors affecting the variation. Therefore, the objective of this study is to determine factors affecting LGs financial conditions. The theory used to achieve the objective is supply and demand theory. This study utilises quantitative research method. There are seven factors examined as independent variables: population, population density, age profile of the community, wealth of the community, revenue-base of a LG, financial efficiency, and cost of services and goods provided by LG. Based on the multiple regression model, the results show that four factors (financial efficiency, cost of services and goods, population, and revenue-base) significantly influence the financial condition of LG, whereas other three factors (population density, age profile of community, and wealth of community) are not.

Findings of this study will contribute benefits to the stakeholders of LG. Based on findings, the central government, LG executives and legislators could utilise the evidence to make effective policy pertaining to the financial conditions of LG. As a result, the quality of decision-making regarding LG financial management would be improved in the future. For Indonesian scholars, this study will represent the first attempt to assess the financial condition of LG in Indonesia.

Keywords: local government, financial condition, law of supply and demand, short-term solvency, long-term solvency, budgetary solvency, service-level solvency, financial flexibility, financial independence

Paper#: K160

APPLICATION OF THE REPORTING ENTITY CONCEPT IN AUSTRALIA

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ABSTRACT

Our aim is to document empirically the financial reporting choices, more specifically the application of the reporting entity concept, by for-profit private and not-for-profit entities in Australia. For decades, the reporting entity concept has been the foundation of differential reporting in Australia – a primary factor determining whether particular organisations across Australia should produce full GAAP-based financial reports. In recent years, the application of the concept, as originally set out in Statement of Accounting Concepts (SAC) 1, has come under increasing criticism on several grounds – most notably, that it does not yield the reporting outcomes originally intended by regulators. Our results show that the factors identified in SAC 1 as being indicative of the existence of a reporting entity, do not systematically explain its application. This suggests that factors in SAC 1, which also proxy for demand for financial information, do not explain the reporting practices of these entities. Our findings have relevance for researchers seeking to gain a better understanding of the factors affecting the accounting and reporting choices of these entities and for regulators interested in the means by which these choices might be more effectively regulated in future.

Keywords: Reporting entity, differential reporting, SAC 1, for-profit private companies, not-for-profit entities

Paper#: K164

HABERMAS, THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION AND ACCOUNTANT-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS: STEERING FOR SUSTAINABILITY?

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ABSTRACT

Based on Habermas' notion of 'steering', this paper analyses how the advisory role of accounting practitioners in small and medium accounting practices have developed and influenced their activity to advise small and medium sized clients (SMEs) on environmental sustainability issues. Accountants are consistently described as the 'most trusted advisors' for SMEs and enabling this advice could have substantial implications to improve sustainability because SMEs are notoriously difficult to reach and influence and yet make significant contributions national economies. The analysis uncovers transactional and relational tensions between three key constituencies: accounting practitioners as providers of environmental sustainability services; clients as users of the services; and the accounting profession that supports the development and provision of environmental sustainability services. Balancing these types of tensions implies the promotion of a variety of combinations between strategic and communicative actions. Practitioners' actions are built on personal trust that in turn is conditional to the establishment of institutional trust within the systems especially in terms of the accountancy profession. In this context, the research shows that accounting practitioners do not want to risk this personal trust and require the accountancy profession to develop institutional trust in the area of environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Small and medium sized enterprises, Habermas, steering, accountants, sustainability advice.

Acknowledgement: We are grateful to the ACCA for funding the research on which this paper is based.

Paper#: K165

Accounting for Dissolution: The Case of Japanese Mining Corporations 1946-1950

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ABSTRACT

The study, extensively utilizing the official documents of Holding Company Liquidation Commission (HCLC) possessed Commission possessed by the National Archives of Japan, examines accounting practice adopted by three Japanese mining corporations for their dissolution in the immediate postwar period from 1946 to 1950. By so doing, the study clarifies that (1) the conventional accounting practice of the zaibatsu companies was adequate to enable the implementation of their own dissolution and that (2) the accounting practice adopted in the process of the zaibatsu dissolution provided a foundation for the development of development of the postwar accounting system through the realization of the provisions in the ‘Instruction for the Preparation of Financial Statement of Manufacturing and Trading Companies’ issued by the General Headquarters (GHQ) in July 1947. The result of the study contributes to the literature discussing the quality of accounting information provided by the Japanese zaibatsu organizations; early research generally assessed the quality of financial statements submitted as coarse, while more recent research indicates that the accounting practice adopted by the companies was not deficient in its own domestic environment. Since both assertions are not founded on empirical evidence, the examination conducted in this study provides important evidence to support the latter view.

Keywords: Holding Company Liquidation Commission, zaibatsu, dissolution, excessive concentration of economic power, mining corporations, coal, metal

Paper#: K166

A Meta-analysis Of Two Decades Of Sustainability Accounting Literature: Observations And Future Directions

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to examine the literature on sustainability accounting research (SAR), by performing a meta-analysis of literature and critiquing of SAR articles in selected accounting journals covering twenty years: the period 1993-2012 inclusive. We conduct a descriptive meta-analysis of 473 SAR articles, published in ten top ranked managerial accounting journals providing a global perspective of the field. We use a method previously employed in various other fields, to select and classify the academic articles. Our findings show that SAR has been consistently developing as an important field of research, with greater emphasis on environmental concerns. The paper also suggests several significant omissions in the SAR field which needs academic attention for progression of research and policy. The paper highlights how several top ranked journals attribute limited space to SAR, in particular to the ‘social side’ of SAR. The research gaps presented in the paper provide a needed starting point for further thinking and discussion about the challenges and opportunities associated with corporate sustainability performance. Based on our findings and given the growing attention devoted by teaching institutions to SAR, future research could devote attention to sustainability from this particular perspective. Our suggestion is to approach future research on sustainability in an integrated manner, rather than through the somewhat fragmented approaches that characterises the field. This study extends upon the previous literature reviews, by extending the scope and the time frame. The paper seeks to make a particular contribution with an objective to consider the state of what is more often now described as ‘sustainability accounting research’ (SAR). In this paper we provide a general view of the landscape of the SAR field.

Keywords: Sustainability accounting, meta-analysis, literature review

Paper#: K167

Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility: A Critical Review

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to critically review the existing literature on the relationship between Corporate Governance, in particular board diversity, and its influence on both Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting (CSRR) and suggest some important avenues for future research in this field. Assuming that both CSR and CSRR are outcomes of boards' decisions, this paper proposes that examining boards' decision making process with regard to CSR would provide more insight into the link between board diversity and CSR. Particularly, the paper stresses the importance of studies linking gender diversity and CSR decision making processes which is quite rare in the existing literature. It also identifies some of the important methodological drawbacks in the previous literature and highlights the importance of rigorous qualitative methods and longitudinal studies for the development of understanding of the diversity-CSR relationship.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting, Board Diversity, Gender Diversity, Decision Making Process.

Paper#: K170

Family Ownership, Auditor Choice and Audit fees: Evidence from Hong Kong

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ABSTRACT

The audit risks of family firms are commonly perceived to be higher than non-family firms. However, the family firm may also appoint higher quality external auditor to reduce the information asymmetry, enhance credibility of the financial report, and increase firm value. Using unique unbalanced panel data of 2724 firm-year observations of firm listed in the main board of Hong Kong during the period 2001–2009, we find that family firms tend to more likely to choose Big N auditors, this is consistent with the signaling hypothesis. Surprisingly, contrasting the perceived higher audit risk, they incur lower audit fees. Our results also show the independent audit committee member with multiple directorships are not affected by their busyness. These results are robust to alternative definitions of family firms. Our results suggest that the choice of external auditors matters to audit risk for family firms.

Keywords: Agency Cost, Family Ownership; Family Control; Multiple Directorship; Auditor choice; Audit fee

A Functionalist Perspective of Environmental Disclosure and Accountability

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to provide greater insight into environmental accountability and disclosure from a functionalist perspective. Discussion of the utility of information supplied by corporations to discharge accountability is dependent on societal attitudes to the function of the corporation in society, corporate environmental responsibility and the issue of economic growth. Similarly, the usefulness of environmental information is predicated on perceptions of society as to the importance of environmental issues. The polarisation and politicisation of opinion regarding global warming denies scientific evidence and compounds issues of accountability and disclosure. A postal questionnaire was used to determine societal attitudes to key aspects of corporate functionality, accountability and disclosure. Questionnaire participants were drawn from three categories of society; shareholders, environmentalists and shareholder / environmentalists. Results indicate that the majority of respondents believe the function of the corporation in society is economic and social but there is a significant difference between shareholders and the other user groups. The preferred option of respondents regarding environmental accountability is for companies to be in advance of law and opinion. The sustainable development position, described a continuum, is supported by the shareholder and shareholder/environmentalist groups. The survey research method adopted in this paper suffers from the stated perceptions of respondents rather than attempting to reveal attitudes via alternative approaches. This study demonstrates that there is an attitudinal change towards corporate responsibility that will necessitate re-evaluation of corporate disclosure and accountability.

Paper#: K173

Politico-Business Regime and the Accountancy Profession: the Indonesian Accountancy Profession under the New Order (1967-1998)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to describe the development of the Indonesian accounting profession during the New Order regime. Using Robert Cox's concept of historical structure, the New Order is explained as a particular set of material, ideological and institutional factors imposing a framework of social actions in the professional dynamics. By tracing significant issues in Indonesia's professional development during the regime's rule, the paper argues that the dynamics of the profession is best understood within the aforementioned socio-political context imposed by the regime. The paper shows that the regime's politico-business nature, which is a melting pot of political and economic power of Indonesia's domestic capitalist class, has largely become an obstacle for attempts by the representatives of global capital interest to "modernize" the accountancy profession.

Keywords: history of accountancy profession, historical structure, Indonesia, the New Order

Managerial Views on Sustainability Reporting and Lack thereof

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ABSTRACT

This study examines managerial views on sustainability reporting (SR) and the barriers that hinder SR by corporations in Sri Lanka. Current research attention has largely been directed at approaches to SR in developed countries. This study aims to broaden the SR literature from developing country perspective. Drawing on the concepts of attitudes, intention and actual behavioural control within the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), this study seeks to understand the extent to which actual behavioural control may provide insights into the progress of SR in Sri Lanka. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with top and middle level managers of listed and non-listed companies in Sri Lanka. The findings indicate that even though managers have intention to engage in SR, the lack of SR may be attributed to managers' loss of actual control over SR behaviour and a lack of stakeholder pressure for SR. The interviews revealed that factors such as the lack of support and commitment from top management due to low levels of understanding of the concept of SR, a lack of understanding of how to report, a lack of knowledge, resources and support from employees, the limitations of the Global Reporting Initiative's SR guideline and lack of stakeholder pressure, are barriers to corporate SR behaviour. The study provides empirical evidence supporting the role of actual behaviour control in linking intention and behaviour, and finds stakeholder pressure as an additional factor. It also highlights practical implication for Sri Lankan companies to devise more effective strategies towards providing a sufficient degree of actual control to managers over the SR process in order to enhance SR.

Keywords: Sustainability reporting, Sri Lanka, Theory of planned behaviour

Paper#: K175

The Effects of Stakeholders on CSR Disclosure: Evidence from Japan

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ABSTRACT

This paper examined the effects of stakeholders on firms' CSR information disclosures. In Japan, many firms voluntarily disclose CSR information, with disclosure practices varying across firms. This paper quantified the CSR information released by 236 Japanese listed firms and examined the relationship between CSR information disclosures and the information needs of firm stakeholders. The results revealed that (1) the information needs of external stakeholders, including governments, creditors, consumers and local residents induced firms to disclose CSR information, (2) internal stakeholders have no effects on CSR information disclosure, and (3) CSR advocacy groups as intermediary stakeholders exerted a positive effect on CSR disclosure. The results suggest different relationship between CSR information disclosures and stakeholders' information needs by CSR categories. These findings also reinforce the suggestion that the different stakeholder types (internal, external, and intermediary) have dissimilar CSR information needs. This research would contribute to our understanding of the effect of stakeholders on firms' CSR information disclosure more inclusively.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility (CSR); stakeholders; disclosure; ISO 26000

Paper#: K176

Practicing VFM Audit: Unpacking the Audit Methodologies

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ABSTRACT

While there has been a body of work seeking to understand the front-stage work of Auditors-General's Offices, in terms of their VFM audit publications and reports, relatively limited attention has been paid in understanding the back-stage associated with the development of VFM audit methodologies and practices. Both Power (1996, 2003) and Robson et al. (2007) argue that we need to understand both the audit context and the methodologies which underpins practice, if we are to understand how 'auditability' is created. Therefore, there is a need to better understand how those audit methodologies are developed and enacted.

This paper examines how VFM audit methodologies were framed over time as reflected by VFM audit practice and how did the role of audit methodologies change in the auditability network. These are explored in the context of the Victorian Auditor-General's Office (VAGO) between 1982 and 2007. Development of the VFM audit methodologies is theorised by applying the dual notion of framing and overflowing (Goffman, 1974; Callon, 1998) and ANT concepts of inscriptions, intermediaries, mediators, actors, obligatory passage point and performativity (Callon, 1986; Latour, 1987, 2005; Robson, 1992).

We recognise four different roles that audit methodologies can play (accounting devise, change enabler, mediator and actor) which influence audit practice differently. Our conclusion is that the role of audit methodologies in creating auditability can change dramatically over time. This study found that the VAGO developed audit methodologies to produce four categories of focus frames as VFM audit reports and the VFM audit methodologies were transformed from intermediaries to mediators or actors with the introduction of computer assisted audit methodologies.

Keywords: VFM audit, Actor-Network-Theory (ANT), Framing and Overflowing.

An Empirical Investigation of the Influence of Back-translation and Context on Accounting Judgments: Evidence from China

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ABSTRACT

International convergence of accounting standards has resulted in researchers' greater interests in international accounting research, which often involves the translation from one language into other languages. A number of studies have conducted to examine the cross-cultural and cross-national similarities and differences in accountants' judgments on 'uncertainty expressions'. National culture has been a dominant variable in explaining differences in accountants' judgments. However, it has been argued that the employment of the culture concept has been an excuse for intellectual laziness (Patel, 2004). The differences in subjects' judgments may not be fully attributable to differences in national culture. One of the possible reasons for cross-cultural and cross-national differences in judgments may attribute to language and translation. Importantly, back-translation method, as an established translation method, has been most widely used in cross-cultural and cross-national studies, assuming that equivalence of research instrument can be ensured. No empirical evidence has been provided so far in accounting to examine this implicit assumption. This study questions this implicit assumption in a significant number of cross-cultural and cross-national studies published in leading journals, such as Accounting, Organizations and Society (AOS).

To address this gap in literature, a within-subject experiment was conducted among final year undergraduate accounting students from three Chinese universities. The first objective of this study is to examine subjects' judgments on the concept of control, which is the essential criterion in preparing consolidated financial reports between the English scenario and the same scenario translated into Simplified Chinese by using back-translation method. The second objective is to examine the influence of economic context, namely financial performance of corporations, on subjects' judgments on the concept of control. The interaction effect of back-translation and economic context has also been examined in this study.

This study has significant methodological contributions to international accounting research by providing evidence that subjects made inconsistent judgments on the concept of control in English and Simplified Chinese. The influence of translation and back-translation on accounting judgments cannot be underestimated or ignored. National culture may not be the main reason for cross-cultural and cross-national differences in judgments. The results of this study also show that the influence of economic context on subjects' judgments on the concept of control varies in different languages. Economic context cannot be ignored in applying IFRS to practice. This study has important implications to international accounting convergence and improving learning and teaching of accounting to university students.

Paper#: K178

A diagnostic view of the interface between corporate governance and financial reporting practice: Evidence from an emerging economy

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ABSTRACT

Financial reporting practice of an emerging economy is investigated using a corporate governance lens. Through an interview-based field case study, this paper discusses how the local corporate governance practices influence the financial reporting practice in Bangladesh. Existing regulatory corporate governance guidance, to a large extent, translates into a ceremonial compliance exercise without bringing changes to underlying organizational practices. The absence of effective corporate governance results in an accountability platform which does not ensure reliable accounting information. The regulatory and financial institutions need to play a more effective role to install effective governance in Bangladeshi organisations.

Keywords: Financial reporting, Emerging economy, Corporate governance, Regulation, Accounting standards

Paper#: K179

The Financial and Non-Financial Determinants of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures - An Empirical Analysis from India

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ABSTRACT

Over the last few decades, a number of studies, mostly in the western countries, have investigated the nature and frequency of corporate social responsibility disclosures, their patterns and trends, and their general relationships with corporate size and profitability. This study seeks to extend the knowledge regarding the relationship between a number of financial and non-financial corporate characteristics and the level of social responsibility disclosures based on an extensive sample of top Indian companies. Corporate size and industry category are found to correlate with the corporate social disclosures of the companies and the corporate reputation as recognised through awards and social ratings have also been observed to be a significant factor that influences the social disclosures made by the Indian companies.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Disclosures, Financial Determinants, India

Paper#: K180

Agential conflicts and accounting reforms in ‘Less Developed Countries’: The Case of the Nepalese Central Government

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at unveiling how external isomorphic factors promote reforms to the government accounting system in Nepal, a unique ‘less developed county’ (LDC) without fundamental measures of public administration and governance from the Western colonial power in the history (remained independent throughout the history), and how internal factors, such as the structures and human agencies at the organizational field and organizational levels interact and respond. The paper draws on the framework of Dillard et al., (2004), which combines neo-institutional theory with the dynamics of structuration theory. The findings of the paper suggest that the Nepalese government accounting reforms, promoted by coercive, mimetic, and normative pressures at the socio-economic and political level, struggle to create a positive impact because of the historically established manipulation/fabrication and non-compliance culture, as well as the dualist control structure at the organizational field and organizational levels. Thus the unintended consequences, such as agential conflicts within the context of the “dialectic of power” at these levels, indicate that any chance of a successful institutionalization of the government accounting reforms in Nepal requires the empowerment and active participation of influential agencies (such as, government accountants).

Keywords: Government accounting, International organizations, Neo-institutionalism, Nepal, Structuration theory.

Paper#: K181

School Business: the Academies Programme

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ABSTRACT

Internationally there is growing private involvement in the delivery of state-funded education which raises concerns about public accountability of taxpayers' money. English schools are part of this process of change, which is driven by central government and is intended to reduce the power of Local Government (LG) over education. This paper focuses on the recent Academies programme which forms part of this agenda for change. While its objective has varied over time, essentially it fragments the organisation and funding of and control over state-funded schools.

As the potentially significant impacts on education may not be clear to stakeholders, we take a political economy perspective, drawing on a blend of agency and stakeholder theory to examine these changes and their impact on public accountability. The purpose of this paper is (i) to identify the scale of the programme and the changes it brings to the organisation of education and (ii) to investigate the resulting impacts on public accountability for revenue expenditure on schools.

The research methods include documentary analysis of information in the public domain or available through Freedom of Information requests. In particular we have used information made available in speeches and by follow up discussions with participants at the Academies Show, a promotional conference for the programme.

The paper shows that as schools have become businesses, monitoring, governance and accountability processes have changed. The role of key individuals has become substantially redefined as head teachers become accounting officers directly responsible to parliament and school governors become non-executive directors. The loss of control over revenue spending in schools by LG means that the traditionally close and personalised monitoring of schools has disappeared. Possible outcomes include loss of public accountability, a downgrading of governance expertise, schools with serious deficits, as has already become evident in the health sector where hospitals gained similar autonomy, or even scandal. But most significantly these reforms pave the way for more private sector involvement in education.

Keywords: public accountability, agency and stakeholder theory, Academies, governance

**Accounting Costs Without A Cost Accounting System:
The Case Of A Small Italian Winery Of Excellence**

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ABSTRACT

In recent years the cost accounting of wine production has been the subject of increasing debate in some countries. However, a large number of small and medium-sized companies, often family-run, encounter difficulties and costs to implement cost accounting and management control systems. In this context, this study seeks to determine the wine production cost of a small Italian winery of excellence devoid of a cost accounting system, in order to create a new cost accounting model that could be applied to other small and medium-sized wineries as well.

The purpose of creating this new model is to try to understand whether, in absence of a cost accounting system, it is practicable to use accrual accounting data in order to obtain a satisfactory determination of the full wine production cost and, consequently, whether it is possible to meet, albeit in a limited way, the information needs of companies operating in this sector. This study is likely to impact on wineries and insurance companies alike, as companies in both sectors are interested in being able to determine the wine production cost at different stages of ageing and storage.

Keywords: winery cost accounting, management control, cost management, SMEs.

Paper#: K183

The Influence of External Pressure on the Change of Corporate Social and Environmental Disclosure Practices within the Australian Gambling Industry

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the influence of external pressure on the change of corporate social and environmental disclosure (CSD) practices of a sample of gambling companies operating within Australia. In particular, we investigate how CSD appears to change around the time of specific interrelated Australian government initiatives. Specifically, we consider the recommendations of the *Productivity Commission, 1999, Australia's Gambling Industries, Report No.10 (PC1999)*, the subsequent establishment of the Ministerial Council on Gambling (MCG), and the MCG-initiated *National Framework on Problem Gambling (NFPG)*. This study uses these government initiatives as proxies for public concern about the social costs pertaining to gambling. The study results are then analysed applying 3 complementary theories, namely legitimacy, stakeholder and institutional theory. The findings suggest that the CSD provided by gambling companies appear to respond to social pressures created around the time of these events and CSD is used as a legitimisation strategy to support a business-as-usual mentality.

Keywords: corporate social and environment disclosure, gambling organisations, legitimacy theory, stakeholder theory, institutional theory

Paper#: K184

**IMMIGRATION AND NEO-LIBERALISM:
THREE STORIES AND COUNTER ACCOUNTS**

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ABSTRACT

This paper argues that as states attempt to gain competitive economic advantages under advanced capitalism, contemporary immigration policies are driven by neo-liberalist restructuring and thinking. Accounting technologies are employed to count people, and monitor organisations and people through information profiling, reponsibilization and expanding knowledge networks. These rationalities facilitate the seeing of people only in terms of economics and market rationalities. The paper argues for critical accounting researchers to contribute to immigration debates by unmasking this myth underpinning immigration discourses, and rather to see immigrants as social agents with capabilities and aspirations. The paper suggests that it is through the narratives and stories of immigrants that this counter accounting for immigration may be developed. The paper provides three case studies from the US, the UK and Canada to illustrate the impacts of neo-liberalistic thinking on immigration and to provide counter accounts through immigrant stories.

Keywords: immigration, neo-liberalism, critical accounting, stories, governance.

Paper#: K185

CORPORATE SOCIAL INVESTMENT THROUGH INTEGRATED REPORTING: CRITICAL ISSUES

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ABSTRACT

There is growing evidence that organisations around the world are making considerable effort to create a positive impact on the societies in which they operate. There is also some evidence to suggest that by doing so, financial and non-financial benefits can accrue to these organisations as well as to the societies in which they exist. At the same time, the application of existing accounting rules does not naturally lend itself to communication of the broader benefits of such activities. Instead, these activities are portrayed as a net cost to the organisation. One recent reporting initiative is gathering momentum internationally and which has potential better articulate the broader dimensions of company performance is Integrated Reporting (IR). IR reports on the company's consumption of six key sets of resources or 'capitals' (financial, manufactured, natural, social, intellectual, and human) and in doing so, it extends the focus of company reporting beyond bottom line profit and the creation of shareholder wealth. This paper explores the potential for IR to better communicate the value created through social investment activities of organisations. We use case studies of four organisations, Heineken, Unilever, Glaxo Smith Kline, and National Australia Bank to explore the potential for IR of social investment and to identify the complex issues involved in using integrated reporting methods. Overall, the paper enhances our understanding of the potential for integrated reporting approaches to assist in promoting and developing corporate social investment activities.

Classification: Conceptual + Case Study

Keywords: integrated reporting, corporate social investment

Paper#: K186

Stakeholder Influence on the Adoption of Assurance in Sustainability Reporting: Evidence from Japan

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ABSTRACT

While sustainability reporting (SR) has become a common phenomenon among the world's leading companies, a good number of companies also adopt assurance on such non-financial reporting in order to enhance the credibility of information provided. Japan offers an important opportunity to investigate the assurance practice where almost all the big companies publish SR. In Japan, the adoption of assurance in SR was 26% in 2002, and then increased to 31% before declined to 24% and 23% in 2008 and 2011 respectively. Another important feature of the Japanese companies is the adoption of 'third party comment' (TPC here after) in their reporting instead of or in addition to formal assurance, as KPMG (2008) shows that over 54% of the companies have issued reports with such commentaries. The objective of this study is to explore the corporate level determinants of adoption of assurance and/or TPC in SR in Japan. Stakeholder theory is used to examine the influence of a number of stockholders and consumers on the decision to adopt such third party services. Regression result shows that ownership by financial institutions, foreign investors and final consumers have strong preference to publish SR with assurance and TPC. Company size, industry category and financial performance also have influence on the corporate decision to adopt voluntary assurance and/or TPC in SR. This is the first known study to examine the emerging practices of assurance in SR in Japan

Keywords: Sustainability Reporting, Assurance, Third Party Comment, Japan

Paper#: K188

**Actor-network, external institutionalism and management control systems
in a state-owned commercial bank**

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ABSTRACT

This paper reports on a case study to show how control is exercised and achieved via budgeting in a state-owned commercial bank drawn from the Sri Lankan context for illustrative purposes. Drawing on actor-network theory (ANT) and new institutional sociology (NIS) in tandem, we examine human and non-human actors in action and trace their interconnections, alongside external institutional forces that may shape management control practices in the case bank. The study deployed the qualitative case study approach using face-to-face interviews with key personnel at various hierarchical levels, personal observations, and archival records. The study exhibits that the design, operation and use of budgetary control systems get attuned to the heterogeneity of key actors' interests, external institutional forces, and the complexity of the institutional setting. Although the paper is based on a single case study it contributes to the management accounting literature through the development of a better understanding of management control in action by combining actors' engagement with broader institutional concerns. The paper illustrates how the dual theories, ANT and NIS could be meaningfully brought together to offer wider insights into the dynamics of management control in the banking setting.

Keywords: Management control; budgeting; actor-network theory; new institutional sociology; commercial banks

Paper#: K190

**Accounting knowledge as lived experiences and reflexive questioning:
A case for reinventing undergraduate accounting education**

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ABSTRACT

This paper considers how students conceptualise, enact and learn ‘accounting’ as ‘disciplinary knowledge’ (Hoskin & Macve 1986; Hoskin 1998) within higher education (HE). Research in the critical accounting field challenges the construction of accounting knowledge as a stable object and practice, through the application of problem based learning (PBL) (Milne and McConnell, 2001); tangible thinking (Boyce, 2004); emancipatory approaches and the promotion of critical and imaginary thinking to learning; (Chabrak and Carig, 2011; Kaidonis, 2004). Inspired by these, we argue that questioning the ontological boundaries of accounting knowledge within undergraduate HE remains overlooked or weakly addressed. Our aim is to develop a more comprehensive model of UG accounting education with a stronger emphasis on critical and ontological issues. This seeks to enable students to construct and enact alternative, more nuanced framings of accounting as a mutable and limited object and practice. Anchored in the learning, reflective-self and critical accounting literatures we outline a model of learning where the boundaries of what accounting knowledge ‘is’ and how it is formed become central to the learning experience. Emphasis is placed on experiential learning through reflexive and critical [accounting] boundary questioning, using fundamental questions to prioritise epistemological and ontological issues. The model builds on ideas drawn from PBL to embed learning in the questioning and experiences of students. This reinvented model of accounting education suggests a different way of learning, through accounting inquiry, where students’ reflexive questioning and lived experiences become the basis of learning.

Keywords: Learning in HE; Accounting knowledge; Lived experiences; Reflexive questioning

Paper#: K191

**Rhetoric and Argument in Richard Pennant's Parliamentary Speeches on the Abolition
of the Slave Trade: A Critical Discourse Analysis Approach**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to expose “events from the darker side of accountancy’s past” (Fleischman, Radcliffe & Vaughan, 2005, p. X), namely the use of accounting rhetoric in the debate on the abolition of the slave trade. The slave trade and its abolition have been much studied by social, economic and political historians. However, until recently, they have not been subject of much accounting research. This paper focuses on the slave trade in Great Britain in the late eighteenth century. It examines a previously unexplored area, namely the use of accounting concepts and accounting terminology (accounting rhetoric) in the parliamentary speeches of Richard Pennant, 1st Lord of Penrhyn, between 1788 and 1804. As a plantation owner, an MP for Liverpool, and the Chairman of the Society of West Indian Planters and Merchants, Richard Pennant represented the position of planters, merchants and traders who supported the slave trade. We employ a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach to analyse the rhetoric and argument used in the parliamentary speeches of Richard Pennant and his private letters as an absentee plantation owner to his agents in Jamaica.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis; Slavery; Abolition; Rhetoric.

IMPERIALISM AND THE PRACTISING MONOPOLY: PROFESSIONALISATION OF ACCOUNTANTS IN SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to extend our understanding of the practice and profession of accounting in the context of imperialism in Sri Lanka and to examine how the British Empire influenced the realisation of their interests through the accounting profession during the period 1940 to 1980s in Sri Lanka. Data were gathered via document review, archival data and in-depth informal interview approaches. The theoretical framework is drawn from the theory of imperialism. The findings provide evidence that the UK capital through 'starling companies' continued operating in Sri Lanka to manage the plantation (tea, rubber, coconut) economy. The setting up of the Accountancy Board (1941) by the British was to qualify locals as Registered Accountants to serve in the country. These accountants were marginalized and prevented from practising as auditors by British qualified 'elite' accountants in Sri Lanka. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ceylon (Sri Lanka)(ICASL) established in 1959, continued the British dominance of the profession and the gate keeping mechanisms for British accounting bodies and ICASL maintained the British business for the benefit of the imperial center. It shows the existence of imperialism without empire during the period in this study. The unique feature of the Sri Lankan (as a non-settler colony of Britain) accounting profession, when compared with other former British colonies, is that the ICASL has maintained a 'practising monopoly' from its inception to serve the British business interests in Sri Lanka. The issues identified in this paper has practical implications for understanding the nature and changes associated with the accounting profession during the colonial and post-colonial period in Sri Lanka. What is generalisable is an understanding of the processes and mechanisms which relate to the way the accounting profession functions.

Keywords: Accounting profession, imperialism, practising monopoly, registered accountants, Sri Lanka.

Paper#: K193

Participatory Budgeting: A Bourdieusian interpretation

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ABSTRACT

Our research builds upon Bourdieusian theory in order to understand the conditions to access and the effects of having accessed representative positions in the Participative Budget in Porto Alegre (PBPOA), which is a participatory accountability arena for decision-making in the local government budget. Based on eighteen semi-structured interviews of past or present PBPOA councilors, on two months of ethnographic observation and on statistics provided by the NGO CIDADE and by Fedozzi (2007) upon PBPOA participants, we conclude that given inequalities in the distribution of capitals, all the PBPOA participants do not have the same possibilities of accessing representative positions. Nevertheless, the Participative Budget may be seen as a socialization arena in which capitals are (re)distributed among participants. Consequently, traditional logics structuring the social space may change and PBPOA participants may experience shift in their social becoming. Therefore we suggest that the creation of a participatory accountability arena, while creating new domination logics, may lead to changes in the social trajectories of some participants.

Keywords: Accountability, Bourdieu, Participatory Budgeting, Militant Capital, Social trajectories

Paper#: K194

**WHEN ARE CHANGES EFFECTIVE IN PERFORMANCE
MANAGEMENT? THE CASE OF THE JAPANESE AGENCIES**

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ABSTRACT

Agencies were re-invented under the auspices of the NPM. Besides the different configurations of the agencies, all aimed at improving the public sector performance by transferring central-state activities to various forms of semi-autonomous bodies. This paper explores the implementation and use of Performance Measurement and Management (PMM) in Japanese agencies. The use of PMM seems to benefit agencies, but this use seems to be unequal. Thus, it became necessary identify the reasons of the divergences in PMM use. Are differences due to organizational cultural or contextual factors, are they related with the implementation effort or are they related with the predisposition to change? We found passive and purposeful adoption of PMM, being cultural factors more explicative the rest.

Keywords: Performance management, Agencies, Japan, Public sector

Paper#: K195

The Role of Institutional Entrepreneur in IFRS diffusion: The Case study of IFRS Convergence in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper evaluates the process of IFRS convergence in the developing country, using Indonesia as the case study. Applying Institutional Theory and Institutional Entrepreneurship Theory, this paper aims to provide a closer examination to the process of IFRS convergence and how institutional entrepreneurs play a crucial role in institutionalizing IFRS.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The paper uses variety archival data as well as in-depth interviews with the members of Indonesian Financial Accounting Standard Board (DSAK) as well as other key relevant stakeholders involved in the decision making process.

Findings: From a US GAAP follower before 1994, by 1 January 2012 Indonesia has adopted almost all IFRS in to their local standard. Although Indonesia has not yet committed to fully adopt IFRS and cease its local GAAP, the process of institutionalizing IFRS was not without challenges. Contrary to previous research which argue that developing countries was imposed to accept IFRS by international donor agency, Indonesia's decision in adopting IAS in mid 1990s was independently taken by the accounting profession. However the pressure from international bodies such as IFAC, IOSCO, World Bank and G20 were documented during the period of IFRS convergence in 2004-2012. Beside the international pressure, other contributing factor to adoption of IFRS is the role of key individuals who initiated the change and mobilize support to institutionalized IFRS in the country.

Originality/Value: In contrast with macro perspectives case studies, this study offers a closer observation of IFRS convergence in the developing country using relatively new institutional entrepreneurship theory.

Keywords: IFRS, Convergence, Indonesia, Institutional Entrepreneur

Paper#: K196

Network of Board of Directors in Mexican Corporations: A Social Network Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to provide an account of board interlocks in relation to independent directors and their potential implications for corporate governance practices in an emerging economy. Using Social Network Analysis, this research examines whether a pattern of interlocked directorates exists among the 126 publicly traded corporations in Mexico based on data from 1,516 inside and outside board members of the whole corporations traded in the Mexican Stock Market as of January 2011. We found that in Mexico, independent board members have created a network structure of social relationships through board interlocks. The paper demonstrates that a few individuals are far more powerful than others due to the connections they hold with the network. We argue that this has severe consequences in maintaining the independence, transparency and accountability of corporate governance affairs to shareholders. It will be of great value to researchers and practitioners seeking to gain a better understanding of corporate governance frameworks in various settings. This finding has policy implications for the economic development programmes often prescribed by the multilateral agencies without considering the local context. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social capital and applying social networking analysis, the paper reveals the interconnectedness of board members, especially independent directors. This helps unravel the most powerful actors in the corporate governance field in Mexico. Highlighting the concentration of power in a few individuals in this field is especially important given the weak capital markets, family ownership and lack of institutional investors in Mexico specifically and in emerging economies generally.

Keywords: social network analysis, board interlocks, Pierre Bourdieu, social capital, Mexico

Paper#: K 198

Determinants of Narrative Content of Sustainability Reporting by Japanese Companies

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we explore environmental performance and other determinants of sustainability reporting by Japanese companies using an estimation method that accounts for sample selection bias. We applied the computer-aided text analysis software DICTION to a narrative content of those reports with a particular focus on two linguistic themes: “Optimism” and “Certainty.” These analyses yielded several notable results. First, we found that companies with high environmental and social performance typically engage in sustainability reporting. Second, we showed that the narrative content of reports released by companies with low environmental performance tend to contain expressions related to “Optimism,” whereas reports released by companies with high environmental performance tend to use expressions related to “Certainty.” Finally, we found no effect of social performance on the narrative content of company reports.

Keywords: Narrative content, Corporate sustainability reporting, DICTION, Content analysis

Paper#: K200

CARBON SEQUESTERED IN THE TREES ON A UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

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ABSTRACT

We investigate the ability of a New Zealand university to rely on the CO₂ sequestered in the trees on campus to mitigate the CO₂ emissions caused by operations. We count and measure the trees on the university's 68 hectare main campus, ignoring smaller trees that sequester very little CO₂. We estimate that the 4,139 trees we count contain 5,809 tonnes of CO₂. We further estimate the additional CO₂ sequestration over the next 10 years to be 253 tonnes per year. The university's annual CO₂ emissions were 4,086 tonnes in 2011. More than 70% of this amount relates to overseas travel. Therefore, CO₂ sequestration in trees promises to mitigate only about 6% of total emissions over the next 10 years. This suggests that other initiatives will be needed if the university is serious about reducing its greenhouse gas emissions impact. An obvious avenue appears to be to reduce overseas travel, e.g., by finding different ways for academic staff to network and obtain feedback on their research. Other universities and other organisations starting to investigate their environmental impact are likely to similarly find that CO₂ sequestration in trees can only provide limited mitigation opportunities.

Keywords: carbon sequestration, carbon emissions, climate change

Paper#: K201

Influencing the Organization's Priorities – A Theoretical Rationale for an Independent Intervention

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ABSTRACT

Current literature on organizational change advocates the significance of 'strategy facilitation' on the part of the parent organization in the process of change imposed on the subordinate organization. Through this conceptual paper, resorting to the recent strategic changes Australian tertiary sector's constituents underwent in response to the Australian government's funding-specific policy changes for the sector, we argue that while 'strategy facilitation' by a 'power source' works to the advantage of subordinate organizations, 'strategy imposition' may work the opposite way. Externally dictated conditions for a change that leave an organization with no option but to submit passively to the pressure and adapt its core organizational elements for the sake of its survival, may result in the organization's demise in its real essence, as the organization sacrifices its true identity in an attempt to placate the external demand. Accountability dictates that such a change needs to be scrupulously checked and subjected to an independent enquiry before considered for implementation. We aim to develop theory- and logic-deduced propositions to help guide future empirical research into the area.

Keywords: accountability, power, governmentality, organizational change

Paper#: K202

COMMUNICATING CHANGE IN THE AUSTRALIAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM: BILL'S STORY

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This article examines change in the Australian Higher Education System, in particular management education, interpreted through a broad Habermasian lens of social change.

Design/methodology: The article explores changes in the Australian Higher Education System using the story of Associate Professor Bill, a hypothetical Australian management academic, whose story is the average story of 21 business academics interviewed during the period 2002 to 2008.

Findings: Apart from understanding the impact of institutional change on academic values and identity, the paper's contribution lies in its novel approach to presenting research findings in a story that allows the interpretation to connect reader and subject on a personal level. Also the paper provides some context to the transformational change taking place in the Australian Higher Education System.

Originality/value: The article's use of storytelling is innovative in presenting research findings in a way that connects the reader and subject on a personal level.

Keywords: Storytelling, Research Analysis, Critical Theory, Business Schools, Higher Education System

Paper#: K203

Re-examining the financial returns from New Zealand's SOE sector: Re-examining privatisation

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper considers the potential for profit within state-owned enterprises [SOEs] as part of the privatisation debate, through an examination of New Zealand's SOE sector from 2006 to 2010, extending and comparing findings of an earlier study from 2001 to 2005.

Design/methodology/approach: Analysis of financial data from 2006 to 2010, and textual analysis of secondary data (e.g. annual reports, websites, newspaper articles) provided a valuable external perspective. Interviews with senior executives from 13 of the 15 SOEs operating in New Zealand in 2010, and observation during the interview process provided invaluable internal perspectives of the SOE sector's financial returns, and associated operational issues underpinning those returns.

Findings: Findings reinforce the potential for SOEs as profitable government investments, with continued support for financial returns, despite a more challenging economic environment.

Implications: However, broader challenges from a 'whole of government' perspective highlight financial performance alone may not determine SOE policy.

Originality/value: This paper is one of the few to adopt a longitudinal approach to examining financial returns from SOEs through the analysis of quantitative data and the issues underlying those returns through the analysis of qualitative data.

Keywords: financial returns, state-owned enterprises, New Zealand, privatisation

Acknowledgements: Thanks to the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia which provided grant funding for this research.

Paper#: K205

EXPLAINING SOCIAL REPORTING OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN CHINA - A MARKET ECONOMY WITH SOCIALIST CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: In recent years, state-owned enterprises in China have been playing a leading role in social reporting. This study aims to investigate the reasons behind this phenomenon and explore the evolution of social reporting in China.

Methodology: This study uses content analysis to evaluate 210 annual reports and 117 social reports of the largest Chinese state-owned enterprises from 14 industry sectors for the period 2006-2010. The results are further triangulated by other tests to ensure reliability and validity.

Findings: The paper identifies the patterns and drivers for Chinese enterprises to disclose social information. The results demonstrate that the Chinese Government acts as an engine leading and driving state-owned enterprises to engage in social reporting. In response to the policy documents issued by the Chinese Communist Party, the quantity of social disclosure displayed a sharp increase since 2008 but without much noticeable improvement in quality. All these findings demonstrate that the political economy theory occupies a powerful position in explaining the social reporting practices in China.

Originality/value: This is the first paper in the Western academia to report, from an indigenous perspective, content analysis results of social reporting by Chinese state-owned enterprises so as to present the evolution of social reporting in this country. This is the first research to add such insight to the political economy theory for explaining social reporting practices of the largest socialist economy in the world. Furthermore, this study aims to impart awareness to Chinese enterprises in improving their social reporting quality and provide guidance for their stakeholders to evaluate the social reports objectively.

Keywords: CSR reporting, political economy theory, Chinese Government, Chinese Communist Party, state-owned enterprises

Paper#: K207

Managing Change Decisions in a Construction Project

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores how control works when there were change decisions during project execution phase, within a construction project organization, which generally involved independent firms of contributors (e.g. architect, engineers, quantity surveyor, main contractor, sub-contractors and suppliers). A case study method is adopted to investigate the case, using a triangulation data collection, including interviews, observations and documents. An initial theoretical framework of transaction cost economics (TCE) theory is extended to make sense of the case study. The framework extends TCE propositions by suggesting that informal or social control mechanisms would encourage cooperative behaviour of transacting parties and may also influence a relationship's control structure, especially when there were change decisions during the implementation phase. The findings showed that in addition to formal processes (contract) in managing contractual requirements to gain efficiency, informal processes (i.e. coordinating interdependent tasks) influenced the choice of management control structures (MCS). The observations suggest that by selecting familiar or known contributors and with reputation to some extent mitigate control problems and thereby reduce the need for costly formal controls. The study leads to an understanding that market-based and bureaucracy-based controls (as suggested by TCE) are blended with social-based controls when inter-firm relationships are complex due to task interdependencies and incomplete contracts. This paper answers the call for more empirical research of project-based organizations by analyzing transaction relationships within the project organizational structure. It proved essential to understand how informal control works within inter-firm transaction relationships with the change decisions involving two main contractors working on site during the transition phase.

Keywords: inter-firm relationships, management control structures, formal controls, informal or social controls, transaction cost economics.

Paper#: K208

Dualism VS Duality: Morphogenetic Approach - A Realist Alternative for Management Accounting Research

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces Archer's (1995) morphogenetic approach as an alternative methodological and explanatory framework for management accounting research. The explanatory power of this framework comes from its conceptualisation of management accounting both as a set of ideas and an organization practice influenced by ideal and material structures. The paper begins with a realist critique of Giddens' structuration theory and the notion of 'duality' of structure and agency. It also highlights the weaknesses of structuration theory both in conceptualising management accounting and explaining changes in management accounting practices. The paper then illustrates the use of dualism and the morphogenetic approach of management accounting research with a longitudinal case study of a public sector organization. We believe that Archer's approach incorporates the structural (ideal and material) and agential aspects of social life without embracing the limitations of 'duality' and thus can be utilised very fruitfully in future research for theorising stability and change in management accounting practices

Keywords: critical realism, morphogenetic approach, management accounting and control change, duality vs dualism, structuration theory

Paper#: K209

CREATING NUMBERS: CARBON AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This field study seeks to illustrate the way in which carbon emissions are given calculative agency. We contribute to actor-network theory with a specific ethnographic focus on the translation of a number in an organisation's capital investment accounts. In following an intangible gas to a physical amount and then to a dollar value, we used the sociology of quantification (Espeland and Stevens, 2008) to explore the attributes of a newly created number and the way it changed the work of actors, including the way they reacted and viewed authority.

Design/methodology/approach: An empirical fieldwork study in a large Australian water utility. In particular, this is an ethnographic study of a carbon emissions number.

Findings: The number disciplined behaviour and acted like a boundary object, while at the same time, enrolled allies through its aesthetic appeal in management accounting system designs. In this framing our empirics, we were able to highlight the non-human network effects associated with the creation of a number.

Research limitations/implications: This paper contributes with empirical research that specifically traces the attributes of an accounting number when enlisting human and non-human network allies.

Originality/value: This study contributes to the limited empirical research adopting actor-network theory. In particular, it contributes with detailed analysis of a number using the Sociology of Quantification (Espeland and Stevens, 2008).

Paper type: Empirical study

Keywords: Actor-network theory, Sociology of Quantification, Ethnography, Carbon Emissions Number

Paper#: K211

**Technological empowerment:
creating local knowledge with calculating practice**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to reassemble the process of knowledge construction in terms of measurements and calculations and to indicate the empowerment process enabled by the management mechanism that encompasses measurements and calculations. In order to analyze the case of Material Flow Cost Accounting (MFCA), we have employed the discussion on the relationship between inscription, knowledge and reference (Latour, 1999) and insight from accumulations of inscriptions (Latour, 1987). We analyzed implementation of MFCA in Japanese company by action research and participant observation. Our findings are mainly two points. First, this study shows that the technology of calculation enables the construction of localized practical knowledge by setting up objects of measurements and calculations dexterously. Rather than taking the dichotomous worldview of technological practice and social practice, we grasped the implementation of MFCA as a field of knowledge formation in the actor world created by measurement and calculation practices. Second, as a result, this study also shows that embedding calculating practices within management system programs can have an effect of empowerment. Local knowledge that was generated for each diverse context created power for autonomous actions, and at the same time, the aspect of uniformity of calculation inherent in the program acted for the control of the organization.

Keywords: inscription, knowledge, MFCA

Paper#: K212

**ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INSTITUTIONALISED SETTINGS:
THE ROLES OF HOSPITAL BENCHMARKING**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The paper aims to analyse the roles of benchmarking by and of public hospitals in relation to ranking and institutional entrepreneurship.

Design/methodology/approach: Neo-institutional theory informs the study in particular its recent concern with entrepreneurship and strategic change. A qualitative design and method are employed incorporating primary and secondary data. Sources of evidence include: semi-structured interviews, documentation, observation and archival records. Interviews are a primary source and during site visits, 44 interviews were held.

Findings: The study offers evidence of how professionals using and recalculate benchmark data and experiment in a free/relational space that is isolated (protected from intrusion), interactive and inclusive. This free space enables a collective to use performance numbers as a reference for identifying superior practices that remedy difference and inform change. A free space is one where power relations are reworked and hierarchical accountability being pushed a bit sideways.

Originality/value: The extant literature is also still coming to terms with institutional entrepreneurship and change that happens via a collective, especially in mature fields, as well as the conditions that enable this. A lack of attention to micro-institutional change and practices is a major shortcoming in extant studies. The present study deals with micro-institutional change via new practices identified through a collective.

Paper type: Research paper

Keywords: benchmarking, collective entrepreneurship, free space, hospitals, institutional work, surveyed space

The Managerial Earnings Manipulation of R&D Expenditures to Avoid Consecutively Missing Earnings Targets: Evidence from Japan

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates whether Japanese firms reduce research and development (R&D) spending in response to short-term pressure on earnings and how capital market participants interpret such behavior. It is often insisted that R&D expenditures are the source of innovation and R&D intensive firms have possibility of future growth. However, R&D budgets are changeable and often subject to the managerial incentive to manipulate earnings for the purpose of achieving targets. Especially managerial decision-makings would be strongly affected by such incentives when earnings targets might be less than the salient earnings benchmark such as zero, last earnings number, and managerial earnings forecasts.

In this paper, two hypotheses are statistically tested from 2002 to 2006 using a sample of Japanese firms. From the empirical results, R&D expenditures were found to be sensitive to the lagged earnings performance relative to earnings targets. In particular, failure to beat or meet earnings forecast benchmarks in the previous period increases the R&D reductions in subsequent periods. Revealing a linkage between R&D expenditures and earnings targets, I explore how investors in capital markets interpret earnings in the presence of unexpected R&D budget adjustment. The results suggest that investors discount income-decreasing earnings management related to unexpected R&D budgets adjustment. Especially, investors place low assessments on firms with negative earnings or missing managers' earnings forecasts in the previous periods

Considering that R&D is greatly correlated with the innovation, which would result in the future growth, R&D should be highly evaluated by markets. However, the results in this paper implies that R&D expenditures discretionally managed to avoid missing the targets aren't innovative and that R&D expenditures do not always yield firms' innovation. Therefore investors should know the information contents incorporated in R&D outlays and pay adequate attention to the managerial financial reporting behaviors.

Keywords: R&D budget adjustment, Earnings management, R&D forecasts, Forecast revision, Capital market valuation

Paper#: K214

DOES TODAY'S CSR DISCLOSURE DIFFER FROM THE DISCLOSURE OF THE 1970s? AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we respond to the call for further research on whether the accountability disclosure of today differs from the social disclosure of the 1970s. We do this by examining for differences in corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure in the late 1970s (using data from Ernst & Ernst, 1978) relative to disclosure from 2010 corporate reports. More specifically, we show (1) the breadth of CSR disclosure (using two different measures of disclosure extensiveness) has grown dramatically, (2) that there is no significant change in the relation between legitimacy variables and differences in CSR disclosure, and (3) that differences in CSR disclosure (using either of the breadth measures) were not significant in explaining differences in the market value of firms in the late 1970s and continue to be insignificant today. In general, our results suggest that CSR disclosure, while more extensive today than it had been three decades ago, fails to provide information that is relevant for assessing firm value.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, disclosure change, disclosure valuation, legitimacy, social disclosure

Paper#: K217

The Effectiveness of Accounting Regulation for Social Welfare Corporations in Japan: Evidence by Survey Research

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ABSTRACT

Social welfare services are becoming increasingly important in a ‘super-aging’ Japan. The Basic Structural Reform of Social Welfare was implemented in 1997, and this reform promulgated the Long-Term Care Insurance Law and modified social welfare services. Although the objective of accounting regulation for social welfare corporations has been changed from reporting to internal control to outside parties, only a few studies have focused on the effectiveness of the new accounting regulation. Therefore, this study seeks to elucidate the effectiveness of accounting regulation for social welfare corporations in Japan. This study uses the results of 250 questionnaires distributed among managers in social welfare corporations. We find that approximately 81.2% of the surveyed corporations use websites and 74.4% publish PR (public relations) information to disseminate financial information, which indicates that managers are aware of the requirement to furnish financial information for outside parties. However, we find that only 16% of the corporations publish annual reports and only 18% provide financial statements on their websites. Moreover, managers of social welfare corporations use financial statements to make managerial decisions and to explain their financial situation to the board of directors and employees. These results suggest that accounting information, instead of being used for external reporting as stipulated by accounting regulation, is primarily used for internal control, thereby indicating that accounting regulation is not effective in social welfare corporations.

Keywords: Social welfare service, Not-for-profit, Disclosure, Effectiveness, Accounting information

The Emergence of Integrated Reporting

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ABSTRACT

The International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) has recently been inaugurated as the focus for efforts to develop and diffuse a framework for integrated reporting. This paper traces the development of the concept of integrated reporting and the IIRC as socially constructed and emergent at the intersection of diverse action nets (Czarniawska, 2004). Perspectives from prior research on voluntary standard setting are used to frame the analysis of interviews with key individuals in the project, documents and integrated reports (Bonaccorsi & Rossi, 2003). The motivation of GRI and A4S to sponsor yet another group in the already densely populated domain is linked to the need to create momentum around integrated reporting because of the failure of earlier attempts to engage effectively with companies, investors and regulators.

This imperative creates tensions for the IIRC as it seeks to balance the interests of a range of interest groups around the ‘simplification’ of reports story that appeals to corporates, investors and regulators. A related issue is the decision to characterise the user of integrated reports as a long-term ‘enlightened’ shareholder. This facilitates short-term progress on the framework but may destabilise the IIRC project unless stakeholder interests can be persuaded that this is necessary and only a temporary detour.

We conclude that given that examples of integrated reports reflect a low level of agreement on these central themes the IIRC has significant work ahead to maintain its momentum. It must find a position in relation to corporate reporting that reflects the diverse interests currently enrolled in the project and carefully distinguish integrated reporting from the existing management discussion and analysis. The decisions made now for short-term expediency will irrevocably shape interactive reporting for the future.

Keywords: Integrated reporting, GRI, ESG, standards

Paper#: K221

‘The Future Women Want’ - Gender Equality and Sustainable Development: Towards an agenda for accounting research

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ABSTRACT

For at least the last thirty years accounting researchers have recognised the challenges that both sustainable development and gender equality have presented to accounting research. Yet, despite the volume of research conducted in these areas, and the critique of social and environmental accounting offered by some feminist theorists, few attempts have been made to synthesise these areas of research despite issues of social justice, equity and empowerment pervading each. This paper aims to address these issues in a number of ways: Firstly the paper will critically evaluate the role of accounting research in challenging inequality and unsustainability. We argue for an approach which links gender equality and sustainable development in the interests of social justice, and places the human central to the social side of sustainability. Secondly, the paper explores conceptual and theoretical linkages between gender equality and sustainable development and explores women’s empowerment as part of the process of sustainable development. In order to address this we draw insights from eco-feminist theory to bring more radical concepts of equality to the sustainable development agenda in accounting. Thirdly, we evaluate progress on linking gender equality and sustainable development in practice, examining the tensions inherent in this agenda, by drawing from participant observation and documentary analysis of the actions and outcomes of the Rio + 20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. In addressing these three areas we consider the role of accounting in contributing to a more egalitarian and sustainable world, and draw out implications for accounting research.

Keywords: accounting research, gender, sustainability, social justice, feminism

Paper#: K222

Corporate Social Responsibility, Shariah-Compliant and Earnings Management

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Financial Reporting Quality (FRQ). It also examines the effect of Shariah screening processes on the relationship between CSR and FRQ. Specifically, it investigates whether CSR firms that are Shariah-compliant engage in CSR as moral obligations and behave ethically in terms of providing high-quality financial reporting compared to CSR non-Shariah-compliant firms. The sample is constructed based on Thomson Reuters ASSET4 and FTSE Shariah index, having a sample of 4085 firm-year observations domiciled in Europe for the period of 2003-2011. We find a positive association between CSR and FRQ. The findings also evidence that CSR in training and development, diversity, human right, community, resource reduction and emission reduction have a significant influence on mitigating a firm's opportunistic behaviour of managing earnings using accruals. The results show that CSR firms that are not Shariah-compliant are less likely to manage earnings through accruals compared to CSR Shariah-compliant firms. This suggests that Shariah screening processes appear to have no effect on mitigating the opportunistic behaviour of involving in CSR activities for the purpose of managing earnings. This finding does not support the argument that Shariah complaint firms conducting their activities in ethical and transparent manner. This study provides a new and far-reaching addition to prior literature by assessing the association between CSR and FRQ, and the impact of Shariah screening processes on mitigating managerial opportunisms of engaging in CSR and earnings management activities. This also contributes to the growing discussion on CSR and FRQ from an Islamic ethical perspective.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility, Shariah-compliant investments, earnings management, transparency in financial reporting.

Paper#: K223

Motivation of Corporate Managers for Social Responsibility-related Governance

Disclosure: Evidence from Bangladesh.

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to describe and explain the disclosure practices of social and environment-related governance information of organisations operating within a developing country. Insights into corporate motivations were explored through conducting in-depth personal interviews with senior corporate executives of the textile and garments companies of Bangladesh. The results indicate that corporate managers of local supply companies provide CSR-related governance information primarily to conform with the global community's expectations and to satisfy the powerful stakeholders' demands for governance information. However, this paper concludes that the governance information disclosures by local supply companies are more about maintaining support from multinational buying companies than aiming at securing legitimacy. The paper also finds that powerful stakeholders, such as multinational buying companies, receive most of their required governance information through special purpose reports such as social audit reports rather than corporate annual reports. This paper is the first known paper to investigate managerial motivation for CSR-related governance information disclosure practices within the social and environmental accounting context.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility (CSR), textile and garments, governance, disclosures, stakeholders, Bangladesh.

Paper#: K224

The role of internal auditing in risk management

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ABSTRACT

This paper is based on a theoretical analysis of the role of internal auditing in the accountability framework of contemporary corporate governance. We conceptualize the risk management rationale of internal auditing by drawing on the concept of accountability. We locate the emergence of internal auditing within the metamorphosis of capitalism. It is argued that this development produced the institutionalization of structural control of the firm to address the control problem in the inherently conflicting relationships that characterize accountability relations of capitalist enterprises. The exercise of control in this context entails ensuring accountability of employees, management and the board of directors to shareholders to increase profit. The extant literature does not provide an integrated conceptual framework that explains the role of internal auditing with a holistic view of this accountability landscape. This paper explains how the accountability relations of advanced capitalism create conditions that produce the demand for internal auditing as a risk management technology deployed to advance the managerial values of efficiency and effectiveness of the firm through assurance and advisory services.

Keywords: Accountability, Corporate governance; Internal auditing; Risk management

Paper#: K226

Information for Investors on Japanese Companies' Websites

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the disclosure state of information for investors on Japanese companies' websites under the premise of "technology (internet) activation", and to contribute to accumulate information for the next step research that is a verification of the usefulness of information for investors on the website. This paper classifies the information for investors on the company website and analyzes comparative between top 100 companies and bottom 100 companies. And also, it analyzes referring to Internet IR Ratings and Analyst Ratings. The sample is based on 1,161 companies of the 33 industry group of Tokyo Stock Exchange in FY2010. It became clear that Japanese companies disclose a considerable quantity of mainly non-financial information for investors, particularly major stockholder information, the message from CEO, and CSR information. Moreover, the result of analysis showed that Japanese companies overall are negative in disclosing information relevant to corporate governance. The originality of this paper pertains to the classification of information provided by Japanese companies on their websites between required disclosures and voluntary disclosures and between financial and non-financial information. And also, it is to analyze characteristics of information by the cross-check of analysts' evaluation and Internet IR evaluation. The value lies in having clarified the state of IR information disclosure centered on non-financial information provided to investors by Japanese companies on their websites.

Keywords: Investor Relations, Japanese Companies' Websites, Financial information, Non-financial information, Analyst Ratings

Paper#: K227

The End Justifies the Means? Signalling Effect of How and Where to List

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ABSTRACT

The use of reverse mergers to access the public markets has raised some controversies. The listing vehicle has come under constant criticism because private firms could bypass the arduous and costly vetting system of a traditional IPO. In this paper, we compare various profitability and productivity measures of Chinese companies listed in US through IPO or reverse mergers, as well as those listed in CHINEXT or SME Boards. While some studies document inferior reporting quality and financial failures of the Chinese Reverse Mergers (CRMs) relative to US domiciled IPO firms, we conjecture that US domiciled Chinese companies should fare better than Chinese domestic firm. In particular, we contend that since they are subject to same financial reporting standards as other US firms, their reporting quality is enhanced. The empirical result indicates that there is no significant difference between the performance of CRMs and Chinese IPO firms listed in US. More importantly, our multivariate tests provide evidence that Chinese firms chose to list in the US perform relatively better than Chinese domestic firms.

Keywords: bonding incentive, listing rules, listing domicile, Chinese Reverse Mergers (CRMs), CHINEXT

Paper#: K229

Metaconversations in Creating Sustainability Reporting

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ABSTRACT

This study examines and compares the rhetorical tone of two deliberations on developing sustainability reporting: development of limited mandatory reporting of legally binding remediation liabilities within the financial reporting framework, and the development of broad-scope voluntary reporting within the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) reporting framework.

While the organizational sponsors of these two initiatives differ, similar interests actively participated in shaping each – corporate actors, accountancy organizations, financial sector participants. In addition, members of civil society interested in advancing greater transparency in corporate environmental performance joined the GRI development, suggestive of the broader scope of this reporting initiative. This last group of actors includes actual, as opposed to theoretically conceptualized, users of the reports around which the deliberations form. In both contexts participants were engaged in a process of making meaning, and of developing new institutional norms. Convincing argumentation is required to cast a preferred approach in winning terms that will be adopted as a new norm of sustainability reporting. The study utilizes institutional theory and the perspective of metaconversation developed within that by Robichaud et al. (2004). This perspective is applied beyond the scope of a single organization to examine ways in which discursive identities are used in efforts to expand and transplant these identities, and their rules of operation, to newly emerging communities of practice. The methodology of content analysis focusing on language-as-action is used to examine rhetorical strategies in the comment letters received by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and the GRI as part of these two deliberation episodes. The two deliberations are examined individually and also in comparison to one another in an effort to explore the discursive work that is undertaken.

Keywords: CSR reporting, institutional theory, content analysis

Paper#: K 232

A managerial perspective of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) reporting: Evidence from a developing country

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ABSTRACT

This extensive engagement based research towards an understanding of corporate social and environmental responsibility (CSER) reporting is aimed at exploring the emerging phenomenon of CSER within a developing country context by seeking the views of twenty senior managers of listed companies in Bangladesh. This study is part of a larger project that follows a qualitative field research approach using semi-structured interviews. Observations and local working experience provided rich sources of data. Thus, to understand CSER reporting phenomenon, particularly motivations, decision-makers engagement and future prospect of CSER reporting in Bangladesh, constructivist ontology and interpretivist epistemology research methodology have been chosen. This paper extends the utilisation of a variety of social system-based theoretical concepts such as legitimacy theory, stakeholder theory and institutional theory that have been widely approached by accounting researchers in CSER sustainability studies. Findings reveal key enablers for CSER reporting, which include groups such as: board of directors, regulatory authority, external pressure group and socio-economic contextual factors such as poverty alleviation. Whilst stakeholder engagement process is still in its infancy in Bangladesh, senior managers are optimistic about the future prospect of CSER reporting. Awareness among the stakeholders, as well as senior managerial attitudes, and the role of regulatory authorities may have vital sway on the diffusion of CSER. The field research findings contribute to the body of knowledge in the literature, especially in the context of developing countries. It will be of great value to researchers and practitioners seeking to gain a better understanding of CSER reporting in various social-systems based theoretical aspects.

Keywords: Corporate social & environmental reporting, Sustainability, Developing countries.

Paper#: K234

Factors Influencing the Use of Performance Measurement System: Evidences from Indonesian Public Sectors

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on the use of performance measurement systems (PMS) within the Indonesian public sector. It provided empirical evidence on the factors influencing the use of PMS in local government agencies. Institutional theory, especially institutional isomorphism, is utilized as a theoretical lens to further explaining the findings. The factors under examination are information, goals and objectives of the organization, and external pressures. The covered area within the Provincial Government of Yogyakarta (covering five local governments: Bantul, Gunungkidul, Kulonprogo, Sleman, and the City of Yogyakarta). This research employed mixed research method and utilizing Partial Least Square (PLS) and Thematic Content Analysis (TCA) to analyze and interpret the quantitative and qualitative data, respectively. The results show that goals and objectives of the organization, information and external pressures have a significant influence to the use of PMS. Normative isomorphism came up as the strongest influence followed by coercive isomorphism and mimetic isomorphism.

Keywords: information, goals and objectives, external pressures, performance measurement systems, institutional theory

Paper#: K235

Family Firms, Accounting Conservatism, and Information Asymmetry: Evidence from Japan

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates accounting conservatism using a sample of family firms versus non-family firms in Japan. If CEOs of family firms opt to disclose bad news early, they will adopt a more conservative accounting reporting system. If shareholders and firm managers are more congruent and share similar values and are concerned with minority shareholders, firm managers may choose to disclose bad news early to face issues promptly and take necessary measures. Then, the quality of disclosure will be higher and information asymmetry of stocks will be lower. If CEOs from founding families or hired executive managers are under tight control of family management and have real authority, they may choose not to disclose bad news to minority shareholders, and information asymmetry will be higher. We investigate which of these two forces is dominant by investigating the relationship between income numbers, realized stock returns, and information asymmetry measures, given shares held by founding families and CEO either from founding families or not. The results reveal that family firms in Japan adopt a more conservative accounting reporting system for earnings and extraordinary losses, while the degree of information asymmetry of traded stocks remains higher. However, the shares held by founding families do not have explanatory power. We find evidence that the resolution of information asymmetry leads to conservative accounting choices by family firms.

Keywords: Family Firms, Loss Recognition, PIN Variables, Order Imbalances

Paper#: K236

Integrated Reporting: Initial analysis of early reporters – an Institutional Theory approach

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides initial empirical analysis of the content and structure of the corporate integrated reports published as at January 2013 on the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) Emerging Examples Database. Its aim is to provide insights into the early stage development of this new reporting mode. Integrated reports were analysed for company information, report information and report content, and evaluated as to the extent these adhere to the integrated reporting (IR) Guiding Principles, Content Elements, and the Multiple Capitals model. The analysis is informed by neo-institutional theory which underlies the evaluation of the extent of isomorphism identified in early industry adoption of IR. Our study finds that early integrated reports are in general lengthy rather than concise, but fail to adhere to all the Guiding Principles. Their focus emphasizes soft (general) measures like Strategy, Operating Context and Organisational Overview rather than hard (specific) measures like Performance and Future Outlook, with a generally low level of responsiveness to the principle of Stakeholder Inclusiveness. The reports cover four of the six capitals suggested. A significant finding is that early IR is not dominated by high social and environmental impact industries as suggested in current literature, but by the financial services industry. This study is important as it provides an understanding of the early stages of the development of IR, a new mode of reporting that represents a fundamental shift away from the traditional focus of financial reporting, and which is likely in future to become mandated in some form for large corporate entities with public accountability.

Keywords: Integrated reporting, multiple capitals model, institutional theory

Paper#: K237

Factors influencing the use of the World Wide Web's potential for sustainability communication: An extension to stakeholder and legitimacy perspectives

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the factors that influence the use of the potential of the World Wide Web (web) for sustainability communication. A qualitative case study into three Australian mining companies is undertaken to explore corporate use of the potential of the web for sustainability communication. The factors that could influence web based sustainability communication are initially established in theory through the use of prior literature. These include economic factors, internal organisational factors and external stakeholder influences. A series of interviews held with personnel from the three companies was used to confirm these factors and to investigate if there were other factors that could explain web based communication in relation to sustainability issues. The evidence from interviews supported the factors specified in the initial research framework. Two other factors emerged from the field. These are referred to as the double-edged sword and change in management philosophy.

Keywords: web, communication, sustainability, stakeholder, organisational.

Paper#: K238

Management Control Practices in Thai Culture

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ABSTRACT

Ethnographic research methods were used in this study to investigate management control systems in use in a Thai owned company, the Saha Farms Company. The findings show that Thai culture has had a significant influence on management control practices at the Company. Komin (1990a, 1990b) writes from an insider's point of view about nine Thai value orientations that are to be seen in the very hierarchical Thai society. These nine cultural value orientations are ego, grateful relationship, smooth interpersonal relationship, flexibility and adjustment, religious-psychical, education and competence, interdependence, fun and pleasure, and task-achievement. These cultural values have such a strong influence on management control within the case company that other control systems, such as Western accounting controls, have very little influence on the internal control and management of the Company.

Keywords: Management control, Thai culture, Thailand

Paper#: K239

Australian Mining Information For Community Decision-Making: Site Level Water Disclosures For The Macquarie And Lachlan Catchments

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the adequacy of both the regulatory regime and reporting practices of water reporting of Australian mine sites in the context of the Macquarie and Lachlan catchments of New South Wales. The water disclosure requirements placed on the mining industry via Australian legislation are compared to the suggested water reporting indicators of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Water Accounting Framework for the Minerals Industry (WAFMI) and the reporting practices of nine mining operations are reviewed. It is found that while legislation places very little direct reporting requirements on mining companies, the web-based disclosure requirements of development consent conditions are quite significant. This study suggests that government regulations may mean that substantial sustainability information is publicly available, but may not be contained within corporate sustainability reports.

Keywords: mining, water, disclosure

Paper#: K242

CARBONOMICS: THE DIFFUSION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE POLICY FROM THE LENS OF NEO-INSTITUTIONAL THEORY

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ABSTRACT

This study contributes to understandings of the construction of the carbon economy (termed carbonomics) and its effects on the evolution of the contemporary industrial landscape. Starting from a supranational level, this paper demonstrates how neo-institutional theory provides insights to understand the ways by which countries can craft their carbonomics policy architectures. In particular, this paper broadens the application of the neo-institutional theory of organisational practices to a country-level analysis in order to understand their attempts to reduce global atmospheric pollution. By summarising the carbon policy and regulations of major developed and developing countries which together have contributed more than 75% of global emissions, this study aims to explore how they incorporate the global carbonomics institutions in their carbon policy architectures. Three selected countries are studied to reveal different roadmaps, albeit with some considerable degrees of similarity, for designing and implementing their climate policies to curb emissions. The case studies also shed light on which highly polluting industry sectors have been affected by the carbon policies in various jurisdictions. Because each policy and its supporting regulation entail compliance costs and promulgate certain rules to be followed, the impact of carbon policies must be taken into consideration into future research examining contemporary industrial organisation as the world moves into a low carbon economy.

Keywords: the Kyoto Protocol, carbon emissions, climate change, ETS, neo-institutional theory

Paper#: K243

Scripting the profession – Professional role scripting as institutional work carried out by members of voluntary professional associations

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ABSTRACT

The institutional literature understands institutional work as the purposive action of individuals or organizations with the aim to create, maintain, or disrupt institutions. Only recently has research emerged that studies the role of voluntary professional associations despite their arguably large interest and impact in promoting certain roles and practices while being less favorable towards the spread of others. This study analyzes the efforts of a management accounting community in promoting a business partner role for management accountants thereby furthering the relevance of its adherent members in organizational contexts. Our analysis suggests that voluntary professional associations engage in role scripting work to promote or at least maintain particular job-related roles both through taking a position of certain roles directly as well as indirectly vis-à-vis the practices suggested to its members as well as members of surrounding professions.

Keywords: Institutional work, normative communities, voluntary associations, role scripting, business partner role, management accountant

Paper#: K244

Non-Compliance Behavior In The Frame Of Ibn Khaldun

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ABSTRACT

This paper offers an overview of theoretical concept of tax compliance by using epistemology nature of civilization framework. Tax compliance in many economic perspective based on the Allingham and Sandmo (1972) theory, while psychological are more inclined to use theory of planned behavior (TPB) (Ajzen, 1991). Although many researchers have tried to expand this theory, some of their effort might lack of theoretical assumptions. Both tax compliance theory applies philosophical assumption that human is a rational being who reflected in an economic and social reality. This assumption needs to be reassessed. Humans, aside thinking being is also given a potential sense and religious instinct. Separating one element of the human dimension an impact on the type of knowledge and civilization created. The domination of ratio elements (material) over other dimensions urges humans to create partial knowledge and civilization, the rationalist and materialistic. To get out of from this cage, different assumption is required. Ibn Khaldun's view of human and civilization is reciprocal; which human is the prime mover of civilization while civilization determines the development of human. Regard human a social being as well as religious being means believing that humans are capable of creating pious civilization in accordance with social values and spiritual beliefs. This is gives the idea that voluntary tax compliance can be created if congruent with religious doctrines. It means that religious institutions should be recognized on a priority so that no double levy.

Keywords: nature of civilization, tax compliance, rational assumption, pious civilization

Paper#: K245

**Organisational Identity, Identification and Accounting:
An Empirical Study in a Museum Railway**

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ABSTRACT

The long term continuity of organisations in particular forms and directions creates specific employee behaviours, organizational identities and employee identifications. The changes to those forms and directions in turn, create negative employee reactions, identity crises and employee identification problems. Accounting as business technology often interferes and engineers these organisational changes and are involved with creating new form of organisational identities and employee identification strategies. In this study, the relations between accounting, organizational identity and identification were investigated among the volunteers and employees of a Museum railway in UK. It shows how management accounting systems engendered a dilemma between the preservation identity and voluntary labour identification and the business-like practices. The study's findings reflect that organisational identity and employee identification in the volunteer-led heritage railways were largely shaped by central, enduring and distinguishing features, such as '*serious leisure*', *communitas* and *liminality*

Keywords: Organisational Identity, Identification, Accounting.

Paper#: K246

Introducing Material Flow Cost Accounting and Creating Visibility –Analyzing MFCA in practice based on a longitudinal case study–

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ABSTRACT

Environmental management accounting (EMA) is a calculation technology that connects environmental problems to the economy. Many researchers have studied the technological development of EMA. However, few studies have examined how the visibility created by EMA affects organizations' activities. Therefore, this paper focuses on the visibility by material flow cost accounting (MFCA) as one EMA tool and aims to clarify the interaction process between MFCA and organizations for about ten years in one company. In particular, we analyze roles of actors involved with MFCA descriptively.

One Japanese company introduced MFCA as an environmental management tool to overcome operating losses. After the first successful trial of MFCA at one of its plants, it was extended to company-wide and systematized by heterogeneous actors. In this process, not only was MFCA affected by actors but also MFCA actively affected to the actors. Over the years, the systematization of MFCA progressed and the actor network surrounding MFCA changed. Additionally, the definition of MFCA was changed and its activities themselves became stagnant. This case study illustrates the transformation of MFCA through changes in the actor network and that the basic concept of MFCA was maintained in both different networks.

Keywords: Material Flow Cost Accounting, accounting change, actor network, environmental management accounting

Paper#: K248

Value Added information as part of Sustainability reporting – initial international insights

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ABSTRACT

We provide an empirical analysis of the content and structure of the sustainability reports published as at January 2013 on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Disclosure Database for four countries. We analyse the sustainability reports for company information, report information and report content, and evaluate the common elements and differences across the four countries.

We propose that value added information could be useful as a part of sustainability reporting. In this regard we find a very high incidence of value added statements included in the Italian sustainability reports with a low incidence for the other two European countries. Our findings suggest that Value Added information plays an important role in sustainability reporting.

Our study is important as it provides an understanding of Sustainability reporting in the transition to Integrated Reporting, and the role of value added information and value added statements in this process. To our knowledge this is the first research focused on these issues in a multi-country setting.

Keywords: sustainability reporting, value added information, value added statement, international comparison

Paper#: K249

**With All The Good Intentions:
A Case Study of a Failure in Enterprise Risk Management**

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the implications of interrelationship between risks; and how, due to the tight coupling of systems, a specific risk can cascade and cause unforeseen effects throughout an organisation. The study was initially conducted in a high risk industry with the objective of indentifying the role played by the management accounting information system (MAIS) in integrating the information flows required for a sound Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). However, a surprise finding was that this very integration has the potential of increasing risk in the organisation. We show that a company with best-practice ERM systems, facilitated by the roles played by the Board and senior management, and also the company's auditors, consultants and the MAIS, can face serious consequences if its sub-systems are tightly coupled. It appears to be more likely that hidden risks may suddenly emerge resulting in systemic risk (or the domino effect) in organisations in which the ERM is tightly coupled by the MAIS. A recommendation is made for companies to consider loose-coupling in integrating ERM systems.

Keywords: Enterprise Risk Management, Tight Coupling, Domino Effect, Management Accounting Information System, High-Risk Industry, Case Study

Paper#: K251

ACCOUNTING FOR PORNOGRAPHY, PROSTITUTION AND PATRIARCHY

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ABSTRACT

This paper calls attention to both the marginalization of radical feminism in accounting research and the “silence” in the literature over the pornography and prostitution industries, and the wider burgeoning global sexual-exploitation industry of which they are a part. I argue that these two issues are related: the “silence” over the global sex trade is partly the result of the literature’s marginalization and silencing of the emancipatory tradition that has mounted the most radical challenge to it, and this “silence” is the result of the extent to which scholars choose not to integrate feminist theory into their research so that male-supremacy can actually be an explicit concern rather than an unproblematized power structure in most accounting research. As a corrective, this paper draws on radical feminist insights in order to explore the nature of pornography and prostitution and the role that might be playing within the global sexual-exploitation industry today, and it explores the challenge that radical feminism poses for re-thinking accounting theory and political praxis. I argue, building on the significant body of feminist accounting research that feminism is absolutely indispensable for developing an emancipatory, critical and progressive accounting research field, and in exploring how male accounting scholars could integrate it more fully into their research praxis, I hope this paper contributes toward that end.

Keywords: radical feminism, accounting, global sex trade, accounting theory, emancipatory politics

Paper#: K252

Politicians as the guardians of the status quo: A demonstration of rank and privilege without responsibility

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ABSTRACT

Much has been written about corruption and bribery involving major corporations in the United States such as Lockheed. However, most of this literature ignores the link between Watergate and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The role of accounting and accountants in disguising the use of corporate funds for illicit purposes has also not been addressed even though many of the enquiries into Watergate and related activities expressed concern that none of the cases of financial misstatement had been discovered or, at least reported, by auditors. In other words, the accountability system envisaged in the financial reporting and audit requirements of the Securities Exchange Act and professional pronouncements had failed. Nonetheless, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act has done little to address the accounting and audit failures that gave rise to its enactment. The paper uses post-Watergate investigations and hearings leading to the enactment of the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in 1977 to demonstrate the power of interested parties to influence for their own benefit, the outcome of legislation and other forms of regulation. In general, the findings support the observation expressed in the Letter of Transmittal of the Final Report of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (1974a, p.1227) that while “rank has its privileges because rank has its responsibilities”, privilege is often used “as a dodge of responsibility”. The paper draws largely on historical documents, in particular, reports of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, transcripts of hearing of various House of Representatives and Senate Committees and Sub-Committees dealing with issues arising from Watergate and Watergate-related activities.

Keywords: Watergate, Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, Accountability, Audit, Neo-liberalism

Directors' Remuneration and Corporate Governance in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Using a cross-sectional analysis of 428 listed firms on the Bursa Malaysia for the financial year ending 2008, this study examines the association between directors' remuneration, firm performance, and corporate governance structures. The results show that directors' remuneration is positively and significantly related to firm performance, CEO tenure, board size, and the existence of remuneration committee. The study also finds that directors' remuneration is negatively and significantly related to board independence. Consistent with prior research, the study finds a positive and significant association between directors' remuneration and firm size and a firm's growth opportunity. The findings can be useful to regulators since the recent proposal by market regulators to limit director's influence over remuneration packages and require disclosures of directors' remuneration. The study also contributes to the growing literature on executive and directors' remuneration and it provides international evidence on the effects of corporate governance reforms in recent years in influencing boardroom pay. Although the results of prior studies are largely supported, the period of analysis is short. The use of panel data allows us to assess changes in corporate governance and directors' remuneration over time in a more meaningful way. Further, the potential limitations of using total directors' remuneration as the only dependent variable may not provide us a more meaningful insight of the impact of other components of total remunerations such as bonuses, salaries, and other benefits have on firm performance.

Keywords: directors' remuneration, board of directors, firm performance, compensation.

In Search of explanations for risk management failures

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ABSTRACT

The global financial crisis has generated calls for better risk management to prevent the risk exposures and strategic management failings in recent years. Criticisms of risk management and measurement have been made. This conceptual paper seeks to add to this existing literature by arguing that risk management is not just a matter of models or methodologies but also their application in practice. We build on the work of Power by questioning whether the problem with Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) is one of implementation rather than design. Using examples from the financial services sector we demonstrate how the operation of risk management and control systems is fundamentally dependent upon the effective co-ordination of interlinked layers of risk defences. Poor co-ordination can lead to risk imbalances and control problems and when multiple imbalances interact and occur simultaneously, there is risk of a fundamental failure of the risk management system.

Analysing the dynamics of the internal and external relationships between risk managers, operational managers, the Board of Directors, regulators, rating agencies and stakeholders we identify three areas – risk architecture, information flows and ‘culture’ which together serve to create misunderstandings and alternative perspectives about risk management that is not consistent with the ERM model, creating imbalances that undermine the stability of the control system. We conclude that ERM implementation is hampered by the cumulative effect of failures to collaborate both within and outside the organization.

Paper#: K256

WE DON'T NEED ANOTHER HERO: EVALUATING QANTAS' ANNUAL REPORTS AS A HERO'S JOURNEY

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper takes the most prominent aspects of what is commonly called 'the hero's journey' (Propp, Campbell, Vogler) – a model of storytelling in which a protagonist acts as the champion of a community in a personal journey to restore harmony – in order to see whether there are significant elements of that to be found in recent Annual Reports of Qantas Airlines.

Design/methodology/approach: The paper adopts a literary perspective in analysing the Chairman's and Chief Executive Officer's reports in the Qantas Annual Reports for years 2008 to 2012 for traces of the hero's journey. Both the style of reporting and the construction of narrative regarding corporate performance are considered.

Findings: The recent Annual Reports of Qantas do present some details of particular challenges to profitability that faced senior management, but they are not indicative of either a hero's journey in action or in depiction. The key reasons for that conclusion relate to the way that senior management is expected to function in such organisations, and to the less dramatic purposes that corporate accounting serve.

Research limitations/implications: The analysis of Qantas Annual Reports is a restricted reading, but it does leave room for future research on other corporations in which the findings may vary.

Originality/value: This paper is a novel assessment of the manner in which senior management reports of corporate performance can be read as responses by that group, or individuals within it, to challenges facing the corporation.

Classification: Research paper

Keywords: Qantas, hero's journey, storytelling, senior management

Paper#: K258

A Mathematical Approach for Information Disclosure and an Application to Establishment of the Regulatory System for Safety Management

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ABSTRACT

In an effort to avoid repeating the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Plant accident, a disclosure method for unusual information on nuclear emergencies and radiological consequences is investigated from the perspective of mathematical analysis. Since such information involving so many factors is different from general information, there is a possibility of having a failure of local symmetry in the system which defines the information state function and we can not disclose such information. We call the extraordinary information anomalous information. Assuming that the information is regarded as anomalous information, we then examine why a third regulatory agency is needed as a way of disclosing such information. After researching how to establish a new system for safety management in the aftermath of past nuclear accidents and based on the implications from our mathematical interpretation, we propose a new system for assessing the safety culture of an operator by a regulatory body.

Keywords: Information disclosure; anomalous Information; mathematical analysis; safety management; third regulatory agency

Paper#: K260

**Management accounting implementation and engineers' networking:
Mitsubishi Electric, 1921-1932**

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ABSTRACT

This paper seeks to demonstrate the role of engineers in the implementation process of management accounting within a group company of Japanese conglomerate during the interwar period. Drawing on a historical case study of a Japanese manufacturing company, Mitsubishi Electric, we examine the relationship between implementation of management techniques and reinforcement of network of the engineers. Engineers at Mitsubishi Electric played a key role in implementing production management techniques in 1922, discussing design details of the budgeting system in 1928, and facilitating the cost reduction project in 1930. They assimilated overseas management knowledge from books and magazines and, at the same time, put the knowledge into action, which had something in common with their experience in education. Through the implementation process, engineers of the process control section, sales engineers and design engineers had been connected to the network. This paper illustrates the interaction between the management accounting implementation and engineers' networking. By describing the micro process of engineers' implementation efforts, this paper studies the possible conflict inherent in the educational approach and the decentralisation of the Mitsubishi conglomerate. The findings of this study can provide additional evidence for the diffusion and adaptation of management accounting into non-western countries.

Keywords: Budgetary control, accountant, engineers, accounting history, Japanese company

Paper#: K261

**Accounting as Symbolic Power:
A Case Study of CPAs in South Korean Government**

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the symbolic power of accounting in the public sector through a study of Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) employed in South Korean central government to work on accrual accounting adoption. While much of the literature on the accounting profession has focused on the functional role of accounting knowledge, there is a stream of work which has highlighted the symbolic power of accounting in Western contexts. This study investigates how professional accountants de-emphasised symbolic aspects of accounting in their attempts to increase their power and status in the Korean public sector. Theorising concepts of Pierre Bourdieu, such as field, habitus and capital, are used to investigate the choices and strategies of CPAs employed in the government. We show that the symbolic aspects of accounting did not help South Korean CPAs with the promotion to the higher ranks in the government field. But rather we found that the symbolic value of the accounting designation was subordinate to bureaucratic designations and CPAs de-emphasised their accounting qualifications. These findings challenge the expectation that accounting professionals will become increasingly dominant because of their knowledge of accrual accounting. This study illustrates that the symbolic power of accounting is institutionally and culturally constructed.

Keywords: Symbolic power, the accounting profession, public sector accounting reform, Bourdieu, South Korean government

Paper#: K262

**Professional associations at work in the standard setting space -
Legitimising the profession's approach to sustainability assurance**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to determine the role of IAASB and FEE in legitimising the accountancy profession's approach to sustainability assurance in the standard setting space. Adopting a decentred regulatory perspective, theory of professions and Power's "Making things auditable", a framework is developed utilising the regulatory space device to capture and analyse the work of these professional associations. An analysis of archival documents from 1997-2010 was conducted to provide insights on activities, debates and negotiations attempting to legitimise the profession's knowledge base and create environments that are supportive of this knowledge base. Findings reveal IAASB's struggle with the conceptual underpinning of "assurance" and fragile attempts to subjugate intra-professional differences to create an accepted knowledge base. Although IAASB appears to have a passive role indicated by its reluctance to set sustainability assurance standards; its formation of SEAP and task force to comment on NIVRA's draft standard was instrumental in defining the legitimate boundaries of assurance services within the profession. FEE, took on a more active role in the space to legitimise the profession knowledge base by extending the financial auditing and assurance concepts to the sustainability domain and called for cooperative efforts with non-accountant standard setters to develop standards in this area. Through input, throughput, output and linkage legitimacy strategies, it attempted to appeal to logics of its respective audiences to create environments that are supportive of the professions knowledge base. It also defended the boundaries of assurance and key terminology held by the profession when non-accountants impinged on the profession's space and vocabulary. Despite these efforts, the unstable system of knowledge within the profession, fragmentation of knowledge among different actors, patterns of influence and shifting logics created challenges to orchestrate a coherent response from the profession.

Keywords: Legitimacy, regulatory space, sustainability assurance, standard setting, professional accounting associations

Paper#: K264

MATTERS OF CONCERN: HYPE OF SUPPLY-CHAINS AND HOPE OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The concern of this paper is epistemological. It explores whether and how the emerging post-bureaucratic forms in organisations have presented a new organizational ontology and developed “matters of concern” among the researchers regarding the suitability of prevailing management accounting practices. Focusing on management accounting within supply-chains, the paper aims to unpack the researchers’ concerns over the ambiguity of management accounting roles therein.

Methodology: This is based on a state-of-art review. It evaluates the researchers’ “matters of concern”, highlights the discursive effects of supply chains on the conventional wisdom of management accounting and articulates how researchers have raised the issues of ambiguity being imposed on management accounting’s calculative regimes.

Findings: Researchers focus not only on the issues within management accounting per se but on the complexities embedded in the supply-chains and the reciprocal presence between management accounting and such complexities. The “matters of concern” have been raised around seven interrelated aspects: supply-chain relationships, performance measurement and management control, decision-making, trust, supply-chain risk, reverse logistics, and sustainability. These were taken to speculate an ambiguity the roles of management accounting and create a “condition for possibility” for revisiting the “relevance lost” thesis of management accounting.

Originality: This articulates a space for an epistemological debate about the knowledge progress through raising the issue of ambiguity of management accounting with respect to the new post-bureaucratic forms.

Keywords: Supply-chain, Management accounting, Inter-firm relationships, Inter-firm accounting, Matters of concern.

Paper#: K265

Professions and identity during austerity: an archaeological, discursive practice

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ABSTRACT

Identity and discourse are of considerable recent interest in the literature on professions. Contemporary contributions have enhanced our understanding of professions by examining micropractices - such as discourse, and the production of professional selves. It is rare for questions of macrostructure to feature. The nature and consequences of the Global Financial Crisis suggest the need to complement some of this recent work on identity and discourse by developing linkages between micropractices and the macrostructure. An immediate challenge to any such project is that of ontological/methodological coherence. How can local, situated accounts of professional self sensibly be tied to questions of macrostructure? We answer this by combining two Foucauldian concepts: discursive practice (which is widely used in organization studies) and archaeological description (which is far less frequently used). The empirical basis for this theoretical contribution is interviews with 48 senior civil servants in the UK. All interviews took place since 2010.

Keywords: Identity, Professions, discursive practices, austerity

Paper#: K266

Reward Systems, MAS Information and Managerial Performance: The Impact of Ownership Type

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ABSTRACT

Reward systems and managerial use of broad scope management accounting system (MAS) information are critical in improving managerial performance. Researchers remark that reward systems may affect the use of MAS information and performance; however, these effects vary in different contexts. Previous studies have examined the effects of contingency factors, such as organisational structure and external environment, on the use of MAS information and managerial performance. In transitional economies, however, such studies are few in number. Reward systems and ownership type play important roles in transitional economies and they are different from western countries. This empirical study, using a contingency approach, examines the relationships between reward systems and managerial performance, taking into account the role of managerial use of MAS information and ownership type in the context of Vietnam. One hundred and eighty-two department managers in Vietnamese enterprises with different ownership types participated in a cross-sectional survey. The findings indicate that managers' perception of the link between reward systems and performance was positively associated with managerial performance directly and indirectly via the use of MAS information. Regarding the impact of ownership type, the significance of the relationship between reward systems and managerial performance was driven by privately owned enterprises (POEs) and foreign-owned enterprises (FOEs). In addition, with the structural model for state-owned enterprises (SOEs), the use of MAS information fully mediates the relationship between reward systems and managerial performance while it plays a partial mediating role in POEs and FOEs.

Keywords: Contingency, department managers, transitional economies, Vietnam

Paper#: K268

**A WEB EXAMINATION OF CSR ENGAGEMENT BY GEOGRAPHICALLY BOUNDED
CREDITS UNIONS IN AUSTRALIA**

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ABSTRACT

Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting (CSR Reporting) is the term used to represent the process of recording and communicating the social and environmental impacts resulting from the organisation's economic actions, along with the financial performance, to particular interest groups in society (Gray, Owen, & Maunders, 1987; Mathews, 1985).

An assumption is made that a CSR strategy has been adopted by Credit Unions by virtue of the implicit goals of the credit union movement. The project discussed in this paper reports on trends over the past five years, post the global financial crisis, in respect to the adoption and reporting within the context of a sample of geographical focused credit unions.

Keywords: social accounting, credit union, Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR

Paper#: K269

Building CSR Reporting Practice in China: Evidence from China's Mining and Minerals Industry

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ABSTRACT

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reporting has been developing at unprecedented rate in China since the mid-2000s. However, little systematic research is available about the achievements and problems of Chinese companies in adopting CSR reporting practice, particularly in highly sensitive industries such as mining and mineral industry. We analyzed 352 annual and CSR reports produced by all mining and minerals companies listed on Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges during 2007 and 2010, and benchmarked the quality of CSR information against 'Chinese CSR Report Preparation Guide (CASS-CSR 1.0)', a Chinese version of CSR guidelines equivalent to Global Reporting Initiative. The study identifies a dramatic increase since 2008 in the number of mining companies disclosing CSR information and the quantity of CSR information disclosed. The evidence obtained shows that annual reports are the most commonly used means for reporting on CSR issues, but the increase of quantity and quality of disclosure in annual reports is slower than in standalone CSR reports since 2008. This suggests CSR reports have increasing potential as the future key information source. The paper concludes that current CSR practice in China's mining and minerals industry is characterized as demonstrating a high level of concern with the form of CSR reporting practice but a low level of engagement with improving the substance.

Keywords: China, Mining, CSR Reporting, Content Analysis, Benchmarking

Paper#: K270

Perform To Disclose or Disclose To Perform: Which Drives Which?

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ABSTRACT

With corporate disclosure of carbon emissions rapidly increasing, there is a long standing question as to how carbon disclosure is associated with the development of carbon performance. Using a sample of Global 500 companies and their carbon emission and disclosure data released during 2008 and 2011, this study finds that from performance to disclosure, companies with poorer carbon performance (reflected as higher carbon intensity) in preceding years consistently achieve better carbon disclosure scores in subsequent years. However, from disclosure to performance, companies having better carbon disclosure in preceding years consistently improve their carbon performance subsequently. Putting these findings together, there may be a continuum between carbon disclosure and performance. The pattern may be that at first, poorer carbon performers try to achieve higher levels of carbon disclosure to legitimise and compensate their poor performance. Then once their disclosure is improved, they are motivated to use disclosure as an “outside-in” opportunity to create change and improve their carbon performance. This implies carbon disclosure is used as a “legitimacy” as well as a “management” tool.

Keywords: Carbon disclosure, Carbon performance, Carbon emissions, Environmental disclosure, Environmental performance

Paper#: K271

ACCOUNTING AND GOVERNANCE COMPLEXITIES IN PUBLIC PRIVATE JOINT VENTURES: A UK HEALTH SECTOR CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE – Accounting, scrutiny and oversight of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) remain areas of concern. This paper contributes to addressing these concerns by examining the financial accountability and governance issues that are created in PPP joint venture structures.

DESIGN/METHODOLOGY/APPROACH –The empirical work focuses on the health sector, which is identified as one of the sectors inundated by PPP activities. We adopt a case study approach in relation to two PPP schemes under the Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) scheme in the UK’s health sector. We investigate the extent to which the corporate structures of the LIFT scheme complicate financial accountability and governance including external scrutiny; and the extent to which the LIFT scheme enhances partnership working.

FINDINGS – Firstly, the corporate structure of the LIFT scheme is very complicated and therefore the joint venture mechanism cannot be relied upon to deliver transparency of reporting. Secondly, there is lack of continuity of public sector oversight and monitoring as the public sector, in practice, restricts its activities to pre-operational phase and limited oversight after construction phases. Thirdly, while partnership working is very difficult in the context of profit seeking under the LIFT structure, partnership working and success of the LIFT scheme may depend on trust and key personalities working together as well as leadership.

RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS – The reporting undermines public accountability as it is necessarily restricted.

ORIGINALITY/VALUE - Policy makers should pay attention to not only the private sector technologies but also the manner in which they are used to benefit finance capital.

KEYWORDS: Accountability, Corporate Governance, Public Private Partnerships, Joint Venture Partnerships, NHS LIFT

Paper#: K272

Rhetoric in International Standard Setting Process: Constructing Accounting Reality

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ABSTRACT

The paper seeks to explore in depth the ways in which rhetorical strategies are employed in the international accounting standard setting process. The study proposes that rather than simply detailing new accounting requirements, the texts and drafts of accounting standards are artefacts, i.e. deliberately and carefully crafted products, that construct, persuade and encourage certain beliefs and behaviours. The persuasive and constructive strategies are also employed by the constituents submitting comment letters on the regulatory proposals. Consequently, the international accounting standard setting process is an ‘interactive process of meaning making’ (Fairclough, 1989). The study regards accounting as a social construct based on intersubjectivity (Searle, 1995; Davidson, 1990, 1994) and posits language as a constitutive factor in the process (Saussure, 1916; Peirce, 1931-58). This approach to the use of language and the role of rhetoric as a persuasive tool to convince others to our perception of ‘accounting reality’ is supported by the sociological work of Bourdieu (1990, 1991). Bourdieu has drawn our attention to how language becomes used, controlled, reformed and reconstituted by the social agents for the purposes of establishing their dominance. In our study we explore in particular the joint IASB and FASB proposals and subsequent regulations on the scope of consolidation and relevant disclosures that address issues of off-balance sheet financing, a subject that is very timely and of great topical importance. The analysis has revealed sophisticated rhetorical devices used by both the Boards and by the lobbyists. These reflect Aristotelian ethos, pathos and logos. The research demonstrates that those using accounting standards as well as those reading comment letters on the proposals for new standards should be aware of the normative nature of these documents and the subjectivity inherent in the nature of the text.

Keywords: standard-setting, group accounts, rhetoric, semiotics, social constructionism

Responsibility Accounting System as a Belief System

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates how core values affect the design and use of a responsibility accounting system in an organisation, and how the responsibility accounting system function both as a diagnostic control system and a belief system simultaneously. Informed by Simons (1995b, 2000) levers of control framework, we analyse the relationship between a belief system and diagnostic control system through the investigation of a company's core values and its responsibility accounting system using a case study method. The core values of the case organisation are found to be constituted with competing values, which are reflected in various parts of the responsibility accounting system. While it is found that the responsibility accounting system is used primarily as a diagnostic control system to monitor performances relative to pre-set plans, dynamic tensions emerges not only between the diagnostic control system and the belief system, but also within the belief system. The competing values that are reflected in the responsibility accounting system are communicated through to the responsibility centre. The dynamic tensions between competing values induce responsibility centre leaders to confront with and challenge managerial trade-offs, dilemmas, and conflicts. Incorporated with competing values, the responsibility accounting system both constrains and enables framing of their responsibility in action at the lower management levels. The findings illustrate how the responsibility accounting system used both as a diagnostic control system and a belief system enables fast and creative (re)actions to changing environments at the lower management level. This paper contributes to the literature on the levers of control framework in two ways: firstly, by providing a multi-layered view of dynamic tensions, and secondly by providing a dialectic view of the dynamic tensions.

Keywords: Levers of control; dynamic tensions; belief system, diagnostic control system, responsibility accounting system; core values; competing values; dialectic view

Paper#: K276

MFCA Management as Sustainable Management

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ABSTRACT

Material Flow Cost Accounting (MFCA) has been developed into Sustainable Management since it was introduced to Japan in 2000, when MFCA was first used as a new process improvement tool known as Kaizen in Japanese companies. Nowadays, MFCA has become popular in Japanese companies for helping to improve material inefficiency in the production process. But we find that many companies have not tried to reduce any material losses. According to our research in Japanese companies, there are two types of material losses as far as MFCA is concerned. One is the material loss to be reduced by relatively simple Kaizen, the other is the material loss to be reduced by relatively difficult innovation and investment in the medium- and long-terms. In some companies, the former is easy to reduce by taking action to improve the management, while the latter is difficult and impossible to reduce through Kaizen. This research shows some subjects and approaches to developing MFCA into MFCA management that can help to make process innovation in a company.

Keywords: Material Flow Cost Accounting (MFCA), Environmental Management Accounting, Sustainable Balanced Scorecard (SBSC), Sustainable Management

Paper#: K277

Local Governance and Direct Investment: Evidence from Province in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

After releasing Act No. 22 of 1999 about local autonomy, Indonesia has entered decentralisation era which implicated in decision making process as well as managing development activities in each region. Local government has a wider authority in directing and determining development's direction in its own area although has to be aligned with central government's development corridors. Investments also became an area in which each region is expected to be managed by. Unfortunately, a gap is still occurred among regions regarding their capacity in attracting direct investment in their jurisdiction. This paper tried to extent prior researches by investigating roles of governance in each region including corruption, quality of human resources, transparency of local government, and ruling party toward realisation of direct investment in local government in Indonesia. The paper utilised all Indonesia's province-level data during 2008-2010. The results were strongly associated with domestic direct investment for supporting political party, corruption perception, and disclosure of financial statement. In other hand, this research has only proven that FDI highly associated to disclosure of financial statement.

Keywords: local government, direct investment, corruption, ruling party, financial disclosure¹

Acknowledgement: Special thanks to Dr. Telisa A. Falianty (Faculty of Economics, Universitas Indonesia) for giving us meaningful feedback.

Paper#: K278

Interplay of Management Control Systems and Social Enterprises: A Case Study of a Social Enterprise in Vietnam

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of a case study investigating the interplay between management control systems (MCS) and social capital in a Vietnamese social enterprise. We examine how bonding and bridging forms of social capital operated to resolve the tensions between the social and business goals of the social enterprise, and how this process was affected by the enterprise's MCS. We show how an over-reliance on informal MCS and weak boundary systems contributed to financial mismanagement which threatened to simultaneously erode bonding capital, cultural capital and economic capital. This suggests that formal MCS, in particular strong boundary systems, may need to be enrolled earlier in a social enterprise's development to prevent the risk of eroding well established bonding capital reinforced by strong belief systems. Unlike prior research in non-corporate contexts we found little evidence of belief systems deterring bridging capital. Moreover, in contrast to some prior research our findings suggest that belief systems should *not* necessarily add an efficiency focus to core social and cultural values when trying to resolve the tension between economic and cultural capital. Our case suggests that in some instances this focus should be integrated in diagnostic systems and interactive systems, with no need for the involvement of belief systems.

Keywords: Social Capital, Management Control Systems, Social Enterprises, Vietnam

Paper#: K279

The Modernization of the Country and the Introduction of Double-entry Book-keeping: A Case of Northeast Asian Countries

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the process surrounding the introduction of Western-style bookkeeping in Northeast Asia alongside the modernization of Northeast Asian countries. This paper elaborates upon the dynamics underlying the international transfer of accounting knowledge.

After a long closed-border period, Northeast Asian countries, including Japan, China, and Korea, opened up their borders, under the pressure of Western countries. Then they began to modernize their economies from the latter part of the 19th century to the early part of 20th century. Following their modernization, these same countries rapidly imported Western culture, technology, and business practices. Bookkeeping was an artifact that was imported in that era into Northeast Asian countries. However, the process of importation was not simple. The people there had to adopt “Western” knowledge of bookkeeping into their culture. That included the invention of new basic terms, and concepts that students could understand based on their prior limited knowledge. Japan was the leader of that process, and Korea and China, which were late to adopt a modernization policy, decided to import bookkeeping and accounting knowledge from Japan, rather than from Western countries. What was behind the transfer of the knowledge was a network of students who were dispatched to Japan. After returning to their home countries, they became lecturers and wrote their own textbooks based on the texts used in Japan.

Keywords: Western-style Bookkeeping, Modernization, Northeast Asian Countries, Bookkeeping Textbook

Paper#: K281

The Influence of Board of Commissioners and Audit Committee Effectiveness on Institutional Investors Interest in Family Firms

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to analyze how the board of commissioners and audit committee effectiveness as the mechanisms for corporate governance, influence the institutional investor's interest in such firms. Furthermore, this study examines whether the family ownership would influence those associations. Board of commissioners and audit committee effectiveness are measured using a score developed by Hermawan (2009). Hypothesis testing is carried out using logistic regression models with 643 observations (firm-year) from companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period of 2009 to 2011. The empirical result finds that institutional investors are more probable to have an interest to invest in companies with more effective board of commissioners and audit committee. However, family ownership appears to weaken the influence of the board of commissioners effectiveness, but also strengthen the influence of audit committee effectiveness.

Keywords: board of commissioners effectiveness, audit committee effectiveness, family ownership, institutional investor.

Paper#: K282

Women as a driver for social change: rethinking women's advancement in the accounting profession by reference to their experience in Japan

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ABSTRACT

While accounting is being increasingly influenced by globalisation, the experience of individual accounting professionals is still largely shaped by local socio-cultural traditions. The experience of women accounting professionals in particular differs depending on the national context. Following my previous study of the gender-related barriers faced by Japanese women accounting professionals in the workplace (2008), this study explores how they are also affected by their experiences at home. It does so by a longitudinal study of the lived reality of Japanese women accounting professionals, as revealed through in-depth interviews conducted between 1998 and 2012. The study finds that the women's experiences are shaped by a contradiction brought by the independent work of the accounting profession with their interdependent role in the household. They have responded to this dilemma in a number of ways. While some have found ways to reconcile the two roles, others have responded more strategically. Some have chosen to pursue their independent professional work by terminating the interdependent relationship with their husband. In broader terms, their pursuit of independence has also been reflected in their lobbying for the introduction of a dual-surname system. The study highlights that the efforts of these women are helping to undermine some of Japan's social underpinnings, and the homogeneity of its cultural values, to allow greater social diversity. The study argues that the advancement of women accounting professionals should be measured not just in terms of hierarchical success but also in terms of the impact their advancement has had within their indigenous socio-cultural context.

Keywords: Japan; Household; Indigenous culture; Oral history; Gender; Globalisation; Diversity

Paper#: K283

EARLY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES IN JAPAN – THE CASE OF THE MITSUBISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines early stages of the development of management accounting practices in Japan, specifically the case of Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Company. Using the archives of Mitsubishi Shiryokan, this paper presents a historical analysis of the role of operating units (branches and ships) and the further development of double-entry bookkeeping with the introduction of budgeting. Our analyses assume a contingent relationship between the organization and its accounting system with a variety of environmental forces, such as competition, governmental subsidies, economic conditions, etc.

Shipping and shipping firms played a significant role in maintaining Japan's independence and promoting its economic development. Personnel transfer, the dual control of information, collectivism, and the initial focus on revenues were observed to be important features of the accounting and reporting structure. These findings are discussed in relation to the management practices of the Tokugawa era as well as modern Japanese business.

Keywords: Japanese management accounting, double-entry bookkeeping, budgeting, Meiji Japan, governmental subsidies.

Paper#: K284

The Culturally Embedding of Risk Management – A Case Study Research of Sparta Rotterdam

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ABSTRACT

The paper provides a deeper understanding of how Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) is embedded in the culture of organizations. Collier et al. (2007) provide a generic picture of the adoption of ERM based on the social constructions of managers and developed a theoretical framework which fits the approach to the concept of culturally embedding risk management. By conducting a case study research at a professional football organization (PFO) – Sparta Rotterdam – and using Collier et al.’s (2007) theoretical framework, this research reveals the specific characteristics of the football industry and also shows the strengths and weaknesses of the theoretical framework.

The findings of this case study research reveal that the framework to a large extent is very useful in analyzing the embeddedness of ERM. However, the influence of the change in organizational culture on the way in which risk management is approached by the organization, that was noticed at Sparta, was not reflected by the framework. Therefore this research presents an adjusted framework, where the influence of organizational culture becomes evident.

Keywords: Enterprise Risk Management, Organizational Culture, Football

Paper#: K285

Repertoires of collective action and intra-professional segmentation in the French accountancy profession (1942-2000)

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ABSTRACT

This paper applies social movements theory to the study of professional groups. Instead of using this theory to analyse how a group gains professional status or how a profession tries to extend and consolidate its jurisdiction, the paper rather examines how different categories of practitioners can cohabitate within the profession's boundaries. Charles Tilly's notion of repertoire of collective action is applied to account for the different attempts, between 1942 and the end of the 1990s, of the French *comptables agréés* to reinvent their collective identity while the institutional environment surrounding the French accountancy profession was evolving. Created as a second tier of the larger *Ordre des Experts-Comptables et des Comptables Agréés* the *comptables agréés* category saw very quickly its members struggle with the *Experts-Comptables*: although the latter were supposed to devote themselves to loftier tasks they nevertheless did poach on the *comptable agréé* preserve. The internecine strife that ensued ended up convincing the government to halt the recruitment of the *comptables agréés* in 1970 and to eventually merge both categories in 1994. Between 1942 and 1994, the vicissitudes of the category forced its representatives to change several times the discourse on its identity and the means to pursue its interests. The paper analyses the moves from one repertoire of collective action to another by linking the switches to the evolution of the professional field.

Keywords: Accountancy Profession, France, Social Movements

Paper#: K287

A longitudinal study of a performance management system in a UK prison.

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a longitudinal study of a private prison in Scotland and the impact of key performance measures (which form part of the contract between the Scottish Prison Service and the owners of the prison) on the operation of that prison. The contract was supposed to serve as a public sector exemplar of best practice in terms of accountability and transparency. This rhetoric of accountability has served to throw a veil over state activities (hiding behind a few chosen performance measures), rendering the citizenry quiescent. In organizations characterized by significant power asymmetry, those in power are able to use management tools like performance measures to deflect responsibility. We can therefore hypothesize that the possibility of enabling formalization will tend to appear utopian and naive and that the coercion logic could be inevitable in spite of the profound negative consequences.

Keywords: Performance-measurement; prisons; Bourdieu; Lacan

Heroes and Victims: Fund Manager Sense-making, Self-legitimation and Storytelling

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ABSTRACT

Abundant research evidence demonstrates that past investment performance is not a robust indicator of future investment returns, and that it is very difficult for fund managers to outperform on any consistent basis. To be able to do their job, asset managers need to maintain belief in themselves and in their investment processes, even though, in practice, it is not possible for them to meet the unrealistic expectations placed on them. In this paper, we show fund managers do this by constructing satisfying narratives and, in particular, stories. We use two sets of fund manager narratives in our study. *First*, we analyse the transcripts of depth interviews with 50 equity fund managers in some of the world's largest investment houses. *Second*, we explore 50 fund manager commentaries on last year performance provided as a standard part of mutual fund annual reports to investors. In both cases, we show how storytelling is used by money managers as an integral part of their largely unconscious identity construction process, and to justify their added value to themselves as well as to their clients and employers. In this way, our two sets of narratives, one verbal and informal, the other written and formal, provide novel and complementary insights into how fund managers make sense of what they do.

Keywords: *Fund manager interviews, Investment performance, Story types, Narratology, Professional investors*

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Paper#: K290

On doing critical accounting beyond current social and institutional cul-de-sacs: taking up and extending Foucault's own analytics

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ABSTRACT

In the lecture series *Security, Territory, Population* (Foucault, 2009), Foucault twice refers to analyzing the state as a way of doing things and a way of thinking (2009: 109; 358, mistranslated in the second instance). He also cautions (2009: 114-7) against beginning analysis at the social or institutional levels of analysis, starting instead from the bottom level of the thinking, acting (and strategising) human, who is not just the subject but also the subject/individual/somatic singularity/body-psyche (e.g. Foucault, 2006: 56). This paper considers how this may be done on Foucault's own lines, while also taking seriously how far he is concerned with the costs of thinking and acting 'within the true', within any 'regime of veridiction'. It therefore takes up what Nealon (2008: 17ff) recognizes is a distinctive 'political economic' analysis, and sees how it is not any pseudo-mathematised contemporary economics but is an older and ultimately accounting-grounded practice, which now combines with practices of 'management', to constitute ways of thinking and acting from the individual to the institutional, social and economic/political levels which integrate a concern with 'cost', and thence possibly 'benefit', whether to self or others. Starting from the bottom-up, the paper seeks to understand how far Foucault is firstly articulating an insistent interplay between accounting, management and the constitution of the modern self as object and subject, and how this then works at more 'macro-actor' institutional and social levels. Of importance here is Foucault's tracing (2009: 3-6) of how forms of cost-benefit analysis became essential for the successful shaping of the action and thinking of that significant new object of government, the 'population': and also how this required expanded roles both for accounting and accountants, in a mix (2009: 71) of 'agents and techniques [that] are at once enlightened, reflected, analytical, calculated, and calculating'.

Paper#: K291

Does Environmental Disclosure Influence Cost of Capital? An Empirical Investigation of Japanese Companies

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we examine the economic consequences of corporate environmental disclosure commitment and environmental performance efforts in the Japanese context. More specifically, we investigate whether both commitment to voluntary environmental disclosure per se and efforts made to improve environmental performance through disclosure are related to a firm's cost of capital. Based on a sample of non-financial companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange for the period 2003-2009, we report a negative relation between the issuance of a voluntary environmental report and firm cost of capital. Our results also indicate that long-term commitment to environmental disclosure is associated with a lower cost of capital. For a subset sample of firms that provide specific disclosure items, we finally find that both improvement in environmental performance and reported environmental efforts also decrease firm cost of capital. Overall, our results support the argument that, consistent with evidence found in some of the prior literature, capital market participants appear to value the existence and availability of voluntary corporate environmental information as well as firm commitment and efforts both in terms of environmental disclosure and environmental performance.

Keywords: Environmental Disclosure, Corporate Environmental Report, Cost of Capital, Empirical analysis

Paper#: K292

ACCOUNTING FOR CARING AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF COMPETITIVE TENDERING

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyses how the institutionalization of competitive tendering during procurement of public health care services affects budgetary accountability of public decision makers. Competitive tendering in welfare States, such as Finland, has brought considerable capital market pressures into the ways of thinking and doing of public decision makers. Local and multinational corporations have received a niche in which to use their innovative and production skills as a source of power to compete for resources that are in the hands of public decision makers. In the institutional change, the traditional decision making process, previously dominated by political and legal rationalities in public sector organizations, was expected to switch to sound business minded ways of handling public procurement bids and contracts dominated by capital market mechanisms. Previous literature documents major institutional change failures. How various circuits of power involved in public procurement processes affect budgetary accountability of public decision makers, however, remain an under-researched accounting field. This paper fills this gap by extending the institutional conceptual framework of management accounting change proposed by Burns and Scapens (2000) to the framework of circuits of power proposed by Clegg (1989). A practical motivation is to show how practitioners and policy makers can enhance accountability of public decision makers through the institutionalization of public procurement mechanisms whose outcomes in terms of costs and service quality they can control. Findings, based on intensive field research over a period of 4 years in regional city in Finland, confirm the theoretical reasoning of the paper with policy implications.

Keywords: accountability, institutionalization, competitive tendering, circuits of power, public health care

Paper#: K293

Analysis on Determinants in Implementation of Accounting Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions; Narrative Study between United Kingdom and Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this paper is to analyse determinants that influence implementation of accounting standards for Islamic financial institutions by examining the history of accounting standards and two different contexts as applied to Islamic financial institutions in the United Kingdom and Indonesia. The paper explores available texts and literature mainly from international journals and text books. Employing the Ibn Khaldun perspective, this study analyses two determinants i.e. institutional setting that may be suitable in the context of the United Kingdom, and accounting needs in the case of Indonesia. The research shows the determinants are well fitted with interdisciplinary characters of Ibn Khaldun model of civilization i.e. $G = f(S, N, W, j \text{ and } g)$. This explains a civilized society is led by the political authority (G) which is influenced concurrently by factors such as the direction of Shari'ah (S), the role of people (N), the use of wealth (W), the development of a country (g), and the promotion of justice (j). This paper has practical significance for accounting standard setters in the Islamic finance industry and policy makers, for understanding the environmental determinant perspective of the country and using this perspective for positioning important aspect in accounting standard setting, developing policies; and articulating procedures to maximize development of Islamic finance.

Keywords: The United Kingdom, Indonesia, Accounting Standards, Islamic Financial Institutions, Determinants

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Paper#: K294

Tragedy in Bhopal: Antenarrative Accounting

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to draw the attention of the accounting researcher to the nature of accounting practiced in the context of non-financial disasters, from a narrative standpoint. Using the Bhopal Gas Tragedy in India in 1984 as a case study, the paper introduces the notion of the antenarrative advocated by Boje (2001) to question the grand narratives published in the 1984 Annual Report by Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) in the immediate aftermath of the tragedy. The paper analyses the narrative disclosures in the Annual Report, particularly the Directors' Report, using the antenarrative method and shows how accounting representations function politically and ideologically to paint a picture of safety, stability and responsibility and in the process, communicate a distance between the company and the catastrophe, to shareholders.

Keywords: Narrative accounting disclosure, catastrophe, Bhopal, malleability, marginalized stories.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON THE
CHANGES OF ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS USING
PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the effect of using PMS on the changes to the behavioural attitudes among employees. To answer the objective of the study, it utilises semi-structured interview of 14 Indonesian senior bankers. Data were analysed using qualitative analysis software, Nvivo. The result shows that PMS changes employee habits resulting in the following improvements: creates harmony in the working environment; enhances a healthy competitive atmosphere; motivates employees to work better; makes employees feel embarrassed for unsatisfied performance goals; changes individual behavior due to acknowledging behavioral aspects in performance goals instead of just financial performance. Respondents of this research were senior bankers working in the head quarter bank. However, banking industry is an incumbent to generalize the results; otherwise, to be implemented the behavior aspect for all employees working in the banks need to be generalized carefully. The results indicate that PMS implementation for employees in the Indonesian Bank influence of the changes of employee's behaviour in not only merely influenced by incentives rewards but others behaviours aspects.

Keywords: cognitive mechanism, intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, financial institutions, service sector, performance measurement system

Paper#: K297

Investigating the link between stakeholder type and strategic responses to institutional pressures: Combining the Mitchell et al. (1997) and the Oliver (1991) models: Public sector context

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ABSTRACT

The management of increased numbers of stakeholder groups with increased and conflicting demands requires refined information on who and what really counts to management in terms of these demands from multiple stakeholders. These requirements challenge stakeholder and institutional theory to effectively support the decision making practice. The purpose of this paper is to examine links between stakeholder theory and institutional theory in a way not previously seen in the literature and present new propositions as a potential extension of these theories. The study makes use of the Mitchell et al. (1997) stakeholder typology model and combines it with the Oliver (1991) model which offers a typology of strategic responses to institutional pressures. This is a conceptual paper which employs a literature based analysis and from this generates six new propositions. These propositions can be tested in future research. The main implication is that the paper has the potential to assist managers in dealing with multiple stakeholders' interests. Several insights are provided for further research and for improvement in current practice.

Keywords: Decision making, public sector, stakeholder theory, institutional theory, strategic responses, stakeholder type

Paper#: K300

Investigating the role of stand-alone sustainability reports

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper investigates the role of the stand-alone sustainability report. Specifically, we examine the prevailing assumption that the stand-alone sustainability report's role is to provide decision useful information to users.

Design/methodology/approach: We conduct an in-depth case study to collect data that we analyse through the theoretical framing provided by concepts from actor-network theory (ANT). This enables us to trace the stand-alone sustainability report as it travels through space and time interacting with other actors.

Findings: Rather than being intended to provide decision useful information to users, the stand-alone sustainability report's role is as an interessement device. That is, it is enrolled to retain critical supports and in doing so helps the organisation protect its ability to transact in the manner that they so desire.

Originality/value: This research examines the role of the stand-alone sustainability report through setting it in the broader context of an organisation's management control system (MCS). Through the use of the theoretical framing provided by concepts from ANT we visualise a different understanding of organisational change than is usually assumed in the extant social and environmental accounting (SEA) literature. This allows us to develop new understandings of the role of the stand-alone sustainability report.

Keywords: Stand-alone sustainability report, framing, overflowing, organisational change.

Paper#: K301

REPUTATIONAL RISK AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE AUDITING: A Study in the Australian Commonwealth Public Sector

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper examines how environmental performance auditing is framed or understood by auditors and various audiences. It then investigates how framing disputes (overflows) generate reputational risk to government.

Design/Methodology: This paper uses document analysis and semi-structured interviews to analyse: performance auditing processes within the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO); and ANAO's performance audits of the Australian government's Home Insulation Program (HIP) and Green Loans Program.

Findings: First, this study concludes that the roles played by performance auditors are more fluid and complex than the structuralist classifications employed in earlier studies (Pollitt, 2003). Second, it demonstrates how the frame(s) emphasised by various audiences such as the opposition and media underscore their role in a parliamentary democracy. Finally, it finds that ANAO's performance audits in-effect manage reputational risk to the government.

Research Limitations/Implications: Many performance audits are ignored by the general public, media and Parliament because they fail to address contentious issues. However, this may not worry ANAO since it is primarily concerned with improving performance in the public sector.

Originality/Value: This paper highlights the roles played by auditors and their audiences in accentuating and mitigating reputational risk. Despite references to reputational risk in both the performance auditing literature and the environmental auditing literature, previous studies have not analysed the process which links audits to reputational risk for auditees. In addition, previous studies on the impact of controversial audit findings in the public sector have focused on auditors rather than government. This paper demonstrates how contentious audits present opportunities for various stakeholder groups to damage a government's reputation by constructing performance accounts which blame government for program failures.

Keywords: ANAO, Environmental Auditing, Framing, Green Loans, Home Insulation Program, Overflows, Reputational Risk, Performance Auditing, Public Sector

Paper#: K302

The Access to Medicine Index: reconciling medicine as a product and medicine as a right

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ABSTRACT

This case study is centred on the work conducted by analysts in order to produce an Access To Medicine Index (ATMI). The Index aims to create – between the pharmaceutical industry and multiple stakeholders – a neutral ground where the problem of access to medicine can be temporarily framed as a performance assessment exercise. The Index, whose outcome is a ranking of participating pharmaceutical companies, is expected to induce companies to compete to improve their performance in terms of the accessibility of their products. This paper follows the mechanics of the performance measurement leading to the creation of the Index, and traces the notions of objectivity and the epistemic values at play in the work of the analysts and other experts involved. The paper shows that the multi-stakeholder mission of the ATMI – as an instrument of governance through transparency and competition – shapes the epistemic values at play in its production, and is in turn shaped by such values. The paper discusses the ATMI as an inscription that can only exist as constant work in progress, whose information value is extracted by magnifying changes at the margin, and that aims at producing a particular form of “public” knowledge. The paper ultimately points to the jointly political and anti-political character of such knowledge.

Paper#: K303

Corporate Environmental Performance: Determinants and Real Effects

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ABSTRACT

This study mainly addresses two questions. The first question is: what determine the “greenness” of a company? The second question is: what are the impacts of a company’s green policies on its investment decisions and financial performance? Using the green score published by Newsweek in 2009, 2010 and 2011, we find that firms are more likely to adopt good practices in their environmental policies if they have more top women executives and have more operations overseas. Furthermore, we document that more environmentally responsible companies invest less, but their investments contribute more to firm performance, suggesting that good environmental policies help companies reduce agency problems by avoiding over-investments.

Keywords: Newsweek, green score, corporate social responsibilities, environmental performance, financial impacts, investment policies

Paper#: K304

Beneficiary accountability in NGOs: Can it be better in donor funded projects as compared to non-donor funded projects?

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ABSTRACT

Prior research on NGO accountability argued that in the process of upward accountability to donors NGOs' accountability towards beneficiaries had been compromised. With a focus on beneficiary accountability this paper undertakes a comparative examination of a donor funded project and a non-donor funded project. The study has been carried out in the context of a large Bangladeshi NGO with international operations. While the above conclusion on NGO accountability generally holds our study shows a somewhat different picture. Drawing on a comprehensive set of empirical evidence from various sources such as documentary analysis, interviews, focus groups and observations we show that beneficiary accountability can be better in donor funded projects as compared to non-donor funded projects. We theorise the circumstances under which it can happen. This finding has significant implications for the policy makers and donors in the context of recent drive for the self-sustainability of NGOs and its impact on the crucial issue of beneficiary accountability.

Keywords: NGO accountability, beneficiary accountability, donor accountability, Bangladesh, BRAC

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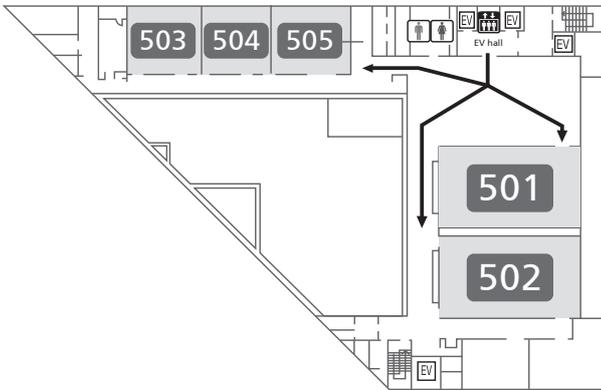
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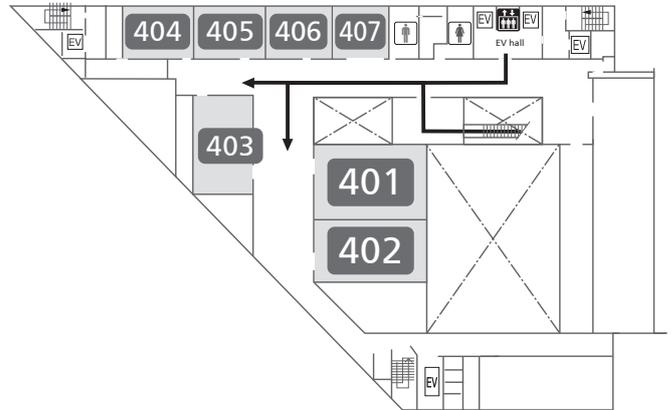
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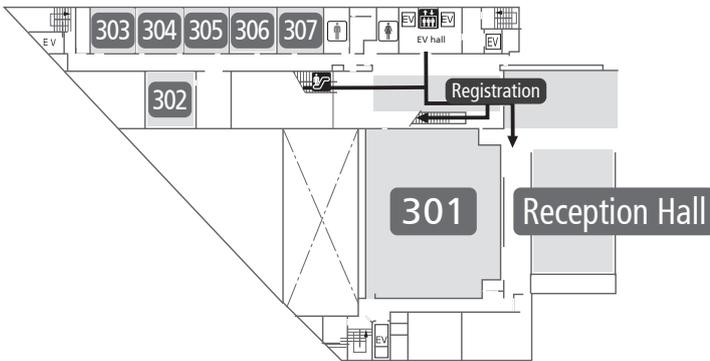
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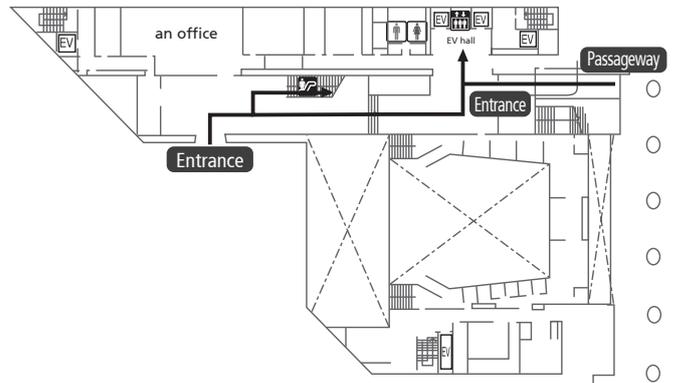
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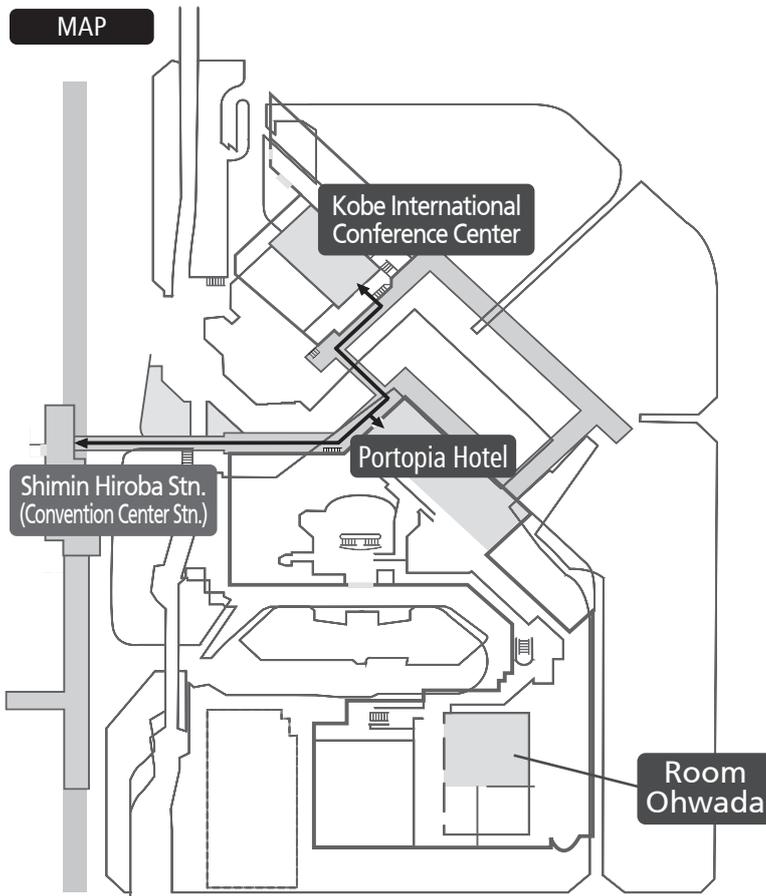
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MAP



July 28th 19:00 - Banquet

Portopia Hotel

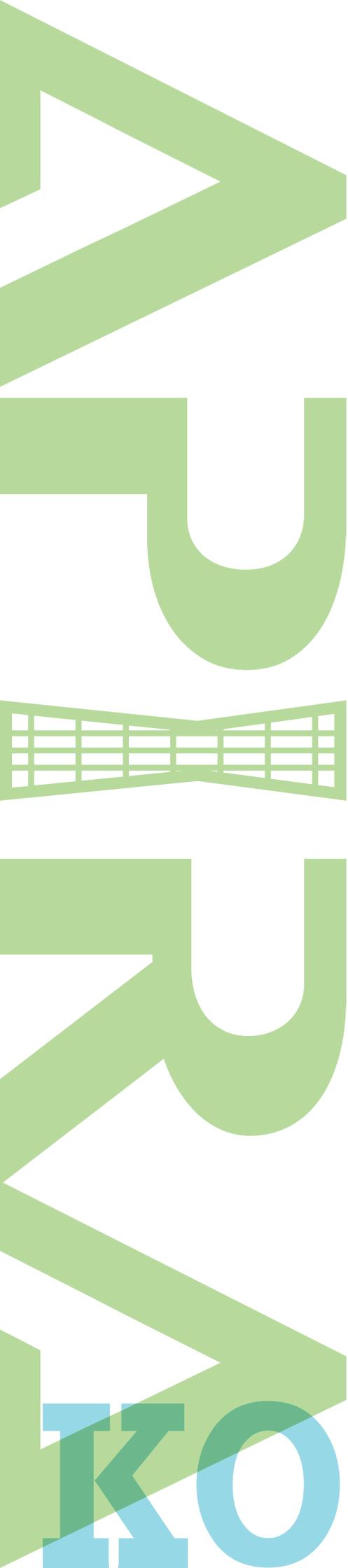
South Wing 1st Floor Room Ohwada

Open at 18:30. Please be seated at 19:00.

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