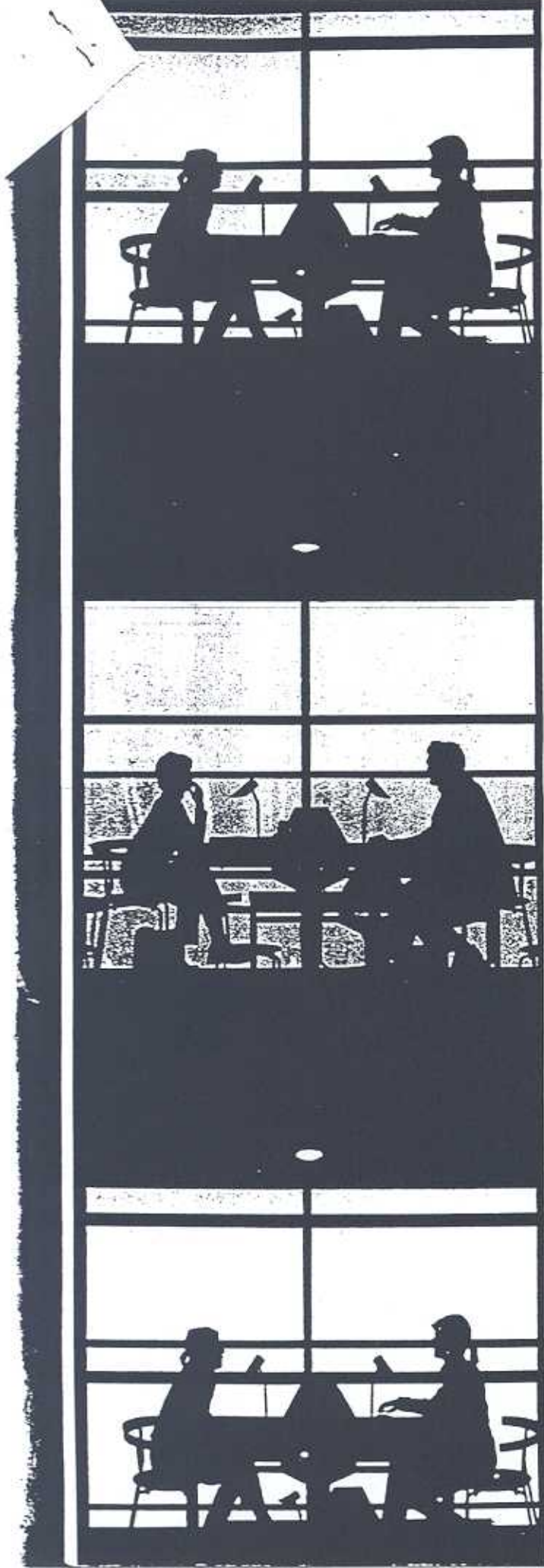


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25th annual congress copenhagen
eaa
european accounting association
april, 25-27, 2002



Programme and Collected Abstracts



F15

Session Schedule

Session: MAN-23
 Room: 213
 Date: 26-04-2002
 Time: 16:00 - 17:30
 Chair: Brignall, Stan

Abstract No

16:00 The Effect of Multiple Goals on Managers' Job Related Tension
 And Performance
 +Emsley, David* (Australia), *Macquarie University

F15-01

16:30 Determinants of Chief Financial Officers' Satisfaction With Performance Measurement
 Systems
 +Konstans, Constantine* (USA); Banker, Rajiv* (USA); Janakiraman, Surya* (USA);
 Pizzini, Mina* (USA), *The University of Texas At Dallas

F15-02

17:00 Another Look At the Relative Performance Evaluation Hypothesis
 +Ravindran, Sury* (USA); Anderson, Mark** (USA); Banker, Rajiv** (USA)
 *Arizona State University,**The University of Texas At Dallas

F15-03

Session Schedule

F16

Session: AUD-09
 Room: s03
 Date: 26-04-2002
 Time: 16:00 - 17:30
 Chair: Willen, Buijink

Abstract No

16:00 To Control a Profession – Development of Quality Assurance of the Swedish Auditing
 Profession
 +Jonnergård, Karin* (Sweden); Erlingsdottir, Gudbjörn
 *School of Economics and Business Administration

F16-01

16:30 Professional Recognition For Accountants, the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Index
 +Clarke, Kevin* (Australia)
 *Monash University

F16-02

17:00 Birth of a Profession, the Case of Investigative and Forensic Accounting in Canada
 +Labelle, Réal* (Canada), *HEC Montréal

F16-03

Session Schedule

F17

Session: GOV-04
 Room: 112
 Date: 26-04-2002
 Time: 16:00 - 17:30
 Chair: Francis, Jere

Abstract No

16:00 Incentives Vs. Entrenchment: The Case of Founder Ceo Succession
 +Karim, Khondkar* (USA); Hoi, Chun-Keung (Stan)** (USA); Lacina, Michael*
 (USA); Robin, Ashok* (USA)
 *Rochester Institute of Technology,**Rochester of Institute of Technology

F17-01

16:30 Accounting Changes and Corporate Governance
 +De Bos, Auke* (The Netherlands), *Erasmus University

F17-02

17:00 Corporate Governance in Nigeria: The Status Quo
 +Okike, Elewechi* (United Kingdom)
 *University of Sunderland

F17-03

evaluation (RPE) hypothesis in studies of executive compensation. Some evidence supports a weak form of the RPE hypothesis that executive pay is positively related to firm performance and negatively related to peer- group performance. But, there is almost no evidence supporting a strong form of the RPE hypothesis that performance shocks that are common to a firm and its peers are completely backed out when evaluating executive performance for compensation purposes. Whether the weakness of the RPE evidence is due to limited use of RPE in executive compensation or misspecification of empirical analyses of RPE is an unresolved research issue. Previous studies of RPE have not recognized the two-way relations between pay and performance that are fundamental to the agency models – performance affects pay and pay affects performance. In this study, we estimate models of RPE that recognize this simultaneity between pay and performance. In contrast to previous findings, our results support strong and weak form RPE with respect to both accounting and stock returns for a large cross-section of firms.

AUD-09

April 26th, 2002, 16:00-17:30

F16-01

To control a profession – development of quality assurance of the Swedish auditing profession

Jonnergård, Karin, Sweden

Erlingsdottir, Gudbjörn

Auditors are an important part of the system of corporate governance. Their function may be described as to assure that the information given to different parties in the governance system is accurate and thereby to lowering the agency problem. The legitimacy of this function has traditionally been based on the auditor' independence from the firm he/she audit and on the ethical norms of the profession. Lately, however, different quality assurance system has been implemented in specific auditing firms (for example ISO 9001) as well as through national professional association. One function of the quality assurance systems is to assure the clients and the owners that the auditing performed by the auditing firm is accurate. In this respect the quality assurance system may be said to lowering the importance of the concept of independence and the ethical norms of the profession as signals of professional trustworthiness. However, quality assurance systems may serve other aims as well and may be used as an instrument for changing institutional norms both inside the profession and in the corporate governance system as a whole.

In this paper an institutional perspective is utilised in order to describe and analyse the development and implementation of a national system for quality assurance among Swedish auditors. The development of the quality assurance system is viewed as an obligatory passage (Callon, 1986) in order to rearrange and legitimate changes in the prevailing institutional structures both inside the professional association and in the corporate governance systems at large. The paper discusses the effects of the Swedish quality assurance for auditors on individual auditors and other parties of the governance system as well as the dislocation of the concept of independence that the quality assurance might lead to.

AUD-09

April 26th, 2002, 16:00-17:30

F16-02

Professional Recognition for Accountants, the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Index

Clarke, Kevin, Australia

This paper proposes that the accounting disciplines' success in establishing an ongoing professional status in certain social locations at various points in time has been due to fundamental changes in the economic environment within which the professionalisation process has occurred. This paper will attempt to put forward the proposition that the observable outcomes associated with the professionalisation of accountancy maybe interpreted as social response to changes in a critical mass of "observer's" economic position and that this is responsible for the reassessment of the social value of accounting. The acceptance of this proposition would suggest that, while professional recognition is undisputedly a function of broader social perception outcome of professionalisation can be explained and predicted with reference to the economic characteristics of a particular social group.

AUD-09

April 26th, 2002, 16:00-17:30

F16-03

Birth of a Profession, the Case of Investigative and Forensic Accounting in Canada

Labelle, Réal, Canada

The accounting profession in Canada recently recognised Investigative and Forensic Accounting as a specialisation of public accounting. This article examines the birth of this speciality in light of regulation theory. After defining investigative and forensic accounting, we briefly describe its evolution from the organisation of a simple interest group about twenty years ago to the creation of a speciality.

This description encompasses the processes of professional development and acquisition of the professional designation. This case study is based on an exegetic examination of various public documents on the subject, including the discussion paper (ICCA, September 2001) proposing the development of standards in investigative and forensic accounting.

We conclude by comparing this speciality to the one of forensic accounting in Europe and France in particular.

GOV-04

April 26th, 2002, 16:00-17:30

F17-01

Incentives vs. Entrenchment: The Case of Founder CEO Succession

Karim, Khondkar, Usa

Hoi, Chun-Keung (Stan), USA

Lacina, Michael, USA

Robin, Ashok, USA

Authors:

Chun-Keung (Stan) Hoi Khondkar Karim Michael Lacina Ashok Robin

Abstract This study empirically investigates the stock market and financial performance in years surrounding founder CEO succession during the period 1990 through 1995. The second objective of this study is to examine, using the standard event study methodology, the security price responses to the event of founder CEO succession. The third objective of the paper is to test the managerial decision making in the years surrounding the founder CEO succession. Sub-samples of ousters and normal successions (resignations) were created from the sample of founder CEO successions. The results of this study indicate that after succession the ousters stock market performance improves relative to the pre-event period.

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European Accounting Association Annual Congress 2002

Copenhagen Business School
Copenhagen
25-27th April, 2002

Congress Programme



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This document should be read in conjunction with the Parallel Session Programme (available from the EAA website)

Abstract Numbers below refer to their reference in the printed abstract book.

Please address any queries regarding this programme to the Congress organizers at eea2002@cbs.dk

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