

**BUCHAREST UNIVERSITY OF
ECONOMIC STUDIES**

**FACULTY OF ACCOUNTING
AND MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**



PROGRAM AND ABSTRACT BOOKLET

15th International Conference

**Accounting and
Management Information Systems**

**September 30 – October 1, 2020
Bucharest, Romania**

AMIS 2020

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

From the Faculty of Accounting and Management Information
Systems, Bucharest University of Economic Studies

Liliana Feleagă	Department of Accounting and Audit
Cătălin Albu	Department of Accounting and Audit
Nadia Albu	Department of Accounting and Audit
Raluca Gușe	Department of Accounting and Audit
Dragoș Mângiuc	Department of Management Information Systems

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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Charles H. Cho	Schulich School of Business, York University, Canada
Cristopher Cook	Indiana University, United States
Sebastian Hoffmann	University of Edinburgh, UK
Octavian Ionescu	University of East Anglia, UK
Giovanna Michelin	University of Bristol, UK
Caren Schelleman	Maastricht University, The Netherlands

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

The conference will take place entirely virtually via Zoom; Zoom link provided upon registration only

All times listed below are Romanian times (GMT+3)

Breaks may also be used for networking, permanent connection available

Wednesday, September 30

16.00 - 17.30	Opening plenary panel: Interdisciplinary accounting research <i>Panelists:</i> Charles H. Cho, Schulich School of Business, York University, Canada Sebastian Hoffmann, University of Edinburgh, UK and HHL, Germany Giovanna Michelon, University of Bristol, UK
17.30 - 18.00	<i>Break</i>
18.00-19.30	Section 1
	Section 2

Thursday, October 1

9.00-10.30	Section 3
	Section 4
10.30-11.00	<i>Break</i>
11.00-12.30	Section 5
	Section 6
12.30-14.00	<i>Break</i>
14.00 – 15.30	Section 7
	Section 8
15.30-16.00	<i>Break</i>
16.00-17.30	Closing panel: Experiences with online education (TBC) <i>Panelists:</i> Christopher S. Cook, Indiana University, USA Octavian Ionescu, University of East Anglia, UK Caren Schelleman, Maastricht University, Netherlands



IAAER



IAAER and ACCA
Early Career Researchers Workshop
in conjunction with the AMIS 2020 Conference
Hosted by Bucharest University of Economic Studies
Funding Provided by ACCA Global
September 28-29, 2020

The workshop will take place entirely virtually via Zoom

Zoom link to be provided upon registration only

All times listed below are Romanian times (GMT+3)

Breaks may also be used for networking, permanent connection available

All workshop faculty can attend any session

Monday September 28
14:50 – 15:00 Welcome, introduction, organization (log in Zoom session)
15:00 – 16:30 Faculty-led session A structured approach to conducting literature reviews Andrei Filip, Donna Street and Elmar Venter
16:30 – 16:45 Break
16:45 – 17:45 Faculty-led session Empirical-archival research Katherine Schipper
17:45 – 18:00 Break
18:00 – 18:45 Proposal presentation (max. 15 min. presentation + 30 min. feedback)

<p>When tax practitioners are more likely to invoice shifting in order to questionably change taxable profit? An experimental study</p> <p>Sabina Kołodziej, Kozminski University, Poland; Ewa Maruszewska, University of Economics in Katowice, Poland; Małgorzata Niesiołbódzka, University of Białystok, Poland</p>
<p>18:45 - 19:00 Break</p>
<p>19:00 - 19:45 Proposal presentation (max. 15 min. presentation + 30 min. feedback)</p> <p>Institutional pressures and IFRS compliance in the Central Eastern European context</p> <p>Silvia Petre, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</p>
<p>19:45-20:00 Q&A</p>
<p>Tuesday September 29</p>
<p>14:50 – 15:00 Organization (log in Zoom session)</p>
<p>15:00 – 16:30 Faculty-led session</p> <p>A structured approach to conducting case studies</p> <p>Paul Andre, Sebastian Hoffmann and Donna Street</p>
<p>16:30 – 16:45 Break</p>
<p>16:45 – 17:45 Faculty-led session</p> <p>Winding adventure: From R&R to publication</p> <p>Cătălin Albu, Nadia Albu and Anna Alon</p>
<p>17:45 – 18:00 Break</p>
<p>18:00 – 18:45 Proposal presentation (max. 15 min. presentation + 30 min. feedback)</p> <p>Non-Financial Disclosures Quality: Do Stakeholders Engagement and Companies' Experience Matter?</p> <p>Irmina Włodarska, Cracow University of Economics, Poland; Joanna Krasodomska, Cracow University of Economics, Poland</p>
<p>18:45 -19:00 Break</p>
<p>19:00 - 19:45 Proposal presentation (max. 15 min. presentation + 30 min. feedback)</p>

Dialogic Accounting and Involuntary Disclosures: Investigating the Stakeholder-Company Communication on Social Media

Dorota Dobija, Kozminski University, Poland; Joanna Krasodomska, Cracow University of Economics, Poland; Ewelina Zarzycka, University of Lodz; Dariusz Jemielniak, Kozminski University, Poland

19:45 - 20:00 Q&A and wrap-up

Workshop Faculty

Paul Andre, HEC Lausanne, Switzerland
Cătălin Albu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Nadia Albu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
and member IAAER Advisory Panel to IFAC
Anna Alon, University of Agder, Norway
Robert Faff, University of Queensland, Australia
Andrei Filip, ESSEC Paris, France and IAAER VP Administration
Martin Glaum, WHU – Otto Beisheim School of Management, Germany
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Katherine Schipper, Duke University, USA
and IAAER Immediate Past President
Donna Street, University of Dayton, USA
and IAAER Director of Research and Educational Activities
Elmar Venter, University of Pretoria in South Africa
and IAAER VP Conferences

Workshop Presenters

Dorota Dobija, Kozminski University, Poland
Dariusz Jemielniak, Kozminski University, Poland
Sabina Kołodziej, Kozminski University, Poland
Joanna Krasodomska, Cracow University of Economics, Poland
Ewa Maruszewska, University of Economics in Katowice, Poland
Małgorzata Niesiołbędzka, University of Białystok, Poland
Silvia Petre, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Irmina Włodarska, Cracow University of Economics, Poland
Ewelina Zarzycka, University of Lodz

Workshop co-organizers

Donna Street, University of Dayton

Cătălin Albu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies

Nadia Albu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies

AMIS 2020 KEYNOTE PANELS

Opening panel - Interdisciplinary Accounting Research

Wednesday September 30, 16.00 – 17.30

In light of current calls from politics and universities to rethink and engage more in interdisciplinary research, this panel sets out to explore what interdisciplinary research in accounting means. Based on the panellists' expertise, participants will be able to join a discussion on current challenges and opportunities of doing interdisciplinary accounting research, and its future prospects.

Panellists are:

- Charles H. Cho, Schulich School of Business, York University, Canada
- Sebastian Hoffmann, University of Edinburgh, UK and HHL, Germany
- Giovanna Michelin, University of Bristol, UK

Closing panel - Experiences with online education

Thursday October 1, 16.00 – 17.30

The panel is intended to discuss the manifold implications of the current challenges impacting the educational processes around the world. Curricula may have to be eventually adjusted, the stakeholders of the educational process may be impacted in various ways, and the very act of educating may change significantly because of recent developments.

Panellists are:

- Christopher S. Cook, Indiana University, USA
- Octavian Ionescu, University of East Anglia, UK
- Caren Schelleman, Maastricht University, Netherlands

Dr. Charles Cho is Professor of Accounting and the Erivan K. Haub Chair in Business & Sustainability at the Schulich School of Business, York University. His research interests include Sustainability, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Social and Environmental Accounting and Accounting for the Public Interest, and has published papers in prestigious academic journals such as Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal, Accounting, Organizations and Society, Critical Perspectives on Accounting, the European Accounting Review, and the Journal of Business Ethics, and was an invited author of chapters in several books. He currently serves as Co-Editor of Accounting Forum, the Accounting and Business Ethics Section Co-Editor of the Journal of Business Ethics as well as an Associate Editor of Accounting and the Public Interest. In addition, he is an Editorial Board member of 14 other academic journals. He is regularly invited as plenary keynote speaker at international conferences and is actively involved in the academic community as council member of the Centre for Social and Environmental Accounting Research (University of St. Andrews) and Chair of the International Associates Committee.

Dr. Sebastian Hoffmann is a Co-Director of the Centre for Accounting and Society at the University of Edinburgh Business School (UK) and a Research Professor of Accounting at HHL Leipzig Graduate School of Management (Germany). He currently serves as Vice President Communications on the Executive Committee of the International Association for Accounting Education and Research (IAAER). Sebastian maintains an interdisciplinary research agenda in financial accounting with particular emphases on lobbying and accounting standard setting, IFRS accounting regulation and its implementation. His research ties in with the political sciences, history, and sociology and is published in leading international journals, such as Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal, Business History Review and Critical Perspectives on Accounting.

Dr. Giovanna Michelon is Professor of Accounting at the University of Bristol. She is Co-Editor of Accounting Forum, a member of the European Accounting Association Management Committee, a council member of the Centre for Social and Environmental Accounting Research (University of St. Andrews) and Chair of the ACCA Global Forum for Governance, Risk and Performance. Giovanna's research focuses at the cross over of three interdisciplinary themes: corporate social responsibility, sustainability and corporate governance. She has published widely in leading academic journals such as Accounting, Organizations and Society, European

Accounting Review, Accounting Auditing and Accountability Journal, Journal of Business Ethics and the British Journal of Management.

Prof. Christopher Cook brings nearly 20 years of accounting and consulting experience to Kelley School of Business. A Senior Lecturer of Accounting, Chris has won multiple awards teaching financial and managerial accounting at both the graduate and undergraduate levels and leads the Field Consulting Course for Kelley's Graduate Accounting Program. Following his interest in establishing experiential learning programs in developing economies, Chris served as Principle Investigator for the Youth Entrepreneurship Livelihood Program (YELP) which involved the design and implementation of a business consulting and incubation program in Bethlehem. YELP provides significant education and consulting support to high-potential entrepreneurs and was undertaken in conjunction with the US State Department and Bethlehem University. Additionally, Chris has taught courses in Australia, Romania, Myanmar, New Zealand, Palestine, and South Africa.

Dr. Octavian Ionescu is Lecturer in Accounting at Norwich Business School and an alumnus of University of East Anglia. Octavian is particularly interested in the behavioral aspects of accounting and audit. Professional judgement and the decision-making process in an accounting context are at the center of his research activities. The exercise of sound professional judgement is paramount in undertaking any accounting or audit assignment. Therefore, the issues needed to be considered for the development of judgement skills are essential for accountants and auditors. Octavian has published several articles mainly on the issue of professional judgement in accounting and has attended conferences on accounting, management and economics issues.

Dr. Caren Schelleman is an assistant professor at the Department of Accounting and Information Management at Maastricht University School of Business and Economics, where she also completed both her MA (Economics and Business Administration, 1997) and Ph.D (Auditing, 2003). She received part of her research training at the Fisher School of Accounting at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida. From June 2003-January 2004, Caren was a visiting professor at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Caren coordinates and teaches courses on internal control and auditing at both undergraduate and graduate levels. Her work has been published in The Accounting Review, Auditing, the European Accounting

Review, Accounting and Business Research, Accounting & Finance, and the International Journal of Auditing. Her research interests include auditing, assurance services, internal control, and corporate governance, both from an economic and a behavioral point of view.

Section 1

Wednesday, September 30, 18.00 - 19.30

ENSURING HIGHER TRANSPARENCY OF NON-FINANCIAL REPORTING: CONTRIBUTION OF THE 2014/95/EU DIRECTIVE

Łukasz Matuszak, Poznan University of Economics and Business, Poland

Ewa Róžańska, Poznan University of Economics and Business, Poland

Abstract

Idea: In this study we want to investigate firstly, whether subsequent to the enforcement of the Directive 2014/95/EU, the transparency of non-financial disclosure (NFD) has increased significantly by affected firms in Poland; secondly, whether mandatory non-financial reporting based on Directive in its early implementation period has increased NFD quality and whether three non-financial reporting practices not required by the Directive namely the use of reporting guidance (e.g. GRI, NIS), stand-alone reports and assurance are associated with enhanced NFD quality.

Data: Financial data – Notoria Database; NFD data – hand collected from non-financial statements. Regression analysis. Variables: NFD quality indices, Directive 2014/95/EU implementation periods, GRI Standards adoption, Non-financial Information Standard (NIS) adoption, Assurance of NFD, release of stand-alone report, company size.

Tools: Regression analysis for 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2018 years. Software like Statistica, Gretl are capable of estimating the model. What's new: Research could add to the discussion on the link between mandatory-voluntary basis and transparency of NFD.

So what? First, the research could reveal whether mandatory regulations are crucial instrument for policy makers in improving transparency of NFD. Second, the research could open up a fresh area of debate on ongoing and future revision of the Directive.

Contribution: First, a new measurement instrument (metric) for the quality of NFD based on attributes derived from the aim of Directive 2014/95/EU and subsequent EU Guidelines 2017/C215/01. Second, research demonstrates to what extent mandatory regulations improved the quality of information disclosed on a voluntary basis filling the gap in NFD quality.

Keywords

Non-financial disclosure; Directive 2014/95/EU; Poland; transparency of non-financial disclosure.

ASSOCIATION OF ESG FACTORS' DISCLOSURE WITH THE VALUE OF COMPANIES FROM ENERGY INDUSTRY

Daniela Constantinescu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies,
Romania

Chirața Caraiani, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Camelia Lungu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Pompei Mititean, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

This study investigates the association between environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors' disclosure and the value of companies from energy industry. The sample consists of 70 companies from different categories within energy industry (Oil and Gas, Oil and Gas Related Equipment and Services, Multiline Utilities, Renewable Energy and Uranium) and is based on Top 100 Global Energy Leaders established by the analysts from Thomson Reuters. To investigate the association between the combined and individual ESG factors disclosure and firm's value, two linear regression models have been designed. The outputs indicate positive associations between ESG factors disclosure and firm's value for the companies within energy industry. However, debates need to be considered, as the impact of ESG factors, either combined or individual are found to be significant only of the companies from North America.

Keywords

Environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG); firm's value; corporate performance; energy industry.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT SUBSTANCE OF GAINS/LOSSES

Jaan Alver, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia

Lehti Alver, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia

Lehte Alver, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia

Abstract

In March 2018, the IASB issued „Basis for Conclusions on the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting” where is explained why various types of income and expenses were not included: „That material was originally included to emphasise that income includes revenue and gains and that expenses include losses. The Board decided that emphasis is now unnecessary and the implication that the Conceptual Framework defines subclasses of income and expenses is unhelpful. The Board does not expect the removal of that material to cause any changes in practice.” We do not agree with the IASB’s opinion that the definition of subclasses of income and expenses is unhelpful. On the contrary, we believe that there is a serious problem that has not been addressed so far. The aim of this paper is to analyze the definitions and recording process of gains and losses. A case study has been used where a thorough examination of gains and losses has been carried out. The authors have developed recommendations for improving the reporting process that take into account the definitions of income, revenue, gain, loss and profit in relation to each other. Analyzing the inconsistency in two pairs of opposite terms (Profit and Loss; Gain and Loss) the authors conclude that the amount named Gain/Loss in the disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment should instead be considered a correction or adjustment of previous reporting of depreciation expense due to the formula. To make these adjustments and display them separately, the Contra Depreciation Expense Account or the Depreciation Adjustment Account has been selected.

Keywords

Income; gain; loss; profit; transaction approach

THE REALITY OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PROCEDURES FOLLOWED IN JORDAN

Mamoun Aridah, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

After dramatic increase in financial crises, and because of Globalization, the managers and investor demand more to guarantee the efficacy of financial statements issued by companies, especially after the bankruptcy of a several of companies as a result of the adoption and changing of accounting and financial policies by business managers. However, this distorts the financial statements, which led to adopting corporate governance in both undeveloped and developing countries as a way of established relationships between all stakeholders of the business and how to prepare financial statements by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In this article, we aimed to understand the current legislative environment and institutional framework of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure in Jordan, to develop knowledge about assessing accounting and financial policies which practice of corporate governance, accordance with the fundamental principles of corporate governance which adopted by Organization Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and how accounting policies impact on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. Furthermore, we aimed to investigate the extent and nature of disclosure of corporate social responsibility in Jordan, and The effect of board formation variables, ownership structure variables on the level of disclosure of corporate social responsibility. Several analysis was performed to determine the exposure of corporate social responsibility. Jordan had some characteristics of the best corporate governance practices. However, it still needs more progress in directors' independence, shareholder rights, and entitlement, and requires more independent of internal and external auditors.

Keywords

Corporate culture; accounting; CSR; auditing.

Section 2

Wednesday, September 30, 18.00 - 19.30

COSMETIC EARNINGS MANAGEMENT ON THE ALTERNATIVE MARKET OF THE BUCHAREST STOCK EXCHANGE

Costel Istrate, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania

Mihai Carp, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania

Abstract

In detecting possible earnings management by listed companies, some authors use the Benford's Law (BL). According to Benford, the apparition of the digits from 0 to 9 in a position of a number follows a law in a large number of cases. Thus, comparing the real frequencies of the apparition of the digits to their theoretical frequencies could signal a tentative to manipulate the numbers, in the case of significant differences between the two series of frequencies. The most analysed figure in the literature is the net income. More 0s (and 1s), and less 9s (and 8s) could reflect an upward manipulation of positive net income reported by companies. In our paper, analysing more than 2,700 observations about companies listed on AeRo segment of the Bucharest Stock Exchange (BSE), we found that the differences between the real frequencies and the expected BL frequencies suggest, generally, an upward manipulations of the net income. Taking into account some other variables, we found that this kind of cosmetic earnings management is a little more pronounced for the companies audited by auditors internationally affiliated and there are not significant differences between companies whose CFO is a man or a woman.

Keywords

Benford's Law; AeRo financial market; cosmetic earnings management; upward manipulation of net income.

**EARNING MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT QUALITY AFTER
COMMUNICATING KEY AUDIT MATTERS (KAM) IN THE UAE –
AUDITORS' PERSPECTIVE**

Yasser Barghathi, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates
Simran Mirani, Heriot-Watt University, Dubai
Naimat U. Khan, University of Peshawar, Pakistan

Abstract

The findings show that the introduction of KAMs enhanced the audit quality in form of better communication and transparency especially in big listed firms. It also increases the managerial accountability which results in minimizing the agency cost of equity. The interviewees documented that PPE and Impairment of intangible assets are the most important KAMs in new audit reports. The respondents have the audacity to confess the pressures from clients and audit firms which lead to the hiding anomalies and EM practices which resulted in decreasing the audit quality. Lastly, there is difference in the responses of the auditors working in Big Four and Non-Big Four audit firms where the latter are more pressured from the clients to give judgements in KAMs especially about the Earning Management.

Keywords

Key audit matters; audit quality; perceptions.

THE CORRELATION STUDY BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND RISKS AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMPANIES LISTED ON THE BUCHAREST STOCK EXCHANGE

Olimpia Livia Preda Buzgurescu, University of Craiova, Romania

Silviu Cârstina, University of Craiova, Romania

Elena Bonescu, University of Craiova, Romania

Abstract

The article presents a sample of 17 Romanian companies listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange, which are part of four fields of activity such as aluminum metallurgy, petroleum extraction, aeronautical and petroleum industries in order to identify the economic and financial performance of the companies and also the risks assumed by the shareholders. The study is conducted over a three-year period (2015-2017). This topic is of major importance to investors in the capital market, irrespective of the field of activity of the companies listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange, because the economic and financial performance indicators and implicit risks are relevant for substantiating the decisions regarding the financial investments.

Keywords

Financial performance, risks, return on assets, net income; return on equity; return on sales.

THE IMPACT OF MANAGEMENT QUALITY ON THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY IN THE EU TRANSPORT

Monica Aureliana Petcu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies,
Romania

Maria-Iulia Sobolevschi-David, Bucharest University of Economic Studies,
Romania

Ion Anghel, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Ștefania Cristina Curea, Bucharest University of Economic Studies,
Romania

Adrian Anica-Popa, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

The viability of the investment decision, inscribed at least from a theoretical point of view in the sphere of rationality, is affected by the asymmetry of information. Mitigation of its incidence involves the analysis of economic and financial indicators, as signals with an impact on investors' perception towards the degree of success of a company, materialized in a certain value that they attribute to it. This study examines the effect of quality of management on firm value on a sample of 41 firms operating in the EU transport industry between 2010 and 2018, which have average values of Tobin's q subunit. As a result, it has been found out by panel data analysis that there is a significant and positive relationship between ROA and firm value. We studied how different ways of calculating ROA influence value. Companies in the transport industry have high debt rates, which are perceived favorably on the market. No significant relationship has been detected between q ratio and the liquidity, and also size of company. We mention the inconsistency of the communication policy, the signals issued by the companies in the transport industry, as attributes of the management quality, arousing the interest with priority for the takeover by the competitors than for purely financial reasons for the investment.

Keywords

Value; profitability; liquidity; leverage.

Section 3

Thursday, October 1, 09.00 - 10.30

ACCOUNTING AS A LEGITIMATING INSTITUTION: MARKETING JEWS AND GERMANS BY THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST REGIME

Mihaela Ionaşcu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Ion Ionaşcu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

During the communist regime, a social phenomenon – the mass migration of ethnic Jews and Germans from Romania – was converted into a commercial transaction, the emigration permits being granted by the Socialist State in exchange for money or other assets. The purpose of this paper is to explore the role plaid by accounting practices in this morally and ethically challenged operation. Analysing the phenomenon within its social, political and ideological context, the paper shows that, besides the control function well established for a Soviet model accounting system, accounting calculative practices also served to legitimize the operation both within the communist society, but also for western liberal countries which denounced the transactions undertaken by the Romanian communist regime as “slave trade in the twentieth century”.

Keywords

Accounting as a legitimating practice; communist accounting; ransom of the Jews and Germans.

REPORTING ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS. A SCORE-BASED APPROACH WITH COMPANY-LEVEL EVIDENCE FROM CENTRAL-EASTERN EUROPE ECONOMIES

Mirela E. Nichita, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Elena Nechita, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Lidia C. Manea, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Diana Manea, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Alina M. Irimescu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

Idea: Which chemical companies from CEE countries are pioneers in disclosing SDGs achievements and progressing in fulfilling self-imposed targets and what can they teach others that are embarking on a SDGs reporting journey?

Data: The current paper is based on panel data manually extracted from non-financial reports and websites for 10 largest companies from chemical industry operating in 5 Central-Eastern European countries (CZ, HU, PL, RO, SK). The analysis covers the period 2015-2019. The final sample consists of 35 firms totalling 114 firm-year observations.

Tools: The textual and content analysis was performed to assess the degree of disclosure of SDGs and the advancement to comply with UN goals. A score, with qualitative and quantitative elements, was developed to assess the disclosure of SDGs.

What's new? Our findings indicate that 63% of the analysed reports did not clearly mention what SDGs is targeted by companies' investments. The most reported goals concern waste management, climate changes and partnerships and the least mentioned goals are related to ending poverty and zero-hunger.

So what? The conclusions of this paper may be valuable to professionals for tailoring their communication and reporting about SDGs and may help investors with an increased interest in environmental and social information to understand what SDG they should be looking for and requesting from the companies they intend to invest in.

Contribution: Our research is relevant for the academic community endorsing the debate regarding disclosure of SDGs, as well for businesses to advance in reporting on the topic of SDGs.

Keywords

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG); chemical industry; Central-Eastern Europe (CEE) economies; score-based approach; content analysis.

THE IMPACT OF THE DIRECTIVE 2014/95/EU ON CORPORATE LEGITIMACY: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM POLAND

Łukasz Matuszak, Poznan University of Economics and Business, Poland

Ewa Róžańska, Poznan University of Economics and Business, Poland

Abstract

Idea: Before the introduction of Directive 2014/95/EU effective from 2016, non-financial disclosure (NFD) was voluntary in Poland. However, some companies started reporting voluntarily on certain non-financial issues several years ago. Drawing on Polish setting we want to investigate the problem of improved transparency through the lens of legitimacy perspective. Specifically, we want to examine: • first, the impact of legitimacy factors on NFD quality in voluntary approach (2014 and 2015) – first stage, • second, whether the impact of legitimacy factors on NFD quality has changed given the moderating effect of directive implementation (2014, 2015, 2017 and 2018) – second stage. If disclosure is moving toward transparency, the influence of legitimacy-based factors should decrease.

Data: Financial data – Notoria Database; NFD data – hand collected from non-financial statements. Panel data analysis. Variables: NFD quality indices, firm size, socially exposed industry, environmentally sensitive industry, negative information disclosure, ownership structure, external assurance of NFD, experience in ESG reporting.

Tools: Regression Analysis (first stage: OLS for 2014 and 2015; second stage: OLS for 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018 including interaction terms). Software like SPSS, Statistica, Gretl are capable of estimating the model.

What's new? Research could shed a new light on our understanding of the nature of NFD practices from the legitimacy theory perspective.

So what? If transposition of the directive impacted companies' legitimacy, companies could use NFD as legitimacy tool but in a limited extent.

Contribution: Research indicates to what extent mandatory regulations soften the legitimizing effect of NFD.

Keywords

Non-financial disclosure; Directive 2014/95/EU; Poland; legitimacy theory.

THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT ON FINANCIAL DECISION-MAKING

Irena Jindřichovská, Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic
Dana Kubíčková, University of Finance and Administration, Czech Republic

Abstract

This paper aims to explain how a cultural and institutional background impacts on decision making of corporations. We concentrate specifically but not exclusively on financial decision-making. We also take into consideration the fact, in all areas of financial decision making the cultural affinity and relevant institutional environments impacts on the ways how companies access the relevant financial sources. Moreover, a company internal environment is reacting to both - the specific national environment in which the company operates, and to its own, internal culture, which is entrenched in its original environment and modified by outside multicultural influences. Our empirical research has confirmed that there are many differences in the perception of the managerial functions and financial decision-making embedded in different cultures impacting the managerial decision-making and solutions of business questions. Thus the perceptions have mostly tacit character.

Keywords

Decision making; cultural and institutional framework; cultural differences; financial information; capital markets.

Section 4

Thursday, October 1, 09.00 - 10.30

THE ROLE-PERSON FIT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT STRATEGY - IMPLEMENTATION ERP VERSUS RPA IN THE PRODUCTION AREA - RISKS, DIFFICULTIES AND BENEFITS. A CASE STUDY

Viorel-Costin Banță, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Dana-Maria Boldeanu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

This case study will highlight the importance of adapting the solutions offered using artificial intelligence (AI) - machine learning (ML) and RPA (Robotic process automation) - to existing solutions, implemented using the integrated ERP system - Enterprise Resource Planning. These solutions have been beneficial for the company, bringing added value and helping the business environment, facilitated the solution of different issues that existed for a long time, because a solution could not be found. The case study, from this paper, is the subject of a web-based questionnaire research, which the authors conducted in a company from Romania. Since 2019 the company has implemented RPA - type solutions in several areas within the company - here we will refer to finance, sales and distribution and production. Our intention is to highlight and split the risks on concerning types, the difficulties in implementation as well as the benefits brought by such a decision. There are several levels, which the authors will analyze, throughout this scientific paper, from involvement in the project, from changing some jobs to the detriment of others, to staff restructuring, where the activity was mostly automated part.

Keywords

RPA – Robotic Process Automation; AI – Artificial Intelligence; ML - Machine Learning; ERP - Enterprise Resource Planning; global.

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON THE DEMAND FOR INTEGRATED ERP SYSTEMS AND HUMAN CAPITAL

Roxana Igna, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Diana Niță, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Marius Pantazi, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

This paper shows the impact of an integrated ERP system during the Covid 19 pandemic on the good development of the company's activities that operate on the Romanian market. Moreover, we follow the impact that an ERP system can have on human capital and working time. At the same time, the influence that the final customer had on the maintenance of the activity was measured, for a good development of the ordering process through the ERP system. During the pandemic, there were significant changes on the workplace, on the device and on the -internal processes, and the efficient, correct and effective implementation of the ERP system was tried. Based on the quantitative research, the questionnaire, we analyzed statistically the results obtained from Romanian respondents. The main objectives of this research were the efficiency degree of information systems during the pandemic, and the relationship between the information system-effective working time. Other objectives were the human capital involvement in the use of the integrated system (tasks contribution, access to all ERP modules, involvement in related activities) and the impact of relational capital on the integrated system through online orders. Thus, the demand for the integrated system increased during the analyzed period. This situation due to all the changes that occurred on the analyzed companies. The response to the internal and external needs was a test for the ERP system in a short time. The relationship between the ERP system-human capital-relational capital also had an impact on the total performance of companies.

Keywords

Covid-19 pandemic; ERP systems; human capital; company performance.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN, RELATIONAL AND STRUCTURAL CAPITAL DURING THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19

Diana-Nicoleta Niță, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Roxana-Dana Igna, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Marius Pantazi, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to identify the importance of intellectual capital, during the pandemic with Covid-19 in Romanian companies. The management of human, structural and relational capital was crucial in order to retain customers, and to maintain the job of the employees. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the most companies have suspended their activity and so, the clients had a considerable influence for the continuity of the activity. They had the greatest impact on the human capital, in order to maintain the current job, and on structural capital to fulfil the tasks. Nevertheless, the main objective is to identify the impact of Covid-19 Pandemic over the companies that still continued their activity. The main changes of the organizational procedures (working norm, working environment, changes regarding the communication of hierarchical levels) and the changes that occurred on the relational capital (communication and frequency, receipts recorded, dissolution and ending of the new contracts) were also analysed. Based on them, the importance of relational capital for maintaining the activity was materialized. Also, the impact over the structural capital (accessibility, efficiency) and changes in the human capital structure (resignations, new employment, work efficiency) were followed. To obtain these results, we applied quantitative technique, the questionnaire. We statistically analysed the results from respondents that work in the private or public environment in Romania. Based on this questionnaire, we are able to conclude that there is a significant impact and a close relationship between human, structural and relational capital during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords

Human capital; structural capital; relational capital; Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP); organisational performance.

SEMANTIC APPROACH TO DETERMINE (NET) WORKING CAPITAL

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Lehte Alver, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
Lehti Alver, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia

Abstract

The aim of the paper is to determine the essential nature and economic content of the terms net assets, capital, net current assets, working capital, gross working capital, net working capital used in the field of financial reporting and analysis, establish correct relationships between them, eliminate the anarchy in the usage of these terms and build up a correct system of terms. In the process of determining the correct relationships between the examined terms, semantical and logical connections have been followed. To build up a correct system of terms and give them proper substance, the conventional balance sheet format and well-known relationships between different sections of balance sheet have been used and different explanations of working capital are thoroughly analysed. Based on continuing use of the semantic approach to the balance sheet, the building of correct system of terms is finalized. The paper identifies and addresses weaknesses in the definitions of working capital and net working capital. It demonstrates that working capital as well as net working capital are incorrectly defined in accounting and financial reporting literature, and it proposes alternative definitions. The main contributions of the paper are, first, to identify flaws in the far-spread definitions of working capital and net working capital, second, to propose alternative definitions to amend the concept of working capital, and third, a correct system of terms built up.

Keywords

Accounting terminology, balance sheet, capital, working capital, semantic approach.

Section 5

Thursday, October 1, 11.00 - 12.30

REVENUE DIVERSIFICATION AND LOCAL PUBLIC ENTERPRISES' ROLE IN SHAPING DEBT OF MUNICIPALITIES

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Abstract

Research background: Municipalities play a double role: principals (shareholders of local public companies (LPEs)) and agents performing tasks imposed by the state related to provide utilities to inhabitants under public finance discipline. In turn, in this three-member agency relation, the agents of municipalities are LPEs, whose owners can use LPEs to satisfy social needs and off-balance sheet financing. The execution of these tasks performed by LPEs takes place on the basis of management contracts (in force in Poland since 2017), and in-house orders, commissioned to LPEs whose sole owner is a municipality.

Purpose: We aim to identify the role of revenue diversification and LPEs financial flexibility in shaping short-term and long-term debt of municipalities in Poland and its repayments.

Methods: To reflect the impact of this agency relationship on municipalities' debt, we consider explanatory variables from two sectors: public and corporate finance. We merge data retrieved from the Local Data Bank, financial and budget statements of municipalities, financial and ownership data of LPEs from the ORBIS database. We use the Ordinary Least Square Method for cross-sectional data. The ordered logit was used to estimate LPE's unused debt capacity (de Jong et al. 2012, Fliers 2019).

Findings & Value added: We show that LPE's leverage is positively correlated with long-term debt of municipalities. LPE's characteristics help municipalities to shape their debt despite limited fiscal autonomy. Unlike the USA (Shon & Kim 2019), the overall revenue diversification does not allow Polish municipalities to reduce short-term debt except for tax revenue diversification.

Keywords

Local governments; local public enterprises; debt; revenue diversification; unused debt capacity.

FUNDING AND SPENDING IN THE PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Alina Căldăraru, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

The new paradigms of global economy shed light on a knowledge-based economy, an economy whose growth depends largely on the quantity, quality and accessibility of available knowledge in which science, skills and know-how have a great influence, even higher than traditional factors of production. In this context, education is becoming one of the strongest influencing factors of the economy, and the fact that the needs of the system are constantly growing is part of the trend of massive investment in knowledge. However, education systems do not seem to keep up with the speed in which the economic world is changing. In this paper, we wanted to reflect on system financing versus expenses of schools in Romania, focusing on the methods of financing and expenditure in the education system and seeking new possibilities to customize the allocation of funds according to the real needs of the institutions. Through this personalization, a differentiation can be found between the allocations of funds in which the "poorer" schools can have a positively differentiated financing formula, and those with a better situation, in terms of resources, to be a bit disadvantaged. The aim of this research is to help funders allocate their funds more effectively to achieve the overall goal of education to maximize school outcomes.

Keywords

Funding; pre-university education; expenses; information; knowledge.

THE INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF AUDITING THE EUROPEAN FUNDS FOR THE ROMANIAN HEALTH SYSTEM

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Romania

Mădălin Mihai Despa, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

The health system represents one of the most important fields of the global economy. Its proper functioning is essential to ensure the well-being of citizens. In the European Union is currently under way the third health program, being allocated European funds to each country, based on operational programs. Non-reimbursable financial instruments, European funds, once accessed, must be audited, in order to examine the legality of the transactions effectuated. At the level of Ministry of Health exists an own audit structure, establish on the basis of internal regulations. This article is focused to highlight, through a deductive approach, the actual situation of Romanian health system, as well as the importance of audit missions of European funds. It is described the integrated system of auditing the European funds and the auditor's responsibilities for a quality audit engagement.

Keywords

Health system; European funds; Romania; audit of European funds.

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT COMPANIES: A ROMANIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Mirela Gheorghe, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

Research question: What is the path for sustainable development of accounting and audit firms?

Motivation: The theme of sustainability is becoming increasingly important and companies need to evolve and integrate a framework of sustainable development into their operations, characterized by three dimensions: economic, social and environmental.

Idea: This paper investigates the approaches of several Romanian accounting and audit companies, related to both the sustainable development of their own companies and their role in enhancing the sustainability of their clients' businesses. We explore executives' attitudes towards sustainability in terms of awareness, extent, challenges, and approaches. One particular area of our investigation relates to the potential impact of new information technologies on the accounting and audit sectors.

Findings: We find that that these companies are struggling to survive in a competitive professional market and are facing serious economic and regulatory constraints. Therefore, the other two dimensions relating to sustainable development are largely overlooked. Although they generally recognize the need for an advance IT-based switch in their processes, the knowledge regarding relevant information technologies for these sectors is almost non-existent, and planned investments in appropriate software are extremely low. Despite their effort to diversify their advisory services, these companies are not providing advisory services regarding sustainability, and they are therefore missing important opportunities for new business.

Contribution: Our findings may contribute to the development of a set of appropriate initiatives for implementing a culture of sustainability in

accounting and audit companies, covering management, professional development, and education.

Keywords

Sustainability; business sustainability; accounting and audit firms; information technologies; advisory services.

Section 6

Thursday, October 1, 11.00 - 12.30

THE FIRST-TIME IFRS ADOPTION BY NON-BANKING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: A NEW MILESTONE FOR THE IFRS CONVERGENCE IN ROMANIA

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Cosmina Pitulice, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

IFRS convergence is one of the most important projects that non-banking financial institutions operating in the Romanian non-banking sector have faced in recent years. Starting with January 1, 2023, these institutions will apply IFRS as basis for accounting. For 2019 – 2022 period, a set of annual IFRS financial statements for informative purposes will be prepared. We conducted a comparative analysis between the provisions of the national accounting framework and IFRS and identified that there are numerous new reporting requirements potentially having a strong impact on the financial results and daily activities, especially on the IT systems. IFRS convergence will also impact the external audit process. Our paper provides valuable insights on the main areas NBFI professionals should be focussing on for the preparation of the first set of IFRS financial statements.

Keywords

IFRS; non-banking credit institution; credit institution; convergence.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PERFORMANCE AUDITS CONDUCTED BY THE SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS. ROMANIA'S EXPERIENCE

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Aurelia Ștefănescu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

The research objective is to analyze the perception of the public entities representatives regarding the effectiveness of the performance audits performed at their level by the professionals of the Romanian SAI, in order to determine the extent to which these missions bring added value and promote changes to the audited entities. In order to analyze the perception on the performance audits effectiveness, a questionnaire was disseminated to the representatives of the performance audited entities in the period 2015-2019. In order to identify the homogeneous perceptions and the audited entities trends, the descriptive analysis of the opinions expressed is complemented by cluster analysis (hierarchical and using the K-means algorithm) and multidimensional scaling (MDS). The collected data processing, the clustering of the respondents who show similar behavior and the obtained results analysis were performed using the SPSS statistical software. The research contribution is related to the under-exploration of the approached topic in Romania. Moreover, in the context in which the history of the performance audit in our country dates back a little over a decade, we appreciate that the opinions of the audited entities representatives will allow us to establish the level of adoption and adaptation of the performance audit to a still developing environment.

Keywords

Performance audit; SAI; public sector; Romania; cluster.

IFRS FOR SMES: A STRUCTURED REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Alexandra-Gabriela Marina, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania

Abstract

Idea: To present a Structured Literature Review of the most relevant publications regarding IFRS for SMEs by studying their impact and contributions.

Data: Articles from the WOS and Google Scholar database.

Tools: 98 articles from the WOS and Google Scholar database found after the terms “IFRS for SMEs” for 2000-2019 using NVivo qualitative data analysis software.

What's new? Three key findings: (1) Focusing on the most cited articles allows researchers to understand how a particular domain has developed, identifying the articles with the most significant contribution. (2) The primary concern of the authors was the adoption and implementation of the IFRS for SMEs, studying several points of view (such as from stakeholders point of view, the level reached after harmonization or the link between adoption and the quality of accounting information). (3) For the adoption process to have a victorious and productive end, all possible problems and obstacles must be resolved through the joint efforts of regulators, accountants and SMEs.

So what? SLR is a method that has many advantages in developing a literature review. SLR has essential criteria that a review of traditional literature neglects, such as literature analysis protocol, article impact analysis, analytical framework, data coding and the development of future research critiques and direction.

Contribution: This article is an essential contribution to accounting research, as far as we know, only one article contains a SLR about IFRS for SMEs. Our results can help accounting academics to find the most attractive articles to cite them in future research.

Keywords

IFRS for SMEs; structured literature review; impact analysis; Nvivo.

FINANCIAL PROFESSIONALS' PERCEPTIONS ON IFRS REPORTING IN ROMANIA

Silvia Petre, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

Idea: To investigate what are the perceptions of accounting professionals, auditors, tax consultants etc. on IFRS-related topics, such as perceived benefits and disadvantages, education and IFRS environment.

Data: A questionnaire was disseminated between March-April 2020. 122 valid responses were recorded, out of which 106 answers were received from participants having IFRS experience.

Tools: The instrument employed for the present study is the questionnaire, as it enables researchers to investigate complex phenomena, as they occur, benefitting from a degree of standardization useful for quantitative analysis.

What's new? Key findings: 1) Respondents agreed (77.36%) with the fact that when IFRS compliance is high, the quality of the financial statements is also high; 2) There is a lack of perceived enforcement, a yet strong link accounting-taxation and a yet immature economic environment, for which the accounting information's quality is not so relevant; 3) 62.26% of the respondents consider that IFRS are suitable for emerging countries setting.

So what? Individual professionals' recent opinion on the IFRS application and compliance in an emerging country context may prove to be useful, because standardized databases in these countries are poor or non-existent and especially because the financial reporting under IFRS may have stabilized since 2012 – the year of the first time application in individual financial statements of the listed companies.

Contribution: The results provide an updated perspective of financial professionals on IFRS, which may be of interest for standard-setters, national regulators and auditors, as they shed light on a less accessible, qualitative side of IFRS compliance.

Keywords

IFRS perception; emerging country; questionnaire; IFRS compliance.

Section 7

Thursday, October 1, 14.00 - 15.30

VALUE RELEVANCE PROVIDED BY THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME IN MEASURING THE PERFORMANCE OF COMPANIES

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Abstract

The disclosures and level of detail related to comprehensive income should add value to investors' decision-making. Therefore, as a major objective of this the paper, is the analysis of the value relevance provided by the comprehensive income and other comprehensive income in measuring the performance of companies. The relevance of the information provided by comprehensive income and other comprehensive income differs from one category of financial information users to another, and thus managers are interested in overall performance, while investors are interested in return on investment and creditors will analyze the company's performance from a solvency perspective. Accounting can create value for investors and the links between market values and the accounting book values as it is essential for identifying accounting information that reflects the economic value of the company. Thus, the share price could be influence by a different perception of the other comprehensive income that could be analyzed in an aggregate way or in an individually way. Also, as a secondary objective of the paper is the analyses of the value relevance of fair value measurement and why the criteria for applying fair value are not often met in companies that prepare financial statements in accordance with international financial reporting standards.

Keywords

Comprehensive income; other comprehensive income ; value relevance; share price; , company's performance.

THE IMPACT OF THE FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (FVOCI) OPTION FOR EQUITY INSTRUMENTS ON ROMANIAN ENTITIES

Maria Mădălina Gîrbină, Bucharest University of Economic Studies,
Romania

Abstract

Having the controversies on the new accounting treatment for equity investments according to IFRS 9 at European level, the purpose of this paper is to identify the Romanian entities that are or could be affected by the change and to assess its impact on their performance and investment strategy. Although during consultations conducted by EFRAG at EU level certain stakeholders affirmed that the elimination of recycling would make the fair value with value changes through other comprehensive income option (FVOCI) unattractive for preparers, Romanian listed financial investment companies classified more equity investments in this category than in the fair value with value changes in profit or loss category (FVPL). These entities used FVOCI option either for all direct equity investments, or for other equity investments than investments in subsidiaries and associates, or for equity investments that are not held for trading. This inconsistency in the use of FVOCI option for depicting the same economic reality affects the comparability of their net results and justifies the need of clarifications in the text of the standard on the situations for which the use of FVOCI option is justifiable.

Keywords

Equity investments; IFRS 9; investment strategy; volatility.

FAIR VALUE ESTIMATE PROVIDER AND THE AUDIT RISK. AN EXPERIMENT FOR AN EMERGING SETTING

Adela Deaconu, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania

Ioana Ciurdaş, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania

Carmen Bonaci, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania

Abstract

Purpose - This paper focuses on the influential factors of fair value (FV) estimation and implied risks in audit missions, particularly on FV provider.

Design/methodology/approach - The research framework covers the valuation process conducted to estimate the FV (FV provider, FV measurement and FV disclosure). An experiment is further applied to a group of auditors, members of the Romanian audit professional body.

Findings - For FV measurement, the auditors discern between FV providers in the case of cost approach (versus income approach) in the valuation report, preferring the external valuator to the internal one (management estimation). For FV disclosure, the results reveal that if the internal control is strong, Valuation attributes and sensitivity of data (versus Methods, assumptions and model), differentiates in the auditors' perceptions, in the sense of additional effort induced by a valuation made by an external, instead of an internal valuator. These findings could be linked to the appeal of the auditor to his own valuator. An explanation put forward is the poor guidance in the audit standards. The special setting being explored and the inherent complexity and uncertainty of fair value estimation must be considered along with all these findings.

Originality - This paper addresses a less explored setting – an emergent one, a less discussed influential factor – FV provider, and a less analyzed FV level of estimation – 'the models' (income and cost as asset valuation approaches).

Keywords

Audit; fair value provider; estimation risks.

INSIGHTS OF RESEARCH ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND PERFORMANCE RELATIONSHIP WITHIN AN EMERGING COUNTRY. A STRUCTURED LITERATURE REVIEW

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Camelia Iuliana Lungu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Chirața Caraiani, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Daniela Constantinescu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies,
Romania

Abstract

The objective of this study is to debate on the relevance that the Romanian researchers has given to the study of the corporate governance and performance relationship. A structured literature review is used to analyse the papers published by Romanian authors in national and international journals or presented at international conferences for the 2010-2019 period. The main research proposition is to identify the particular interest of researchers, their work visibility and features, as well as the trend in the literature for this area of research from an emerging country perspective. The results illustrate multiple waves both in the interest of the researchers, as well as in the validation of their research. Most of the studies engage a quantitative methodology, focusing on the national companies' policies of corporate governance. Furthermore, the authors concentrate within three main universities in the country. This paper provides an approach to discover under-investigating topics and methods, thus being a starting point for researchers who will further study this subject. It may have direct implications especially in the academic environment of the European emerging countries.

Keywords

Structured literature review; corporate governance; corporate performance; emerging countries.

Section 8

Thursday, October 1, 14.00 - 15.30

TRANSFER PRICING LESSONS FROM RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS: A METANALYSIS OF WOS PUBLICATIONS

Neli Căpățină-Verdeș, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania
Marilena Mironiuc, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania
Maria-Carmen Huian, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania

Abstract

Globalization dictates the game rules in international trade companies around the world having the opportunity to make transactions of any kind, from anywhere in the world in unlimited volumes, without encountering major difficulties. Being engaged in numerous economic transactions, related parties from all over the world are looking for opportunities that would benefit their business, using transfer pricing (TP) as a key instrument in related party transactions. The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on TP. In order to achieve it we have performed a meta-analysis of TP research, based on a sample of representative in this field scientific papers. As a result it was found that: TP are used as an indispensable tool in cost accounting and resource allocation between companies; in determining TP it is necessary to choose the appropriate methods for compliance with the arm's length principle; regulations on TP and related parties transactions (RPT) must be developed taking into account both internal and external factors; controlled transactions using TP are often used as an instrument in tax evasion.

Keywords

Management accounting research; strategic transfer pricing; international taxation; transfer pricing manipulation.

IS THE REGULATION ON STIMULATING EMPLOYMENT IN ROMANIA IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC EFFECTIVE?

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Maria-Iulia Sobolevschi-David, Bucharest University of Economic Studies,
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Ion Anghel, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Ștefania Cristina Curea, Bucharest University of Economic Studies,
Romania

Adrian Anica-Popa, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

The world is marked by global social and economic disruption, generated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The response of the countries materialized in the implementation of measures to mitigate the economic and social impact induced by this health crisis and to support the recovery, with particularizations in Romania depending on the specifics of the economy, pandemic manifestations and reaction capabilities of the system. Given the interconditionalities with a significant multiplier effect of unemployment, the purpose of our approach consist in analysis of the measures taken by the legislator regarding employment in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and to assess their effectiveness. We have identified the limits in the implementation of the measures and the partial lack of coherence of the legislative act.

Keywords

Unemployment; regulation; COVID-19 pandemic.

CONSEQUENCES OF EXITS FROM POLITICAL UNIONS ON DIVIDEND POLICY: THE CASE OF ETHIOPIAN SPLIT

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Abstract

This paper examines the consequences of exits from political unions or the split of countries on dividend policy decision, taking the Ethiopian split as a practical case, which considered as a major factor in the increase of political tension with Eritrea, especially after the secession, which led to the increase in successive political conflicts and crises over the past years till now. This paper studies the impacts of political conflicts that has been companied with split to this day especially during the period between (2010-2019), using a database of six companies from different sectors, from Ethiopia. The results show that the political conflicts such as split has a direct impact on the dividend policy.

Keywords

Dividend policy; political exits; Ethiopian split; corporate financial policies.

THE MANDATE CONTRACT IN ROMANIAN COMPANY'S LAW

Cristina Cojocaru, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania

Abstract

The mandate given by the sole shareholder and director of the company, a mandate which regards the entire commercial activity of the company has a commercial nature and not a civil one. The provisions of the former Commercial Code allowed the agent a greater freedom of action claimed by the exigencies of the commercial activity, thus it/(s)he could conclude crediting acts in favour of the company, the granted mandate allowing also the performance of these operations. Without claiming an exhaustive analysis, the article aims to bring into question the mandate contract as it is regulated in the current Romanian legislation, in the field of companies. Such a discussion also implies the notion of representation in legal acts, especially because until the entry into force of the current Civil Code, in our legislation there was no general regulation of the institution of representation but only regulations regarding its applications in practice.

Keywords

Romanian company law; mandate contract; representation; company.

THE ROLE AND ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

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Abstract

State-owned enterprises represent today an important economic actor in the world economy. As they use important resources from the state, they are of interest for various stakeholders. The objective of our paper is to present the role and economic contributions of the state-owned enterprises. We introduce the typology of state owned-enterprises. Based on the literature review, we discuss the theories relevant for the existence and functioning of this type of entities. The theories are: the agency theory, the transaction cost economics theory, the institutional theory, the industrial policy theory, the resource-based theory, and the theory of political connections. We provide several motivations for creating and maintaining state-owned enterprises.

Keywords

State-owned enterprises; role; economic contributions; typology; theory.