Value Relevance Of Financial Accounting Information Of | d3d2377896bd05359906dd660c9f4f6e

Dividend-based Earnings ManagementEthics and Sustainability in Accounting and Finance, Volume IIIEconometrics and Data Analysis for Developing CountriesAn Investigation of the Value Relevance of Accounting Information, IFRS, Institutional Factors, Culture, and Corporate Governance:

International EvidenceThe Impact of Fair Value Accounting on Firms’ Performance and Pension AssetsBusiness Analysis and Valuation: Using Financial StatementsValue Relevance of Accounting Information in Capital MarketsThe Adoption of IFRS by Greek Listed CompaniesPrinciples of EconometricsTaxation, Conservation in Financial Reporting, and the Value Relevance of Accounting DataAccounting and Corporate ReportingThe Value Relevance of International Financial Reporting Standards on Global Issues in Financial ReportingInternational Accounting and Harmonization MakingThe Value Relevance of Accounting Numbers and the Implications for International Accounting StandardsHarmonizationConvergence of CAS with IFRS and Value Relevance of Accounting Information in Chinese Stock MarketAdoption of IFRS in the Netherlands, Impact on value researchResearch, Standard Setting, and Global Financial ReportingPension Disclosures in UK Corporate Financial StatementsInternational GAAP, 2010Earnings to Price Ratios, Earnings Forecast Error, and Current Cash Flow Predictive Ability in Financial MarketsAccounting Information in Emerging Stock MarketsAdvances in International AccountingFinancial Systems in Troubled WatersHandbook of Research on Entrepreneurship, Innovation, and InternationalizationAn Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Adopting International Financial Reporting StandardsInside Graduate AdmissionsFinancial Reporting Gaps and Value RelevanceChief Value OfficerAccounting for M&AFocus on Finance and Accounting ResearchSpending on M&A has, in aggregate, grown so fast that it has overtaken capital expenditure on increasing and maintaining physical assets. Yet McKinsey, the leading management consultancy, reports that “Anyone who has researched merger success rates knows that roughly 70% fail”. The idea that businesses might be using huge and increasing sums of shareholders’ money for an activity that more often than not leads to failure calls into question the information on which M&A decisions are based. This book presents statistical studies, case material, and standard-setters’ opinions on corporate governance, including a comparison of annual accounts and accounts policies of companies in different countries. It presents their views as an accountancy-based source of share price and market values. This book is of interest to those who value market economy and need to understand how to predict future cash flows, the theoretical frameworks of Dechow, Kothari and Watts (1998) and Barth, Cram and Nelson (2001) have been used. A sample of firms listed in the Saudi Stock Market during the 1993-2009 time period has been used. The total number of observations included in the sample is 997 from 97 firms, which excludes firms in the banking and insurance sectors. The main findings of the value relevance of accounting information in equity valuation are: Fifth, the explanatory power of the return model shows no significant change over time. Sixth, earnings are not value-relevant in equity valuation for loss-making firms, while book value is value-relevant for the 1993-1997 and 1998-2004 time periods. Earnings are only used in price regressions for reflecting post-acquisition changes in the 1998-2004 time period. Findings from the predictive ability of future cash flows show that earnings provide incremental explanatory power beyond that provided by current cash flows in all three pooled cross sections. Earnings’ components have also been found to be significantly more predictive than cash flows in predicting future cash flows. These two measures did not witness any significant change over time. Earnings as a summary measure have not been found to outperform current cash flows in their predictive ability except for three years. This study concludes that accounting information has been value relevant during the entire period of this study and that an increase in value relevance might only be present in the early period of this study. Advances in International Accounting is a refereed, academic research annual, that is devoted to publishing articles about advancements in the development of accounting and its related disciplines from an international perspective. This serial examines how these developments affect the financial reporting and disclosure practices, taxation, management accounting practices, and auditing of multinational corporations, as well as their effect on the education of professional accountants worldwide. Advances in International Accounting welcomes traditional and alternative approaches, including theoretical research, empirical research, applied research, and cross-cultural studies. Advanced degrees are necessary for careers that once required only a college education. Yet little has been written about who gets into grad school and why. JuliePosselt pulls back the curtain on this secret process, revealing how faculty evaluate applicants in top-ranked doctoral programs in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. Integrated Reporting is having a profound impact on corporate thinking and reporting. Value is being assessed on the basis of the sources of value creation used by an organisation and not through a financial lens alone. In Chief Value Officer: Accountants Can Save the Planet, Mervyn King, a global corporate governance and reporting leader, challenges some of the systemic issues preventing organisations from managing in an integrated value-creation way. The shareholder-centric governance model, currently favoured by most companies, will not result in changes to corporate behaviour that can create value in a sustainable manner. The book, therefore, firmly places the accountant in the position of changemaker the finance professional today should be more of a value officer than a financial officer. Consequently, the Chief Finance Officer should be known as the Chief Value Officer. This book explains this new approach. It encapsulates the essential reasons for adopting integrated reporting, explains its application to date and proposes the next steps needed to achieve change that will improve business, social and environmental sustainability. International GAAP® 2016 is a comprehensive guide to interpreting and implementing IFRS, setting IFRS in a relevant business context and providing insights into practical issues that could be resolved in the real world of global financial reporting. This book is an essential tool for regulatory reform, following IFRS. Written by the financial reporting professionals from the International Financial Reporting Group of McKinsey, this three-volume guide to reporting under IFRS provides a global perspective on the application of IFRS. Complex technical accounting issues are explained clearly and IFRS is set in a practical context with numerous worked examples and hundreds of illustrations from the published financial reports of major listed companies from around the world. The 2016 edition of International GAAP® has been fully revised and updated to: • Explore the implementation issues arising as entities plan for the adoption of IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) and IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers) • Include those recent changes to IFRS 13 (Fair Value Measurement) and IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers) • Update Transition Resource Group for Impairment of Financial Instruments and the Joint Transition Resource Group for Revenue Recognition. • Address amended standards and new interpretations issued since the preparation of the 2015 edition. • Explain the many other initiatives that are currently being
Accounting Information Of Bookmark File PDF Value Relevance Of Financial
Furthermore, this study finds evidence of significantly lower earnings management by firms using IFRS compared to firms utilizing local GAAP's. This
provides evidence for the valuation impact of IFRS adoption. 
Another measurement of corporate performance is earnings per share (EPS).EPS reporting under local GAAP after controlling for confounding factors. This provides evidence for the valuation impact of IFRS adoption. 

Thirdly, this study examines the changes in value relevance of accounting information from the migration to IFRS. This study finds significantly higher informativeness of reported earnings under IFRS for investor returns compared to earnings per share (EPS) reporting under local GAAP after controlling for confounding factors. This provides evidence for the valuation impact of IFRS adoption. 

The crisis has also brought to the fore issues of financial intermediaries that had not been previously addressed. These include board diversity, internal monitoring procedures and the existence of interlocking directorates. More broadly, the financial crisis has radically altered the international financial system, with an increasingly consolidated financial sector, and the rise of new markets (such as China) that now play a predominant role in the worldwide market. Studies on the competition and on the performance in this new scenario are essential in order to understand the implications of recent events. 

This collection considers the financial crisis from a managerial perspective, focusing on the business implications for the financial industry. Topics examined include governance needs and strain among stakeholders. The contributions intermingle traditional and emerging issues, and some unique insights on governance, credit quality evaluation and performance measurement. In a fast growing or steady market, it is possible for even an inefficient financial system to satisfy investors' and firms' needs. However, the current financial crisis has brought into sharp relief the limits of the inefficient practices adopted by the market, and made clear the importance of developing more effective governance mechanisms, more detailed and comprehensive databases and new performance measures. The crisis has also brought to the fore issues of financial reporting standards that had not been previously addressed. These include board diversity, internal monitoring procedures and the existence of interlocking directorates. More broadly, the financial crisis has radically altered the international financial system, with an increasingly consolidated financial sector, and the rise of new markets (such as China) that now play a predominant role in the worldwide market. Studies on the competition and on the performance in this new scenario are essential in order to understand the implications of recent events. 

This publication is ideally designed for professionals, industry experts, students and academics seeking current research on the effects of the underlying elements in investing. This study examines the impact of adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the prior and superseded International Accounting Standards (IAS) on investor returns, the level of earnings management and the value relevance of accounting information in African capital markets. This study is motivated by the growing awareness of the importance of international financial reporting by identifying motivating questions that are potentially avenues for future research. 

Advances in International Accounting is a refereed, academic research annual, that is devoted to publishing articles about advancements in the development of accounting and its related disciplines from an international perspective. This serial examines how these developments affect the financial reporting and disclosure practices, taxation, management accounting practices, and auditing of multinational corporations, as well as their effect on the education of professional accountants worldwide. Advances in International Accounting welcomes traditional and alternative approaches, including theoretical research, empirical research, applied research, and cross-cultural studies. Advances in International Accounting is now available online at ScienceDirect - full-text online of volumes 14 onwards. The only local text in the market, Business Analysis and Valuation provides a framework for understanding and using financial information for business students and practitioners. Developed specifically for students undertaking accounting valuation subjects, the text is unique in its approach which introduces and develops a framework for business analysis and valuation using financial statement data, then shows how to apply this framework to a variety of decision contexts. All chapters of this edition have been updated to include the latest regulations, practices and examples from both developed and emerging economies. Further resources for both teachers and students are available online at the book's companion website. 

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of difference in value relevance in South Africa between IFRS and South African GAAP reporting firms shows significantly higher value relevance for financial performance, financial structure, innovative activities, corporate risk, working capital management and accounting quality. Undoubtedly, CER has become a crucial concept that has been incorporated within the world. CER has been analyzed from different perspectives and types of activities and dimensions. A fundamental issue that is addressed in this book is, how corporate finance and accounting are affected by CER activities and the impact of the implementation of CER. The quality of the financial statements improved by the implementation of IFRS for the users of the financial statements, such as creditors and bankers. They are interested in how the use of CER can be answered, for example the comparability, the relevance, and the understandability. In this thesis the relevance will be studied. Information has the value relevance when it influences the economic decisions of users by helping them evaluate past, present or future events event or correcting, their past evaluations. (IFRS Handbook, 2007, p. 40) In order to be relevant the accounting information must reflect the information needs of the users in valuing a company. In order to determine the market price of a company, investors need accounting information that reflects the share price of a company. The implementation of IFRS has consequences for the value-relevance of the accounting information. Whether the value-relevance has improved by the adoption of IFRS is dependent on the differences between the former accounting system and IFRS. The impact on value relevance in the Netherlands has not been studied yet. The impact on value-relevance in other countries has been studied however, for example in the United Kingdom (Harris and Muller, 1999), Germany (Hung and Subramanyam, 2007) and Spain Callao et al. (2007). These studies can give a powerful insight in how the difference in value-relevance of two accounting systems can be studied. The purpose of my dissertation is to investigate whether the use of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for financial reporting is associated with incremental changes in the value relevance of accounting information and to explore whether cross-country institutional factors or corporate governance mechanisms provide incremental information to explain the stock price returns. In the past few years, value relevance has been widely studied, which shows the association between returns and earnings levels (changes). In Chapter 2, I investigate whether the use of IFRS is associated with the value relevance of accounting information across sixteen countries using a price return sample of 888 (843) firms with 5,180 (4,684) firm-year observations. The results are mixed; in both models, the IFRS dummy is significantly informative, but the interaction terms are not. Next, I examine how IFRS for financial reporting is related to the country’s legal origin, strength and type of judicial system, or social characteristics. This chapter uses the European Union as well as the attempts to harmonize the accounting and reporting practices. This study examines issues relating to the mandatory adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by Greek listed companies. Initially, the Greek GAAP, the current practice as a basis for establishing a priori expectations and testing the potential factors explaining compliance with IFRS mandatory disclosures. Subsequently, any change in the value relevance of accounting information before and immediately after the IFRS mandatory implementation is examined. Whether the reconciliation statements required by IFRS 1 provided value relevance Study of the association of CER with financial performance, capital structure, innovative activities, corporate risk, working capital management and accounting quality. Undoubtedly, CER has become a crucial concept that has been incorporated within the world. CER has been analyzed from different perspectives and types of activities and dimensions. A fundamental issue that is addressed in this book is, how corporate finance and accounting are affected by CER activities and the impact of the implementation of CER. The quality of the financial statements improved by the implementation of IFRS for the users of the financial statements, such as creditors and bankers. They are interested in how the use of CER can be answered, for example the comparability, the relevance, and the understandability. In this thesis the relevance will be studied. 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relevant information to investors is also explored. Finally, the valuation implications of IFRS mandatory disclosures are explored. The above analyses indicate the following. Greek listed companies' financial statements were affected significantly by the adoption of IFRS. The average level of compliance with IFRS mandatory disclosures approximates to 80%. The impact on net income and shareholders' equity, as a result of the transition to IFRS, as well as audit firm size, are significantly associated with the extent to which companies comply. No change in the value relevance of accounting information between 2004 and 2005 is identified. Reconciliation adjustments are incrementally value relevant and levels of mandatory disclosures do have valuation effects. Based on the findings of the above analyses, the study contributes to the relevant literature and discusses policy implications. It also concludes with suggestions for further research and recommendations on the methods for measuring compliance with IFRS mandatory disclosures. Although the concept “Cash is King” is today widely recognized, the cash flow statement was rather neglected until the EU accounting regulators discovered its relevance in explaining the real value of the business. This book investigates the value relevance of the operating cash flow as reported under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the largest European listed companies and US listed companies in the past recent years. Using the model based on the valuation theory developed by Ohlson, which measures the market value of equity as a function of accounting variables, the author concludes that operating cash flow represents a significant variable in determining the value relevance of the largest European and US listed companies. These findings provide significant implications for standard setters and support the continued requirements for disclosure of cash flow information under IAS 7. My dissertation comprises of two essays: 1) The Effects of Fair Value Measurements (IFRS 13) on Operating Performance and Market Performance, and on Value Relevance of Firms across European Countries; 2) The Disclosure of Fair Value Pension Asset under SFAS No. 158, Pension Assumptions, and Earnings Manipulation. Fair value accounting has been gained a spotlight over years. My first essay focuses on Fair Value measurements (IFRS13), which provides a single source for all fair value measurements, and clarifies the definition of fair value and enhance the disclosures. I examine the effect of IFRS 13 fair value on operating performance, the market reaction to the key event of the announcement date of IFRS 13 adoption, and the effect on value relevance in the context of IFRS 13 adoption by a large sample of five countries in European Union: France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and United Kingdom from 2010 to 2014. Evidences from the analyses of the models revealed that the operating performance overall decreased after IFRS 13 adoption in France and Germany but increased in Italy, Spain and United Kingdom based on some ratios to evaluate the operating performance. Firms with higher ROA in pre-IFRS 13 might report more consecutive earnings after IFRS 13 adoption than firms with lower ROA in pre-IFRS 13. Market reaction was tested on the key event of IFRS 13 adoption: the announcement date of IFRS 13. The results of the event study indicate that the cumulative abnormal returns (CAR) are negatively associated with the release date of IFRS 13 adoption, suggesting that European markets' reaction has been somewhat negative to IFRS 13. The adjustment to earnings per share model suggests mixed evidence of a increase in value relevance. In summary, European market may perceive IFRS 13 as an important in financial reporting or a reduction in the formation asymmetry and these results have implications for investors, auditors, and educators. In September 2006, Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, required firms to disclose and recognize the full funded status of defined benefit pension plans in the balance sheet instead of only in the footnote. Comparing with recognition, there are limited researches about the effect of the disclosure of fair value pension assets on the expected rate of return (ERR). Therefore, my second essay examines the association between the disclosure of fair value pension plan assets under SFAS No. 158 and ERR. Empirical results support that firms with the Level-3 fair value of pension assets are more like to inflate ERR and are more likely to meet ERR through the actual rate of return (ARR) of the Level-3 fair value of pension assets. In addition, I explore the relationship between the disclosure of fair value pension plan assets and earnings target through ERR management. The results document that firms with the Level-3 fair value pension asset more like to achieve earnings target when they marginally fall short of earnings expectations. Such disclosures could improve the efficient use of the information by market participants.