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JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

Japan Accounting Association

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Preface

Japanese ACCOUNTING FORUM of Japan Accounting Association (JAA) is published annually to publicize academic activities of JAA in English. The first issue of *Japanese ACCOUNTING FORUM* was published in 1993. This edition for 2017 is the 25th issue of *Japanese ACCOUNTING FORUM*.

This issue contains the summary of presentations at the 75th Annual Conference of JAA which was held at Shizuoka Convention & Arts Center GRANSHIP in Shizuoka Prefecture on September 12-14, 2016. It also includes the reports of regional activities of JAA during the 2016 academic year.

I sincerely hope that *Japanese ACCOUNTING FORUM* serves the readers to better understand the activities of JAA.

Katsuhiko Kokubu

Chairman of the International Committee and
Managing Editor of Japanese ACCOUNTING FORUM,
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Japanese
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No. 25, 2017

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2016 Annual Conference of JAA

Report

2016 Annual Conference

Chairman of 2016
Annual Conference
Morio Nagata
Shizuoka University

The 75th conference of Japan Accounting Association (JAA) was held at Shizuoka Convention & Arts Center GRANSHIP on September 12-14, 2016. After consideration with Program Committee, which is chaired by Shinya Saito, the main theme of this year's conference was set as "Accounting in the Glocalization (Global and Localization)".

This was the first time, since the establishment of JAA in 1937, that the Annual Conference had been held in Shizuoka Prefecture and that was held by the consortium of 4 universities (Shizuoka University, University of Shizuoka, Shizuoka Sangyo University, and Tokoha University).

On the first day (September 12th), after the Council and General Assembly of Membership, we had presentations by two Special Committees and three Study Groups, followed by a special speech, "Accounting as a Learned Profession : What is the Pathway ?", by Dr. Bruce K. Behn (University of Tennessee) at Shizuoka Convention & Art Center GRANDSHIP. We also held a welcome reception at the Shizuoka Associa Hotel that evening.

On the Second day (September 13th), we had 77 presentations in concurrent sessions, including 9 presentations for graduate students, and 6 presentations in international sessions, including 2 presentations from the Korean Accounting Association (KAA) members and 2 presentations from the Taiwan Accounting Association (TAA) members. Furthermore, presentations on Plenary sessions were held at five venues (financial, management, audit, tax, and governmental accounting).

On the last day (September 14th), we had 30 presentations in concurrent sessions, including 7 presentations for graduate students. And discussion regarding the Plenary sessions were held each venue, followed by presentations and discussion from two speakers in IFRS/ASBJ session moderated by Atsushi Ogasaka.

Over 600 members attend the 75th conference. There were plenty of meaningful discussions during 3 days. I would like to express here our special thanks to all related persons and parties as a chairperson of the preparatory committee.

Member of the preparatory committee of the 75th conference of Japan Accounting Association.

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**2016 Annual Conference of JAA
Plenary Session: Accounting Issues Through the Age of
Glocalization**

Session 1: Local and Global Aspects in Financial Reporting

**Conflicting Local Issues and Global Pressure for Convergence in the
Japanese Accounting Standard-Setting Process**

Kensuke Ogata

University of Nagasaki

My research presentation aims to show the effectiveness and impact of research focusing on organization formation of accounting standard setters. First of all, I presented some previous researches on the relationship between organization formations of the standard setters and their standard setting activities about the US FASB and the IASB. This research examined whether organization formation can be an effective explanatory factor to explain the Japanese standard settings.

Recent studies on accounting regulation have shed light on the nature of standard setters, especially what kinds of actors take responsibility for making accounting regulation, and how the standard setters are organized. In this regard, it is assumed that differing occupational and geographical backgrounds of board members can conduce to the different approaches to desirable accounting standards; the standard setters consequently produce different standards in accordance with the dominating occupational and geographical backgrounds in those setters. In both cases of the FASB and the IASB, these setters reshaped their organizational structures to address issues to which they confronted, and concentrated on developing accounting standards which aimed at responding to these issues and differed from the previous ones.

This research presentation also examined the relationship between the organization formation and the contents of accounting standards in the context of Japanese accounting standard setting process, especially the activities of the ASBJ during the period from 2008 to 2010 when emergently requested to address the globalization of accounting in Japan. In doing so, I used social network analysis for clarifying the ASBJ's structure. According to the result, the ASBJ structured the accounting-profession-centric network which was different from the past network dominated by the preparers of financial statements and the academic experts. The ASBJ likely changed its organizational structure in a strategic way for responding to the confronted matters, as with other accounting standard setters.

An Experimental Study for Global Accounting Convergence: Towards a Future Design for Accounting

Satoshi Taguchi
Doshisha University

This report shows that the key to solving the international social choice of accounting standards and the meaning of coexistence of accounting standards is in “experimental accounting theory” which combines game theory and economic experiment.

The essence of international social choice of accounting standards seems to be cooperation with the opponent nations. On the premise of such an essence, the accounting standard selection problem of each country can be modeled as a simple 3×3 coordination game. Then, assuming several patterns for the standard quality and the system transition cost, predicting each consequence with game theory and verifying the prediction by economic experiments, the following knowledge can be obtained: Firstly, even if we make the assumption that the IFRSs is the only high-quality accounting standard for all countries, there is a possibility that the countries may fall into a conglomerate state without doing anything. Secondly, for international convergence of accounting standards, advance diversity (coexistence) of standards is required.

In order to elucidate the problem of accounting system selection at the world level, it is indispensable to analyze the intent and behavior of the economic entity over accounting and to get an evidence for policymaking. To that end, it is necessary to construct an experimental accounting using game theory and economic experiment for this analysis.

Macro Accounting and Macro Economy

Makoto Nakano

Hitotsubashi University

Accounting researchers have long focused mainly on firm-level accounting numbers. In recent years, a new research stream is emerging, that is “Macro-Accounting”. “Macro-Accounting” focuses on aggregate level accounting information. We empirically investigate information usefulness of aggregate earnings for GDP growth rate estimation using Japanese data set.

Using quarterly reporting information, we investigate information usefulness of aggregate earnings for GDP growth rate estimation. We observe three findings from empirical tests. First, aggregate earnings are positively related to future GDP growth rate. Second, aggregate earnings information is as useful as macro economy variables including CI (Composite Index). Third, aggregate earnings information has incremental information contents beyond market index return.

There are few study in this area. However, I believe that “Macro-Accounting” literature is a growing body of work with a promising future.

Session 2: Globalization and Localization in Management Accounting

Globalization and Management Control Package in Japanese Companies

Yuichi Kubota

Nanzan University

This study aims to show that new research areas in management control practices are facing the impact of globalization. Prior research shows that management control packages deal with the problems of national cultures and manage the tension between global integration and local responsiveness. We conducted a multi-site case study including the global headquarters, regional headquarters, and the local operating subsidiaries of a Japanese company and observed the control package for building and managing transnational challenges. The package was investigated within the “Malmi and Brown” framework proposed in 2008. The case study illustrated the following three directions for foreseeable extension of research on the control packages of Japanese companies affected by globalization.

First, it is necessary to clarify the cost structures and explore transnational management activities. When companies diversify their operations geographically, they benefit from market size, learning, and location that create cost advantages. Thus, it is necessary to identify the structural and executional cost drivers in the transnational. Specifically, production plan changes, labor adjustment, and exchange rate volatility affect cost management activities. Control packages for the transnational should be designed to address these problems as they influence strategizing and organizing.

Second, the roles of accountants and expatriates are changing. As accounting information systems evolve, accountants’ strategic competence becomes more important. They should take on the role of strategic advisors and use accounting data to communicate with local managers. Clearly, the number of Japanese expatriates is declining, as Japanese companies are beginning to empower their local management. This change is influencing the effectiveness of control packages.

Finally, control packages should effectively relate to innovation. Institutional and cultural factors can be strong barriers that impede the transfer of proficiencies developed in the domestic markets. However, diversities across borders are a source of innovation. The need is to explore how the control package for transnationals helps managers to accomplish innovations.

The Evolution of Management Control Systems in a Global Organization: The Case of Target Costing in Toyota

Yumi Morofuji

Rikkyo University

Many studies on transfer of target costing abroad were conducted in the early 1990s. These noted the difficulty of introducing simultaneous engineering (cross-functional interaction) and close buyer–supplier relationships into subsidiaries abroad, and their suppliers. However, few recent studies exist on this topic. The present study uses interviews to detail the current process of target costing in Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc. (TEMA), Toyota’s U.S. subsidiary.

Though TEMA began target costing at a project level in 1999, few case studies of transfer of target costing abroad (Okano and Kobayashi, 2015) have been conducted since then. This study contributes to the existing literature by explaining the target costing process in greater detail than Okano and Kobayashi (2015), and explores the current relationship among organizational members in Japan and the U.S., and the current cross-functional relationship in the U.S.

I first clarify how company-level profits are deployed to each country and project, the expense item global target costing includes, and how costs are estimated and achieved.

Then, I explore communication devices that members in Japan and the U.S. use. Though Toyota employs many devices such as e-mail and teleconferencing with 3D-CAD, it emphasizes the importance of face-to-face communication. Through such communication, those in the Japan headquarters can communicate more earnestly and can more effectively strengthen ties with and motivate U.S. suppliers.

I clarify how cross-functional interaction in TEMA and the buyer–supplier relationship in the U.S. grew closer than in the 1980s. I also explore what factors of a management control system (MCS) promote lateral interaction within an organization, and focus on: (1) Communicating corporate philosophy that expresses continuous improvement, respect for people, and encourages members to strive to create outstanding products; 2) using policy deployment (hoshin kanri) to permeate corporate philosophy within members’ roles; 3) adopting competence evaluation that embodies corporate philosophy; and 4) impelling members to achieve target costing objectives.

Further research can improve understanding of the relationship between the above MCS factors and lateral interaction among organizational members in foreign countries.

Accounting, Environment, and Innovations

Hirotsugu Kitada

Hosei University

Material flow cost accounting (MFCA) is one of the most popular environmental management accounting tools for resource efficiency, and recently, it has been elevated to the status of an international standard, ISO 14051. The release of ISO 14051 enhanced the legitimacy of MFCA adoption and extended the stage of MFCA diffusion from the early adopters in few countries to a much larger population throughout the global economy. While companies still have considerable resource efficiency improvement potential, previous research suggests that companies often not adopt MFCA despite the benefits they recognize.

Because companies can start MFCA with special cost studies, its trialability is high enough to promote its diffusion in the early adopter stage. However, when a company applies MFCA continuously, it is necessary to overcome conflicts between MFCA and existing management perspectives. Previous research suggests that controllability in operational process need to be modified to overcome the conflicts. This presentation tried to understand the issue in relation to innovation, especially focusing on diversities in management control systems.

The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between MFCA and process innovations, and analyze the effects of management system design of resource efficiency control on the process innovation. The field research suggests that the case company facilitates innovation by maintaining diversity of 1) background of members in cross functional meeting for resource management, and 2) communication mode in accountability systems.

The results contribute to the literatures by highlighting the effect of maintaining diversity in a design of management control systems. This presentation also recent calls in the literature for research into the associations between MFCA and management control systems. By focusing on the complementary role of management control systems in the material flow based resource management, the current presentation provides insights into the effects of different mode of diversity in management control systems on process innovations.

Session 3: Glocalization of Audit -Toward the True Globalization-

An Essay on the Globalization of Auditing Standards Setting in Japan

Yasuhiro Okunishi

Sensyu University

The purpose of my presentation is to gain insight into the globalization of CPAs Audits in Japan. Referring to overseas Audit practice, the CPAs Audits in Japan started after World War II and has developed to the present. Methodologically, I reviewed the history of Auditing Standards Setting in Japan and divided roughly it into the following four stages:

- First stage “the introduction of external audits in Japan” (1951 and 1956)
- Second stage “the national coordination and expansion of CPAs Audits in Japan” (1960’s – 80’s)
- Third stage “the updating CPAs Audits to catch up globalized audit requirements” (1989-2002)
- Fourth stage “the reform to restore public confidence in CPAs Audits” (2007-)

I examined preamble and content of Auditing Standards from global perspective on each of the four stages.

Auditing Standards has been revised many times to improve CPAs Audits in Japan. As a result, Auditing Standards in Japan adopt International Standards on Auditing with few exceptions. Formally, CPAs Audits in Japan has achieved globalization of Audit. But several accounting scandals have happened and raised serious questions about the effectiveness of CPAs Audits in Japan. In order to restore public confidence in CPA Audits, many discussions have been made and several measures has been implemented. But it is not easy to improve the effectiveness of CPAs Audits in Japan dramatically. There is a limit to adapt overseas reference case that may introduce high quality Audit practice. While globalization of CPAs Audits is a prerequisite currently, it is significant to provide the audit services effectively and efficiently that benefits financial statements users, not to replace CPAs Audits in Japan with globalized audit. In my opinion, it takes long time but important to clarify and fix local factors that spoil the effectiveness of CPAs Audits in Japan.

The Glocalization of Auditing Regulation and Standards -From the View Point of Accountability-

Yoshihiro Inoue
Kagawa University

In this report, the glocalization of auditing regulation and standards is defined as follows: applying rules about an audit of financial statements which are used as global standards to Japan after having made modification to the Japanese situation because of ensuring the effectiveness of them. In my opinion, typical examples of the glocalization in this meaning are “Standard to Address Risks of Fraud in Audit” published on March 26, 2013 and Auditing Standard Committee Standard 240 (Revised) “The Auditor’s Responsibility Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements” published on June 17, 2013.

I think that these rules require accountability to an auditor in comparison with the global standards. It is said that accountability means the obligation to explain and justify one’s action to others and therefore functions as means to secure responsibility. So, in other words, they include some requirements for the purpose of securing responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements. For example, they require an auditor in an audit of financial statements (1) to maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit, (2) to identify circumstances that indicate the possibility of a material misstatement due to fraud and address them, and (3) to determine whether there is a suspicion of material misstatement due to fraud. All of these requirements require the auditor to document the process of his/her judgements, and show characteristics of accountability, which are to externalize and objectify responsibility, and to explain and justify one’s action to others afterward.

In addition to these rules, some new rules about an audit of financial statements which are expected to be applied in Japan to cope with the globalization, such as about disclosure of information on governance structure of an audit firm, require accountability to an auditor. Therefore, for auditors in Japan, it is necessary to understand the essential characteristics of accountability and the merit and demerit appropriately.

An Expected Role of Internal Audit -Contribution Possibility to Governance Function by Quality Assessment of Internal Audit-

Kazuo Takeda
Meikai University

Currently, a Large and Public Company in Japan must choose one as a governance style among a Company with Nominating Committee, etc., which is said to be in the global governance style, a Company with Audit and Supervisory Committee or a Company with Board of Company Auditors, that are inherent of Japan (i.e. local style) . This paper aims to examine what role expected for internal audit in this situation.

There is no substantial difference between “Internal Auditing Standards of Japan” and “International Professional Practice Framework” as a global standard. Substantial equality is a request by the Institute of Internal Auditors(IIA) as a global standard setter. When Japanese setter(IIA-Japan) revised the standards in 2014, it paid close attention to meet the demand. Therefore, globalization of standards has been completed.

On the other hand, as indicated by the CBOK survey by IIA and the Audit White Paper in Japan by IIA-Japan, external assessments of internal audit, a part of Quality Assessment, have not progressed in an application due to internal audit being an option. This is that cannot be globalized.

Recent reforms of the governance in Japan are based on an introduction of an independent directors as seen in establishment of a company with audit and supervisory committee, a publication of Japanese Corporate Governance Code, and a change in the listing rules of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The aim of reforms is “separation of execution and supervision”. In addition, it pointed out that information provided by internal audit is important for a monitoring organization to audit and supervise management organizations, regardless of which the company chooses among three governance styles. Especially independent directors are not always overseeing managements, so they must pay serious attention to a reliability of an audit report of internal audit and to improvement. External assessment will be useful for improvement.

While internal audit is still a management tool, but it can also be a governance tool by implementing external assessments. This paper argues that this is the role expected for internal audit.

Session 4: Tax Accounting in the Era of Glocalization

The Influence on the Tax Accounting by the Glocalization of the Institutional Accounting

Makoto Fujii

Nihon University

In Recent institutional accounting, the globalization and localization are progressing at the same time. I call this “the glocalization of institutional accounting”. Globalization of accounting standards has caused two problems. First, the accounting standards are tracking in the multiple ways. Second, it is diverging from the tax accounting.

Under these circumstances, the guidelines of small and medium-sized accounting consider convergence with IFRS. On the other hand, in order to suppress the divergence from tax accounting, the procedure for small and medium-sized accounts is allowed to be processed under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Law.

From the finance point of view, it appears that there are two aspects of the accounting standard's glocalization. That is, the difference between raising funds on a global scale and on domestic scale.

In this context, convergence with IFRS means the globalization, while correspondence with tax law means the localization. This fact shows an uncertain assumption that the corporate tax law is local. Actually, the glocalization of tax accounting focuses on the corporation's business activity area. As a result, polarization in corporate accounting has occurred.

However, in the field of tax accounting, it is not such a trend and should not be affected by it. In tax accounting, not only the clean surplus relationship in a certain year will collapse, but also this difference will never be dissolved. Ultimately, clean surplus relationship leads to “Grundsatz der Kongruenz”. Since IFRS does not perform complete recycling, this principle has collapsed.

In tax accounting where the clean surplus relationship can't be established over the whole period, “Grundsatz der Kongruenz” is indirectly guaranteed by the anchor that the balance sheet in tax accounting completely matches the balance sheet in corporate accounting. The important point from the tax accounting standpoint is not whether the formal net profit is maintained but the net profit based on recycling is maintained in the individual financial statements.

Interlocking the corporate accounting and the tax accounting contributes to the quality improvement of institutional accounting by the interaction functioning in the system of revision or abolition.

Influence of the Legal Perspective on Tax Policy and Tax Accounting in an Age of Glocalization

Ikumi Fukuura

Seinan Gakuin University

The “institution” is not established by the single-line evolutionary historical viewpoint, but competition and harmony always emerge as those aspects. Therefore, it crosses on the theory and influence on tax policy. The monograph will discuss different understandings of the theory.

This report is an introduction to attempting interdisciplinary research based on legal perspectives between corporate accounting and tax law in the current glocalization. It means that it is an interdisciplinary research that contributes to elucidation of academic disciplines by today's glocalization. The intention is to clarify its institutional significance by presenting the coordinate axes about the role that tax accounting sciences has played so far.

In this report, we provide a methodical approach of three types of models as coordinate axes. First is a model of “administrative type law” based on a viewpoint of a national law. Second is model of “autonomous type law” based on a social viewpoint. Third is model of “universalism type law” based on the principle of governance of Modern Western European law, integrated based on general legal standards.

In this discussion, we consider not only the three types of space-time dynamics, but also the relative position in the global research theory, as well as the phenomenon form of tax policy. As a result, we argue that there are variations in the conventional theory.

In other words, these variations teach us about the following points. It is about “legalization”, “non -legalization”, and “anti-legalization” that are typically found in the “administrative type law” as a hard law and the “autonomous type law” as soft law.

Institutionalization and institutional complementarity are not only problems of tax law but also problems of corporate accounting.

In the legal attributes, “legalization”, “non-legalization” and “anti-legalization” of the “GAAP” which is the concepts of uncertainty law are related to problems such as new accounting standards in IFRS on business accounting.

It will be necessary to reaffirm that the necessity of interdisciplinary research is the domain of tax accounting.

Globalization of Tax Accounting and Corporate Behaviors -From the Japanese Evidence about the Taxation System of Received Dividend-

Hiroshi Ohnuma

Tokyo University of Science

Since domestic tax system is profoundly determined on the domestic fiscal situation and global financial situations have an impact on the international accounting standards, both sides of effect hold a severe influence on tax accounting.

The objective of this paper is to investigate the influence of system change enforced in 2009 of the dividend received from foreign subsidiaries on corporate behaviors. This system change allows Japanese firms to exclude their dividend income which they accepted from their foreign subsidiaries from their taxable income. Foreign subsidiaries whose ratio of shares the parent companies invest is more than 25% and the period the parent company hold their equity is more than 6 months are subjected to this system. And 95% of dividend the foreign subsidiaries pay is tax deductible. That is, it is possible to easily inflow the retained income into the country from overseas after this law comes into force. I study the effect of this recent system change on corporate behavior, including dividend payout, sales promotion, executive compensation, research and development (R&D) investment, postretirement benefit payment.

In this paper, I provide evidence of decrease of dividends received paid by more than three thousand foreign subsidiaries to their parent companies after this system change become effective. To examine this phenomenon, I employ a difference-in-differences approach in which I compare the amount of dividend received of parent firm before and after the onset of the system change as a function of their cash constraints and oversea operations. Simultaneously, I compare the differences in amount of dividend received between the treatment and control groups, controlling for firm fixed effects and observable measures of received dividends. Furthermore, I find this system change about received dividends produces other diminishes in corporate behaviors which reflect the long-range investment effect, such as R&D investment.

I suppose these results reveal the impact of financial crisis in 2008 and 2011 Thailand floods on the business behavior in multinational companies. Still, this study shows a mixed result, therefore it is necessary for an additional research.

Session 5: Local Government Accounting in the Era of Glocalization -Discussion for the Setting of JPSAS-

The Importance of JPSAS for Japanese Local Government

Hiroshi Yoshimi

Hokkaido University

In Japan, no accounting standards for local government had been existed. Basically Japanese local governments controlled by Local Government Act which prescribe cash basis accounting and single entry bookkeeping. It means Japanese local governments need not to prepare financial statements like balance sheet.

Since early 1990s, however, Japanese local governments tried to introduce private sector's accounting idea including accrual based accounting and double entry bookkeeping like US, UK, Australia and New Zealand. At that time, local governments prepare their own financial statements according to their original concept, so this leads the lack of comparability of financial statements of Japanese local governments. For example, Tokyo Metropolitan Government issue "Accounting Standard for Tokyo Metropolitan Government" in 2006 and invite to other local governments to adopt this Tokyo type accounting standard.

Facing with these situation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) set up research committee and they issue research papers including accounting standards for local governments.

In 2015, MIC and its research committee issue "Uniform Standard" and request all local governments to adopt this new standard to prepare their financial information. Uniform Standard is considered to be a milestone of current Japanese government accounting standard. However, Unified Standard does not follow IPSAS in several points, because it intend to internal use purpose not external reporting purpose for various stakeholders. It means it is still not the JPSAS (Japanese Public Sector Accounting Standards). For adequate external reporting purpose, JPSAS which follow IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) will be needed.

Trend of IPSAS and Implication for Japan's Local Government Accounting

Kenji Izawa

Ernst & Young ShinNihon

In this paper as a board member of IPSASB (the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board) I indicate the trend of IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) and oversee the implication for Japan's local government accounting. IPSAS is the international accounting standards applicable to the general purpose financial reports ("GPFs") of public sector entities. I point out the three characteristics of the conceptual framework for general purpose financial reporting by public sector entities developed by IPSASB ("the Conceptual Framework") that is, i ; the objectives and users of general purpose financial reporting, ii : the elements of financial statements, iii : the measurements of assets and liabilities in financial statements, in the comparison with Japan's local government accounting.

Firstly, in the Conceptual Framework, the objective of financial reporting are to provide information about the entities that is useful to users of GPFs for accountability purposes and for decision-making purposes, and GPFs of public sector entities are developed primarily to respond to the information needs of service recipients and resource providers. To respond to the information needs of users, the Conceptual Framework reflects a scope for financial reporting that is more comprehensive than that encompassed by financial statements. On the other hand, Japan's local government accounting standards don't refer to other information than financial statements.

Secondly, the IPSASB outlines the approach to models of financial performance to be reported in the financial statements, mixing the assets and liability-led approach and the revenue and expense-led approach. In some circumstances, to ensure that the financial statements provide information that is useful for a meaningful assessment of the financial performance and financial position, the IPSAS may require or allow resources or obligations to be recognized as other resources and other obligations, which are items additional to the six elements defined in the Conceptual Framework. On the other hand, Japan's local government accounting standards emphasize the importance of increase and decrease of net assets to assess the financial performance of the public sector entities.

Finally, although the Conceptual Framework proposes the measurement objective which assists prepares of financial statements in selecting measurement bases for assets and liabilities, Japan local government accounting standards don't.

The Use of New Public Sector Financial Statements and Performance Management in Japanese Local Government

Takami Matsuo

Kobe university

My presentation tried to examine the use of the performance management information based on a new public-sector accounting standard from a viewpoint of management control.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) released the "new public-sector accounting standard" in 2014, and emphasized an importance of the using the segment (by the program or project) financial information for internal use (for management purposes). However, the implementation of segment financial statements has not to be mandatory, it has been dependent on local governments. As a result, according to the survey of the JAA investigating committee of 2016, the local government, which has already implemented or decided the implementation of the segment statements was only 10.5% of Japanese local government. And about 60% is investigating the implementation now.

On the other hand, Tokyo prefecture has implemented an original accrual based accounting standard in 2005, and prepared segment financial statements and has considered the use of information for management. The general segment statement consists of some dozens of department statements and two hundred and some dozens of project statements. The 12 local governments have implemented the same system by 2016, and they are utilizing the statements for a decision making of a public facility investment, an outsourcing of public service delivery, or a consensus building.

According to my survey of the performance management information use of Japanese local government in 2015, they use it for the operational use purpose, the interactive use purpose, and strategic use purpose. In these purposes, the project segment information is important. The financial condition of Japanese local government is relatively sound and the pressure of the accountability from bond holders is weak in Japan. Japanese local government tends to pay more attention to the project management for improving efficiency and effectiveness. I suggested it is necessary for Japanese local government to focus on the use for various performance management purposes and consider the necessity of the preparation of segment statements.

**2016 Annual Conference of JAA
Special Committee**

**Comprehensive Research on Strategic Management and
Management Accounting
(Interim Report)**

Chair: **Masanobu Kosuga**

Kwansei Gakuin University

This committee 2015-2017 seeks to investigate and enhance understanding of the strategic management in Japanese firms. The research includes quotes from CEO, CFO, and other professionals working in business about their experience in the strategic management processes within Japanese enterprises. The purpose of the committee is to elucidate the following issues:

1. The contents, process, and context of the strategic management in Japanese firms.
2. The extent to which management accounting system and/or management accounting information are utilized to support strategic decision making and the strategic management process within Japanese firms.
3. The most common aspects of strategic decision making where management accounting is seen to make significant contributions.
4. The management accounting concepts, tools, and systems that are used by the Japanese firms in a strategic context.
5. The extent to which it is possible to define the basic concepts, theoretical framework, and tools of management accounting in support of the strategic management process within a wider definitions of Japanese management accounting.

The interim report of this committee consists of twelve chapters. They are as follows:

- Chapter 1: Management accounting for strategic management in Japan
- Chapter 2: Theoretical framework of this research
- Chapter 3: Creating values and several stakeholders in Japanese enterprises
- Chapter 4: Midterm business planning in Japanese firms
- Chapter 5: Capital Budgeting in Japanese corporations
- Chapter 6: R&D and several strategies developing new products
- Chapter 7: Strategic management of advertising costs in Japan
- Chapter 8: Brand management in Japanese firms

Chapter 9: Globalization of Japanese business and management control
systems for foreign subsidiary companies

Chapter 10: Global strategy and performance evaluation system

Chapter 11: Strategic management in globalization and investment decision of
IT

In general, normative contributions of management accounting for strategic management such as strategic management accounting (SMA) and/or strategic cost management (SCM) often suggest several templates for management accounting practices in support of strategic management. For example, competitor analysis, value chain analysis for competitive advantage, strategic investment appraisal, accounting for marketing management, target costing, quality cost management, life-cycle costing, activity based costing (ABC), activity based management (ABM), balanced scorecard (BSC) are main tools for strategic management. They have been put forward as strategic tools to be used by accountants. It has been suggested that accountants should take more proactive roles in the strategic management process. One of the objectives of this research is to identify the extent to which this has happened in Japanese firms.

Chair:

Masanobu Kosuga (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Members:

Takashi Arae (Nihon University)

Akihiko Uchiyama (Chiba University)

Hiroto Kataoka (Meiji University)

Hiroyuki Nakamura (Yokohama National University)

Shogo Kimura (Nagoya University)

Tomoaki Sonoda (Keio University)

Asako Kimura (Kansai University)

Masahiko Sakai (Otaru University of Commerce)

Masaru Nakagawa (Doshisha University)

Yoko Asakura (Kansai Gaidai University)

Shuji Mizoguchi (Yokohama National University)

Special Committee

Theory, System and Utilization Practice of New Local Public Sector Accounting (Final Report)

Chair: **Hisashi Yamaura**

Meiji University

Public sector accounting reforms at local governments are currently being implemented. The characteristics of the reforms are: (1) making the public sector accounting standards that have a certain degree of consistency with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) common standards for all local governments and (2) that the preparation and publication of financial documents should be carried out upon directly linking asset and liability statements, such as fixed asset ledgers, with a public sector accounting system that has adopted the double-entry system.

Through a ministerial notice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, which leads the reforms, required all local governments to change their accounting system to this new public sector accounting system over a period of three years from 2015, in principle. As a result, the reforms saw a dramatic progress, which has led us to move from a phase of understanding the process of the reforms to a phase of examining specific ways of practice and utilization with an eye to the future after the reforms.

The research objective of the Special Committee is to focus on this new local public sector accounting system and study its theoretical structure and purpose, the application status and practical issues of the system at local governments, the utilization situation of the system in the management of local governments, and the ideal form of local public sector audit, which will become an issue after the new system is introduced.

The Special Committee has set the following six research targets, toward which it has conducted studies through 12 committee meetings held since September 2014.

- (1) To study the basic theory of local public sector accounting
- (2) To study the theory and practice concerning the relationship between the new public sector accounting system and budgeting/budget control
- (3) To conduct comparative studies of the new public sector accounting system and international public sector accounting systems
- (4) To conduct factual surveys of the introduction of the new accounting system

(5) To conduct case studies of the utilization of the new accounting system

(6) To study the way the local public sector audit should be under the new public sector accounting system

These studies have received grants for Foundation Research (B) (representative of the research: Hisashi Yamaura; period: three years; proposal number: 15H03400) of the FY2015 Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research of the Japan Society of the Promotion of Science. The grants have mainly been used in international comparative studies, case studies, and factual surveys.

With regard to the factual surveys on the introduction of the new public sector accounting system in particular, we carried out a questionnaire survey of all local governments (1,788) and obtained valid replies from more than 1,100 organizations (61.7%). This report only includes the result of a simple aggregation, while analyses of the replies and understanding of the actual condition through field surveys are positioned as future issues of the study, which is to be completed by the end of the research period of the grant.

Furthermore, since we not only intend to apply the achievements of the studies to the future research of local public sector accounting but also consider applying them to the improvement of accountability as well as the soundness and efficiency of administration and public finance of local governments, we are creating a database of case study information on the utilization of the new accounting system in particular, and developing an environment that enables its open use.

Chair:

Hisashi Yamaura (Meiji University)

Members:

Nobuo Azuma (Board of Audit of Japan)

Kazutoshi Ishii (The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants)

Keiko Ishikawa (Nihon University)

Toshie Ishizu (Meiji University)

Naohide Endo (University of Fukuchiyama)

Shigeo Ohtsuka (Chiba University)

Eliya Onoe (Ohara Graduate School of Accounting)

Takafumi Kanemura (Meiji University)

Shinya Saito (Yokohama National University)

Ayako Sato (Toyama University of International Studies)

Toru Sato (Japan Productivity Center)

Yutaka Suzuki (Aoyamagakuin University)

Osamu Furusho (Nihon University)

Kenshi Hayashi (City of Yokohama)

Takami Matsuo (Kobe University)
Kozo Yamaguchi (Meisei University)
Kiyoshi Yamamoto (University of Tokyo)
Risa Yoshimoto (Aichi University)

2015 Annual Conference of JAA Study Group

The Impact of Integrated Reporting on Management Accounting (Interim Report)

Chair: **Yoshihiro Ito**
Waseda University

In this research, while considering the viewpoint of management accounting, we examined the multifaceted impact of integrated reporting on corporate accounting beyond the boundaries of accounting domain, and the direction in which accounting research should proceed in the future. The study group recognizes that integrated reporting has the potential to prompt a major change in the social role of the accounting system. Through this research, we would like to identify the trends in accounting research over the next several decades. In the interim report, we conducted research on the following themes to achieve our research objectives.

1. The impact of integrated reporting on management accounting research and practice
2. The case study on the impact of integrated reporting on company practice
3. Integrated reporting as a management strategy
4. Preliminary survey on mandatory CSR reporting in Taiwan
5. Voluntary disclosure of negative information in integrated reporting
6. Assurance in integrated reporting

Through the above research, we were able to partially clarify the issues involved in the disclosure of integrated reports and mandatory integration reporting. At the stage of the interim report, although we were able to achieve certain results, we must say that both studies are still in progress. For the final report, we recognized the following issues as urgent.

First, the various drivers that determine corporate value must be clarified. If companies can efficiently disclose these drivers through integrated reporting, stakeholders obtain necessary information to evaluate corporate value. Therefore, we will continue research on the model for that.

Second, from the point of view of management accounting, it is important to explore the way to appropriately educate stakeholders on the organic relevance of non-financial and financial information, as well as on the process of creating such information.

Since research on such viewpoints is rarely found in previous studies, we regard

this theme as a top priority research topic. Furthermore, we believe it is impossible to systematically integrate non-financial and financial information without a management accounting approach. In this regard, we have proposed the use of CSR scorecard and sustainability scorecards based on the balanced scorecard approach, and have been searching for a concrete and practical framework. In the future, we intend to further examine the theme of integrated reporting for robust development. We believe that it is necessary to conduct a survey to analyze the current situation of integrated reporting both in Japan and overseas, and we have started to investigate companies that have already published the integrated report.

In the future, we will also study the impact of integrated reporting on not only capital providers but also members within the organization. The effect of integrated reporting on the organization's management control is hardly known. To clarify this point, we will conduct research using both quantitative research based on questionnaire survey data and qualitative research such as a case study. Furthermore, we will empirically analyze the stock market reaction to first disclosed companies and the stock price relevance of the quality of the published integrated report.

Through these studies, we will determine whether integrated reporting is an important theme that has the potential to transform the role of the accounting system or just a discussion attributable to a transient boom. In the final report, we will clarify from both theory and demonstration the influence of integrated reporting on management accounting practice of enterprises and the relationship between integrated reporting and management accounting based on the results of the questionnaire survey and case study.

Chair:

Yoshihiro Ito (Waseda University)

Members:

Hiroshi Obata (Hitotsubashi University)

Akira Omori (Yokohama National University)

Tomoki Oshika (Waseda University)

Haruo Hara (Sapporo Gakuin University)

Takehiro Metoki (Musashi University)

Aki Yamauchi (Waseda University)

Koji Yamamoto (Osaka Prefecture University)

Eri Yokota (Keio University)

Study Group

Expansion of Disclosed Information and the Diversification of Audit Framework (Interim Report)

Chair: **Yoshinao Matsumoto**
Kansai University

Research purpose:

The 2014 Revised Audit Standard by the Business Accounting Council and practice guidelines by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants introduced the framework of multiple audit opinions and various audit subjects. In this research, we consider an influence of the revised Standard's purpose and contents on an audit theory and practice in the light of international and time series aspects. Besides, based on such revision, we study what kind of future expansion of disclosed information by companies. We finally present the institutional possibility of the reliable disclosure system that there should be in future our country.

Research summary (interim report):

The revised Audit Standard acknowledged an assurance of the reliability by audit services on a single financial statement and a specific item of financial statement in addition to a complete set of financial statements. Prior to Japanese Audit Standard revision, the International Audit and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) introduced the International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 800 “Special Considerations – Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks” and 805 “Special Considerations – Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of A Financial Statement” since the accounting year beginning of December 15, 2009. These standards approved the diversification of audit subjects and the multiple application of the audit opinion framework in the foreign countries. Until such standards, an audit was conducted for the complete set of financial statements and auditors expressed a conclusion about the fairness.

However, the conformity style and the fairness style were recognized among the framework of audit opinion in Japan. The auditor came to be able to audit financial statements, a financial statement, and a financial statement item prepared in accordance with either of special purpose or general purpose accounting standards as audit subjects.

Furthermore, this combination of accounting standards and audit subjects brings the multiple financial information and the various audit framework. The special

purpose accounting standards are the standards that adapted to a special use to fulfill the needs of the specific user. And it contains as an example, the standard which assumed a specific limited use for a financing or an acquisition. We usually call such financial statements based on the special purpose standard “special purpose financial statements.”

On the other hand, the general-purpose accounting standards are standards made with a multi-purpose. It is a generic term of the accounting standards for multi-purpose and common use that were established in order to be used for the decision making by the unspecified number of extensive user, particularly the general investor in the stock market. We call such financial statements prepared in accordance with such standard “general purpose financial statements.” As a result, general purpose and special purpose accounting standards are accepted as an auditor's audit criterion.

What kind of accounting standards should be applied at preparing financial information is decided in a conclusion of contract such as the funding by the agreement between trustor and trustee. Therefore, in the phase of the audit engagement, the auditor must consider whether accounting standards chosen are proper as a criterion in the audits.

Our interim report proves how foreign countries, which already introduced special purpose financial audit/ attestation, institutionalize the framework of audit/ attestation services and the contents of financial information which should be audited.

Chair:

Yoshinao Matsumoto (Kansai University)

Members:

Nobuhiro Asano (Osaka City University),

Sugako Ijima (Kurume University)

Yoshiaki Ozawa (St. Andrew's University),

Naoki Kasai (Shiga University)

Akinobu Shuto (University of Tokyo),

Takatoshi Hayashi (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Hidenori Horiko (Kwansei Gakuin University),

Yoshihiro Machida (Aoyama Gakuin University)

Observers:

Tomomi Takada (Kobe University)

Study Group

Current Status and Issues of Female Accounting Researchers in Japan (Final Report)

Chair: **Keiko Kitamura**
Chuo University

This study aims to review and analyze the situation and problems faced by female accounting researchers in Japan, in terms of the history of accounting research or comparisons with other accounting associations in Japan and abroad.

The final report of this study group consisted of the following:

- I Purposes, Methodology, and Style
- II Current State of Female Researchers in Japan: Survey from four points of view:
(a) working conditions, (b) research environment, (c) participation in leadership and social contribution, and (d) family life.
- III Female Accounting Researchers in the Japan Accounting Association (JAA)
- IV Female Accounting Researchers in the World: Survey of 17 countries and areas other than Japan, via interviews with and/or e-mails to accounting researchers, and/or survey of the websites of major accounting associations and leading universities.
Appendix: Academic Research Related to Overseas Female Accountants
- V Historical Research: Survey of four pioneering female accounting researchers: Prof. Nobuko Nosse, Prof. Yuriko Mano, Prof. Eiko Yamaura, and Prof. Misako Nakagawa. Their biographies, research achievements, and interview studies are included.
- VI Empirical Research (1): The first questionnaire-based survey of female JAA members.
- VII Empirical Research (2): The second questionnaire-based survey of all JAA Members. Analyses from research goals, study abroad experience, method, theme, and funds.
- VIII Theoretical Research: Characteristics of the representative writings of female accounting researchers from eight fields of study: financial accounting, management accounting, auditing, environmental accounting, governmental accounting, tax accounting, and accounting history.

Below is a summary of the main suggestions from selected chapters in the final report.

In Chapter V, we discuss the four pioneering female researchers who have made great contributions to our academic society. Furthermore, they have managed to balance their research, education, and family lives. Their ability to achieve this balance is attributed to great mentors, mutual support, and understanding among peers, and the researchers' perseverance with their research themes.

In Chapters VI and VII, we discuss how age structure differed between male and female researchers. However, there was a small difference in terms of research aspects. Further, male researchers were more internationally oriented than female researchers.

In Chapter VIII, we discuss that the representative writings of most female researchers were published in the bulletin journals of the schools where they were working. However, publications in other media are also desirable in order to share research results broadly.

In Japan, the distinctions between men and women are discussed even today. However, this study showed that the differences between female researchers and male researchers were less than expected. In accounting research, gender-based differences are few. Therefore, we can greatly exploit this research field, actively report the findings, and publish the results for a wider audience.

Chair:

Keiko Kitamura (Chuo University)

Members:

Fumiko Hiki (Hitotsubashi University)

Yuko Horie (Meisei University)

Wakako Hyodo (University of Hyogo)

Michiyo Ihara (Takamatsu University)

Asako Kimura (Kansai University)

Kyoko Miyamoto (Kansai University)

Mihoko Nishimura (Meiji Gakuin University)

Yuko Nishimura (Aoyama Gakuin University)

Chika Saka (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Ikuko Sasaki (Tohoku Gakuin University)

Chie Sawanobori (Osaka Sangyo University)

Yuki Tanaka (Hosei University)

Reika Tsumura (Takamatsu University)

Observers:

Keiko Ishikawa (Nihon University)

Chikako Ozu (Kyushu University)

Tomomi Takada (Kobe University)

Eiko Tsujiyama (Waseda University)
Aki Yamauchi (Waseda University)
Eriko Maruoka (Chuo University)

**2016 Annual Conference of JAA
International Session**

**Configurations of Management Control Systems (MCSs) and
Environmental Management Control Systems (EMCS): An
International Comparison of German and Japanese Firms**

Takehisa Kajiwara, Kobe University

Thomas Guenther, Technische Universitaet Dresden

Katsuhiko Kokubu, Kobe University

Kimitaka Nishitani, Kobe University

**Conservative Management Earnings Forecasts and Forecast
Precision**

Suil Pae, Hanyang University

Chang Joon Song, Sungkyunkwan Univesity

Andrew, C. Y., Hanyang University

**Is the Option of Early Adoption Always a Choice? Evidence on
IFRS Adoption in Taiwan?**

Yu-Lin Hsu, National Cheng Kung University

Gavin C. Reid, Abertay University and University of St Andrews

**The Effect of Financial Statement Comparability on Firm Visibility
and Cost of Capital**

Sungyoon Ahn, The Catholic University of Korea

Kwanghee Cho, Dongguk University

Young Soo Choi, Dongguk University

Dong-Hoon Yang, Dongguk University

**Does Corporate Governance Mechanism Restrain Accounting
Fraud? Evidence from Japan**

Masumi Nakashima, Chiba University of Commerce

The Effect of Fair Value Versus Historical Cost Reporting Models

on Analyst Behavior

Chunlay Ye, Texas A&M International University

Lin-Hui Yu, National Taiwan University

2016 Annual Conference of JAA Regional Reports

Hokkaido Region

Hiroshi Yoshimi
Hokkaido University

The regional meetings were held in 2016 as follows.

1. The 89th Regional Meeting at Sapporo Gakuin University on 28 May, 2016.
 - (1) “Capital Investment Evaluation Based on Non-Financial Information,” Tomonari Shinoda, Hokkaido University.
 - (2) “Inter-Organizational Problems in Logistics Management Accounting,” Tadashi Nagaoka, Sapporo Gakuin University.
 - (3) “Current Issues in Teaching DCF Models,” Satoshi Hatamoto, Otaru University of Commerce.

2. The 90th Regional Meeting at Sapporo Citizens Hall on 5 November, 2016.
 - (1) “An Auditor's Choice in the Going Concern Problems: Focusing on the Meaning of “Material Uncertainty”,” Akira Sakayanagi, Otaru University of Commerce.
 - (2) “Extension of Corporate Information and Financial Accounting Reporting, Quantity of IR Information and Qualitative Changes: Issues for Users Satisfaction,” Kohki Hamada, Kushiro Public University of Economics.

Tohoku Region

Shuhei Kinugawa
Fukushima University

The regional meetings were held as follows;

1. The 90th Meeting, July 30, 2016 at Fukushima College

- (1) “The Feature of Management Behavior in Reconstructive Process from the Great East Japan Earthquake,” Tomoko Okano and Shinsuke Tamura, Ishinomaki Senshu University.
Discussant: Akihiro Nedate, Fukushima University.
- (2) “Economic Evaluations of Local Specialties,” Shuko Naito, Hirosaki University.
Discussant: Tomoko Okano, Ishinomaki Senshu University.
- (3) “On Discounting of Deferred Tax Liabilities,” Shuhei Kinugawa, Fukushima University.
Discussant: Kazuki Ikushima, Iwate Prefectural University.
- (4) “Accounting Issues on Personnel Expenses,” Tomohisa Hirano, Fukushima University.
Discussant: Masateru Narikawa, Tohoku Institute of Technology.

2. The 91th Meeting, November 19, 2016 at Iwate Prefectural University

- (1) “A study on the Principles-Based Approach in the U.S: A Focus on the Political Discussion Processes,” Tomohiro Abe, National Institute of Technology, Fukushima College.
Discussant: Shuhei Kinugawa, Fukushima University.
- (2) “A study on Revenue Recognition Criteria: On Construction Revenues,” Masateru Narikawa, Tohoku Institute of Technology.
Discussant: Kazuki Ikushima, Iwate Prefectural University.

Kanto Region

Yasuyoshi Kurokawa
Senshu University

The 64rd Kanto regional meeting was held at Senshu University , Kanda campus on December 10, 2016. The main theme of the meeting was “Accounting problems in M&As.”

The program of the meeting was as follows.

Chairperson: Masato Kikuya, Hosei University

Panel Discussion:

1. Hidetsugu Umehara, Meiji University
Accounting for Business Combinations under Japanese GAAP: A Theoretical Perspective
2. Mikihiro Jinnou, Niigata University
Historical Study on the Accounting for Consolidated Goodwill at Acquisition
3. Tomohiro Kaneko, Toyo University
A Study of Business Combination from the Viewpoint of Corporation Tax
4. Masashi Okumura, Waseda University
A Survey of Empirical Research on the Value Relevance of Goodwill Amortization
5. Koji Oyanagi, Senshu University
A Consideration on the Change of Financial Structure by Mergers and Acquisitions

Chubu Region

Norimasa Ito
Aichi-Gakuin University

The regional meetings were held as follows;

1. The 137th Regional Meeting at Tokai-Gakuen University on July 9, 2016.
 - (1) “Does Recycling Improve Information Usefulness of Other Comprehensive Income?: Case of Japan,” Frendy and Hu Dan Semba, Nagoya University, Graduate School of Economics and Nagoya University.
Commentator: Motohiro Tazawa, Meijo University.
 - (2) “The Effects of Changes in Scope of Consolidation on Financial Information by Adoption of IFRS,” Tomohiro Noguchi, Tokai-Gakuen University.
Commentator: Satoru Nishiumi, Aichi-Gakuin University.
 - (3) “Sophistication of "Independent Auditor" and Formation of GAAP,” Kazumasa Takemori, Chubu University.
Commentator: Michimasa Satoh, Aichi-Gakuin University.

2. The 138th Regional Meeting at Aichi-Gakuin University on December 3, 2016.

Chairperson: Masataka Hiraga, Aichi-Gakuin University.

 - (1) “The Effect of Comment Letters in the Due Process of IASB,” Shigeho Nakayama, Aichi-Gakuin University.
 - (2) “Accounting Information Systems: Present and the Future,” Shinya Okuda, Nagoya City University.
 - (3) “Factors Affecting Judgments of Japanese Auditors: Pressures, Commitment, and Personality,” Noriyuki Tsunogaya, Nagoya University.
 - (4) “A Study of Audit of the Statement of Comprehensive Income in Japan: From the Viewpoint of a Practitioner,” Koji Otani, KPMG AZSA LLC.

Kansai Region

Makoto Yori
University of Hyogo

The 66th Kansai regional meeting was held at University of Hyogo on March 18, 2017. The main theme of the meeting is “The Accounting Problems Concerning the Globalization.”

The program of the meeting is as follows.

1. Presentation in the morning

- (1) “A Managerial Incentive to Recognize and Disclose Restructuring Efforts,”
Masatoshi Kuru, University of Marketing and distribution Sciences.
- (2) “A Preliminary Empirical Analysis of the Use of Management Control Systems and their Effect in Japanese Prefectural Governments,” Tsuyoshi Sato, Fukuyama Heisei University.
- (3) “Roles and Responsibilities of the External Professional Auditor under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act—Necessity to comply with Article 193-3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act—,” Takumi Adachi, Prefectural University of Hiroshima.

2. Panel Discussion

Moderator: Masahiko Hayashi, University of Hyogo.

“Concept Arrangement about Globalization of Accounting Standards from the Global Sociology's Perspective,”

Sadako Inoue, University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences.

“Has Corporate Control of Japanese Overseas Subsidiaries Changed?”

Satoko Matsugi, Tezukayama University.

“Globalization of audit systems,”

Hiroshi Taki, Ritsumeikan University.

Kyushu Region

Keiichi Oishi
Kyushu University

The Japanese Accounting Association (JAA) Kyushu regional conferences are regularly held twice a year – in July and March. This academic year, the summer conference was held at Kurume University, and the early spring conference was held at Nagasaki University.

1. The 98th meeting at Kurume University, on 23rd July, 2016.

- (1) “Earnings Management Using Classification Shifting of Special Items”, Shu Inoue, Fukuoka University.
- (2) “A Study on the Conceptual Framework of the International Accounting Standards Board: from the Perspective of the Achieved Level and its Problems of the IASB's Exposure Draft”, Shuzo Hino, Nakamura Gakuen University.
- (3) “A Teaching for Better Understanding of Significance on Bookkeeping”, Eiichiro Kudo, Seinan Gakuin University.

2. The 99th meeting at Nagasaki University, on 18th March, 2017.

- (1) “An International Comparison of Public Entity Financial Condition: A Statistical Study on Financial Statement Analysis of Japanese Local Government and U.S. States”, Kentaro Haraguchi, Doctoral Course, Graduate School of Economics, Kyushu University.
- (2) “Does IFRS No,15 Fall under the Standards of Accounting Treatment Generally Accepted as Fair and Reasonable Prescribed in Article 22 (4) of the Corporation Tax Law Provides?”, Ichiro Iwatake, Kumamoto Gakuen University.
- (3) “A Study on the Controversy over Depreciation vs Impairment of Goodwill”, Hisashi Taga, Ryukyu University.
- (4) “French Financial Accounting Studies in Japan: Motivation, Discussion and Issues Raised by Early Researchers”, Chikako Ozu, Kyushu University.