The role of corporate governance in achieving the quality of accounting information in Jordan

A Thesis is submitted to college Of Business

fulfillment of the requirement for the degree master

(International Accounting)

University Utara Malaysia

By

Name: Ahmad Ibarahim Mansi AL_Omari

Metric No:87997

Copyright © Ahmad Ibarahim Mansi AL_Omari, 2008.All rights

reserved.



KOLEJ PERNIAGAAN (College of Business) Universiti Utara Malaysia

PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PROJEK (Certification of Project Paper)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa (I, the undersigned, certified that) AHMAD JBRAHIM MANSI AL-OMARI (87997)

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana (Candidate for the degree of) MASTER OF SCIENCE (INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING)

telah mengemukakan kertas projek yang bertajuk (has presented his/her project paper of the following title)

THE ROLE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN ACHIEVING THE QUALITY OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION IN JORDAN

Seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit kertas project (as it appears on the title page and front cover of the project paper)

Bahawa kertas projek tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan.

(that the project paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is covered by the project paper).

Nama Penyelia (Name of Supervisor)

Tandatangan (Signature)

DR. MOHD

30 NOVEMBER 2008

Tarikh (Date)

Permission to use

In presenting this thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a post graduate degree from University Utara Malaysia. I agree that the University Library may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying of this thesis in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor, or in her absence, by the Assistant of vice chancellor, college of Business. It is understood that any form of copying or publication or use of this thesis or parts of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without written permission from the researcher. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to University Utara Malaysia for any scholar use this thesis.

Requests for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this thesis, in whole or in part should be addressed to:

Dean of Graduate School Universiti Utara Malaysia 06010 UUM Sintok Kedah Darul Aman.

i

Abstract

In this study was trying to explain how the application of corporate governance in Jordan helps to maximize the performance of companies. Also, the application of corporate governance was trying to find laws and regulations that help to reduce conflicts of interest of others, materially and morally unacceptable. This study argues that there were moral link between the application of corporate governance and the quality of accounting information. And there was a moral link between the quality of accounting information for companies that applied corporate governance movement and trading in the stock market, share prices of these companies. The importance of study to emphasize the importance of expanding the application of the concept of corporate governance in the economic environment and benefit from Jordan in the development of accounting information in environmental accounting of Jordan, which reflected the decisions of investors and the Jordanian stock market. Finally the results of the study showed that the accounting information variables were important in determining the factors influencing the company corporate governance



Acknowledgment

I would like to express my most sincere appreciation to my supervisors, Dr Mohd Azlan B Yahya, for supporting and guiding me throughout the process of completing my project.

Special thanks also go to my lecturers at University Utara Malaysia, College of Business (Accounting International) for supporting me during my study.

I would like to dedicate this project to my family for their patience, love and constant support that have sustained me.

iii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

			Page
Acknowledgme Abstract Permission to u Table of conten List of Table List of figures	ıse		i iii iv vi vii
Chapter 1		Introduction and Background	
	1.1	Introduction	1
	1.2	Problem statement	2
		Research questions	4
	1.4	5	4
	1.5	Significant of the study	5
	1.6	Limitation scope and assumption	6
Chapter 2		Literature Review	
	2.1	Introduction	7
	2.2	Definition if corporate governance	7
	2.3	A Framework for Understanding Corporate Governance	13
	2.4	Corporate governance and its relationship to the accounting information:	16
	2.5	Intellectual aspects of corporate governance and it relationship with the accounting information	16
	2.6	The State of Corporate Governance in Jordan	17
	2.7	Previous researches of corporate governance and accounting information to their relationships.	17
:	2.8	Key supplier relationships in the management of consumption is auditing services firm.	21
Chapter 3		Methodology	
	3.1	Introduction	22
	3.2	Conceptual framework	22
	3.3	Definition	23
	3.4	Research Design	23
	3.5	Data collection	23
	3.6	sampling technique	24
	3.7	Measurement and instrumentation	24
-	3.8	Data Analysis	25
Chapter 4		FINDINGS	
4	4.1	Introduction	26
4	4.2	Analysis of Demographic Factor	26

1

26 27
27
27
28
28
29
29
30
32
34
35
36
37
37
38
38
39
39

Appendix

1

1

List of Tables

Page

Table 4.1.1: Gender	26
Table 4.1.2: Academic qualification	27
Table 4.1.3: Experiences	27
Table 4.1.4: management level	28
Table 4.1.5: Relation with the company	28
Table4.3.1:Transparency	29
Table4.3.2:Functioning of the board	30
Table4.3.3:Corporate Governance	32

List of Figures

Figure 1: The Firm as a Nexus of Contracts

Framework

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Corporate governance is one of the topics of interest to many researchers in many branches of knowledge. It is a whole series of regulatory and financial mechanisms aimed at reducing conflicts of interest between management and owners of capital invested in the company, and therefore they aim to protect the owners of capital from opportunistic behavior, and make managers are working to achieve the interests of owners of capital, particularly shareholders.

That is why the orbiter for governance studies found great interest in various scientific journals belonging to many branches of science economic, financial and legal such as economics, finance, law, accounting and management. In the study (Shleifer and Vishny 1997), a study published in a patrol of finance, the economy and finance disciplines to record more attention to governance mechanisms and accounting patrol came in ranked fourth in terms of addressing the researchers of the mechanisms of governance.

In the study (Bushman and Smith 2001), a study published in the periodical accounting, the accounting patrols are ranked first, followed by economy and finance in terms of interest in the topic of corporate governance. In fact, both studies did not include all the reports published on governance in both scientific journals to determine which branches of knowledge contributed more to corporate governance.

The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

Reference

Alchian, A. and H. Demsetz, (1972), 'Production, Information Costs and Economic Organisation', American Economic Review 62:777-795.

Andrea. M (1998), Corporate Governance in Europe, an Empirical Analysis of The Italian Case Among Non Financial Listed Companies, Working Paper, 1-65.

Association, The Financial Aspects of Corporate Governance "The Cadbury Report", 1-13.

Basel (1999), Committee on Banking Supervision, Enhancing Corporate Governance for Banking Organizations, 1-14.

Besanko, D., D. Dranove and M. Shanley, (2000), Economics of Strategy, 2nd edition, John Wiley, New York.

Bulletin (2003), Corporate Governance Economic 6(2): 11-47.

Lotfi A (2001), the accounting framework and the disclosure of corporate governance structure and its impact on the expectations gap review, Journal of Finance and Trade Studies, Faculty of Commerce, Cairo University, Beni Suef.

Bushman, R. M, and A. J. Smith (2001), Financial Accounting Information and Corporate Governance, the Journal of Accounting and Economics.

Bushman. R. M, and Smith. J. A (2003), Transparency, Financial Accounting Information, and Corporate Governance.

Cadbury, A.(2003), Foreword to Corporate Governance and Development", Global Corporate Governance Forum, Focus 1.

Cohen. J(2002), THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MOSAIC AND FINANCIAL

REPORTING QUALITY.

Clerp, E. (1997), Corporate Low Economic Reform Program Directions Duties and Corporate Governance Facilitating Investors, Proposal for Reform, Australian.

Clerp, E. (1997), Corporate Low Economic Reform Program Directions Duties and Corporate Governance Facilitating Investors, Proposal for Reform, Australian Government Publishing Service 1-65.

Comments on The Draft Cadbury Report, (1992), United Kingdom Shareholders'.

Darwish. S. M. A (2003), the role of accounting disclosure in the effective application of corporate governance "analytical study field," Journal of Financial and Commercial Studies, Faculty of Commerce branch of Cairo University, Beni Suef, II: 419 – 0467.

Demirag, I., & et al. (2000), Corporate Governance: Overview and Research Agenda, British Accounting Review, 32: 341-354

Demsetz, H. and B. Villalonga, (2001), 'Ownership Structure and Corporate performance Journal of Corporate Finance 7:209-233.

Erbiste, B.(2005) – "Corporate Governance in Brazil: Is There a Link Between Corporate Governance and Financial Performance in the Brazilian Market?" ABN AMRO Asset Management.

Financial Accounting and Corporate Governance: A Discussion Barclays Global Investors January 2001 JAE Rochester Conference April 2000

Francis, Jere R.,& et al. (2003), The Role of Accounting and Auditing in Corporate Governance and The Development of Financial Markets Around The World, Asia-Pacific Journal of Accounting and Economics, 7: 30-48.

Franks, J., C. Mayer and S. Rossi (2003), 'The Origination and Evolution of Ownership and Control', European Corporate Governance Institute, Finance Working Paper No. 09/2003, January.

Gibbons, R., (1998), 'Incentives in Organizations', Journal of Economic Perspectives 12:115-32.

Gompers, P. A., Ishii, J. L., Metrick, A. (2003), "Corporate Governance and Equity Prices", Quarterly Journal of Economics, 118(1).

Good W, J and Jeanl . S (2002), The Influence Of Corporate Governance Mechanisms On The quality Of Financial Reporting and Auditing Perceptions Of Auditors and Directors in Singapore, Accounting and Finance, 42: 195 – 221.

Grandmont, R., Grant, G., Silva, F. (2004)– "Beyond the Numbers—Corporate Governance: Implications for Investors".

Gregory, J. H.(2000) – "The globalization of corporate governance", OECD Business Sector Advisory Group on Corporate Governance.

Issued by the Jordanian Forum for Economic Development (JFED) (2003), The State of Corporate Governance in Jordan, 1.

Jensen, M.C., and W.H. Meckling (1976), "Theory of the firm: managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure", Journal of Financial Economics 3:305-360.

Johnson, S., Boone, P., Breach A. et al. - "Corporate Governance in the Asian Financial Crisis." Journal of Financial Economics 58, 2000.

JORDAN (2004), REPORT ON THE OBSERVANCE OF STANDARDS AND CODES (ROSC) Corporate Governance Country Assessment.

Kalil. A.(2005), the importance of apply the corporate governance in Jordanian companies. Journal of Financial and Reporting Studies, Faculty of Economic in Jordan University.

Maureen, N.(2004), Corporate Governance and Client Investing, Journal of Accountancy.

Oman, C. (2001), "Corporate Governance and National Development", Development Centre OECD, 180/2001.

OECD (2004)- "Principles of corporate governance - revised edition", available at

www.oecd.org

Reed, D.(2002), Corporate Governance Reforms in Developing Countries, Accounting and Business Ethics.

Shleifer. A and Robert W. Vishny (1997), A Survey of Corporate Governance, The Journal of Finance, 52(2): 737-783.

Smith, A. (1976), "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations", 1776.

Walter, T. (1984), 'Australian Takeovers: Capital Market Efficiency and Shareholder Risk and Return', Australian Journal of Management 9:63-118.

Wapbel Ali Wabel (2002), catastrophic collapse of some companies from the perspective of the global accounting giant, accounting magazine, the Saudi General of Accounting, ninth year, 36:40.

Williamson, O. (1971), 'The Vertical Integration of Production: Market Failure Considerations', American Economic Review 61:112-123.