ISAFE 2022

5-6 DECEMBER 2022
HO CHI MINH, VIETNAM

https://isafe2022.sciencesconf.org

Summary

Welcoming note

We are very pleased to welcome you to the first edition of the **International Society for Advancement of Financial Economics Conference** (ISAFE-2022, 05-06 December 2022), which is jointly organized by the **International Society for the Advancement of Financial Economics (ISAFE)**, the **Association of Vietnamese Scientists and Experts (AVSE Global)**, and **Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam**.

The conference aims to bring together academics, practitioners, and policymakers sharing their research findings and discussing current and challenging issues in all financial economic research areas. The event is also an ideal occasion for all scholars around the world to present their research, exchange research ideas and experiences, and develop research projects.

This year, we have the great privilege to welcome **Professor Douglas Cumming** from **College of Business, Florida Atlantic University, United States**, as our distinguished keynote speaker. Professor Douglas Cumming is among the world's leading finance experts, and we are grateful to him for his presence and kind support in this first edition of ISAFE conference.

We also thank all the submitted authors, scientific committee members, attendees, and particularly conference participants who serve as presenters, session chairs, and discussants. Our special thanks go to Professor Arman Eshraghi and Professor Brian Lucey (Co-Editors of *International Review of Economics and Finance*), Professor Jonathan Batten (Editor-in-Chief of *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money*), Professor Douglas Cumming (Managing Editor-in-Chief of *Review of Corporate Finance*), Professor Ioannis Tsalavoustas and Professor Xiaoqian Zhu (Editors of *Journal of International Financial Management & Accounting*), Professor John Goodell (Editor-in-Chief of *Research in International Business and Finance*), and Professor Nawazish Mirza (Editor-in-Chief of *Review of Accounting and Finance*), who have kindly agreed to consider to publish a selection of high-quality papers in their journals.

Finally, we would like to thank Associate Professor Duc Trung Nguyen (Acting Rector of Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam) and Associate Professor Dao Ha (Vice Rector of Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam), for their outstanding support to make this event a great success. Also, our special thanks go to the members of our organizing committee and supporters for their great contributions to the preparations of this scientific event.

We wish you all an intellectually stimulating and productive conference as well as a chance to meet new colleagues and establish collaborations. We hope that you will have the occasion to exchange ideas and enjoy the environment of the conference!

On behalf of the Organizing and Scientific Committees

The Conference Co-Chairs

Sabri Boubaker, Hung Xuan Do, Duc Khuong Nguyen and Dao Ha

Conference Scope

The International Society for the Advancement of Financial Economics conference will be organized annually with this first edition being held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The conference aims to bring together academics, practitioners, and policymakers sharing their research findings and discussing current and challenging issues in all financial economic research areas. The event is also an ideal occasion for all scholars around the world to present their research, exchange research ideas and experiences, and develop research projects.

The scientific and organizing committee's members welcome submissions in all areas of finance for presentation at the conference. The main topics of the conference include, but are not limited to:

- Asset pricing, allocation, and valuation
- Behavioral and experimental finance
- Central banking and monetary policy
- Corporate finance and governance
- Financial accounting, law, and regulation
- Financial engineering and derivatives
- Financial intermediation, institutions & services
- Financial markets and market microstructure
- International finance and capital markets
- IPOs, SEOs, M&As & Divestitures
- Personal finance and household finance
- Portfolio management and optimization
- Quantitative finance and financial econometrics
- Real estate finance
- Small business and entrepreneurial finance
- Sustainable finance, ethics, and CSR

Keynote Speakers

Professor Douglas Cumming
DeSantis Distinguished Professor of Finance and Entrepreneurship, College of Business, Florida Atlantic University, United States

Douglas Cumming, J.D., Ph.D., CFA, is the DeSantis Distinguished Professor of Finance and Entrepreneurship at the College of Business, Florida Atlantic University. Douglas has published over 180 articles in leading refereed academic journals in finance, management, and law and economics, such as the *Academy of Management Journal*, *Journal of Financial Economics*, *Review of Financial Studies*, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, and *Journal of International Business Studies*, and has been cited over 15,000 times according to Google Scholar. He is the Editor-in-Chief of the British Journal of Management (2020-2022) and the Journal of Corporate Finance (2018-2020). He is the Founding Editor of Annals of Corporate Governance, and a former Co-Editor of Finance Research Letters and Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice. His most recent book is Crowdfunding: Fundamental Cases, Facts, and Insights (Elsevier Academic Press, 2019) complete with companion materials. He is the coauthor of Venture Capital and Private Equity Contracting (Elsevier Academic Press, 2nd Edition, 2013), and Hedge Fund Structure, Regulation and Performance around the World (Oxford University Press, 2013). He is the Editor of the Oxford Handbook of Entrepreneurial Finance (2013), the Oxford Handbook of Private Equity (2013), the Oxford Handbook of Venture Capital (2013), the Oxford Handbook of Sovereign Wealth Funds (2018), the Oxford Handbook of IPOs (2019), the Research Handbook of Finance and Sustainability (2018), and the Research Handbook of Investing in the Triple Bottom Line (2018). Douglas' work has been reviewed in numerous media outlets, including The Economist, The New York Times, The Chicago Tribune, the Wall Street Journal, the Globe and Mail, Canadian Business, the National Post, and The New Yorker.

Committees

Conference Co-chairs

Sabri Boubaker
Professor of Finance
EM Normandie Business School, France & Swansea University, United Kingdom
President, *ISAFE*

Duc Khuong Nguyen
Professor of Finance
IPAG Business School
Non-Resident Research Fellow
Indiana University
President, *AVSE Global*

Hung Xuan Do
Associate Professor of Finance
Massey University
Director of Finance and Banking Network, *AVSE Global*

Dao Ha
Associate Professor in Economics
Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam

Scientific Committee

Renée Adams, *University of Oxford, United Kingdom*
Jonathan A. Batten, *Monash University, Australia*
Thorsten Beck, *City University of London, United Kingdom*
Narjess Boubakri, *American University of Sharjah, UAE*
Ephraim Clark, *Middlesex University, United Kingdom*
Viet Anh Dang, *The University of Manchester, United Kingdom*
Robert DeYoung, *University of Kansas, United States*
Muhammed-Shahid Ebrahim, *Durham University, United Kingdom*
Sadok El Ghoul, *University of Alberta, Canada*
Arman Eshraghi, *Cardiff University, United Kingdom*
Fotios Pasiouras, *Montpellier Business School, France*
John Goodell, *The University of Akron, United States*
Omrane Guedhami, *University of South Carolina, United States*
Allaudeen Hameed, *National University of Singapore, Singapore*
Jarrad Harford, *University of Washington, United States*
Hafiz Hoque, *Swansea University, United Kingdom*
Sofia Johan, *Florida Atlantic University, United States*
Kose John, *New York University, United States*
Meziane Lasfer, *Cass Business School, United Kingdom*
Gustavo Manso, *University of California at Berkley, United States*
Sattar Mansi, *Virginia Tech, United States*
William Megginson, *University of Oklahoma, United States*
Nawazish Mirza, *Excelia Business School, France*
Nemanja Radic, *Cranfield University, United Kingdom*
Steven Ongena, *University of Zurich, Switzerland*
Ghon Rhee, *University of Hawaii, United States*
Raghavendra Rau, *University of Cambridge, United Kingdom*
Nadia Saghi-Zedek, *Université de Rennes 1, France*
Walid Saffar, *Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong*
Chardin Wese Simen, *University of Liverpool, United Kingdom*
Kelvin Tan, *The University of Queensland, Australia*
Roméo Tédongap, *ESSEC Business School, France*

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Sabri Boubaker, *EM Normandie Business School, France & Swansea University, United Kingdom & ISAFE*
Thuy Dao (**Organizing Coordinator**), *IPAG Business School, France & AVSE Global*
Hung Do (**Scientific Coordinator**), *Massey University, New Zealand & AVSE Global*
Quynh Anh Dang, *Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*
Oanh Ha, *RMIT Vietnam & AVSE Global*

Associated Journals

Special Issue of Journal of Risk Finance under the Guest-Editorship of Prof. Sabri Boubaker, Dr. Adel Sarea, and Dr. Tonmoy Choudhury. See Call for papers for more details.

Special Issue of Applied Finance Letters under the Guest-Editorship of Assoc. Prof. Hung Do, Dr. Harvey Nguyen, and Dr. Mia Pham. See Call for papers for more details.

In consultation with the Editors-in-Chief of International Review of Economics and Finance, Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money, Journal of International Financial Management & Accounting, Research in International Business and Finance, Review of Accounting and Finance, and Review of Corporate Finance, authors of best conference papers will be invited to submit their papers to a regular issue of the Journals.

Conference Venue

Ho Chi Minh University of Banking

36 Ton That Dam, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Notes for ONSITE Participants

ALL Keynote and ONSITE sessions: Building A (2nd Floor) – 36 Ton That Dam, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

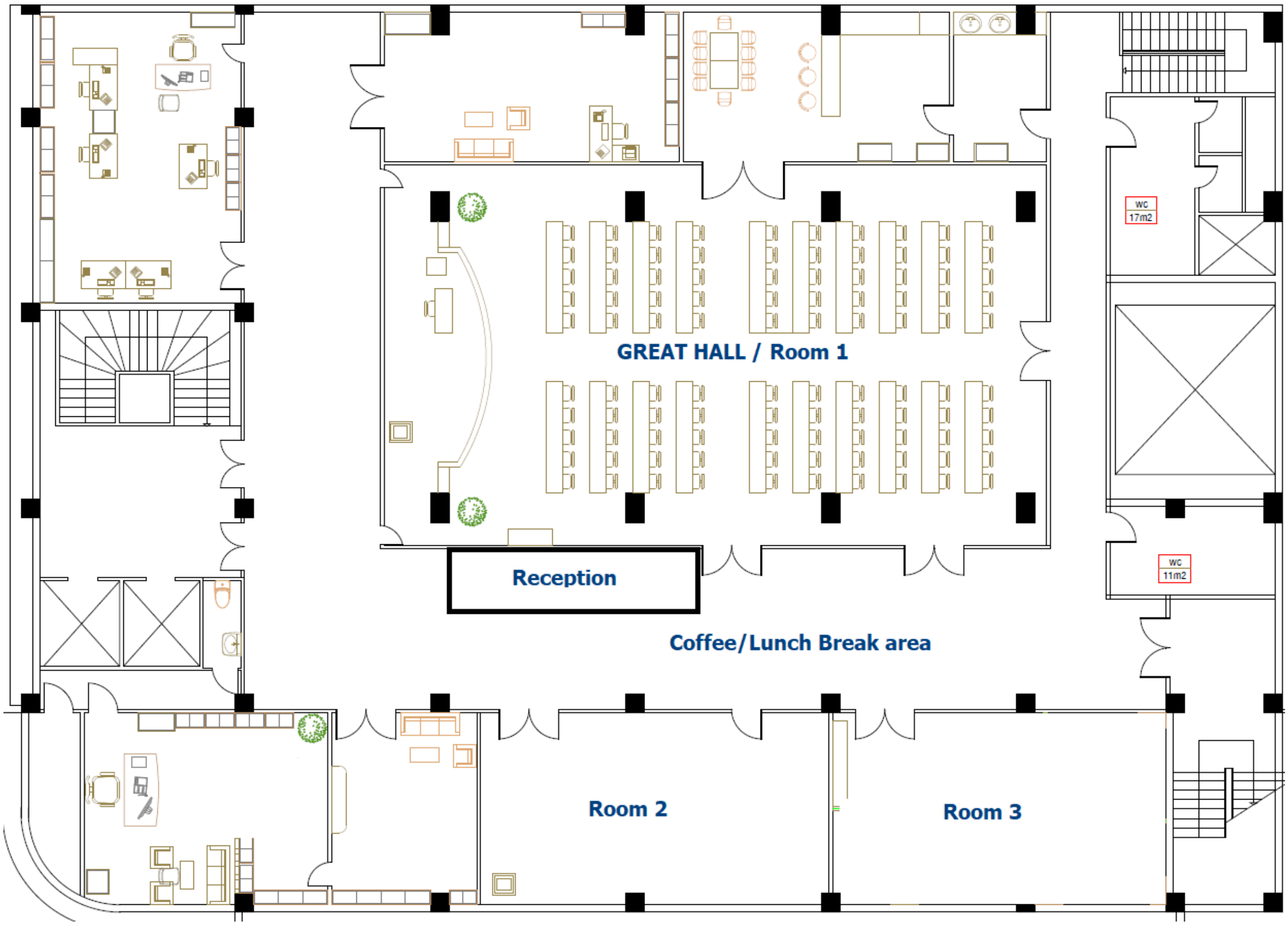
ALL Coffee and Lunch Breaks: Building A (2nd Floor) – 36 Ton That Dam, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Onsite Rooms are noted in the **Program At a Glance** section for each session

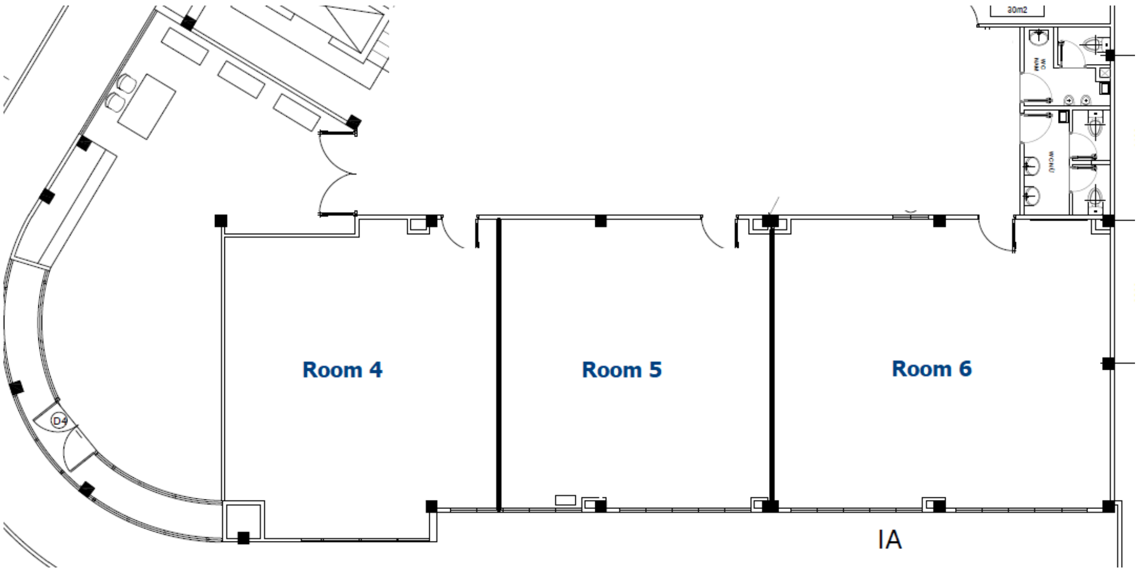
Building B is **ONLY** allocated for **ONLINE** sessions

BUILDING A (2nd Floor – ALL ONSITE activities)

BUILDING A (2nd FLOOR) – FLOOR PLAN



BUILDING B (2nd Floor – Computer labs reserved for ONLINE sessions)



Program At a Glance

Links to the session's papers are embedded in the session name
Links to Zoom meetings are embedded in the row "Online Zoom"

DAY 1 - MONDAY, DECEMBER 05, 2022

Time	Zone	Onsite & Online Presenters (Building A)			Only Online Presenters (Building B)		
Parallel Sessions		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
8:00 - 8:30		**Registration & Coffee** **2nd FLOOR (Building A)**					
8:30- 9:00		**Welcome and Opening Remarks** **GREAT HALL**					
9:00 - 10:00	**A1**	**Keynote: Market Manipulation and ESG Violations** **Professor Douglas Cumming** DeSantis Distinguished Professor of Finance and Entrepreneurship, College of Business, Florida Atlantic University, United States **GREAT HALL**					
10:00 - 10:30		**Coffee break (Building A)**					
10:30 - 12:00	**A2**	International Finance & Capital Markets I Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom A2.1	Corporate Finance & Governance I Room 2 Online Zoom A2.2	Asset Pricing, Allocation & Valuation I Room 3 Online Zoom A2.3	Central Banking and Monetary Policy I Room 4 Online Zoom A2.4	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services I Room 5 Online Zoom A2.5	Financial Markets & Market Microstructure I Room 6 Online Zoom A2.6
12:00 - 13:30		**Lunch Break (Building A)**					
13:30 - 15:00	**B1**	International Finance & Capital Markets II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom B1.1	Corporate Finance & Governance II Room 2 Online Zoom B1.2	Financial Engineering and Derivatives Room 3 Online Zoom B1.3	Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics I Room 4 Online Zoom B1.4	Behavioral & Experimental Finance I Room 5 Online Zoom B1.5	Corporate Finance & Governance III Room 6 Online Zoom B1.6
15:00 - 15:30		**Coffee break (Building A)**					
15:30 - 17:00	**B2**	Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom B2.1	Corporate Finance & Governance IV Room 2 Online Zoom B2.2	Financial Markets & Market Microstructure II Room 3 Online Zoom B2.3	Corporate Finance & Governance V Room 4 Online Zoom B2.4	Data Analytics in Finance & Economics Room 5 Online Zoom B2.5	Corporate Finance & Governance VI Room 6 Online Zoom B2.6
19:00 – 22:00		**GALA DINNER** **REX HOTEL (141 Nguyen Hue, Ben Nghe, District I, Ho Chi Minh City)** **(Bus picking up participants departs from Ho Chi Minh University of Banking at 18:30)**					

DAY 2 - TUESDAY, DECEMBER 06, 2022

Time	Zone	Onsite & Online Presenters (Building A)			Only Online Presenters (Building B)		
Parallel Sessions		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
8:00 - 8:30		**Registration & Coffee** **2nd FLOOR (Building A)**					
8:30 - 10:00	**A1**	Behavioral & Experimental Finance II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom A1.1	Personal Finance & Household Finance Room 2 Online Zoom A1.2	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services II Room 3 Online Zoom A1.3	Corporate Finance & Governance VII Room 4 Online Zoom A1.4	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services III Room 5 Online Zoom A1.5	Corporate Finance & Governance VIII Room 6 Online Zoom A1.6
10:00 - 10:30		**Coffee break (Building A)**					
10:30 - 12:00	**A2**	Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR I Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom A2.1	Portfolio Management and Optimization Room 2 Online Zoom A2.2	Small Business & Entrepreneurial Finance Room 3 Online Zoom A2.3	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services IV Room 4 Online Zoom A2.4	Behavioral and Experimental Finance III Room 5 Online Zoom A2.5	Financial Accounting, Law, and Regulation Room 6 Online Zoom A2.6
12:00 - 13:30		**Lunch Break (Building A)**					
13:30 - 15:00	**B1**	Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom B1.1	Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics III Room 2 Online Zoom B1.2	Corporate Finance & Governance IX Room 3 Online Zoom B1.3	Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics IV Room 4 Online Zoom B1.4	Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR III Room 5 Online Zoom B1.5	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services V Room 6 Online Zoom B1.6
15:00 - 15:30		**Coffee break (Building A)**					
15:30 - 17:00	**B2**	Asset Pricing, Allocation & Valuation II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom B2.1	*Central Banking & Monetary Policy II Room 2 Online Zoom B2.2	*Corporate Finance & Governance X Room 3 Online Zoom B2.3	Corporate Finance & Governance XI Room 4 Online Zoom B2.4	Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR IV Room 5 Online Zoom B2.5	Corporate Finance & Governance XII Room 6 Online Zoom B2.6

*: Session B2.2 and B2.3 on Tuesday comprise of all ONLINE presentations

Program Overview

Monday, 05 December 2022

08:00 – 08:30	**Registration & Coffee**	**2nd FLOOR**

08:30 – 09:00	**Welcome and Opening Remarks**	**GREAT HALL**
	Duc Trung Nguyen, *Associate Professor in Finance and Banking, Acting Rector of Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam* **Sabri Boubaker,** *Professor of Finance, EM Normandie Business School, France, Swansea University, United Kingdom & President of ISAFE, Conference Co-Chair* **Duc Khuong Nguyen,** *Professor of Finance and Deputy Director for Research, IPAG Business School & President of AVSE Global, Conference Co-Chair* **Hung Xuan Do,** *Associate Professor of Finance, Massey University, New Zealand & Director of Finance and Banking Network, AVSE Global, Conference Co-Chair* **Dao Ha,** *Associate Professor in Economics, Vice Rector of Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam & Conference Co-Chair*	

09:00 – 10:00 Keynote Address (A1)

09:00 – 10:00	**Topic: Market Manipulation and ESG Violations**	**GREAT HALL**

Professor Douglas Cumming, *DeSantis Distinguished Professor of Finance and Entrepreneurship, College of Business, Florida Atlantic University, United States*

10:00 – 10:30	**Coffee Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

10:30 – 12:00 Morning Parallel Sessions (A2)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.1: International Finance and Capital Markets I**	ROOM A2.1
	Chair: James Reardon, *Monfort College of Business, United States*	

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.2: Corporate Finance & Governance I**	ROOM A2.2
	Chair: Eric Brisker, *The University of Akron, United States*	

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.3: Asset Pricing, Allocation and Valuation I**	ROOM A2.3
	Chair: Robinson Reyes Pena, *Florida International University, United States*	

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.4: Central Banking and Monetary Policy I**	ROOM A2.4
	Chair: Matthew Schaffer, *University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States*	

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.5: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services I**	ROOM A2.5
	Chair: Tiago Matos, *University of the Azores, Portugal*	

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.6: Financial Markets and Market Microstructure I**	ROOM A2.6
	Chair: Chien-Ping Chung, *National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan*	

12:00 – 13:30	**Lunch Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

13:30 – 15:00 Afternoon Parallel Sessions (B1)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.1: International Finance and Capital Markets II**	ROOM B1.1
	Chair: Juuso Vataja, *University of Vaasa, Finland*	

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.2: Corporate Finance & Governance II**	ROOM B1.2
	Chair: Charilaos Mertzanis, *Abu Dhabi University, United Arab Emirates*	

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.3: Financial Engineering and Derivatives**	ROOM B1.3
	Chair: Masayasu Kanno, *Nihon University, Japan*	

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.4: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics I**	ROOM B1.4
	Chair: Heni Boubaker, *IPAG Business School, France*	

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.5: Behavioral and Experimental Finance I**	ROOM B1.5
	Chair: Wenzhao Wang, *Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom*	

13:30 – 15:30	**B1.6: Corporate Finance & Governance III**	ROOM B1.6
	Chair: Manel Allaya, *University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom*	

15:00 – 15:30	**Coffee Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

15:30 – 17:00 Afternoon Parallel Sessions (B2)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.1: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics II**	ROOM B2.1
	Chair: Duc Thi Luu, *University of Kiel, Germany*	

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.2: Corporate Finance & Governance IV**	ROOM B2.2
	Chair: Giang Vuong, *Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*	

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.3: Financial Markets and Market Microstructure II**	ROOM B2.3
	Chair: Katsumasa Nishide, *Hitotsubashi University, Japan*	

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.4: Corporate Finance & Governance V**	ROOM B2.4
	Chair: Khelifa Mazouz, *Cardiff University, United Kingdom*	

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.5: Data Analytics in Finance and Economics**	ROOM B2.5
	Chair: Di Luo, *University of Southampton, United Kingdom*	

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.6: Corporate Finance & Governance VI**	ROOM B2.6
	Chair: **Nader Virk**, *Swansea School of Management, United Kingdom*	

19:00 – 22:00 GALA DINNER

REX HOTEL (141 Nguyen Hue, Ben Nghe, District I, Ho Chi Minh City)

(Bus picking up participants departs from Ho Chi Minh University of Banking at 18:30)

Tuesday, 06 December 2022

08:00 – 08:30	**Registration & Coffee**	**2nd FLOOR**

8:30 – 10:00 Morning Parallel Sessions (A1)

8:30 – 10:00	**A1.1: Behavioral and Experimental Finance II** **Chair: Pablo Branas-Garza**, *Loyola University Andalucia, Spain*	ROOM A1.1
8:30 – 10:00	**A1.2: Personal Finance & Household Finance** **Chair: Jarkko Peltomäki**, *Stockholm Business School, Sweden*	ROOM A1.2
8:30 – 10:00	**A1.3: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services II** **Chair: Joseph French**, *University of Northern Colorado, United States*	ROOM A1.3
8:30 – 10:00	**A1.4: Corporate Finance & Governance VII** **Chair: Tarik Umar**, *Rice University, United States*	ROOM A1.4
8:30 – 10:00	**A1.5: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services III** **Chair: Van Son Lai**, *Laval University, Canada*	ROOM A1.5
8:30 – 10:00	**A1.6: Corporate Finance & Governance VIII** **Chair: Offer Shapir,** *New York University Shanghai, China*	ROOM A1.6
10:00 – 10:30	**Coffee Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

10:30 – 12:00 Morning Parallel Sessions (A2)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.1: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR I** **Chair: Tanja Dreiser**, *Technische Universität München, Germany*	ROOM A2.1
10:30 – 12:00	**A2.2: Portfolio Management and Optimization** **Chair: Qiaozhi Ye**, *National University of Singapore, Singapore*	ROOM A2.2
10:30 – 12:00	**A2.3: Small Business and Entrepreneurial Finance** **Chair: Hyeonjoon Park**, *University of Oklahoma, United States*	ROOM A2.3
10:30 – 12:00	**A2.4: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services IV** **Chair: Thanh Ngo**, *Massey University, New Zealand*	ROOM A2.4
10:30 – 12:00	**A2.5: Behavioral and Experimental Finance III** **Chair: Serkan Karadas**, *University of Illinois Springfield, United States*	ROOM A2.5
10:30 – 12:00	**A2.6: Financial Accounting, Law, and Regulation** **Chair: Christos Leontidis**, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*	ROOM A2.6

12:00 – 13:30	**Lunch Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

13:30 – 15:00 Afternoon Parallel Sessions (B1)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.1: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR II**	ROOM B1.1
	Chair: Yuan Xu (*Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*)	
13:30 – 15:00	**B1.2: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics III**	ROOM B1.2
	Chair: Mauricio Hernandes, *IPOR, Japan*	
13:30 – 15:00	**B1.3: Corporate Finance & Governance IX**	ROOM B1.3
	Chair: Akanksha Jain, *IIT Delhi, India*	
13:30 – 15:00	**B1.4: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics IV**	ROOM B1.4
	Chair: Tommaso Mariotti, *Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy*	
13:30 – 15:00	**B1.5: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR III**	ROOM B1.5
	Chair: Md Akhtaruzzaman, *Edith Cowan University, Australia*	
13:30 – 15:00	**B1.6: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services V**	ROOM B1.6
	Chair: Valeria Stefanelli, *University of Salento, Italy*	
15:00 – 15:30	**Coffee Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

15:30 – 17:00 Afternoon Parallel Sessions (B2)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.1: Asset Pricing, Allocation and Valuation II**	ROOM B2.1
	Chair: Zhenya Liu, *Renmin University of China, China*	
15:30 – 17:00	**B2.2: Central Banking and Monetary Policy II**	ROOM B2.2
	Chair: Tiago Dutra, *University of the Azores, Portugal*	
15:30 – 17:00	**B2.3: Corporate Finance & Governance X**	ROOM B2.3
	Chair: Modawi Fadoul, *University of Northampton, United Kingdom*	
15:30 – 17:00	**B2.4: Corporate Finance & Governance XI**	ROOM B2.4
	Chair: Anis El Ammari, *University of Sfax, Tunisia*	
15:30 – 17:00	**B2.5: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR IV**	ROOM B2.5
	Chair: Fangyuan Kou, *King's College London, United Kingdom*	
15:30 – 17:00	**B2.6: Corporate Finance & Governance XII**	ROOM B2.6
	Chair: Hang Luo, *Wuhan College, China*	

END OF CONFERENCE

Program in Details

Monday, 05 December 2022

08:00 – 08:30 | **Registration & Coffee** | **2nd FLOOR**

08:30 – 09:00 | **Welcome and Opening Remarks** | **GREAT HALL**

Duc Trung Nguyen, *Associate Professor in Finance and Banking, Acting Rector of Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*
Sabri Boubaker, *Professor of Finance, EM Normandie Business School, France, Swansea University, United Kingdom & President of ISAFE, Conference Co-Chair*
Duc Khuong Nguyen, *Professor of Finance and Deputy Director for Research, IPAG Business School & President of AVSE Global, Conference Co-Chair*
Hung Xuan Do, *Associate Professor of Finance, Massey University, New Zealand & Director of Finance and Banking Network, AVSE Global, Conference Co-Chair*
Dao Ha, *Associate Professor in Economics, Vice Rector of Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam & Conference Co-Chair*

09:00 – 10:00 Keynote Address (A1)

09:00 – 10:00 | **Topic: Market Manipulation and ESG Violations** | **GREAT HALL**

Professor Douglas Cumming, *DeSantis Distinguished Professor of Finance and Entrepreneurship, College of Business, Florida Atlantic University, United States*

10:00 – 10:30 | **Coffee Break** | **2nd FLOOR**

10:30 – 12:00 Morning Parallel Sessions (A2)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.1: International Finance and Capital Markets I**	ROOM A2.1
	Chair: **James Reardon**, *Monfort College of Business, United States*	DISCUSSANT
	Conference Call Topics, Manager Roles, and Market Response: Should Managers Stick to their Topic? **Karina Konieczny** (*Technical University of Munich, Germany*), Alwine Mohnen (*Technical University of Munich, Germany*)	**Willi Semmler** (*New School for Social Research, United States*)
	Fund Flows, Stock Markets, and Economic Policy Uncertainty: From the Perspective a CIVET Nation **James Reardon** (*University of Northern Colorado, United States*), Joseph French (*University of Northern Colorado, United States*), Philip Schaberl (*University of Northern Colorado, United States*), James Reardon (*Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia*)	**Karina Konieczny** (*Technical University of Munich, Germany*)

	Financial Fragility, Regime Switching, and Monetary Policy – A Model and Empirical Application to Emerging Market Countries **Willi Semmler** (*New School for Social Research, United States*)	**James Reardon** (*University of Northern Colorado, United States*)
10:30 – 12:00	**A2.2: Corporate Finance & Governance I**	ROOM A2.2
	Chair: **Eric Brisker**, *The University of Akron, United States*	DISCUSSANT
	Top Executive Gender and the Value of Corporate Cash Holdings Sudip Datta (*Wayne State University, United States*), **Trang Doan** (*Eastern Illinois University, United States*), Francesca Toscano (*Wayne State University, United States*)	**Khanh Hoang** (*University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam*)
	CEO Inside Debt and Insider Trading **Eric Brisker** (*University of Akron, United States*), Dominique Outlaw (*Hofstra University, United States*), Aimee Smith (*Boston College, United States*)	**Trang Doan** (*Eastern Illinois University, United States*)
	Investment under anticorruption: Evidence from the high-profile anticorruption campaign in Vietnam **Khanh Hoang** (*University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam*), Huy Hoang (*National Economics University, Vietnam*), Viet Hoang (*National Economics University, Vietnam*), Cuong Nguyen (*Lincoln University, New Zealand*)	**Eric Brisker** (*University of Akron, United States*)
10:30 – 12:00	**A2.3: Asset Pricing, Allocation and Valuation I**	ROOM A2.3
	Chair: **Robinson Reyes Pena**, *Florida International University, United States*	DISCUSSANT
	Hot Potatoes: Underpricing of Stocks following Extreme Negative Returns Mustafa Caglayan (*Florida International University, United States*), **Robinson Reyes Pena** (*Florida International University, United States*)	**Marius Mihai** (*Widener University, United States*)
	Is the CAPE Ratio too High or the Risk-Free Rate too Low: Comparing the Predictive Performances of the CAPE Ratio and Simple P/E Ratio **Leo Chan** (*Utah Valley University, United States*)	**Robinson Reyes Pena** (*Florida International University, United States*)
	Is Institutional Buying More Informative Than Selling? Evidence From Book-to-Market Ratios **Marius Mihai** (*Widener University, United States*)	**Leo Chan** (*Utah Valley University, United States*)
10:30 – 12:00	**A2.4: Central Banking and Monetary Policy I**	ROOM A2.4
	Chair: **Matthew Schaffer**, *University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States*	DISCUSSANT
	International Monetary Spillovers to Frontier Financial Markets: Evidence from Bangladesh **Matthew Schaffer** (*University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States*), Md Rashedur Rahman Sardar (*University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States*)	**Ioana Farcas** (*Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania*)
	Differences of Opinion and Monetary Policy **Vadhindran Rao** (*Metropolitan State University, United States*)	**Matthew Schaffer** (*University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States*)
	The Impact of Culture on Government Interventions in the Banking Sector	**Vadhindran Rao** (*Metropolitan State University, United States*)

	Ioana Farcas (*Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania*), Simona Nistor (*Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania*)	

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.5: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services I**	ROOM A2.5
	Chair: Tiago Matos, *University of the Azores, Portugal*	DISCUSSANT
	Why microfinance institutions charge higher interest rates? Empirical findings and policy perspectives **Md Hamid Uddin** (*University of Southampton, Malaysia*), Shabiha Akter (*East West University Bangladesh, Bangladesh*), Sabri Boubaker (*EM Normandie Business School, Paris, France*), Masnun Al-Mahi (*University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Bangladesh*)	**Tiago Matos** (*University of the Azores, Portugal*)
	Disconnecting Misconduct: Social Connectedness and Misconduct in Financial Advising **Jyothsna Harithsa** (*Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, United States*)	**Md Hamid Uddin** (*University of Southampton, Malaysia*)
	Macroprudential Policies and Bank Risk-taking under Persistently Low-interest-rate Environment **Jose David Garcia Revelo** (*Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal*)	**Jyothsna Harithsa** (*Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, United States*)
	The contribution of macroprudential policies to banks' resilience: Lessons from the systemic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic shock **Tiago Matos** (*University of the Azores, Portugal*), Joao Teixeira (*University of the Azores, Portugal*), Tiago Dutra (*University of the Azores, Portugal*)	**Jose David Garcia Revelo** (*Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal*)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.6: Financial Markets and Market Microstructure I**	ROOM A2.6
	Chair: Chien-Ping Chung, *National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan*	DISCUSSANT
	Investor Experience Matters: Evidence from Generative Art Collections on the Blockchain **Sebeom Oh** (*Temple University, United States*), Samuel Rosen (*University of Chicago, United States*)	**Chien-Ping Chung** (*National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan*)
	New insights into liquidity resiliency Conall O'sullivan (*University College Dublin, Ireland*), **Ronald Wekesa Wafula** (*University College Dublin, Ireland*)	**Sebeom Oh** (*Temple University, United States*)
	Effects of Time-Varying Political Connection on Loan Contracts Hao Fang (*Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan*), Chieh-Hsuan Wang (*Shih Hsin University, Taiwan*), **Chien-Ping Chung** (*National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan*)	**Ronald Wekesa Wafula** (*University College Dublin, Ireland*)

12:00 – 13:30	**Lunch Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

13:30 – 15:00 Afternoon Parallel Sessions (B1)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.1: International Finance and Capital Markets II**	ROOM B1.1
	Chair: Juuso Vataja, *University of Vaasa, Finland*	DISCUSSANT
	Dynamic Investment Model and Financial Constraints: Case of International Data **Nga Nguyen** (*Vietnam National University - Hanoi School of Business and Management, Vietnam*)	**Volker Seiler** (*ICN Business School, Germany*)

	Forecasting GDP Growth in Small Open Economies: Foreign Economic Activity vs. Domestic Financial Predictors **Juuso Vataja** (*University of Vaasa, Finland*), Petri Kuosmanen (*University of Vaasa, Finland*)	**Nga Nguyen** (*Vietnam National University - Hanoi School of Business and Management, Vietnam*)
	The Relationship Between Chinese and FOB Prices of Rare Earth Elements Revisited – A Wavelet Approach **Volker Seiler** (*ICN Business School, Germany*)	**Juuso Vataja** (*University of Vaasa, Finland*)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.2: Corporate Finance & Governance II**	ROOM B1.2
	Chair: Charilaos Mertzanis, *Abu Dhabi University, United Arab Emirates*	DISCUSSANT
	Managerial Ability, Agency Conflict and Cash holdings: Evidence from Indian firms **Soumya Sankar Chakraborty** (*Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India*), Tara Shaw (*Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India*)	**Shruti R** (*Indian Institute of Technology, Madras; Thiagarajar School of Management, India*)
	Religion and the financing of corporate investment: the role of diversity and institutions **Charilaos Mertzanis** (*Abu Dhabi University, United Arab Emirates*)	**Soumya Sankar Chakraborty** (*Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India*)
	Does Origin Affect Monitoring Incentives of Institutional Investors? Evidence From Stock Price Crash Risk **Shruti R** (*Indian Institute of Technology, Madras; Thiagarajar School of Management, India*), Thenmozhi M (*Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India*)	**Charilaos Mertzanis** (*Abu Dhabi University, United Arab Emirates*)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.3: Financial Engineering and Derivatives**	ROOM B1.3
	Chair: Masayasu Kanno, *Nihon University, Japan*	DISCUSSANT
	Sovereign default risk valuation using CDS spreads: Evidence from the COVID-19 crisis **Masayasu Kanno** (*Nihon University, Japan*)	**Dominika Galkiewicz** (*FH Kufstein Tirol Bildungs GmbH, Austria*)
	Investment and capital structure with ambiguity under asymmetric information **Yao Wang** (*School of Finance, Renmin University of China*), Lianfen Wang (Hunan University, China), Hai Zhang (*Strathclyde Business School, United Kingdom*), *Shunming Zhang (Renmin University of China, China)*	**Masayasu Kanno** (*Nihon University, Japan*)
	Manager Characteristics and Credit Derivative Use by U.S. Corporate Bond Funds **Dominika Galkiewicz** (*FH Kufstein Tirol Bildungs GmbH, Austria*), Li Ma (*Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany*)	**Yao Wang** (*School of Finance, Renmin University of China*)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.4: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics I**	ROOM B1.4
	Chair: Heni Boubaker, *IPAG Business School, France*	DISCUSSANT
	Spillover between investor sentiment and volatility: The role of social media **Ni Yang** (*Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*), Adrian Fernandez-Perez (*Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*), Ivan Indriawan (*University of Adelaide, Australia*)	**Heni Boubaker** (*IPAG, France*)

	Frequency Domain Quantile Dependence and Connectedness between Crude Oil and Exchange Rates: Evidence from Oil-Importing and Exporting Countries **Shuang Li** (*Hunan University, China*), Huiming Zhu (*Hunan University, China*), Zishan Huang (*Hunan University, China*), Yinghua Ren (*Hunan University, China*)	**Ni Yang** (*Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*)
	Frequency Spillover Effects and Cross-quantile Dependence between Crude Oil and Stock Markets: Evidence from BRICS and G7 Countries **Xi Huang** (*Hunan University, China*), Ye Fangyu (*Changsha University, China*), Zhu Huiming (*Hunan University, China*), Li Shuang (*Hunan University, China*)	**Shuang Li** (*Hunan University, China*)
	Risk spillovers and hedging strategies analysis between exchange rate of emerging market and oil price since the financial crisis to the Ukraine war **Heni Boubaker** (*IPAG Business, France*), Mouna Zorguati (*IHECSO, Tunisia*)	**Xi Huang** (*Hunan University, China*)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.5: Behavioral and Experimental Finance I**	ROOM B1.5
	Chair: Wenzhao Wang, *Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom*	DISCUSSANT
	The mean-variance relation: A story of night and day **Wenzhao Wang** (*Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom*)	**Luhan Wang** (*Huaqiao University, China*)
	Do social networks of financial analysts increase the information usefulness of their reports to investors? **Tiantian Lin** (*Beijing Jiaotong Unversity, China*), Dehong Liu (*Beijing Jiaotong University, China*), Carl R. Chen (*University of Dayton, United States*), Guanming He (*Durham University, United Kingdom*)	**Wenzhao Wang** (*Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom*)
	Peer Effects in Corporate Advertisement Expenditure: Evidence from China **Luhan Wang** (*Huaqiao University, China*), Zhifang Su (*Huaqiao University, China*), Shouyu Yao (*Tianjin University, China*), Xin Cui (*Tianjin University, China*)	**Tiantian Lin** (*Beijing Jiaotong University, China*)

13:30 – 15:30	**B1.6: Corporate Finance & Governance III**	ROOM B1.6
	Chair: Manel Allaya, *University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom*	DISCUSSANT
	CEOs' early-life experience of China's Cultural Revolution and accounting conservatism **Xutang Liu** (*Massey University, New Zealand*), Martin Young (*Massey University, New Zealand*), Jing Liao (*Massey University, New Zealand*)	**Ahmed Imran Hunjra** (*International University of Rabat, Morocco*)
	Do Dual-Class Shares Matter For Annual Report Readability ? **Manel Allaya** (*University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom*), Khaled Hussainey (*University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom*), Konstantinos Kallias (*University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom*)	**Xutang Liu** (*Massey University, New Zealand*)
	How Do Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility affect Credit Risk? **Ahmed Imran Hunjra** (*International University of Rabat, Morocco*), Sudhara Thrikawala (*Centre for Business and Enterprise, WINTEC, New Zealand*), Kabir Hassan (*University of New Orleans, United States*), Rashid Mehmood Saleh	**Manel Allaya** (*University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom*)

	(*University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan*), Saleh Al-Faryan (*University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom & Consultant in Economics and Finance, Saudi Arabia*)	

15:00 – 15:30	**Coffee Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

15:30 – 17:00 Afternoon Parallel Sessions (B2)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.1: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics II**	ROOM B2.1
	Chair: Duc Thi Luu, *University of Kiel, Germany*	DISCUSSANT
	Multilayer Interdependencies in the Banking System of Japan: Correlation Dynamics and Its Determinants **Duc Thi Luu** (*University of Kiel, Germany*), Hiroyasu Inoue (*University of Hyogo, Kobe, Japan*)	**Jingyu He** (*City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*)
	Comparing long-memory model and neural network forecasting of European benchmark commodity prices **Konstantinos Baltas** (*University of Essex, United Kingdom*), Robert Mann (*City University of London, United Kingdom & Smartestenergy, United Kingdom*), Neil M. Kellard (*University of Essex, United Kingdom*)	**Duc Thi Luu** (*University of Kiel, Germany*)
	Asset Pricing with Panel Tree under Global Split Criteria William Cong (*Cornell University, United States*), Guanhao Feng (*City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*), **Jingyu He** (*City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*), Xin He (*Hunan University, China*)	**Konstantinos Baltas** (*University of Essex, United Kingdom*)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.2: Corporate Finance & Governance IV**	ROOM B2.2
	Chair: Giang Vuong, *Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*	DISCUSSANT
	How Oil Price Uncertainty Influences Corporate Capital Structure: Evidence From BRIC Countries Giang Vuong (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*), **Manh Nguyen** (*Nha Trang University, Vietnam*)	**Priyam Mendiratta** (*Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India*)
	Effects of shareholder proposals on the market value of Japanese firms **Fumiko Takeda** (*Keio University, Japan*), Ryo Sato (*University of Tokyo, Japan*)	**Manh Nguyen** (*Nha Trang University, Vietnam*)
	The Curious Case of Earnings Management-Leverage Nexus: Does Policy Uncertainty Matter? **Priyam Mendiratta** (*Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India*)	**Fumiko Takeda** (*Keio University, Japan*), Ryo Sato (*University of Tokyo, Japan*)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.3: Financial Markets and Market Microstructure II**	ROOM B2.3
	Chair: Katsumasa Nishide, *Hitotsubashi University, Japan*	DISCUSSANT
	Impacts of climate pact on global oil and gas sector stocks Drahen Kumar Pandey (*Magadh University, India*), **Vineeta Kumari** (*Magadh University, India*)	**Azhar Mohamad** (*International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia*)
	Strategic Liquidity Provision in High-Frequency Trading Takaki Hayashi (*Keio University, Japan*), **Katsumasa Nishide** (*Hitotsubashi University, Japan*)	**Vineeta Kumari** (*Magadh University, India*)
	Russian roulette from the Euromaidan protest to the Ukraine invasion: Is it different this time?	**Katsumasa Nishide** (*Hitotsubashi University, Japan*)

	Azhar Mohamad (*International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia*)	

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.4: Corporate Finance & Governance V**	ROOM B2.4
	Chair: Khelifa Mazouz, *Cardiff University, United Kingdom*	DISCUSSANT
	How do pay gaps between executives at different career stages shape firm performance? Evidence from China **Chang Yang** (*Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China*), Guanming He (*Durham University, United Kingdom*)	**Khelifa Mazouz** (*Cardiff University, United Kingdom*)
	Lower risk with a female CEO? Evidence from microfinance institutions **Øystein Strøm** (*Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway*), Bert D'espallier (*KULeuven, Belgium*), Roy Mersland (*University of Agder, Norway*)	**Chang Yang** (*Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China*)
	The bright side of customer-base concentration: customer information and stock liquidity **Khelifa Mazouz** (*Cardiff University, United Kingdom*)	**Øystein Strøm** (*Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway*)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.5: Data Analytics in Finance and Economics**	ROOM B2.5
	Chair: Di Luo, *University of Southampton, United Kingdom*	DISCUSSANT
	After the tide recedes: Examining bubbles in the NFT market Haiyun Wang (*University College, London, United Kingdom*), **Di Luo** (*University of Southampton, United Kingdom*)	**Hou Yao** (*Institute of Economics, Tsinghua University, China*)
	The Limits to Growth in the Data Economy: How Data Storage Constraint Threats **Hou Yao** (*Institute of Economics, Tsinghua University, China*), Jinglei Huang (*Institute of Economics, Tsinghua University, China*), Danxia Xie (*Institute of Economics, Tsinghua University, China*), Weidi Zhou (*Tsinghua University, China*)	**Di Luo** (*University of Southampton, United Kingdom*)
	Cryptocurrencies: Hedging or Financialization? Behavioral Time Series Analyses **Rangga Handika** (*Tokyo International University, Japan*), Dony Chalid (*Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia*)	**Kanis Saengchote** (*Chulalongkorn Business School, Bangkok, Thailand*)
	Cryptocurrency bubbles, the wealth effect, and non-fungible token prices: Evidence from metaverse LAND **Kanis Saengchote** (*Chulalongkorn Business School, Bangkok, Thailand*)	**Rangga Handika** (*Tokyo International University, Japan*)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.6: Corporate Finance & Governance VI**	ROOM B2.6
	Chair: Nader Virk, *Swansea School of Management, United Kingdom*	DISCUSSANT
	Appropriating and testing the "rule" and "position" based entrenchments in the Islamic finance governance model **Nader Virk** (*Swansea School of Management, United Kingdom*), Tasawar Nawaz (*University of Plymouth, United Kingdom*)	**Mateusz Czerwiński** (*University of Szczecin, Poland*)
	Religious Values and Information Quality: Does Firm Religiosity Affect Annual Report Readability **Manel Allaya** (*University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom*), Khaled Hussainey (*University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom*), Konstantinos Kallias (*University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom*)	**Nader Virk** (*Swansea School of Management, United Kingdom*)

	Does deterioration in rule of law per se create or destroy value? **Mateusz Czerwiński** (*University of Szczecin, Poland*), Katarzyna Byrka-Kita (*University of Szczecin, Poland*), *Aurelia Bajerska (University of Szczecin, Poland)*	**Manel Allaya** (*University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom*)

19:00 – 22:00 GALA DINNER

REX HOTEL (141 Nguyen Hue, Ben Nghe, District I, Ho Chi Minh City)

(Bus picking up participants departs from Ho Chi Minh University of Banking at 18:30)

Tuesday, 06 December 2022

08:00 – 08:30	**Registration & Coffee**	**2nd FLOOR**

8:30 – 10:00 Morning Parallel Sessions (A1)

8:30 – 10:00	**A1.1: Behavioral and Experimental Finance II**	ROOM A1.1
	Chair: **Pablo Branas-Garza**, *Loyola University Andalucia, Spain*	DISCUSSANT
	Diffusion of mobile banking among rural women: Incentivising local leaders vs. a marketing campaign **Pablo Branas-Garza** (*Loyola University Andalucia, Spain*), Jaromir Kovarik (*Universidad Pais Vasco, Spain*), Ericka Rascon (*Middlesex University London, United Kingdom*)	**Angel Carrete** (*Concordia College, United States*)
	An Examination of Herding Behavior In Vietnamese Stock Market **An Duong** (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*), Nhan Nguyen (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*)	**Pablo Branas-Garza** (*Loyola University Andalucia, Spain*)
	Mutual Fund Herding After 13D Filings **Angel Carrete** (*Concordia College, United States*), Anna Agapova (*Florida Atlantic University, United States*)	**An Duong** (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*)

8:30 – 10:00	**A1.2: Personal Finance & Household Finance**	ROOM A1.2
	Chair: **Jarkko Peltomäki**, *Stockholm Business School, Sweden*	DISCUSSANT
	A new macroeconomic measure of human capital exploiting PISA and PIAAC: Linking education policies to productivity **Christine De La Maisonneuve** (*OECD*) Balazs Egert (*OECD*)	**Mustafa Nourallah** (*Mid Sweden University, Sweden*)
	Financial capability, financial technology, and saving tendency A study on the European Union **Mustafa Nourallah** (*Mid Sweden University, Sweden*), Peter Ohman (*EM Normandie Business School, Paris, France*)	**Christine De La Maisonneuve** (*OECD*)
	Investor attention and the use of leverage **Jarkko Peltomäki** (*Stockholm Business School, Sweden*), Denis Davydov (Hanken School of Economics, *Finland*)	**Rizwan Mushtaq** (*EDC Paris Business School, OCRE Research Laboratory, Paris, France*)
	Financial Confidence, Literacy and Well-Being: Exploring the Role of Financial Behaviour **Rizwan Mushtaq** (*EDC Paris Business School, OCRE Research Laboratory, Paris, France*), Muhammad Sajid (*Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan*)	**Jarkko Peltomäki** (*Stockholm Business School, Sweden*)

8:30 – 10:00	**A1.3: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services II**	ROOM A1.3
	Chair: **Joseph French**, *University of Northern Colorado, United States*	DISCUSSANT
	Regional Monetary Aggregates and Money Demand in China **Kiril Tochkov** (*Texas Christian University, United States*)	**Joseph French** (*University of Northern Colorado, United States*)
	Forecasting U.S. Recessions: Evidence from Housing, Banking, and Credit Supply	**Kiril Tochkov** (*Texas Christian University, United States*)

	Ujjal Chatterjee (*University of Trento, Italy*), **Joseph French** (*University of Northern Colorado, United States*)	
	The Impact of Income Diversification on Profitability and Risk of Vietnamese Commercial Banks **Hanh Nguyen** (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*), Huy Tran (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*)	**Mercelo Fukui** (*Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, Brazil*)
	The Expected Shortfall as Risk Management Measure ‚Äì A Bibliometric Analysis and Sistematic Review **Mercelo Fukui** (*Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, Brazil*), Leonardo Basso (*Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, Brazil*)	**Hanh Nguyen** (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*)

8:30 – 10:00	**A1.4: Corporate Finance & Governance VII**	ROOM A1.4
	Chair: Tarik Umar, *Rice University, United States*	DISCUSSANT
	CEO Narcissism and Insider Trading Cheng Jiang (*Temple University, United States*), John Kim J.H (*Temple University, United States*), **Jingyu Zhang** (*Queen's University, Canada*)	**Yachen Cui** (*University of North Texas, United States*)
	Heterogeneous Size and Firm Dynamics **Tarik Umar** (*Rice University, United States*), Ali Kakhbod (*UC Berkeley, United States*), Hao Xing (*Boston University, United States*)	**Jingyu Zhang** (*Queen's University, Canada*)
	Brand Capital and Corporate Misconduct **Yachen Cui** (*University of North Texas, United States*), Ashupta Farjana (*University of North Texas, United States*)	**Tarik Umar** (*Rice University, United States*)

8:30 – 10:00	**A1.5: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services III**	ROOM A1.5
	Chair: Van Son Lai, *Laval University, Canada*	DISCUSSANT
	Bank Countercyclical Capital Buffer under the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Regulation Helyoth Hessou (*University of Sherbrooke, Canada*), **Van Son Lai** (*Laval University, Canada & IPAG Business School, France*)	**Luofeng Zhou** (*Columbia University, United States*)
	Analyst Institutional Client Catering and Reputation Tradeoff: Analysts' Strategic Timing of Recommendations **Uliana Filatova** (*Florida Atlantic University, United States*), Anna Agapova (*Florida Atlantic University, United States*)	**Van Son Lai** (*Laval University, Canada & IPAG Business School, France*)
	Smart Contracts and Scalability: A Case Study Will Cong (*Cornell University, United States*), Xiang Hui (*Washington University, United States*), Catherine Tucker (*MIT, United States*), **Luofeng Zhou** (*Columbia University, United States*)	**Uliana Filatova** (*Florida Atlantic University, United States*)

8:30 – 10:00	**A1.6: Corporate Finance & Governance VIII**	ROOM A1.6
	Chair: Offer Shapir, *New York University Shanghai, China*	DISCUSSANT
	Digital Finance and Enterprise Employment Adjustment: Evidence from the COVID-19 Pandemic **Guanghua Xie** (*Northwestern Polytechnical University, China*), Lin Chen (*Northwestern Polytechnical University, China*), Meijun Wu (*Northwestern Polytechnical University, China*)	**Baoqi Na** (*Graduate School of Economics, Nagoya University, Japan*)
	Cash conversion cycle and bargaining power in the product market: a global perspective	**Guanghua Xie** (*Northwestern Polytechnical University, China*)

	Offer Shapir (*New York University Shanghai, China*), Koresh Galil (*BGU, Israel*), Offer Shapir (*NYU Shanghai, China*), Thomas Lindner (*Institute for International Business, Austria*)	
	Working capital management and bank mergers **Baoqi Na** (*Graduate School of Economics, Nagoya University, Japan*), Katsutoshi Shimizu (*Nagoya University, Japan*)	**Offer Shapir** (*New York University Shanghai, China*)
10:00 – 10:30	**Coffee Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

10:30 – 12:00 Morning Parallel Sessions (A2)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.1: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR I**	ROOM A2.1
	Chair: Tanja Dreiser, *Technische Universität München, Germany*	DISCUSSANT
	Sukuk and Income Inequality **Wahyu Jatmiko** (*University of Indonesia, Indonesia*), M. Shahid Ebrahim (*University of Durham, United Kingdom*), Houcem Smaoui (*Qatar University, Qatar*)	**Kartick Gupta** (*University of South Australia, Australia*)
	Every cloud has a silver lining ‚Äì The influence of natural disasters on a firm's environmental performance **Tanja Dreiser** (*Technische Universität München, Germany*), Mario Keiling (*Technische Universität München, Germany*), *Benedikt Downar (Technische Universität München, Germany)*	**Wahyu Jatmiko** (*University of Indonesia, Indonesia*)
	Are Labour Laws and Employee Welfare Complements in Determining Leverage Ratios? **Kartick Gupta** (*University of South Australia, Australia*), Chandrasekhar Krishnamurti (*University of South Australia, Australia*)	**Tanja Dreiser** (*Technische Universität München, Germany*)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.2: Portfolio Management and Optimization**	ROOM A2.2
	Chair: Qiaozhi Ye, *National University of Singapore, Singapore*	DISCUSSANT
	Active Mutual Fund Common Owners' Returns and Proxy Voting Behavior **Qiaozhi Ye** (*National University of Singapore, Singapore*), Zhenghui Ni (*National University of Singapore, Singapore*), Ben Charoenwong (*National University of Singapore, Singapore*)	**Thi Kieu Hoa Phan** (*RMIT University, Australia*)
	Portfolio Optimization Using Persistent Homology **Munira Ismail** (*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia*), Sabri Mohd (*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia*), Mohd Salmi (*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia*), Saiful Hussain (*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia*), Zalina Ali (*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia*)	**Qiaozhi Ye** (*National University of Singapore, Singapore*)
	The Consequences and Reasons of Aggregate Mutual Fund Outflows **Thi Kieu Hoa Phan** (*RMIT University, Australia*), On Kit Tam (*RMIT University, Australia*), Xiaolu Hu (*RMIT University, Australia*)	**Munira Ismail** (*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia*)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.3: Small Business and Entrepreneurial Finance**	ROOM A2.3
	Chair: Hyeonjoon Park, *University of Oklahoma, United States*	DISCUSSANT

	Factors Impacting Adoption of Online Banking by Self-Help Groups In India – A Technology Acceptance Model Using PLS SEM **Nishi Malhotra** (*Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, India*)	**Chin-Hung Kuo** (*Feng Chia University, Taiwan*)
	The Impact of Enhanced Creditor Rights on Startups: Evidence from the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act **Hyeonjoon Park** (*University of Oklahoma, United States*)	**Nishi Malhotra** (*Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, India*)
	The Impact of Board Director Characteristics on the Quality of Information Disclosure **Chin-Hung Kuo** (*Feng Chia University, Taiwan*)	**Hyeonjoon Park** (*University of Oklahoma, United States*)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.4: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services IV**	ROOM A2.4
	Chair: Thanh Ngo, *Massey University, New Zealand*	DISCUSSANT
	Strategic Reinsurance and Explainable AI **Sampan Nettayanun** (*Naresuan University, Thailand*), Eric Brisker (*University of Akron, United States*)	**James Chen** (*RESEARCH137 LLC, United States*)
	Determinants of Islamic Banks' efficiency: An application of two-stage DEA double frontiers Xuan Mai (*VNU University of Economics and Business, Vietnam*), Ha Nguyen (*Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Vietnam*), **Thanh Ngo** (*Massey University, New Zealand*), Tu Le (*University of Economics and Law, Vietnam*)	**Sampan Nettayanun** (*Naresuan University, Thailand*)
	Estimating the Deposit Insurance Premium from Bank CDS Spreads: An Application of the Structural Approach with a Normal Firm Value Diffusion Process **James Chen** (*RESEARCH137 LLC, United States*)	**Thanh Ngo** (*Massey University, New Zealand*)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.5: Behavioral and Experimental Finance III**	ROOM A2.5
	Chair: Serkan Karadas, *University of Illinois Springfield, United States*	DISCUSSANT
	Does Objectives-Oriented Investment Behavior Affect Financial Self-efficacy? A Mediated-Moderation Role of Financial Literacy and Financial Risk Attitude Sobia Shah (*University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan*), **Fiza Qureshi** (*University of Southampton Malaysia, Malaysia*)	**Serkan Karadas** (*University of Illinois Springfield, United States*)
	Does chairman education matter to accounting quality? Evidence from Chinese firms **Umar Kayani** (*Al Ain University, United Arab Emirates*), Khanh Hoang (*University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam*), Viet Hoang (*National Economics University, Vietnam*), Choudhury Tonmoy (*King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals, Saudi Arabia*)	**Fiza Qureshi** (*University of Southampton Malaysia, Malaysia*)
	What Explains Trading Behaviors of Members of Congress? Evidence from Over 100,000 Congressional Stock Trades **Serkan Karadas** (*University of Illinois Springfield, United States*)	**Umar Kayani** (*Al Ain University, United Arab Emirates*)

10:30 – 12:00	**A2.6: Financial Accounting, Law, and Regulation**	ROOM A2.6
	Chair: Christos Leontidis, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*	DISCUSSANT

	The Influence of Auditor Industry Specialization on the Market Value of Intangible Assets **Keng-Sung Yeh** (*Feng Chia University, Taiwan*)	**Thuong Nguyen** (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*)
	How earnings management affect cost of debt? An empirical analysis focusing on bond issuer characteristics Ioannis Dokas (*Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*), Nicolaos Eriotis (*National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece*), **Christos Leontidis** (*Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*), Eleftherios Spyromitros (*Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*)	**Keng-Sung Yeh** (*Feng Chia University, Taiwan*)
	Conceptual Framework on The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Earnings Management in Companies Listed on The Stock Market in Vietnam **Thuong Nguyen** (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*)	**Christos Leontidis** (*Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*)

12:00 – 13:30	**Lunch Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

13:30 – 15:00 Afternoon Parallel Sessions (B1)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.1: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR II**	ROOM B1.1
	Chair: Yuan Xu (*Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*)	DISCUSSANT
	Climate Finance and Double Counting: Explaining Financial Investment Decisions on China's Wind CDM Projects **Yuan Xu** (*Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*)	**Hong Hai Trinh** (*Massey University, New Zealand*)
	Sustainability-Related Forward-Looking Disclosure: Value-Relevance, Role of Sustainability Corporate Governance, and Corporate Resilience to Covid-19 **Imen Derouiche** (*University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg*), Anke Muessig (*University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg*), *Melanie Luxembourger (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)*	**Yuan Xu** (*Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*)
	Does Policy Uncertainty Leverage Or Impede Corporate Eco-Innovation? The Roles Of Board Gender Diversity In International Stock Markets **Hong Hai Trinh** (*Massey University, New Zealand*), Sabri Boubaker (*EM Normandie Business School, France & Swansea University, United Kingdom*)	**Imen Derouiche** (*University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg*)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.2: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics III**	ROOM B1.2
	Chair: Mauricio Hernandes, *IPOR, Japan*	DISCUSSANT
	What is the price of a cancellable interest rate swap in a Decentralized Finance protocol? **Mauricio Hernandes** (*IPOR, Switzerland*), Clark Iain (*IPOR, Switzerland*)	**Ismail Jirou** (*University Internationale de Rabat, Morocco*)
	Estimation of Technical Efficiency and TGR over Convex and Non-Convex Hull Assumption of Meta frontier production set with the DEA-Bootstrap Approach. Evidence from Islamic countries Data Banks Ezzeddine Delhoumi (*IHEC Carthage, Tunisia*), **Faten Moussa** (*South Mediterranean University, Tunisia*)	**Mauricio Hernandes** (*IPOR, Switzerland*)

	Conditional Mutual Information Transmission among Cryptocurrencies, Commodities, Stocks, and Currencies **Ismail Jirou** (*University Internationale de Rabat, Morocco*), Ikram Jebabli (*University Internationale de Rabat, Morocco*), Mohammad Isleimeyyeh (*University Internationale de Rabat, Morocco*), Elie Bouri (*Lebanese American University, Lebanon*)	**Faten Moussa** (*South Mediterranean University, Tunisia*)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.3: Corporate Finance & Governance IX**	ROOM B1.3
	Chair: Akanksha Jain, *IIT Delhi, India*	DISCUSSANT

	The Impact of Political Connections on the Function of Independent Directors **Chih-Lin Chang** (*Feng Chia University, Taiwan*)	**Akanksha Jain** (*IIT Delhi, India*)
	Does investor sentiment impact premiums in M&A transactions? **Mohamed Firas Thraya** (*IDRAC, France*)	**Chih-Lin Chang** (*Feng Chia University, Taiwan*)
	Does leverage impact the choice of financing? Evidence from cross-border mergers and acquisitions by an emerging economy **Akanksha Jain** (*IIT Delhi, India*)	**Mohamed Firas Thraya** (*IDRAC, France*)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.4: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics IV**	ROOM B1.4
	Chair: Tommaso Mariotti, *Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy*	DISCUSSANT

	Asymptotic Normality for the Fourier spot volatility estimator in the presence of microstructure noise Maria Elvira Mancino (*University of Florence, Italy*), **Tommaso Mariotti** (*Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy*)	**Skander Slim** (*University of Dubai, United Arab Emirates*)
	Risk Sharing Framework and Systemic Tolerance: Double Layer Network Approach **Molla Ramizur Rahman** (*Amrut Mody School of Management; Ahmedabad University, India*)	**Tommaso Mariotti** (*Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy*)
	Forecasting realized volatility of Bitcoin: The informative role of price duration **Skander Slim** (*University of Dubai, United Arab Emirates*), Ibrahim Tabche (*University of Dubai, United Arab Emirates*), Mohamad Osman (*University of Dubai, United Arab Emirates*), Andreas Karathanasopoulos (*University of Dubai, United Arab Emirates*), Yosra Koubaa (*University of Sousse, Tunisia*)	**Molla Ramizur Rahman** (*Amrut Mody School of Management; Ahmedabad University, India*)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.5: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR III**	ROOM B1.5
	Chair: Md Akhtaruzzaman, *Edith Cowan University, Australia*	DISCUSSANT

	Hedging precious metals with impact investing **Md Akhtaruzzaman** (*Edith Cowan University, Australia*), Ameet Kumar Banerjee (*Xavier University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India*), Sabri Boubaker (*EM Normandie Business School, France*), Van Le (*Newcastle University, Australia*)	**Andrea Tsalas** (*University of Peloponnese, Greece*)
	CSR compliance and cost of debt: A case of mandatory regulation in India **Naina Duggal** (*IIT Bombay, India*)	**Md Akhtaruzzaman** (*Edith Cowan University, Australia*)
	Effects of corporate environmental responsibility, CSR and CEO shareholding on financial performance: evidence from U.S.listed firms **Fatma Hachicha** (*Institute of High Business Studies of Sfax, Tunisia*)	**Naina Duggal** (*IIT Bombay, India*)

	Stakeholder Managent in the Defence Sector **Andrea Tsalas** (*University of Peloponnese, Greece*)	**Fatma Hachicha** (*Institute of High Business Studies of Sfax, Tunisia*)

13:30 – 15:00	**B1.6: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services V**	ROOM B1.6
	Chair: Valeria Stefanelli, *University of Salento, Italy*	DISCUSSANT

	The future of financial services toward a digital Euro: a bibliometric analysis **Valeria Stefanelli** (*University of Salento, Italy*)	**Maria Semenova** (*HSE University, Russia*)
	Bank Efficiency and Governance: Evidence from Joint Venture and Foreign Commercial Banks in Vietnam **Thong Dao** (*Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom*), Thao Nguyen (*Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom*), Jeremy Cheah (*Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom*)	**Valeria Stefanelli** (*University of Salento, Italy*)
	Time to Extend Credit? Bank Credit Lines During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Russia **Maria Semenova** (*HSE University, Russia*), Polina Popova (*HSE University, Russia*)	**Thong Dao** (*Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom*)

15:00 – 15:30	**Coffee Break**	**2nd FLOOR**

15:30 – 17:00 Afternoon Parallel Sessions (B2)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.1: Asset Pricing, Allocation and Valuation II**	ROOM B2.1
	Chair: Zhenya Liu, *Renmin University of China, China*	DISCUSSANT

	Stock market anomalies in Africa : evidence on stock market data from the North and Sub-Saharan areas of the continent. **Bara Ndiaye** (*Gaston Berger University of Senegal, Senegal*), Lamine Mbengue (*Gaston Berger University of Senegal, Senegal*), Sy Oumar (*Dalhousie University, Canada*)	**Zhenya Liu** (*Renmin University of China, China*)
	Forecasting Cryptocurrency Returns **Nilanjana Chakraborty** (*Independent Researcher*)	**Bara Ndiaye** (*Gaston Berger University of Senegal, Senegal*)
	A mispricing factor, IPCA, and China's A-shares market Bo Li (*Beijing International Studies University, China*), **Zhenya Liu** (*Renmin University of China, China*), Yuhao Mu (*Renmin University of China, China*)	**Nilanjana Chakraborty** (*Independent Researcher*)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.2: Central Banking and Monetary Policy II**	ROOM B2.2
	Chair: Tiago Dutra, *University of the Azores, Portugal*	DISCUSSANT

	Bank Risk, Bank competition and Monetary Policy in the Indian Banking Industry: A Panel Quantile Regression Approach **Salva K** (*Bits Pilani Hyderabad Campus, India*), Sunny Singh (*Bits Pilani Hyderabad Campus, India*)	**Tiago Dutra** (*University of the Azores, Portugal*)
	Monetary Transmission to Financial Variables, Output Gap and Inflation: Evidence from India **Aswathi R Nair** (*Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay, India*)	**Salva K** (*Bits Pilani Hyderabad Campus, India*)
	Benchmarking Macroprudential Tools: Agent-Based Modeling of Risk-Weight Add-Ons and Limits	**Aswathi R Nair** (*Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay, India*)

	Henry Penikas (*Bank of Russia, Moscow, Russia*), Vladimir Nechitailo (*P. N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*)	
	The effect of political institutions on the interplay between banking regulation and banks' risk **Tiago Dutra** (*University of the Azores, Portugal*), Teixeira Joao (*University of the Azores, Portugal*), Jose Carlos (*Business Research Unit, Portugal; Instituto University rio de Lisboa, Portugal*)	**Henry Penikas** (*Bank of Russia, Moscow, Russia*)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.3: Corporate Finance & Governance X**	ROOM B2.3
	Chair: Modawi Fadoul, *University of Northampton, United Kingdom*	DISCUSSANT
	Firm financial performance and tax avoidance: A study of UK listed firms **Modawi Fadoul** (*University of Northampton, United Kingdom & Swansea University, United Kingdom*)	**Hodonou Dannon** (*Université de Lorraine, France*)
	Capital structure decisions and R&D investment: the contingency role of firm size **Sarmad Ali** (*G.d'Annunzio university of Chieti-Pescara, Italy*), Adalberto Rangone (*G.d'Annunzio university of Chieti-Pescara, Italy*), Hussain Muhammad (*G.d'Annunzio university of Chieti-Pescara, Italy*)	**Modawi Fadoul** (*University of Northampton, United Kingdom & Swansea University, United Kingdom*)
	The COVID-19 crisis and bank stability: evidence from US major banks **Hodonou Dannon** (*Université de Lorraine, France*), Eric Vernier (*Iscid-co, France*)	**Sarmad Ali** (*G.d'Annunzio university of Chieti-Pescara, Italy*)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.4: Corporate Finance & Governance XI**	ROOM B2.4
	Chair: Anis El Ammari, *University of Sfax, Tunisia*	DISCUSSANT
	Uncertainty of uncertainty and Accounting conservatism **Tingting Ma** (*College of Management and Economics, Tianjin University, China*), Xin Cui (*College of Management and Economics, Tianjin University, China*), Xiaochen Xie (*College of Management and Economics, Tianjin University, China*), Shouyu Yao (*College of Management and Economics, Tianjin University, China*)	**Ali Ahmadi** (*Higher Institute of Business Administration of Gafsa, Tunisia*)
	Corporate Governance And Financial Performance Nexus: A Bootstrap Panel Granger Non-Causality Analysis **Anis El Ammari** (*University of Sfax, Tunisia*)	**Tingting Ma** (*College of Management and Economics, Tianjin University, China*)
	Does the corporate governance affect the environmental, social and governance disclosure? A cross-country study **Ali Ahmadi** (*Higher Institute of Business Administration of Gafsa, Tunisia*), Jameleddine Mkadmi (*Higher Institute of Business Administration of Gafsa, Tunisia*), Wifak Daaafous (*Higher Institute of Business Administration of Gafsa, Tunisia*)	**Anis El Ammari** (*University of Sfax, Tunisia*)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.5: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR IV**	ROOM B2.5
	Chair: Fangyuan Kou, *King's College London, United Kingdom*	DISCUSSANT
	Corporate Pollution and Reputational Exposure **Fangyuan Kou** (*King's College London, United Kingdom*)	**Yishuai Ren** (*Hunan University, China*)

	Spillovers in the EU ETS **Andrea Flori** (*Politecnico di Milano, Italy*)	**Fangyuan Kou** (*King's College London, United Kingdom*)
	Climate Risk Exposure, Information Efficiency, and Corporate Leverage Adjustments: International Evidence **Zihan Zhou** (*Central University of Finance and Economics, China*), Kai Wu (*Central University of Finance and Economics, China*)	**Andrea Flori** (*Politecnico di Milano, Italy*)
	Do Creditors Price Climate Transition Risks? A Natural Experiment Based on China's Carbon Emission Trading Scheme **Yishuai Ren** (*Hunan University, China*), Pei-Zhi Liu (*Hunan University, China*), Chao-Qun Ma (*Hunan University, China*), Sabri Boubaker (*EM Normandie Business School, France*)	**Zihan Zhou** (*Central University of Finance and Economics, China*)

15:30 – 17:00	**B2.6: Corporate Finance & Governance XII**	ROOM B2.6
	Chair: Hang (Robin) Luo, *Wuhan College, China*	DISCUSSANT

	Impact of noises on the performance of Portuguese Listed Companies: new evidence using panel data **Maria Elisabete Neves** (*Polytechnic of Coimbra, Coimbra Business School Research Centre| ISCAC, Coimbra, Portugal & CETRAD, Vila Real, Portugal*), Pedro Miguel Rodrigues Gonçalves (*Polytechnic of Coimbra, Coimbra Business School Research Centre| ISCAC, Coimbra, Portugal*), Rafael Gomes (*Polytechnic of Coimbra, Coimbra Business School Research Centre| ISCAC, Coimbra, Portugal*), Catarina Proença (*University of Coimbra, CeBER, Portugal & Polytechnic of Coimbra, Coimbra Business School Research Centre| ISCAC, Coimbra, Portugal*), Beatriz Cancela (*University of Coimbra, CeBER, Portugal & Polytechnnic of Coimbra, Coimbra Business School Research Centre|ISCAC, Coimbra, Portugal*)	**Hang (Robin) Luo** (*Wuhan College, China*)
	Impact of CPA and CEO Narcissism on Degree of Internationalization of Chinese and Indian MNCs **Muhammad Saad Baloch** (*RBS, International University of Rabat, Morocco*), Abubakr Saeed (COMSATS University *Islamabad, Pakistan*)	**Maria Elisabete Neves** (*Polytechnic of Coimbra, Coimbra Business School Research Centre| ISCAC, Coimbra, Portugal & CETRAD, Vila Real, Portugal*)
	How does second-largest shareholder influence earnings management of family listed firms? Evidence from China **Hang (Robin) Luo** (*Wuhan College, China*)	**Muhammad Saad Baloch** (*RBS, International University of Rabat, Morocco*)

END OF CONFERENCE

List of Abstracts

Monday, 05 December 2022

A2.1: International Finance and Capital Markets I

Conference Call Topics, Manager Roles, and Market Response: Should Managers Stick to their Topic?

Karina Konieczny (*Technical University of Munich, Germany*), Alwine Mohnen (*Technical University of Munich, Germany)*

Abstract

This study examines the interplay between managers' role (CFO or CEO) and their predominantly addressed topics during conference call presentations and the associated short-term market reaction. We employ a topic modeling methodology to identify the underlying topics of presentations. In contrast to most recent studies on conference calls, we do not focus on stylistics but on the thematic content. Our results show that in terms of market reaction it is most beneficial, if the CFO of the firm, rather than the CEO, addresses the financial topic. Vice versa, it seems to be perceived more positive by the market if the strategic topic is discussed by the CEO. These results hold true considering the interaction of both managers during the presentation. It is most advantageous if either both are primarily discussing the financial topic or the CFO does so while the CEO addresses strategic issues. Overall, our findings help to optimize conference call design as this is an easy-to-implement lever and should thus be of substantial interest to IR and communication teams of firms.

Fund Flows, Stock Markets, and Economic Policy Uncertainty: From the Perspective a CIVET Nation

James Reardon (*University of Northern Colorado, United States*), Joseph French (*University of Northern Colorado, United States),* Philip Schaberl *(University of Northern Colorado, United States),* James Reardon *(Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia)*

Abstract

We examine the relationships among economic policy uncertainty (EPU), equity fund flows (EFF), and the Colombian stock market. We find strong negative effects from domestic, global, and regional EPUs on stock returns and EFF for Colombia. Furthermore, we show that global and regional EPUs spill over to the Colombian EPU that makes its market more vulnerable to uncertainty shocks. We also find that liquidity is positively associated with EPU measures; and when the EPU is elevated market value turnover increases substantially, and this increased liquidity is associated with lower stock returns. Taken together, our results provide evidence of a feedback loop where a global or regional uncertainty shock leads to significantly more trading in a normally illiquid market that gives rise to greater domestic uncertainty and lower stock prices.

Financial Fragility, Regime Switching, and Monetary Policy – A Model and Empirical Application to Emerging Market Countries

Willi Semmler (*New School for Social Research, United States*)

Abstract

The experiences of the 1997-98 Asian Financial Crisis and the 2008-09 Global Financial Crisis encouraged economists to develop new open-economy dynamic macro models. Such models allow for nonlinearities -- to study the effects of contractionary currency devaluation -- in contrast to models of expansionary currency devaluation. The generic dynamic model of the finance-macro link includes the dynamics of the inflation rates, output gap, and financial variables (credit flows, risk premia, and exchange rates). Empirically, we show that the risk premium is related not only to real macro and financial variables, but also to the holdings of foreign currency reserves. Besides risk premia, the financial side also includes other components, such as banking beta, and exchange rates (from the IMF Financial Stability Index). Econometrically, we explore a regime dependent interaction of the output gap and financial variables in a two-regime non-linear Logistic Vector Smooth Transition Auto-Regressive (LVSTAR) model with a logistic-type transition function governing the LVSTAR system. Our study reveals that the financial variables of emerging economies show regime dependent responses to external shocks. Therefore, a positive shock in risk premia entails an exchange rate depreciation. In some emerging economies that is deeper in a negative output gap regime.

Top Executive Gender and the Value of Corporate Cash Holdings

Sudip Datta (*Wayne State University, United States*), Trang Doan (*Eastern Illinois University, United States*), Francesca Toscano (*Wayne State University, United States*)

Abstract

We document that top executives' (CEO's and CFO's) gender is a significant determinant of the value of corporate cash holdings. Specifically, firms run by female executives are associated with a significantly greater value for their cash holdings. The marginal value of one dollar in firms managed by female executives is \$1.40, while the comparable value is \$0.91 for male managed firms. Further, the marginal value of cash holdings for firms run by female CEOs (CFOs) is \$1.57 (\$1.47) compared to \$0.95 (\$0.91) for firms with male CEOs (CFOs). The positive effect of female executives on value of cash holdings is more pronounced in firms with any of the following characteristics: (a) financially unconstrained, (b) cash distributing, (c) weak governance, and (d) low audit quality. Our results survive a battery of robustness checks, including addressing endogeneity and self-selection concerns. These findings contribute at the confluence of gender-based decision-making and corporate cash holdings literatures.

CEO Inside Debt and Insider Trading

Eric Brisker (*University of Akron, United States*), Dominique Outlaw (*Hofstra University, United States*), Aimee Smith (*Boston College, United States*)

Abstract

We examine insider trading to test existing theories about how insiders perceive CEO pensions and deferred compensation (inside debt). Managerial compensation theory posits that debt-type compensation is an important component of optimal contracting because it reduces shareholder-debtholder agency costs, suggesting that shareholders may react positively to increases in CEO inside debt. Consistent with this conjecture, we document a positive association between CEO inside debt and net purchasing by well-informed insiders. We alleviate endogeneity concerns using 2SLS instrumental variables estimation. Further supporting theoretical predictions, we obtain stronger results when focusing on opportunistic trades, directors' and officers' trades, and financially distressed firms.

Investment under anticorruption: Evidence from the high-profile anticorruption campaign in Vietnam

Khanh Hoang (*University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam*), Huy Hoang (*National Economics University, Vietnam*), Viet Hoang (*National Economics University, Vietnam*), Cuong Nguyen (*Lincoln University, New Zealand*)

Abstract

This paper investigates the impact of institutional reform in the form of anticorruption on corporate investment decision-making in Vietnam, a country characterized by a socialist-orientation economy and the dominance of the public sector, by analysing different firm-level datasets during 2006-2019. First, we find that anticorruption-related uncertainty tends to lower corporate investment. Second, corporate bribery spending decreases during intense anticorruption periods, suggesting that the anticorruption effort of the Vietnamese government is not only for show. Third, investment efficiency increases for firms with the state as a large shareholder under intensified anticorruption, but not for other firms. Further, the effect of anticorruption on corporate investment is more pronounced in financially constrained firms and firms with more investment irreversibility. Additionally, politically connected firms show their advantage in bribery efficiency to others and firms' risk-taking behaviour is reduced during the uncertainty. Our findings are robust to a battery of sensitivity tests and endogeneity control.

Hot Potatoes: Underpricing of Stocks following Extreme Negative Returns

Mustafa Caglayan (*Florida International University, United States*), Robinson Reyes Pena (*Florida International University, United States*)

Abstract
Although investors accept a negative premium for lottery-like stocks, it is puzzling that the opposite effect is not observed in stocks experiencing large daily losses. We find that many stocks that experience large negative daily returns (MIN) also display large positive daily returns (MAX); therefore the MIN effect is subdued. Once stocks ranked as high-MAX within MIN deciles are removed, we find that the MIN effect produces significantly higher next-month returns. The subsequent-month returns following MIN are particularly higher when stocks experience negative cumulative monthly returns, when firm-specific investor sentiment is low, and when stocks are near their 52-week lows.

Is the CAPE Ratio too High or the Risk-Free Rate too Low: Comparing the Predictive Performances of the CAPE Ratio and Simple P/E Ratio

Leo Chan (*Utah Valley University, United States*)

Abstract
The CAPE ratio (cyclically adjusted price-to-earnings ratio, commonly known as the Shiller P/E ratio) is a valuation measure applied to the S&P 500 Index in the US¬†equity market to measure the relative value of the index. It has often been used as a reference point to time the stock market. When the CAPE ratio value is higher than historic average, it suggests that the long-term performance of equities will be below average. However, the usefulness of the ratio has been called into question in recent years. This paper shows that due to changes in the structure of the S&P 500 components and persistent low interest rate environment over the last 3 decades, the CAPE ratio should be much higher than the historic average. The results found in this paper suggest that investors should not use one measure as the only reference for making asset allocation decisions. Required return and future growth rate are more important factors to consider when making asset allocation decisions.

Is Institutional Buying More Informative Than Selling? Evidence From Book-to-Market Ratios

Marius Mihai (*Widener University, United States*)

Abstract
I document that book-to-market ratios of stocks that experience stronger institutional buying pressure are more informative for future returns. The degree of information incorporated by these valuation proxies for stocks with different levels of institutional price pressure has direct implications for return predictability. Book-to-market ratios of stocks in the highest quintile of institutional buying pressure generate higher out of- sample R2s and economic gains compared to stocks in the lowest quintile. In interpreting my empirical findings, I focus the discussion on a few primary causes that may explain why institutional buying is more informative than selling for future market returns. First, the information embedded in valuation ratios of portfolios with the highest degree of buying pressure cannot be replicated from stocks that are outside institutions' trading sets. Second, there tends to be less disagreement among similar valuation ratios (e.g., sales-to-price, earnings-to-price) in portfolios of stocks belonging to the highest quintile of institutional buying pressure. Third, the source of predictability is most likely due to the ability of this particular subset of book-to-market ratios to anticipate the cash-flow news component of future returns.

International Monetary Spillovers to Frontier Financial Markets: Evidence from Bangladesh

Matthew Schaffer (*University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States*), Md Rashedur Rahman Sardar (*University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States*)

Abstract

This paper investigates international monetary spillovers to stock prices in Bangladesh, a frontier market that has been excluded from prior studies in the literature. Using daily stock price data for over 300 publicly traded firms in a high-frequency framework, we find that contractionary monetary shocks originating from the US, euro area, and China lower stock prices, with Chinese monetary shocks having the largest impact. Contractionary shocks originating from India, on the other hand, lead to a statistically significant increase in stock returns. The positive response is driven by a small number of policy decisions. When these outlier decisions are removed from the sample, contractionary Indian monetary shocks lead to a decline in stock prices in line with spillovers from the other countries.

Differences of Opinion and Monetary Policy

Vadhindran Rao (*Metropolitan State University, United States*)

Abstract

This paper explores the question of the optimal monetary policy in the presence of differences of opinion between the Central Bank and the Market, the latter consisting of private, monopolistically competitive firms. It builds on the study by Baeriswyl and Cornand (2011) who consider the question of optimal central bank transparency within the framework of a reduced-form New Keynesian model. In the current study, as in these prior studies, both the Central Bank and the individual firms receive heterogeneous private signals about the economy. Based on its signal, the Central Bank makes a decision about its policy action to optimize a loss function that is a weighted sum of price and output gap variability. The additional feature in the current study is that the firms are assumed to hold a dogmatic belief that the demand shock signal received by the Central Bank is biased. In this setting of heterogeneous information and differences of opinion, the objective of the paper is to address the question of how bias perception may affect Central Bank's optimal monetary policy as well as social welfare.

The Impact of Culture on Government Interventions in the Banking Sector

Ioana Farcas (*Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania*), Simona Nistor (*Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania*)

Abstract

How does the national culture influence the government interventions across the banking sector? We aim to answer this question, by analyzing a sample of European countries that experienced financial assistance from government during 2008-2018. We find that regulators are more likely to bail out banks and intervene with more substantial financial aid in less masculine, less hierarchical, and higher affective autonomous countries. The negative effects of masculinity on government interventions could be mitigated in countries where the banking sector has a larger size, a better capitalization, a lower default risk, or when the supervisory duties are delegated to more independent and multiple authorities. The positive effect of affective autonomy is even stronger with decreasing capitalization or with a smaller share of noninterest income in total income. Additionally, a better quality of institutions could alleviate the negative effects of masculinity and hierarchy on interventions, while they diminish the positive impact of affective autonomy.

Why microfinance institutions charge higher interest rates? Empirical findings and policy perspectives

Md Hamid Uddin (*University of Southampton, Malaysia*), Shabiha Akter (*East West University Bangladesh, Bangladesh*), Sabri Boubaker (*EM Normandie Business School, Paris, France*), Masnun Al-Mahi (*University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Bangladesh*)

Abstract
Microfinancing interest rate is historically at the center of the policy debate on lending to the poor. There is an open criticism that microfinance institutions (MFIs) exploit the poor by charging a very high interest compared to conventional banks. We provide direct evidence to show that MFIs' high business risk exposure can explain why microfinancing is more expensive than banking services. Our finding implies that creditworthiness is a fundamental issue - MFIs are exposed to high business risk to attenuate high credit risks in lending to the poor with no creditworthiness. It also connotes that economies of scale matter - as MFIs spend more than banks for every dollar of lending to reach micro borrowers and monitor them. Our finding offers crucial academic and policy insights that are being debated over the years.

Disconnecting Misconduct: Social Connectedness and Misconduct in Financial Advising

Jyothsna Harithsa (*Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, United States*)

Abstract
This paper investigates how regulatory changes affect agent-regulator relationships and the detection of financial misconduct in U.S. registered investment advisories (RIAs). Using difference-in-differences to exploit the quasi-experimental properties of the Dodd-Frank Act, I find that the change in regulatory purview increases the detection of fraudulent malpractice in mid-sized advisory firms compared to large advisories. Financial misconduct detection increases at advisories more socially and culturally connected to federal regulators, even after controlling for geographical distance. The results show a disrupting agent-regulator relationship effect when the Chief Compliance Officer belongs to the largest homogeneous group, white males. In comparison, the effect is not significant for CCOs among female and under-represented minority groups. Consequently, the change in regulators and the detection of misconduct affect advisory firm performance and services. The findings are consistent with increased malpractice detection when the relationship between the agent and regulator changes.

Macroprudential Policies and Bank Risk-taking under Persistently Low-interest-rate Environment

Jose David Garcia Revelo (*Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal*)

Abstract
This paper investigates whether macroprudential policies could effectively mitigate the banks' risk-taking behaviour under scenarios of extended periods of accommodative monetary policy, and to some extent, attempts to determine what kind of macroprudential tools are better suited for this task. By exploiting an unbalanced panel data set covering 1074 commercial banks from 38 countries from 2010 to 2018, this research finds that there has been indeed an exacerbation of the banks' risk-taking behaviour in the last decade, which might be offset by more stringent instruments targeting borrowers, bank capital and banks' credit management policies. Borrower-based instruments and measures targeting banks' credit management policies are the most effective instruments to counteract the effects of (extreme) scenarios of persistent monetary accommodation. Accounting for bank-specific characteristics, it appears that capital-based and borrower-side instruments are more effective on weakly capitalized banks and with limited liquidity, while instruments targeting banks' credit management policies are more effective on heavily capitalized banks with abundant liquidity. Finally, it comes out that the three groups of macroprudential instruments are more effective in less concentrated markets. As a whole, the article provides meaningful insights for policymakers on how, when and on which instrument take policy actions or implement.

The contribution of macroprudential policies to banks' resilience: Lessons from the systemic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic shock

Tiago Matos (*University of the Azores, Portugal*), Joao Teixeira (*University of the Azores, Portugal*), Tiago Dutra (*University of the Azores, Portugal*)

Abstract

This study examines the effectiveness of macroprudential policies in reducing the banks' risk during the COVID-19 pandemic and compares these results with the systemic banking crises years. Based on a sample of 624 banks across 40 countries during the period 2006-2020, we find that loosening capital-aimed macroprudential policies effectively reduced banks' risk during the COVID-19 pandemic, while this behavior led to increased risk during the systemic crises years. In contrast, tightening the remaining macroprudential policies during the systemic crises years and during the pandemic proved effective in reducing banks' risk. Finally, we show that the magnitude of the impact of macroprudential policies was stronger during the systemic crisis than that during the pandemic.

A2.6: Financial Markets and Market Microstructure I

Investor Experience Matters: Evidence from Generative Art Collections on the Blockchain

Sebeom Oh (*Temple University, United States*), Samuel Rosen (*University of Chicago, United States*)

Abstract

In the market for non-fungible tokens (NFTs) on the blockchain, experienced investors systematically outperform inexperienced investors. Controlling for holding period, experienced investors make 8.6 percentage points more per trade on average. This outperformance is mostly explained by experienced investors' greater participation in primary market sales of NFT collections, which produced significantly higher average returns during our sample period. Our results shed light on the frictions present in NFT markets, and have implications for the design of NFT investment strategies.

New insights into liquidity resiliency

Conall O'sullivan (*University College Dublin, Ireland*), Ronald Wekesa Wafula (*University College Dublin, Ireland*)

Abstract

In this study we offer fresh insights into liquidity resiliency. We empirically study the resiliency of the European sovereign bond market across the maturity spectrum. We measure resiliency using a standard Ordinary Least Squares regression approach, along with the least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) machine learning approach. We find both spread-based and depth-based resiliency are negatively correlated with spreads and positively correlated with depths. We also document strong causalities among resiliency, volatility, returns, and credit default swap (CDS) spreads. Lastly, we document strong commonalities in resiliency for core and periphery euro-area markets in both calm and turbulent periods.

Effects of Time-Varying Political Connection on Loan Contracts

Hao Fang (*Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan*), Chieh-Hsuan Wang (*Shih Hsin University, Taiwan*), **Chien-Ping Chung** (*National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan*)

Abstract

Past studies assume that once a firm is identified to have connection with a political party, it is assumed to have political connection (PC) throughout the sample period. This study lifts this assumption and examines how varying PC affect bank-loan contracts. We call firms with time varying PC as varying PC firms in contrast to the fixed PC firms in the literature. We adopt linguistic text mining to construct two time-varying PC indexes, which measure the political tendencies of firms toward ruling and opposition. These tendencies vary over years, in particular, during the presidential elections. Results demonstrate that varying PC firms connected to the ruling party receive preferential loan contracts when their political tendencies increase. However, varying PC firms connected to the opposition party do not obtain such preferential loan contracts when their political tendencies increase. By contrast, fixed PC firms gain similar benefits only when the connection is determined in the presidential election year but not in other years. Firms supporting two parties, which we refer to as politically unoriented firms, obtain minimal financial rewards in terms of loan terms. Compared with the fixed PC indexes, the construction of time-varying PC indexes in this study through linguistic text mining can obtain a firm's more immediate party tendencies. Next, the PC effect that PC firms with ruling party tendencies obtain more preferential loan treatments is supported and robust for a firm's immediate party tendencies.

B1.1: International Finance and Capital Markets II

Dynamic Investment Model and Financial Constraints: Case of International Data

Nga Nguyen (*Vietnam National University - Hanoi School of Business and Management, Vietnam*)

Abstract

The adoption of financial characteristics to parameterize financial constraints have been a controversy topic in finance literature. My study uses Euler equation on dynamic investment model and find that financial variables indeed could help signal firm constraints in raising external finance, and financial development lessen financial constraints. I also propose a measure of financial constraints which combine firm level variables and country level of market development and make some examination to validate the measurement.

Forecasting GDP Growth in Small Open Economies: Foreign Economic Activity vs. Domestic Financial Predictors

Juuso Vataja (*University of Vaasa, Finland*), Petri Kuosmanen (*University of Vaasa, Finland*)

Abstract

The small open hypothesis suggests that small open economies are crucially affected by foreign economic activity. This study compares the predictive content of traditional financial variables and foreign economic activity for forecasting GDP growth in seven European small open economies during the 2000s. We use the term spread and stock returns as established financial predictors and compare their predictive content to that of U.S. GDP growth, which serves as a proxy for foreign economic activity. We further explore whether combining the financial and foreign GDP growth proxy enhances the accuracy of forecasts. ¬† The out-of-sample forecasting results suggest that foreign GDP growth contains substantial predictive content in small open economies. However, the results unambiguously show that by combining both financial and foreign predictors, forecast accuracy can be significantly improved. This occurs especially during turbulent economic circumstances. Moreover, the predictive ability of both financial and foreign predictors proves to be temporal and time- varying.

The Relationship Between Chinese and FOB Prices of Rare Earth Elements Revisited – A Wavelet Approach

Volker Seiler (*ICN Business School, Germany*)

Abstract

This paper investigates the relationship between domestic and export prices of rare earth elements taking into account both, the time and the frequency domain using cross wavelet analysis. We find significant comovement between both, changes and volatility of domestic and export prices especially during times of increased market uncertainty surrounding the export quota announcements of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) in 2011/2012 being most pronounced at the medium frequency between 8 and 64 weeks. However, while there is evidence of increased cross-wavelet power, we do not find convincing evidence for the notion that changes of export prices or volatility are driven by changes of domestic prices when considering the cross-wavelet coherency.

B1.2: Corporate Finance & Governance II

Managerial Ability, Agency Conflict and Cash holdings: Evidence from Indian firms

Soumya Sankar Chakraborty (*Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India*), Tara Shaw (*Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India*)

Abstract

In this study, we examine the relationship between managerial ability and cash holdings of Indian listed firms. Using the managerial ability measure of Demerjian, Lev and McVay (2012), we find that higher abled managers hold higher cash holdings and this positive relationship is driven by the investment motive of holding cash rather than the expropriation motive. Our results also show that while market values the cash held by higher abled managers positively but presence of agency conflict negatively moderates the valuation of cash reserves held by higher abled managers. The study provides ample evidence that the high cash held by higher abled managers is utilized for increasing future investments and not for any expropriation purpose. Our results are robust to alternate specifications of managerial ability measure and endogeneity concerns.

Religion and the financing of corporate investment: the role of diversity and institutions

Charilaos Mertzanis (*Abu Dhabi University, United Arab Emirates*)

Abstract

The paper draws on firm-level information to examine the impact of religion on the financing of investment decisions of firms in 139 developing countries. Religion is an important social institution that exerts its influence directly through the personality traits and values of individuals and indirectly by influencing the social environment of doing business. We use two complementary measures of religious influence, extent of religiosity and religious diversity, to predict the external financing of short-term working capital and long-term fixed capital and investment. We also include the effect of various specific characteristics of firms and countrywide economic conditions and institutions. The results document a broadly positive effect of our religion proxies on the financing of corporate investment. However, the results exhibit nonlinearities by dominant religion, firm size and business sector, and vary with respect to fixed and working capital financing. The effect on working capital is more robust and pronounced in low-income countries. The effect on fixed capital depends more on the sample, estimation model and control factors. Countrywide factors that capture macroeconomic, institutional and social conditions variously mitigate the religion effect. Religion affects the financial behavior of firms in the developing world and it should therefore be an important consideration for corporate finance policy.

Does Origin Affect Monitoring Incentives of Institutional Investors? Evidence From Stock Price Crash Risk

Shruti R (*Indian Institute of Technology, Madras; Thiagarajar School of Management, India*) Thenmozhi M (*Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India)*

Abstract

This research investigates the interactions between two distinct types of institutional investor heterogeneity, namely stability and origin. We observe that origin influences the stability - crash risk relationship of institutional investors. By providing evidence that only stability of foreign institutional investors (FIIs) reduces crash risk, we uphold the global investor hypothesis of institutional investment. Thus, in emerging markets, active monitoring is associated with foreign institutions and not domestic institutions. Moreover, the superior monitoring ability of FIIs is restricted to lower levels of founder ownership. Entrenchment at higher levels of founder ownership above 63% impairs this ability. Since the ability of foreign institutional investors to monitor and improve governance is impaired at higher levels of founder shareholding, we advocate that there is a need to reduce the existing cap of 75% level of founder shareholding to a lower level of 65%. Thus, in emerging markets, active monitoring is associated with FIIs provided founder shareholding is limited.

B1.3: Financial Engineering and Derivatives

Sovereign default risk valuation using CDS spreads: Evidence from the COVID-19 crisis

Masayasu Kanno (*Nihon University, Japan*)

Abstract

We evaluate sovereign default risk in G7+5 countries under the COVID-19 crisis in 2020. We derive default risk parameters using sovereign credit default swap spreads and constant maturity treasury yields. In all countries except Canada, China, and South Africa, risk-neutral default probability and hazard rate curves peaked early in the first wave. We evaluate the fluctuation of the credit risk premium and find that it fluctuates at a lower level in a range from Aa to Ba. Using panel regression models, we assess the impact of the crisis on sovereign default risk. All models show that new COVID-19 deaths and related fiscal policies significantly contribute to sovereign default risk. We explore two correlation-based networks associated with a metric distance. Weighted-degree centrality indicates that interconnectedness in the sovereign default risk network is larger than in the COVID-19 network. This study extends financial research on sovereign default risk management under a pandemic.

Investment and capital structure with ambiguity under asymmetric information

Yao Wang (*School of Finance, Renmin University of China*), Lianfen Wang (Hunan University, China), Hai Zhang (*Strathclyde Business School, United Kingdom), Shunming Zhang (Renmin University of China, China)*

Abstract

This paper develops a signal game model to investigate the impact of ambiguity aversion on investment and capital structure in incomplete markets with asymmetric information. In contrast to the literature, we assume the firm suffer financing constraints that can be overcome by equity-for-guarantee swap. We explore how ambiguity aversion determines the perfect Bayesian equilibrium of investment and capital structure with asymmetric information. Our results predict that an increase in ambiguity level induces the erosion of the real option value of the investment, the reduction of the advantage of equity-for-guarantee swap, a higher incentive of no-guarantee debt financing, and an expansion of pooling equilibrium where the financing cost is higher for good firms.

Manager Characteristics and Credit Derivative Use by U.S. Corporate Bond Funds

Dominika Galkiewicz (*FH Kufstein Tirol Bildungs GmbH, Austria*), Li Ma (*Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany)*

Abstract

This study provides a comprehensive overview of the use of credit default swaps (CDS) by U.S. corporate bond funds and analyzes in detail whether certain manager characteristics, in addition to the fundamentals of a fund, determine their use of credit derivatives. Results suggest that a manager's education, age and experience are positively correlated with a fund's CDS holdings and are economically as meaningful as fund characteristics. After addressing self-selection concerns, it turns out that funds with older managers, more experienced managers or managers keeping higher assets under management are more likely to take on credit risk via selling CDS protection and keep significantly higher net short CDS positions during and around the 2007-2009 financial crisis. This leads to a higher risk exposure and worse fund performance. Thus, monitoring remains an important issue and new monthly SEC reporting requirements will make it easier to recognize any types of inconsistencies early on.

B1.4: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics I

Spillover between investor sentiment and volatility: The role of social media

Ni Yang (*Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*) Adrian Fernandez-Perez (*Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*) Ivan Indriawan (*University of Adelaide, Australia)*

Abstract

This study examines the connectedness across different asset social media sentiments and volatilities. Specifically, we explore the spillover effects between investor sentiments and market implied volatilities among stock, bond, foreign exchange and commodity markets. We find that there is a stronger spillover from volatility to the sentiment of the same market, but a marginal effect the other way round. Informational spillover comes mainly from volatility indices to sentiment indices, with the VIX being the most significant net transmitter. Furthermore, the connectedness between market sentiment and volatility increases during turbulent economic periods, such as the Global Financial Crisis (GFC), the Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic crisis periods. Finally, sentiments can switch from being a net receiver to a net transmitter of shocks at turmoil times.

Frequency Domain Quantile Dependence and Connectedness between Crude Oil and Exchange Rates: Evidence from Oil-Importing and Exporting Countries

Shuang Li (*Hunan University, China*), Huiming Zhu (*Hunan University, China*), Zishan Huang (*Hunan University, China*), Yinghua Ren (*Hunan University, China*)

Abstract

This study investigates frequency domain quantile dependence and connectedness between crude oil and exchange rate markets of oil-importing and oil-exporting countries. The quantile cross-spectral approach and quantile frequency connectedness approach are used to examine the risk propagation mechanisms considering market states and investment cycles. Our empirical results are as follows. First, exchange rates strongly depend on normal oil price shocks on long-term scales, especially for oil exporters. Second, most oil-exporting countries' currencies are the risk transmitters, whereas crude oil and currencies of oil-importing economies act as receivers. Third, there are excess spillovers across frequency bands at the 5th and 95th quantiles. Finally, major crisis events reinforce the risk spillover strength. Changes in the connectedness between crude oil and the ruble during the Russian-Ukrainian conflict are also documented. Overall, quantile and frequency domain information are helpful for investors in asset allocation and exchange rate regulators in developing prudent monetary policies against extreme oil price shocks.

Frequency Spillover Effects and Cross-quantile Dependence between Crude Oil and Stock Markets: Evidence from BRICS and G7 Countries

Xi Huang (*Hunan University, China*), Ye Fangyu (*Changsha University, China*), Zhu Huiming (*Hunan University, China*), Li Shuang (*Hunan University, China*)

Abstract

This study investigates the frequency connectedness and cross-quantile dependence between the crude oil and stock markets. We use generalized forecast error variance decomposition to measure spillover effects and rolling window to capture the dynamic cross-quantile dependence. Our empirical results are as follows: First, the spillover effect of crude oil on the stock markets of BRICS and G7 countries is more significant in the short term than in the medium and long terms. Second, crude oil is mainly subject to spillover effects from G7 markets, and both crude oil and BRICS can be the risk transmitters. Third, the stock markets of BRICS countries are more dependent on crude oil than the stock markets of G7 nations across quantiles. Finally, in the face of crises, the dependence and spillover effects between crude oil and the stock market are stronger. Overall, our research provides insights for policymakers and investors aiming to adjust their policies and investment strategies to reduce uncertainty in stock returns.

Risk spillovers and hedging strategies analysis between exchange rate of emerging market and oil price since the financial crisis to the Ukraine war

Heni Boubaker (*IPAG Business, France*), Mouna Zorguati (*IHECSO, Tunisia*)

Abstract

This paper examines the risk spillover effect among the exchange rate of emerging market countries and international crude oil price. The analysis is carried out using a set of double long-memory specifications incorporating certain important features such as long-range dependencies, asymmetries in conditional variances, non-linearity and multiple seasonality or time-varying correlations. Thereafter, we estimate a multivariate GARCH type model that enables us to examine the dynamic conditional correlations among the considered variables under the effects of long-run interactions and volatility persistence. Moreover, the joint distribution is explored using the Gumbel copulas in order to describe the nonlinear structure of dependence and to evaluate the optimal portfolio. These findings indicate evidence of long-run dependence and asymmetry of bidirectional risk spillover between the crude oil price and exchange rate, and they indicate that the risk spillover intensity to the former to the latter is higher than that of the latter to the former. Consequently, exchange rate can be adopted to diversify and hedge against oil price risks.

B1.5: Behavioral and Experimental Finance I

The mean-variance relation: A story of night and day

Wenzhao Wang (*Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

The traditional financial framework theorizes a positive mean-variance relation, i.e., the risk-return tradeoff, which, however, is not fully supported by empirical evidence. Explanations for the weak mean-variance relation have been explored from various perspectives and in this paper, we provide a new explanation by separately looking into the relation overnight and intraday. Results show that at the global level, there is a positive mean-variance relation overnight but a negative relation intraday. Results of individual markets reveal a high degree of heterogeneity with some markets mirroring while some markets contradicting the global evidence. We employ the cultural dimension framework to examine the potential drivers of the observed cross-market differences, showing that all six cultural indicators can influence the mean-variance relation across markets, and notably, the influence can vary across night and day.

Do social networks of financial analysts increase the information usefulness of their reports to investors?

Tiantian Lin (*Beijing Jiaotong University, China*), Dehong Liu (*Beijing Jiaotong University, China*), Carl R. Chen (*University of Dayton, United States*), Guanming He (*Durham University, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

Information shared via social network could either be value-relevant or misleading to analysts in their decision-making. We examine whether social network of financial analysts affects the information usefulness of their reports to investors. The information usefulness of analyst reports is measured by the stock price synchronicity following the release of the reports. Based on a sample of 138,210 analyst reports for 3,018 Chinese listed firms over the period 2013-2019, we find that analysts with stronger social network provide more firm-specific information useful for investors, as reflected in lower stock price synchronicity after the release of analyst reports. This result is robust to using 2SLS regression, difference-in-differences analysis, and firm-fixed-effects regression to tackle potential endogeneity concern, and to employing alternative measures of social network and stock price synchronicity for the empirical tests. We also find that the negative association between analyst's social network and the stock price synchronicity is more pronounced for analysts who have higher educational qualifications and longer work experiences, and for firms who have lower information transparency and lower media coverage. Additional analysis reveals that abnormal stock returns and abnormal trading volumes surrounding the announcements of analysts' reports are positively associated with analyst's social networks. Overall, our results suggest that the reports of better-connected analysts are of higher information usefulness to investors, highlighting the importance for analysts to build, maintain, and improve their social networks.

Peer Effects in Corporate Advertisement Expenditure: Evidence from China

Luhan Wang (*Huaqiao University, China*), Zhifang Su (*Huaqiao University, China*), Shouyu Yao (*Tianjin University, China*), Xin Cui (*Tianjin University, China*)

Abstract

This study investigates whether industry peers affect focal firms' advertising expenditure decision, and further explores the mechanisms and economic consequences of such peer effects. We find that peer firms have a significantly positive influence on the advertising expenditure of focal firms. The results still hold after conducting a series of robustness tests. In addition, the peer effects in advertising expenditure are more salient in industries with intense competition, and when economic policy uncertainty and demand uncertainty is higher. Interestingly, our results show that followers mimic the advertising expenditure of industry leaders, while leaders also react to the advertising expenditure of followers. We also find that the peer effects in advertising expenditure improve sales and market value of firms. Our study contributes to the better understanding of peer effects in corporate decision.

B1.6: Corporate Finance & Governance III

CEOs' early-life experience of China's Cultural Revolution and accounting conservatism

Xutang Liu (*Massey University, New Zealand*), Martin Young (*Massey University, New Zealand*), Jing Liao (*Massey University, New Zealand*)

Abstract

This study investigates the influence of CEOs' early-life Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) experience on corporate accounting conservatism. We find that CEOs who experienced the Cultural Revolution in their early life are more risk-averse and conservative, thus leading to a higher level of accounting conservatism. Such a positive association is more pronounced in the province where the provincial leadership changes, and in the province where high-profile provincial bureaucratic corruption cases occur. Also, the Cultural Revolution effect is stronger in state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and in firms receiving more government subsidies. We argue that political influences moderate the CEOs' early-life Cultural Revolution effect on corporate accounting conservatism. Moreover, we find that the more severe the CEOs' exposure to the Cultural Revolution, the more pronounced their positive impact on accounting conservatism. Additional analysis suggests that CEOs with the Cultural Revolution experience are more likely to increase firm's provisions for liabilities and decrease accrual-based earnings management. Our results add new evidence to support the upper echelons theory and imprinting theory by highlighting the role of CEOs' early-life Cultural Revolution experience in shaping financial reporting policies.

Do Dual-Class Shares Matter For Annual Report Readability?

Manel Allaya (*University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom*), Khaled Hussainey (*University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom*), Konstantinos Kallias (*University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

This paper examines the effect of dual-class shares on the readability of annual reports in dual-class firms. In the literature, disproportionate equity structures are predominately shown to strengthen the insiders' control power and thus their propensity to pursue private benefits at the expense of firm value. This study draws from this idea to propose that dual-class shares can positively or negatively affect annual report readability. The supply side hypothesis suggests that insiders having excess control rights are more willing to hinder information quality by reducing annual report readability to obfuscate their opportunistic behavior and make the extraction of private benefits easier. The demand

side hypothesis assumes that insiders of dual-class firms have greater incentives to strengthen information credibility to outsiders than to obfuscate information, although this would limit their self-dealing. Using a sample of 74,363 firm-year observations over the period 1994‚Äì2018, results show that annual report readability is higher in dual-class firms than in other firms, which is consistent with the demand side hypothesis. Thus, the entrenchment effect of excess control rights seems to give controlling shareholders greater incentives to provide more readable annual reports, thus high-quality reporting, because the benefits of mitigating the market concerns about the opportunistic behavior of insiders owning excess control rights might outweigh their private benefits of control. This result is in line with recent evidence that firms are inclined to provide high-quality disclosures to mitigate the market's concern about environments in which the entrenchment of the controlling shareholders is more likely. The results of this research also provide additional insights into the U.S. context featuring strong investor protection and a highly-transparent corporate informational environment, thus making the cost of information obfuscation markedly more expensive.

How Do Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility affect Credit Risk?

Ahmed Imran Hunjra (*International University of Rabat, Morocco*), Sudhara Thrikawala (*Centre for Business and Enterprise, WINTEC, New Zealand*), Kabir Hassan (*University of New Orleans, United States*), Rashid Mehmood Saleh (*University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan*), Saleh Al-Faryan (*University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom & Consultant in Economics and Finance, Saudi Arabia*)

Abstract

This paper aims to explore whether and how corporate governance and corporate social responsibility (CSR) affect credit risk in the banking sector of South Asian countries. Utilizing DataStream data on 95 banks for the period 2009 to 2019, we analyse the impact of corporate governance and CSR on South Asian banks' credit risk. Using generalized method of moments (GMM), we find that board size, board meetings and board independence significantly and negatively affect banks' credit risk. However, ownership concentration significantly increases bank credit risk. Further, we find that CSR leads to decreased bank credit risk. We contribute to the existing theoretical discussion by examining the relationship between corporate governance, CSR and bank risk. The current study provides a comprehensive analysis of South Asian countries and contributes to the existing literature by bringing these emerging countries into the debate on corporate governance, CSR and their links to bank credit risk. The empirical findings of our study can enable banks in emerging economies to gain a better understanding of how to implement effective governance systems for their banks and to involve themselves in CSR activities to mitigate credit risk and provide guidelines for investors to invest in such banks.

B2.1: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics II

Multilayer Interdependencies in the Banking System of Japan: Correlation Dynamics and Its Determinants

Duc Thi Luu (*University of Kiel, Germany*), Hiroyasu Inoue (*University of Hyogo, Kobe, Japan*)

Abstract

In this paper, we analyse a multilayer architecture of the correlation dynamics among Japanese banks over the period from 1983 to 2012. The two layers we consider represent the loan portfolio correlations stemming from the credit market and the stock return correlations arising from the equity market in the banking system of Japan, respectively. We find that in these different market layers, the correlations can have different structures and they may imply different signals of systematic and non-systematic risk components in the banking system. In addition, our results show that in spite of a certain degree of persistence, the interactions among banks in each layer also evolve over time. Furthermore, we find that the correlations in each market are mainly governed by a global common factor having a pervasive impact and a couple of non-systematic factors affecting only some subsets of banks. After filtering out the impact of the common factor in each layer, we further explore the determinants of non-systematic correlations by utilizing the characteristics and the balance sheet information of individual banks. Our results show that the similarities in this kind of fundamental information of banks can only partially explain the residual correlations. In addition, overall, no explanatory variables based on quantitative or qualitative similarities can predict the future correlations better than the contemporaneous ones. To note: The paper was accepted in the 2022 Vietnam Symposium in Banking and Finance in Hanoi, Vietnam. However, due to the overlaps with the teaching and vacation schedules, the authors could not, unfortunately, attend the Symposium.

Comparing long-memory model and neural network forecasting of European benchmark commodity prices

Konstantinos Baltas (*University of Essex, United Kingdom*), Robert Mann (*City University of London, United Kingdom & Smartestenergy, United Kingdom*), Neil M. Kellard (*University of Essex, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

This paper seeks to empirically assess the ability of long-memory models and neural networks to provide a one-month forecast of European benchmark commodity prices. For the first time we compare RNN- & CNN-LSTM neural networks, and ARFIMA- and GARCH-type time series to obtain a forecast of the API2 global thermal coal and TTF European liquified natural gas (LNG) benchmark prices, utilising the Certified Emission Reduction (CER), European Union carbon allowance (EUA) and Brent crude oil prices, representing the most-traded energy commodities in the EU. Our findings show that the ARFIMA-GARCH and DCC-GARCH models provide accurate forecasts for the API2 coal benchmark, whilst the TTF LNG benchmark is modelled most effectively by a combination of ARFIMA and GARCH-M models; results which generally extend to the volatile COVID-19 period. The empirical evidence presented in this paper can aid practitioners with accurately forecasting the industrially crucial European LNG and coal markets with easily computable methods. Our findings offer new empirical insights for modelling the cost of European LNG and coal supply, assisting with the risk management of cross-commodity portfolio diversification during the current energy transition.

Asset Pricing with Panel Tree under Global Split Criteria

William Cong (*Cornell University, United States*), Guanhao Feng (*City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*), Jingyu He (*City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*), Xin He (*Hunan University, China*)

Abstract

We introduce a class of interpretable tree-based models (P-Tree) for analyzing (unbalanced) panel data, with iterative and global (instead of recursive and local) split criteria. We apply P-Tree to split the cross section of asset returns under the no-arbitrage condition, generating a stochastic discount factor model and diversified test portfolios for asset pricing. P-Tree visualizes nonlinear feature interactions, accommodates time-series splits, and allows interactions between macroeconomic states and asset characteristics. In an empirical study of U.S. equities, data-driven P-Tree reveals that long-term reversal, volume volatility, and industry-adjusted market equity interact to drive cross-sectional return variation, and that inflation constitutes the most critical regime-switching when interacting with firm characteristics. P-Tree models consistently outperform known observable and latent factor models at pricing individual asset and portfo-lio returns, while delivering profitable and transparent trading strategies utilizing characteristic interactions. Notably, the efficient portfolio on P-Tree factors generates a monthly risk-adjusted alpha of 2.46% and an annualized Sharpe ratio of 1.71 out of sample. The methodology is broadly applicable in building trees with vectorized outcomes and economic restrictions as split criteria to guard against overfitting and improve model performance.

B2.2: Corporate Finance & Governance IV

How Oil Price Uncertainty Influences Corporate Capital Structure: Evidence From BRIC Countries

Giang Vuong (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*), **Manh Nguyen** (*Nha Trang University, Vietnam*)

Abstract

This research investigates the effect of oil price uncertainty (OPU) on corporate capital structure decisions in BRIC markets. Our concentration is on the firms in BRIC countries - a prominent developing country group with ascending important role in the global economy. More especially, these markets are either world's top oil consumers or producers in recent years. Using financial reports of BRIC's non-financial firms from 2007 to 2019, we point out that the nexus between oil price uncertainty and firm leverage is¬†non-linear. Empirical results are robust to alternative dependent variables, different calculations of OPU, and sub-samples. In addition, the magnitude impact of OPU on short-term leverage and long-term leverage changes across various countries. Further, we find that the effect of OPU on corporate leverage is softened in firms with higher growth opportunities. Nonetheless, the impact of OPU on corporate leverage is heightened in basic materials and energy firms. This paper expands corporate finance literature in emerging countries by enhancing understanding of how corporate capital structure decisions are made in the rising dependence context of BRIC countries on oil resources.

Effects of shareholder proposals on the market value of Japanese firms

Fumiko Takeda (*Keio University, Japan*), Ryo Sato (*University of Tokyo, Japan)*

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of shareholder proposals on the market value of Japanese firms for 2017- 2021. Since the mid-2010s Japan has been in the "second wave of activism." There is a growing trend for shareholders, led by institutional investors, to strongly seek their own interests in companies. The main findings are as follows: (1) Announcements of receipt of a shareholder proposal positively affect stock prices of investee companies. (2) Announcement of the board's opinion on a shareholder proposal have no effect on stock prices of investee companies. (3) Rejection of a shareholder's proposal has a negative impact on stock prices of investee companies. (4) Market reactions to proposals for the election and dismissal of the Board of Directors are not different from market responses to other proposals. (5) The higher the shareholding ratio of the proposing shareholder, the higher market responses to the shareholder's proposal and the greater the disappointment when the proposal is rejected. (6) The higher the foreign shareholding in a company, the greater the expectation of a shareholder proposal and the greater the disappointment when it is rejected. (7) When a shareholder proposal is rejected, the lower the approval rate, the greater the negative impact on the market value of investee companies. The results of this study indicate the characteristics of the second wave of activism in Japan. While proposals related to the election and dismissal of directors still have a large impact, other proposals are becoming more influential as shareholder proposals diversify. With the formulation of the Stewardship Code, there has been an increase in the number of proposals by institutional investors, suggesting that proposals are no longer necessarily limited to those by the most influential institutional investors.

The Curious Case of Earnings Management-Leverage Nexus: Does Policy Uncertainty Matter?

Priyam Mendiratta (*Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India*)

Abstract

The paper explores the effect of earnings management and economic policy uncertainty on capital structure choice of firms. We also make a novel attempt to investigate the interaction effect of accrual manipulation and policy uncertainty on financial leverage ratio. For the purpose, a panel of 2,927 listed non-financial Indian firms is employed for the years 2009-2021. We document that firms with greater discretion over accruals observe high financial leverage. On the contrary, firms surrounded with greater policy uncertainty are less levered. Interestingly, the interaction effect makes a case for positive impact on leverage, implying that managers practising greater earnings management have more debt in their capital structure under the influence of policy uncertainty. We support the hypotheses that (1) debt serves as an external control mechanism to mitigate agency cost of free cash flow; (2) policy uncertainty makes debt less attractive to firms; and (3) joint effect of earnings management practices and policy uncertainty solidifies the notion of policing role of debt. The key findings remain consistent across various robustness checks.

B2.3: Financial Markets and Market Microstructure II

Impacts of climate pact on global oil and gas sector stocks

Drahen Kumar Pandey (*Magadh University, India*), Vineeta Kumari (*Magadh University, India*)

Abstract

With a sample of 691 global oil and gas firms across 53 countries and employing the event study analysis with the cross-sectional examination of abnormal returns across these firms, we examine the impacts of the Glasgow Climate Pact on abnormal returns around the event date. Although the event day results are insignificant for the sample and the sub-sample of developed markets, the emerging markets experienced significant negative abnormal returns on the event day. The Climate Change Performance Index and past volatility adversely affect the pre-event and event day returns, respectively. Past returns exhibit a positive (negative) association with pre (post)-event returns. Climate risks are expected to impact the global financial market significantly. Hence, this study provides important implications for policymakers and stakeholders, particularly the emerging markets that are more sensitive.

Strategic Liquidity Provision in High-Frequency Trading

Takaki Hayashi (*Keio University, Japan*), Katsumasa Nishide (*Hitotsubashi University, Japan*)

Abstract

We construct a Kyle (1985)-type market model in which fast and slow traders are present. We perform numerical calculations after deriving the equilibrium condition, described as a simultaneous equation system. A major finding is that the fast trader, who has an advantage in trade frequency, acts as a liquidity provider, taking the opposite position against the slow trader if the difference in frequency is significant. Our theoretical results appear to be consistent with the empirical results of previous studies.

Russian roulette from the Euromaidan protest to the Ukraine invasion: Is it different this time?

Azhar Mohamad (*International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia*)

Abstract

We scrutinise the impact of two periods of Russo-Ukraine strife: (a) the Russo-Ukraine war that started in February 2022; and (b) the Euromaidan protest of November 2013, on the financial markets. We observe severe ramifications in terms of abnormal returns, price discovery and time-varying herding between a certain group of assets. Whereas the US dollar and the yen consistently serve as safe haven assets (proxied by negative or low unconditional correlations) to opposing countries' stock indexes and currencies in both periods, we generally document heterogeneity in the financial assets' degree of response to them.

B2.4: Corporate Finance & Governance V

How do pay gaps between executives at different career stages shape firm performance? Evidence from China

Chang Yang (*Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China*), Guanming He (*Durham University, United Kingdom)*

Abstract

Using a sample of Chinese listed companies for the period 2006-2019, we investigate whether pay gaps between executives at different career stages shapes firm performance. We find that the pay gap between early-career and mid-career executives undermines firm performance, consistent with the notion that the risk-taking trait of early-career executives prevents them from harvesting the fruits of their creativity. We also find that the pay gap between late-career and mid-career executives lowers corporate performance. This finding is consistent with Bertrand and Mullainathan's argument that late-career executives prefer a “quiet life”. Overall, our findings suggest that mid-career executives, perceived as physically and cognitively fit, contribute more positively to corporate performance, compared to early-career and late-career executives.

Lower risk with a female CEO? Evidence from microfinance institutions

Øystein Strøm (*Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway*), Bert D'espallier (*KULeuven, Belgium)*, Roy Mersland *(University of Agder, Norway)*

Abstract

Higher risk aversion among women is the common result in experiments and larger surveys, but does this mean that female CEOs follow less risky business policies than their male peers? We investigate this for microfinance institutions covering 80 countries and the years from 1998 to 2018, where 28.0\% of the MFIs are led by women. Assuming that the female CEO variable is endogenous, we estimate the effect of a female CEO using the 2SLS instrumental variables method. We find that the risk policies in MFIs led by a female CEO is on par with male peers. The findings are robust to several alternative specifications.

The bright side of customer-base concentration: customer information and stock liquidity

Khelifa Mazouz (*Cardiff University, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

Firms with a concentrated customer base are required to disclose information about their major customers. We argue that such disclosure can enhance a supplier firm's stock liquidity by reducing information asymmetry problems. We find that firms with major customers exhibit higher stock liquidity. This effect is stronger for firms with more severe information problems and weakens after a regulatory shock that improves firm information environment. Our evidence

is robust to endogeneity checks, alternative stock liquidity measures, and alternative model specifications. This study documents the bright side of customer-base concentration: the disclosure of customer information improves the supplier firm's stock liquidity.

B2.5: Data Analytics in Finance and Economics

After the tide recedes: Examining bubbles in the NFT market

Haiyun Wang (*University College, London, United Kingdom*), Di Luo (*University of Southampton, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

The NFT fervour in the summer of 2021 has attracted much media and public attention. However, the subsequent cooling raises many concerns over the risk of bubbles bursting and the market's viability. Employing the most up-to-date bubble detection model of \citet{phillips_real_2020, t}, this paper provides an in-depth study on NFT bubbles segment by segment after the tide of the NFT craze recedes. The empirical test identifies two main bubble periods and, thus, splits the evolution of this growing industry into three phases. We further investigate the predictability of bubbles via machine learning techniques. The satisfactory performance of the machine learning model validates the predictability of NFT bubbles under a data-driven framework and indicates a promising future research direction.

The Limits to Growth in the Data Economy: How Data Storage Constraint Threats

Hou Yao (*Institute of Economics, Tsinghua University, China*), Jinglei Huang (*Institute of Economics, Tsinghua University, China*), Danxia Xie (*Institute of Economics, Tsinghua University, China*), Weidi Zhou (*Tsinghua University, China*)

Abstract

Data contributes to economic growth directly by acting as a factor and indirectly by enhancing knowledge accumulation for innovation. However, the potential constraint by data storage might limit data-driven endogenous growth. This paper develops an endogenous growth model in which data accumulation is constrained by the economy's data storage capacity. In the model, the data stock can be used repeatedly, but it must be stored in data storage, both of which are distinct from the existing literature on data-driven growth. Data thus has a higher marginal cost, exceeding the compensation for privacy concerns, and rivalry of data storage partially impairs the nonrivalry of data. The data storage constraint only cramps growth when the effciency of data storage construction is relatively low. When this constraint is present, the economy suffers slower growth and lower consumption share away from the ideal level. Higher data intensity of innovation, if not assisted by adequate improvement in the effciency of data storage construction, might impede economic growth in contrast due to the more stringent data storage constraint. This provides an explanation for the Solow Paradox of why intensification of information technology is sometimes not observed in the productivity statistics.

Cryptocurrencies: Hedging or Financialization? Behavioral Time Series Analyses

Rangga Handika (*Tokyo International University, Japan*), Dony Chalid (*Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia*)

Abstract

We analyze the time-series properties of cryptocurrency returns and compare them with currencies and commodities returns. We perform and analyze the mean-reversion, normality, unit-root, high and low returns, correlation, ARMA (2,2), AR (5), and long-run components in the GARCH (1,1) estimates. We also perform regression analyses to evaluate two possible behavioral biases: familiarity and disposition effect. Our time series analysis documents that cryptocurrencies are neither currencies nor commodities. We also reveal that adding cryptocurrency into a portfolio increases market efficiency and uncertainties. We also document that cryptocurrency investors exhibit familiarity and disposition effect biases as those in commodities and currencies. Overall, we conclude that investors in cryptocurrencies tend to underestimate risk and misestimate future prices like what they do in commodities and currencies markets.

Cryptocurrency bubbles, the wealth effect, and non-fungible token prices: Evidence from metaverse LAND

Kanis Saengchote (*Chulalongkorn Business School, Bangkok, Thailand*)

Abstract

The rapid rise of cryptocurrency prices led to concerns (e.g. the Financial Stability Board) that this wealth accumulation could detrimentally spill over into other parts of the economy, but evidence is limited. We exploit the tendency for metaverses to issue their own cryptocurrencies along with non-fungible tokens (NFTs) representing virtual real estate

ownership (LAND) to provide evidence of the wealth effect. Cryptocurrency prices and their corresponding real estate prices are highly correlated (more than 0.96), and cryptocurrency prices Granger cause LAND prices. This metaverse bubble reminisces the 1920s American real estate bubble that preceded the 1929 stock market crash.

B2.6: Corporate Finance & Governance VI

Appropriating and testing the "rule" and "position" based entrenchments in the Islamic finance governance model

Nader Virk (*Swansea School of Management, United Kingdom*), Tasawar Nawaz (*University of Plymouth, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

This study identifies and distinguishes the "rule-based" entrenchment of the Islamic finance governance model postulated as the cornerstone of overarching ethicality in business and the "person-entrenchment" that builds because of over-boarding a few religious scholars in the religious/Shariah compliance work. This study designs germane tests to evaluate the impact, effectiveness, and limits of highlighted entrenchment types. The proposed tests employ an underlying Shariah framework that defines the governance model and brings religious scholars into Islamic financial institutions. Furthermore, concerning religious scholars' institutional logic divergence and agency duality, testing position entrenchment invokes the agency theory perspective. Empirical estimations use a large cross-section of Gulf Cooperation region countries' Islamic banks for the 2010-2020 sample period. Contrary to ethical expectations, results show that rule-based entrenchment does not bring risk mitigation and has no positive effect on informational efficiency. However, problematically, direct tests on the entrenchment of a few scholars show that position-entrenchment augments operational risk, default risk and informational asymmetry in the incumbent Islamic banks. These findings support agency issues to the extent that religious scholars do not deliver on what they are hired for, creating additional governance and ethical problems that damage the moral foundations of the Islamic governance model.

Religious Values and Information Quality: Does Firm Religiosity Affect Annual Report Readability

Manel Allaya (*University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom*), Khaled Hussainey (*University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom*), Konstantinos Kallias (*University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

This chapter examines whether and how firm religiosity affects the readability of corporate disclosures. Using a sample of 134,952 observations of 13,089 unique U.S. firms over the period 1994 to 2018, I find that firms which are headquartered in areas with more religious adherents, that is, more religious firms, have annual reports that are less complex and more readable. This result suggests that ethical values embedded in religion positively affect managerial practices related to disclosure by making more religious firms conveying financial reporting of higher quality and relevance to investors. This finding is supported by a battery of sensitive analyzes checks including the use of alternative measures of annual report readability and religiosity as well as the introduction of additional control variables on demographic characteristics of firms' locations. Overall, annual report readability seems to be significantly affected by the level of religiosity of the area in which the firm is located which means that, broadly speaking, ethical business behaviour is a key factor for the quality of financial reporting.

Does deterioration in rule of law per se create or destroy value?

Mateusz Czerwiński (*University of Szczecin, Poland*), Katarzyna Byrka-Kita (*University of Szczecin, Poland*), *Aurelia Bajerska (University of Szczecin, Poland)*

Abstract

We investigate the link between the rule of law and equity returns in post transitional economies over the period from January 2010 to December 2020 employing panel data regressions. We useBy applying several Rule rule of law proxies for national legal frameworks and the justice system quality as proxies of the rule of law principle, the.Using a dataset from Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia capital markets, we find thatshowed that country-level judicial system quality is an important driver of market firmcompany market performance, and that post transition countries with lower scores of rule of law measures exhibit higher returns on equity than those with better scoresmeasures. Our results support the idea that since poor governance and country instability increases agency and transaction costs, decreases growth prospects and profitable projects available to firms, the risk premium demanded by investors increases, leading to higher equity returns.

Tuesday, 06 December 2022

A1.1: Behavioral and Experimental Finance II

Diffusion of mobile banking among rural women: Incentivising local leaders vs. a marketing campaign

Pablo Branas-Garza (*Loyola University Andalucia, Spain*), Jaromir Kovarik (*Universidad Pais Vasco, Spain*), Ericka Rascon (*Middlesex University London, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

Although mobile banking is viewed as a remedy for the limited access to banking and financial services in the developing world, its adoption rates, especially among women, are well below the expectations. How can we promote its adoption among those socially and economically disadvantaged? We experimentally compare the effectiveness of two strategies: seeded dffusion via incentivised local leaders and a traditional marketing campaign, to promote the adoption of mobile banking among poor women in rural Peru. For the first one, we exploit the existence of local leaders who were trained by a local rm to promote the di,ÄÄusion of a mobile banking application. For the second, we take advantage of an on-going regional marketing campaign. During the experiment, we monitor adoption rates in treatment and control areas before, during and after both strategies took place. We show that the personalized seeded diffusion via local leaders is an effective promotion strategy as it largely outperforms the traditional campaign. In fact, the adoption rates during the campaign are statistically indistinguishable from zero. We additionally show that the seeded incentivised diffusion relies on certain features of the underlying community networks that are known to promote trust. Our results emphasize the necessity of personalized approaches to promote technological products such a mobile banking among vulnerable populations.

An Examination of Herding Behavior In Vietnamese Stock Market

An Duong (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*), Nhan Nguyen (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*)

Abstract

This paper examines the relationship between market return and stock return dispersion to investigate the presence of herding behavior in the Vietnamese stock market. To capture the herding behavior, we use the models suggested by Christie & Huang (1995) and Chang et al. (2000), including the cross-sectional standard deviations method and the cross-sectional absolute deviation method. Our results show that herding exists in the Vietnamese stock market over the period studied from 1/2016 to 12/2021. Furthermore, we find evidence of herding in a down market and high trading volume markets. Last, herding tends to occur at the lower quantile distributions of the return dispersions. Our findings thus offer interesting insights for market makers and investors.

Mutual Fund Herding After 13D Filings

Angel Carrete (*Concordia College, United States*), Anna Agapova (*Florida Atlantic University, United States*)

Abstract

Using a hand collected dataset consisting of all toehold acquisitions reported to the SEC through 13D filings from 1995 to 2015, the study documents a strong herding reaction of active equity mutual funds after toehold announcements by institutional investors. This herding reaction is twice stronger than other mutual fund herding events reported by previous literature. The strength of the herding reaction varies depending on the identity of the filer or the characteristics of the firm acquired. Toehold announcements filed for firms with a smaller market capitalization, better growth opportunities, and less liquidity exhibit a stronger herding reaction. A surprising result is that the herding reaction is weaker after the filings of hedge fund managers in comparison to reaction to other filers. The results support the informational herding cascade hypothesis.

A new macroeconomic measure of human capital exploiting PISA and PIAAC: Linking education policies to productivity

Christine De La Maisonneuve (*OECD*), Balazs Egert (*OECD*)

Abstract

This paper provides a new measure of human capital using PISA and PIAAC surveys, and mean years of schooling. The new measure is a cohort-weighted average of past PISA scores (representing the quality of education) of the working age population and the corresponding mean years of schooling (representing the quantity of education). In contrast to the existing literature, the relative weights of each component are not imposed or calibrated but directly estimated. The paper finds that the elasticity of the stock of human capital with respect to the quality of education is three to four times larger than for the quantity of education. The new measure has a strong link to productivity with the potential for productivity gains being much greater from improvements in the quality than quantity component of human capital. The magnitude of these potential gains in MFP is considerable but the effects materialise with long lags. The paper simulates the impact of a particular reform to education policy (pre-primary education) on human capital and productivity to demonstrate the usefulness of the new measure for policy analysis.

Financial capability, financial technology, and saving tendency A study on the European Union

Mustafa Nourallah (*Mid Sweden University, Sweden***)**, Peter Ohman (*EM Normandie Business School, Paris, France)*

Abstract

The European Union strategy concerns financial capability matters and manages many events (such as European Money Week) to increase households' awareness of financial issues. However, the immigration crises of 2015, the corona pandemic of 2019, and the recent war in Ukraine have led to economic challenges affecting households' financial matters. Based on panel data of the Global Findex Database (issued by the World Bank) and the Financial Access Survey (issued by the International Monetary Fund), the study uses three constructs (financial access, account own-ership, and financial well-being) to expand the literature on financial capability. By investigating the interrelationship between financial capability, financial technology solutions, and saving ten-dency in the European Union, the current work challenges the literature and focuses on the "action" part of financial capability (in contrast to the passive side which characterizes financial literacy).

Investor attention and the use of leverage

Jarkko Peltomäki (*Stockholm Business School, Sweden*), Denis Davydov (Hanken School of Economics, *Finland*)

Abstract

We investigate the effects of the use of different sources of investment leverage, i.e. securities with embedded leverage and traditional margin accounts, on the portfolio performance of retail investors, recognizing that these effects may be conditional on investor attention. We find that investors who trade on margin underperform those who do not have margin accounts, but we also find that investors who trade securities with embedded leverage show even poorer performance than investors who trade on margin. The negative effect of leverage usage decreases with greater investor attention, measured by portfolio monitoring frequency. These results suggest that more attentive investors gain more from the use of investment leverage.

Financial Confidence, Literacy and Well-Being: Exploring the Role of Financial Behaviour

Rizwan Mushtaq (*EDC Paris Business School, OCRE Research Laboratory, Paris, France***)**, Muhammad Sajid (*Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan)*

Abstract

The two-fold purpose of the present study is to examine the impact of financial literacy and financial confidence on the financial well-being of US households and to explore whether financial behaviour mediates this relationship. To do so, we used data (n = 27,091) from the most recent wave (2018) of the State-by-State National Financial Capability Study (NFCS), a large, nationally representative cohort of US adults. Results from multiple regression and mediation analyses, adjusted for relevant controls, show that financial literacy influences financial well-being both directly and indirectly (mediated) through financial behaviour. Our analyses further indicate that financial confidence has a positive impact, both directly and indirectly through financial behaviour, on financial well-being. Overall, our results suggest that higher levels of financial literacy and confidence lead to more responsible financial behaviour, which, in turn, leads to improved financial well-being. The results are robust to a battery of sensitivity checks and

different specifications. The novel findings of this exploratory study provide a useful addition to the literature as well as directions for future research.

A1.3: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services II

Regional Monetary Aggregates and Money Demand in China

Kiril Tochkov (*Texas Christian University, United States*)

Abstract

The regional effects of monetary policy in emerging economies have gained attention in the literature in recent years. This paper focuses on the patterns of monetary aggregates at the regional level in China. In particular, we construct narrow (M0) and broad (M2) monetary aggregates for a wealthy manufacturing region (Guangdong) and a poor landlocked region (Yunnan) and compare their movements with the corresponding aggregate at the national level. Next, we estimate a money demand model across various specifications making use of the regional monetary aggregates. The results indicate that both regional aggregates are more volatile and exhibit stronger responses than the national index. Moreover, income has a positive and significant effect on money demand across models, while the interest rate appears to impact only narrow money in the long run.

Forecasting U.S. Recessions: Evidence from Housing, Banking, and Credit Supply

Ujjal Chatterjee (*University of Trento, Italy*), **Joseph French** (*University of Northern Colorado, United States*)

Abstract

Housing, banking and credit supply may not be investigated in isolation to forecast recessions. Unlike existing literature, we thus comprehensively investigate the relationship among house prices, residential investment, bank aggregate liquidity creation (LC), credit spreads, and recessions. Our in- and out-of-sample results show that: i) house prices and credit spreads signal recessions‚Äîhouse prices decline, and credit spreads rise ahead of recession quarters; ii) residential investment's recession forecasting ability is not as robust as house prices; iii) recession forecasting ability of LC diminishes if we include other indicators. These findings shed light on the important interactions among key economic indicators and recessions and provide some support for the financial accelerator theory on the business cycles.

The Impact of Income Diversification on Profitability and Risk of Vietnamese Commercial Banks

Hanh Nguyen (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*), Huy Tran (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*)

Abstract

The study analyzes the impact of income diversification on profitability and risk of Vietnamese commercial banks in the period 2012 to 2021 using the collected panel data of 30 Commercial Banks in Vietnam 2012-2021. By checking defects of the model with some relevant test, GMM model is the most appropriate regression methods to measure how efficiency the¬†income diversification impacting on profitability and risk of commercial banks. The results of the panel data present that the more diversification banks operate, the more profitability and the less risk banks gain, consequently, leading to increase the efficient business.

The Expected Shortfall as Risk Management Measure ‚Äì A Bibliometric Analysis and Sistematic Review

Mercelo Fukui (*Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, Brazil*), Leonardo Basso (*Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, Brazil*)

Abstract

Financial institutions follow regulations that oblige them to determine capital reserves in order to guarantee protection against possible negative results. The standard market measure to quantify this risk is Value at Risk (VaR). The Expected Shortfall (ES) came to complement it for when losses go beyond VaR limits. As an important risk measure, the ES became a risk reference by the last Basel III Accord. VaR informs the maximum loss of a given portfolio, given a given confidence interval and given period. The main problem is that, when the VaR limit is extrapolated and exceeds the limits of this confidence interval, the VaR is not able to inform the loss damage. The ES calculates the averages of the returns when they extrapolate the VaR. Therefore, this study aims to carry out a bibliometric analysis - combined with a systematic review - of the empirical literature on risk management through ES. Therefore, bibliometric analysis and systematic review methods were adopted in the final sample of 20 articles. The bibliometric analysis referred to a quantitative analysis developed by counting frequencies and co-citations. The systematic review referred to a

qualitative analysis, seeking the correlation between relevant themes; however, still little explored by the academy. These articles were obtained from the Web of Science, Scopus and Science Direct databases. The adoption of both methods depended on the use of VOSViewer and Rank Words software. In the bibliometric analysis, the verification of its main laws was also adopted, such as Zipf (1949), Bradford (1934) and Lotka (1926). After a bibliometric analysis and a systematic review of the literature, it has been possible to identify the main works in the area, analyze them and describe their sources and, in this way, focus into the relationship between Expected Shortfall and risk management. The ES came to complement the VaR at the measurement of risks, given that the VaR is limited to measuring the maximum loss in a given time interval, at a given confidence level. When extrapolating this confidence level, VaR cannot measure any loss value. This can be seen in the Subprime crisis, which erupted in 2008. Periods of financial crisis, as they are infrequent, tend to extrapolate the VaR confidence level, leaving users without any type of reliable information. From this characteristic of VaR, came the ES which, when extrapolating the VaR confidence level, it starts to be considered. ES calculates the average loss when the confidence level is extrapolated. One of the main characteristics of the ES is the fact that it is subadditive, which makes it a coherent measure when it comes to risk measures. This characteristic is important in finance, as the diversification of an investment portfolio fails to be subadditive when the global risk of this portfolio is greater than the sum of the individual positions of the assets that compose it. The study aims to identify the main authors, key areas, current dynamics and paths for future research related to SE, risk measures, risk management and hedging strategies. Thus, the methodology of systematic literature review is adopted, combined with a bibliometric analysis. Among the gaps in knowledge, the main focus is the presentation of new conclusions - adjustments to traditional analysis models, risk management methodologies, quality of the information generated, importance of the resulting impacts, among others. There are also questions related to conclusions similar to previous works and other questions related to a new theory, variable or method of analysis of the ES.

A1.4: Corporate Finance & Governance VII

CEO Narcissism and Insider Trading

Cheng Jiang (*Temple University, United States*), John Kim J.H (*Temple University, United States*), **Jingyu Zhang** (*Queen's University, Canada*)

Abstract

Narcissism constitutes a complex and comprehensive personality trait that affects individuals thinking, feeling and behavior. In this study, we examine whether narcissistic CEOs engage more in insider trading relative to other types of CEOs. On one hand, narcissistic CEOs are more likely to take advantage of insider trading for personal gains; on the other hand, narcissistic CEOs may stay away from risky behavior such as insider trading to protect their reputation. Consistent with narcissists' exploitative behavior, we find that CEOs with higher level of narcissism engage in insider trading more intensely. We employ numerical approaches to alleviate endogeneity concerns, including the instrumental variable approach, coarsen exact matching, Heckman twostep model, and falsification test. The cross-sectional analysis shows that the effects of CEO narcissism on insider trading are stronger for CEOs with less legal knowledge and weaker monitoring pressure.

Heterogeneous Size and Firm Dynamics

Tarik Umar (*Rice University, United States*), Ali Kakhbod (*UC Berkeley, United States*), Hao Xing (*Boston University, United States*)

Abstract

How do a firm's policies for cash, payouts, issuances, and investments vary with its size? We solve a model of firm dynamics that incorporates heterogeneous size. Our model allows for diminishing returns to scale and issuance costs that decline in intensity with size. This novel mechanism generates new empirical predictions: issuance amounts are declining and convex relative to size; payouts are hump-shape relative to size; the sensitivity of investment to cash decreases in size; and the sensitivity of cash holdings to cash-flow volatility increases in size. We show in the data that these predictions rationalize meaningful variation in these important decisions.

Brand Capital and Corporate Misconduct

Yachen Cui (*University of North Texas, United States*), Ashupta Farjana (*University of North Texas, United States*)

Abstract

We examine the relationship between brand capital and corporate misconduct. From the Violation Tracker dataset, we collected a sample of 13,105 regulatory violations from 2000 to 2021, conducted by 606 unique US firms. First, in a sample of public firms with no and at least one violation, we examine the probability of engaging in misconduct via longitudinal studies and find that firms with high-level brand capital are less likely to engage in any misconduct. In an additional analysis, using the sample of only the public firms with non-zero violations, we find that brandcapital-intensive firms engage in fewer violations. Our findings hold up to several robustness and endogeneity tests. Moreover, we find evidence that firms with higher brand capital are associated with fewer penalties. Finally, using cross-sectional analysis, we test the market reaction to penalty announcements and show that firms with higher brand capital experience more negative market reactions when the penalty is high. Our findings emphasize that high levels of brand capital expose firms to investor and stakeholder scrutiny, which helps to curtail corporate misconduct and protect firms from potential reputation damage and market value loss.

A1.5: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services III

Bank Countercyclical Capital Buffer under the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Regulation

Helyoth Hessou (*University of Sherbrooke, Canada*), **Van Son Lai** (*Laval University, Canada & IPAG Business School, France*)

Abstract

We study the interrelationship between the Basel III bank countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) and the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) requirement. We show that LCR comes with a risk-liquidity trade-off nonexistent in Basel II. Banks trade-off the advantage of a safe asset in terms of its weight contribution to LCR with its opportunity cost of a lower return or a lower weight contribution to future capital positions. We show that LCR affects the CCyB required level to dampen the cyclicality in bank actual capital ratios. We find that an add-on of 4.6% of output gap changes range is sufficient to mitigate U.S. bank capital ratios cyclicality. Given an output gap drop of 6% during the 2007 Global Financial Crisis (GFC), when there was no bank liquidity regulation, our finding suggests that lowering the minimum Basel capital ratio requirement from 8% to 7%, would have been sufficiently accommodative during this crisis. Following the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020, thanks to Basel III reforms, banks hold higher levels equity capital post-GFC than pre-GFC. This enables the USA, Canada and many countries around the world to cut their CCyB requirements, supplying the banking industry with usable capital not only to support lending vital to the real economy but also to preserve and boost capital to weather banks the pandemic crisis.

Analyst Institutional Client Catering and Reputation Tradeoff: Analysts' Strategic Timing of Recommendations

Uliana Filatova (*Florida Atlantic University, United States*), Anna Agapova (*Florida Atlantic University, United States*)

Abstract

We examine whether analysts strategically time their positive recommendations on stocks that are part of institutional investors' portfolios. Using a sample of analysts' recommendations on U.S. firms, we document a pattern in analysts' recommendations and updates that are more optimistic in the month of the end of a quarter and less optimistic in the month of the beginning of a quarter. However, we do not find a clear pattern of recommendations' timing tied to the size of institutional holdings in the stock.

Smart Contracts and Scalability: A Case Study

Will Cong (*Cornell University, United States*), Xiang Hui (*Washington University, United States*), Catherine Tucker (*MIT, United States*), **Luofeng Zhou** (*Columbia University, United States*)

Abstract

Blockchain-based smart contracts can potentially dis-intermediate contract enforcement and reduce transaction cost. However, scalability is the key bottleneck for broader applications of smart contracts. In this paper, we study the impact of a scaling solution in the setting of a decentralized oracles network, which provides users with real-time data feeds gathered and aggregated from oracle nodes in its network. The scaling solution essentially moves the aggregation procedure from “on-chain” to “off-chain” in a cryptographically-proven way using peer-to-peer networks. We find that the scaling solution reduces the operating cost by 76% while moderately increases the accuracy

of the data feed. We also find that the scaling solution leads to decentralization in terms of lower market concentration and more participating nodes per round. Interestingly, the improved accuracy of data feed is entirely explained (positively) by the increase in the number of nodes. This result, while correlational, highlights the potential downstream consequence of decentralization in terms of network security. Lastly, we estimate an annual saving of $260 million due to the scaling solution on the focal network.

A1.6: Corporate Finance & Governance VIII

Digital Finance and Enterprise Employment Adjustment: Evidence from the COVID-19 Pandemic

Guanghua Xie (*Northwestern Polytechnical University, China*), Lin Chen (*Northwestern Polytechnical University, China*), Meijun Wu (*Northwestern Polytechnical University, China*)

Abstract
This paper investigates how digital finance influence firm employment adjustment around the COVID-19 crisis. We find that firms in high-digital finance regions maintained larger employee sizes and even hired larger workforces during the COVID-19 crisis. We also find that corporate employment adjustment decisions are more pronounced for financially constrained firms, firms located in regions with weak labor law protection, and firms with less skilled labor and knowledge capital. Our results suggest that digital financial development has positively affected corporate employment adjustment during the COVID-19 crisis, thereby lowing employment fluctuations.

Cash conversion cycle and bargaining power in the product market: a global perspective

Offer Shapir (*New York University Shanghai, China*), Koresh Galil (*BGU, Israel*), Offer Shapir *(NYU Shanghai, China)*, Thomas Lindner *(Institute for International Business, Austria)*

Abstract
This paper theoretically and empirically examines working capital management in a general setup that allows variation in market power and financial constraints. Under asymmetric financial constraints, firms may extend trade credit; otherwise, they use market power to extract value from the supply chain. We test the latter behavior in an international sample that includes 21,613 firms in 83 countries, compared with 11,395 firms in the US for the period 1962 to 2017. We also exploit the global financial crisis as an exogenous shock to firms' ability to issue debt. The results show that the crisis strengthened the relationship between market power and the cash-conversion cycle for firms that had a positive cash conversion cycle. The paper also shows that the negative relation between market power and working capital is mostly relevant for firms outside of the US.

Working capital management and bank mergers

Baoqi Na (*Graduate School of Economics, Nagoya University, Japan*), Katsutoshi Shimizu (*Nagoya University, Japan)*

Abstract
This study investigates the consequences of bank mergers on borrowers' working capital management. We find evidence that bank mergers result in the reduction of net working capital, in particular, the reduction of cash, receivables, inventories, and trade credit. After bank mergers, bank borrowers become more bank-dependent, and bank borrowings are substituted for working capital finance. The effects of bank mergers on the working capital management of bank-dependent and non-bank-dependent firms are quite different. We conclude that bank mergers weaken banks' liquidity-providing function, while they do not weaken information technology.

A2.1: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR I

Sukuk and Income Inequality

Wahyu Jatmiko (*University of Indonesia, Indonesia*), M. Shahid Ebrahim (*University of Durham, United Kingdom)*, Houcem Smaoui *(Qatar University, Qatar)*

Abstract
This paper investigates the link between sukuk development and income inequality by scrutinizing the data of twenty-two sukuk-issuing countries from 1995 to 2019. We employ the two-stage Fractional Regression Model to illustrate that sukuk issuance increases the income disparity proxied by the share of the top 1% earners. Our findings also

indicate that a well-developed financial market improves income redistribution. Our results are robust for both government and corporate sukuk. The results also hold when the Gini coefficient is used as a proxy of income disparity. We rationalize this sukuk-inequality nexus in light of the ethical objectives of Islamic law. We argue that reinforcing property rights by mitigating the ill-effects of excessive risk-taking (i.e., gharar) and endemic agency costs of debt (i.e., riba) in our ethical framework can improve sukuk's role in socio-economic development.

Every cloud has a silver lining ‚Äì The influence of natural disasters on a firm's environmental performance

Tanja Dreiser (*Technische Universität München, Germany*), Mario Keiling (*Technische Universität München, Germany*), *Benedikt Downar (Technische Universität München, Germany)*

Abstract

We examine if a CEO's childhood experience of a natural disaster influences their decision making regarding the firm's environmental performance. Based on the risk as feelings hypoth-esis, we argue that experiencing a natural disaster (e.g., a hurricane) during childhood influ-ences a CEO's perception of climate change risk and willingness to act. Using a sample of natural disasters across US counties, we estimate a fixed effects model. In line with our notion, the results indicate that childhood disaster experience leads to increased environmental perfor-mance, whereas it does not affect the social and governance performance. In additional tests, we show that there is no difference regarding the type of natural disaster, and that CEO power as well as firm and CEO interest alignment moderate the effect between childhood disaster experience and environmental performance.

Are Labour Laws and Employee Welfare Complements in Determining Leverage Ratios?

Kartick Gupta (*University of South Australia, Australia*), Chandrasekhar Krishnamurti (*University of South Australia, Australia*)

Abstract

Stakeholder theory of capital structure suggests that firms lower leverage ratios in response to relation-specific investments made by the firm's stakeholder. Consistent with this theory, emerging literature shows that employee-friendly firms maintain lower leverage ratios in the US market. However, the country-level labour laws and regulations exert strong influence on the firm-level employee-friendly practices. We therefore exploit cross-country differences in the labour laws and regulations by using 21,515 firm-year observations from 45 countries. We find the firms that move from the bottom to the top of the Employee Welfare Index (EWI) decrease leverage ratio by approximately 263 basis points. Importantly, we show that the firm-level leverage is relatively higher when the country-level labour rights and protection are strong.

A2.2: Portfolio Management and Optimization

Active Mutual Fund Common Owners' Returns and Proxy Voting Behavior

Qiaozhi Ye (*National University of Singapore, Singapore*), Zhenghui Ni (*National University of Singapore, Singapore*), Ben Charoenwong (*National University of Singapore, Singapore*)

Abstract

We find that active mutual funds owning product market competitors have superior¬†risk-adjusted returns that are not driven by industry concentration, common selection, or stock picking ability. These funds charge higher fees but also generate persistent net-of-fee returns for investors. Funds with higher common ownership are more active voters who are more likely to vote¬†against¬†executive incentives compensation and¬†for directors with existing directorships in competitors. Our fifindings suggest some actively managed mutual funds have an incentive to soften product market competition and that proxy voting could serve as one mechanism for inflfluencing corporate policy.

Portfolio Optimization Using Persistent Homology

Munira Ismail (*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia*), Sabri Mohd (*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia*), Mohd Salmi *(Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia)*, Saiful Hussain *(Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia)*, Zalina Ali *(Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia)*

Abstract

In this article, we apply persistent homology (PH) to enhanced indexation which is an investment strategy that aims to build a portfolio that outperforms a market index. PH is employed to analyze transient loops of asset returns and produce a persistent diagram to visualize the evolution of these loops. Then, the diagram is summarized into four different point summaries called maximum persistence, periodic score, ratio of the number of homology classes to the graph order, and normalized persistent entropy. Here, we introduce the application of these summaries to perform asset filtration and portfolio optimization by minimizing tracking errors between portfolio assets and its market index, which is defined independently using these summaries. In addition, we compare our summaries with -norm (another PH point summaries that were proposed in a recent study) and volatility. In our empirical study, twelve datasets of different market indexes across the globe are investigated. From the performance evaluation using performance measurements and the pairwise model comparison method, our results portray that normalized persistent entropy exhibits superior performance on several measures, including excess mean returns, reward-risk ratios, and tail reward-risk ratios. Our normalized persistent entropy also outperforms the results obtained from the previous study. Overall, this study highlights normalized persistent entropy has the potential to measure returns dynamics better than other PH summaries and volatility, and this in turn can improve asset filtration and portfolio optimization under enhanced indexation strategy.

The Consequences and Reasons of Aggregate Mutual Fund Outflows

Thi Kieu Hoa Phan (*RMIT University, Australia*), On Kit Tam (*RMIT University, Australia*), Xiaolu Hu (*RMIT University, Australia*)

Abstract

This study examines an important but rarely studied area on how aggregate mutual fund outflows may drive the stock market liquidity and why mutual fund investors redeem their investment. Using a joint dataset of 7,567 firm-year observation and survivorship free-biased data of 216 Chinese equity funds from June 2014 to June 2020, we find that securities owned by mutual funds with larger aggregate outflows are less liquid. It implies that the selling behaviours of mutual fund investors may harm stock liquidity. The results from difference-in-difference analysis show that the change in aggregate fund outflows after Trump's election leading to a significant impact on stock liquidity. In addition, we find evidence that aggregate fund outflows impact on stock liquidity through the mechanism of the stock volatility and fund concentration. Regarding the determinants of mutual fund outflows, we uncover that fund manager turnover and transaction costs cause higher net fund redemption. Fund investors' redemption action could be minimised if FMCs hire managers with longer tenure. However, the impacts of fund manager turnover on net fund redemption are more pronounced among bigger funds. We also demonstrate that fund outflows harm fund performance after controlling potential impacts of endogeneity.

A2.3: Small Business and Entrepreneurial Finance

Factors Impacting Adoption of Online Banking by Self-Help Groups In India – A Technology Acceptance Model Using PLS SEM

Nishi Malhotra (*Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, India*)

Abstract

Introduction - This research study aims to explore how during COVID-19, the adoption of online banking is impacted by various dimensions such as perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived security, and trust. Design/Methodology - The data were collected using the primary questionnaire with 100 respondents. The study investigates the direct effect using the PLS-SEM method, and the indirect effects are analyzed using mediation. Findings - The study indicates that perceived security is an important factor that impacts the adoption of online banking by self-help groups in India. Trust in online banking without allaying the fears of banking online does not lead to adopting technology in banking. Perecived ease of use and ease of usage directly impact the adoption of online banking by the members of self help groups in India. Originality/Value - The study is the first-ever study to measure the indirect impact of trust on the intention to use online banking by the members of self-help groups in India Practical Relevance - This study has far-reaching implications for policymakers and banks. To increase the adoption of online banking, it is important to allay the fears of security among the members of self-help groups in India.

The Impact of Enhanced Creditor Rights on Startups: Evidence from the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act

Hyeonjoon Park (*University of Oklahoma, United States*)

Abstract

This study examines the impact of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act (UFTA) on venture capital (VC) investment, innovation activity, successful exit, and financial distress of entrepreneur entities. The UFTA mainly contributes to eliminating the burden of proof against fraudulent transfer intent needed for creditors to undo asset transfers from distressed firms. To understand how the change in fraudulent transfer law is critical for entrepreneurs, this study investigates how the UFTA related increase in creditor rights and reorganization costs impact VC investment and startups. Under the difference-in-differences framework, the results show that the UFTA facilitates the VC's ability to obtain more capital from banks to make additional investments for longer periods in local startups. However, the startups become more risk-averse and the average quality of VC investment declines, which leads to a deterioration in the performance of local startups in terms of innovation and successful exit through initial public offerings. The UFTA contributes to increasing the cost of financial distress for local startups and makes them less likely to file bankruptcy, especially in the form of in-court restructuring.

The Impact of Board Director Characteristics on the Quality of Information Disclosure

Chin-Hung Kuo (*Feng Chia University, Taiwan*)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the association between board member functions and information disclosure levels. Based on the literature variables such as the characteristics of the board of directors in the past, a single comprehensive indicator is established as a substitute variable for board functions, and the information disclosure evaluation results published by the Securities and Foundation are used to measure the information disclosure level of the company. This study focuses on companies listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange from 2016 to 2020, and uses descriptive statistical analysis, univariate analysis, correlation analysis and Ordered Probit regression for empirical analysis. The empirical results show that there is a significant positive correlation between the function of board members and the quality of information disclosure. This study further shows that boards with better board member functions have higher levels of information disclosure. In addition, this study also found that higher board independence, lower director shareholding pledge ratio, higher director shareholding ratio, and directors with rich professional knowledge and practical experience can help improve the quality of information disclosure.

A2.4: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services IV

Strategic Reinsurance and Explainable AI

Sampan Nettayanun (*Naresuan University, Thailand)*, Eric Brisker (*University of Akron, United States)*

Abstract

This study explores strategic determinants/features that affect reinsurance purchase decisions in the P&C insurance industry using an explainable artificial-intelligence (XAI) framework, SHapley Additive exPlanations, or SHAP library. Various determinants such as financial consideration, competition, and industry demand for reinsurance are considered to determine which determinants are essential in determining different levels of ceding.¬†The XAI process first ranks these features based on the level they impact reinsurance purchases, and then the methodology identifies obvious relationships between the determinants and ceding level. For example, increases in writing a particular product type can also increase the incentive to hedge more within that product type. This methodology also reveals more complex relationships between determinants and reinsurance purchases depending on the determinant values. Lastly, the study also includes a significance test in machine learning for each determinant impacting insurance purchases.

Determinants of Islamic Banks' efficiency: An application of two-stage DEA double frontiers

Xuan Mai (*VNU University of Economics and Business, Vietnam)*, Ha Nguyen *(Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Vietnam)*, **Thanh Ngo** (*Massey University, New Zealand*), Tu Le (*University of Economics and Law, Vietnam)*

Abstract

Measuring bank efficiency and performance is an important task for not only policymakers and bank managers, but also for researchers. Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is a popular tool to do this task, but due to its sensitivity, it is suggested that one should use multiple DEA results rather than from a single DEA model. The DEA double frontiers can combine both optimistic (i.e., best-practice) frontier and pessimistic (i.e., worst-practice) one; however, it has not been used to examine the banking sector, especially for Islamic banks (IBs). This is the first study to use the two-stage DEA double frontiers approach to evaluate the overall efficiency of 79 IBs across 16 countries (2005-2020) and to investigate its macro-economic determinants. We found that economic development can help countries both withstand the recent COVID-19 pandemic and improve the efficiency of their IBs. This, in turn, would help speed up the recovery process of the global economy, with the Islamic banking sector as a driving force.

Estimating the Deposit Insurance Premium from Bank CDS Spreads: An Application of the Structural Approach with a Normal Firm Value Diffusion Process

James Chen (*RESEARCH137 LLC, United States*)

Abstract

Because the new structural model of credit risk based on a normal firm value diffusion process can explain the observed level of credit spreads, it is reasonable to expect that the normal model can also predict deposit insurance premium that corresponds to the actual cost of deposit insurance. For the largest four US banks, we find that the average model predicted deposit insurance premium is 4.2 basis points per annum for the period from 2006 to 2015. And the year-to-year variation of model predicted insurance premium coincides with the full range of insurance rates published by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) for large and highly complex banks. Thus, the normal structural model offers a market-based approach to estimating deposit insurance premiums, and their values corroborate the real cost of deposit insurance assessed by the FDIC using the traditional method of bank supervision and risk aggregations.

A2.5: Behavioral and Experimental Finance III

Does Objectives-Oriented Investment Behavior Affect Financial Self-efficacy? A Mediated-Moderation Role of Financial Literacy and Financial Risk Attitude

Sobia Shah (*University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan*), **Fiza Qureshi** (*University of Southampton Malaysia, Malaysia*)

Abstract

Unlike previous research that examined institutional investors' investment behavior on financial self-efficacy, this study explores the impact of objectives-oriented investment behavior of individual investors on financial self-efficacy while considering financial literacy and financial risk attitude in Pakistan. The data were collected from 686 individual investors using structural equation modeling (SEM). The findings suggest that investment behavior has a strong influence on financial objectives and decision-making. In addition, the results show that financial literacy and risk attitude has a strong mediated-moderation role in influencing the relationship between objective-oriented attitude and financial self-efficacy of individual investors. The study recommends that objectives-oriented investment behavior, financial literacy, and risk attitude lead to high financial self-efficacy which is pertinent for rational financial decision-making and market efficiency in the economy.

Does chairman education matter to accounting quality? Evidence from Chinese firms

Umar Kayani (*Al Ain University, United Arab Emirates*), Khanh Hoang (*University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam*), Viet Hoang *(National Economics University, Vietnam)*, Choudhury Tonmoy *(King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals, Saudi Arabia)*

Abstract

We examine how chairman education influences income smoothing decision-making in Chinese firms, a context where chairmen hold the most power in their firms. We use a dataset of firms listed in the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges during the 2001-2017 period and employ the fixed-effect model to account for firm heterogeneity, which may confound our estimation results. We find that chairmen with postgraduate degrees in business-related fields (e.g., business management, finance, accounting, or economics) tend to encourage income smoothing to improve accounting quality while those with undergraduate degrees and lower do not. Further analyses suggest that the chair's gender, chair's compensation, and the presence of state ownership do not influence the newfound relationship. However, analyst coverage plays a role as the moderating factor that reduces the positive impact of academic chairmen on income smoothing. The findings of this study imply that Chinese firms should require chairmen to have postgraduate qualifications or equivalents in business-related fields. Business schools should pay attention to accounting education to hone students' understanding of accounting quality. Our findings add new knowledge and emphasize the importance of higher education in forming corporate strategy and decision-making in the unique economy of China.

What Explains Trading Behaviors of Members of Congress? Evidence from Over 100,000 Congressional Stock Trades
Serkan Karadas (*University of Illinois Springfield, United States*)

Abstract
Members of Congress (politicians) are allowed to trade stocks. There is evidence in the literature showing that politicians made informed trades until at least the passage of the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge (STOCK) Act of 2012. In this paper, we examine the drivers of congressional stock trading by using politicians' daily stock trades (daily congressional trading) as the dependent variable. Our analysis is based on 101,019 congressional stock trades over 2,758 trading days covering the years from 2004 to 2014. We find that politicians' stock trades on a given day are positively related to their stock trades in the past three trading days. We further document that politicians trade more when Congress is in session and when the geopolitical risk is high. We also find evidence of significant reduction in the number of buy transactions following the passage of the STOCK Act. Our paper contributes to the literature and the public debate on congressional trading (and trading by market participants in general) by providing further transparency on the stock trading practices of members of Congress.

A2.6: Financial Accounting, Law, and Regulation

The Influence of Auditor Industry Specialization on the Market Value of Intangible Assets
Keng-Sung Yeh (*Feng Chia University, Taiwan*)

Abstract
With the advent of the new economic era, intangible assets have become a key factor in the growth of enterprises. The purpose of this research is to explore whether the evaluation of intangible assets will affect the demand for auditor experts and whether the employment of auditor experts will increase its market value in intangible asset-oriented companies. The empirical results show that: (1) In terms of the demand for hiring auditor experts, the more intangible assets companies invest, the higher probability they need to hire auditor experts. Intangible-asset oriented companies are more likely to appoint auditor experts. (2) In terms of the market value of intangible assets, the auditor experts have rich audit experience and they are familiar with the expertise of the industry.

How earnings management affect cost of debt? An empirical analysis focusing on bond issuer characteristics
Ioannis Dokas (*Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*), Nicolaos Eriotis (*National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece*), **Christos Leontidis** (*Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*), Eleftherios Spyromitros (*Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*)

Abstract
This study aims to examine the earnings management behaviour around the event of bond issuance and the impact of earnings quality on the cost of debt, emphasizing bond issue characteristics. Using a sample of 421 corporate bond issuances of US firms, we provided evidence that bond issuers engage in accounting manipulation practices during the last year before the bond issuance. Moreover, we found that rating agencies and bondholders react negatively to accrual-based and real earnings management practices through discretionary expenses. Regarding the method of abnormal production cost, the results indicate a significant negative correlation only for a subsample of firms involved less frequently in bond issues. Given that past literature paid limited attention to the frequency of bond issues, our findings demonstrate that firms that issue bonds less frequently are related to lower bond ratings and higher yield spread. For other firm and bond characteristics, the results document that lower bond ratings are related positively to firm size and years to maturity and negatively to leverage, bond issue size and the presence of guarantees and collaterals. Additionally, distressed firms with secured bond issues and long maturity lead to higher yield spreads.

Conceptual Framework on The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Earnings Management in Companies Listed on The Stock Market in Vietnam
Thuong Nguyen (*Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam*)

Abstract
In order for financial statements to play a role in providing information to users, it is necessary that the reliability of financial statements be high. However, the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAPs) have created opportunities for business managers to implement earnings management by flexibly choosing accounting methods and accounting estimates to achieve previously set goals. This is a practical problem of great interest, but quite complicated to approach and apply. Therefore, there have been a lot of studies done to learn about the nature of earnings

management as well as what factors affect earnings management. However, it is impossible to determine all the influencing factors, and the reality shows that with the complex nature of earnings management and the development of life, economy and society, there will be many new factors that can affect earnings management. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to discuss the conceptual framework for research on the impact of an emerging factor that is Corporate Social Responsibility.

B1.1: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR II

Climate Finance and Double Counting: Explaining Financial Investment Decisions on China's Wind CDM Projects

Yuan Xu (*Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR China*)

Abstract

Climate finance is crucial for countries to mitigate their greenhouse gas emissions and approach their carbon neutrality commitments. ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) is rapidly gaining momentum and genuine mitigation is required to avoid greenwashing concerns in the financial market. The choice of policy instruments is a critical question facing climate mitigation. Market-based instruments, especially emission trading and tax, are often argued to be more cost-effective than command-and-control ones and thus could maximize emission mitigation with a given amount of financial resources. However, such conclusion is mainly drawn with an assumption that only the chosen policy is in effect and the emission mitigation is only counted once to satisfy one policy's mandates. This study joins the debate with a special focus on the impacts of co-existing policies and double counting. In the past two decades, many policies have been adopted to initiate, accelerate and maintain the momentum of China's wind power development. Between 2008 and 2015, a total of 1,461 CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) wind power projects were registered from China. This study investigates the investment rationale behind these projects individually. We find that, in contrary to the intended causal relationship for CDM, wind power developers in China first decided to install wind turbines for fulfilling mainly domestic command-and-control policies, and then pondered upon whether to register in international CDM to earn extra revenues. This analysis concludes that the CDM policy failed to achieve its intended effect and co-existing command-and-control policies in a policy mix can undermine the theoretically promised cost-effectiveness of emission trading through constraining the decisions of emitters. The credits of emission mitigation were counted twice for two mutually exclusive policies, which compromises the effectiveness of climate finance and the credibility of ESG investment.

Sustainability-Related Forward-Looking Disclosure: Value-Relevance, Role of Sustainability Corporate Governance, and Corporate Resilience to Covid-19

Imen Derouiche (*University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg*), Anke Muessig (*University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg*), *Melanie Luxembourger (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)*

Abstract

Many sustainability experts allege that investors ‚Äòare asking the wrong questions on sustainability' since they are mostly requiring historical data rather than forward-looking disclosure that describes sustainability strategy, risks, and opportunities of the firm. This research project analyses sustainability-forward-looking disclosure (SFLD) with regard to its usefulness to investors in forming investment decisions, that is, its value relevance. It also explores the value-relevance of SFLD with respect to many corporate characteristics related to sustainability. It adopts a content analysis approach to corporate annual reports, sustainability reporting, and call conference transcripts of European firms over the period 2002‚Äì2020. This approach consists in identifying sentences that contain at least one word of each of two bags of words, one related to expectation terms and the other to environmental and social topics. We first examine whether investors find SFLD relevant to their investment decisions. We suggest that, since SFLD basically takes the form of textual narratives, investors rely on the precision of forecast horizon to assess the quality of this disclosure. Thus, a statement of SFLD which indicates a precise time-horizon predictability (e.g., next five years) would be more reliable than an open-time horizon SFLD (e.g., the next years) which, in turn, would be more reliable than a vague SFLD (i.e., without any indication of time). we construct the SFLD quality index as the weighted sum of these three categories. We expect SFLD of higher quality to be more value-relevant to investors, leading to higher expected long-term firm value. Moreover, the market perception of the firm is likely to be highly affected by uncertainty which substantially hinders the ability to predict firm outcomes. We thus question whether firm uncertainty will increase or reduce the value-relevance of SFLD, which is a disclosure that already involves a high degree of uncertainty. Alternatively, will the signalling effect of this disclosure be more useful than harmful to investors who will consider it as an effective tool for mitigating uncertainty? We hence test how uncertainty associated with social and environmental controversies affects the relation between SFLD and long-term firm value. We next investigate how does the presence of corporate governance structures dedicated to sustainability, namely sustainability committees, sustainability compensation incentives, external audit/evaluation of sustainability reporting, and institutional investors affect the value-relevance of SFLD. Given the key role of corporate governance in improving disclosure quality, it is expected that these structures will improve the association between SFLD and firm value. We finally explore the effect of the COVID-19 outbreak on the value-relevance of SFLD and the role that SFLD may play in corporate resilience. Accordingly, is SFLD perceived by investors to be more relevant after COVID-19 since managers are expected to seek to ensure investors and renew their confidence in the firm's prospects post-COVID-19? By contrast, will the COVID-19 outbreak intensify firms' contingencies and change their priorities and resource allocation, implying more hazardous SFLD? We investigate this question by examining how SFLD does affect firm value over the year pre and post-COVID-19. We gauge corporate resilience by the association between firm's annual returns and one of the following variables: cash holdings, firm size, ROA, and leverage. We examine the effect of SFLD on this association pre and post-COVID-19 to assess the contribution of SFLD to corporate resilience after the COVID-19 outbreak. This study contributes to the literature on non-financial reporting, corporate governance, and corporate finance by broadening the understanding of the signalling role of management forecasts of sustainability matters including after the COVID-19 outbreak.

Does Policy Uncertainty Leverage Or Impede Corporate Eco-Innovation? The Roles Of Board Gender Diversity In International Stock Markets

Hong Hai Trinh (*Massey University, New Zealand*), Sabri Boubaker (*EM Normandie Business School, France & Swansea University, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

Using large firm-level panel data of the world's major stock markets over the last decades, this paper sheds light on the roles of board gender diversity in promoting eco-friendly practices through times of crisis. With international evidence of listed firms in leading stock markets for nearly 40,000 firm-year observations, we affirm a positive impact of women on board on corporate eco-innovation performance through different channels tested. The roles of women on boards are pronounced under climate and economic policy uncertainty. Controlling for time, industry, and country-fixed effects; the roles of women on board are undeniable during the world's uncertain periods. Through a quasi-experimental design with difference-in-differences (DiD) and propensity scores matching (PSM) for endogeneity, we find the strong presence of women on boards in corporate eco-friendly practices with increased environmental innovation since COP 21. Our findings are not only novel to the mainstream of corporate governance and CSR literature, but also provide critical policy implications to firms' top management, governance, and intergovernmental organizations toward SDGs and climate change action plans.

B1.2: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics III

What is the price of a cancellable interest rate swap in a Decentralized Finance protocol?

Mauricio Hernandes (*IPOR, Switzerland*), Clark Iain (*IPOR, Switzerland*)

Abstract

Interest rate swaps are well stablished fixed income contracts in traditional finance. However, many of the traditionally trivial steps when pricing interest rate swaps are extremely hard in the context of Decentralized Finance. In this paper we propose a method to price interest rates swaps on a basket of interest rate bearing protocols on DeFi. We also propose a computationally inexpensive approximation in order to deploy the pricing mechanism to the blockchain.

Estimation of Technical Efficiency and TGR over Convex and Non-Convex Hull Assumption of Meta frontier production set with the DEA-Bootstrap Approach. Evidence from Islamic countries Data Banks

Ezzeddine Delhoumi (*IHEC Carthage, Tunisia*), **Faten Moussa** (*South Mediterranean University, Tunisia*)

Abstract

This paper uses the concept of the Meta frontier function to study group and subgroup differences in the production technology. We are going to estimate the technical efficiency and technology gap ratios TGR under the assumption of the convex hull of the Meta frontier production set using the virtual Meta frontier within the nonparametric approach as presented by Battese et al (2002, 2004) and O'Donnell et al (2007, 2008). After that, we are going to relax this assumption and perceive if there is a significant difference between these two methods. To overcome the deterministic criterion addressed to nonparametric approach, we will apply the bootstrapping technique. The paper has four components. The first deals the analytical framework necessary for the definition of a Meta frontier function. The second component studies a Meta frontier function estimated using non-parametric data envelopment analysis (DEA) in the case where we impose the assumption of the convex production set and follows in the case of relaxation of this

assumption. The third component focuses on the estimation of Technical Efficiency (TE) and the technology Gap Ratio (TGR) in concave and non-concave Meta frontier cases by applying the Bootstrap-DEA approach. The empirical part will be reserved for the highlighting of these methods on data bank, taken from the Bankscope to study the technical and technological performance level and prove if there is a difference, if it exists, between three groups of banks namely commercial, investment, and Islamic banks in 17 Islamic countries over a period of 16 years

Conditional Mutual Information Transmission among Cryptocurrencies, Commodities, Stocks, and Currencies

Ismail Jirou (*University Internationale de Rabat, Morocco*), Ikram Jebabli (*University Internationale de Rabat, Morocco*), Mohammad Isleimeyyeh (*University Internationale de Rabat, Morocco*), Elie Bouri *(Lebanese American University, Lebanon)*

Abstract

This study investigates the transmission of conditional mutual information among the main cryptocurrencies (Bitcoin, Dogecoin, Ethereum, Litecoin, Ripple, and Stellar), various commodity indices (energy, metal, and agriculture), the major regional stock markets in USA, UK, and Japan (SP500, FTSE100, NIKKEI 225), and the foreign exchange rates during the period from September 1, 2015, to March 31, 2021. We resort to conditional mutual information based partial correlation and minimum spanning tree graphs to highlight the relevant connections among these markets. Our findings reveal in general that the connections among cryptocurrencies and conventional assets are sensitive to external shocks with the presence of several structural changes. They allow to highlight the change in the connections structure mainly after the 2018 cryptocurrency crash and the Covid-19 pandemic announcement when two clusters stand out where the first one is centered on Bitcoin while Dogecoin is at the heart of the second cluster. We find that, after Covid-19 pandemic announcement, Dogecoin is directly connected to both energy and agriculture commodities while Bitcoin is directly connected to metals and the connection between Bitcoin and Dogecoin passes through Ethereum.

B1.3: Corporate Finance & Governance IX

The Impact of Political Connections on the Function of Independent Directors

Chih-Lin Chang (*Feng Chia University, Taiwan*)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between corporate political ties and independent directors' functions. With reference to the literature variables such as the characteristics of the relevant board of directors in the past, a single comprehensive function indicator is established as a substitute variable for the function of independent directors, and the impact of political connection on the independent board of directors is further discussed. This research takes Taiwan listed enterprises from 2014 to 2020 as the main research object, and conducts empirical research through descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis. The empirical results show that companies with political connections will have a positive impact on the number of independent directors; political connections also have a significant positive relationship with the functional part of independent directors, which means that because companies have political connections, they have a positive impact on the seats or functions of independent directors. will pay more attention and
increase their oversight functions.

Does investor sentiment impact premiums in M&A transactions?

Mohamed Firas Thraya (*IDRAC, France*)

Abstract

This paper examines the impact of investor sentiment on merger outcomes, in particular on bid premiums. Using M&A data from 54 countries between 2000 and 2021, our results show that investor sentiment has a positive effect on bid premiums. Our findings also suggest that the association between investor sentiment and bid premiums is more pronounced in countries culturally prone to herd-like behavior and overreaction. However, this effect is reduced both in countries with highly efficient institutions and in serial deals.

Does leverage impact the choice of financing? Evidence from cross-border mergers and acquisitions by an emerging economy

Akanksha Jain (*IIT Delhi, India*)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to disentangle the relationship between a firm's leverage and the financing method used in the process of mergers and acquisitions (M&A). For the purpose of the study, we have used a sample of 357 cross-border mergers and acquisitions (CBMA) undertaken by Indian firms over the period 2009 to 2021. India is one of the leading emerging nations globally and has carried out M&A deals mostly in USA (developed nation). With the help of various regression models, we show that the likelihood of an all-cash deal falls with the increasing level of leverage of the acquirer firms. The paper investigates the bearing that leverage has on acquirers' method of payment at the time of deal completion along with firm-specific and deal-specific variables. We also observe that firm's size and liquidity have a positive relationship with the tendency to pay out more in cash during the deal.

B1.4: Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics IV

Asymptotic Normality for the Fourier spot volatility estimator in the presence of microstructure noise

Maria Elvira Mancino (*University of Florence, Italy*), **Tommaso Mariotti** (*Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy*)

Abstract

The main contribution of the paper is proving that the Fourier spot volatility estimator introduced in [Malliavin and Mancino, 2002] is consistent and asymptotically efficient if the price process is contaminated by microstructure noise. Specifically, in the presence of additive microstructure noise we prove a Central Limit Theorem with the optimal rate of convergence n^(1/8). The result is obtained without the need for any manipulation of the original data or bias correction. Moreover, we complete¬†the asymptotic theory for the Fourier spot volatility estimator in the absence of noise, originally presented in [Mancino and Recchioni, 2015], by deriving a Central Limit Theorem with the optimal convergence rate n^(1/4) . Finally, we propose a novel feasible adaptive method for the optimal selection of the parameters involved in the implementation of the Fourier spot volatility estimator with noisy¬†high-frequency data and provide support to its accuracy both numerically and empirically.

Risk Sharing Framework and Systemic Tolerance: Double Layer Network Approach

Molla Ramizur Rahman (*Amrut Mody School of Management; Ahmedabad University, India*)

Abstract

Interconnectedness spread systemic risk, but it has an essential role in enhancing systemic tolerance of banks through interbank liquidity and lines of credit. Literature on systemic risk has not considered the importance of interconnectedness in the provision of liquidity to improve the systemic tolerance of banks. As a bank's resistivity towards systemic disruption depends on its tolerance, the article develops a model to measure the systemic tolerance of individual banks in a two-layer interbank network using ŒîCoVaR, and estimated systemic tolerance distance through a risk-sharing framework. At the same time, it has examined the significance of macroeconomic and bank-specific factors in explaining systemic tolerance. Empirical evidence indicates systemic tolerance values are higher during the down-cycle than up-cycle, indicating the importance of interconnectedness in protecting systemic crises. Similarly, network structure indicates that risk-sharing distance is lower, and structure is complex with clusters during economic down-cycle, highlighting that banks hold onto each other to perform rescue operations during the stressed environment. Asset quality, loan growth, reverse repo, and maturity are explanatory variables for systemic tolerance. The article empirically validates the importance of interbank and lines of credit in enhancing systemic tolerance and, therefore, possesses the regulator to develop a robust interbank market through regulatory guidelines.

Forecasting realized volatility of Bitcoin: The informative role of price duration

Skander Slim (*University of Dubai, United Arab Emirates*), Ibrahim Tabche (*University of Dubai, United Arab Emirates*), Mohamad Osman (*University of Dubai, United Arab Emirates*), Andreas Karathanasopoulos (*University of Dubai, United Arab Emirates*), Yosra Koubaa (*University of Sousse, Tunisia*)

Abstract

Motivated by the relationship between trading intensity and volatility, and the attractiveness of duration-based volatility estimators, this paper investigates the ability of price duration to forecast realized volatility of Bitcoin. Using high-frequency transaction data, trading intensity is measured by price duration, and incorporated in the class of

Heterogeneous Autoregressive (HAR) models. Results provide compelling evidence that trading intensity improves the forecasting performance of a highly competitive set of HAR models, commonly used in the literature. HAR extensions that incorporate price duration systematically deliver the lowest forecast errors, and generate economically significant gains in volatility targeting exercise over multiple horizons. However, results show no evidence in favor of a unique duration-augmented model. Our main conclusions are supported by a number of robustness checks, including alternative estimation windows, bull and bear market states and alternative thresholds that define price events.

B1.5: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR III

Hedging precious metals with impact investing

Md Akhtaruzzaman (*Edith Cowan University, Australia*), Ameet Kumar Banerjee (*Xavier University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India*), Sabri Boubaker (*EM Normandie Business School, France*), Van Le (*Newcastle University, Australia*)

Abstract
Our study investigates the role of impact investing as a risk management tool for precious metals (i.e., palladium, platinum, gold, and silver) in calm and turbulent times. The findings show that impact investing and precious metals portfolios have higher hedging effectiveness. Further, our results show that the hedging effectiveness for the portfolio of gold and impact investing increased during the COVID–19 crisis. Finally, we find that when factoring the transaction cost in portfolios of impact investing and precious metals, investors at various levels of risk aversion gain higher utility. These findings contribute to the literature and interest investors, policymakers, fund managers, and regulators.

CSR compliance and cost of debt: A case of mandatory regulation in India

Naina Duggal (*IIT Bombay, India*)

Abstract
In this study, we examine the impact of mandatory CSR compliance on the cost of debt of firms in India. We used a sample of 1500 listed firms from 2015 to 2019 and using the concept of regulatory risk, we found out that firms complying with mandatory CSR had a lower cost of debt and the effect is weaker for family firms. Further, given the operating performance risk of firms, compliance reduces their cost of debt and thus, hedges the operating risk. Our results are consistent under various robustness checks.

Effects of corporate environmental responsibility, CSR and CEO shareholding on financial performance: evidence from U.S. listed firms

Fatma Hachicha (*Institute of High Business Studies of Sfax, Tunisia*)

Abstract
Corporate environmental responsibility (CER) plays an important role in the sustainable policy of firms and affects the behaviors of managers. For U.S. listed firms for 2011-2021, this study aims at evaluating the sustainability of investment through corporate environmental responsibility (CER) and corporate social responsibility (CSR), the complementarity or substitutability between (CER) and the CEO shareholding, and the impact on the corporate financial performance (CFP).This result confirms the view that CSR efforts create a good image of the company, which subsequently enhances the credibility of its corporate environmental responsibility projects. On the other hand, there is substitutability between CEO shareholding and corporate environmental responsibility, so the more the shareholding CEO is reluctant to take the risk, the more they avoid investing in corporate environmental responsibility project. Positive relations were recorded between CFP and the combination between CSR and CER and between CFP and the combination between CER and CEO shareholding, we find a positive relation. Taken together, our evidence suggests that CER concerns could enhance the extent of managerial learning, especially for firms experiencing greater risks. Our paper provides new evidence for the role of CER in reducing corporate risk.

Stakeholder Managent in the Defence Sector

Andrea Tsalas (*University of Peloponnese, Greece*)

Abstract
This study focuses specifically on how and why managers from defense industries might go about using stakeholder management in order to help their organizations meet their mandates, fulfill their missions, and create public value and, presents findings of stakeholder management survey of 12 defense corporations and 23 project managers from

8 countries. The main object of this study is to explore whether there is any interest of strategic stakeholder management in the defense sector to determine whether stakeholder management procedures are important and to explore the main interests of defense companies regarding their stakeholder groups. . It is found that the most important stakeholder is considered the “employees” and the first business priority the “customers”. Our findings also suggest that managers in the defense sector, although they recognize the importance of the process, do not in reality implement stakeholder management processes. Strategic Stakeholder Management concept-which can be considered as one of the
neglected issues in the defense sector-is examined and consequently some suggestions are made in order to improve stakeholder management practices in the sector. Based on the findings, the study concludes with a number of recommendations for management research and practice.

B1.6: Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services V

The future of financial services toward a digital Euro: a bibliometric analysis

Valeria Stefanelli (*University of Salento, Italy*)

Abstract

The process of digitalization of the economic market has been occurring since decade. In the last years, due to many disruptive events, the framework is changing more rapidly than before. Innovative tools including cryptocurrencies, electronic money and digital payments enhanced the digitization of financial system, not without risk. To ensure financial stability and innovation, in the last years also Central Banks are supporting new avenues of evolution, studying the creation of the so-called Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs). The present study develops a literature review of the present research on the digital transformation of the financial environment, with a specific focus on the creation of a digital euro. A bibliometric analysis was conducted on 586 documents retrieved from Scopus and WoS databases, in order to study insights on the topic considered and address possible future research. Results showed a growing interest for such topics, especially those related to the implementation of monetary policy instruments which can hinge its pillars on the foundations of financial digital transformation and the new frontiers of innovation related issues, especially in terms of crime prevention and cybersecurity.

Bank Efficiency and Governance: Evidence from Joint Venture and Foreign Commercial Banks in Vietnam

Thong Dao (*Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom*), Thao Nguyen (*Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom*), Jeremy Cheah *(Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)*

Abstract

In this paper, we intend to examine the influence of governance on joint venture and foreign commercial banks in Vietnam. Joint venture and foreign commercial banks have been instrumental in introducing new financial products to the Vietnamese market (e.g., mortgage services and medium-term certificates of deposit). At the same time, they have also penetrated the retail market through automobile and housing loans, and international credit card services. Hence, governance is of particular importance for these banks as it involves foreign partners who operate under different legal jurisdictions and corporate governance codes of conduct. We use the DEA double bootstrap method to develop a bank network function to evaluate bank efficiency. The findings from our random-effects model demonstrate that world governance indicators as proposed by the World Bank independently determine the bank efficiency of the joint venture and foreign commercial banks in Vietnam. There are important implications to be highlighted for policymakers and stakeholders of joint venture and foreign commercial banks and other types of banks in the banking industry elsewhere around the world.

Time to Extend Credit? Bank Credit Lines During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Russia

Maria Semenova (*HSE University, Russia*), Polina Popova (*HSE University, Russia*)

Abstract

This study focuses on the COVID-19 effect on the drawdown on bank credit lines in Russia. Using the bank-level data for all Russian banks for 2017-2020 we document that the first quarter of the pandemic witnesses a significant increase in probability for banks to demonstrate positive loans granted within the credit lines, which - given that banks are not prone to extend credit limits at the beginning of the economic crisis - could signal that the borrowers drawdown funds within the existing credit limits where possible, increasing the overall credit risk of the banking sector. The following quarters show the gradual decrease in the inability of pre-pandemic models to estimate the probability of granting lines of credit, meaning that the banks adapt to new economic reality. Our data shows that the similar effect for the

recent financial crisis period: the second quarter of 2018 witnessed a significant increase in the probability of banks to demonstrate positive loans granted within the credit lines, but the banks adjusted their policies during following quarters. This is the first study examining the COVID-19 shock in credit lines draw dawns using publicly available bank-level data.

B2.1: Asset Pricing, Allocation and Valuation II

Stock market anomalies in Africa: evidence on stock market data from the North and Sub-Saharan areas of the continent.

Bara Ndiaye (*Gaston Berger University of Senegal, Senegal*), Lamine Mbengue (*Gaston Berger University of Senegal, Senegal*), Sy Oumar (*Dalhousie University, Canada*)

Abstract

This study is applied to 13 stock markets in the Northern and Sub-Saharan areas of the African continent and focuses on tests of significant stock market anomalies in cross-section or with weighting of returns classified into deciles. Our results show that a total of 13 anomalies are significant, whether the stock returns are value-weighted or equally weighted. Meanwhile, cross-sectional tests revealed a total of 21 significant anomalies. The presence of size, value and momentum effects is also revealed by this study on all the exchanges considered. By classifying the returns by deciles, the ROA anomaly becomes the most significant and the most popular regardless of the weighting used.

Forecasting Cryptocurrency Returns

Nilanjana Chakraborty (*Independent Researcher*)

Abstract

This paper studies two cryptocurrencies and finds that their prices can be estimated or forecasted better than their returns because returns being ratios of prices, do not always exhibit the economic relationship that may exist between two price series. However, average returns use multiple prices in their ratios that capture the economic behavior of the price series. Further, the forecasting performance of traditional preceding return models are compared with those of preceding average return models and the latter are found to generally give better results in terms of Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and average return on investments (ARoIs).

A mispricing factor, IPCA, and China's A-shares market

Bo Li (*Beijing International Studies University, China*), **Zhenya Liu** (*Renmin University of China, China*), Yuhao Mu (*Renmin University of China, China*)

Abstract

This paper has identified four significant characteristics of mispricing in China's A-shares market using the instrumented principal component analysis (IPCA): idiosyncratic volatility, bid-ask spread, short-term reversal, and turnover. We build a factor that measures the mispricing effect based on these four characteristics. We propose a four-factor model including the market, size, profitability, and our mispricing factor. In addition to explaining 36 anomaly portfolios in the literature more effectively, our four-factor model outperforms most asset pricing factor models currently in use. Furthermore, the tangency portfolio of these four factors achieves an out-of-sample Sharpe ratio of 2.42.

B2.2: Central Banking and Monetary Policy II

Bank Risk, Bank competition and Monetary Policy in the Indian Banking Industry: A Panel Quantile Regression Approach

Salva K (*Bits Pilani Hyderabad Campus, India*), Sunny Singh (*Bits Pilani Hyderabad Campus, India*)

Abstract

This study examines the association between monetary policy, bank competition, and bank risk for sample of 70 commercial banks in India for the period 2005-19. Most of the existing studies have seperately explored the ‚Äòbank competition - bank risk' and ‚Äòmonetary policy - bank risk' nexus in the Indian context, and few recent studies have looked at the combined effect of monetary policy and bank competition on bank risk in the emerging market context. This study, to the best of our knowledge, is the first one to see the combined and differential effect of monetary policy and bank competition on bank risk-taking behaviour for the emerging economy like India. Our main findings, based

on panel quantiel regression model, suggest that the increased concentration in the Indian banking system weakens the risk-taking channel of monetary policy. Further, we also find that the effect of monetary policy and bank competition on bank risk-taking differs for high-risk and low-risk banks. Finally, the ownership structure of banks also matters in the monetary policy, bank competition, and bank risk relationship.

Monetary Transmission to Financial Variables, Output Gap and Inflation: Evidence from India

Aswathi R Nair (*Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay, India*)

Abstract

Monetary policy plays a significant role in ensuring economic stability. In the wake of the global financial crisis, monetary policy to target asset prices gained prominence in academic and policy discussions. These assume importance due to the procyclicality of the financial system in explaining the business cycle. This paper explores the relationship between monetary policy, financial variables and the real economy. Using Structural Vector Autoregression (SVAR) analysis for 2001:m04 to 2020:m03, the results agree with the existing literature suggesting transmissions of monetary policy shock to financial variables. The first transmission round is asymmetric, with an instantaneous impulse to the short end of the financial market. The second round of linkages to the output gap and inflation are insignificant and counterintuitive.

Benchmarking Macroprudential Tools: Agent-Based Modeling of Risk-Weight Add-Ons and Limits

Henry Penikas (*Bank of Russia, Moscow, Russia*), Vladimir Nechitailo (*P. N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)*

Abstract

The challenge in designing the banking system-wide new regulatory tools is the unavailability of pure experimenting. Agent-based models (ABMs) of the banking system help policy-makers¬†in ex ante¬†impact assessment of such new tools. However, each of the known banking system ABMs lacks one important feature or the other. Moreover, none of them tackled the macroprudential measures in the form of the risk-weight add-ons (some of them due to the absence of the capital regulation rules). We have developed a complete banking system ABM. It allowed us to benchmark add-on to limits with respect to highly risky lending. We observe both the unintended consequences of add-ons as well as the intended ones of the limits. Nevertheless, we bring out the novel insights on the likely unintended consequences of limits. For instance, we find them less efficient in modern banking system compared to the full reserve ones. Moreover, limits' application in the presence of add-ons might produce undesired cliff effects of galloping total lending growth. The developed ABM offers policy-makers an opportunity to calibrate add-ons and limits for a particular banking system. We expect it to be of value for the regulators primarily in developing economies like Argentine, Thailand, as well as in part of developed ones like Ireland, Slovakia.

The effect of political institutions on the interplay between banking regulation and banks' risk

Tiago Dutra (*University of the Azores, Portugal*), Teixeira Joao (*University of the Azores, Portugal*), Jose Carlos (*Business Research Unit, Portugal*; *Instituto University rio de Lisboa, Portugal*)

Abstract

This paper examines whether the influence of banking regulation on banks' risk is channeled through the quality of political institutions. As banking regulatory factors, we consider capital stringency, activity restrictions and supervisory power. The overall effect of banking regulation on banks' risk is conditional on the quality of political institutions. Activity restrictions and capital stringency have a statistically significant positive effect on banks' risk. This effect is mitigated by better political institutions. In contrast, stringent supervisory power tends to reduce banks' risk, and better political institutions reinforce this effect. The results are robust for alternative estimation methods and risk measures.

B2.3: Corporate Finance & Governance X

Firm financial performance and tax avoidance: A study of UK listed firms

Modawi Fadoul (*University of Northampton, United Kingdom & Swansea University, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

This paper tests the effect of tax avoidance on firm performance, using a matched sample of UK firms listed on LSE over 1999-2019. We document a significant positive relationship between tax avoidance and firm financial performance proxied first by Tobin's Q. We also find that Return on Assets (ROA) exhibits a strong positive relationship with¬†Generally Accepted Accounting Principles¬†Effective Tax Rate¬†(GAAP ETR) but is insignificant with CASH ETR. The significant positive correlation with both performance metrics persists when we account for potential endogeneity concerns using propensity score matching, a first- and two-least-squares approach. Furthermore, we find that Return on Equity (ROE) is negatively associated with tax avoidance. We thus conclude that the effect is more centric when testing the impact on ROA and Tobin's Q, indicating that UK firms tend to undervalue their ROA to avoid corporate tax. Our results are consistent with the view that firm tax avoidance.

Capital structure decisions and R&D investment: the contingency role of firm size

Sarmad Ali (*G.d'Annunzio university of Chieti-Pescara, Italy*), Adalberto Rangone (*G.d'Annunzio university of Chieti-Pescara, Italy*), Hussain Muhammad (*G.d'Annunzio university of Chieti-Pescara, Italy*)

Abstract

This paper looks at the contingency role of firm size in the relationship between capital structure decisions and research and development (R&D) investment. Using a sample of publicly listed U.S. pharmaceutical firms from 2011 to 2020 and an instrumental variables regression, we propose compelling evidence showing that the effect of capital structure decisions on R&D investment is not straightforward but contingent upon firm size. Our results suggest that firm size improves firm financing decisions to promote R&D investment. We find that larger and smaller firms have different approaches to developing and implementing R&D initiatives. We reveal that R&D investment is negatively (positively) and significantly associated with debt (equity) financing. In addition, we show that firm size attenuates the negative effect of debt financing on R&D investment and accentuates the positive impact of equity financing on R&D investment. Our study provides a refined distinction between debt and equity financing and clarifies the importance of structural characteristics in explaining a firm's R&D investment decisions. Our study helps policymakers and practitioners design appropriate policies to enrich the understanding of the complex relationship between capital structure decisions and R&D investment.

The COVID-19 crisis and bank stability: evidence from US major banks

Hodonou Dannon (*Université de Lorraine, France*), Eric Vernier (*Iscid-co, France*)

Abstract

The objective of this paper was to examine the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and capital regulation on the stability of major US banks. To achieve this objective, we extracted by screening on FactSet database a sample of 90 large U.S. banks observed from Q3 2016 to Q3 2021. The results indicate that the Covid-19 pandemic has a negative and highly significant impact on bank stability in the US. Moreover, the regulatory capital ratio and Tier 1 capital ratio positively influence bank stability. The same is true for liquidity and bank size. On the other hand, the dependence of large US banks on bank deposit financing and the increase in loan provisions are unfavourable for bank stability.

B2.4: Corporate Finance & Governance XI

Uncertainty of uncertainty and Accounting conservatism

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Abstract

We investigate the impact of uncertainty of uncertainty (UOU) on corporate accounting conservatism, finding a positive association. Mechanism analysis suggests that under UOU, creditor demands for real information drives shifts toward accounting conservatism. Further analysis shows that the impact of UOU is more salient in non-SOEs, and firms with weak external monitoring mechanisms. Our study highlights that under uncertainty about levels of uncertainty, contract demand plays a significant role in corporate governance.

Corporate Governance And Financial Performance Nexus: A Bootstrap Panel Granger Non-Causality Analysis

Anis El Ammari (*University of Sfax, Tunisia*)

Abstract

Regarding the causality nexus between the various dimensions of corporate governance (ownership structure, dividend policy) and financial performance (return on equity, return on assets, Tobin's Q), the empirical results are mixed. Therefore, this study tries to examine the existence and the direction of causal relationship between these major indicators in an emerging economy, namely Tunisia for a sample of 154 firm-years observations during the period 1996-2020. This study applies a bootstrap panel Granger non-causality test which takes into account cross-sectional dependence and slope heterogeneity issues. Results show the existence of both unidirectional and bidirectional significant causal link between the pair of used variables. Overall, when comparing between Konya and Dumitrescu and Hurlin approaches, the findings highlight and confirm the convergence of the direction of causality between all variables used in this study.

Does the corporate governance affect the environmental, social and governance disclosure? A cross-country study

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to explore whether the and the corporate governance mechanisms affect the environmental, social and governance (ESG) disclosure with firm in cross-country It also shows whether board cultural diversity can affect the ESG disclosure. Design/methodology/approach: The methodology proposed will draw on the multidimensional scaling as a multivariate assessment tool to evaluate and prioritize the effect of corporate governance on the environmental, social and governance disclosure. This paper uses a cross-country sample of 672 listed firms located in forty countries over the 2010-2018 period. We panel regression to empirically test the hypotheses. In addition, a two-stage least squares regression analysis was done as an additional robustness check. Findings: The result shows that the companies can have a high quality of ESG disclosure when they a good practice of corporate governance. Interestingly, this study finds that board composition and some criteria of corporate social responsibility (CSR) positively affects ESG disclosure for firms operating in the sample of our study. The results that have been found highlight the importance of the effect of the variable Board with two-level structure or a mixed structure types', board independence, gender diversity the creation of a sustainable development aspect of CSR, and index of environmental innovation on the index of ESG disclosure that facilitates the mitigation of the challenges faced by companies in the sample of our study. Originality/value: This study adds to the existing body of accounting knowledge in several dimensions. Indeed, to the best of our knowledge, this is one of the little studies that investigates in the effect of corporate governance on the environmental, social and governance disclosure of across-country of firms located in forty countries. Also, this study has important implications for board of directors' characteristics and corporate social responsibility, which strive to improve the index of ESG disclosure.

B2.5: Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR IV

Corporate Pollution and Reputational Exposure

Fangyuan Kou (*King's College London, United Kingdom*)

Abstract

We examine the empirical association between corporate pollution and reputational exposure by using a sample of 745 U.S. firms over the period 2007-2019. Our results from an ordered probit model reveal an inverse relation between chemical emissions and reputational exposure rating after controlling for various firm attributes. We consider the role of corporate governance structure and demographic background of the top management team in the transmission process from polluting chemical emissions to reputation. To ensure robustness in our results, we conduct a number of analyses and tests designed to alleviate endogeneity and correct sample bias. Reputational exposure is heavier for firms with higher information asymmetry which indicates the importance of communication with the public in terms of increasing information transparency between insiders and outsiders and therefore increasing their credibility. The negative impact of corporate pollution on reputation exposure rating is much stronger in areas where residents are convinced that climate change is happening, and after the ratification of the Paris accord.

Spillovers in the EU ETS

Andrea Flori (*Politecnico di Milano, Italy*)

Abstract

This paper explores the connectedness within the main system for the trade of the European allowances, namely the EU ETS. Indeed, the way EU ETS counterparts manage their allowances may reflect market shocks on carbon prices, while the latter may be in turn affected also by how EU ETS counterparts actively trade allowances. Using spillover tests in the time and frequency domains we find that connectedness between the configuration of EU ETS and the market dynamics of European allowances is weak and mainly concentrated in the short-term. However, when a more comprehensive system including related commodity series is analyzed we find that the spillover index increases substantially, with the configuration of the EU ETS often being a net receiver of spillovers. Finally, we illustrate how such connectedness in the system can be exploited to build portfolio strategies related to factor investing based on the spillover index.

Climate Risk Exposure, Information Efficiency, and Corporate Leverage Adjustments: International Evidence

Zihan Zhou (*Central University of Finance and Economics, China*), Kai Wu (*Central University of Finance and Economics, China*)

Abstract

Using a large sample of firms across 35 countries from 2001 to 2021, we show a significantly positive association between a firm's climate risk exposure and speed of leverage adjustment. A plausible explanation is that climate risk exposure mitigates agency conflicts and improves information efficiency. The positive relationship is stronger in firms from countries with better climate governance, lower levels of financial development, and higher policy quality. We corroborate the findings using instrumental variable regression that exploits the exogenous variations in climate risk exposure following Paris Agreement. Overall, our study demonstrates the critical role of climate risk in capital structure decisions in the global context.

Do Creditors Price Climate Transition Risks? A Natural Experiment Based on China's Carbon Emission Trading Scheme

Yishuai Ren (*Hunan University, China*), Pei-Zhi Liu (*Hunan University, China*), Chao-Qun Ma (*Hunan University, China*), Sabri Boubaker (*EM Normandie Business School, France*)

Abstract

The objective of carbon neutrality indicates China's commitment to effectively combating climate change. Since high-carbon firms (HCCs) represent the backbone of the national economy, "removing high carbon" is unquestionably a formidable challenge for them. This study explores the impact of China's carbon emission trading scheme on the debt financing costs of HCCs from the perspective of climate change transition risks and concludes that the debt financing costs of HCCs have increased significantly under China's carbon market. In addition, the primary routes are the "dual vulnerability" of HCCs under the carbon market, which consists of increased credit risks and a diminishing reputation for environmental protection. In particular, the operating expenses and future cash flow risks of businesses are increased by carbon market legislation. In addition, the impact of the carbon market is especially significant for corporations with higher carbon emissions or those located in regions with higher scores on the Low Carbon Economic Transition Assessment Index, which indicates that the low-carbon environmental reputation is gradually becoming a major concern for creditors. Meanwhile, firms with inferior qualifications, external finance capacities, and risk resistance are subject to greater transition pressure and are more susceptible to the carbon emission trading programme. Based on the findings, we propose to provide low-interest adaptation investments for HCCs to reduce their susceptibility and use the heterogeneous effects of enterprises as a springboard to construct a national carbon market to promote adaptability of HCCs. The conclusions of this paper are of great importance for promoting the carbon trading market in a phased and clustered manner, ensuring that traditional energy corporations achieve technological upgrades and a smooth transition during the carbon peak cycle, and ultimately enhancing the climate resilience of society as a whole.

B2.6: Corporate Finance & Governance XII

Impact of noises on the performance of Portuguese Listed Companies: new evidence using panel data

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Abstract
Both certification and social responsibility factors increasingly differentiate companies, highlighting them from their more direct competition, with an increase in investigations on these topics. However, little is known about the real impact and how these variables influence the performance of companies. Thus, this work aims to study the effect of external noises, the positive ones measured by ISO 9001 and 14001, and the negative ones measured by the corruption perception index, which are in the performance metrics of Euronext Lisbon companies in the period between 2011 and 2020. Using the panel data methodology, precisely the GMM system estimation method initially proposed by Arellano and Bover (1995) and Blundell and Bond (1998), the results suggest that both the quality and environment certification and the Corruption Perception Index have a significant impact on the performance of these companies.

Impact of CPA and CEO Narcissism on Degree of Internationalization of Chinese and Indian MNCs
Muhammad Saad Baloch (*RBS, International University of Rabat, Morocco*), Abubakr Saeed (*COMSATS University Islamabad, Pakistan*)

Abstract
Internationalized firms from emerging markets always face institutional, political, social, and economic pressure in their home countries. To overcome these challenges by gaining favourable legislation and socio-political and institutional support, they engage in nonmarket strategies. Using the theoretical lens of institutional theory and upper echelon, we investigate why emerging multinationals from China and India use corporate political activity (CPA) as a nonmarket strategy and how CEO narcissism can influence this purpose. By using data from 159 emerging firms for the period of 2010 to 2021, we identify that these multinationals use CPA as a buffering and bridging nonmarket strategy to enhance their degree of internationalization. Furthermore, CEO narcissism moderates this effect positively. Apart from significant contributions to the international business literature, our findings provide practical implications.

How does second-largest shareholder influence earnings management of family listed firms? Evidence from China
Hang (Robin) Luo (*Wuhan College, China*)

Abstract
This paper investigates the influence of second-largest shareholder on the earnings management practice in 1952 family firms listed in the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges. Using a sample of around 20000 firm-year observations from 2000 to 2021, we find strong evidence that family listed firms with the presence of a second-largest shareholder holding more than 10% of the shares engage in less real earnings management than those without. And the shareholding percentage of the second-largest shareholder in family firms is negatively associated to the magnitude of real earnings management. For the accrual-based earnings management, though we use five different measures, none of them support our hypotheses. The empirical results suggest that the mutual supervision effect of the second-largest shareholder in the Chinese family firms listed in the stock markets might only prevail in the real earnings management, not in the accrual-based earnings management

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Pei-Zhi	Liu	ONLINE	Hunan University	China
Di	Luo	ONLINE	University of Southampton	United Kingdom
Hang	Luo	ONLINE	Wuhan College	China
Duc Thi	Luu	ONSITE	University of Kiel	Germany
Tingting	Ma	ONLINE	Tianjin University	China
Nishi	Malhotra	ONSITE	Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode	India
Francesco	Manta	ONLINE	University of Salento	Italy

Tommaso	Mariotti	ONLINE	Scuola Normale Superiore	Italy
Tiago	Matos	ONLINE	University of the Azores	Portugal
Khelifa	Mazouz	ONLINE	Cardiff University	United Kingdom
Priyam	Mendiratta	ONSITE	Indian Institute of Technology	India
Charilaos	Mertzanis	ONSITE	Abu Dhabi University	United Arab Emirates
Marius	Mihai	ONLINE	Widener University	United States
Jamel Eddine	Mkadmi	ONLINE	Higher Institute of Business Administration of Gafsa	Tunisia
Azhar	Mohamad	ONSITE	International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia
Faten	Moussa	ONLINE	Mediterranean School of Business	Tunisia
Rizwan	Mushtaq	ONLINE	EDC	France
Baoqi	Na	ONLINE	Graduate Shool of Economics, Nagoya University	Japan
Bara	Ndiaye	ONSITE	Gaston Berger University of Senegal	Senegal
Sampan	Nettayanun	ONLINE	Naresuan University	Thailand
Maria Elisabete	Neves	ONLINE	Polytechnic of Coimbra & ISCAC, Coimbra	Portugal
Thanh	Ngo	ONLINE	Massey University	New Zealand
Hanh	Nguyen	ONSITE	Ho Chi Minh University of Banking	Vietnam
Thuong	Nguyen	ONLINE	Ho Chi Minh University of Banking	Vietnam
Duc Khuong	Nguyen	ONSITE	IPAG Business School	France
Manh	Nguyen	ONSITE	Nha Trang University	Vietnam
Duc Trung	Nguyen	ONSITE	Ho Chi Minh University of Banking	Vietnam
Katsumasa	Nishide	ONSITE	Hitotsubashi University	Japan
Mustafa	Nourallah	ONSITE	Mid Sweden University	Sweden
Sebeom	Oh	ONLINE	Temple University	United States
Dharen	Pandey	ONSITE	Magadh University	India
Hyeonjoon	Park	ONLINE	University of Oklahoma	United States
Jarkko	Peltomäki	ONSITE	Stockholm Business School	Sweden
Henry	Penikas	ONLINE	Bank of Russia	Russia
Thi Kieu Hoa	Phan	ONLINE	RMIT University	Australia
Fiza	Qureshi	ONLINE	University of Southampton Malaysia	Malaysia
Shruti	R	ONSITE	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras; Thiagarajar School of Management, Madurai	India
Aswathi	R Nair	ONLINE	Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay	India
Molla Ramizur	Rahman	ONLINE	Amrut Mody School of Management; Ahmedabad University	India
Vadhindran	Rao	ONLINE	Metropolitan State University	United States
James	Reardon	ONSITE	Monfort College of Business	United States
Yishuai	Ren	ONLINE	Hunan University	China
Robinson	Reyes Pena	ONSITE	Florida International University	United States
Kanis	Saengchote	ONLINE	Chulalongkorn Business School	Thailand
Matthew	Schaffer	ONLINE	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	United States
Volker	Seiler	ONLINE	ICN Business School	Germany
Maria	Semenova	ONLINE	HSE University	Russia
Willi	Semmler	ONLINE	The New School	United States
Offer	Shapir	ONLINE	New York University of Shanghai	China

Skander	Slim	ONLINE	University of Dubai	United Arab Emirates
Valeria	Stefanelli	ONLINE	University of Salento	Italy
Øystein	Strøm	ONLINE	Oslo Metropolitan University	Norway
Fumiko	Takeda	ONLINE	Keio University	Japan
Thi Hang Nga	Nguyen	ONSITE	Vietnam National University - Hanoi School of Business and Management	Vietnam
Mohamed Firas	Thraya	ONLINE	IDRAC	France
Kiril	Tochkov	ONSITE	Texas Christian University	United States
Hai	Trinh	ONSITE	Massey University	New Zealand
Md Hamid	Uddin	ONLINE	University of Southampton, Malaysia	Malaysia
Tarik	Umar	ONLINE	Rice University	United States
Juuso	Vataja	ONSITE	University of Vaasa	Finland
Nader	Virk	ONLINE	Swansea School of Management	United Kingdom
Giang	Vuong	ONSITE	Ho Chi Minh University of Banking	Vietnam
Ronald Wekesa	Wafula	ONLINE	UCD Michael Smurfit Graduate Business School	Ireland
Yao	Wang	ONLINE	School of Finance, Renmin University of China	China
Wenzhao	Wang	ONLINE	Edinburgh Napier University	United Kingdom
Luhan	Wang	ONLINE	Huaqiao University	China
Guanghua	Xie	ONLINE	Northwestern Polytechnical University	China
Yuan	Xu	ONSITE	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong SAR China
Ni	Yang	ONLINE	Auckland University of Technology	New Zealand
Chang	Yang	ONLINE	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China
Qiaozhi	Ye	ONLINE	National University of Singapore	Singapore
Keng-Sung	Yeh	ONLINE	Feng Chia University	Taiwan
Jingyu	Zhang	ONLINE	Queen's University	Canada
Weidi	Zhou	ONLINE	Tsinghua University	China
Luofeng	Zhou	ONLINE	Columbia University	United States
Zihan	Zhou	ONLINE	Central University of Finance and Economics	China
Mouna	Zorguati	ONLINE	IPAG Business School	France

Organizers

The **International Society for the Advancement of Financial Economics (ISAFE)** is a professional network that is primarily dedicated to the research in various fields of finance. With the aim of fostering information dissemination among researchers, ISAFE promotes the development and the enhancement of theoretical and empirical research in financial economics by providing support to multiple research projects; recognizing outstanding research contributions; and creating a platform for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to share and exchange knowledge and research ideas through the organization of regular conferences, symposia and seminars.

The **Association of Vietnamese Scientists and Experts (AVSE Global)** was founded in May 2011 with the main purpose of connecting intellectual sources in a systematic way to identify ideas, strategies, and implementation in all fields of sciences and techniques in foreign countries and, at the same time, to make contributions to the development of Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh University of Banking (HUB) is a public university under the State Bank of Vietnam, established on December 16, 1976. Currently, there are more than **13,000 students** studying at HUB at all levels (undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctorate), in **7 programs** and **18 majors**. HUB's staff includes nearly 500 officers, lecturers and1 employees, including **15** Associate Professors, **93** PhDs and **250** Masters, who are experienced experts, researchers, managers, and, at the same time, dedicated lecturers. HUB has **03 campuses** with 02 in the center of District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, and 01 campus in Thu Duc with a total area of more than 11 hectares, with spacious buildings and modern facilities.

HUB belongs to the group of 50 universities and is one of the top two universities in the economic fields with the best international publication in Vietnam (Scopus Data, DTU Research, 2019). The university has been granted domestic and foreign accreditation certificates such as: Higher education accreditation certificate according to the standards of the Ministry of Education and Training of Vietnam (MOET); 02 Training programs are granted the International Accreditation Certificate according to the standards set by the Association of Southeast Asian Universities (Asean University Network - Quality Assurance - AUN-QA); Certificate of Quality Management System according to ISO 9001:2015 standard of Afnor Group of the French Republic.

With a history of more than **45 years**, HUB has trained more than **50,000** bachelors, masters and doctors. Many generations of students graduated from HUB are currently working and holding important positions at Party agencies, Government authorities, the State Bank, commercial banks, financial institutions, universities, domestic and foreign enterprises, forming a large and successful HUB alumni community. Not only possessing a proud tradition, HUB is also the university of the future with strong internal transformations, with a vision to become a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary university in the group of prestigious universities in Southeast Asia. HUB is a pioneer in the application of digital technology in training, research and in solving interdisciplinary problems. Everyone is unique, HUB has a mission to create an educational ecosystem to help learners discover and enhance their own talents. That spirit is reflected in the University's Slogan: "Heightening Unique Brilliance”

Guideline For Participants

Session Participation Instruction

Conference dates: 08:00 – 22:00 (Vietnam time, GMT+7), Monday, December 05, 2022
08:00 – 17:00 (Vietnam time, GMT+7), Tuesday, December 06, 2022

Conference venue (In-person participants): Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam, 36 Ton That Dam, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam (in the city center)

Platform (Online participants)**:** Virtual meeting via Zoom Webinar

Please follow the links below to access various sessions of ISAFE2022. **Note** that **passcode** to attend the sessions was sent to you privately via email. If you cannot find your passcode, please **contact** Hung Do (h.do@massey.ac.nz) or Thuy Dao (thuthuy.dao@avseglobal.org).

Note for presenters:

1. Make sure you have the following: a laptop or desktop with a microphone and webcam, a recent version of Chrome or Firefox and Zoom app and a strong internet connection. We recommend wearing earbuds or headphones to prevent audio echoes.

2. Please send your presentation slides to us (h.do@massey.ac.nz and isafe2022@sciencesconf.org) before the presentation day as a backup plan. Please name your file as <Day>_<Session number>_<Name of Presenter>, e.g., Mon_A2.1_Hung Do

3. Please control your own presentation material which should be loaded on your desktop/ laptop in advance. When it is your turn to present, you will need to share your file or your screen.

4. If you have any technical issues whilst you are presenting, please don't panic. We have a copy of your presentation as a backup, so we can load it up for you in the event of any technical difficulties.

5. Keep the presentation to time. In the normal session with 3 papers, each presentation is generally allowed 20 minutes. Each Q&A discussion is allowed up to 10 minutes. For the 4-paper sessions, each presentation is allowed for 15 minutes and the Q&A discussion is allowed up to 7 minutes.

Program At a Glance with Embedded Links

Links to the session's papers are embedded in the session name
Links to Zoom meetings are embedded in the row "Online Zoom"

DAY 1 - MONDAY, DECEMBER 05, 2022

Time	Zone	Onsite & Online Presenters (Building A)			Only Online Presenters (Building B)		
Parallel Sessions		1	2	3	4	5	6
8:00 - 8:30		Registration & Coffee 2nd FLOOR (Building A)					
8:30- 9:00		Welcome and Opening Remarks GREAT HALL					
9:00 - 10:00	A1	Keynote: Market Manipulation and ESG Violations Professor Douglas Cumming DeSantis Distinguished Professor of Finance and Entrepreneurship, College of Business, Florida Atlantic University, United States GREAT HALL					
10:00 - 10:30		Coffee break (Building A)					
10:30 - 12:00	A2	International Finance & Capital Markets I Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom A2.1	Corporate Finance & Governance I Room 2 Online Zoom A2.2	Asset Pricing, Allocation & Valuation I Room 3 Online Zoom A2.3	Central Banking and Monetary Policy I Room 4 Online Zoom A2.4	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services I Room 5 Online Zoom A2.5	Financial Markets & Market Microstructure I Room 6 Online Zoom A2.6
12:00 - 13:30		Lunch Break (Building A)					
13:30 - 15:00	B1	International Finance & Capital Markets II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom B1.1	Corporate Finance & Governance II Room 2 Online Zoom B1.2	Financial Engineering and Derivatives Room 3 Online Zoom B1.3	Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics I Room 4 Online Zoom B1.4	Behavioral & Experimental Finance I Room 5 Online Zoom B1.5	Corporate Finance & Governance III Room 6 Online Zoom B1.6
15:00 - 15:30		Coffee break (Building A)					
15:30 - 17:00	B2	Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom B2.1	Corporate Finance & Governance IV Room 2 Online Zoom B2.2	Financial Markets & Market Microstructure II Room 3 Online Zoom B2.3	Corporate Finance & Governance V Room 4 Online Zoom B2.4	Data Analytics in Finance & Economics Room 5 Online Zoom B2.5	Corporate Finance & Governance VI Room 6 Online Zoom B2.6
19:00 – 22:00		GALA DINNER REX HOTEL (141 Nguyen Hue, Ben Nghe, District I, Ho Chi Minh City) (Bus picking up participants departs from Ho Chi Minh University of Banking at 18:30)					

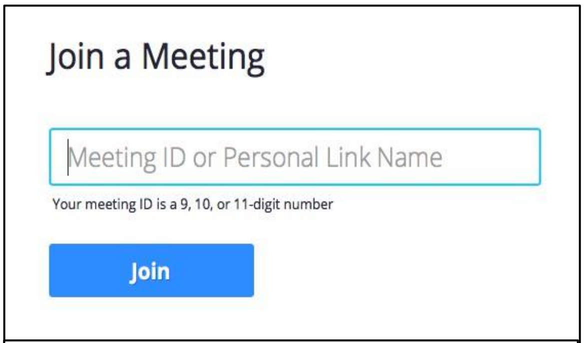
DAY 2 - TUESDAY, DECEMBER 06, 2022

Time	Zone	Onsite & Online Presenters (Building A)			Only Online Presenters (Building B)		
Parallel Sessions		1	2	3	4	5	6
8:00 - 8:30		**Registration & Coffee 2nd FLOOR (Building A)**					
8:30 - 10:00	**A1**	Behavioral & Experimental Finance II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom A1.1	Personal Finance & Household Finance Room 2 Online Zoom A1.2	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services II Room 3 Online Zoom A1.3	Corporate Finance & Governance VII Room 4 Online Zoom A1.4	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services III Room 5 Online Zoom A1.5	Corporate Finance & Governance VIII Room 6 Online Zoom A1.6
10:00 - 10:30		**Coffee break (Building A)**					
10:30 - 12:00	**A2**	Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR I Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom A2.1	Portfolio Management and Optimization Room 2 Online Zoom A2.2	Small Business & Entrepreneurial Finance Room 3 Online Zoom A2.3	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services IV Room 4 Online Zoom A2.4	Behavioral and Experimental Finance III Room 5 Online Zoom A2.5	Financial Accounting, Law, and Regulation Room 6 Online Zoom A2.6
12:00 - 13:30		**Lunch Break (Building A)**					
13:30 - 15:00	**B1**	Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom B1.1	Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics III Room 2 Online Zoom B1.2	Corporate Finance & Governance IX Room 3 Online Zoom B1.3	Quantitative Finance & Financial Econometrics IV Room 4 Online Zoom B1.4	Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR III Room 5 Online Zoom B1.5	Financial Intermediation, Institutions & Services V Room 6 Online Zoom B1.6
15:00 - 15:30		**Coffee break (Building A)**					
15:30 - 17:00	**B2**	Asset Pricing, Allocation & Valuation II Great Hall/Room 1 Online Zoom B2.1	Central Banking and Monetary Policy II Room 2 Online Zoom B2.2	Corporate Finance & Governance X Room 3 Online Zoom B2.3	Corporate Finance & Governance XI Room 4 Online Zoom B2.4	Sustainable Finance, Ethics and CSR IV Room 5 Online Zoom B2.5	Corporate Finance & Governance XII Room 6 Online Zoom B2.6

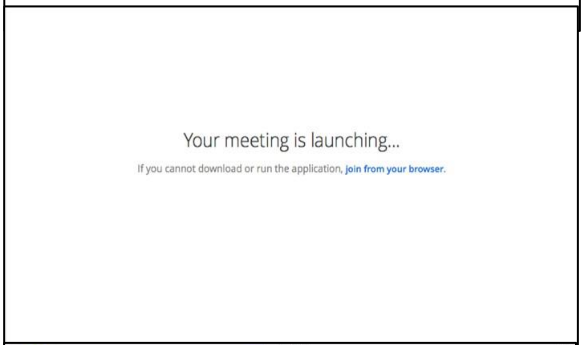
ZOOM: Instruction Manual for Program Participants

Welcome! This support document provides step-by-step instructions
for participants on how to use ZOOM.

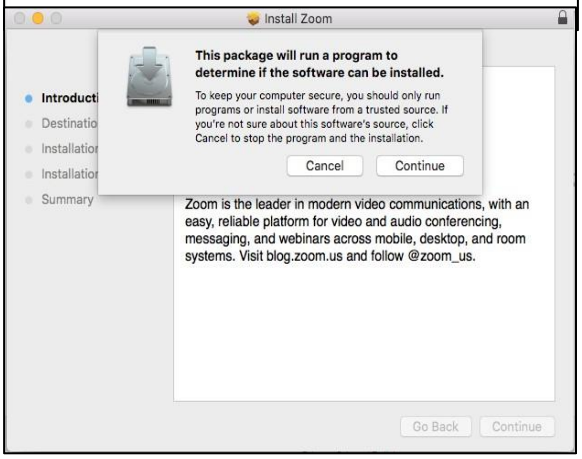
Joining a ZOOM Meeting & Download



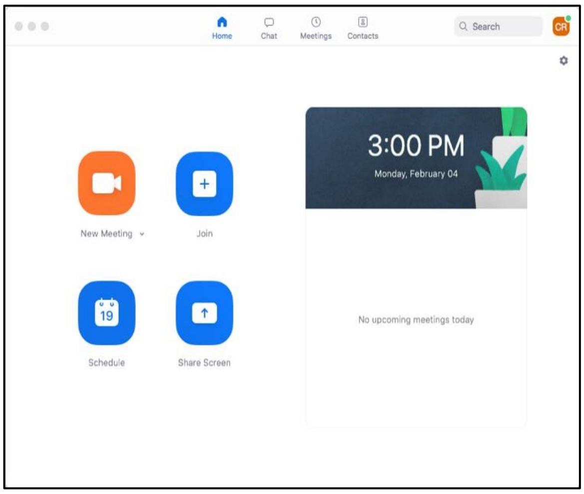
1. Go to https://zoom.us/join.
2. In the top right-hand corner, click "JOIN A MEETING".
3. The webpage will prompt you for your **Meeting ID or Personal Link Name**; type in the 9-11digit number that your instructor provided you with, and click "Join".



4. You will see this screen – the application may automatically download to your desktop or device.

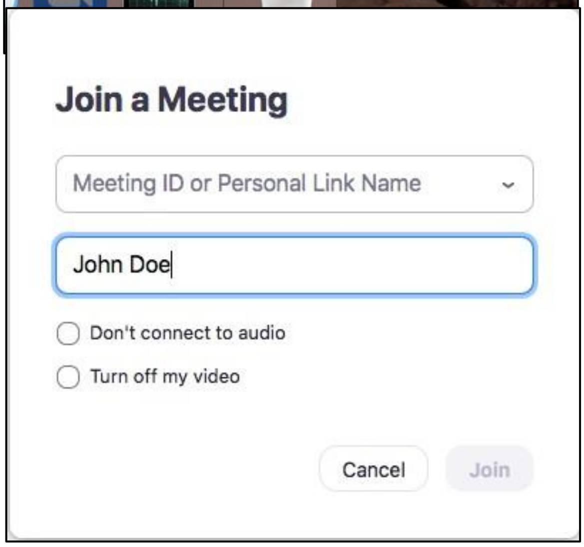


5. Depending on what browser you are using, you may have to install the program on your computer; find where this installation package went on your computer; It should be downloaded as "Zoom.pkg" or something similar.
6. Begin the download process (it will take a moment).



7. Once downloaded successfully, the application will pop-up on your screen;
a. Click the orange "New Meeting" button if you wish to start a meeting with your own personal Meeting ID (you will be the host).
b. Click the blue "Join" button if you are attending a meeting hosted by someone else (If you are a student, this will be the option you will choose the most).

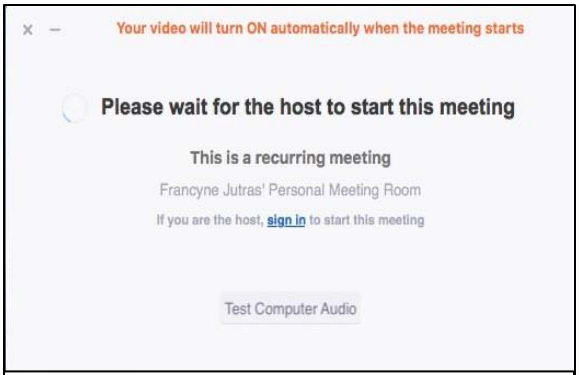
8. If you need to change the **language** of your application, find the application on your desktop, open it, then right-click the application; there should be an option to change the language in this drop-down menu.



9. If you clicked the blue "Join" button, type in your instructor's Meeting ID again.
10. Provide a screen name for yourself (Please use
your first and last name so your instructor knows who you are).
11. If you do not want to join with audio or video, check those options before joining (you can add your video and audio again after you've joined the meeting).

12. Once you have been added to the meeting, you will be left in the "waiting room".

13. You will see either one of two messages:

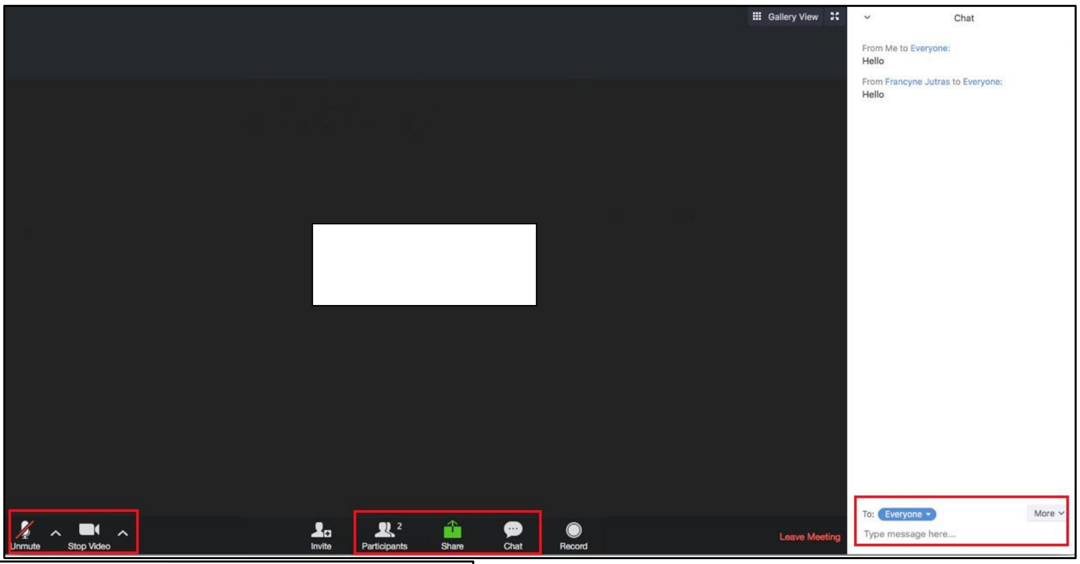


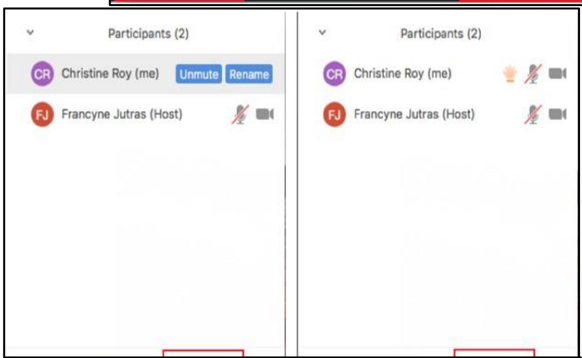
a) The first one you will see if you log in to your Host's meeting with the Meeting ID before the Host has started;

b) The second being the one you will see if you log in after the Host has arrived, but before they have provided you access.

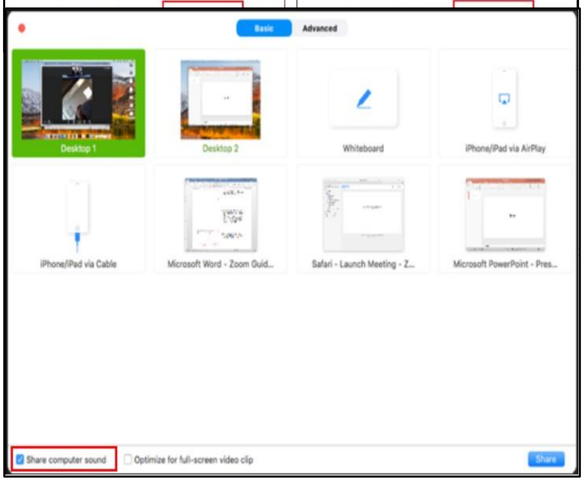
Navigating ZOOM

1. After joining a meeting, if you selected “Join with Computer Audio”, your speakers and microphone should now be working.
2. You can mute or unmute your microphone or start your video connection using the icons in the bottom left (highlighted in RED in the bottom left-hand corner).
3. To see a list of other people in your program, you can click the Participants icon, or engage in a text chat by clicking CHAT.
4. You can leave the meeting by clicking the red “Leave Meeting” link near the chat bar.

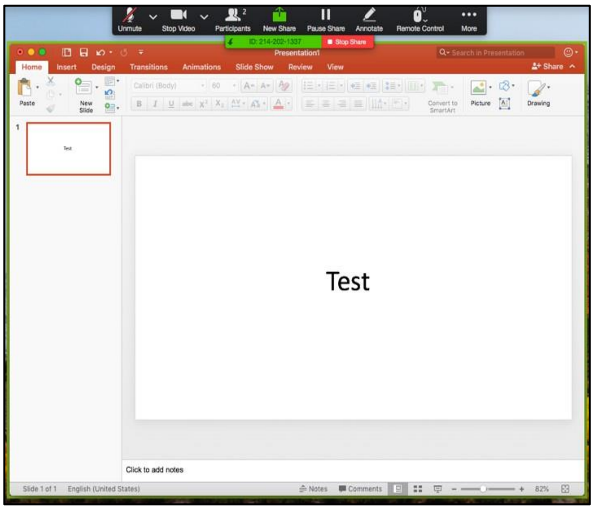




5. If you go to the participants icon, you can “raise your hand,” and the Host will see this indicated on their screen, and will answer your question.



6. Share anything (Word Documents, PowerPoints, YouTube videos, etc.) by clicking the SHARE button at the bottom of the screen, and choosing an already opened document/internet browser on your desktop.
7. You can choose to share your entire desktop screen, or individually opened applications/documents.
8. When sharing things with audio, be sure to check the checkbox for “Share Computer Sound” in the bottom left of the window that opens when you click SHARE (highlighted in RED).



9. Once selected, the document that is being shared will be highlighted in green on your desktop; your settings for the shared document are at the top.
10. Your audience will be able to see your curser, and everything you do, within the highlighted green section (you can only work on the selected document – you cannot drag other documents into the selected document area).
11. If you wish to share a different document, exit, then click SHARE, and select a new document.

Please visit https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us for more information about ZOOM.

Summary of Zoom Links

Zoom	Link
GREAT HALL	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83807948381
Zoom A1.1	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84805602249
Zoom A1.2	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89892577319
Zoom A1.3	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89911594854
Zoom A1.4	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81146091121
Zoom A1.5	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89409800364
Zoom A1.6	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87399548795
Zoom A2.1	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84805602249
Zoom A2.2	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89892577319
Zoom A2.3	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89911594854
Zoom A2.4	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81146091121
Zoom A2.5	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89409800364
Zoom A2.6	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87399548795
Zoom B1.1	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84805602249
Zoom B1.2	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89892577319
Zoom B1.3	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89911594854
Zoom B1.4	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81146091121
Zoom B1.5	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89409800364
Zoom B1.6	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87399548795
Zoom B2.1	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84805602249
Zoom B2.2	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89892577319
Zoom B2.3	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89911594854
Zoom B2.4	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81146091121
Zoom B2.5	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89409800364
Zoom B2.6	https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87399548795

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