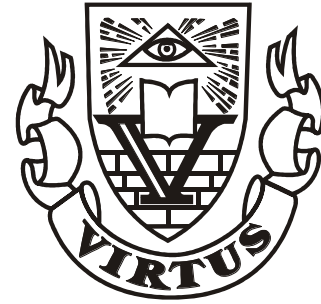


# CORPORATE OWNERSHIP & CONTROL

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*Turki Al-Sabah*

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*Samer Khalil, Assem Safieddine*

This study examines governance-related issues within Middle East family businesses. The absence of proper external monitoring mechanisms – governmental or other – to protect shareholder rights, and

the absence of any pre-existing literature on the Middle East market provides the motivation to evaluate the corporate governance practices of Middle East family businesses. Authors construct a governance index and use a probit model to examine whether family-related variables can explain the level of corporate governance. It is found that the majority of boards had a prevalence of family members and a low proportion of independent directors.

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*Graziella Sicoli, Paolo Tenuta*

The present work aims to analyse the concept of going concern on the one hand, through a case study of three companies which have recently come under observation of the CONSOB and have been inserted in the so-called “black list” and, on the other, the consequences that the removal of the presumption of continuity can have on the kind of assessment the auditors make. The aim of the present work is twofold: the first part analyses the principle of going concern from a business and economic perspective. Once this has been completed, the work will go on to offer an overview of the dynamics that can bring a company to a crisis point, and how these affect the judgments expressed by the auditors.

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*Rajni Mala, Parmod Chand*

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*Sutaryo Sutaryo, Yediel Lase*

Overdue financial statements reporting, more specifically audit delay, can cause losses in its capacity in decision making. We investigate the effects of auditor characteristics on local governments’ audit delay. We find that auditor professional proficiency and auditor educational background have significant effect on the audit delay of local government financial statements. Our results also indicate the intersection of some auditor characteristics in affecting audit delay. Our findings mainly suggest that the auditor professional proficiency should be improved to shrink audit delay.

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*Agung Nur Probahudono, Eko Arief Sudaryono,  
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This study examines the impact of ownership, corporate governance and mandatory tax disclosure on voluntary financial disclosure in Indonesia. The results show that proportion of independent director, managerial ownership, institutional ownership, foreign ownership and mandatory tax disclosure are associated with voluntary financial disclosure. Analysis reveals a moderate level of 59,90% score of disclosure in the period of 2009 to 2012 in Indonesian listed companies.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & PERFORMANCE

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*Hayat M. Awan, M. Ishaq Bhatti, Zahid Razaq*

This paper investigates the financial management performance involved in increasing the firms' profitability. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select a sample of 200 manufacturing firms with process performance management system (PPMS) criteria to check the impact of performance indicators on the overall business performance index using ROE, ROA. The results of AHP analysis show that the "Supportive Culture" and "PPMS facilitate the competitive advantage" are the major facilitators for those organizations who have implemented the PPMS whereas firms without implementation of PPMS have major inhibitors as "Non supportive culture" and "Have another Performance System".

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*Reem Khamis, Wajeeh Al-Ali, Allam Hamdan*

In this article we examine the relation between ownership structure and corporate performance; the sample of the study included 42 out of 48 companies of all sectors in Bahrain Stock Exchange in five years from 2007-2011. Several dimensions of ownership structure were studied and two different measurements of performance were used to capture the different results from using each one of them and to assess the relevance of each measurement to performance and to justify the conflicting results found by previous studies. Another objective of this study was to explore the patterns of ownership structure found in Bahraini market.

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*Mahlomola Khumalo, Andries Masenge*

The relationship between CEO remuneration and firm performance continues to receive much attention. Although the focus of most of the studies is across sectors, attention is increasingly being directed towards the banking industry. At the same time, controversy around what is deemed excessive remuneration of CEOs in the light of not so impressive firm performance across sectors continues. The 2008 global financial crisis and subsequent problems in the banking industry have increased interest in the dynamics of CEO remuneration and bank performance. This study, which examines the relationship between CEO remuneration and bank performance in South Africa, aims to bring a new perspective to the on-going research and debate.

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*Roderick Bugador*

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