

*

(76)

ANOVA

(t)

:

.1

(ANOVA)

.2

(Dave,2003)

.1

Corporate

Governance

1992

Cadbury Committee

.(Reed, 2002)

(Turmball, 1997)

2007/12/12

.2008/10/13

*

(2003

1999

(Al-Twajjiri et al., 2002)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Organization for Economic Co-operation
(OECD) and Development

%85

)

(

()

(TOSCO)

2002

(OECD)

.2

(Morgan, 2002)

Securities Exchange (SEC)
Sarbanes and Oxley)

2002

Comission
(Act, 2002

World Enron :

Global Crossing Com

Audit

Committee

Dewing and)

.(Russel, 2000

(2006)

2002 (76)

(46)

(33 32)

2000 (78)

.1

)

.2

:

.3

:

.1

.4

.2

:

:

:

.1

.3

.2

.3

:

.4

Null

:

Hypothesis

:Ho1

:

.

:

Ho1₁:

:Ho1₂

:

:Ho1₃

:Ho1₄

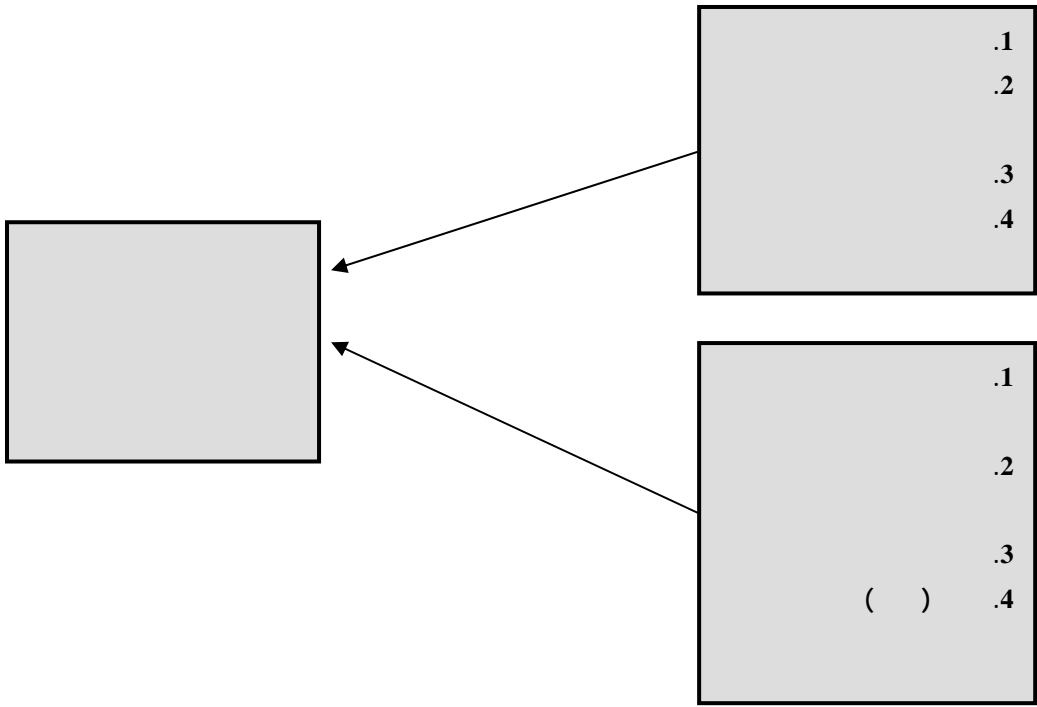
()

Stakeholders

Stockholders

:Ho2

:
 :Ho3
 :Ho2₁
)
 :Ho2₂
 :Ho2₃
 :
 :Ho2₄
 :



.3

(Adams,2003)

(Christina, 2005)

"

"

"

Corporate Social Responsibility (Hopkins, 2000)

(OECD)

Positive Theory (Cornelius)

Agency Theory and Kought, 2003)

(Glasgow, 2003)

(Clark, 2004)

Effectiveness

Efficiency

(Williamson, 1999)

Radical Innovation

Incremental Innovation

(Corporate

:Governance Center, 2002)

Interaction .1 (2006) (Reed, 2005)

Board Purpose .2

Interests of	.2	Board Responsibilities	.3
	other Stakeholders		
)		
(...		Independence	.4
	.3		
Responsibilities and Role of the Board		Knowledge and Expertise	.5
Quality			
		Meetings and Information	.6
Integrity and Ethical	.4		
	Behavior	Leadership	.7
		Leader	
		Manager	
		Disclosure	.8
		Committees	.9
Disclosure and Transparency	.5		
		Internal Audit	.10
	(Castellano, 2002)		
Voluntary Disclosure		(OECD, 2004) :	(
Mandatory Disclosure			.1
		Rights and Equitable Treatment	
		of Shareholders	

(Prowse, 1997)

(Kim, 2003) Social Responsibility .6

(Dixon , 2001)

.4

100

(76)

%88

.(1)

.(Sekaran, 2003: 225) %70

.(2)

)
(

(z)

()

(Kolmogorov-Smirnov)

.(3)

()

.()

.(4)

%99

%22

()

(1)

%				
%26	20	30		.1
%55	42	50		.2
%19	14	20		.3
%100	76	100		

(2)

%87		.1
%92		.2
%88		

(3)

	* Sig.	Kolmogorov-Smirnov (Z)		
	0.126	1.32		.1
	0.071	1.43		.2
	0.093	1.12		.3
	0.136	1.57		.4
	0.082	1.86		.5
	0.115	1.73		.6
	0.064	1.37		.7
	0.082	1.23	()	.8

.05 < (Sig.) *

(4)

20	1	2	5	11	1		.1
42	16	-	2	24	-		.2
14	-	2	3	9	-		.3
76	17	4	10	44	1		.4

(5)

	10	(10-5)	5		
20	10	7	3		.1
42	29	11	2		.2
14	8	5	1		.3
76	47	23	6		.4

%30 (5)

10 %62 (10 -5)

(5,4)

.5

)
(7 6)

(3.67)

5 - 4.5
4.5 - 3.67
3.67 - 2.34
2.34 - 1
1 (Means)

(6)

		SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M		
1		0.32	4.88	0.001	5.00	0.35	4.86	0.36	4.86		.1
3		0.68	4.47	0.76	4.43	0.72	4.33	0.44	4.76		.2
4		1.03	2.32	0.075	3.91	0.099	2.17	1.16	2.15		.3
2		0.57	4.68	0.76	4.43	0.43	4.76	0.6	4.67		.4
		0.37	4.15	0.35	4.44	0.35	4.1	0.40	4.11		

2.32 (6)

.1

.4.15

)
4.68 (4.88)
.2 ()

Social Responsibility

()

(6)

.3

(0.57 0.68 0.32)

.(1.03)

()

.(7)

.()

(7)

		SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	
1		0.31	4.90	0.001	5.00	0.30	4.90	0.40	4.81	1
2		0.46	4.77	0.001	5.00	0.37	4.90	0.48	4.33	2
4		0.73	4.31	0.70	4.21	0.74	4.19	0.67	4.62	3
3		0.68	4.48	0.47	4.71	0.53	4.67	0.62	4.05	() 4
		0.33	4.60	0.25	4.73	0.30	4.67	0.35	4.46	

(4.73 4.67)

: (7)

.1

()

(4.60)

()

(4.77 4.90)

(4.48 4.31)

(7)

.3

(6)

.2

(4.46)

(4.60 4.67)

(4.05)

:

(4.67 4.71)

(t)

(ANOVA)

:

Ho1

"

"

Ho1₄ Ho1₃ Ho1₂ Ho1₁

()

.(8)

(8)

	Sig.		t			
	0.001	74	34.25**	0.037	4.15	Ho1
	0.000	74	37.14**	0.32	4.88	Ho1 ₁
	0.013	74	23.36**	0.68	4.47	Ho1 ₂
	0.316	74	1.07**	1.03	2.32	Ho1 ₃
	0.002	74	29.23**	0.57	4.68	Ho1 ₄

.(0.01 ≥ α) **

(3.67) (2.67) : (8)

(2.32) Ho1 .1

(34.25) (t)

(4.15) .(2.62)

3.67

Ho1₄ - Hal

(29.23) (t)

(4.68)

(3.67) Decision Rule .2

Ho1

Ho2

"

Ho1₁ -

Ho2₄ Ho2₃ Ho2₂ Ho2₁ (37.14) (t)

.(9) (4.88)

: (9) (3.67)

(42.23) (t) .1

(4.60) (2.62)

(3.67)

-

Ho1₂

(23.36) (t)

(4.47)

(t) .2 (3.67)

:

Ho2₄ Ho2₃ Ho2₂ Ho2₁

-

Ho1₃

(1.07) (t)

" : Ho3

() "

(10)

ANOVA

(9)

	Sig.		t			
	0.001	74	42.23**	0.33	4.60	Ho2
	0.000	74	44.51**	0.31	4.90	Ho2 ₁
	0.012	74	39.02**	0.46	4.77	Ho2 ₂
	0.017	74	27.16**	0.73	4.31	Ho2 ₃
	0.023	74	36.5**	0.68	4.48	Ho2 ₄

(0.01 ≥ α)

**

(10)

(ANOVA)

	Sig.	(F)					
	0.001	7.64*	0.44	2	0.88		
			0.13	74	9.62		
				76	10.51		
	0.08	3.40**	0.72	2	1.44		
			0.09	74	6.97		
				76	8.41		

(0.05 ≥ α)

*

(0.01 ≥ α)

**

)

: (10)

(

.1

(F)

Ho3

(3.13)

(7.64)

(0.05)

(6)

(-)

.Tukey-Kramer

:(301 :2000)

()

()
()

.(11)

ANOVA

(10)

(11)
(0.05) **(Tukey - Kramer)**

		(H)		
()	0.223 *	10.2	0.010	2 1
			0.330*	3 1
			0.340*	3 2

.(0.05 ≥ α) *

.6

(11)

) (2 1)

(

(3)

.1

.(10)

(ANOVA)

.2

(F)

Ho3

(4.92)

(3.40)

(0.01)

)

(

()

.2

()

.2

.3

(ANOVA)

(Tukey-Kramer)

.3

Ho3

.4

.1

- Dixon, Patrick. 2000. The Future of Corporate Governance, <http://www.google.com>
- Glasgow, B. 2003. Corporate Governance: A Time for Change of Public and Private Measures, <http://www.Findarticles.com> 2006
- Hopkins, Michael. 2000. Corporate Social Responsibility , The Big Picture. Cited at the Corporate Responsibility World-News Item, www.mhcinternational.com -67
- Kim, Guenther. 2003. Effective Web Governance Structures (Industry Overview) online, <http://www.findarticles.com> .5-3 2006 68
- Mathensin, S. 2002. Corporate Governance Defined, Online available: [http:// www.CorpGov.net /Library/ Definitions.htm](http://www.CorpGov.net/Library/Definitions.htm) 2006
- Morgan, D. 2002. Rating Banks,; Risk and Uncertainty in Opaque Industry, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 92, 874-888.
- Prowse, S. 1997. The Corporate Governance System in Banking: What Do We Know? *Banka Del Lavarò Quarterly Review*, 11-40.
- Reed. 2005. Corporate Governance Reforms in Developing Countries, *Journal of Business Ethics*, No.37, 223-249.
- Sarabans, P. and Oxley, M., Act of 2002, the Public Company Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act. Washington, D.C., US. Congress.
- Sekaran, UMA. 2003. Research Methods for Managers (A Skill – Building Approach), John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- The Corporate Governance Center (CGC). 2002.
- The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2004. Principles of Corporate Governance [http:// www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)
- Turnbull, S. 1997. Corporate Governance: Its Scope, Concerns and Theories, *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, Blackwood Oxford, Vol.5, No.4, 180-197.
- Williamson, Q. 1999. The Mechanism of Corporate Governance , Oxford University Press, 3-4.
- Adams, R. and Mehran, H. 2003. Is Corporate Governance Different for Bank Holding Companies? FRB, NY, *Economic Policy Review*, Vol. 9, 123-142.
- Al-Twajjry et al. 2002. Audit Committees in the Saudi Arabian Corporate Sector.
- Castellano, J.G. 2002. Restoring Public Confidence, *Journal of Accountancy*, Vol. 193, Issue 4, 37-39.
- Christina, M. 2005. An Empirical Study on the Relationship Between Ownership and Performance in a Family – Based Corporate Environment , *Journal of Accounting , Auditing and Finance*, Vol. 20, Issue 2 , 121-140.
- Corporate Governance Center. 2000. The Principles of Corporate Governance.
- Cornelius, P.K. and Kogut, B.C. 2003. Corporate Governance and Capital Flows in Global Economy, Oxford , *The World Economic Forum*.
- Dave, M. 2003. Global Governance: Trends Have Emerged as Regulations in Many Countries to Refine Pension Governance Processes, *Benefits, Canada*, Vol. 27, Issue 3, 32-45.
- Dewing, I. and Russel, P. 2000. Cadbury and Beyond: Perceptions on Establishing a Permanent Body for Corporate Governance Regulation, *British Accounting Review*, No. 32, 350-362.

...

The Impact of Accounting Systems and Professional Standards in Enhancing Effectiveness and Efficiency of Corporate Governance Systems of Jordanian Public Shareholding Companies

Mohammad A. Matar *

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the impact of accounting systems and professional standards on enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of corporate governance systems of Jordanian shareholding companies.

The study consisted of two main parts: the first part covered the theoretical framework of (CG), while the second is a field study on a sample of (76) persons who were selected from three groups. Those groups are: non-executive members of the board of directors, external auditors and other bodies who are mainly involved in the development and follow-up of the professional standards such as the central bank, Amman stock exchange and the Jordanian association of certified public accountants.

After analyzing the study data and testing its hypotheses using the two – sample (t) test and the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), the study revealed two main findings:

1. All the accounting systems and professional standards have important impacts on enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of Corporate Governance Systems (CGS), except the social responsibility accounting system which has a moderate impact.
2. The (ANOVA) test revealed that there are significant statistical differences between the viewpoints of the three groups toward the relative importance of accounting systems on enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of (CGS). This was due to their different opinions toward the impact of the social responsibility accounting system and the cost and management system. On the other hand, the same test (ANOVA) revealed that there are no significant statistical differences between the viewpoints of the three groups toward the relative importance of the professional standards on enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of (CGS).

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Accounting Systems, Professional Standards, Effectiveness and Efficiency of Corporate Governance Systems.

* Faculty of Administrative and Financial Sciences, Middle East University for Graduate Studies. Received on 12/12/2007 and Accepted for Publication on 13/10/2008.