



臺灣會計教育基金會

會計審計論叢



## *Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies*

### *Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies Style Guide*

#### ***Notice on Format and Style Information***

1. Please make sure to include all the items in the following order: (1) Cover page in Chinese, including Chinese title, authors' Chinese names and Chinese names of the institutions and subsidiaries if applicable, Chinese abstract, and at least three Chinese keywords; (2) Cover page in English, including English title, authors' English names and English names of the institutions and subsidiaries if applicable, English abstract, and at least three English keywords; (3) texts; (4) appendices; (5) figures; (6) tables; and (7) references with pagination. Please place footnotes at the end of each page. Texts, appendices, references, figures, and tables, should all be numbered in Arabic numerals in order, respectively. Chinese and English keywords should be meticulously matched. Each figure and table should be positioned in separate pages.
2. Please make sure to provide information of the corresponding author, including address, telephone number, and e-mail address, and decide whether to incorporate acknowledgments.
3. Manuscripts should be edited by Microsoft Word.
4. For Chinese manuscripts, please use 「標楷體」 font, while Times New Roman font should be used for English and Arabic numerals.
5. Please use 10-point font for texts, including equations. As to footnotes, including equations, 8-point font is preferred. Entries in the reference list should be organized using 9-point font.
6. Chinese and English keywords (all in 10-point font) should correspond to each other. Please separate each Chinese keyword by “、”, and 「關鍵詞」 should be followed by a full-width colon. For English keywords, half-width semicolons should be used as separators. “*Keywords*” should be in italic and followed by a half-width colon. For example:

關鍵詞：盈餘管理、裁決性應計數、企業價值、聯立方程模型

*Keywords*: Earnings management; Discretionary accruals; Firm value; Simultaneous equation models

7. For alignment of the texts, please select “Justify.”



臺灣會計教育基金會

會計審計論叢

*Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies*



8. The format of cover page is as follows:

<p><b>Title of the Article (Chinese) (標楷體，Bold，14-point)</b></p> <p><b>Authors' names (Chinese) (標楷體，Bold，11-point)</b> Chinese names of institutions and subsidiaries (標楷體，9-point)</p> <p>收稿日：西元年X月X日；接受日：西元年X月X日(標楷體，8-point)</p>
<p><b>Title of the Article (English) (Times New Roman, Bold, 14-point)</b></p> <p><b>Authors' names (English) (Times New Roman, Bold, 11-point)</b> English names of institutions and subsidiaries (<i>Times New Roman, Italic, 9-point</i>)</p> <p>Received 27 October 2011; accepted 16 March 2012 (<i>Times New Roman, 8-point</i>)</p>

9. The format of headings in Chinese papers is as follows:

<p><b>壹、研究背景與目的(10-point font, Bold, Center-aligned)</b></p> <p><b>貳、文獻探討及假說發展(10-point font, Bold, Center-aligned)</b></p> <p><b>一、銀行產業之會計操縱 (level 2: 10-point font, Bold, Left-aligned)</b></p> <p><b>(一) 操縱方式(10-point font, Left-aligned)</b></p>
--

10. Headings in English papers are left-aligned. Their format is as follows:

<p><b>1. Introduction (10-point font, Bold)</b></p> <p><b>2. Literature and hypotheses development (10-point, bold, sentence style capitalization)</b></p> <p><b>3. Sample and descriptive statistics</b></p> <p><i>3.1. Data selection and event periods (level 2: 10-point font, italic, sentence style capitalization)</i></p>
---

11. The format of Chinese hypotheses is as follows (all in bold):

H1：簽證會計師之銀行業專精程度愈高，受查銀行之盈餘管理程度愈低。

12. The format of English hypotheses is as follows (all in italic):

H1: *There is a widespread loss of persistence of the accrual component of current earnings in the period prior to the passage of SOX and a widespread recovery after the passage of SOX.*



臺灣會計教育基金會

會計審計論叢



## Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies

13. There is no empty line either between headings and paragraphs or among paragraphs.
14. All parentheses are half-width.
15. All years are Anno Domini.
16. When Chinese texts are followed by original English terms, please do not capitalize if they are not proper nouns. For example: 洗大澡(taking a big bath).
17. There should be no space between Chinese characters and half-width parentheses. For instance: 管理層收購(management buyout), and 所有權與控制權之偏差(CES).
18. The way to add footnotes in Chinese texts is as follows: (The footnote number should be prior to punctuation.)

銀行業的營業活動及應計項目與一般產業不同，其會計操縱工具亦有別於一般產業，故無法適用一般產業衡量盈餘管理常用的 Jones 系列模型<sup>1</sup>。

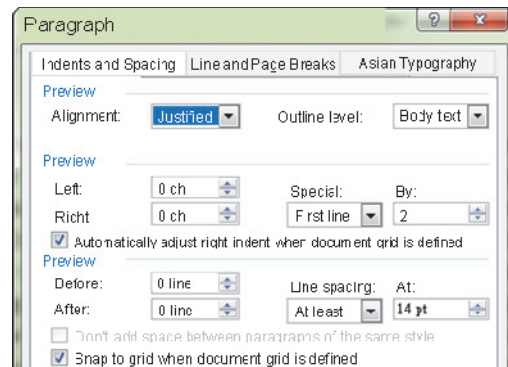
<sup>1</sup> 透過裁量性應計項目(discretionary accruals)來衡量盈餘管理程度的文獻很多，但所使用的模型不盡相同，例如 Healy (1985)、Jones (1991)、Dechow et al. (1995)等。Dechow et al. (1995)曾評估五種區別裁量性與非裁量性應計項目的模型，比較其偵測盈餘管理的能力，結果發現修正後 Jones 模型具有較佳的偵測能力。Guay et al. (1996)的研究則發現，不論是 Jones 模型或修正後 Jones 模型，皆能自企業報導的盈餘中區別出由管理階層操弄的裁量性應計項目的部份，以偵測出平穩化盈餘或增加盈餘的行為，但亦指出五種衡量裁量性應計項目的模型均不夠精確。

19. The way to add footnotes in English texts is as follows: (The footnote number should be after punctuation.)

This cash flow measure is recommended by Hribar and Collins (2002).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hribar and Collins (2002) argue a measure of cash flows obtained directly from the statement of cash flows is more accurate than that obtained through the balance sheet approach.

20. Please do not leave any space in any sentence in Chinese. The first line of a paragraph should be indented for two Chinese characters. Please use **Home** → **Paragraph** → **First line** → **2 characters**. Do not use spaces.





*Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies*

21. The font of equations should be consistent with that of texts.
22. Please use normal way to key in the numbers of equations. Do not use “Insert a text box” function.
23. For the font of English variables and notations, please adopt italic and non-boldface. For example, *Tenure*, *Accruals*, *Size<sub>t+1</sub>*, *Size<sub>t+1</sub>*. Note that “t” should also be italic, while “+1” and “-1” should be roman.
24. There is no vertical border displayed in all tables. The style of borders is 1/2 pt in width. The notes (including equations) to tables should be 8-point.
25. When necessary, mathematic equations should be successively numbered and be justify-aligned. For the definitions of variables in regression models, please use tables for alignment with no borders displayed. (The following borders are only used to demonstrate how to edit with a table.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{it} = & c_0 + c_1 EARN_{it} + c_2 TEM\_D_{it} + c_3 TEM\_R_{it} + c_4 ERMI_{it} + c_5 EARN \times ERMI_{it} \\
 & + c_6 LEV_{it} + c_7 Beta_{it} + c_8 SIZE_{it} + \sum_{t=1}^5 c_{8+t} Year_{it} + c_{14} IND_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5}$$

where

$P_{it}$	=	the stock price at the end of the fiscal year;
$EARN_{it}$	=	net income before extraordinary items divided by total assets at the beginning of the period;
$TEM\_D_{it}$	=	is a dummy variable equal to 1 for firms that engaged in accrual-based earnings management, 0 otherwise;
$EARN \times ERMI_{it}$	=	the interaction term between $EARN$ and $ERMI$ .

26. The format of table headings is 9-point and bold. There are two spaces between the number and the name of the table.

表 3 複迴歸結果－產業專精採逐年計算基礎及會計師任期採分別辨認基礎

**Table 1 Descriptive statistics and correlation among earnings, cash from operations, total accruals, abnormal accruals, and normal accruals**

27. Please show where to insert figures or tables in proper places in texts. For instance, **【Insert Table 1 Here】**.
28. Please be consistent with the notation of “significance level” in all the tables in texts.
29. For the “numbers in the same column”, please be consistent with the digits after the decimal point.



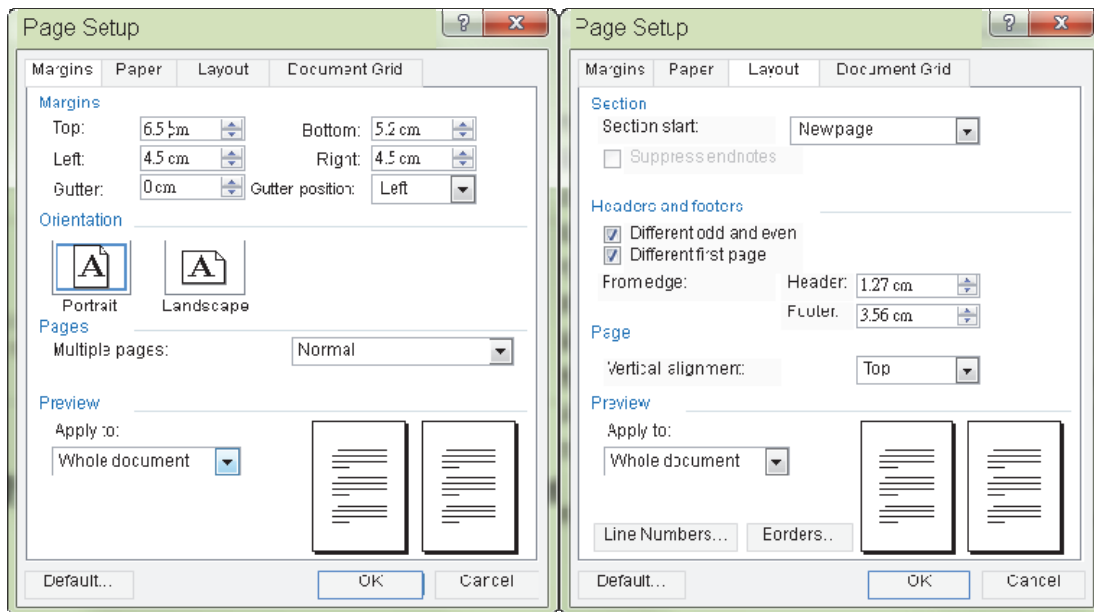
臺灣會計教育基金會

會計審計論叢

*Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies*



30. This Review is printed in monochrome; therefore please do not use different colors to distinguish in charts. For example, please adopt different styles to distinguish borders (e.g. single line, dotted line, double line, etc.), and do not use different colors to distinguish.
31. For page layout, please select “A4” for Paper. Other settings are displayed as follows:





臺灣會計教育基金會

會計審計論叢

*Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies*



### *Rules for Citations and References*

#### **The way for citations:**

1. The way to cite articles in parentheses:
  - ✧ When citing English articles, please use half-width punctuation. For example: (St. Pierre and Anderson 1984; Myers et al. 2003; Carey and Simnett 2006).
  - ✧ When citing Chinese articles, please use full-width punctuation. For example: (李文智 1995；李建然與林秀鳳 2005；范宏書等 2008).
  - ✧ When citing Chinese and English articles at the same time, please use full-width punctuation. For example: (如 Simunic and Stein 1987；李文智 1995；李建然與林秀鳳 2005；范宏書等 2008).
2. **When citing Chinese articles in parentheses, leave a space between the authors and the year.** Otherwise, no space should be allowed. For example: (張文靜 2003), 橫斷面 Jones 模型、2003 年.
3. When citing articles in the texts, for articles with three or more authors, please show with “et al.” For example, Johnson et al. (1991). For Chinese, please use 「等」. For example: 陳耀宗等(2003). When there are two authors in Chinese articles, please show as follows:許永聲與王泰昌(2002).
4. When citing two or more articles of the same authors (or three or more authors and first author the same) in the same year in the texts, please add a, b... after the year. For example: (Johansson 2004a, 2004b, 2004c; Baiman and Rajan 2002a, 2002b; Dhaliwal et al. 2005a, 2005b), (潘冠美 2000a, 2000b；李建然與陳政芳 2003, 2004；張瑞當等 2009a, 2009b).
5. When citing English articles in the texts, please leave a space between the author(s) and the half-width parenthesis (. For example: Pfeiffer and Elgers (1999)、DeAngelo (1986). Nevertheless, there is no space needed between Chinese characters and half-width parenthesis. For example: 黃琦文(2007).
6. Please refer to the before mentioned notice for the way to cite articles in the texts, including spaces, punctuation, full- or half-width. All should be consistent with the rules.



臺灣會計教育基金會

會計審計論叢

*Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies*



## **References List**

1. Please make sure that every in-text citation corresponds to every entry in the references list, and vice versa.
2. Please position **Chinese references at the start**. For Chinese part, please arrange them in order of “stroke counts” based on the surname of the first author. As to English part, please arrange them in alphabetical order based on the surname of the first author. (For example, Guay should be placed prior to Gul.)
3. Sample Chinese reference entries are provided as follows (Please note that 「張三與李四」 should be used for articles with two authors; 「張三、李四與王五」 should be used for articles with three authors).

### **For example:**

#### **Journals**

- 王延明, 2003, 上市公司所得稅負擔研究：來自規模、地區和行業的經驗證據, 管理世界, 第 1 期：115-122。
- 李建然與林秀鳳, 2005, 會計師任期與異常應計數之關聯性研究, 管理評論, 第 24 卷：103-126。
- 李韜, 2004, 中國上市公司所得稅稅負的行業特徵的實證研究, 天津市財貿管理幹部學院學報, 第 3 期：35-37。
- 林修葳與陳育成, 1997, 國內商業銀行壞帳及票券買賣損益策略性調控問題之實證研究, 臺大管理論叢, 第 8 卷, 第 2 期：33-66。
- 傅鐘仁、張福星與陳慶隆, 2005, 審計失敗對會計師保守主義的影響：Enron 案是否存在產業蔓延效果?, 會計評論, 第 40 期：37-61。
- 黃旭輝、林佳慧、黃一祥與張志向, 2011, 修正式無保留意見是否預告了公司不佳的經營績效?, 管理與系統, 第 18 卷, 第 2 期：239-266。
- 錢晟與李復強, 2003, 對我國上市公司 2001-2002 年企業所得稅負擔的實證研究, 稅務研究, 第 9 期：30-36。

#### **Conference papers**

- 李春安與黃鏐如, 2005, 公司治理, 企業獲利與盈餘管理關聯性之研究, 2005 年臺灣財務金融學會年會暨學術論文研討會。
- 范宏書與陳慶隆, 2004, 會計師任期與盈餘品質之關係, 2004 年會計理論與實務研討會。
- 許崇源與陳瑞斌, 2005, 公司治理與權益資金成本之關聯性研究, 第三屆管理思維與實務學術研討會論文集：20-55。
- 劉立倫與蔡美娟, 2005, 股價回升公司盈餘管理之研究—以低於面額上市公司為例, 2005 年海峽兩岸商學理論與實務研討會論文集：192-209。

#### **Thesis or dissertations**

- 王玲茹, 2013, 資本結構的決定因素：以臺灣旅館產業為例, 大葉大學管理學院碩士在職專班碩士論文。
- 李文智, 1995, 我國新上市公司會計師選擇之研究, 臺灣大學會計學研究所博士論文。
- 林裕雄, 1996, 列入全額交割股上市公司盈餘管理之實證研究, 中央大學企業管理學系碩士論文。
- 邱荃瑩, 2005, 我國地方稅捐稽徵機關績效評估之研究—資料包絡分析法, 元智大學會計學研究所碩士論文。



臺灣會計教育基金會

會計審計論叢

*Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies*



### Working papers

賴永裕、郭佳如與胡維新，2009，政府招標審計服務之模型分析與實證：以私立大專院校為例，Working paper，僑光科技大學。

### Statements, reports, and books

林嬋娟，2001，高科技產業之盈餘管理行為與資訊內涵之研究，行政院國家科學委員會補助專題研究計畫成果報告。

施振榮，2004，再造宏碁：開創、成長與挑戰，臺北：天下文化。

孫克難，1997，兩稅合一方案之檢討與改進，兩稅合一研討會實錄：55-106，中華經濟研究院編印。

財團法人中華民國會計研究發展基金會財務會計準則委員會，2006，財務會計準則公報第七號—合併財務報表(第二次修訂)，臺北：財團法人中華民國會計研究發展基金會。

經濟部統計處，2011，中華民國臺灣地區工業生產統計年報，經濟部出版。

葉銀華、李存修與柯承恩，2002，公司治理與評等系統，臺北：商智文化。

### Newspapers, Websites/Online Resources

行政院國家科學委員會人文及社會科學發展處，2011，2010年 TSSCI 資料庫收錄期刊名單，網址：  
<http://ssrc.sinica.edu.tw/ssrc-home/2011-10.htm>。

洪欣宜與周慧如，2005，博達案賠償費與投保中心達成和解，工商時報(9月24日)：B7版。

教育部綜合規劃司，2013，教育部發布「人才培育白皮書」，擘劃未來十年人才培育藍圖，教育部電子報(12月4日)。

#### 4. For the format of reference list of English articles:

- (1) Please pay attention that the surname of the first author is prior to his/her name, while the surnames of the second and the other authors should be put after their names. A half-width comma is necessary for separating names and surnames of authors; in addition, “and” should appear before the last author. When citing several articles by the same author(s) at one time, please completely display the name(s) of the author(s) instead of using “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- (2) Please ensure that format requirements such as punctuation, spaces, italic, regular, and upper or lower cases, are all met. Furthermore, the volume and the issue of a journal article (display in numbers.) should be completely provided as well.

#### For example:

##### Journals

Bradley, M., G. A. Jarrell, and E. H. Kim. 1984. On the existence of an optimal capital structure: Theory and evidence. *The Journal of Finance* 39 (3): 857-878.

Coles, J. L., N. D. Daniel, and L. Naveen. 2008. Boards: Does one size fit all?. *Journal of Financial Economics* 87 (2): 329-356.

Core, J. E. 2001. A review of the empirical disclosure literature: Discussion. *Journal of Accounting and Economics* 31 (1-3): 441-456.

Dechow, P. M., and I. Dichev. 2002. The quality of accruals and earnings: The role of accrual estimation errors. *The Accounting Review* 77 (Supplement): 35-59.

Dechow, P. M., S. P. Kothari, and R. L. Watts. 1998. The relation between earnings and cash flows. *Journal of*





臺灣會計教育基金會

會計審計論叢



## *Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies*

- Accounting and Economics* 25 (2): 133-168.
- Geiger, M. A., K. Raghunandan, and D. V. Rama. 2006. Auditor decision-making in different litigation environments: The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act, audit reports and audit firm size. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 25 (3): 332-353.
- Maggi, G. 1999. The value of commitment with imperfect observability and private information. *The RAND Journal of Economics* 30 (4): 555-574.
- Melumad, N., and L. Thoman. 1990a. An equilibrium analysis of optimal audit contracts. *Contemporary Accounting Research* 7 (1): 22-55.
- Melumad, N., and L. Thoman. 1990b. On auditors and the courts in an adverse selection setting. *Journal of Accounting Research* 28 (1): 77-120.
- Mikkelson, W. H. 1984. On the existence of an optimal capital structure: Theory and evidence: Discussion. *The Journal of Finance* 39 (3): 878-880.
- Ye, M., and D. A. Simunic. 2013. The economics of setting auditing standards. *Contemporary Accounting Research* (forthcoming).

### Conference papers

- Chi, W., E. Douthett, and L. Lei. 2010. Client importance and audit partner reporting decisions. 2010 American Accounting Association Auditing Section Mid-Year Conference. San Diego, California.
- Overesch, M., and G. Wamser. 2006. German inbound investment, corporate tax planning, and thin-capitalization rules: A difference-in-differences approach. Centre for European Economic Research Discussion Paper No. 06-075.
- Yeh, Y. H. 2001. Do the controlling shareholder enhance corporate value?. The 14th Annual Australasian Finance and Banking Conference. Sydney, Australia.

### Thesis or dissertations

- Palmrose, Z. 1982. *Quality-Differentiation, Surrogates, and the Pricing of Audit Services: An Empirical Investigation*. Ph. D. dissertation, University of Washington.
- Mott, D. N. 1990. *Effects of Cattle Pasture Runoff on the Water Chemistry of the Buffalo River, Boxley Valley, Arkansas*. Master thesis, University of Arkansas.

### Working papers

- Cohen, D., A. Dey, and T. Lys. 2005. The Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002: Implications for compensation structure and risk-taking incentives of CEOs. Working paper, New York University, University of Chicago, and Northwestern University.
- Whelan, C. and R. McNamara. 2004. The impact of earnings management on the value-relevance of financial statement information. Working paper, Georgia College and State University (USA), and Bond University (Australia).

### Statements, reports, and books

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). 1992. *Statement of Position Regarding Mandatory Rotation of Audit Firms of Publicly Held Companies*. New York, NY: AICPA.
- Aumann, R. J. 1985. What is game theory trying to accomplish?. In *Frontiers of Economics*, edited by K. J. Arrow, and S. Honkapohja, 28-76. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Bowen, H. R. 1953. *Social Responsibilities of the Businessman*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Cole, R., and T. Yakushiji, eds. 1984. *The American and Japanese Auto Industries in Transition*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan.
- Fehr, E., and K. Schmidt. 2003. A theory of fairness, competition, and cooperation. In *Advances in Behavioral Economics*, edited by C. Camerer, G. Loewenstein, and M. Rabin, 271-296. New York, NY: Princeton



臺灣會計教育基金會

會計審計論叢



## *Review of Accounting and Auditing Studies*

University Press.

- Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). 2006. *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, and Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. FASB Interpretation No. 48. Financial Accounting Series. Norwalk, CT: FASB.
- Foster, J. M. 2003. The FASB and the capital markets. *The FASB Report* (June). Norwalk, CT: FASB.
- Hillary, R. 1999. *Evaluation of Study Reports on the Barriers, Opportunities and Drivers for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in the Adoption of Environmental Management Systems*. Report Submitted to Department of Trade and Industry Environment Directorate, London.
- Hoyt, R. E., D. L. Moore, and A. P. Liebenberg. 2008. *The Value of Enterprise Risk Management: Evidence from the U.S. Insurance Industry*. Online monograph published by the Society of Actuaries.
- International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). 1998. *Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities. Standing Interpretations Committee No. 12*. London, UK: IASB.
- National Commission on Fraudulent Reporting (the Treadway Commission). 1987. *Report of the National Commission on Fraudulent Financial Reporting*. Washington, DC: NCFRR.
- Scholes, M., M. Wolfson, M. Erickson, E. Maydew, and T. Shevlin. 2008. *Taxes and Business Strategy: A Planning Approach*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall.

### **Newspapers, Websites/Online Resources**

- Berry, R. 2003. Testimony before the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. Available online at: <http://hsgac.senate.gov/files/111803berry.pdf>.
- Schultz, E., and T. Francis. 2002. Companies profit on workers' deaths through "dead peasants" insurance. *The Wall Street Journal* (April 19): 1.
- International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators (IFIAR). 2010. *IFIAR Activity Report*. Available online at: <https://www.ifiar.org/reports/index.cfm>.

### **Case Law and Legislation**

- Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). 2002. *Certification of Disclosure in Companies' Quarterly and Annual Reports*. Release Nos. 33-8124, 34-46427. Washington, DC: SEC.
- U.S. House of Representatives. 2002. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Public Law 107-204 [H. R. 3763]. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

### **Speech**

- Levitt, A. 1998. The numbers game. Speech delivered at New York University, Center for Law and Business, September 28.