

‘Accounting, Economics and Law’ SASE Research Network P Conference

Palais des Congres, Montreal, Quebec (Canada), 9 – 12 July, 2025

The journal *Accounting, Economics, and Law: A Convivium* (CONVIVIUM) and its editors are proud to announce the call for submissions to our Research Network No. P included in the SASE 2025 Annual Meeting, to be held at the Palais des Congres (Montreal, Quebec), next July 9 - 12:

<https://sase.org/event/2025-montreal/>

SASE is an international, inter-disciplinary organization with members in over fifty countries on five continents. Academic disciplines represented in SASE include economics, sociology, political science, organization studies, management, accounting, psychology, law, history, and philosophy. The membership of SASE also includes business people and policy-makers in governments and international organizations.

<https://sase.org/>

Convened by the editors of CONVIVIUM, this network covers matters and initiatives of interest for our CONVIVIUM. Institutional design, rules and social norms are critical to the working of organizations in economy and society. Financial, economic, social, and legal processes and languages play an influential and largely neglected role in this working, and raise broad societal and global concerns. They lie at the heart of control, governance and regulation. The network explores their influence in the context of social, cultural, and political economy and history. It fosters disciplinary cross-fertilization, novel investigations and institutional analyses of their role in the dynamic relationship between individuals, organizations and institutions. Among others, issues of control, valuation, finance (and financialization), accountability, responsibility, governance, and regulation will be central to the concerns and development of the network. Methodological tolerance and pluralism are also essential to the overarching purpose of enhancing our understanding of the phenomena of interest. CONVIVIUM and Research Network No. P aim to function as an intellectual coffeehouse for sharing and debating new, important and interesting ideas. Further information is available on CONVIVIUM website:

<https://www.degruyter.com/journal/key/ael/html>

Our Research Network No. P is looking for proposals concerning paper communications (abstract submissions), panels, network conferences (sequences of panels), book review symposia (‘book salon’ panels), and roundtable discussion panels.

Formal submissions open on October 2024 and close on **16 December 2024 (hard deadline)** through the SASE website by **choosing to submit to the Research Network No. P as ‘Theme Track’**:

<https://sase.org/>

Virtual Panels: Research Network No. P may be organizing few virtual panels on the week prior to the conference, for those who cannot be present there physically, as well as few hybrid panels at the Annual Meeting. There are limited virtual spots available: this option is only meant for those who would not be able to attend the conference at all otherwise. These virtual panels will be included in the program, and those presenting virtually will be required to pay SASE membership fees. Non-presenting audience is free of charge and open to the public.

When submitting your proposal, please make clear if you are interested either only in physical participation in Limerick, or virtual participation only (the two options are mutually exclusive).

Please do not hesitate to contact Yuri Biondi (CNRS, France), Reuven Avi-Yonah (University of Michigan School of Law), or Shyam Sunder (Yale School of Management) to share and further discuss your proposals, ideas and plans for our research network’s annual conference.

This year, specific attention will be devoted to the following themes:

- ***Inequalities and financialisation:*** Recent decades have assisted to the expanding role of financial concepts, expertise and actors in economy and society, transforming received modes of corporate remuneration and performance representation (including financial accounting), public spending, pension funding, public service provision, taxation. Along with these transformations, recent studies argue for increasing and worrying trends toward concentration of income and wealth in developed economies, with potential threats and implications for their societies. However, received economic theory disregards these matters, financial intermediaries being supposed to be neutral while budget constraints exogenous. How financialisation has contributed to this concentration of resources? How empowerment of finance has and may reshape our views on society and economic organization? How inequality can be understood through accounting, economic and legal tools of socio-economic analysis?
- ***Accounting, Fairness and Distribution:*** Accounting functions as an enabler of profit generation, and a key instrument of distribution of income and wealth among members of society. The distribution function of accounting renders fairness an ultimate value in accounting and auditing systems, opening to new research on distribution, truth, and fairness dimensions of accounting.
- ***Public Sector Accounting and Control, Public Finances, Sovereign Debt, and Government Spending:*** Sovereign debt and deficit crises and cuts, austerity policies, unusual central bank interventions, state aid and rescue policies, unbalances of currency reserves and trans-regional debt-credit relations (both within and between currency regions) raise economic and financial issues to be understood, assessed and addressed. Theoretical and empirical analyses of financial macroeconomics, accounting and control, public finances, public administration, and financial regulations are welcome in relation to sectorial (defense, healthcare, pension, risks and guarantees provision, among others), local, national, international or transnational issues and case studies, including European Public Sector Accounting Standards (EPSAS) and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).
- ***Digitalisation, financial regulation and sustainable finance:*** *National and regional case studies; transnational comparative analyses; perspectives and implications to assess and renew regulatory frameworks in central banking, banking and financial markets.* Regulatory shopping and competition are the usual arguments to undermine the efficiency and effectiveness of regulation, including banking and financial regulation. The myth of market-based finance obscures the role of financial intermediaries. However, financial institutions and their business policies lie at the core of the financial system that is essential to our economies and societies. Design, incentives and resource allocation emerge as the critical issues to be addressed to overcome possible flaws in control, governance and regulation for sustainable banking and finance. Impact of new digital technologies on payment systems and information systems, including central bank and private digital currencies and distributed ledgers (including blockchain-based ones), is an emergent topic to be further investigated especially in connection with money, credit and the organization of money issuance and central banking. In this context, proposals may also investigate incumbent and alternative national and international payments systems, the use of payment systems as warfare instruments, and the emergent phenomenon of de-dollarisation in international trade and investment.
- ***Corporate governance and control in globalization and financialisation:*** Shareholder primacy and value, special purpose entities, legal vehicles, fiscal heavens, transnational corporate groups, corporate policies neglecting or undermining systemic or third parties' risk and liability, and executive remuneration are widespread practices that are at issue nowadays, requiring empirical and theoretical analyses providing insights and recommendations for suitable changes and reforms: How institutional and managerial devices should frame corporate behaviors and structures? What impact do they have and should have on welfare, growth, investment, research and development, income allocation and distribution, employment? How social control of business and corporate governance regimes do and may include broader perspectives, related to sustainability, accountability and stakeholders' representation?
- ***Corporate governance and the variety of business enterprises:*** Current practice and regulation of corporate governance have been dominated by shareholder primacy and value, favoring rights and powers by institutional investors active through financial markets. However, traditional and emerging sectors show a larger variety of

economic organization, triggering different purpose, scope and needs for corporate governance and accountability. These sectors include cooperatives, public sector enterprises, public benefit corporations, and business ventures specialized in telecommunication, information and communication. Theoretical, historical and applied analyses may address their specificities and experiences in various sectors and jurisdictions.

- **Sustainability and sustainable business:** Sustainability encompasses encouraging businesses to consider financial, environmental, social, and human dimensions for long-term development and welfare, rather than short-term gains. Sustainability is increasingly considered as a fundamental dimension for finance, economy and society. A variety of initiatives and policy proposals that aim to achieve and enforce sustainability have been emerging. Sustainability upgrades may be and have been recommended for management and business models (including the company purpose), production technologies and organization (including transnational supply chains), company law and regulation, but also financial and extra-financial accounting and disclosure on environmental, social and governance matters. The allocation of resources between distributions to shareholding investors and these matters ranks high in the public debate on sustainable corporate management and governance. Quantification and measurement techniques are critical issues to be addressed when accounting for sustainability. Theoretical, comparative and applied analyses may address this emergent pattern toward sustainability and corporate social responsibility and its challenges.
- **Tax evasion and avoidance:** recent years have seen an accumulation of evidence of the increasing scope for tax evasion (e.g. Panama Papers) and avoidance (e.g. the tax structuring adopted by transnational companies such as Apple, Amazon and Google). We welcome proposals which examine these structures, their effects on developed and developing countries, and recent efforts to eliminate them.
- **Auditing:** Accountability, responsibility and control have been associated with auditing, which is supposed to ensure and certify both discharge of the audited activity and its compliance with the norms. Auditing subjects the individuals and organizations to formal expert scrutiny by third party experts, and identifies activities which are not auditable. Theoretical, historical and applied analyses are aimed at understanding alternative modes of auditing in relation to principles, regulations and practices. Relevant fields include financial and non-financial reporting of business, government and not-for-profit organizations, auditing and related professions.
- **Institutional corruption:** There is deteriorating public trust in market capitalism and a growing sense that the system has become structurally corrupted against the interests of the middle class. These claims concern decision-makers' behaviors, but also changes in rules and norms of reference. What is the evidence on these issues? Are these perceptions justified? Or are the systemic changes in wealth and income largely the product of technological advances and a more globally equal society? We welcome submissions that address these questions deductively or inductively, as well as proposals advancing new models for public leadership and institutional design in 21st-century economies and societies.

Past SASE Network Conferences (since 2005)

Limerick, 2024: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2024Program.pdf>

Rio de Janeiro, 2023: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2023Program.pdf>

Amsterdam, 2022: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2022Program.pdf>

Virtual (Amsterdam), 2021: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2021Program.pdf>

Virtual (Amsterdam), 2020: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2020online.pdf>

New York City, 2019: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2019Program.pdf>

Kyoto (Japan), 2018: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2018Program.pdf>

Lyon (France), 2017: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2017Program.pdf>

Berkeley (CA), 2016: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2016Program.pdf>

London, 2015: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2015Program.pdf>

Chicago, 2014: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2014Program.pdf>

Milano, 2013: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2013Program.pdf>

Boston, 2012: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2012Program.pdf>

Madrid, 2011: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2011Program.pdf>

Philadelphia, 2010: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/SASE2010/index.html>

Paris, 2009: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2009program.pdf>

Paris, 2008: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/EAEPE.CNAM.2008/index.html>

Trier (Germany), 2006: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2006.pdf>

Budapest, 2005: <http://yuri.biondi.free.fr/downloads/SASE2005.pdf>