Peer Reviewed Journal Articles


Abstract: Previous research on whether the market responds to auditors’ opinions has provided mixed results. We revisit this issue in China, where individual investors who are more likely to neglect value-relevant information dominate the stock market. In addition to going concern opinions (GCOs), China permits modified audit opinions (MAOs) on violations of accounting standards or disclosure rules (GAAP/DISC MAOs), providing an opportunity not available in the literature to enrich the study of audit-opinion pricing. We find that, ceteris paribus, MAO recipients underperform in the future and have a higher incidence of adverse outcomes such as misreporting and stock delisting, and the market reacts negatively to MAOs during the short window around MAO disclosure. Importantly, MAO disclosure is not followed by negative long-term stock returns, suggesting stock price adjustments to MAOs are speedy and unbiased. These findings hold for both GCOs and GAAP/DISC MAOs. Together, our findings support the informativeness of audit opinions and cast doubt on the argument that investors inefficiently price audit opinions due to information-processing bias.

Paper: [https://doi.org/10.1080/09638180.2019.1597746](https://doi.org/10.1080/09638180.2019.1597746)
Contact: cshimin@ceibs.edu


Abstract: Although organizational support has long been considered a cornerstone of expatriate success, more research is needed to understand how different types of support affect the career outcomes of women expatriates. We draw on strategic human resource management theory to show that organizations interested in gaining or maintaining a strategic competitive advantage should attend to the under-representation of women expatriates. We posit that general (i.e., perceived organizational support [POS]) and targeted (i.e., organizational cultural intelligence [OCQ], family supportive work perceptions [FSOP]) support perceptions can foster a strategic advantage by addressing the barriers barring women from expatriate assignments. We use two samples to test a model wherein general and targeted support perceptions increase three longevity attitudes (i.e., commitment, career satisfaction, and community embeddedness) through adjustment. Results showed that POS did not significantly increase adjustment and subsequent longevity attitudes for men or women. Then, OCQ aided male employees’ adjustment (as did FSOP to a lesser degree), leading to heightened commitment, career satisfaction, and community embeddedness. Women, in contrast, were aided by FSOP, but not OCQ.

Contact: edavid@ceibs.edu


Abstract: We test whether leaders’ power shapes their reasoning about moral issues and whether such moral reasoning subsequently influences leaders’ display of self-interested behavior. We use an incentivized experiment to manipulate two components of leader power: power over more versus fewer followers and power to enforce one’s will by having discretion over more versus fewer pay-out options to allocate between oneself and one’s followers. We find that having power over more followers decreased leaders’ principled moral reasoning, whereas having higher power to enforce one’s will enabled leaders to engage in self-interested behavior. We also find suggestive evidence that power over increases self-interested behavior by decreasing principled moral reasoning; the effect of power to was not mediated by moral reasoning. These results illustrate that power activates self-interest within and outside the context in which power is held. They also show that moral reasoning is not a stable cognitive process, but that it might represent an additional path via which power affects self-interested behavior.

Contact: xzheng@ceibs.edu


Abstract: This study examines the effect of a security regulation that occurs simultaneously with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adoption on the information content of earnings announcements in Italy. To identify the effect of this regulation, we use a treatment and a control sample of IFRS countries that vary in the adoption of the security regulation, but are similar along a set of accounting and institutional dimensions (Italy vs. France, Belgium, and Portugal). We find that the increase in information content of earnings announcements is more pronounced in Italy (treatment sample). Further, we analyze non-earnings disclosures using 2,106 earnings announcements and find that the inclusion of IFRS-based detailed financial statements in earnings announcements contribute to the increased informativeness of IFRS earnings announcements. Our results provide support to the notion that regulatory changes concurrent with IFRS adoption are necessary to yield capital-market benefits.

Contact: gianfranco.siciliano@ceibs.edu

Li, Na, Xie, Xiaoting and Pan, Jie. forthcoming. "Operational Decision Making for A Referral Coordination Alliance - When Should Patients Be Referred and Where Should They Be Referred to?". *The International Journal of Management Science*. (FT50).

Contact: xkristine@ceibs.edu


Contact: fchiang@ceibs.edu


Abstract: The One Belt One Road (OBOR) project is perhaps China’s most significant international relations initiative in recent times. It is based on openness, harmony, inclusivity, mutual benefit and market operations and aims to connect the economically vibrant East Asia and the developed Europe by land and by sea, and in the process, bring growth and development to tens of countries along the modern Silk routes. In this paper, we compare the impact of the main initiatives of OBOR, namely, enhancements in physical infrastructure and improvements in border administration, on the trade of countries that have signed on to this project, especially countries along the six economic corridors. We find overwhelming evidence that shows improvements in border administration has the greatest impact on exports of corridor countries. Although physical infrastructure is important for trade, the Chinese government should place equal attention to improvements in trade facilitation to ensure trade routes operate seamlessly across the various corridors.

Paper: https://doi.org/10.1111/wwe.12808

Wang, Qi, Juan Feng, Xiaoping Jiang and Jinhong Xie. forthcoming. "Multiple Winner Award Rules in Online Procurement Auctions". *Production and Operations Management*. (FT50).

Abstract: This paper investigates a novel mechanism — multiple winner award rules — that are widely used in e-procurement auctions and crowdsourcing sites. In many e-procurement auctions, the auctioneer (i.e., the buyer) specifies three rules before the auction starts: (1) the size of the finalist set (from which the winner [s] will be chosen); (2) the number of winners; and (3) the allocation of the contract among the winners. We examine how these three rules affect auction performance using a dataset of online procurement auctions across a variety of product categories. We find that the multiple-winner award rules significantly impact the suppliers’ participation decisions, which is an important factor in determining the economic performance of the auction (i.e., buyer’s savings). Most interestingly, these three rules systematically induce opposite effects on auction participation for two types of suppliers: experienced and inexperienced bidders. For example, increasing the number of winners encourages experienced suppliers, but discourages inexperienced suppliers from participating in the auction. On the other hand, raising the disparity in the contract allocation among winning bidders (e.g., from 50/50 to 90/10 split) deters experienced suppliers, but motivates inexperienced suppliers to participate. These findings provide guidelines for industrial buyers and crowdsourcing hosts on how to effectively make use of multiple-winner design levers to promote suppliers’ participation when designing procurement auctions and crowdsourcing contests.

Contact: qwang@ceibs.edu


Abstract: Based on self-consistency theory, this study examined the relationship between mentoring quality as perceived by protégés and protégés’ proactive behavior. It focused on the mediating role of organization-based self-esteem (OBSE) and the moderating role of traditionality. To examine these relationships, we administered three-wave surveys to 237 subordinate-supervisor dyads in a construction enterprise. The results of hierarchical linear modeling demonstrated that (a) mentoring quality and proactive behavior had a positive relationship; (b) OBSE mediated this relationship; and (c) traditionality strengthened both the relationship between mentoring quality and OBSE and the indirect effect of mentoring quality on proactive behavior via OBSE. Our findings have theoretical and practical implications for research on mentoring and proactive behavior.

Contact: kwanhkwong@ceibs.edu


Abstract: This paper adopts a developmental perspective to review articles and reports published in the past decade on the application of big data to the optimization of logistics. First, the evolution and features of both logistics and big data are reviewed
using the systematic review method. This is followed by discussions on the implementation of big data in logistics and the optimization outcomes. The paper summarizes the four main effects of the adoption of big data in logistics: informatization; operation efficiency; service quality; and the promotion of technical upgrading.


Contact: xiande@ceibs.edu


Contact: xiande@ceibs.edu


Abstract: In emerging markets where economic development is the main driving force of many corporations, do stakeholders (e.g., consumers and investors) care about whether firms fulfill their social responsibility? Using data from the socially responsible investment indices (SRI) launched in Brazil, China, and South Africa, this study revealed encouraging evidence of the positive stock returns accrued to firms that are outstanding in CSR (i.e., included in an SRI index) when the index was first released. More strikingly, this study discovered that not all firms in emerging markets benefited equally from being included in the SRI index. In particular, firms benefit more from being included in an SRI index if they have engaged in global market expansion to developing countries than to developed countries, and if they have spent large expenditure in R&D rather than in advertising.

Paper: [https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-019-00651-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-019-00651-z)

Contact: gwang@ceibs.edu

**Trade Journal Articles**


Contact: katherinexin@ceibs.edu


Contact: katherinexin@ceibs.edu

**Newspaper Articles**

Han, Jian. 2019 June 22. 当AI取代人工：一亿人如何转型？" (How can 100 million worker manage the transformation brought by AI?)". 经济观察报(The Economic Observer).

Sheng, Songcheng. 2019 Apr 2. 盛松成：是否降准还有待观察.

**Cases**

Fang, Er and Ruan, Liyang. 2019. "苏宁：智慧零售时代的数字营销". CI-519-039.

Contact: erfang@ceibs.edu

Fang, Er and Ruan, Liyang. 2019. "苏宁：从线下到全渠道". CI-519-037.

Contact: erfang@ceibs.edu
Contact: fyue@ceibs.edu
zuobai@ceibs.edu
Contact: oliver@ceibs.edu
Contact: taiyuan.wang@ceibs.edu
shenghuang@ceibs.edu
Contact: katherinein@ceibs.edu
Contact: zhua@ceibs.edu
Contact: xiaoming@ceibs.edu
Contact: xiaoming@ceibs.edu
Contact: xiaoming@ceibs.edu
Contact: xiaoming@ceibs.edu
Contact: xiaoming@ceibs.edu
Contact: rvelamuri@ceibs.edu

Awards & Honors

Carney, Richard Wayne. 2019. Prof. Carney’s book "Authoritarian Capitalism: Sovereign Wealth Funds and State-Owned Enterprises in East Asia and Beyond" is one of three that have been short listed for the 2019 CPSA Prize in International Relations.

Carney, Richard Wayne. 2019. Prof. Carney’s paper “Political Institutions and Corporate Transparency in Emerging Economies” has been selected as a finalist for the GWU-CIBER best paper prize on emerging markets at the 2019 AOM Annual Meeting.

Kim, Tae-Yeol. 2019. Prof. Kim’s paper “Corporate Social Responsibility and Employee Engagement: The Moderating Role of CSR-Specific Relative Autonomy and Individualism” received 2019 Top downloaded article 2017-2018 from WILEY.