General and, in particular, the energy sector? Does being green offer a financial return in the field of the environment and green business. What role should accounting and auditing standards play in this process? The diversity of national accounting models may hinder the international growth of major companies and direct foreign investment, hence the aim for international accounting harmonization, particularly in economies that can contribute toward the current debates on governance practices.

The ability of audit, control and accounting to prevent business difficulties and detect risks of organizations (both large and small) need additional study. How can accounting and control practices (including risk management) play a better role in corporate social responsibility? All over the world the public sector is facing shrinking financial resources. How can control and accounting help this sector without having to raise taxes or reduce the level of necessary services, approaches that have been more or less rejected by citizens?

Small and large organizations are trying to reduce their costs to survive in the current financial crisis and return to prosperity. This theme embraces strategic cost management, including alternative ways to improve and integrate cost control systems within the financial control system.

The diversity of national accounting models may hinder the international growth of major companies and direct foreign investment, hence the aim for international accounting harmonization, particularly in economies that can contribute toward the current debates on governance practices. Financial scandals often result in the reform of accounting laws, both in developed and developing countries. How should auditors and controllers cooperate to manage the conflict between efficiency and ethics? Is such cooperation possible? Accounting, audit and control are facing new demands from both shareholders and stakeholders to better take into account intangible aspects, human potential and green business issues. What are the consequences of such an evolution in the manner of doing research in accounting and for accounting education?

Understanding the current evolution of accounting and its ability to better serve citizenship may be helped by retrospective studies on its history. Papers focused on accounting history are therefore welcome.

The conference will thus explore the new trends as regards teaching and research, identify sustainable performance levers for organizations and analyze the risks and limits of norms and standards development. To what extent accounting, audit, costs control and management constitute active performance factors for organizations operating in a globalized and standardized environment.

The conference will thus explore the new trends as regards teaching and research, identify sustainable performance levers for organizations and analyze the risks and limits of norms and standards development. To what extent accounting, audit, costs control and management constitute active performance factors for organizations operating in a globalized and standardized environment.

Financial scandals often result in the reform of accounting laws, both in developed and developing countries. How should auditors and controllers cooperate to manage the conflict between efficiency and ethics? Is such cooperation possible? Accounting, audit and control are facing new demands from both shareholders and stakeholders to better take into account intangible aspects, human potential and green business issues. What are the consequences of such an evolution in the manner of doing research in accounting and for accounting education?

Understanding the current evolution of accounting and its ability to better serve citizenship may be helped by retrospective studies on its history. Papers focused on accounting history are therefore welcome.

The diversity of national accounting models may hinder the international growth of major companies and direct foreign investment, hence the aim for international accounting harmonization, particularly in economies that can contribute toward the current debates on governance practices. Financial scandals often result in the reform of accounting laws, both in developed and developing countries. How should auditors and controllers cooperate to manage the conflict between efficiency and ethics? Is such cooperation possible? Accounting, audit and control are facing new demands from both shareholders and stakeholders to better take into account intangible aspects, human potential and green business issues. What are the consequences of such an evolution in the manner of doing research in accounting and for accounting education?

Understanding the current evolution of accounting and its ability to better serve citizenship may be helped by retrospective studies on its history. Papers focused on accounting history are therefore welcome.

Financial scandals often result in the reform of accounting laws, both in developed and developing countries. How should auditors and controllers cooperate to manage the conflict between efficiency and ethics? Is such cooperation possible? Accounting, audit and control are facing new demands from both shareholders and stakeholders to better take into account intangible aspects, human potential and green business issues. What are the consequences of such an evolution in the manner of doing research in accounting and for accounting education?

Understanding the current evolution of accounting and its ability to better serve citizenship may be helped by retrospective studies on its history. Papers focused on accounting history are therefore welcome.

Financial scandals often result in the reform of accounting laws, both in developed and developing countries. How should auditors and controllers cooperate to manage the conflict between efficiency and ethics? Is such cooperation possible? Accounting, audit and control are facing new demands from both shareholders and stakeholders to better take into account intangible aspects, human potential and green business issues. What are the consequences of such an evolution in the manner of doing research in accounting and for accounting education?

Understanding the current evolution of accounting and its ability to better serve citizenship may be helped by retrospective studies on its history. Papers focused on accounting history are therefore welcome.