



UNIVERSITÉ DE
SHERBROOKE

THE CIBC RESEARCH CHAIR ON FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The 2010-2019 Report

By

Prof. Michel Dion, Chairholder
École de gestion

May 2019

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Introduction

The Chair has been created as the result of two major donations given during the Université de Sherbrooke's *Ensemble* fund-raising campaign. We would like to thank the Chair's main partner, CIBC, providing \$100,000 a year for 10 years, for a total of \$1M, and Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton (RCGT), providing \$40,000 a year for the first five years. The Faculty of Business Administration (now 'École de gestion') provided \$25,000 per year in the first three years and major in-kind contributions: most of the Chairholder's salary, an office for the Research Chair, and administrative support and technical assistance for computers.

Generally speaking, if we look at the academic outcomes from the four research thrusts, we should be very proud of our accomplishments from 2010 to 2019:

- 8 books,
- 21 book chapters, and
- 58 articles.

We are still building two unique databases: one in the Governance Thrust and the other in the Financial Thrust (on-going basis). These databases are the foundation of our future publications. Finally, it's worth mentioning that a lot of graduate students were trained within the Chair research program (see: section II- Supervised Graduate Students).

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I- RESEARCH PROJECTS

The Chair has the following **strategic objectives**:

- Advance knowledge in the fields of integrity and financial crime.
- Establish new methods and new prevention mechanisms such as compliance programs, trend watch, and emerging financial crime.
- Help improve the training of future managers in terms of corporate governance, ethical leadership, and ethical decision-making.
- Improve the transfer of knowledge about financial integrity between university researchers, levels of government, regulatory bodies, and the business community.
- Establish partnerships with research institutes and chairs in Canada and abroad.
- Disseminate the Chair's research as a means of preventing financial crime.

The Chair's research activities fall into four thrusts: governance, finance, legal, and procedural.

Here are the different stages and aspects of research projects we have focused on in the last year.

GOVERNANCE THRUST

This research thrust analyzes governance culture evolution, particularly in Canadian businesses, within the context of the new regulations applicable in each Canadian province.

Database on Canadian business corporations: **The database is now available for researchers** In 2010-2011, we started building a database on 241 Canadian business corporations (from 2000 to 2012) listed in the Standard and Poor's/TSX (Toronto Stock Exchange) index. The database includes information about members of boards of directors and their committees: their name, age, gender, expertise, roles, years of service on the board, related/unrelated status, the number of boards (of listed companies) of which they are members, and the number of board/committee meetings they have participated in. Through the database, researchers (U de S) will have access to information about around 35 000 directors from 2000 to 2012. **There is no other database in the whole world providing so much information about directors of listed companies.** It will help to delineate the major trends in governance structures, such as the size of the board, the number of committees, the related/unrelated status of directors, their expertise and gender as well as the duration of their term of office. It also includes information about the industries in which such business corporations are evolving as well as financial/non-financial disclosed information. In 2013-2014, work on the database (regarding the corporate governance practices of Canadian government corporations) was continued. Under the supervision of Professor Sylvie Berthelot, Catherine Gagné and Francis André, undergraduate student in accounting, significantly contributed to expanding the database content to encompass all the governance practices disclosed in the proxy circulars and covered by Regulations 58-101 – Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices and 58-201 – Effective Corporate Governance, including information about the directors, the composition and operation of the board and its sub-committees, practices for evaluating the board, its sub-committees and directors, compensation of directors and officers, etc. We also included the accounting and financial data

necessary for various analyses of the merits of the governance practices recommended by Canadian Securities Administrators. Since January 2014, the database covering the period 2000-2012 allows comparative studies between boards of directors coming from various Canadian provinces. The database will be updated every year.

Since 2013-2014, the database also includes all the governance practices disclosed in the proxy circulars and covered by Regulations 58-101 – Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices and 58-201 – Effective Corporate Governance, including information about the directors, the composition and operation of the board and its sub-committees, practices for evaluating the board, its sub-committees and directors, compensation of directors and officers, etc. as well as the accounting and financial data necessary for various analyses of the merits of the governance practices recommended by Canadian Securities Administrators. The database covering the period 2000-2012 allows comparative studies between boards of directors coming from various Canadian provinces.

From August to December 2014, Vanja Pospisil has worked on the database (During 2014-2015, the following graduate students (Master in Administration; report) have used the database about governance practices for their own research: Jessica Sylvain, Patrick Brunelle, Francis Roquepas and Danny Coderre. Caroline Talbot (DBA; Sylvie Berthelot, co-dir.) has also used the database, since her DBA thesis deals with the governance costs and the quality of financial information.

During 2016-2017, Anne-Marie Gosselin worked on the database, updating it by including information on the years 2014 and 2015. The following four students used this database in their master's program. Pascale Melanson conducted research on the relationship between compensation and executives of Canadian corporations and the firms' financial performance. Louis Desautels examined the relationship between taxes paid, dividends paid and salaries paid to CEOs by Canadian corporations. Rachel Jobin studied the specific features of companies using multiple or subordinate voting shares, and Jason Langlais examined the relationships that could exist between director's areas of expertise and corporate financial performance.

During 2017-2018, Claudia Génier worked on the database, updating it by including information on the years 2016 and extending the sample to companies included in 2017 in the S&P 250. The following two students used this database in their master's program. Vanja Pospisil conducted research on the relationship between shareholder's election and executives of Canadian corporations and the firms' financial performance. Francis Richard examined the director's turnover following the poorly financial performance.

During 2018-2019, Fedha Dianne Kagayano worked on the database, updating it by including information on the years 2017. The following five students used this database in their master's program. Marie-Honoré Tossou examined the relationship between the vote at the election of the directors and their reputation, Olivier Bourdeau examined the relationship between the vote at the director's election and the quality of the corporate governance practice, Frédérick Lachance studied the relationship between the CEO compensation and the quality of the corporate governance practices, Ibtissem Hammoumi conducted research on the relationship between the readability of the CEO compensation section of the annual report and the adoption of the say on pay by the firm, and Philippe Veillette studied the shareholder activism concerning the say on pay in the Canadian context.

FINANCIAL THRUST

The financial thrust aims at describing current practices and trends pertaining to financial crime. Given the potential impact on investors and savers, the Chair focuses its efforts on understanding fraudulent stratagems within organizational culture and governance structures that characterize organizations subject to financial crime.

Phase I (2010-)

Database about financial crimes: The American database (Wall Street Journal, January 4th, 1984-October 3rd, 2013) has been finalized. It will be updated every year. Out of the 1984-2013 database, a specific database dealing with frauds and insider trading has been built up (606 cases, July 1991-June 2011).

Developing our own database became an obvious necessity following the literature review done during the summer of 2010 by Stephanie Buote, a research assistant. In February 2011, student Line Drapeau was hired to build a database about financial crimes. The database will be finalized in 2013. The database will include all types of financial crime as they are disclosed in the *Wall Street Journal* (USA) for the first time.

Our first task was to select appropriate search engines. Our selection was based on the following criteria: daily published newspapers, reliability of financial data and number of readers (i.e. a widely published newspaper). The *Wall Street Journal* (WSJ) was selected. Some sampling tests have been made with the *Globe and Mail* search engine but most of Line Drapeau's work has been done with the WSJ search engine. Now, researchers are not considering the possibility to build up a Canadian database out of the *Globe and Mail*. The WSJ database covers the period from January, 4th, 1984 to October 3rd, 2013. The choice of the main key words (fraud, crime and scandal) emerged from an extensive inquiry. Ms Drapeau examined numerous scientific publications on financial crimes in order to assess which key words authors used in their research and to have a better grasp of the topic. Only one publication revealed its key words (Karpoff and Lott, 1993)¹, which were "fraud" and "crime." Soon after, by searching formal definitions for key words in specialized dictionaries, and by screening what kind of news was found in search engines, researchers confirmed the words "fraud" and "crime" had an intrinsic juridical meaning. In order to include financial irregularities that are not just strictly juridical, the word "scandal" was selected. Another explorative period followed in order to choose specific keywords to refine results within the search engines. For example, specific keywords were selected ("insider trading," "bribery," "misconduct," "irregularity," "price-fixing", "audit failure," "stock manipulation," etc.). With these keywords, Venn diagrams were created to observe how many results were found in the boundaries of the general keyword results. When a large number of results were found, the specific keywords were the subjects of sampling (conversely, when few results were found – for instance, 100 out of 20,000 – no sampling was done). Ms Drapeau read an article for every ten/fifteen/twenty/etc. results and gave them a relevance score. The goal of this procedure was to discover whether our specific key word was relevant (i.e. whether it screened the type of news and articles that we were interested in). This explorative period revealed an important fact: we were quite limited in the number of results found with specific

¹ KARPOFF, Jonathan M. and John R., LOTT. «The Reputational Penalty Firms Bear From Committing Criminal Fraud», *Journal of Law and Economics*, Vol.36, no°2(October 1993), p.757-802.

key words. Only “insider trading” identified consistently relevant article results. An American database covering 1984 until now (*WSJ*) was constructed. The keywords in the *WSJ* research engine were “fraud” or “crime” and “insider trading.” This research on insider trading identified 606 articles. Following these results, and after many discussions, we opted to explore using general keywords (“fraud”, “crime,” and “scandal”) excluding articles using keywords related to irrelevant articles. For instance, “crime” was related to events that were by no means relevant to our inquiry (rape, murder, terrorism, assault, etc.). Also, the three general keywords identified numerous events in the news that were of no interest to our database (e.g.: Congress, Senate, North Korea, Afghanistan, Iran, etc.). The same procedure was followed (Venn diagrams and sampling) but this time, we used specific key words that excluded most articles². The final database includes i) the article's title, ii) the article's publication date, iii) an abstract, iv) a relevancy score of 1 to 3 (i.e.1: highly relevant article - most often the first article of a major financial fraud; 2: relevant article, broad outlines of a trial (accusations, plea, verdict, etc.); 3: low level of relevancy). The American database (*Wall Street Journal*, January 4th, 1984-October 3rd, 2013) has been finalized. It will be updated every year. Out of the 1984-2013 *WSJ* database, a specific database dealing with frauds and insider trading has been built up (606 cases, July 1991-June 2011).

The database will be completed by adding more information about the way news have been updated, since the first announcement of the financial crime³. Henceforth, the database will incorporate follow-ups of news referring to the first published news of a financial crime.⁴ The way such updated information is disclosed should have a significant impact on company value and related-company value (for instance, suppliers, clients). There is an interval between the first announcement of a corporate event and its gradual incorporation in the equilibrium price. A high frequency of newspapers’ articles about a given financial crime should accelerate the movement on securities of « criminal-indicted » companies and amplify the cascade effect on securities which are indirectly linked to companies which have been the object of the first announcement (“criminal-indicted companies”). Three kinds of variables have been taken into account: (1) media-related variables; (2) organizational variables (e.g. governance); (3) event-related information variables (e.g. amount of the fraud, type of fraud). Does the first announcement of financial crimes have any impact of company value and related-company value? To what extent could such impact be closely linked to media-related, organizational, and event-related information variables? (students: Line Drapeau; Marc-André Coulombe; have joined the project in 2013: Saïd Rougani Marzouki; Thi Ngoc Tuyen Tran)

During 2015-2016: two research assistants (Master degree in Finance, Master Dissertation, M. Sc.) were hired (Thi Ngoc Tuyen Tran and Michel Léveillé) in order to get together additional

² The aim of the sampling is to evaluate whether the exclusion of a few relevant articles is worth the exclusion of a lot of non- relevant articles.

³ This part of Phase I was originally identified as a Phase II. Now, we consider that it makes an integral part of Phase I.

⁴ To our knowledge, no publication reports the impact of updates on the information following the first news. We believe that the circulation of updates must have a significant impact on the enterprise's value and on the related enterprises' values (suppliers, customers, auditors, etc.) This stance is notably based on the largely documented interval between the announcement of news and their gradual incorporation in equilibrium prices. A notable frequency of publications on a financial crime must accelerate the security's movement related directly to the crime and magnify the cascading effect on securities indirectly associated.

data which were required for research purposes. The new information will be used in order to measure the effect of fraud announcements over the market price and to identify the relative influence of the media-related, organizational, and event-related information variables.

Students: Line Drapeau; Michel Léveillé; Thi Ngoc Tuyen Tran.

During 2016-2017: two research assistants (Thi Ngoc Tuyen Tran: Master degree in Finance, Master Dissertation, M.Sc., and James Bourassa: Bachelor degree in Finance) have been asked to validate all information on the financial crime database, which cover year 1984 to 2000. Further, a former master student (Lyne Drapeau) has helped in writing of a working paper that describes the database on financial crimes. This working paper will appear on the CIBC Chair website as well as on the Groupe de recherche en finance appliquée (GRéFA) website, a research group of the Finance Department, at Business School of Université de Sherbrooke. The working paper provides a detailed description of the methodology pertaining to the construction of the database, namely: i) information extracted from the Wall Street Journal's articles; ii) classification of the various articles by type of frauds.

During 2017-2018: The existing database on financial crimes collects all the news covering financial crimes published in *Wall Street Journal*. The data spans from January 4th, 1984 to October 3rd, 2013. Since the creation of this database, many students used it in their dissertations and essays. However, to cover the newest stories published on financial crimes, the database should be updated every year. To do so, student David Leblanc-Brasseur is hired to update the database and add the events of years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 to the database.

Students: David Leblanc-Brasseur.

During 2018-2019: in 2017, ProQuest (the database that we use to download the articles) has introduced new features to its query. For example, ProQuest added keywords and company names for each article. Using these keywords reduces the subjectivity of our database. Moreover, one of the most difficult tasks during data collection was to distinguish and make sure if the news really talks about the desired company. By using the company name keyword provided by ProQuest, we are now sure that the article is about the desired company. To use these features, the research assistant David Leblanc-Brasseur has consulted with ProQuest representatives and developed a new query. This new query helps us reduce the ratio of all articles found to the articles added to the database. However, in order to be consistent in our database, we went back and verified if there are any discrepancies between the old query and the new one and we tested the query for the years that data that has been already collected. By comparing the two queries, we found that the new query is very efficient and adds new articles pertinent to our database that were ignored by the old query. Additionally, this new query makes it very easy for any other researcher to replicate the database. After careful considerations, we have decided to rebuild the database from the year 2000. The reason to choose the year 2000 is that most of the academic articles on financial frauds do not go further than 2000 simply because the current fraud environment is vastly different than before 2000s. To rebuild the database, a group has been formed. Prof Mohammad Refakar is leading the group. Student David Leblanc-Brasseur and student Chad Mattioli has been recruited to help the process. The group will start recollecting the data in May. The recollecting process is expected to take 4 months and be finished in September.

The Impact of Financial Crimes and Irregularities on Stock Returns

(Profs. Claudia Champagne, Frank Coggins and Yves Trudel)

Description: This study develops a new methodology for event studies in finance based on conditional models of performance which control for the financial and economic contexts in which the events or announcements take place. We then use the methodology to test the effect of financial frauds on the performance and risk of firms, industries, and capital markets. This project uses the American database (*WSJ*) which has been finalized in August 2013.

Master's Degree students: Stéphanie Buote, Line Drapeau, Magali Point

Progress:

Phase II- (2013-)

We propose to analyze the incidence of Environmental, Social, and Sound Governance (ESG) standards on the probability that an enterprise will suffer from an unfavourable event related to its reputation (such as unethical behaviours of employees, fraudulent acts, environmental disasters, etc.). In that regard, we will improve the newspaper database developed during phase I in order to incorporate environmental news, governance problems or other news related to operational risks of enterprises. As it has been done for insider trading (Phase I), we will use the first database (*WSJ*), January 4th, 1984- October 3rd, 2013) in order to select events which are connected to ESG standards. We will then measure their probability of occurrence (Altman's Z-score) in order to set the probabilities in which enterprises may experience unfavourable events according to the level of ESG criteria. In general, this extended database and the studies that will make use of it will attempt to answer the following question: Does an enterprise with high ESG criteria (i.e. good level of responsible finance) present a significantly lower probability of experiencing an unfavorable event in terms of reputation than an enterprise with low ESG criteria (i.e. low level of responsible finance)?

Other projects under the Financial Thrust

The ability of fraud detection mechanisms to minimize the effect of adverse media events on the company reputation: An empirical analysis (from the French version: "La capacité des mécanismes de détection de la fraude à minimiser l'occurrence d'événements médiatisés néfastes sur la réputation d'une entreprise: Une analyse empirique")

(Line Drapeau and Frank Coggins)

The contribution of this research to the literature is threefold: First, while previous study focus on a specific fraud category, our sample of financial crime covers a variety of accounting and non-accounting fraud cases. Second, the ability of fraud mechanisms to detect fraudulent events prior to their public disclosure has been under-studied so far. Our study contributes to this literature by providing new empirical results, unveiling some promising fraud detection mechanisms. Third, to our knowledge, this study is the first to incorporate non-financial performance measures as dynamic internal fraud detection mechanisms. The results of this research has been presented at the Canadian Economic Society (SCSE) in 2016, Laval University (Quebec).

The Impact of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Sound Governance) Criteria on Firm Performance and Risk

(Profs. Claudia Champagne and Frank Coggins, and Roland Gillet, Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne). 2012-

This project studies the impact of significant positive or negative changes in a firm's ESG criteria on performance and risk measures for a sample of North American companies. The results will allow us to answer questions such as: Do ESG criteria add value to portfolio management? Can ESG criteria be used as leading indicators to prevent financial fraud or other types of operational risk?

Master's Degree students: Edith Breault, Maxime Brisebois-Lemelin

Post-doctoral student: Amos Sodjahin

*The Relationship Between Negative Reputational Events, ESG (Environmental, Societal and Governance) Criteria and Financial Crimes*_(Profs. Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, UdeS). 2012-

(Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, UdeS)

In this project, we analyse the impact of ESG criteria on the probability of occurrence of an unfavorable event which can damage a firm's reputation, such as non-ethical behaviors of executives and/or employees, frauds, environmental catastrophes, etc. Results should allow us to answer the following question: do firms with high ESG criteria have significantly lower probabilities of experiencing an unfavorable event than lower-ESG-criteria firms? In the past year, we finished the collection of data and worked on the literature review.

Post-doctorate: Amos Sodjahin

Student: Maxime Brochu

The Tournament Effect and Risk Management During Bull and Bear Markets

(Profs. Claudia Champagne and Frank Coggins). 2011-

The recent financial crisis has underlined some practical issues related to risk management in financial institutions. The managerial and short term incentives based on past performance certainly deserve part of the blame. This research project is interested in certain portfolio managers' behavior in terms of risk management that may not be suitable for the investor. More specifically, we study risk exposure based on the managers' past performance rankings during bull and bear markets. For instance, according to their best interests, do worst performers increase their risk exposure while best performers copy their benchmark portfolio?

Master's Degree students: Stéphanie Buote, Maxime Dépôt, Guillaume Lamoureux-Bélaïr

The Effect of Pension Fund Freeze on Firm Performance and Risk

(Profs. Claudia Champagne, Frank Coggins, and Stéphane Chrétien (ULaval)

Pension funds are a major part of the financial sector in most developed countries and, along with social security and personal savings, typically represent one of the pillars of retirement income for the population. However, in the private sector, where the company decides to initiate and sponsor such a fund, firms appear to shirk from the commitment. Specifically, in recent years, defined benefit (DB) plans, which are associated with the most financial commitment and risk for the employer, are either cancelled or frozen by corporations who feel they are too expensive and too risky to maintain (Butrica et al., 2009). We study the impact of pension plan freeze announcements on firm performance, beta and specific risk using a new conditional event

study methodology. Preliminary results show that fund freezes decrease specific risk for a significant number of firms, indicating that the market views them as part of a solution to financial problems. 2011-

Master's Degree Student: Magali Point.

Conditional Return-Based Style Analysis

(Profs. Frank Coggins and Marc-André Lapointe)

It is acknowledged in the financial literature that investment styles advertised by mutual funds are often incomplete or erroneous. The literature suggests that 40% of mutual fund styles are different from those estimated with observable past returns [Brown and Goetzmann (1997)]. As a consequence, investors rely on this information to apply optimal mutual fund weights based on their risk preferences. In this context, Sharpe (1992) has proposed a *Return-Based Style Analysis* where style measures are estimated from a constrained regression. We propose and apply a conditional framework to the Sharpe (1992) model. The major innovation is that this conditional framework allows for time varying investment style analysis based on new financial information. 2011-

Master Degree students: Philippe Ingham, Marc-André Coulombe.

The Estimation and the Forecast of the American and the Canadian Market Risk Premiums

(Profs. Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne)

Conceptually, forecast models as well as conditional models are based on the asset pricing theory proposed by Merton (1973) with its intertemporal model. There is a debate in the academic literature on the performance of this model or related ones. Our studies on the estimation and the forecast of the risk premium are central to this debate. Our studies also contribute to develop an adequate econometric framework to analyze the effect of financial integrity or financial crime on firm risk and performance. The impacts of financial frauds, pension fund freezes and environment, social and governance events on stock returns are issues that are directly related to the appropriate estimation and forecast of the market risk premium. 2012-

Master Degree students: Philippe-Olivier Blanchet, Maxime Lemay-Crilly.

The Value of Risk Transfer in Mergers: Role of Country Legal Institutions and Large Shareholders.

(Narjess Boubakri, Jean-Claude Cosset, Dev Mishra, and Hyacinthe Y. Somé) 2015-

In this research, we investigate whether high risk taking firms choose to acquire low risk taking firms by paying higher premiums, and how governance environment embedded in country legal institutions and ownership structures affect perceived valuation effect of such acquisitions. Consistent with the existing literature we find that greater risk transfer (RT) from acquirers to targets is associated with higher perceived valuation effect, however, such effect is entirely transferred to target firms. The target premiums and target announcement abnormal returns are increasing in the level of risk transfer. Further, we examine if risk transfer (RT) is capturing ownership quality (or governance) transfer and investor protection transfer. We find that the valuation impact of RT is greater when bidders feature stronger ownership structures than that of targets, and the acquirer country strongly protects investors' rights relative to the target country. The results of this research were presented at the Australasian Finance and Banking Conference,

Sydney, Australia, December 2016; the Financial Management Association Conference, Boston, October 2017; the Midwest Finance Association Conference, Chicago, March 2019.

Media Corruption Perceptions and US Foreign Direct Investment (Jean-Yves Filbien, Jean-Pierre Gueyie, and Mohammad Refakar)

Media play an important role in shaping people's beliefs and ideas. More specifically, media have a great influence on what we think about foreign countries. The mass media influence the way a country's citizens view the people and governments of other countries. All types of stories about foreign countries are covered in the media. Investors looking to invest abroad certainly pay attention to what is reported in the media about corruption in other countries. Since corruption plays a huge role in investment location decisions, this paper investigates the role of US media corruption perceptions on US foreign direct investment outflows. We find that an abundance of corruption stories about a specific country can demotivate investors and reduce the amount of foreign direct investment outflows to that country. The results of this research were presented at the Southwestern Finance Association, Houston, United States, March 2019.

Corruption distance and cross-border mergers (Mohammad Refakar, Jean-Pierre Gueyie and Jean-Yves Filbien),

National borders can act as an extra element to be considered in the cost-benefit analysis of mergers since they are accompanied with additional sets of frictions that can hinder or motivate mergers. Corruption distance, defined as the absolute gap in the level of corruption between two countries, plays a big role in the amount and the value of bilateral mergers between country pairs. Exposure to corruption in the home country provides a learning experience, preparing potential investors to better handle corruption in the markets abroad. Thus, firms in corrupt countries tend to merge with firms in similarly corrupt countries. Conversely, firms with no experience of handling corruption at home tend to merge with firms from other clean countries. Using a large panel of 61 countries over an 18-year period, we find that corruption distance has a significant effect on merger decisions as well as on the number and value of mergers. As the corruption distance increases, we observe fewer mergers within the country pairs. We also find that acquirers in corrupt countries tend to merge with firms in countries whose corruption level is slightly better (lower) than theirs. The results of this research were presented at the World Finance Conference, Mauritius, July 2018, and at the Global Finance Association, Paris, France, July 2018.

Exporting Transparency Through Mergers and Acquisitions (Mohammad Refakar, Jean-Pierre Gueyie and Jean-Yves Filbien)

Openness to trades can intensify competition in a country and confine the possibilities of rent creation and extraction. Mergers and acquisitions introduce competition in the markets and bring not only capital and technologies, but also new norms and policies. This study examines to what extent openness to trades and competition intensification through M&A could affect the level of corruption in a country. Our study focuses on the effect of M&A activity (as a proxy for openness to trades) on corruption levels. Using a large panel of 50 countries over a 16-year period, we find evidence that openness to trades helps countries reduce their level of corruption. The results of this paper were presented at South-Western Finance Association, Houston, March 2016, and Eastern Finance Association, New Orleans, April 2019.

The Effects of Privatization on the Characteristics of Innovation

(Marcelo Cano-Kollman, Hyacinthe Somé) 2016-

We investigate the role of market reforms such as privatization on the after-market dynamic of innovation. We hypothesize that privatized firms will focus on a narrower set of technologies as a response to increased pressure for profitability and short-term results, and that they engage in overseas collaboration more after privatization. Using a cross-country sample of privatized firms, we find strong evidence supporting these hypotheses. In particular, newly privatized firms seem to increase overseas collaboration and devote most of it to the more promising technologies. Importantly, the overseas collaboration in technological innovation is associated with greater firm performance, but only so after privatization.

LEGAL THRUST

Given the legal issues related to criminal activities and the methods used to counter them, this thrust is complementary to the financial thrust. The legal thrust plays a critical role in analyzing fraudulent financial operations. Its purpose is to recommend bills and regulations and to develop new analysis tools.

Is silence enough? Passive complicity of the professional in fraud

(Prof. Simon Roy; Prof. Jean-Christophe Saint-Pau, Université de Bordeaux (France). 2010-

As a general rule, Canadian criminal law refuses to impose liability on someone who doesn't try to stop a crime even if he has the power to do it. This conclusion seems even more justified if the witness of the crime has a duty of professional secrecy. As logical as it may be, this rule prevents the detection of fraud the most efficient way to detect fraud is the tip from an informer. This project analyzes the possibility of creating, in Canadian law, an offense of non-divulgence of a white-collar crime similar to the one that now exists in French criminal law.

Is pan-canadian economic crimes law utopian?

(Profs. Simon Roy and Mathieu Devinat, Fac. of Law, U de S). 2013-

The research project studies the scope of the concept of *color of right* used in section 322 of the Criminal Code, which defines theft. The research subject is based on the decision *R. vs Alain Rhéaume et Louis Tessier, REJB 1999-10968 (C.M.) February 17th, 1999*, in which an employee had taken possession of goods of small value, probably abandoned, at his workplace (a public place) and pleaded that this property should be considered abandoned within the meaning of section 934 al. 2 of the Civil Code of Quebec. However, according to section 935 C.c.Q., things without an owner belong to whom acquires them by occupation. Consequently, under the Civil Code of Quebec, the employee would become the owner of objects of little value found at his workplace. The judgment was largely based on the employment relationship between the employee and the employer, without actually deciding the underlying issue that we would like to address: how a concept of economic criminal law provided for in the Criminal Code (that is to say, the color of law) can be determined by provincial law, in this case the Quebec civil law. This question brings to light the complex relationship between the federal law and the numerous provincial laws and allows to compare two competing values: the consistency of the application

of criminal law in every province (and the right of equality before law of every Canadian citizen) and the value of provincial private law as common law (whose principle has been recognized in les *Lois d'harmonisation fédérales* which were adopted in 2001).

Master's Degree Student: Catherine Dion-Lafont

Fraudulent disclosure and ethical criteria for investing. Norms and rights in Canadian Law (Profs. Simon Roy and Catherine Choquette, Fac. of Law, U de S; Prof. Jean-Christophe Saint-Pau, Université de Bordeaux (France). 2013-

The ethical character of investing could be a decisive factor, when consumers have to make their investment decisions. Having a corporate behavior that is environmentally responsible is an integral part of marketing processes. Individual companies as well as mutual funds and union funds could attract consumers with their ethical/environmental corporate image, whether it is enhanced in their corporate social responsibility/sustainability reports, codes of ethics, or environmental policies. Can we trust that ethical characteristics of given products are indeed applied? If there is any deception about the ethical character of given products, could it be considered a fraud, although there is no financial loss for those who have bought such products? If a mutual fund has given criteria of corporate social responsibility that are applied for selecting companies in its port-folio, would there be any legal impact, if such mutual fund has not applied its ethical criteria but has a better profitability than the average of ethical mutual funds (there is no financial loss)?

PROCEDURAL THRUST

The objective is to study internal and internationally standardized compliance and enforcement plans, as well as monitoring instruments for financial institutions. Specifically, operational risk will be examined and analyzed. Operational risk is defined as direct or indirect losses due to an inadequacy or failure of the institution's procedures, its employees, its internal systems as well as its external risks,. Particular attention will be paid to the human aspect of operational risk, i.e. errors, malice and fraud. Studies will focus on existing and prospective risk quantification methods and models, on the impact of national and international monitoring standards regarding operational risk and compliance, on the differences and similarities between financial institutions, on the presence of a systemic risk and on the interaction between operational risk and other types of risks. Compliance and management related to other financial risks, such as credit risk and market risk, will also be studied. Research will emphasize Canadian and American financial institutions.

In the past year, we pursued the development of a number of projects on subjects related to the procedural axis. These projects often involve graduate students working on their master or doctoral theses, as well as a post-doctoral fellow. Firstly, the supervision (in collaboration with a researcher from the finance thrust) of a post-doctorate student for a second year has allowed us to continue our work on governance and operational risk. Specifically, we finished a final version of our paper on the impact of ESG (environment, social and governance) criteria on firm performance and risk. We also continued working on two other projects on governance and insider trading as well as operational risk. Secondly, two students from the DBA (doctoral)

program are working on themes related to the procedural thrust. The first student is still working on her thesis that focuses on the interdependent relation between conformity, regulation and risk management for financial institutions. After some unforeseen delays, she should start her residency (in order to ensure the practical relevancy of her research question) at the CIBC in 2014. The second DBA student is starting to work on his research proposal on the topic of socially responsible banking and operational risk. We anticipate the first draft of his proposal to be finished by the beginning of 2015. Finally, a few master-level students are currently working on theses on different subjects relevant for financial institutions. Their work is generally part of larger ongoing research projects that will ultimately lead to publications. Simultaneously, we are still working, in collaboration with researchers from the financial thrust, on completing an extensive database on financial fraud and operational risk events.

Projects overview

The Canadian syndicated loan market and systemic risk

(Claudia Champagne)

The 2008 financial crisis highlighted the dangers of financial contagion and purely microprudential regulation. In this context, syndicated loans can help lenders diversify their loan portfolio or meet regulatory requirements but they also lead to increase connections between financial institutions. Theoretical models have been developed to explain the impact of individual bank diversification on systemic risk (Wagner, 2010; Duport and Goyeay, 2011) but leave out syndicated loans and their unique particularities. Cai et al. (2011) evaluate the impact of American syndicated loans on systemic risk and conclude that the most connected lenders in the market are also the main contributors of systemic risk. Our project contributes to the literature by focusing on the concentration and homogeneity of loan portfolios for Canadian financial institutions. To that effect, we use a variety of measures such as network analysis, correlations, co-integration and distance measures. 2011-

Progress to date: In 2013-2014, a M.Sc. student working on her master's thesis developed a simulated market that will serve as a benchmark for the different tests of systemic risk. We expect the student to finish her thesis by the end of summer 2014. Main results from the thesis will be used to write a research paper.

M.Sc. student: Line Drapeau

Financial innovation, risk management and regulation

(Claudia Champagne)

In a complex environment, the financial industry relies more and more on financial innovation to ensure their competitiveness as well as their satisfaction of customers and investors' needs. Financial innovation, while permitting an institution to better manage its risks and offer other financing alternatives, contribute to financial security. However, it can also entail instability by creating new risks (Gennaioli et al., 2010). According to Jobst (2010), many systemic risk sources are caused by microprudential regulation as well as failing operational risk management measures that didn't keep up with financial innovation, including securitization. The objective of this project is to study the relationship between risk management, governance and conformity through financial innovation. Specifically, we focus on national and international regulatory

measures surrounding risk management via securitization and analyse the impact of this regulation on operational risk. We are particularly interested in the Canadian market, which may have proven more sound and stable during and after the financial crisis but in which securitization still play an important role in the diversification of portfolios, the mortgage market and the efficiency of capital markets (Klyuev, 2009). 2011-

Progress to date: A DBA student is working on this project as part of her doctoral thesis. In the 2013-2014, she has worked on the development of her theoretical framework and research hypotheses as well as the appropriate methodology to test the research hypotheses. We anticipate a first version of the thesis proposal to be ready by the end of the summer and for the student to be able to do her residency at a host institution (perhaps CIBC) by Fall 2014. Because of personal matters, the student had to put her studies on hold for a little while. We anticipate her to resume her work by Fall 2015.

DBA student: Nébiha Zouari

Is the bond market more financially responsible than the stock market?

(Claudia Champagne)

Are the bond market or the bank loan market more « socially responsible » than the stock market? Even though the stock market is technically longer term than the bond or loan markets, evidence appear to show that debtholders' vision is more long term than that of stockholders, which can diminish the negative effects of short-term trading. Some authors are starting to suggest that bonds and loans can even be part of the solution regarding the social responsibility of investors (e.g. Stout, 2012). Is it the case? The objective of the project is to answer the question by comparing the 2 markets and the two types of investors.

Progress to date: This project is still in development. In 2014-2015, we have worked on the literature review during the next year.

DBA student: Moussa Fall

The international syndicated loan market network: An “unholy trinity?”

(Claudia Champagne)

This project provides a descriptive analysis of the international network of syndicated loan lenders through an examination of its topology and structure using network theory measures. We study both the undirected and directed graphs that consider the role played by lenders in loan syndicates, both weighted and unweighted connections, as well as consider different sub-networks based on lender type (banks and non-banks) and geographical regions (North America, Europe and Asia). We find that the networks and sub-networks generally display an “unholy trinity” of structural properties that can be related to network robustness and stability. Specifically, lender networks have high complexity and connectivity, have a small-world structure characterized by proximity and clustering and also display scale-free characteristics with preferential attachment. 2013-

Progress to date: In 2013-2014, a paper underwent significant changes following comments obtained at academic conferences and from journal referees. By the end of 2014, a new version has been submitted to submit to conferences and/or journals.

Interactions between capital markets: The informational content of the loan market

(Claudia Champagne, Frank Coggins, UdeS and Stéphane Chrétien, U Laval)

This project examines the informational content of the loan market by testing whether signals based on loan market activity as well as indirect information captured by loan terms can provide

valuable information regarding the performance and risk of borrowers. A portfolio approach is used to test the value of loan market information with a conditional performance model that controls for the financial and economic context surrounding the signal. Results show that primary loan announcements provide positive information regarding the performance of borrowers. Secondary market signals such as loan sales and loan price variations are also informative regarding both the performance and risk of borrowers, even more so when combined with loan term information such as spreads. 2013-

Progress to date: In the 2013-2014, the paper was presented at the Northern Finance Association (NFA) conference in September 2013. It is also submitted to a peer-reviewed academic journal and we await the editor's decision. In 2014-2015, the paper underwent some revisions following comments from conference participants. The paper was submitted to a peer-reviewed academic journal and we await the editor's decision.

Financial market reactions to variations in corporate social performance

(Frank Coggins, Claudia Champagne, UdeS, and Roland Gillet, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)

Post-doctorate: Amos Sodjahin

This study examines the differential impacts of social performance score upgrades and downgrades on the financial performance and risk levels of 242 Canadian firms from 2010 to 2011. The use of a conditional model allows for consideration of changes in the economic context, a factor frequently ignored in event studies. Results show that a score downgrade positively affects systematic risk. The market therefore appears to penalize socially irresponsible firms with a higher financial risk level yet fails to reward the performance of firms that cultivate their social image. There is limited evidence that downgraded firms, i.e. those considered to be less socially responsible, have higher positive abnormal returns. The results support the risk/performance relationship whereby irresponsible firms must deliver better financial performance as a result of their higher risk score. It would therefore seem appropriate to include an irresponsibility risk factor in a general Asset Pricing Model. 2013-

Progress to date: In 2013-2014, this paper was presented at the Administrative Sciences Association of Canada (ASAC) Conference in June 2013. It is also submitted to a peer-reviewed academic journal and we await the editor's decision. In 2013-2014, the paper was significantly modified to reflect referee comments. In 2014-2015, the paper was significantly modified to reflect referee comments. It is now submitted to a peer-reviewed academic journal and we await the editor's decision.

1- Sarbanes-Sox and its effects on firms' financial performance (Anastassios Gentzoglani)

This project deals with the impact of Sarbanes-Oxley (2002) on the financial performance of listed companies. Some studies focused on the financial impact of SOX on small and large American listed companies (Primack, 2012). Others unveil that SOX has an extraterritorial impact on Canadian companies (Kryzanowski and Zhang, 2013; Sibold, 2009).

GRADUATE STUDENTS: Hassaballah Mahamat Abdelcamad, research assistant, worked on the project entitled "Sarbanes-Sox and its effects on firms' financial performance"

2- Regulation of Financial Services: A Comparative Approach (Anastassios Gentzoglani)

The regulation of the financial industry is in continuous change and evolution. Nonetheless, there are major breaks in the history of regulation during which its overhaul is necessary in order to take into account the structural, technological and behavioral changes that occur in this industry (Claessens, 2009). In the US, the latest revamp was made in 2010, immediately after the 2008 aftermath of the global financial crisis (GFC) with the introduction of the Dodd-Frank Act (DFA). Many countries have followed suit. For instance, the EU has introduced a quite extensive legislation, the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive⁵ (MiFID I/MiFID II and MiFIR (Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation)⁶. As a response to the LIBOR scandal, a new piece of regulation, the “EU benchmarks regulation” has also been introduced lately. Since the 2007-08 financial crisis, a great deal of progress has been made to harmonize the US and the EU regulations. Nonetheless, the revisions and/or the possible repeal of the DFA, as it was announced by the new US administration, may cause inconsistencies in global regulation and create competition to the “race to the bottom” (Drezner, 2006, Tonelson, 2000), a phenomenon allegedly to have occurred during the deregulation era, which contributed to the 2007-08 financial crisis (Fligstein and Goldstein, 2012; Zhu, 2011). This research project examines the traditional and new paradigms for sustainable financial regulation and the consequences of the race to the bottom? When regulations of the financial industry in various international contexts are not coordinated. A comparison of the mismatch in the timing of coordination of the US and the EU regulatory regimes highlights the dynamics of the “regulatory competition” and the incentives it provides in creating a “regulatory arbitrage” and a destabilization of the financial industry. It argues that, from a point of view of the society as a whole, the negative consequences associated with greater misconduct observed in regimes with more lenient regulations could be limited by the adoption of harmonized and well-coordinated cross-border regulatory regimes. From an international perspective, any regulatory reform should respect some “common minimum standards of regulation”, in order to avoid the race to the bottom and limit the propagation of systemic risk. This is particularly true when factors such as “insufficient legal authority”, lack of resources, political will and skills diminish the ability of regulatory agencies to effectively enforce compliance with existing rules and regulations (Carvajal and Elliott, 2007).

⁵ MiFID I was enacted in 2004 but it came into force in 2008. It was further refined and significantly modified in 2014 as MiFID II. From a Directive, it became Regulation and passed as MiFIR (Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation) which will come into force in 2018.

⁶ Many of the clauses of these regulations and the new Benchmark regulation will become effective in 2018.

II- SUPERVISED GRADUATE STUDENTS (Master and DBA degrees)

Listed here are graduate students involved in the CIBC Research Chair program. When they have received financial support as research assistants under the supervision of a member of the Research Chair, their names are underlined. Their contributions are described in section I (literature reviews; databases). We are providing here the title of the research project, the degree (DBA, Master) and the name of their supervisor. Papers, which have been presented by graduate students in academic colloquia, are identified in section IV.

GOVERNANCE THRUST

DBA

Oussama, Abdallah, « Qu'est-ce qu'un système de gouvernance d'entreprise efficace? ». (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). September 2009-

Pawliw, Pierre, « L'engagement des gestionnaires face au programme d'éthique » (Michel Dion, dir.). September 2004-

Oussama, Abdallah, « Qu'est-ce qu'un système de gouvernance d'entreprise efficace? ». (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). September 2009-

Talbot, Caroline: « Gouvernance et transparence lors des appels publics à l'épargne ». (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). September 2011-2018.

Master Degree

Bourdeau, Olivier, « La qualité des pratiques de gouvernance est-elle une préoccupation des actionnaires lors de l'élection des administrateurs? », December 2018) (Michel Coulmont, dir.), Master in Administration (accounting).

Brunelle, Patrick (report, 9 credits). «_Responsabilité sociétale des entreprises, rémunération des hauts dirigeants, performance financière et risque: le cas des entreprises canadiennes » (- December 2014) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting) (report).

Cloutier, Annabelle, (report, 9 credits),«Facteurs influençant le vote consultatif sur la rémunération des dirigeants des entreprises cotés en bourse au Canada» (January 2016) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting)

Coderre, Danny (report, 9 credits). «_La gouvernance des sociétés canadiennes: une analyse des pratiques et des coûts » (- December 2014) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting) (report).

Desautels, Louis (report, 9 credits),«L'évitement fiscal: plus profitable aux dirigeants ou aux actionnaires?» (December 2016) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting).

*Gosselin, Anne Marie, (report, 9 credits), «Les marchés prennent-ils en considération l'âge, l'ancienneté et les caractéristiques des administrateurs» (April 2016) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting)

Hammoumi, Ibtissem, «La mise en place du vote consultatif permet-elle d'améliorer la lisibilité de la section des rapports annuels pourtant sur la rémunération des haut dirigeants? » (May 2019) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.), Master in Administration (accounting).

Jobin, Rachel (report, 9 credits), «Spécificités des entreprises ayant recours à des actions à droits de votes multiples ou subalternes» (January 2017) (Michel Coulmont, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting).

Lachance, Frédérick, « Lisibilité de la rémunération des hauts dirigeants et pratiques de gouvernance » (December 2018) (Michel Coulmont, dir.), Master in Administration (accounting).

Lacroix, Virginie, (report, 9 credits), « Les prises de contrôle hostiles dans les sociétés publiques canadiennes » (September 2012-December 2013) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting) (report)

Langlais, Jason (report, 9 credits), «La relation entre le domaine d'expertise des administrateurs d'entreprises publiques du TSX et la performance financière» (January 2017) (Michel Coulmont, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting).

Marcoux, Francis (report, 9 credits). « Option d'achat d'action, unités d'actions différées et exigence d'actionariat minimum: ces pratiques de gouvernance ont-elles une incidence sur le risque et la performance des entreprises?» (- April 2016) (Sylvie Berthelot, lectrice), Master in Administration (accounting) (report).

Melanson, Pascale (report, 9 credits), «Pratiques de rémunération des administrateurs et performance financière» (December 2016) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting).

Noel, Marie-Pier, (report, 9 credits), «_Qualité et coût des pratiques de gouvernance: le cas des entreprises canadiennes» (January 2016) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.), Master in Administration (accounting) (report).

Nadeau, Maxime (report, 9 credits), « L'étalonnage de la rémunération des chefs de la direction d'entreprises publiques canadiennes: les impacts du choix d'un centile quelconque sur les variations salariales » (December 2012-) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting)

Pellerin Nadeau, Mylene, (report, 9 credits), « Impact des pratiques de gouvernance sur l'adoption du vote consultatif » (September 2012-December 2013) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting) (report)

Pospisil, Vanja, « L'élection des administrateurs et la démocratie actionnariale en contexte canadien » (April 2017-) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.), Master in Administration (accounting).

Richard, Francis, « Pouvons-nous affirmer qu'il existe une rotation des administrateurs lorsque survient une mauvaise performance financière? » (December 2017-) (Michel Coulmont, dir.), Master in Administration (accounting).

Roquepas, Francis (report, 9 credits). « La gouvernance et la rémunération des hauts dirigeants de sociétés cotées canadiennes » (- December 2014) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.) Master in Administration (accounting) (report).

Sylvain, Jessica (report, 9 credits), «_L'influence de l'application volontaire du vote consultatif au Canada sur la rémunération du président-directeur général » (-December 2014) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.). Master in Administration (accounting) (report).

Tossou, Marie-Honoré, « La réputation et l'expertise ont-elles un impact sur les votes des investisseurs lors de l'élection des membres du conseil d'administration au Canada? » (April 2019) (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.), Master in Administration (accounting).

Veillette, Philippe, « Portrait de l'activisme entourant le say on pay au Canada, (December 2018), (Sylvie Berthelot, dir.), Master in Administration (accounting).

Veilleux, Marie-Josée, (report, 9 credits). « Les spécificités des pratiques de rémunération des administrateurs ont-elles une incidence sur la prise de risque et la performance financière des entreprises? » (- April 2016) (Sylvie Berthelot, lectrice). Master in Administration (accounting) (report).

FINANCIAL THRUST

Post-doctoral student, *Sodjahn, Amos (Ph.D. Paris Dauphine), « L'utilisation des méthodes conditionnelles dans les études événementielles en finance », (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). November 2011-November 2013.

Master Degree (M. Sc. Finance)

*Brault, Édith, « L'effet de la note des entreprises en matière d'impact sur la société (MSCI ESG) sur la probabilité d'occurrence d'événement médiatique néfaste pour l'entreprise » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne) 2014-

*Brisebois-Lemelin, Maxime, « Les effets ESG sur la probabilité d'occurrence d'événement néfaste pour la réputation de l'entreprise » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). September 2011-

*Buote, Stéphanie, « L'effet de tournoi en gestion de portefeuille: une évaluation ex-ante des mesures de risque et des primes de marché » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). September 2010-August 2012.

Chrétien, Samuel, « L'effet de la note des entreprises en matière d'impact sur l'environnement (MSCI ESG) sur la probabilité d'occurrence d'événement médiatique néfaste pour l'entreprise, » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.) (Master dissertation). 2014-

*Coulombe, Marc-André, « Évaluation des styles d'investissements » (Frank Coggins and Marc-André Lapointe, dir.). September 2009-August 2011.

*Dépôt, Maxime, « L'effet de tournoi en gestion de portefeuille » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). September 2010-December 2012.

*Drapeau, Lyne, research assistant, data base. (Line Drapeau, « La contagion des portefeuilles de prêts des banques canadiennes » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.) (Master dissertation). September 2011-January 2015).

Ingham, Philippe, « Évaluation conditionnelle des styles des gestionnaires » (Frank Coggins and Marc-André Lapointe, dir.). September 2008-May 2010.

Lamoureux-Bélaïr, Guillaume, « L'effet des classements des gestionnaires sur leur gestion de risque » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). September 2012-2014

*Leblanc-Brasseur, David, « L'effet d'annonces d'irrégularités financières sur la réputation des entreprises » (September 2016-) (Mohammad Refakar, dir.), Master in finance.

Léveillé, Michel, « La propagation des nouvelles médiatiques en lien avec des fraudes financières dans les marchés boursiers » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne) 2014-

*Nloga Nkoa Ayissi, Guy-Philippe, « Les réactions du marché à la suite de la publication d'une fraude financière » (September 2017-) (Mohammad Refakar, dir.), Master in finance.

*Point, Magali, « Effet du gel d'une caisse de retraite sur la valeur et le risque de l'entreprise » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). September 2009-2011

Brochu, Maxime, « Le risque de réputation » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.) (Master dissertation). 2014-

*Thi Ngoc Tuyen Tran, « L'effet de l'annonce d'irrégularités financières sur la valeur et les risques des titres boursiers » (Frank Coggins and Yves Trudel) 2014-2017.

LEGAL THRUST

L.L. D. (Doctorate in Law)

Dourges, Tiphaine, « Vers une théorie de la répression en droit criminel économique (cotutelle with the Université Montesquieu – Bordeaux IV) (Simon Roy, co-dir.; Jean-Christophe Saint-Pau, co-dir) (September 2014 -)

Huber, Jeanne, « La protection de la confidentialité de l'information économique par le droit criminel et pénal » (cotutelle with the Université Montesquieu – Bordeaux IV) (Simon Roy, co-dir.; Jean-Christophe Saint-Pau, co-dir) (September 2014 -)

Leblanc, Éric, « La fraude fiscale: une étude des avantages et inconvénients des recours administratifs, pénaux et criminels », (Simon Roy, dir.) (September 2014-)

Popa Radu, Claudiu, « L'utilisation des nouvelles technologies comme moyens d'enquête contre les crimes économiques » (Simon Roy, dir.) (January 2017 -)

*Robert, Mélanie, « Le secret bancaire et la lutte contre la criminalité financière » (Simon Roy, dir.; Marie-Pierre Robert, co-dir.). Summer 2011- Summer 2012

Master Degree in Law

*Dion-Lafont, Catherine « L'accusé qui se défend seul en matière de crimes économiques de faible envergure » (dir.) (September 2012-)

Tondreau-Lord, Jonathan, « Les caractéristiques psychologiques des fraudeurs comme éléments de prévention de la fraude future » (report), (September 2013-)

PROCEDURAL THRUST

Post-doctoral student, *Sodjahn, Amos (Ph.D. Paris Dauphine), « L'utilisation des méthodes conditionnelles dans les études événementielles en finance », (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). November 2011-

DBA

*Fall, Moussa, « Operational risk and Basel III », (supervisors: Claudia Champagne and Frank Coggins). September 2012-

Yodjeu, Léopold, DBA, « Le risque systémique » (supervisor: Claudia Champagne), Sept. 2013-

*Zouari, Nébiha, « Risque, réglementation et innovation financière ». (Claudia Champagne and Marc-André Lapointe, dir.). September 2010-

Master Degree

- *Abdelcamad Hassbal, Mahamat, « Réglementation et l'impact financier de la loi Sarbanes-Oxley sur les entreprises de petite et grande capitalisation », (supervisor: Anastassios Gentzoglanis) (Master, report). 2014-
- Belkad, Lamiaa, « Analyse du réseau du marché du capital de risque canadien » (Claudia Champagne, dir.). September 2011-
- *Berger-Soucy, Léanne, « La contagion entre les institutions financières internationales » (supervisor: Claudia Champagne) (Master dissertation). Sept. 2013 –
- *Bernard, Matthieu, « Herding behavior in the mutual fund industry », Sept. 2014 – ongoing.
- Bernier, Dany, « VaR Models: a U.S. market multivariate analysis » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). Degree awarded in 2011 (M. Sc. Finance).
- *Drapeau, Line, « La contagion des portefeuilles de prêts des banques canadiennes » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). September 2011-January 2015.
- Germain-Gauvin, Philippe, « Modèles de décomposition de la Valeur à Risque par simulations historiques » (Frank Coggins and Claudia Champagne, dir.). Degree awarded in 2011 (Finance).
- *Gravel, Marie, « Le réseau canadien du capital de risque: une étude exploratoire avec la théorie des graphes », (supervisor: Claudia Champagne). September 2012-January 2015.
- Hagouagn'rin, Nokan Konan, « La structure du réseau des prêteurs syndiqués internationaux (Claudia Champagne and Jennifer Bélanger, dir.). September 2012-August 2012.
- Lamoureux, David, « Le contenu informationnel du marché des prêts syndiqués », (supervisors: Claudia Champagne and Frank Coggins). September 2012-December 2012.
- *Point, Magali, « Effet du gel d'une caisse de retraite sur la valeur et le risque de l'entreprise » (Claudia Champagne and Frank Coggins). September 2010-2011.

III- PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the chairholder and collaborators have contributed to advance our knowledge and understanding of various aspects of financial crime (particularly about corruption and cybercrime), corporate governance and ethical leadership. In that way, they constitute social and academic contributions to the society as well as the academic community.

Underlined: postdoctoral fellow or students supervised by the chairholder or collaborators.

GOVERNANCE THRUST

(a) Corruption and Financial Crime

Books

Dion, Michel, David Weisstub and Jean-Loup Richet (eds.), *Financial Crimes. Psychological, Technological, and Ethical Issues*, Dordrecht, « International Library of Ethics, Law, and the New Medicine », no 68, Springer, 2016.

Dion, Michel, *Financial Crimes and Existential Philosophy*, Dordrecht, Springer, 2014.

Dion, Michel, *L'être et le crime*, Québec, Nota bene, 2013.

Dion, Michel, *Éthique et criminalité financière*, Paris, Coll. « Finances publiques », L'Harmattan, 2011.

Dion, Michel (ed.), *La criminalité financière. Prévention, gouvernance et influences culturelles*, Bruxelles (Belgium), De Boeck Université, 2011.

Articles in Academic Journals

Dion, Michel, « The Impact of Disguised Bribes: Distorting the Basic Functions of Gift-Giving Practices », *Handbook on Business and Corruption* (Michael Assl ander and Sarah Hudson, eds.), Bingley (United Kingdom), Emerald Publishing, 2017, p. 71-93.

Dion, Michel, « Philosophical Connections Between the Classical and the Modern Notion of Corruption: From the Enlightenment to Post-Modernity », *Journal of Financial Crime* (Angleterre), vol. 24, no 1, 2017, p. 82-100.

Dion, Michel, « Agency Theory and the Paradox of the Opportunistic Executive », *Journal of Financial Crime* (Angleterre), vol. 23, no 3, 2016, p. 574-587.

Dion, Michel, « Is Money Laundering an Ethical Issue? », *Journal of Money Laundering Control* (UK), vol. 18, no 4, 2015, p. 425-437.

Dion, Michel, « Uncertainties and presumptions about corruption », *Social Responsibility Journal* (England), vol. 9, no 3, 2013, p. 412-426.

Dion, Michel, « The Moral Discourse of Banks about Money Laundering: An Analysis of the Narrative from Paul Ricoeur's Philosophical Perspective », *Business Ethics. A European Review*, vol. 21, no 3, June 2012, p. 251-262.

Dion, Michel, « Corruption, Fraud and Cybercrime as Dehumanizing Phenomena », *International Journal of Social Economics* (England), vol. 38, no 5, 2011, p. 466-476

- Dion, Michel, "Corruption and Ethical Relativism: What is at Stake?", *Journal of Financial Crime* (England), vol. 17, no 2, 2010, p. 240-250.
- Dion, Michel, « Advance Fee Fraud Letters as Machiavellian/Narcissistic Narratives », *International Journal of Cyber Criminology* (India), vol. 4, nos 1-2, 2010, p. 630-642.
- Dion, Michel, "What is Corruption Corrupting? A Philosophical Viewpoint", *Journal of Money Laundering Control* (England), vol. 13, no 1, 2010, p. 45-54.
- Dion, Michel, "Corporate Crime and the Dysfunction of Value Networks", *Journal of Financial Crime* (England), vol. 16, no 4, 2009, p. 436-445.
- Serret, V., Berthelot, S. and Coulmont, M., «Les facteurs déterminants de la mise en place du Say on Pay au Canada», *Finance Contrôle Stratégie*, 19(2), 2016, 1-27.

Book Chapters

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IV- ACADEMIC COLLOQUIA

- The names of students who have been hired as research assistants are underlined.
- In some papers, researchers were required to pay registration fees and trip expenses for participating in academic colloquia; but the CIBC Chair funds have not be used to do so.

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⁷ 2012-2015: Prof. Sylvie Berthelot has been appointed as General Secretary of the « Association académique internationale de gouvernance » (AAIG), an association of scholars who focus their academic research on governance issues. Members come from Swiss, Belgian, French and Canadian universities.

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FINANCIAL THRUST

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Gentzoglani, Anastasios, « Innovation and Financial Inclusion: The Role of Regulation in the Development of “Blue Ocean” Strategies” 2013 *ISIS-Greece International Multidisciplinary Academic Conference*, Thessaloniki (Greece), June, 13-15, 2013.

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LEGAL THRUST

Robert, Marie-Pierre, « Cybercriminalité », paper presented at the *XVIIIth Congress of the International Association of Compared Law*, Washington, D.C., July 26th, 2010.

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PROCEDURAL THRUST

Champagne, C., Chrétien, Stéphane and Coggins, Frank, « The informational content of the loan market: An equity portfolio-based approach », 23rd Annual Global Finance Conference (GFC), Fresno (California, U.S.A.), April 2016.

Champagne, C., « The international syndicated loan market: an “unholy trinity”? » - The Macrotheme Conference on International Business and Policy Issues, Paris (France), February 2013; the same paper was presented at the Finance and Banking Conference (FIBA), Bucharest (Romania), March 2013.

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Champagne, C., Stéphane Chrétien and Frank Coggins, « Interactions between capital markets: the informational content of the loan market » - IFM2’s Mathematical Finance days, Montreal (Canada), May 2012.

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V- TRAINING SESSIONS AND NON-ACADEMIC SYMPOSIUM

GOVERNANCE THRUST

Dion, Michel, « En matière de prévention et de lutte à la criminalité économique, la gouvernance d'entreprise et la loi: deux voies remplies d'incertitudes », Université d'été, Centre d'études en droit économique, Faculté de droit, Université Laval, *Colloque « La criminalité économique et ses incidences sur la gouvernance de l'entreprise »*, October 14th, 2015.

Dion, Michel. "La prévention du blanchiment d'argent dans le milieu des affaires et le risque de distorsion du discours moral corporatif", Université d'été, Centre d'études en droit économique, Faculté de droit, Université Laval, *Colloque « Supervision et contrôle en matière de blanchiment d'argent »*, May 29th, 2014.

FINANCIAL THRUST

Bellemare, G. and Trudel, Y., « L'indemnisation des victimes de fraudes financières », Symposium, Faculty of Law, Université de Sherbrooke, 2013.

Champagne, C., F. Coggins, R. Gillet, and A. Sadjahin, 2014, « Réaction des marchés financiers aux variations des performances sociales des firmes », presented at the Caisse de Dépôt et Placement du Québec (Montréal, Canada).

Champagne, C., F. Coggins, R. Gillet, and A. Sadjahin, 2013, "The Impact of Environment, Society and Governance Criteria on Financial Risk", presented at the Northern Finance Association (NFA 2013) (Québec, Canada).

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Gentzoglanis, Annastasio, "Cyber security premiums in the financial aggregation industry: privacy and fraud in a converging environment", 2ème IBS Research Forum, March 20, 2014, Nancy (France).

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Godbout L. and Y. Trudel, « Le financement des régimes publics de retraite », Club des Actuaires de Montréal, Montréal, Canada. February 2nd, 2016.

Godbout, L., Trudel, Y. "On the relevance of automatic adjustment mechanisms: The case of Quebec pension plan", CD Howe Institute, Pension Policy Council, Toronto, 2015.

LEGAL THRUST

Robert, Marie-Pierre, « La détermination de la peine en matière de fraude: l'impact du projet de loi C-21 », paper presented at the Symposium on Criminal Law, Barreau de St-François, Sherbrooke, May 20th 2011.

Robert, Marie-Pierre, « Le rôle de la peine minimale dans la prévention de la fraude », Faculté d'administration de l'Université de Sherbrooke, Campus de Longueuil (Colloque annuel de prévention de la fraude), March 17th, 2011.

Roy, Simon, « La responsabilité criminelle et pénale des entreprises en matière d'activités économiques », paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Fraud Prevention, Longueuil, March 23rd 2012.

Roy, Simon, "L'ABC des produits de la criminalité et des biens infractionnels", Bar of Quebec (2010, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018).

Roy, Simon, "Droit criminel économique: changements législatifs et jurisprudence récente", Formation continue du Barreau du Québec (Montréal, Québec and Trois-Rivières). October-November 2015, February and April 2016.

Roy, Simon, "Droit criminel et pénal économique: jurisprudence récente", training session for judges of the Court of Quebec (Montréal). May 9h, 2016.

Roy, Simon, « La complicité passive en matière de crimes économiques: doit-on choisir entre dénoncer et être condamné? », Symposium La malhonnêteté sous toutes ses formes: études d'un concept équivoque, October 25th, 2012, Longueuil Campus, U de S. Prof. Simon Roy was in charge of such Symposium.

Roy, Simon, « Le droit criminel économique: jurisprudence nouvelle et changements législatifs récents », training sessions given at the Barreau du Québec (Montréal, Québec and Trois-Rivières). October 2012; March 2013.

Roy, Simon, « Le droit de la preuve au Canada en matière de crimes économiques », training sessions, Centre Canadien de Recherche et d'Appui à la Gouvernance des Organisations Publiques (in collaboration with the World Bank), Montréal, September 6th, 2010.

Roy, Simon, « Les méthodes d'enquête en matière de criminalité financière au Canada », training sessions, Centre Canadien de Recherche et d'Appui à la Gouvernance des Organisations Publiques (in collaboration with the World Bank), Montréal, September 9th, 2010.

Roy, Simon, « Quelques défenses sous-utilisées... et les jugements qui pourraient leur ouvrir la porte », paper presented at the Symposium on Criminal Law, Barreau de St-François, Sherbrooke, May 20th 2011.

PROCEDURAL THRUST

Champagne, Claudia, Symposium « Global Event Series: Credit Risk Half-Day Event » (PRMIA, Montréal, October 2010). Title: « Is it Contagious? The importance of contagion in credit and systemic risk measures ».

VI- SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT

GOVERNANCE THRUST

Berthelot, Sylvie: 2012-2015: Prof. Berthelot has been appointed as General Secretary of the « Association académique internationale de gouvernance » (AAIG), an association of scholars who focus their academic research on governance issues. Members come from Swiss, Belgian, French and Canadian universities. She is presently member of the board of directors.

Dion, Michel, « Comments on the bill 109 about ethics and deontology in municipal affairs », *Mémoire déposé à la Commission de l'aménagement du territoire de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec*, Québec, September 7th, 2010.

Dion, Michel, « Comments on the bill 48 about the Code of Ethics and Deontology for the Members of the National Assembly (Parliament of Quebec) », *Mémoire déposée à la Commission des institutions de l'Assemblée nationale*, Québec, June 2009.

FINANCIAL THRUST

Champagne C., F. Coggins and M.-A. Lapointe, 2010, « Ensuring the Ongoing Strength Of Canada's Retirement Income System through Sound Governance and Risk Management: A Principles-Based Approach », Mémoire rendu public dans le cadre d'une consultation pour le Ministère des Finances du Canada pour maintenir la solidité du système de revenu de retraite du Canada.

LEGAL THRUST

Roy, Simon, Paper presented to the « *Committee on Justice* », *Canadian Senate*, about the bill C-21 (minimum penalty for fraud), Ottawa, March 3rd, 2011.

PROCEDURAL THRUST

Bellemare, G., Champagne, C., Coggins, F., Desrochers, J., Préfontaine, J. and Trudel, Y. (2012). « Consultation AMF sur l'indemnisation de consommateurs de produits et services financiers », Mémoire public dans le cadre d'une Consultation de l'Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF).

Champagne, Claudia, « Ensuring the Ongoing Strength of Canada's Retirement Income System through Sound Governance and Risk Management: A Principles-Based Approach », *Retirement Committee, Syndicat des professeurs et des professeures de l'Université de Sherbrooke*, May 2010.

Champagne, C. and Frank Coggins (2012). « Club Deals vs Syndications: The Cost of the Distribution Method », *Cahier du GReFA*, Université de Sherbrooke.

Champagne, Claudia, Frank Coggins and Marc-André Lapointe, *Ensuring the Ongoing Strength of Canada's Retirement Income System through Sound Governance and Risk Management: A Principles-Based Approach*, Public Report, Ministry of Finance, Ottawa, 2010.

VII- COLLABORATORS

Over the years, the collaborators include regular professors as well as students listed in section II.

Michel Dion, Chairholder

(The Chairholder is mainly involved in the governance thrust, although he also participates in the other research thrusts of the Chair).

GOVERNANCE THRUST

Sylvie Berthelot, Responsible for the Governance Thrust (Accounting)

Michel Dion (Management)

Anne-Marie Robert (Accounting)

FINANCIAL THRUST

Hyacinthe Somé, Responsible for the Financial Thrust (Finance)

Frank Coggins (Finance)

Yves Trudel (Finance)

Mohammad Refakar (Finance)

Guy Bellemare (Finance)

Claude Mathieu (Finance)

LEGAL THRUST

Simon Roy, Responsible for the Legal Thrust (Fac. Law)

Marie-Pierre Robert (Fac. Law)

PROCEDURAL THRUST

Anastassios Gentzoglani, Responsible for the Procedural Thrust (Finance)

Claudia Champagne (Finance)