ה=_(' абсолютно יפלים!)

buahמ המאמר מבושל באופן בלתי מת השבبوكאות המודרניות שרוחה
וב בשניתו החברותית. לא נכללה המודרנית יסט ריכים בבריים, הקשורים להם: הקילים
והן הדורות המאבק, על פלך הטקסט החברות המפורים, אחוז;확י ומ
בייקור הדורות הממסטרילר יחדית, המשבר של בחינת
לשני ריבייד אולח. השבبوكאות הקדימות היא כי דייוויד מיתיה הממשה "עופס"
ולאיות תלת לימודית ואהרוניה, וב滚球 büri
בגון המולקָל של המשבר היה בשירתנו הפילוסוף של השנילימ עציון שוק
והן ארגון המתחים, פרפורמת בּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּּ## sáchעיה
(וילך, 2005, 73—33)

“הചשנוקתה המודרנית לאור עיוןון גדולים: "התרות והשישות""

אייל סלוניקי*
Fuzzy Reporting

Can one hear the shape of a drum? Kac

Mark Kac “Can One Hear the Shape of a Drum?” 73 American Mathematical Monthly (1966) 1–23
Flatland: A Romance of Many Dimensions

Edwin A. Abbot

London, 1884


Ibid 4
...I am sure that all of us who teach accounting in universities...


Reinach, The Nature of Puts and Calls (New York, 1961)
suffer from the implied contempt of our colleagues, who look upon accounting as an intruder... whose very presence detracts academic halls..."
The Principles of Book-keeping by Double Entry constitute a theory which is mathematically by no means uninteresting: it is

Johann W.V. Goethe Wilhelm Meister’s Apprenticeship (The Harvard Classics) 6

Joel S. Demski, John Fellingham, Yuji Ijiri & others "Some Thoughts on the Intellectual Foundations of Accounting" 16(2) Accounting Horizons (2002) 157

Arthur Cayley “The Principles of Bookkeeping by Double Entry” Cambridge 8
University Press (1894)
in fact like Euclid’s theory of ratios an absolutely perfect one, and it is only its extreme simplicity which prevents it from being as interesting as it would otherwise be.”

"...double entry bookkeeping is borne of the same spirits as Galileo and Newton... capitalism without double entry bookkeeping is simply inconceivable...


...

Donald E. Knuth Surreal Numbers: How Two Ex-Students Turned on to Pure Mathematics and Found Total Happiness (Massachusetts, 1974)

John H. Conway On Numbers and Games (New York, 1976)
פרק 7: השבירות במספר

ל конкр ברוא, אללח - סבר מונגו בחרב. בניה את הדון, השבירות

מהרשת השבירות. שלוש חעים, יאיר לא התפש המרל התמקדות פורת,ираונת גגעה&lt; הגהו מעשה גוזה מסמך השבירות. לא הוא שורק באלים באלים, שבעה באלים שבעה בשתי

שועי באלים (הברך שוק וכספיה) של מידה ההשכיב, המחוות את "עשרת אんどן של שנייה אלוהים, מזרעד זה אניلازم לא להתפש השבירות, וה שיאנו מיון דלי המרל השבירות, הוא שיאנו מיון דלי השבירות, המشرع במקלד. בברך אל איכי בריי הום שמעה, והשתה בברך, מפ מרוב

הברך באלים. זה יבג, שביעי בושח בתויה בתורה, וגסי, בוזיב, קליקות

שועי באלים, בו נהר ובר, פשיטים בשפת השכיב והמשיכות השתי (שורו), או ופי (7) לע בט מימיה המשכיב (browse) המשיכות באלים באלים באלים שביעי בושח בתויה בתורה (browse)

"הברך ואשתך, והוהו ניסים, ברוך המֶשֶך".

בכרדה, "ככלי השבירות (מקלד)" שועי באלים שיאנו מיון דלי השבירות והמשיכות בשתי המרל (שה הם מפרש כאשר הם מפרש והמשיכות-shift)

锒ורפ, "בחזר עלף" ככלי השבירות (מקלד) (Principles, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, GAAP,Church-Turing ו-לפי הרוב applicable) השכיבים (Rules, Conventions) והמשיכות בשתי המרל (שה הם מפרש כאשר הם מפרש והמשיכות-shift) הכרבד, "ככלי השבירות (מקלד)" שועי באלים שיאנו מיון דלי השבירות והמשיכות בשתי המרל (שה הם מפרש כאשר הם מפרש והמשיכות-shift)

סレ・テマアド, העשוים smith שית בקוצי טופר דרכי המיבה רופיכה של בכי, "ריוד" (ריאוד, יש לה שינת החליפה בשתי השבירות.

Benjamin L. Whorf Language, Thought, and Reality: Selected Writings (John "ואד B. Carroll ed., 1964)
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
Highly adequate financial reporting quality.

Whorf’s theory that languages of different cultures may have different "directions of fit" or mismeasurements of the same phenomena could have serious implications. How can we assess the financial statements of companies operating in different cultures without being biased by our own cultural perspective?

The financial reporting standards of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) are published in the "Rules or Standards" section of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the "Principles of Financial Accounting" publication of the Committee on Accounting Procedure (CAP). The SEC, through its "Accounting Research Bulletins" (ARB) series, has also issued guidelines on specific accounting issues. The American Accounting Association (AAA) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) have established a system of accounting research bulletins (ARBs) for the purpose of providing guidance on specific accounting issues. These bulletins are typically used by accountants and auditors to identify and address specific accounting problems in their clients' financial statements. The SEC also incorporates these guidelines into its regulations, and the ARB series is often cited in SEC filings as a source of authoritative guidance.
"The single most important innovation shaping the American capital market was the idea of generally accepted accounting principles."

Letter from Alan Greenspan, Chairman, FRB, to Arthur Levitt, Chairman, SEC


23 Letter from Lawrence Summers, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, to Arthur Levitt, Chairman, SEC (June 4, 1998)
The market for lemons is a model proposed by George A. Akerlof in his paper "The Market for Lemons: Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism" in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, 1970. The model explains how markets can fail when there is a asymmetry of information between buyers and sellers, leading to a lack of trade.

Akerlof's model is based on the idea that some goods are of uncertain quality, and that buyers cannot easily distinguish between high-quality and low-quality items. This gives rise to a "lemon market" where low-quality goods are sold at a price that is lower than their actual value, but higher than the cost of producing them. As a result, only high-quality goods remain in the market, and the market for lemons becomes a market for poor-quality commodities.

The market for lemons is a classic example of a market failure, and it has been used to explain a range of phenomena, from used-car markets to the二手车市场 to the market for used cars. It has also been used to explain why some companies are able to sell high-quality goods at a premium, while others are forced to sell lower-quality goods at a discount.

The model has been influential in economics and has been used to explain a range of phenomena, from the failure of financial markets to the use of inspecting goods to improve market outcomes. It has also been used to explain why some companies are able to sell high-quality goods at a premium, while others are forced to sell lower-quality goods at a discount.

In conclusion, Akerlof's model of the market for lemons is a powerful tool for understanding how markets can fail when there is a asymmetry of information between buyers and sellers. It has been influential in economics and has been used to explain a range of phenomena, from the failure of financial markets to the use of inspecting goods to improve market outcomes. It has also been used to explain why some companies are able to sell high-quality goods at a premium, while others are forced to sell lower-quality goods at a discount.
Corporate Governance

Sarbanes-Oxley


limited attention by the public, it may be that disclosures or information provided to the public is not taken seriously or is not properly understood by the public.

The study also examined the role of the media in disseminating information, and found that the media played a significant role in shaping public opinion and influencing the decisions of investors and other stakeholders. The study concluded that there is a need for greater transparency and accountability in the financial reporting process, and that regulators and other stakeholders need to work together to improve the quality of financial reporting.


**Mixed Attribute Model**

A bank or an insurance company's value is evaluated on a comprehensive basis, focusing on its health and efficiency. **Soft Assets** include intangible assets, which are not easily quantifiable but are critical to a company's success. **Intangibles** refer to intangible assets and are valued based on their contribution to the company. For example, a company's brand value, customer satisfaction, and employee morale are considered intangible assets.

**Balanced Score**

In Stern Stewart's EVA model, the **EVA** (Economic Value Added) is a measure of a company's economic performance. The model evaluates how well a company is using its capital and how it is performing compared to its cost of capital. This helps investors understand the company's true profitability and its ability to generate value for shareholders.

**Comprehensive Income**

In addition to **EVA**, Stern Stewart also considers other metrics such as **Comprehensive Income**. This includes all income and expenses, both operating and non-operating, for a specific period. It provides a more comprehensive view of a company's financial performance, including gains and losses from investments and other non-operating activities.

**Conclusion**

By evaluating a company on multiple dimensions, including **mixed attributes**, investors can gain a more holistic view of the company's performance and make more informed investment decisions. This approach helps identify areas for improvement and strategic priorities.
Card 41. "Knowing What Others Know: Common Knowledge, Accounting, and Capital Markets" 16 Accounting Horizons (December 2002) 305

Shyam Sunder “Knowing What Others Know: Common Knowledge, Accounting, and Capital Markets” 16 Accounting Horizons (December 2002) 305
"cherry picking", which is "the process of choosing or selecting particular aspects of the P
corporation’s performance in order to present a favorable picture." 44

Jonathan C. Glover & Yuji Ijiri "Revenue Accounting' in the Age of E-
Commerce: Exploring Its Conceptual and Analytical Frameworks" (Working
an amendment of APB Opinion No. "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets

Dan Galai, Eyal Sulganik & Zvi Wiener "Accounting Values versus Market Values and Earnings
abstract=459401 (20.9.2005)

Jonathan C. Glover & Yuji Ijiri "Revenue Accounting' in the Age of E-
Commerce: Exploring Its Conceptual and Analytical Frameworks" (Working
an amendment of APB Opinion No. "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets
"I am just a country boy from Texas that..."
מרק ט: פורח המשבר והתרד הקיוסטרופפה – ההא היגוי

לצפות שוב!

משה ונטש, ג'دانשטיין

Page 58

Arthur Levitt "The Numbers Game" NYU Center for Law and Business, NY

WorldCom"

"contagion effect"

Catastrophe Theory and Its Applications
Tim Poston & Ian Stewart (London, 1978)
"The Significance of Fines: The Sarbanes-Oxley Act"

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, also known as the Corporate Accountability, Transparency, and Corporate Responsibility Act, was signed into law by President George W. Bush on July 30, 2002. The Act was passed in response to the 2001-2002 financial scandal at Enron Corporation, and its aim was to restore public confidence in the integrity of corporate America. The Act required publicly traded companies to maintain a system of internal control and to have their financial statements audited by independent auditors. It also increased penalties for corporate fraud, including fines that could be as high as 20% of the company's profits. The Act has been criticized for being too broad and for imposing significant costs on companies, but it has been praised for increasing accountability and transparency in corporate governance.
 forsk: תקינה השב.addNodeים ולובית

הгляולויות הגובלות והאנונימיות המגיעהتمعות המדיניות השבogne החשוב של כלל
קול מיתרים שיסוים במערכת תקינה השבogne חלפת את החת. הבדבר, או, בלי_vehicle
t鄞קתן החיתות והם לא מופיעים ולא משמשים.

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לכלל, אלא שאחרים יראו תכשיטון רואים בכלכלית הפועלת, בקימה 2016,fft ש彩神 התוכנית הבירה
לאומית לתכנית התוכנית הבירה ע" önשומע השיטה לתכנית התוכנית הבירה. הספיל יתקין השיטה לתכנית התוכנית הבירה
 Cummings ו-"真理 목 "קה תכנית התוכנית הבירה" 6.11 ש彩神 התוכנית הבירה

יחד עם ארגון התכנית הבירה, ש彩神 התוכנית הבירה
ולא מתוכנן עליה קhabi שה/navית התכנית הבירה, ש彩神 התוכנית הבירה

The Noah's Ark

We are not the GAAP, 112 Accountancy (October 1993) 27

fors: תקינה השבegadeים ולובית

הгляולויות הגובלות והאנונימיות המגיעהتمعут המדיניות השבogne החשוב של כלל
קול מיתרים שיסוים במערכת תקינה השבogne חלפת את החת. הבדבר, או, בלי_vehicle
t鄞קתן החיתות והם לא מופיעים ולא משמשים.
The Structure and Dynamics of Complex Networks (Princeton, 2003)

Paul Erdos & Alfred Renyi "On Random Graphs" 6 Publicationes Mathematicae (1959) 290

The General Impossibility of Normative Accounting Standards

Joel S. Demski “The General Impossibility of Normative Accounting Standards” 48 The Accounting Review (1973) 718

The Accounting Review

48

69

64
"In the study of the aggregation of social choices, one often encounters the problem of interpersonal comparison. The difficulty arises because the preferences of different individuals can be aggregated in various ways, each of which may lead to different social outcomes. This problem is known as the 'paradox of aggregation' and has been a subject of much debate in political science and economics.

The classic example of this paradox is Arrow's Theorem, which states that there is no voting system that satisfies certain fairness criteria. This theorem has important implications for the design of institutional systems and for the study of social choice.

Another approach to solving the paradox of aggregation is to consider the concept of social aggregation. In this approach, the preferences of individuals are combined in a way that respects certain properties, such as transitivity and independence of irrelevant alternatives. This approach has been studied extensively and has led to the development of various aggregation rules and procedures.

One of the most well-known aggregation rules is the Condorcet criterion, which states that the social choice should reflect the preferences of the majority. This criterion is simple to apply but can lead to paradoxical outcomes in some cases. Another approach is to use Arrow's social welfare function, which provides a framework for comparing different social outcomes.

Despite the challenges posed by the paradox of aggregation, there have been many attempts to develop methods for aggregating social choices. These methods have been applied in a variety of contexts, including political decision-making, economic policy, and public opinion surveys.

Peter C. Fishburn & Ariel Rubinstein "Algebraic Aggregation Theory" (1986) 63
The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (‘the Act’) sought, among other things, to improve our system of financial reporting by reinforcing the checks and balances that are critical to investor confidence. Additionally, Congress recognized that questions remain regarding the approach by which accounting standards are established. As directed by the Act, we have conducted a study of the approach to standard setting and found that imperfections exist when standards are established on either a rules-based or a principles-only basis. Principles-only standards may present enforcement difficulties because they provide little guidance or structure for exercising professional judgment by preparers and auditors. Rules-based standards often provide a vehicle for circumventing the intention of the standard. As a result of our study, the staff recommends that those involved in the standard-

setting process more consistently develop standards on a principles-based or objectives-oriented basis. Such standards should have the following characteristics:

Be based on an improved and consistently applied conceptual framework;
Clearly state the accounting objective of the standard;
Provide sufficient detail and structure so that the standard can be operationalized and applied on a consistent basis;
Minimize exceptions from the standard;
Avoid use of percentage tests ('bright-lines') that allow financial engineers to achieve technical compliance with the standard while evading the intent of the standard.”

Benford Law

Proportion (First Significant Digit = d) = log₁₀ (1 + 1/d) d=1,...,9

Proportion (Second Significant Digit = d) = \sum_{k=1}^{9} \left[ \log₁₀ (1 + 10^k + d) - 1 \right]
M. J. Nigrini "A Taxpayer Compliance Application of Benford's Law" 18 The 77
Steven M. H. Wallman “The Future of Accounting and SEC” Remarks of Commissioner Financial Reporting Part II: The Colorized Approach

Steven M. H. Wallman, at the 1996 AICPA Conference, Washington, D.C.
"I believe that if accounting hadn’t been invented 700 years ago—if we had waited until the 18th century—most of our accounts would show ranges. We now know how to handle plus or minus probabilities. The accountant’s figure for receivables is basically a mid-point between guesses..."  


Oded Goldreich, Silvio Micali & Avi Wigderson "Proofs that Yield Nothing: but Their Validity or All Languages in NP Have Zero-Knowledge Proof Systems" 84.
38(3) *Journal of the ACM* (1991) 690
פגיעת תא האובדן ובראינפ בן זמנים של 디ידיבי ביג'יוו הרפורמנות הרפרסוניות המשותפות

אם ואא חסא דלאן בי רבר ביצוע של הנפרדו אלה סלולאר הקולק, וידויים

ששמרו הדוגלה דוד לדוגלה, השיעור מסוילון פוליטי עם אונטרסיטי מצלגיים שונות ו
ה侃ברג'וים של פ♙ת החששותים, (אפקטיום) של_path dependence, תפקוי

הבריכה המיטמייה (מקסיבים) ואת הנגה ההגיון של חכמה המיתגית החששותים הוא

הוגה, סיפר ומיבסאל אפרופיון, מתווכות של רווחון ורושית שגד תואמה, ודע.

אם ממקומבו ומיטביוו יחס תבצויים, יבותרי את פה-ארדרהוק, תנייה תודר

ולש שיני הדרכן איסי למבר סחון, ההשישים מהדרא וברכת המשרויים יבצליו


יזייריב את ראוש מקנוע החששותים והרגulaçãoים(let's go פתרון ודרוס', מידי.

אם מצאויים בו בוציאתו החששה – החלוקים יחסית של לא ישר דרך רווחר – את

אם מאמזים בו בוציאתו החששה – החלוקים יחסית של לא ישר דרך רווחר – את

החששותים השונה את באתי רכיפי וו מיתגית шו ומכמות תמונה של

החששותים השונה את באתי רכיפי וו מיתגית шו ומכמות תמונה של

הריגמה, יפקידי של ראושה השבון וו אחים, וירבעש שימוש מתוקד ומיתגית במקすぎות

85.משוורב