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and Mandatory Fair Value
Accounting: Evidence
Surrounding IFRS Adoption
in the EU Real Estate Industry**

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Consequences of Voluntary and Mandatory Fair Value Accounting: Evidence Surrounding IFRS Adoption in the EU Real Estate Industry

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ABSTRACT: We examine the causes and consequences of European real estate firms' decisions to provide investment property fair values prior to the required disclosure of this information under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). We find evidence that investor demand for fair value information—reflected in more dispersed ownership—and a firm's commitment to transparency increase the likelihood of providing fair values prior to their required provision under *International Accounting Standard 40 – Investment Property*. We also find that firms not providing these fair values face higher information asymmetry. However, we fail to find that the relatively higher information asymmetry was reduced following mandatory adoption of IFRS. Rather, we find that differences in information asymmetry largely remain. Taken together, this evidence suggests that common adoption of fair value accounting due to the mandatory adoption of IFRS does not necessarily level the informational playing field.

Key Terms: *Fair value, disclosure, IFRS, information asymmetry*

Data availability: The data used in this study are available from commercial providers (Thomson Financial Datastream and Worldscope) as well as public sources.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The required adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in the European Union (EU) effective January 1, 2005 resulted in a number of significant changes in how firms report their financial results. Mandatory IFRS adoption has been criticized for both the flexibility afforded under the standards and the encroachment of the fair value paradigm. Specifically, common accounting standards alone may not be sufficient to provide the benefits of common accounting practices. The convergence of accounting practices requires effective implementation and enforcement of accounting standards (e.g., Ball 1995, 2006; Ball et al. 2003; Burgstahler et al. 2006; Daske et al. 2007a, 2007b).

This study investigates whether diversity in the choice of fair value information in the European investment property industry prior to the mandatory adoption of *International Accounting Standard 40 – Investment Property* (IAS 40) resulted in information asymmetry differences across firms, and whether mandatory adoption of IAS 40 mitigated such differences. Prior to the mandatory adoption of IAS 40, investment property firms varied considerably in their reporting of this asset, from fair value recognition on the balance sheet, to historical cost on the balance sheet with fair value disclosure in the footnotes, to non-disclosure of fair values. Upon adoption of IAS 40, public firms in the EU ceased application of domestic accounting standards in their consolidated accounts, and instead were required to recognize or disclose the fair value of their investment property.

The setting represents a rare opportunity to investigate the information asymmetry effects surrounding the voluntary and mandatory adoption of fair value information for firms whose primary operating asset is involved.¹ As the voluntary adoption of accounting standards arises

¹ On average, investment property represents over 78% of our sample firms' assets.

endogenously, we investigate if EU investment property firms voluntarily provide fair value information when the demand for such information is greatest. We also investigate if the reporting of these fair values results in relatively lower information asymmetry, as indicated by firms' bid-ask spreads. In addition, we investigate if the mandatory adoption of fair value reporting under IFRS by firms not previously reporting fair values results in lower information asymmetry, or whether previously found differences in information asymmetry persist because of implementation and enforcement differences.

Using a sample of continental-European investment property firms in the period prior to mandatory IFRS adoption, we find that firms not disclosing fair value information come from countries with weaker legal protection, weaker enforcement and higher corruption.² We then examine the determinants of firms' choices to provide fair value information in the period prior to mandatory IFRS adoption, finding that firms with concentrated ownership are less likely to provide investment property fair values prior to IFRS. This evidence is consistent with such firms enjoying relatively fewer benefits through the reporting of fair value information. In addition, firms exhibiting other commitments to reporting transparency (such as membership in a lead industry group that endorses fair value reporting) are more likely to provide fair values prior to IFRS.

Our last set of tests examines information asymmetry differences across firms providing and not providing fair value information. In the period prior to IAS 40, we find that firms providing investment property fair values have relatively lower information asymmetry, as indicated by relatively lower bid-ask spreads. This evidence is consistent with the provision of fair values for this asset reducing information asymmetry, and thus lowering firms' cost of

² Given the vast differences in the size and development of the UK property market and the sophistication of the UK appraisal profession relative to other EU countries, we focus our analysis on continental-European investment property firms.

capital. During the time period surrounding the switch to the mandated IFRS regime, we fail to find evidence of reduced information asymmetry for firms previously not providing investment property fair values. Rather, we find evidence that the shift to IAS 40 did not eliminate previously documented differences in information asymmetry, as firms which did not provide investment property fair values prior to IFRS continue to have higher bid-ask spreads in the post-IFRS adoption period. This is consistent with investors having concerns regarding the implementation of IAS 40 and the reported fair values even after IFRS is adopted.

We note that our results may be subject to a number of limitations. First, while the importance of fair value information in this industry appears of importance to market participants, the number of firms in our analyses is small given our focus on one industry. In addition, given that we examine one type of long-lived tangible asset, our findings may not generalize to other fair value settings. Finally, as we examine the year following the mandatory adoption of IFRS, information differences observed in the post period may not persist in the long-term, especially as countries and firms improve their implementation and enforcement of accounting standards.

Our paper adds to the literature in several ways. First, we contribute to the literature on accounting choice (e.g., Fields et al. 2001) by documenting determinants of firms' decisions related to fair value reporting for their primary asset class. Second, we build on the literature examining fair values (e.g., Easton et al. 1993) and the consequences of disclosure (e.g., Healy and Palepu 2001) by documenting that firms voluntarily providing fair values are perceived to have lower information asymmetry. Finally, we contribute to the literature on the mandatory adoption of IFRS (e.g., Daske et al. 2007b) by documenting that required provision of fair values under mandated IFRS adoption is not sufficient to overcome prior informational differences

associated with non-disclosure of these values; rather, these informational differences persist, suggesting investors perceive differences in IFRS implementation. Overall, our results may help standard-setters and practitioners understand the characteristics and circumstances affecting firms' decisions involving fair value measures. In addition, our results contribute both to the general debate on fair value accounting (e.g., Watts 2006), as well as the specific debate on converging U.S. standards with international standards, particularly within the real estate industry (NAREIT 2008), by revealing the occurrence, causes, and consequences of variation in firms' reporting choices.³

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides background information and hypothesis development. Section 3 presents our sample selection and descriptive statistics. Section 4 presents our research design and empirical results. Section 5 presents sensitivity analyses. Section 6 concludes.

II. BACKGROUND

The European Investment Property Industry

The investment property industry in Europe comprises approximately 180 publicly-traded firms, with an aggregate equity market value of over €150 billion at December 31, 2005. While most European countries have publicly-traded investment property companies, the three largest economies (France, Germany, and the UK) are home to more than half of investment property firms. Further, the UK has the largest number of firms, likely reflecting both the greater emphasis on equity markets in the UK relative to continental-European countries, as well as the

³ US real estate investment trusts (or REITs), which are analogous to the investment property firms we examine, currently are required to report using historical cost under US generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), with few voluntarily disclosing fair values of real estate assets. However, convergence activities between US and international standard setters indicate that the US requirement for historical cost will have to be merged with the international requirement to recognize or disclose investment property fair values (see Phase Two of the Fair Value Option project: FASB 2007, http://www.fasb.org/project/fv_option.shtml).

relatively advanced institutional features of the UK property market (e.g., Dietrich et al. 2001; Muller and Riedl 2002; Riedl 2005).

The business model of our sample firms involves obtaining (either through purchase, lease, or development), managing, and selling real estate in order to generate profits through rentals and/or capital appreciation. Typically, these firms either acquire legal ownership of the property through a purchase, or hold the property under a finance lease. While a firm may invest in any country, the majority maintains holdings concentrated within the firm's country of domicile. Finally, many investment property firms voluntarily belong to the European Public Real Estate Association (EPRA), the lead industry group established to provide a forum for, among other things, best practices for financial reporting in the real estate industry.

Accounting for Investment Property

Domestic GAAP Prior to IFRS Adoption

Prior to the adoption of IFRS in Europe in 2005, investment property assets were accounted for under the domestic accounting standards applied within the firm's country of domicile. The treatment varied considerably across the European countries that are the focus of this study (see Table 2), but broadly may be categorized into two models: cost and revaluation. The domestic standards of some countries (e.g., Italy) explicitly require that investment property be accounted for under the cost model. Domestic standards in several other countries *de facto* require this treatment (e.g., France, Germany), as they do not separately address this particular tangible asset,⁴ which is consequently treated under the cost model as are other tangible long-lived assets: they are depreciated over some estimate of the asset's useful life, with depreciation

⁴ While France technically allowed revaluations of investment properties, such revaluations are taxable under the French tax code. Consequently, no French firms (at least within our sample) chose to perform property revaluations, and industry practice was to apply the cost model.

expense reported on the income statement, and some requirement for impairment testing. Of note, however, some firms using this reporting model voluntarily disclose property fair values.

Domestic accounting standards in other countries, notably the UK, require that investment properties be accounted for using the revaluation model. Under this model, these assets are presented on the balance sheet at fair value.⁵ Changes in fair value do not, however, flow through the income statement; rather, these changes are recognized directly in equity (e.g., in an account such as “revaluation reserve”). No depreciation is reported. Finally, the domestic accounting standards for several countries (e.g., Belgium, Netherlands) allow firms the flexibility to choose either the cost or revaluation model. None of our sample countries have domestic accounting standards allowing or requiring the fair value model (under which fair value changes flow through income) for this asset class.

In all countries, investment properties fall under the purview of auditor examination, whether reported under the cost or revaluation model. However, those countries requiring the revaluation model also tend to have a more developed institutional structure incorporating additional external monitoring of provided fair values. This role is performed by appraisers, either external (that is, independent appraisal firms hired by the investment property firm) or internal (that is, qualified individuals within the investment property firm). The UK is noteworthy, wherein domestic standards require that property fair values be reviewed by an external appraiser at least once every five years, and use of external appraisers is common.⁶

⁵ Under the applicable UK standard (Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19, *Accounting for Investment Properties*), real estate assets are reported at “open market value.” This is defined similarly to “fair value” under IAS 40. Both focus on prices obtained in a market setting with informed buyers – that is, an “exit price” notion.

⁶ In the U.K., the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors has established specific guidelines on the process of property valuation. Other countries, particularly those wherein the domestic GAAP require the revaluation model, rely on standards promulgated by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

IFRS and IAS 40

In June 2002 the Council of Ministers of the EU approved the so-called “IAS Regulation,” which required publicly-traded companies on European regulated markets to use IFRS as the basis for presenting their consolidated financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2005.⁷ Within the investment property industry, one of the primary effects relates to the application of *IAS 40 – Investment Property*, which defines investment property as

property (land or a building – or part of a building – or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for: (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or (b) sale in the ordinary course of business. (IAS 40.5)

Subsequent to initial recognition at cost, IAS 40.30 requires firms to choose between the cost and fair value models and apply the chosen policy to all of their investment property.⁸

Under the cost model, firms apply the requirements of *IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment* (IAS 40.56) pertaining to this method, with investment property carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (IAS 16.30). Notably, however, IAS 40 still requires these firms to disclose fair value in the footnotes, except where, under exceptional circumstances, fair value cannot be determined reliably (IAS 40.79 (e)).

Under the fair value model, investment property is carried on the balance sheet at fair value (IAS 40.33), with all changes in fair value recognized in the income statement (IAS 40.35). Fair value is determined under a fair value hierarchy described in IAS 40.45-47, where the best evidence of fair value is given by current prices in an active market for similar property in the same location and condition and subject to similar lease and other contracts. Firms are

⁷ See Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 19, 2002. Firms with a December 31 fiscal-year end must apply IFRS for fiscal years ending December 31, 2005. Firms with non-December 31 year-ends must apply IFRS for fiscal years ending in 2006 (e.g., for a March 31 fiscal-year end, for financial statements ending March 31, 2006).

⁸ IAS 40 allows two exceptions, both quite restrictive, by which firms may report part of their property portfolio under the cost model, and part under the fair value model. However, as a practical matter most firms, including all within our sample, apply either the cost or fair value models to their full portfolio of investment properties.

encouraged, but not required, to enlist independent valuers (i.e., appraisers) with relevant qualification and experience when determining investment property fair values (IAS 40.32).

IAS 40 is significant as it marks the first time the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) introduced a fair value accounting model for non-financial assets. Further, *all* firms must provide fair values for their real estate assets – either directly on the balance sheet under the fair value model or within the footnotes under the cost model. However, since only the fair value model results in unrealized fair value gains or losses flowing through income, the choice between the two models affects reported income and net asset value volatility. Interestingly, IAS 40 allows firms to switch from the cost to the fair value model to achieve fairer presentation, but effectively prohibits switching from the fair value to the cost model (IAS 40.31). Finally, it is noteworthy that EPRA’s best practice policy recommendations recommend that firms reporting under IAS 40 use the fair value model (EPRA 2006).

Related Literature

This paper builds on four primary streams of literature. First, we build on the prior international research examining the implementation of accounting standards. Several papers provide evidence that substantial reporting differences remain after convergence efforts that preceded the mandated 2005 adoption of IFRS within the EU (e.g., Tay and Parker 1990; Joos and Lang 1994). Recent papers also provide evidence of potential (e.g., Ball 1995, 2006; Jermakowicz and Gornik-Tomaszewski 2006; Sellhorn and Gornik-Tomaszewski 2006), actual (e.g., Ball et al. 2003; Beuselinck et al. 2007; Zeff 2007), and perceived (e.g., Daske et al. 2007a) variation in IFRS implementation.

Second, we build on the literature examining attributes of fair value estimates for non-financial assets. Easton et al. (1993) and Barth and Clinch (1998) both find that voluntary

tangible asset revaluations for Australian firms are associated with equity prices reflecting sufficient reliability for incorporation into share prices. Other papers document concerns over fair value estimates. Danbolt and Rees (2008) provides evidence that fair values are biased where valuation is ambiguous (tangible assets) and are more reliable where they are unambiguous (financial assets). Ramanna and Watts (2007) provides evidence that the unverifiable nature of goodwill impairments, which are based on fair value estimation, gives firms discretion to manage impairments. In addition, two studies are particularly germane to the current paper, as both focus on the UK real estate industry. Dietrich et al. (2001) provides evidence that fair value estimates by UK property firms employing external appraisers are less biased and more accurate than those reported by firms employing internal appraisers. Muller and Riedl (2002) extends these findings, providing evidence that the market perceives these fair value estimates as more reliable when external as opposed to internal appraisers are employed, reflected in lower bid-ask spreads for firms employing external appraisers.

Third, we build on the literature examining the determinants of firms' choice of accounting policies (see Fields et al. 2001 for a review), some of which have focused on the decision to voluntarily report fair values of non-financial assets. Muller (1999) examines UK firms' voluntary decision to capitalize current value estimates of brand names acquired in a business combination, providing evidence that this decision reflects attempts to minimize the cost of obtaining shareholder approval for future acquisitions or disposals. Lemke and Page (1992) investigates UK firms' compliance with a domestic standard requiring firms to supplement the historical-cost based income statements and balance sheets with current cost-based ones, concluding that the major motivation for compliance was the ability to report lower income.

Finally, our study contributes evidence to the literature on the consequences of disclosure. Using a sample of German firms, Leuz and Verrecchia (2000) shows that firms committing to increased disclosure by voluntarily adopting IFRS or US GAAP experience lower information asymmetry than firms reporting under domestic GAAP. Daske et al. (2007b) partly corroborates this effect for a large, international sample of firms subject to mandatory IFRS adoption, which was intended to enhance firms' disclosure environments.

Hypotheses Development

As discussed above, domestic reporting standards and practices for real estate assets varied considerably among our sample firms prior to mandatory IFRS adoption and implementation of IAS 40, with some firms providing investment property fair values, and some firms not providing this information. Because accounting practices arise endogenously as efficient responses to the demand for accounting information (Ball et al. 2000), we hypothesize that firms will provide these fair values where demand for this information is greatest, reflected in characteristics such as the ownership structure of the firm. We also expect that firms providing fair value information are more likely to have exercised other reporting choices in a way consistent with a commitment to increased financial reporting transparency. This leads to the following hypothesis on the cause of firms providing investment property fair values (all hypotheses stated in alternative form):

H₁: European real estate firms providing investment property fair values exhibit characteristics reflecting greater demand for this information as well as a commitment to increased financial reporting transparency.

We also examine financial statement users' perception of investment property fair values. Investors may perceive these fair values as informative, as they provide timely information reflecting current values of the firm's primary assets (EPRA 2006). However, investors may

perceive reported fair values as uninformative, due to measurement error (e.g., arising from varying levels of liquidity within local property markets, or diverse accounting standards for these estimates) and/or bias (e.g., arising from managers' incentives to distort these estimates, and variation in the monitoring to reduce such distortions). This leads to our second hypothesis:

H₂: European real estate firms not voluntarily disclosing or recognizing investment property fair values have greater information asymmetry.

The adoption of IFRS was broadly intended to mitigate differences in information quality across firms, thus facilitating improved comparisons and flows of capital (e.g., Armstrong et al. 2008). Within the real estate industry, investment properties are the primary asset, suggesting adoption of IAS 40 should play a critical role in "leveling the playing field" by requiring provision of previously unknown fair values of these core assets for a subset of firms. This leads to the following hypothesis:

H_{3A}: European real estate firms not previously disclosing or recognizing investment property fair values experience decreased information asymmetry following adoption of IAS 40.

However, prior research suggests that adoption is not sufficient for either improving information quality or achieving comparable information across firms. Variation in implementation, both at the country and firm level, can result in continuing variation in information quality (e.g., Ball 1995, 2006; Ball et al. 2003; Burgstahler et al. 2006; Daske et al. 2007a, 2007b). In the current setting, variations in the liquidity and institutional structure of local property markets, and in the discretion firms apply in implementing IAS 40, can lead to differences in the quality of provided investment property fair values. In this case, investors can view adoption of IAS 40 as insufficient to eliminate previous information quality differences, if they perceive implementation is not uniform even under a commonly applied reporting standard. This leads to the final hypothesis, related to H_{3A} above:

H_{3B}: European real estate firms not previously disclosing or recognizing investment property fair values have higher information asymmetry even after adoption of IAS 40 requiring the provision of this information.

III. SAMPLE SELECTION AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table 1 presents the sample selection. From active firms as of December 15, 2006, we exclude firms having various conditions (e.g., not reporting under IFRS, being subsidiaries, or having less than ten percent of total assets as investment property) and lacking certain data (e.g., the cost versus fair value model decision under IAS 40, or variables used in our equations), leading to a final sample of 77 firms. We focus on continental-European investment property firms due the UK investment property being substantially larger and more developed (e.g., the UK property market value was estimated by Investment Property Databank to be €241 billion at the end of 2005, versus €327 billion for the other EU countries combined), as well as the greater sophistication of the UK appraisal profession (e.g., the UK Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors is the only such country-specific actuarial association within the EU).⁹

Panel A of Table 2 provides a breakdown of our sample by country, revealing that France and Germany have the highest representation, with 34 percent of the total sample. The table also presents firms' provision of investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period, with 18 (59) not providing (providing) this information. Finally, the table presents the IAS 40 model choice, with 19 (58) sample firms choosing the cost model with required footnote disclosure of fair values (fair value model). Closer examination indicates that both the provision of fair values in

⁹ We also focus on continental-European firms due differences in market microstructures. UK investment property firms' trades are typically processed by market makers; whereas continental-European investment property firms' trades are handled on an order-driven basis. Prior research indicates that quoted spreads in dealer markets are typically higher than in order-driven markets (see Pagano 1998 for a review). In untabulated analysis, we reestimated our spread analyses including UK investment property firms, and allowing a separate dummy variable for UK investment property firms. Consistent with prior research investigating dealer markets relative to order-driven markets, we found that the dummy variable was significantly positive. In addition, our inferences (reported later) remained unchanged to this alternative specification, except that the dummy variable *NO_FV_PRE* in Table 5 was significant at a slightly lower level (one-sided p -value = 0.07).

pre-IFRS reporting, as well as selection of the fair value model under IAS 40, occur predominantly within several Scandinavian countries, with continental-European countries (particularly France and Germany) exhibiting substantial variation.

Panel B of Table 2 provides a more detailed examination of firm-specific and country characteristics across the firms providing and not providing fair value information. The table presents little evidence of firm specific differences. Firms providing and not providing fair value information have similar amounts of total assets being comprised of investment property and similar use of Big 4 auditors and external appraisers (all assessed in the mandatory IFRS adoption year). However, the table provides evidence of significant country differences. Firms not providing fair value information tend to be domiciled in countries with less efficient judicial systems, less tradition for law and order, and higher levels of corruption.

IV. EMPIRICAL RESULTS

In this section, we provide the results of our empirical tests. In the first analysis, we examine the causes of European real estate firms' decisions to provide versus not provide investment property fair values prior to IAS 40. We then investigate whether this decision leads to greater information asymmetry among market participants. Finally, we examine whether the mandatory adoption of IAS 40 resulted in a reduction in information asymmetry, consistent with IAS 40 leveling the informational playing field.

Causes of Providing versus Not Providing Investment Property Fair Values Prior to IFRS

We begin by exploring the causes of European real estate firms' decisions to provide versus not provide investment property fair values prior to IFRS and IAS 40.¹⁰ We argue that the

¹⁰ We acknowledge that this may not be a strictly firm level decision, as there appear to be some country level reporting requirements and/or norms in the disclosure of investment property fair values (e.g., see Table 2).

demand for this information and the firm's commitment to transparency are the main drivers of this choice.¹¹ Thus, we estimate the following logistic regression model:

$$\begin{aligned}
 FV_PRE_i = & \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 LIQ_COUNTRY + \alpha_2 CLOSEHELD_i + \alpha_3 VOL_ADOPT_i \\
 & + \alpha_4 EPRA_i + \alpha_5 SIZE_i + \alpha_6 DEBT_MCAP_i + \alpha_7 CFO_MCAP_i + \varepsilon_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

The dependent variable, *FV_PRE*, is an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm *i* provides investment property fair values in the financial statements or annual report of the year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption, and 0 otherwise. The experimental variables are: *LIQ_COUNTRY*, the percentage turnover of investment property for the entire property market of firm *i*'s country of domicile;¹² *CLOSEHELD*, the percentage of firm *i*'s stock held by insiders; *VOL_ADOPT*, an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm *i* voluntarily adopts IFRS prior to mandatory adoption, and 0 otherwise; and *EPRA*, an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm *i* is a member of EPRA at the end of 2004, and 0 otherwise. We include *LIQ_COUNTRY* to capture a country-level measure of investment property market liquidity. If higher liquidity reflects a countries' propensity to mandate or allow fair value accounting for investment property, the predicted sign on α_1 is positive. However, if low liquidity enables managers to opportunistically report key performance measures, such as these fair values, then the predicted sign on α_1 is negative. We include *CLOSEHELD* to reflect the perceived demand for fair value information in the financial statements. If insiders obtain information (such as fair values of the firm's investment properties) through non-financial statement channels, management's incentives to provide this

Nonetheless, our intent is to capture characteristics likely to result in either firm or country level provision of these fair values; thus, we attempt to capture both firm and country level determinants within the regression.

¹¹ Among other firm characteristics, we also examine whether property portfolios (i.e, commercial, retail, industrial, or other) differ across this choice. No significant differences are observed.

¹² This is measured using turnover from the Investment Property Databank, which compiles property transactions and values from member firms, and is generally considered among the most comprehensive sources of property data for Europe. Firms voluntarily join and supply this information; the primary benefit is to obtain detailed assessments of various property market conditions.

information through public disclosure is reduced (e.g., Ball et al. 2000); thus, we predict a negative sign for α_2 . We include *VOL_ADOPT* and *EPRA* because we assume that voluntary adoption of IFRS and EPRA membership signal, among other things, commitments to transparency (e.g., Daske et al. 2007a). Thus, we predict α_3 and α_4 to be positive. We use α_2 , α_3 and α_4 to test H_1 .

Finally, we include three control variables. First, we include *SIZE*, measured as the log of firm *i*'s market capitalization, to control for the effects of the information environment (among other factors) on this reporting decision. We also include *DEBT_MCAP*, measured as firm *i*'s total debt divided by market capitalization, to control for the effects of leverage. Finally, we include *CFO_MCAP*, firm *i*'s reported cash flow from operations divided by market capitalization, to control for the firm's performance.¹³ All three variables are measured at the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption. Because the predicted effects of these variables are unclear, we do not predict the signs on α_5 , α_6 , or α_7 .

Table 3 presents univariate and multivariate results related to the estimation of Eq. (1). The univariate tests reported in Panel A reveal that "Fair Value" firms (i.e., those providing this information) have significantly less investment property market liquidity (mean of 8.3% compared to "No Fair Value" firms' 9.5%), a significantly lower proportion of closely held shares (mean of 40.0% compared to "No Fair Value" firms' 66.0%), and are significantly more likely to be EPRA members (mean of 47.5% compared to "No Fair Value" firms' 11.1%). Differences across the remaining variables are insignificant.

The logistic regression results are presented in Panel B, and corroborate the univariate findings—with the exception of the *LIQ_COUNTRY* variable. Specifically, we observe that

¹³ Alternative scalars, such as sales or total reported assets, do not change our inferences.

firms are more likely to provide investment property fair values when ownership is dispersed (*CLOSEHELD* coefficient = -3.640 , Wald statistic = 5.18) and if they reveal a commitment to transparent reporting (*EPRA* coefficient = 1.613 , Wald statistic = 2.33). *LIQ_COUNTRY* is insignificant, as are the control variables. Overall, these results provide support for H_1 that firms providing investment property fair values prior to mandatory IFRS adoption exhibit characteristics reflecting greater demand for this information as well as a greater commitment to financial reporting transparency.

Consequences of Providing versus Not Providing Investment Property Fair Values Prior to IFRS

We now explore the consequences of European real estate firms' decisions to provide versus not provide investment property fair values under pre-IFRS domestic accounting standards—specifically, if the omission leads to relatively higher bid-ask spreads.¹⁴ We examine this possibility through the following regression model:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log}BID_ASK_{PRE,i} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Log}PRICE_{PRE,i} + \beta_2 \text{Log}VOLUME_{PRE,i} + \beta_3 \text{Log}STD_RET_{PRE,i} \\ & + \beta_4 \text{Log}FF_{PRE,i} + \beta_5 \text{Log}ANALYST_{PRE,i} \\ & + \beta_6 IMR_{PRE,i} + \beta_7 NO_FV_PRE_i + \theta_i \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

The dependent variable, *LogBID_ASK*, is the log of firm *i*'s mean daily percentage bid-ask spread measured over the pre-IFRS period (denoted by the “PRE” suffix). The pre-IFRS period is measured as the one-month period beginning three months following the fiscal year end of the year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption (see Figure 1).¹⁵ Corresponding to our setting prior to

¹⁴ We focus only on bid-ask spreads, due to their more precise development in terms of both theoretical determinants and ability to isolate the component attributable to information asymmetry (which is the focus of our analysis). Other measures, such as turnover and trading volume, do not permit unambiguous inferences.

¹⁵ We begin the measurement period three months following the fiscal year end to coincide with the required release of annual reports within our sample countries. We assess the bid-ask spread over a one-month window to allow a sufficient but focused measurement period. Alternative window lengths (e.g., three-month or six-month) and starting points (e.g., four or six months after fiscal year end) do not change our inferences.

IFRS adoption, all variables in this specification are measured over the pre-IFRS or at the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption. Further, we adopt the log-linear form for the dependent and control variables to accommodate the multiplicative relationships proposed by theoretical research on the determinants of bid-ask spreads (e.g., Stoll 1978).

We then include several variables to control for other determinants of our information asymmetry proxy, the bid-ask spread (e.g., Lee et al. 1993; Leuz and Verrecchia 2000). We include $LogPRICE_{PRE}$, the log of firm i 's closing share price, to control for market-makers' order processing costs, which become proportionately smaller for higher priced stocks; the predicted sign for β_1 is negative. We include $LogVOLUME_{PRE}$, the log of firm i 's trading volume (expressed in thousands of Euros) and $LogSTD_RET_{PRE}$, the log of firm i 's standard deviation of stock returns, to control for market-makers' inventory holding costs, with predicted signs of negative for β_2 and positive for β_3 . We include $LogFF_{PRE}$, the log of firm i 's percentage of free float shares, measured at the end of the pre-IFRS period, to control for differences in the availability of tradeable shares. If information asymmetry among market participants is lower in firms with a higher proportion of tradeable shares, we predict β_4 to be negative. Finally, we include $LogANALYST_{PRE}$, the log of firm i 's analyst following (calculated as the log of one plus the number of analysts covering the firm), to control for the firms' information environment. As greater analyst following should reduce information asymmetries, we predict a negative sign for β_5 . We also include the inverse Mills ratio (IMR_{PRE}), computed from the first-stage logistic regression Eq. (1), to control for any self-selection bias. This enables us to capture the marginal effect of our experimental variable on our information asymmetry proxy, given other determinants of information asymmetry.

Our primary experimental variable is NO_FV_PRE , measured as an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm i provides *no* fair value information in the pre-IFRS period, and 0 otherwise. If investors perceive fair values as useful, non-provision should increase information asymmetry and reduce the informational efficiency of share prices; hence, β_7 is predicted positive and used to test H_2 .¹⁶

Table 4 presents univariate and multivariate results related to the estimation of Eq. (2). Panel A presents univariate results comparing bid-ask spreads across the “No Fair Value” ($N = 18$) and “Fair Value” ($N = 59$) groups. Results are consistent with expectations, with “No Fair Value” firms having significantly higher bid-ask spreads (BID_ASK mean difference = 2.231, p -value = 0.011).

Panel B presents the multivariate results. In the first column, the control variables volume ($LogVOLUME_{PRE}$) and analyst following ($LogANALYST_{PRE}$) are significant in the predicted direction; however, the variables price ($LogPRICE_{PRE}$), risk ($LogSTD_RET_{PRE}$), free float ($LogFF_{PRE}$), the inverse Mills ratio (IMR_{PRE}) are insignificant. In the second column, the coefficient on NO_PRE_FV is positive and significant (coefficient = 0.443, t -statistic = 2.00), when the inverse Mills ratio is included. The coefficient on the inverse Mills ratio is insignificant, again indicating that self-selection does not appear problematic; significance for the other control variables remains unchanged. In the third column, the coefficient on NO_PRE_FV is again positive and significant (coefficient = 0.474, t -statistic = 2.23), when the inverse Mills ratio is excluded (e.g., Francis and Lennox 2008). Thus, our results are consistent

¹⁶ To control for potential differences in market microstructure across our sample countries that may be correlated with our experimental variable (NO_FV_PRE), we examine several alternative specifications of Eq. (1). First, we add an indicator variable that equals one for Scandinavian countries (that is, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden), as these countries appear more likely to disclose investment property fair values under domestic reporting standards. Results are slightly stronger than those reported. Second, we include an indicator variable that equals one for countries in which all firms provide investment property fair values prior to IFRS (that is, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland). Results are unchanged from those reported.

with investors perceiving that the omission of fair values leads to higher information asymmetry, and provides support for H₂. In the next section, we examine whether the requirement of IAS 40 to provide (i.e., recognize or disclose) fair value information led to these differences in information asymmetry across European real estate firms being mitigated.

Does Required Provision of Investment Property Fair Values Under IAS 40 Eliminate Perceived Differences Across Firms?

We assess whether mandated fair value reporting under IAS 40 has ‘leveled the playing field’ in terms of information asymmetry between firms that provide versus those that do not provide investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period, or whether differences between the two groups remain, using the following regression model, which parallels Eq. (2):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log}BID_ASK_{POST,i} = & \delta_0 + \delta_1\text{Log}PRICE_{POST,i} + \delta_2\text{Log}VOLUME_{POST,i} + \delta_3\text{Log}STD_RET_{POST,i} \\ & + \delta_4\text{Log}FF_{POST,i} + \delta_5\text{Log}ANALYST_{POST,i} + \delta_6NO_FV_PRE_i + \tau_i \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The dependent variable, $\text{Log}BID_ASK_{POST}$, is now measured over the post-IFRS period to assess whether information asymmetry continues to differ between the fair-value and no-fair value groups. The post-IFRS period is measured as the one-month period beginning three months after the fiscal year end of mandatory IFRS adoption. Paralleling the measurement of our dependent variable, all variables in Eq. (3) are measured either over the post-IFRS period, or as of the end of the mandatory IFRS adoption fiscal year. The control variables and associated predictions in Eq. (3) mirror those discussed for Eq. (2). We do not include the inverse Mills ratio for the post IAS 40 analysis, as the firms can no longer choose to not disclose fair value information.

Our experimental variable remains NO_FV_PRE , an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm i does not provide investment property fair value in the pre-IFRS period, and 0 otherwise. If IAS 40 is unable to eliminate the source of information asymmetry between the two groups (e.g., due to investors concerns over implementation or estimation), the coefficient for NO_FV_PRE (δ_6)

will be positive. Alternatively, if IAS 40 reduces or eliminates this information asymmetry through its required provision of fair value estimates, then δ_6 should be insignificant.

Table 5 presents univariate and multivariate results related to the estimation of Eq. (3). Panel A presents univariate comparisons across the two groups, which indicate that information asymmetry differences, while somewhat reduced, largely remain, as the “No Fair Value” firms continue to have higher bid-ask spreads (mean difference = 1.480; p -value = 0.021) than the “Fair Value” firms.

Panel B presents the multivariate results. In the first column the control variables volume (LogVOLUME_{POST}) and analyst following (LogANALYST_{POST}) are significant in the predicted direction; however, the variables price (LogPRICE_{POST}), risk (LogSTD_RET_{POST}), and concentrated ownership (LogFF_{POST}) are insignificant. In the second column, the coefficient on NO_FV_PRE is positive and significant (coefficient = 0.362, t -statistic = 1.66).

We more formally test for changes in information asymmetry from the pre-IFRS to the post-IFRS periods in Table 6. Panel A presents univariate results, comparing the “No Fair Value” and “Fair Value” groups for *changes* in information asymmetry. Consistent with our earlier findings, we fail to find evidence that the relative information asymmetry changed with the implementation of IAS 40. Specifically, while Panel A documents a marginally significant decrease in the bid-ask-spread both for firms providing and not providing investment property fair values prior to mandatory IFRS adoption, the differences across these two groups are insignificant. Panel B presents tests of equality of coefficients across Eqs. (2) and (3)—i.e., whether the coefficients differ in the post versus pre periods. Again, consistent with our earlier findings, we fail to find evidence of a change in information asymmetry for the firms not

previously disclosing fair value information (coefficient for $NO_FV_PRE_{POST} - NO_FV_PRE_{PRE}$ = -0.112; t -statistic = -0.36).

In summary, we find evidence that the move to mandated fair value disclosure under IAS 40 does not fully eliminate previously documented differences in information asymmetry across the “No Fair Value” and “Fair Value” groups. Rather, differences in information asymmetry remain, providing support for H_{3B} . We fail to find evidence that required provision of fair values under mandatory IFRS adoption reduces information asymmetry for those firms that did not previously provide fair values, and thus fail to support H_{3A} . This evidence is consistent with market participants perceiving heterogeneity in the quality of fair value disclosures, even when these amounts are required under a uniform standard (i.e., IAS 40).

V. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS – DISCLOSURE VERSUS RECOGNITION UNDER IAS 40

We also examine the causes and consequences of disclosing investment property fair values (as occurs for firms choosing the cost model under IAS 40) versus recognizing them (as occurs for firms choosing the fair value model under IAS 40). This provides some insights into whether continuing differences in information asymmetry arise primarily due to the disclosure versus recognition choice afforded under IAS 40.

Descriptive statistics reveal that 19 (58) of our sample firms choose the cost model (fair value model) under IAS 40.¹⁷ We then estimate a logistic regression similar to Eq. (1), with the dependent variable now the decision to adopt the fair value model (i.e., recognition of fair values) versus cost model (i.e., disclosure of fair values) under IAS 40. Untabulated results

¹⁷ The mapping of firms occurs as follows. Of the 18 firms not providing fair values in the pre-IFRS period, 13 (5) choose the cost model (fair value model). Of the 59 firms providing fair values in the pre-IFRS period, 6 (53) choose the cost model (fair value model).

reveal that similar determinants of the decision to provide investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period (see Table 3) also affect the decision to adopt the fair value model under IAS 40. To maintain consistency with our dependent variable, we measure these determinants during the IFRS adoption year, versus the year prior to adoption in the Table 3 analysis. We find that the demand for fair value information also affects this decision, as firms with more dispersed ownership are significantly more likely (p -value = 0.004) to choose the fair value model. We also find that firms choosing the fair value model are significantly more likely to have membership in EPRA (p -value = 0.091), consistent with exhibiting a greater commitment to reporting transparency.

We then examine whether investors perceive differences in the recognition versus disclosure of investment property fair values. Untabulated univariate differences in bid-ask spreads are consistent with investors perceiving that firms disclosing these fair values have similar information asymmetry as firms recognizing these fair values; differences across these groupings are insignificant (p -value = 0.753). In addition, multivariate analyses examining bid-ask spreads, similar in form to Eq. (3), also fail to provide evidence that investors perceive differences across these groupings. Thus, we fail to find evidence that continuing differences in perceived information asymmetry under IAS 40 (e.g., Table 5) are strictly attributable to the disclosure versus recognition of investment property fair values under this standard.

VI. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

This paper examines the causes and consequences of different forms of fair value disclosures for tangible long-lived assets. For our sample firms, which operate in the real estate industry, the primary asset is investment property, suggesting the reporting for this asset is a

first-order reporting choice. We exploit the setting of IFRS adoption within the EU. Under domestic reporting standards prior to IFRS, some firms provide investment property fair values (either through balance sheet recognition under the revaluation model, or through footnote disclosure), while some do not provide this information. However, upon adoption of IFRS and application of the relevant standard, *IAS 40 – Investment Property*, all firms must provide these fair values either through recognition in the primary financial statements (under the fair value model option) or through required footnote disclosure (under the cost model option).

Regarding causes, we examine European real estate firms' choices to provide versus not provide investment property fair values prior to IFRS. We provide evidence that the decision reflects the demand for these fair values and other signals from the firm of commitment to reporting transparency. Specifically, we find that firms with more dispersed ownership are more likely to provide fair values prior to IFRS, consistent with firms that have concentrated ownership relying less on reporting fair values through the financial statements to mitigate information asymmetry. In addition, firms exhibiting other commitments to reporting transparency (such as membership in a lead industry group advocating best reporting practice – see Baik et al. 2008) are more likely to provide fair values prior to IFRS.

Regarding consequences, we use the pre-IFRS period to examine the import of providing versus not providing investment property fair values. We report evidence that firms providing investment property fair values have lower information asymmetry than those not providing these fair values, reflected in lower bid-ask spreads. This is consistent with the provision of fair values for this asset lowering information asymmetry, and thus firm's cost of capital. We then examine whether the adoption of IFRS reduces or eliminates these previously documented differences in information asymmetry, owing to the now mandatory provision of investment

property fair values under IAS 40. Empirical results reveal that IAS 40 does not fully eliminate previously documented differences in information asymmetry. Rather, we find evidence that firms, which did not provide investment property fair values prior to IFRS, continue to have higher bid-ask spreads even after mandatory adoption of IFRS.

While we cannot fully identify why these information asymmetry differences remain, several observations are relevant. First, it is possible that some cause unrelated to the provision of investment property fair values leads to observed differences in information asymmetry across those firms providing versus not providing these fair value estimates – both before and after adoption of IFRS. However, given that investment properties represent over three-quarters of total assets for these firms, it is unclear what a larger source of information asymmetry would be. Second, that IFRS does not eliminate these differences is consistent with investors’ perceiving differences in the quality of fair values provided, even under a uniform standard. This could reflect concerns over implementation of IAS 40 at the firm level (e.g., managers have substantial discretion in the derivation of these fair value estimates), the industry level (e.g., the appraisal institutional structure is not uniformly developed at the time of IFRS adoption), or country level (e.g., owing to observed differences in judicial systems, corruption, etc.). While we cannot isolate the cause of the perceived difference, these appear likely candidates.¹⁸

Overall, we contribute to the literatures on accounting for non-financial assets and consequences of disclosure by documenting that investors perceive investment property fair values to be reliable enough to warrant significantly lower cost of capital for those firms providing them. We contribute to the literature on accounting choice by documenting that the

¹⁸ We also note that while strong institutions can lead to a supply of “high quality” reporting standards, alternatively “better” reporting standards can lead to both the demand for and evolution of stronger institutions to ensure high quality implementation of these standards. Whether the latter occurs can be re-examined as IFRS and IAS 40 continue to be applied within this industry over the coming years.

demand for fair value information (reflected in a firm's ownership structure) and the firm's commitment to reporting transparency is associated with the decision to provide fair values. Finally, we contribute to the literature on international differences in the implementation of accounting standards by documenting variation in how property firms across EU countries implement a standard on fair values, and by providing evidence that adoption of this standard under IFRS, in and of itself, is insufficient to fully overcome previous perceived reporting differences across these firms.

These insights may assist standard setters and users in understanding the factors influencing firms' current and future accounting choices, and that allowing flexibility in these financial reporting decisions may result in systematically divergent choices by firms. These insights are likely also of interest to US standard setters and managers of the almost 250 publicly traded US real estate firms (with a market capitalization of over \$300 billion at December 31, 2007), which must consider how the required historical cost basis applied under US GAAP (and general non-disclosure of investment property fair values in the US) will be converged with the IFRS requirement to recognize or disclose these fair values in the near future (NAREIT 2008).

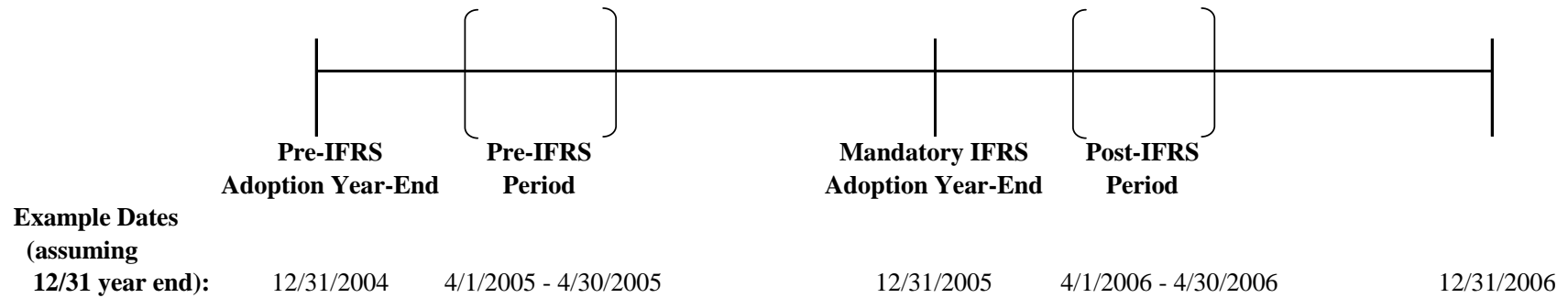
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FIGURE 1
Definition of Pre-IFRS and Post-IFRS Periods



This figure illustrates the windows used to calculate the bid-ask spreads used in our analyses. We employ bid-ask spreads for two periods: “Pre-IFRS Period,” and “Post-IFRS Period.” The “Pre-IFRS” period is defined as the one-month period starting three months after the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption. The “Post-IFRS” period is defined as the one month period starting three months after the end of the fiscal year of mandatory IFRS adoption.

TABLE 1
Sample Selection

	Less	Remaining
Firms traded on European Economic Area (EEA) stock exchanges that are classified as real estate firms in Thomson Financial Worldscope and active as of December 15, 2006		417
Less firms:		
not reporting under IFRS in “IFRS year” (2005 or 2005/2006)	-160	257
not operating in the investment property business	-55	202
that are subsidiaries	-9	193
for which no annual reports were found	-4	189
for which the cost versus fair value model decision for the “IFRS year” (2005 or 2005/2006) could not be obtained	-3	186
for which the fair value of investment property in the “IFRS year” (2005 or 2005/2006) could not be obtained	-8	178
for which the fair value of investment property in the “IFRS year” (2005 or 2005/2006) is less than 10% of total assets	-21	157
for which data necessary to estimate causes or consequences analyses is unavailable	-50	107
domiciled in the UK	-30	77
Final Sample		77

This table presents the sample selection process. We begin with all publicly-traded real estate firms within the European Economic Area, active as of December 15, 2006. We exclude firms that do not report under IFRS in 2005 or 2006; that are not within the investment property business; that are subsidiaries; for which annual reports are unavailable; for which the choice of cost or fair value models could not be determined; for which the fair value of investment property (a required disclosure per IAS 40 under either model choice) could not be obtained; for which the fair value of investment properties reported in the IFRS year is less than 10% of total assets; and for which data necessary to estimate our multivariate analyses is unavailable. We also exclude firms domiciled in the UK due to the substantially larger property market and more developed institutional features within this country, leading to our final sample ($N = 77$).

TABLE 2
Descriptive Statistics

Panel A. Distribution by Country

Country	Firms	Pre-IFRS Reporting		Model choice under IAS 40		Pre-IFRS domestic GAAP treatment of investment property:			Notes
		No FV	FV	Cost	FV	Cost Model	Reval Model	Treated as PP&E	
Austria	6	2	4	1	5	X		X	
Belgium	8	0	8	0	8	X	X	X	Revaluations are allowed under certain circumstances.
Denmark	3	0	3	0	3		X		Revaluation is required if investment property is the firm's main activity.
Finland	4	0	4	0	4	X			
France	14	7	7	8	6	X		X	Revaluation is permitted, but rare in practice, as surpluses are taxed.
Germany	12	5	7	5	7	X		X	
Italy	3	1	2	2	1	X			While depreciation is not mandatory; fair value is prohibited.
Netherlands	7	0	7	1	6	X	X		Disclosure of fair value is required.
Norway	2	2	0	0	2	X		X	
Poland	1	0	1	0	1	X	X	X	
Spain	3	1	2	2	1	X		X	
Sweden	9	0	9	0	9	X	X		Disclosure of fair value is required.
Switzerland	5	0	5	0	5	X	X	X	
Total	77	18	59	19	58				

Panel B. Comparison of Firm and Country Characteristics

Variable	No Fair Value (N = 18)	Fair Value (N = 59)	Difference	Difference t-statistic
<i>IP_TA</i>	0.721	0.794	-0.073	-1.04
<i>Big4</i>	0.556	0.712	0.156	1.24
<i>Ext</i>	0.813	0.860	0.047	0.46
<i>Ext%</i>	0.800	0.795	-0.005	-0.04
<i>Judiciary</i>	8.500	9.280	0.780	2.87 ***
<i>Rule of Law</i>	9.174	9.634	0.460	2.78 ***
<i>Corruption</i>	8.814	9.250	0.436	1.80 *
<i>Expropriation</i>	9.726	9.733	0.007	0.16

This table presents descriptive data for our sample. Panel A presents the distribution by country. In this panel, we present sample firms' provision of investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period, where "No FV" ("FV") indicates the firm does not provide (provides) either recognized or disclosed fair values. Next, we present sample firms' choice of the cost model with required fair value disclosure ("Cost") or the fair value model ("FV") under IAS 40 on adoption of IFRS. Finally, we present the pre-IFRS domestic accounting treatment for investment property assets, indicating whether domestic GAAP required the cost model ("Cost Model"), revaluation model ("Reval Model"), or allowed a choice (i.e., indicated with an "X" under both the cost and revaluation models). We also indicate whether domestic GAAP treated investment property as a part of property, plant, and equipment ("Treated as PP&E"), that is, did not have a specific accounting standard addressing this asset class.

Panel B presents firm and country characteristics for the sample. *IP_TA* is the percentage of reported total assets that consist of investment properties, assessed at the end of the mandatory IFRS adoption year. *Big4* is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the firm employs a Big Four auditing firm in the mandatory IFRS adoption year, and 0 otherwise. *Ext* is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the firm employs an external appraiser to value its investment property in the mandatory IFRS adoption year, and 0 otherwise. *Ext%* is the percentage of the firm's investment property that is valued by an external appraiser in the mandatory IFRS adoption year. *Judiciary*, *Rule of Law*, *Corruption*, and *Expropriation* are country level characteristics for the country in which the firm is domiciled, obtained from La Porta et al. (1998). *Judiciary* is the efficiency of the judicial system (rated 0-10), where lower values indicate a less efficient judicial system. *Rule of Law* is the assessment of the law and order tradition (rated 0-10), where lower scores indicate less tradition for law and order. *Corruption* is the assessment of the corruption of the government (rated 0-10), where lower scores indicate higher levels of corruption. *Expropriation* is the risk of outright confiscation or forced nationalization (rated 0-10), where lower scores indicate a higher risk of confiscation. *, **, *** indicate significance at the less than 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, for two-tailed tests.

TABLE 3
Causes of Providing Versus Not Providing
Investment Property Fair Values Prior to IFRS

Panel A. Univariate analyses

Variable	No Fair Value (<i>N</i> = 18)		Fair Value (<i>N</i> = 59)		Differences (calculated as Fair Value – No Fair Value)			
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	<i>p</i> -value	Median	<i>p</i> -value
Descriptive Variable:								
<i>MCAP</i>	598	275	803	312	206	0.48	37	0.44
<i>IP_TA</i>	0.721	0.806	0.794	0.911	0.073	0.30	0.105	0.30
Experimental Variables:								
<i>LIQ_COUNTRY</i>	0.095	0.087	0.083	0.086	-0.012	0.08 *	-0.001	0.02 **
<i>CLOSEHELD</i>	0.660	0.672	0.400	0.413	-0.260	<0.01 ***	-0.259	<0.01 ***
<i>VOL_ADOPT</i>	0.167	0.000	0.288	0.000	0.121	0.31	0.000	0.31
<i>EPRA</i>	0.111	0.000	0.475	0.000	0.363	<0.01 ***	0.000	<0.01 ***
Control Variables:								
<i>SIZE</i>	12.500	12.523	12.823	12.650	0.323	0.37	0.127	0.44
<i>DEBT_MCAP</i>	1.584	0.938	1.425	0.992	-0.159	0.82	0.055	0.73
<i>CFO_MCAP</i>	0.043	0.041	0.046	0.041	0.003	0.88	0.000	0.76

Panel B. Multivariate analyses

Variable	Predicted	Coefficient (Wald Chi-Square)
<i>Intercept</i>	?	7.394 (2.96) *
Experimental Variables:		
<i>LIQ_COUNTRY</i>	+ / -	-6.029 (0.39)
<i>CLOSEHELD</i>	-	-3.640 (5.18) **
<i>VOL_ADOPT</i>	+	0.346 (0.18)
<i>EPRA</i>	+	1.613 (2.33) *
Control Variables:		
<i>SIZE</i>	+ / -	-0.333 (1.02)
<i>DEBT_MCAP</i>	+ / -	-0.040 (0.06)
<i>CFO_MCAP</i>	+ / -	0.463 (0.01)
<i>N</i>		77
Log Likelihood		18.581 ***
% Concordant (discordant)		81% (19%)

This table compares two groups of firms within the pre-IFRS period: those which do not provide investment property fair values (“No Fair Value”) and those that provide either recognized or disclosed investment property fair values (“Fair Value”). The pre-IFRS period is the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption. All financial variables are expressed in millions of Euros, translated from local currencies where necessary at exchange rates effective as of the financial statement dates. Panel A presents univariate comparisons. Panel B presents multivariate

results from a logistic regression, wherein the dependent variable (*FV_PRE*) is equal to 1 if the firm provides either disclosed or recognized investment property fair values, and 0 otherwise. We present coefficient estimates, with Wald Chi-square statistics shown in parentheses. *, **, *** indicate significance at the less than 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, for two-tailed tests in Panel A, and for one or two-tailed tests as indicated in Panel B.

The variables are defined as:

<i>MCAP</i>	firm <i>i</i> 's market capitalization (in millions of Euros) at the end of the fiscal year preceding IFRS adoption; obtained from Worldscope;
<i>IP_TA</i>	firm <i>i</i> 's investment property divided by reported total assets at the end of the fiscal year preceding IFRS adoption; investment property is based on reported historical cost (fair values) for those firms in the column labeled "No Fair Value" ("Fair Value"); obtained from hand-collection;
<i>LIQ_COUNTRY</i>	the percentage turnover of investment property for the entire property market of the country in which firm <i>i</i> is domiciled for the calendar year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption; obtained from Investment Property Databank;
<i>CLOSEHELD</i>	the percentage of firm <i>i</i> 's shares outstanding that are closely held at the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption; obtained from Worldscope and hand-collection;
<i>VOL_ADOPT</i>	an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm <i>i</i> voluntarily adopts IFRS prior to mandatory adoption, and 0 otherwise; obtained from Worldscope;
<i>EPRA</i>	an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm <i>i</i> is a member of EPRA (the European Public Real Estate Association) as of 2004, and 0 otherwise; obtained from hand-collection;
<i>SIZE</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's market capitalization (adjusted to Euros) at the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption; obtained from Worldscope;
<i>DEBT_MCAP</i>	firm <i>i</i> 's reported short-term plus long-term debt, divided by the firm's market capitalization, both measured at the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption; obtained from Worldscope;
<i>CFO_MCAP</i>	firm <i>i</i> 's reported cash flows from operations, divided by the firm's market capitalization, both measured at the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption; obtained from Worldscope.

TABLE 4
Consequences of Providing Versus Not Providing
Investment Property Fair Values Prior to IFRS

Panel A. Univariate analysis

Variable is BID_ASK_{PRE}	Mean	Median
No Fair Value ($N = 18$)	3.448	3.193
Fair Value ($N = 59$)	1.217	0.703
Difference	2.231	2.490
p -value	0.011 **	0.001 ***

Panel B. Multivariate analysis (dependent variable is $LogBID_ASK_{PRE}$)

Variable	Predicted	Coefficient (t -statistic)		
<i>Intercept</i>	?	2.047 (2.83) ***	1.707 (2.34) **	1.894 (2.95) ***
<i>LogPRICE_{PRE}</i>	–	0.025 (0.41)	0.036 (0.59)	0.039 (0.64)
<i>LogVOLUME_{PRE}</i>	–	–0.173 (–3.14) ***	–0.156 (–2.85) ***	–0.159 (–2.93) ***
<i>LogSTD_RET_{PRE}</i>	+	0.010 (0.09)	0.041 (0.38)	0.059 (0.57)
<i>LogFF_{PRE}</i>	–	0.071 (0.49)	0.102 (0.72)	0.059 (0.51)
<i>LogANALYST_{PRE}</i>	–	–0.530 (–3.44) ***	–0.550 (–3.64) ***	–0.562 (–3.78) ***
<i>IMR_{PRE}</i>	+ / –	–0.096 (1.08)	–0.050 (–0.55)	
<i>NO_FV_PRE</i>	+		0.443 (2.00) **	0.474 (2.23) **
N		77	77	77
Adj- R^2		58.92%	60.64%	61.03%

This table presents analyses of the economic consequences of firms providing versus not providing investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period. The pre-IFRS period is measured as the one month beginning three months following the fiscal year end preceding mandatory IFRS adoption. Panel A presents univariate comparisons of bid-ask spreads across two groups of firms: those not providing investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period (“No Fair Value”), and those providing either recognized or disclosed investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period (“Fair Value”). Panel B presents multivariate results, where the dependent variable is $LogBID_ASK_{PRE}$. We present coefficient estimates, with t -statistics indicated in parentheses. *, **, *** indicate significance at the less than 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

The variables are defined as:

<i>BID_ASK_{PRE}</i>	firm <i>i</i> 's mean daily percentage bid-ask spread over the pre-IFRS period, calculated daily as the ask less the bid price, divided by the average of bid and ask prices; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogBID_ASK_{PRE}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's mean daily percentage bid-ask spread over the pre-IFRS period, calculated daily as the ask less the bid price, divided by the average of bid and ask prices; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogPRICE_{PRE}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's per share stock price, measured at the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogVOLUME_{PRE}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's trading volume (expressed in thousands of Euros), calculated over the pre-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogSTD_RET_{PRE}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's standard deviation of stock returns, calculated over the pre-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogFF_{PRE}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's percentage of free float shares, measured at the end of the pre-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogANALYST_{PRE}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's analyst following (calculated as one plus analyst following), measured over the pre-IFRS period; obtained from IBES;
<i>IMR_{PRE}</i>	the inverse Mills ratio, obtained from estimation of the logistic model in Table 3 Panel B examining the determinants of firm <i>i</i> 's provision versus non-provision of investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period;
<i>NO_FV_PRE</i>	an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm <i>i</i> does not provide either disclosed or recognized investment property fair values prior to mandatory IFRS adoption, and 0 otherwise; measured at the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption; obtained from hand-collection.

TABLE 5
Does Required Provision of Investment Property Fair Values Under IAS 40
Eliminate Perceived Differences Across Firms?

Panel A. Univariate analysis

Variable is BID_ASK_{POST}	Mean	Median
No Fair Value ($N = 18$)	2.485	2.048
Fair Value ($N = 59$)	1.005	0.714
Difference	1.480	1.334
p -value	0.021 **	0.004 ***

Panel B. Multivariate analysis (dependent variable is $LogBID_ASK_{POST}$)

Variable	Predicted	Coefficient (t -statistic)	
<i>Intercept</i>	?	2.570 (3.90) ***	2.294 (3.42) ***
<i>LogPRICE_{POST}</i>	–	0.036 (0.58)	0.042 (0.69)
<i>LogVOLUME_{POST}</i>	–	–0.206 (–4.37) ***	–0.204 (–4.37) ***
<i>LogSTD_RET_{POST}</i>	+	0.159 (1.28)	0.195 (1.57) *
<i>LogFF_{POST}</i>	–	0.076 (0.64)	0.144 (1.16)
<i>LogANALYST_{POST}</i>	–	–0.332 (–2.44) ***	–0.298 (–2.19) **
<i>NO_FV_PRE</i>	+		0.362 (1.66) **
N		77	77
Adj- R^2		49.66%	50.85%

This table presents results from analyses examining how firms were affected by required provision of investment property fair values under IAS 40 on mandatory adoption of IFRS. Panel A provides univariate comparisons of bid-ask spreads measured within the post-IFRS period across two groups of firms: those which do not provide investment property fair value prior to mandatory IFRS adoption (“No Fair Value”), and those that provide either recognized or disclosed investment property fair value prior to mandatory IFRS adoption (“Fair Value”). The post-IFRS period is measured as the one month beginning three months following the first fiscal year end of mandatory IFRS adoption. Panel B presents multivariate analyses, where the dependent variable is $LogBID_ASK_{POST}$. We present coefficient estimates, with t -statistics indicated in parentheses. *, **, *** indicate significance at the less than 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

The variables are defined as:

<i>BID_ASK_{POST}</i>	firm <i>i</i> 's mean daily percentage bid-ask spread over the post-IFRS period, calculated daily as the ask less the bid price, divided by the average of bid and ask prices; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogBID_ASK_{POST}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's mean daily percentage bid-ask spread over the post-IFRS period, calculated daily as the ask price less the bid price, divided by the average of bid and ask prices; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogPRICE_{POST}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's per share stock price, measured at the end of the fiscal year of mandatory IFRS adoption; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogVOLUME_{POST}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's trading volume (expressed in thousands of Euros), calculated over the post-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogSTD_RET_{POST}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's standard deviation of stock returns, calculated over the post-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogFF_{POST}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's percentage of free float shares, measured at the end of the post-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogANALYST_{POST}</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's analyst following (calculated as one plus analyst following), measured over the post-IFRS period; obtained from IBES;
<i>NO_FV_PRE</i>	an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm <i>i</i> does not provide either disclosed or recognized investment property fair values prior to mandatory IFRS adoption, and 0 otherwise; obtained from hand-collection.

TABLE 6
Does Required Provision of Investment Property Fair Values Under IAS 40
Mitigate Perceived Differences Across Firms?

Panel A. Univariate analysis of mean *BID_ASK*

	Pre-IFRS	Post-IFRS	Change
No Fair Value ($N = 18$)	3.448	2.485	-0.963 *
Fair Value ($N = 59$)	1.217	1.005	-0.212 *
Difference	2.231	1.480	-0.751

Panel B. Stacked multivariate analysis (dependent variable is *LogBID_ASK*)

Comparisons of coefficients	Differences in Coefficients (<i>t</i> -statistic on difference)	
<i>Intercept</i>	0.088 (0.10)	0.040 (0.44)
$LogPRICE_{POST} - LogPRICE_{PRE}$	0.006 (0.10)	0.003 (0.00)
$LogVOLUME_{POST} - LogVOLUME_{PRE}$	-0.024 (-0.33)	-0.045 (-0.63)
$LogSTD_RET_{POST} - LogSTD_RET_{PRE}$	0.116 (0.71)	0.136 (0.84)
$LogFF_{POST} - LogFF_{PRE}$	0.098 (0.60)	0.088 (0.50)
$LogANALYST_{POST} - LogANALYST_{PRE}$	0.221 (1.08)	0.264 (1.31)
$NO_FV_PRE_{POST} - NO_FV_PRE_{PRE}$		-0.112 (-0.36)
<i>N</i>	77	77

This table presents results from analyses examining which firms were most affected by required provision of fair values under IAS 40 upon mandatory adoption of IFRS. Two groups of firms are compared: those which do not provide investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period (“No Fair Value”), and those that provide either recognized or disclosed investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period (“Fair Value”). Panel A presents univariate comparisons of the change in bid-ask spreads across the pre-IFRS and post-IFRS periods, calculated as [post-IFRS value] – [pre-IFRS value]. The pre-IFRS period is measured as the one month beginning three months following the fiscal year end preceding mandatory IFRS adoption; the post-IFRS period is measured as the one month beginning three months following the first fiscal year end of mandatory IFRS adoption. Panel B presents results of stacked multivariate analyses to compare the coefficient estimates from the pre-IFRS analysis (Table 4 Panel B) to those from the post-IFRS analysis (Table 5 Panel B). We present differences in coefficient estimates, with *t*-statistics for two-tailed tests of differences indicated in parentheses. *, **, *** indicate significance at the less than 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

The variables are defined as:

<i>BID_ASK</i>	firm <i>i</i> 's mean percentage bid-ask spread measured either over the pre-IFRS or post-IFRS period; calculated daily as the ask less the bid price, divided by the average of bid and ask prices; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogBID_ASK</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's mean percentage bid-ask spread, measured either over the pre-IFRS or post-IFRS period; calculated daily as the ask less the bid price, divided by the average of bid and ask prices; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogPRICE</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's per share stock price, measured either in the pre-IFRS period (at the end of the fiscal year preceding mandatory IFRS adoption) or post-IFRS period (at the end of the fiscal year of mandatory IFRS adoption); obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogVOLUME</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's trading volume (expressed in thousands of Euros), measured either over the pre-IFRS or post-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogSTD_RET</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's standard deviation of stock returns, measured either over the pre-IFRS or post-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogFF</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's percentage of closely held shares, measured either over the pre-IFRS or post-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>LogANALYST</i>	the log of firm <i>i</i> 's analyst following (measured as one plus analyst following), measured either over the pre-IFRS or post-IFRS period; obtained from Datastream;
<i>NO_FV_PRE</i>	an indicator variable equal to 1 if firm <i>i</i> does not provide investment property fair values in the pre-IFRS period, and 0 otherwise; obtained from hand-collection.