



Editorial: AABFJ Volume 10, Issue 2, 2016

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On behalf of the editorial team, ten years into an academic journal's life seems high time to thank some of the contributors to AABFJ. The Australasian (and International) academic scene has become a stressful one in recent years, with little time or reward for such vital but thankless tasks as reviewing journal articles. To those many reviewers who have taken the time, made the effort, and contributed their free (and priceless) reviews to the more than two hundred and fifty journal articles that AABFJ has published since 2007, we thank you. To our authors, who have often waited patiently for reviews, proofs and put up with our niggling grammatical changes, we thank you. To those readers throughout the world who have read and cited the work published in AABFJ, we thank you also. To our families, who have put up with the absence and short temper of those of us publishing a quarterly academic journal and dealing with the many emails that this entails, thank you most of all. We would also like to thank Michael Organ and the University of Wollongong Research Online team for their support with the technical side of the journal, and Rob Hood, for his great artwork over the years. You are all unsung heroes who let the world access academic business research free of charge and you go unthanked all too often.

As summarised below, in this edition four diversified research papers covering a number of accounting, business and finance areas have been published and we congratulate the authors. In addition to the four research papers, a research note is added.

Ma and Rath (2016) have investigated whether firms in highly controlled financial markets like China behave in similar ways like that of firms in well-developed financial markets with respect to taking the advantage of market valuations to make their financial decisions. Extant research has already established the fact that firms operating in well-developed capital markets take the advantage of high share price in issuing new shares at a lower cost. Ma and Rath have found that like firms in well-developed financial markets, Chinese firms also raise capital through new equity offerings when market valuations are high. However, they have observed that Chinese state owned enterprises (SOE) do not utilise this opportunity. The Chinese SOEs found to be comfortable with obtaining bank loans instead of equity capitals as they have got easy access to bank loans. Further research may be conducted to investigate whether Chinese SOEs (or other SOEs) operating in highly controlled financial markets are able to source cheaper capitals by way of sourcing them through debt capital.

Sithole (2016) has explored the effect of graphical presentations on the learning of accounting students when texts are either integrated with graphs as close as possible or

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disintegrated (split-attention) from the graphs. Sithole has observed that split-attention had negative effect on students' learning. While Sithole's research has focused accounting students, the study is going to be very useful for instructors of all other disciplines. Besides, there is a huge potential of replicating Sithole's study in understanding the users' perspectives on the usefulness of graphical presentations that are closely associated with the texts in company financial statements.

Cherry's (2016) paper theorises the concept of 'trust' in the context of Australian public accountants and their small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) clients. In the process the theorising, Cherry has proposed a model on the determinants of trust. The model could be a platform for conducting further research on the trust experiences of the SME clients of the public accountants.

Abbadi, Hijazi and Al-rahahleh (2016) have investigated the association between corporate governance and earnings management of the Jordanian industrial and service firms and have observed that earnings management is affected negatively by corporate governance quality. They have also found that the corporate governance quality in Jordan has improved over time. The literature on corporate governance and earnings management is over-populated but most of these studies are conducted in developed economy contexts. However, generalisability of the findings of these studies to developing economy context is sometime problematic as most of the developing economies operate in a different regulatory environment compared to the developed economies. Hence, earnings management studies in developing economy context should always add different insights into the theories of earnings management and corporate governance.

In a new and exciting departure for AABFJ, Passant (2016) introduces a series of historical notes in the development of taxation from the Magna Carta to present day Australia with an emphasis on war, democracy and revolution and tax.

Last but not least, we hope you find this journal informative and useful. Your comments will help us improve the quality and content of the journal. We would appreciate it if you could keep our journal in mind for your future research outputs and please feel free to share this invitation with your colleagues and associates.

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