

Editors' Note

It is our pleasure to present the second issue of Volume 8 of the Asian Journal of Business and Accounting (AJBA).

The Faculty of Business and Accountancy, University of Malaya, first published AJBA in 2008. In 2010, AJBA was submitted for consideration to be included in Scopus, and in 2011 the journal was accepted for coverage starting with the first issue published in 2008. The year 2015 sees a new milestone. The Web of Science has selected AJBA for indexation in its new database, the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI). In addition, AJBA is also indexed in Asean Citation Index (ACI), as well as ERA.

We would not be able to achieve this recognition without the unrelenting support of our past and present international advisory board members, chief and area editors as well as reviewers. To our advisers, editors and reviewers, we wish to thank you for your tireless effort. We also wish to thank researchers for their contribution of papers to AJBA, and for their trust in the journal's rigorous reviewing process that aims to uphold the quality of the papers published in AJBA. We also wish to record our appreciation to the Malaysian Accountancy Research and Education Foundation (MAREF) for the financial support provided.

In this issue of AJBA, six papers are presented. All the papers convey the findings of collaboration between researchers from different institutions. The publication of Koh, Mohan, and Tan is duly appropriate in view of the current debate on systemic risk which highlights the importance of risk management function and governance. After reviewing prior literature and interviewing ten chief risk officers, Koh et al. propose a comprehensive approach for competency development of risk management function of banks.

In the corporate world, crucial lessons can also be learned from past scandals which reveal the importance for auditors to have a high level of ethical behaviour. In the second paper, Haron, Ismail, and Na examine the effect of perceived ethical climate of audit firms, auditor's exposure to ethics and moral reasoning on ethical judgments. Their finding which shows that moral reasoning has a positive relationship with ethical judgment suggests the need to improve and reform the education system of a country by putting more emphasis on ethics education.

In the world of finance, a bank's liquidity is crucial for performance sustainability and this is shown in the third paper by Geraldina, Rossieta, and Utama who find that conventional commercial banks in Indonesia

window-dress customer deposits as a way to overcome short-term liquidity problems. The authors find that the tendency to do so is higher among smaller banks. This finding is important to regulators as window-dressing may distort the true performance of the banks' liquidity in financial statements.

The fourth paper by Lee and Moghavvemi recognises the importance of service quality as a measurement to retain bank customers. Data collected from 748 respondents were analysed using structural equation modelling. Results show that the dimensions of tangibles, empathy, reliability and security and online banking have a significant positive relationship with perceived value. The analyses also show that service quality, customer satisfaction, bank image and trust are important determinants of loyalty.

The fifth paper by Yusuf, Meera, Ghani, Manap, and Larbani is also timely in view of the fluctuation of currencies occurring due to a variety of reasons such as market sentiments and economic data. The authors investigate the acceptance of gold dinar as an alternative currency. Using the diffusion of innovation theory as the theoretical framework, the authors find that the factors of relative advantage, result visibility, result demonstrability, facilitating conditions, anxiety, and trialability can influence the adoption of gold dinar. Interestingly, the study finds that trust in the issuing authority is not a factor which can impact the adoption of gold dinar as an alternative currency.

The final paper by Abu Bakar and Saleh is indeed well-timed in view of the current raging debate on public sector organisations and their accountability. The authors find that there is a dearth of studies identifying factors influencing public sector disclosures despite its importance. They note that on average, only one paper researching in this area is published every year for the past 38 years. The way forward, as suggested by the authors, is to conduct and publish more studies, among others, of developing countries and non-financial disclosures which would more comprehensively reflect the overall performance of the public sector. Information drawn from such studies would benefit not only researchers, practitioners but also regulators.

Drawing from the lesson stated in Abu Bakar and Saleh, it appears that the way forward for AJBA is to persist in publishing quality papers of regional importance which have an impact on researchers, practitioners and regulators. The inclusion of AJBA into the Web of Science ESCI database is testament to the quality and significance of papers published thus far. We thank the Web of Science for selecting AJBA for inclusion

into ESCI and for providing AJBA the avenue to become more visible to researchers. We hope this milestone will lead to more usages and citations by the Web of Science users.

We also take this opportunity to welcome Ainin Sulaiman as Co-Chief Editor from August 2015 upon the appointment of Che Ruhana Isa as Dean of the Faculty of Business and Accountancy, University of Malaya. We hope AJBA will thrive further under their joint leadership and management. It is our aspiration that AJBA will eventually be accepted to the Web of Science Core Collection and attain the much sought after ISI status.

Thank you and Happy reading!

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