Editorial:
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Welcome to the first issue of the Australian Academy of Accounting and Finance Review (AAAFR). This journal is devoted to publishing quality research about contemporary issues in accounting and finance that have a real impact on the academic world. The journal also publishes current research from international conferences of the Australian Academy of Business Leadership around the globe.

The majority of the papers on this issue have been sourced from the author submissions to the Sydney International Business Research Conference 2015, held at University of Western Sydney Campbelltown, Australia 17-19 April 2015.

This issue has a strong international flavour with Ekawiguna and Darmansyah (2015) examining how Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Corporate Governance (CG), and Earnings Management (EM) influence Firm Performance within the Indonesian context. In this first paper of the issue, the authors found that: (1) corporate social responsibility and corporate governance have positive impact to earnings management, simultaneously and partially, (2) earnings management, corporate social responsibility, and corporate governance have positive impact to firm performance, simultaneously and partially.

In the second paper within the Iranian context, Rad and Ghorashi (2015) take an economic perspective to investigate the relationship between trade openness, bank openness and stock prices on the Tehran Stock Exchange. They found that trade openness has a negative effect on TSE price index in long-run and short-run. Moreover, banking sector developments and real GDP have a positive impact on TSE price index in long-run and short-run.

In the third paper Rahman (2015) considers the role of government in promoting corporate social responsibility (CSR) within the Bangladesh banking sector. He noted that roles of government or regulatory authorities in the promotion of CSR are very limited, especially in the context of Bangladesh. He identified that the notion of increased CSR activities in Bangladesh banking sector is consistent with government influence in this area through
regulatory mechanism though government influence can increase CSR initiatives as well as benefit the society in an incremental way.

In fourth paper also within the Indonesian context, Ratnawati and Hamid (2015) examined how control rights affect earning management of pyramid companies. The result showed that there is a significant association between control right and earnings management, and also managerial ownership moderates the association between control right and earnings management.

The final paper in this edition Tareq and Rabbi (2015) considers Exchange Rates ‘Overshooting’: An Empirical Study of Bangladesh and India. From the log-linear model of exchange rate, the find that Consumer Price Index for both the country is the main variable causing the exchange rate fluctuations during this period. Exports, Imports, Interest Rates and Forward Rates of these countries do result in the movement of the exchange rates.