



Accounting and Accountability In Emerging Economies

*4th Biennial Emerging Scholars
Colloquium and Conference 2025*



Co-hosted by Universitas Gadjah Mada and Udayana University, and in association with the Centre for Accountability and Global Development, University of Essex

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AAEE Partners



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Accounting and Finance in Emerging Economies Special Interest Group

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Message from AAEE Chair

Good morning, distinguished guests, colleagues, scholars, and emerging researchers. It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to the 4th Biennial Conference and Emerging Scholars Colloquium (ESC) on Accounting and Accountability in Emerging Economies (AAEE). This year marks a significant milestone in our journey that began in 2018. What started as a modest initiative has grown into a truly global platform — and this year, we are thrilled to have surpassed all previous records, with almost 200 submissions received and eventually 105 ESC and Conference presentations confirmed. Congratulations to all those whose work will be featured in the conference — your presence here is a testament to the richness, relevance, and rigour of accounting scholarship emerging from the majority world.

We are especially proud that this year's conference is being hosted, for the very first time, in Indonesia, in collaboration with Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) and Udayana University. My heartfelt thanks go to our local hosts and the dedicated organising committees at both institutions. Your tireless work and deep commitment have made this conference possible. The AAEE Conference has steadily grown into a vital space for scholars from emerging and transitional economies — the majority world — to express their voice, articulate their realities, and engage critically with the global accounting discourse. The increasing participation from academics and practitioners around the globe reflects how urgently this platform is needed.

We are also grateful for the continued support of Emerald Publishing and the Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies (JAEE), now proudly ranked Q1 in Scopus. I am pleased to announce that, following our tradition, the journal is interested in publishing a special issue featuring selected papers from this conference. Our past three conferences have each produced special issues that helped advance impactful scholarship, and we are excited to continue that trajectory.

This year's theme — "Sustainable Development and Accountability in Emerging Economies" — is both timely and essential. The world faces growing inequality, environmental crisis, and institutional fragility. In this context, accounting and accountability mechanisms must serve not only financial transparency but also broader developmental and societal goals. We therefore welcome diverse methodological and theoretical contributions that reflect on these pressing issues and challenge the mainstream assumptions often rooted in Anglo-American or Western European contexts.

The AAEE Conference continues to offer a high-profile forum for academics, policymakers, consultants, research students, and development professionals to engage in critical dialogue and build a dynamic global network. We aim to deepen and broaden our collective understanding of accounting's role in economic and social development. We are also honoured to feature three outstanding keynote speakers:

- Professor Dr. Anggito Abimanyu, renowned economist and Professor at Universitas Gadjah Mada, currently serving as Indonesia's Deputy Minister of Finance;
- Professor Christopher Napier from Royal Holloway, University of London, a leading figure in the field of accounting and accountability; and
- Professor Susela Devi K. Suppiah, an esteemed scholar with extensive contributions to sustainability and governance research.

Their insights will no doubt inspire fresh thinking and provoke meaningful debate throughout the conference.

Finally, to all participants — thank you for your commitment to enriching this important field. I encourage you to engage fully, network widely, and develop ideas that push the boundaries of conventional knowledge. Let us collectively ensure that accounting research speaks to and from the realities of the majority world, enriching a discipline long dominated by the minority world. I wish you all a productive, enlightening, and collegial conference experience.

Thank you.

Professor Shahzad Uddin

Chair, Standing Committee, AAEE - University of Essex



Message from Conference Co-Chairs

For our first AAEE conference held outside of the UK, it is an absolute pleasure to welcome you to Bali. The AAEE aims to provide a platform for academics, early career scholars, practitioners and policymakers to interact. The events seek to foster constructive feedback, networking and collaboration from emerging and transitional economies. From the programme, you will note a wide range of themes addressing diverse aspects of accounting and accountability, with many adopting interdisciplinary perspectives. Whatever your research tradition and focus, we hope you will find the discussions fruitful and help you progress with your work.

Prof. Teerooven Soobaroyen (Co-Chair, AAEE Committee, Aston University)

On behalf of the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Gadjah Mada (FEB UGM), it is my pleasure to extend a heartfelt welcome to all esteemed presenters and participants of the 4th Accounting and Accountability in Emerging Economies (AAEE) Conference 2025.

For many years since 2018, the AAEE Conference has served as an important platform for accounting scholars interested in emerging economies research, traditionally held in the United Kingdom. This year, Universitas Gadjah Mada is grateful to co-host and bring the discussions to Indonesia. This is a manifestation of the commitment of emerging economies academics to ground theoretical discussions closer to the emerging world itself. We thank the AAEE Chair and Standing Committee for this opportunity.

Aligned with FEB UGM's mission to foster sustainability, this year's AAEE Conference theme – "Sustainable Development and Accountability in Emerging Economies" – resonates with our research trajectory. This conference brings together academics, policymakers, and practitioners who are keenly engaged in examining how accounting and accountability practices can inform sustainable development, strengthen institutional governance, and support transformative change across emerging economies. May this conference serve as a catalyst for meaningful partnerships between above parties.

Lastly, I sincerely wish you have a productive and insightful conference. I encourage you to make most of this conference to enhance your networking with peers and engage in dynamic, engaging discussions. Hopefully, you experience a wonderful conference co-hosted by the Organizing Committee in Indonesia.

Dr. Arizona Mustikarini (Co-Chair - AAEE Committee - Universitas Gadjah Mada)

On behalf of the AAEE, it is my great honor and privilege to extend a warm welcome to all of you to this prestigious international conference here in the beautiful island of Bali. We are truly delighted to gather leading experts, researchers, and professionals from around the world to share knowledge, exchange ideas, and foster collaborations that will drive meaningful advancements in our respective fields in this beautiful island.

Bali, with its renowned hospitality, cultural richness, and pleasant tropical climate, offers not only an inspiring setting for our discussions but also a memorable experience beyond the conference halls. We hope you take this opportunity to enjoy the island's refreshing weather, stunning landscapes, and vibrant local traditions. May this conference be both intellectually rewarding and personally enriching for each of you. Welcome to Bali, and have a productive and enjoyable stay.

As part of our sincere appreciation for your presence and contributions, we are delighted to inform you that this evening, during our Gala Dinner, you will be treated to an enchanting Balinese dances performance, performed by Udayana University students along with other entertainments. Set in the charming atmosphere of Sanur, this special night is designed to immerse you in the beauty and warmth of Balinese heritage — an experience we hope will create lasting memories of your time here.

Please join us tonight to celebrate not only the success of our conference but also the rich cultural tapestry that makes Bali truly unique. We look forward to sharing this unforgettable evening with you.

Dr. Putu Sri Harta Mimba (Co-Chair - AAEE Committee - Udayana University)

Organising Committee

- Prof. Shahzad Uddin (University of Essex)
- Prof. Teerooven Soobaroyen (Aston University)
- Dr. Arizona Mustikarini (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- Dr. Sumiyana (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- Dr. Amanda Acintya (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- Dr. Fitri Amalia (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- Dr. Rijadh Djatu Winardi (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- Dr. Dewi Fatmawati (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
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- Dr. Heyvon Herdhayinta (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- Dr. Ni Putu Sri Harta Mimba (Udayana University)
- Prof. Gaia Silva (University of Essex)
- Prof. Kelum Jayasinghe (University of Sheffield)
- Dr. Muhammad Ashraf (University of Essex)
- Daniela Pianezzi (University of Verona)
- Dr. Diogenis Baboukardos (Athens University of Economics & Business)
- Dr. Soon Yong Ang (University of Stirling)
- Dr. Vogy Buanaputra (Cardiff University)
- Dr. Damson Kimani (University of Sheffield)
- Dr. Sharifah Norzehan Syed Yusuf (Universiti Technology Mara)



Keynote Speakers



Emeritus Professor Christopher Napier

Christopher Napier is Emeritus Professor of Accounting at Royal Holloway University of London. He retired in 2024 after a 45-year academic career, including appointments at the London School of Economics and the University of Southampton, where he gained his PhD. Christopher qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1978, and for several years he was a member of Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. His research interests include accounting history, accounting theory, corporate financial reporting, accountability and governance, and Islamic accounting, and he has written or edited over 120 books, book chapters and peer-reviewed journal articles.



Professor Dr. Anggito Abimanyu

Prof. Dr. Anggito Abimanyu is a renowned economist and Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) professor who currently serves as Indonesia's Deputy Minister of Finance. Throughout his career, Anggito has held notable positions, including Head of the Fiscal Policy Agency, Director General of Hajj and Umrah Management, Commissioner of Bank BRI Syariah, and Head of the Hajj Financial Management Agency. His work in fiscal policy, Islamic finance, and public finance has contributed to Indonesia's economic stability and improved public services. He is also known for his research and teaching in Islamic finance, energy economics, and public finance, which have led to his involvement in many seminars and economic discussions.





Professor Dr Susela Devi K. Suppiah

Professor Dr. Susela Devi Suppiah has a career spanning over 40 years in the accounting and education sector with significant regional as well as global engagement in the ASEAN and Asia Pacific regions. She served as Director of Sunway Centre for Environmental Social Governance, before her retirement from Sunway University in August 2024. She also served as Module Leader for Sustainable Management and Operations course within the Masters in Sustainable Development Management program offered by Sunway University.

In these challenging emerging trends in sustainability, she engaged extensively (curating the module) with industry experts, bringing use cases to the topics covered. A seasoned accounting professional whose forte is in financial reporting standards, her current focus is on ISSB's IFRS S1 and S2 implementation aspects. Susela is also nationally recognised for her domain expertise, having been appointed to serve as Executive Director, on the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) in 2009. She has conducted training for C-Suites on IFRSs.

Susela has recently completed her term as President of the Malaysian Accounting Association from 2020-2024. She is currently the Advisor and Subject Matter Expert for a public program on ESG Change Management certification, whilst actively volunteering as mentor and coach to a women's NGO.

A veteran of the financial and accounting industry, Susela started her career in Hanafiah Raslan & Mohamad in 1981 in auditing. As her career progressed, she took on leadership roles in multiple disciplines including financial accounting and auditing, industry relations for business and accountancy, compliance, public policy, and governance across several national and international universities and business schools. She currently serves as Honorary Professor in Universiti Selangor (UNISEL) Malaysia.

Susela has pioneered several industry firsts in her career, as inaugural director of the Sunway Centre for Environmental Social Governance (SC ESG), formerly known as the Centre for Accountability and Governance Research originally established in April 2019. She had participated and completed the Women on Board training by Leadwomen in 2012. She was appointed as the first professor of accounting in University of Malaya in 2013. Susela was also part of the technical delegation from the Malaysian Institute of Accountants to the International Accounting Standards Committee in 1998. She served as the project manager of the MASB's first working group on the Conceptual Framework in 1998. A Certified Public Accountant and strong governance and accountability advocate, Susela volunteers as member of several working groups in the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board. She is an alumni of the University of Waikato, New Zealand and University of Malaya, Malaysia.



EMERGING SCHOLARS COLLOQUIUM (ESC)

Wednesday, 25 June 2025

ESC Venue:

Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB), Udayana University
Sudirman Campus, Sudirman Street, Denpasar

08:30 - 09:00	Arrival and registration	BH Building, 4th floor
09:00 - 09:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Dance • Welcome by Dean of Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University • Remarks by AAEE Chair (Professor Shahzad Uddin) 	BH Building, 4th floor Auditorium
09:30 - 12:00	Empowering young scholars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods and Methodology: Key considerations (Professor Teerooven Soobaroyen) • Publishing in internationally ranked journals (Professor Shahzad Uddin) • Questions and Answers 	BH Building, 4th floor Auditorium
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch	BH Building, 4th floor

Parallel Session I: 13:00-15:30

ROOM 1 (BH Building 3rd floor)

Chair: Aminah Abdullah

- Impact of Inclusive Growth on Sustainable Development in Bangladesh, by **Md. Shah Alam** (Bangladesh Army University of Science and Technology). **Discussant: Professor Susela Devi K. Suppiah**
- The Effect of Islamic Belief on Investment Decision-Making: An Islamic Perspective of Bitcoin Adoption in Jakarta, by **Muhammad Amroe** (Binus University), **Stephanie Riyanto** (Binus University), **Dr. Hugo Prasetyo Winotoatmojo** (Binus University), **Vella Angelica** (Binus University). **Discussant: Professor Christopher Napier**
- Big Data Analytics, Power Dynamics, and The Limits of Accountability: A Case Study of Taxpayer Compliance Risk Management System in the Indonesian Tax Authority, by **Rhoni Tanjung Marji Wandono** (University of Glasgow). **Discussant: Professor Christopher Napier**
- The Dark Side of Management Control System in the Public Sector: Perceived Unfairness of Performance Evaluation and Its Unintended Consequences, by **Meita Wulandari** (University of Glasgow). **Discussant: Dr. Dalia Alazze**
- A Critical Analysis of Indonesian University Internal Auditors in Not Innovating Their Work Professionalism Through Social Construction of Technology (**Elna Marsye Pattinaja**, Sumiyana Sumiyana, Universitas Gadjah Mada). **Discussant: Professor Muhummud Iqbal Khadaroo.**

ROOM 2 (BH Building 3rd floor)**Parallel Session 2: 13:00-16:00****Chair: Soon Yong Ang**

- Dynamics between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Political Activity (CPA): A study on Chinese Firms' Engagement in a Government-led Poverty Alleviation Campaign, by **Wei Shen** (University of Glasgow). **Discussant: Professor Teerooven Soobaroyen**
- Listed South African companies' executive remuneration: Abnormal or Normal? by **Danielle van Wyk** (Stellenbosch University). **Discussant: Professor Teerooven Soobaroyen**
- Integrating Tri Hita Karana into Good University Governance and Accounting Practices: Improving Performance for Balinese Higher Education, by **Ayu Rencana Sari Dewi** (Universitas Udayana), I Wayan Suartana (Universitas Udayana), Ni Putu Sri Harta Mimba (Universitas Udayana) & I Gusti Ngurah Agung Suaryana (Universitas Udayana), **Discussant: Dr Krish Vithana**
- Indonesia Financial Service Authority Facilitates Rural Banks with Inequality Regulation in Implementing High Information and Communication Technology: Rural Bank Chief Executive Officers' Indictments (**Maria Regina Nansi** and Sumiyana Sumiyana, Universitas Gadjah Mada), **Discussant: Professor Shahzad Uddin**
- Techno-sociology of Tax: Digitalisation of Tax Audits in Indonesia by **Diana Laurencia Sidauruk** (University of Glasgow), **Discussant: Dr Chinyere Uche**
- The Failure to Realize an Integrated Online Single Submission of Indonesia's Public Information Systems: Critical Realism from Dynamic Capability Missetting, by **Minarni Gultom** (Universitas Gadjah Mada), **Discussant: Dr Soon Yong Ang**

16:00 – 16:30	Coffee Break Award and Closing Remarks	BH Building, 4th floor
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Accounting & Accountability in Emerging Economies Conference 2025

Conference Venue

Prama Sanur Beach Hotel, Bali, Indonesia

DAY 1: Thursday, 26 June 2025

08:00 – 12:00	Delegate Registration Desk Open	Wantilan Ballroom
09:00 – 09:45	Welcome, Opening Ceremony and Plenary Event • Address by Conference Co-Chairs (Professor Teerooven Soobaroyen) • Address by Professor Shahzad Uddin, AAEE Committee Chair • Address by Professor Dr. Didi Achjari, M.Com, Dean, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Gadjah Mada,	Wantilan Ballroom
09:45 – 10:30	Keynote Speech 1: Prof. Dr. Anggito Abimanyu, MSc Deputy Minister of Finance of Indonesia Chair: Professor Shahzad Uddin (University of Essex)	Wantilan Ballroom
10:30 – 11:15	Keynote Speech 2: - "Accounting Beyond Numbers: Climate Storytelling and Popular Culture as Critical Frontiers in Accounting Research" Professor Susela Devi K. Suppiah (Universiti Selangor) Chair: Professor Shahzad Uddin (University of Essex)	Wantilan Ballroom
11:15 – 11:30	Group Photo – AAEE Conference	Wantilan Ballroom
	Coffee Break	Wantilan Ballroom

PARALLEL SESSIONS A: 11:30-13:00

Garuda - A1 Corporate Governance and Accounting 1

Chair: Erick Rading Outa (Charles Darwin University)

- (60) CEO's Culture and Firms' Leverage Decisions (**Ranadeva Jayasekera**, Trinity College, University of Dublin)
- (53) CEO Structural Power and Earnings Persistence: The Moderating Role of Organizational Complexity (**Philip Sinnadurai**, Charles Stuart University; Erekle Pirveli, Caucasus University)
- (76) The Impact of Corporate Liability Prevention Practices on Firm Performance: Malaysian Evidence (**Salwa Zolkafilil**, **Nur Azmina Tuan Shamsu**; Sharifah Nazatul Faiza Syed Mustapha Nazri, **Nur Aima Shafie**, University Teknologi MARA; Afzal Izzaz Zahari; Universiti Sains Malaysia).

Jauk - A2 Sustainability and ESG 1**Chair : Susela Devi K. Suppiah (Universiti Selangor)**

- (110) Organized Hypocrisy in Corporate Sustainability Reporting: A Digital Stakeholder Engagement Perspective (**Sintia Dhiba, Dianne Frisko Koan**, Universitas Surabaya)
- (81) Redefining animal mortality accounting within indigenous paradigms and sustainability frameworks (**Hasri Mustafa**, Universiti Putra Malaysia)
- (39) Implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Selected Case Studies from Pakistani and Chilean Companies (**Ataur Belal**, University of Birmingham)

Sita - A3 Taxation**Chair: Desi Adhariani (Universitas Indonesia)**

- (75) Political Economy of Corporate Tax Governance Disclosures: Japanese Experience (**Chieko Inaba**, Takushoku University; **Shahzad Uddin**, University of Essex)
- (96) The Impact of Tax Audits on Compliance Dynamics in a Developing Economy (**Agus Hidayat**, Vienna University of Economics and Business)
- (103) Does media mediate the relationship between carbon emission disclosure and tax avoidance? Evidence from three South Asian nations (**Sharmeen Ara Rakhi**, Edith Cowan University)

Wantilan A - A4 Management Accounting 1**Chair: Kelum Jayasinghe (University of Sheffield)**

- (99) Making sense of emic employee profit-sharing bonus schemes from an etic management accounting and control perspective: A case of bagi hasil practised in a matrilineal ethnic minority community in Indonesia (**Paul Ahn**, Danture Wickramasinghe, University of Glasgow; **Arief Fadhillah**, Universitas Prasetiya Mulya Jakarta)
- (112) Doing ethnography in management accounting research: a brief guidelines (**Budi Waluyo**, Polytechnic of State Finance STAN)
- (144) Cost, Control, and Performance Management in Public Healthcare: Accountability Challenges in Emerging and Non-English-Speaking Economies (Claudia Barrios-Alvarez, Liliana Heredia-Rodríguez, Laura Isabel Sánchez-Gómez, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana-Cali; Alina Gómez-Mejía, Institución Universitaria Mayor de Cartagena; **Pinar Guven Uslu**, University of East Anglia)

Wantilan B - A5 Auditing and Control 1**Chair: Arizona Mustikarini (Universitas Gadjah Mada)**

- (67) Audit and Technology for Combating Fraud, Corruption, and Asset Misappropriation (**Triana Eva Adiningsih**, Universitas Surabaya)
- (47) Characteristics of Key Audit Matters Disclosure: two-year implementation in Indonesia (**Nureni Wijayati**, Universitas Indonesia)
- (83) Adoption of Explainable Artificial Intelligence (xAI) in Internal Auditing: An Exploratory Study in an Emerging Economy (**Suhaily Shahimi**, Priyaa Jayasankar, Anna Che Azmi, University of Malaya; Susela Devi K. Suppiah, Universiti Selangor; Azizi Ab Aziz, Universiti Utara Malaysia)

Wantilan C - A6 Finance and Banking**Chair: Sumiyana Sumiyana (Universitas Gadjah Mada)**

- (28) Volatility Spillover between the Oil Market and Stock Market: Evidence from Oil Revenue-Dependent Countries (**Taufiq Choudhry**, University of Southampton).
- (65) Innovation, Policy Implications, and Industry Structure in Indonesia's Payment Industry (**Citra Amanda**, Wishnu Badrawani, Maulana Nurfadhila, Novi Maryaningsih, Renardi Bimantoro, Bank Indonesia)

13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	Tirta Restaurant
PARALLEL SESSIONS B: 14:00-15:30		
Garuda - B1 Accounting and Accountability 1 Chair: Rania Kamla (University of Edinburgh) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (78) Framing Accountability Through Decolonial Struggles: Palestinian Human Rights Activists in Context (Mohammed Alshurafa, University of St Andrews) • (143) Compensation as a social trap (Chinyere Uche, University of Bristol; Sharif Khalid) 		
Jauk - B2 Finance Chair: Taufiq Choudhry (University of Southampton) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (182) From Noise to Signal: Evaluating the Informational Value of Accounting and OCI Decomposition (Tri Utami, Sumiyana Sumiyana, Universitas Gadjah Mada) • (172) The YOBO (You Only Buy Once) Model and Instruments: Extending Sustainable Investment Decisions with Cognitive FOMO in Emerging Markets (Gunawan Wibisono, Jogiyanto Hartono, Sumiyana Sumiyana, Universitas Gadjah Mada) 		
Sita - B3 Critical Accounting Chair: Muhummud Iqbal Khadaroo (King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (154) Calculative ethnic dominance, secrecy, and subaltern resistance: the case of whispering fish market in Malaysia (Soon Yong Ang, University of Stirling; Chandana Alawattage, University of Glasgow) • (148) Counter Accounting with a decolonial emphasis: Brazil and the Rio Olympics (Jim Haslam, Durham University; Thauan Carvalho, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) • (45) Neoliberalism, Informal Employment and Post-Communist Economies: A Tale of Unlikely 'Cooperation' Between Labour and Capital (Boris Popesko, Tomas Bata University in Zlin; Shahzad Uddin, University of Essex). 		
Wantilan A - B4 Digital Technology in Accounting Chair: Fitri Amalia (Universitas Gadjah Mada) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (33) The Role of Gender in Shaping Islamic FinTech Usage Intention: A Study from Indonesia (Rita Rahayu, Universitas Andalas) • (43) A Re-Evaluation of the Digitalization Level in Modern Cooperatives and Its Impact on the Financial Performance of Cooperatives in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia (Hendri Hermawan, Muhammad Roy Aziz Haryana, Betanika Nirbita, Rochmat Susanto, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta) • (82) Influence of technology in promoting the management of finance and entrepreneurship among graduates (Lilian Nwosu, Boitumelo Mphahlele, Calvin Mahlaule, Northwest University; Tajudeen John Ayoola, Obafemi Awolowo University; Tlotlo Segotso, University of Kwazulu-Natal) 		

Wantilan B - B5 Corruption and Fraud Chair: Paul Ahn (University of Glasgow) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (38) Exploring Corporate Liability as An Innovative Approach to Fight Corruption in Malaysia (Zatun Najmiah Mohd Sabri, Sharifah Nazatul Faiza Syed Mustapha Nazri, Salwa Zolkafli, University Technology MARA) • (100) Fraud Awareness and Control Environment in Grey Area: Case of Upcoding Practice in Indonesian Hospitals (Laila Mubarakah, Surya Raharja, Dwi Cahyo Utomo, Universitas Diponegoro) • (130) Tragedy of The Commons and Leisurely Accountability Constructing Universities' Executive Officers to Do Frauds in the Undergraduate Student Admission (Christine Novita Dewi, Sumiyana Sumiyana, Universitas Gadjah Mada) 		
Wantilan C - B6 Sustainability and ESG 2 Chair: Gretha Steenkanp (Stellenbosch University) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (159) The Impact of ESG Disclosure on Firm Performance in Emerging Markets with Firm Size Moderating Role (Yunlin Yang, Stamford International University; Kanitsorn Terdpaopong, Rangsit University; Gregory Wegmann, University Burgundy Europe; ASL Lindawati, Binus University) • (173) The Impact of Environmental Performance on Financial Performance: A Study of Companies in the ASEAN-5 Region (Sukma Annisa Suwadji, Zuni Barokah, Universitas Gadjah Mada) • (64) Navigating Uncertainty: The Role of Managerial Ability in Mitigating the Impact of Environmental Uncertainty on ESG Performance - Evidence from Indonesia (Inayah Risqi Alisa, Muhammad Raihan, Universitas Gadjah Mada) 		
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee break	Wantilan Ballroom
PARALLEL SESSIONS C: 15:45-17:15		
Garuda - C1 Public Sector Accounting and Accountability Chair: Dianne Frisko Koan (Universitas Surabaya) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (19) When Public Budgeting and Reforms Meets Settler Colonial Power: A Case of Palestine (Dalia Alazzeh, University of West of Scotland; Shahzad Uddin, University of Essex) • (86) Legitimacy and power dynamics in the cash-based IPSAS standardisation project in Sri Lanka: Institutional logic perspective (Chirath Jeewantha, University of Essex; Kelum Jayasinghe, University of Sheffield) 		
Jauk - C2 Auditing and Control 2 Chair: Krishanthi Vithana (University of Southampton) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (122) Auditor Reappointment and Repetitive Key Audit Matters: The Role of Big 4 in Malaysia (Siti Hajar Asmah Ali, National University Malaysia) • (177) The Political Consequences of Modified Audit Opinions: Evidence from the Indonesian Public Sector (Fuad Rakhman, Arizona Mustikarini, Singgih Wijayana, University Gadjah Mada; Arief Rahman, Universitas Islam Indonesia) • (40) Determining the Effectiveness of Remote Working in the Accounting Industry in South Africa (Lilian Nwosu, Maahira Malek, Hester Vorster, Northwest University; Tlotlo Segotso, University of Kwazulu-Natal) 		

Sita - C3 Internal Audit Chair: Aminah binti Abdullah (Al Yamamah University) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (7) Smart robots as a means of completing accounting auditing tasks and their impact on performance of internal auditors in Jordan (Firas Hashem, Tafila Technical University) 		
Wantilan B - C5 Earnings Management Chair: Ranadeva Jayasekera (Trinity College, University of Dublin) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (91) The Conceptual Framework of the Effect of Environmental, Social and Governance on Earnings Management with High-Quality Auditors as a Moderating Variable (Farah Diyana Abdul Aziz, Rohaida Basiruddin, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia) (69) Debt Financing in ESG Performance, Stakeholder Engagement, and Earnings Management: Evidence from Five Southeast Asian Countries (Arthaingan H. Mutiha, Universitas Indonesia) (127) The Influence of Credit Risk and Audit Committee Gender On Earnings Quality: Key Audit Matters as a Moderating Variable (Rayhan Harikusuma, Wijaya Triwacananingrum, Universitas Pelita Harapan). 		
Wantilan C - C6 Climate Change Chair: Ataur Belal (University of Birmingham) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (129) Disparities in Climate Scenario Reporting: An Analysis of Developed and Developing Economies (Dirgahayu Almi Mahati, Iman Harymawan, Universitas Airlangga) (158) Investment responses to Physical Climate Risks: The Role of Cultural Differences (Adam Arian, Australian Catholic University; Ramona Zharfpeykan, University of Auckland; Richard Busulwa, Swinburne University) (175) Assessing the Impact of Climate Finance on SMEs' Attitude and Behavioral Intention Toward Climate Change Mitigation (Kelvin Yong Ming Lee, Taylor's University) 		
17:15	Close of conference - day one.	
17:15 - 19:00	Free Time	
19:00 - 22:00	Conference Dinner and Awarding Night starts at 19:00 (Dress code: smart casual)	TBC

Day 2: Friday, 27 June 2025

Conference Venue

Prama Sanur Beach Hotel, Bali, Indonesia

08:00 – 12:00	Delegate Registration Desk Open	Wantilan Ballroom
08:30 – 09:15	Keynote Speech 3: "Perspectives on Accountability: Religious, Political and Economic". Emeritus Professor Christopher Napier (Royal Holloway University of London) Chair: Professor Rania Kamla (Edinburgh University)	Wantilan Ballroom
09:15 – 10:00	Panel of Journal Editors: Professor Muhummud Iqbal Khadaroo (King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals) Professor Shahzad Uddin (University of Essex) Dr. Widya Paramita (Universitas Gadjah Mada) Dr. Sharifah Norzehan SyedYusuf (Universiti Teknologi MARA)	Wantilan Ballroom
09:45 – 10:00	Coffee break	Wantilan Ballroom

PARALLEL SESSIONS D: 10:00 – 11:30

Garuda - D1 Digital Technology and Blockchain

Chair: Boris Popesko (Tomas Bata University in Zlin)

- (161) Behavioural Intention Towards Digitalization in Waqf Through Expanded Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology: A Moderating Effect of Knowledge (Siti Sara Ibrahim, **Balkis Binti Kasmon**, Ismah Osman, Universiti Teknologi MARA; Ririn Tri Ratnasari, Universitas Airlangga; Muhammad Noor Harisudin, State Islamic University KH. Achmad Siddiq Jember)
- (160) Conceptual Framework Integrating Blockchain Technology with Sharia Compliance: Enhancing Quality of Islamic Transaction (**Muhammad Hassan Fauzi Nugroho, Sony Warsono, Slamet Sugiri**, Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- (94) Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Financial Performance Evaluation: A Hybrid DuPont-ANN Model for Oil and Gas Firms (**Novita Satiti**, Fitri Putri Lestari, University of Muhammadiyah Malang; Tingqian Pu, Guizhou University of Commerce)

Jauk - D2 Financial Accounting Standards**Chair: Siti Hajar Asmah Ali (National University Malaysia)**

- (153) A Critical Review of the Adoption of IFRS for SMEs to Ensure Accountability (**Md Tanvir Islam**, Maqbool Kader Quraishi, Nushrat Jahan, Independent University Bangladesh)
- (66) The Implementation of IFRS 16 in Branded and Non-Branded Hotels in Papua New Guinea a Comparative Study (**Viswanadham Nadiminti**, Jabez Sam, Papua New Guinea University of Technology)
- (5) Applying principle-based guidelines to a complex transaction: Exploring management judgement and decision-making (**Sophia Magaretha Brink**, **Gretha Steenkamp**, Aletta Odendaal, Stellenbosch University)

Sita - D3 Accounting and Gender**Chair: Chinyere Uche (University of Bristol)**

- (176) "I am not joking": The Transformational Journey of African Women Entrepreneurs Through Accounting Education (**Christine Gilbert**, Université Laval; Theodora Ekua Aryee, Ashesi University)
- (162) Flourishing careers in the desert? The experiences of migrant women accountants in the UAE (**Rania Kamla**, University of Edinburgh)
- (146) The Inspiration of Marilyn Waring: A Meaningful Account (**Mengyuan Feng**, University of Glasgow; **Jim Haslam**, Durham University)

Wantilan A - D4 Sustainability and ESG 4**Chair: Kanitsorn Terdpaopong (Rangsit University)**

- (89) The Importance of Economic Freedom on the relationship between ESG and Firm Performance & Firm Value: Evidence from Emerging Markets (**Arnel Onesimo O. Uy**, **Jerwin Tubay**, **De La Salle University**)
- (139) The Challenges Facing Accounting Education in High Schools: The South African Experience (**Lilian Nwosu**, Northwest University) [via Zoom](#)
- (111) Does Sustainability Assurance Improve Carbon Reporting Transparency? Insights from ASEAN-5 (**Novrys Suhardianto**, Ardianto, Zayyan Ahmad Nuryaddin, Universitas Airlangga; Abu Hanifa Md. Noman, University of Southampton Malaysia; Senny Harindahyani, Universitas Surabaya).

Wantilan B - D5 Management Accounting 2**Chair: Pinar Guven-Uslu (University of East Anglia)**

- (151) PMM Reform Trajectories in Public Hospitals under Institutional Complexity and Partial Autonomy: An Intra-Organisational Perspective (**Krishanthi Vithana**, University of Southampton; Linxi Shi, University of Greenwich; Pingli Li, University of Southampton; **Bai Xue**, Loughborough University)
- (121) Redefining Railway Management AI-Enabled Automation for Efficient MCS in Indonesia (**Michael Steven**, Evan Sutanto Putra, Universitas Surabaya)
- (51) Cultural Political Economy of Work-Life Balance of Doctors: A Unique Case of Japan (**Yuji Mori**, Osaka Gakuin University; **Shahzad Uddin**, University of Essex)

Wantilan C - D6 Accounting and Higher Education**Chair: Sony Warsono (Universitas Gadjah Mada)**

- (49) Developing Ethical Thinking to the Digital Era in Introductory Accounting (**Yukari Kawai**, Komazawa University; **Masako Saito**, Kansai University).
- (105) Toward a Holistic Sustainability Disclosure Index (SDI) in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs): Modified Analytical Hierarchy Process (MAHP) (Maylia Pramono Sari, Universitas Negeri Semarang; Faisal Faisal, Puji Harto, **Surya Raharja**, Universitas Diponegoro; Corina Joseph, Universiti Teknologi MARA)
- (128) Ecological, Economic, and Sociological Impacts of Paper Consumption in Thesis Reporting Process: A Case Study of Indonesian University (**Aris Surya Putra**, Dianne Frisko Koan, Universitas Surabaya)

PARALLEL SESSIONS E: 11:30-13:00**Garuda - E1 Sustainability and ESG 5****Chair: Sharifah Norzehan SyedYusuf (Universiti Teknologi MARA)**

- (140) CEO Demographic Characteristics, Board of Commissioners Diversity and Sustainability Reporting Quality: Evidence from Winners of Asia Sustainability Reporting Rating (**Widowati Dian Permatasari**, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta; Lindawati Gani, **Desi Adhariani**, Universitas Indonesia; **Dany Adi Saputra**, Universitas Sebelas Maret)
- (164) Assessing the Impact of Climate Change and Economic Indicators on Financial Performance in Thailand's Agricultural, Food, and Beverage Enterprise (**Kritsada Leeliang**, Royal Thai Army; **Kanitsorn Terdpaopong**, Rangsit University)
- (36) Can Internal Auditors Drive ESG Success? Unpacking the 5Ps Model for Sustainable Governance (**Norazlin binti Ab Aziz**, Suhaily Shahimi, University of Malaya)

Jauk - E2 Public Sector and NGO Accountability**Chair : Christine Gilbert (Université Laval)**

- (80) Impact of Bureaucratic Reform, E-government, and Accountability Toward Public Service in Indonesia (**Ignatius Novianto Hariwibowo**, Rio Ageng Surya Susandy, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta)
- (152) Exploring Public Budgeting as a Mechanism for Accountability and Legitimacy (**Vogy Buanaputra**, Cardiff University; **Shahzad Uddin**, University of Essex)
- (95) Accounting and epistemic injustice: The case of 1 Malaysia Development Berhad (1 MDB) (Iqbal Khadaroo, King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals; **Aminah binti Abdullah**, Al Yamamah University).

Sita - E3 Village Governance**Chair: Dalia Alazzeah (University of Western Scotland)**

- (170) Inculcating Government by Quantification within Participatory Governance Practice: The Case of Indonesian Village Self-Government (**Achmad Masyhadul Amin**, Universitas Gadjah Mada).
- (131) The Impact of CSR on Local Economic Empowerment: A Case Study of Balkondes Tuksongo by Telkom Indonesia in Magelang, Indonesia (**Ayudyah Dian Imasari**, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta; **Gagaring Pagalung**, Hasanuddin University; **Safaat Aufahasan Adzka**, Telkom Indonesia).
- (163) Designing the accounting concept of Lembaga Perkreditan Desa: socio-economics cultural villages approach (**I Nyoman Darmayasa**, **I Made Bagiada**, Nyoman Sentosa Hardika, Made Andy Pradana Sukarta, Politeknik Negeri Bali).

Wantilan A. - E4 Corporate Governance and Accounting 2**Chair: Mohammed Alshurafa (University of St Andrews)**

- (133) Does Timely Financial Reporting Improves the Value Relevance of Accounting Information? (**Dany Adi Saputra**, Doddy Setiawan, Sri Hartoko, Taufiq Arifin, Universitas Sebelas Maret).
- (55) CFO Gender, Ethnicity, and Investment Efficiency (**Effiezal Aswadi Abdul Wahab**, Curtin University; Janice Hoq, Queensland University of Technology; Ismaanzira Ismail, Universiti Sains Malaysia).
- (71) Managerial Ability, Sustainability-Ethics, and Earnings Management: Evidence from Indonesia (Singgih Wijayana, Puspita Anggraini, **Mahfud Sholihin**, Universitas Gadjah Mada)

Wantilan B - E5 Sustainability and ESG 6**Chair: Fuad Rakhmad (Universitas Gadjah Mada)**

- (72) ESG Ratings and Fixed-income Investment Decisions: Evidence from an Emerging Economy (**YoungKyung Ko**, Yonsei University; **Susela Devi K. Suppiah**, Universiti Selangor; Joel Thum Wen Jian, RAM Group).
- (62) Pre-empting Regulation: Motivations, Challenges, and Benefits of Voluntary Sustainability Reporting in Indonesia Before POJK 51 (**Yudhistira Dharma Putra**, Amir Michael, Durham University)
- (70) Sustainability and Profit. Can They Go Together? An Evaluation of Value Creation of Indonesian Hotel Companies (**Chris Petra Agung**, Yeremias Budi Irawan, Teresia Debby, Universitas Katolik Parahyangan; Wahdan Arum Inawati, Universitas Telkom; Probowo Erawan Sastroredjo, University of Leicester)

Wantilan C - E6 Banking and Accounting**Chair: Firas Hashem (Tafila Technical University)**

- (180) Islamic Banking: How Has It Fared Amid Geopolitical Risk? (**Wahyu Jatmiko**, University of Southampton; Mansor Ibrahim, INCEIF University; Bayu Fianto, Universitas Airlangga)
- Accounting and the Acceleration Program for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty Towards the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (**Hilda Octavana Siregar**, Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- Unraveling negotiation of financial statement audits between the auditor and client management: A systematic review of antecedents and outcome (**Arizona Mustikarini**, Bayu Setyawan Suprayogi, Universitas Gadjah Mada).

13:00-14:00**Lunch****Tirta Restaurant****PARALLEL SESSIONS F: 14:00 - 15:30****Garuda - F1 Accounting and Accountability 2****Chair: Christopher Napier (Royal Holloway, University of London)**

- (124) The role of managers in ensuring accountability of public institutions in an emerging economy (**Christopher Neil Makanga**, Makerere University Business School)
- (79) Budgeting In Different University Settings: The Case of Indonesia (**Arief Zuliyanto Susilo**, University of Essex)
- (132) How local institutional contexts shape NGOs' accountability in developing countries: a systematic literature review (**Muhammad Yusuf Ridwan**, University of Manchester).

Jauk - F2 Sustainability and ESG 7**Chair: Bai Xue (Loughborough University)**

- (179) Motivational Drivers in the Freelance or Gig Economy: An Empirical Study of Self-Determination and Expectancy Theories in an Emerging Market (Siti Sara Ibrahim, **Nazatul Aqilah Sutrisno**, Abdul Rahim Ridzuan, Universiti Teknologi MARA; Maskhurin Fajarina, Universitas Hasyim Asy'ari)
- (26) Bridging Borders: Exploring Corporate Governance in Indonesian SMEs Through Malaysia's SME Governance Framework (**Irmadela Nindyadiasti Rizkika Fitriani**, Alfiyatul Qomariyah, Universitas Airlangga).
- (138) Authenticity versus Legitimacy: Does Carbon Disclosure Reflect the Underlying Carbon Performance? A Meta-Analysis (**Apia Dewi Agustin, Mahfud Sholihin**, Universitas Gadjah Mada).

Sita - F3 Fraud and Money Laundering**Chair: Aria Farah Mitra Dari (Universitas Indonesia)**

- (92) FATF Cash Couriers Legal Framework and Operational Issues in Combating Money Laundering: A Comparative Study with an Institutional Theory Perspective (**Nadia Atiqah bt Zulkiffly**, Sharifah Nazatul Faiza Syed Mustapha Nazri, **Salwa Zolkafilil**, Universiti Teknologi MARA)
- (178) Provinces' and Regencies' Disaster Budget Agents Not to Courageously Spend Expenditures Due to The Government of Indonesia (GoI)'s Regulatorily Dynamic Inconsistencies (**Noorina Hartati, Abdul Halim, Sumiyana Sumiyana, Aviandi Okta Maulana**, Universitas Gadjah Mada)

Wantilan A - F4 Digitalisation, Innovation and Governance.**Chair : Norazlin Ab Aziz (Universiti Malaya)**

- (174) Reframing Accounting Digitalisation in the Microfinance Sector: A Bibliometric Review and Agenda for Future Research (**Nadya Windy Putrie, Rudi Prasetya Timur, Sony Warsono**, Universitas Gadjah Mada)
- (115) Evolution and Future Directions of Corporate Innovation Research: A Bibliometric Analysis (**Jiang Zongyu**, Rohaida Basiruddin, Universiti Teknologi MARA)
- (13) Environmental accounting moderated by Technological advancement and firm value of listed multinational firms in Nigeria (**Festus Taiwo Solanke**, Federal University Oye-Ekiti). [via Zoom](#)

Wantilan B - Editorial Board Meeting, Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies (invitation only)

Chair: Professor Shahzad Uddin (University of Essex)

Wantilan C - F5 Accountability .**Chair : Krish Vithana (University of Southampton)**

- From Transparency to Trust: Examining the Impact of Felt Accountability on Money Laundering Prevention (**Rijadh Djatu Winardi, Universitas Gadjah Mada**)
- The Changing Landscape of NGO Accountability: Lessons from the Past and Future Possibilities (**Amanda Acintya, Universitas Gadjah Mada**).

15:30-15:45	Coffee break	Wantilan Ballroom
15:45 -16:15	Closing Ceremony	Wantilan Ballroom

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List of Abstracts

EMERGING SCHOLARS COLLOQUIUM (ESC)

Title/Abstract
Impact of Inclusive Growth on Sustainable Development in Bangladesh
<p>This paper presents the impact of inclusive growth on attaining sustainable development in Bangladesh. Over time, many changes happened rapidly in the world economy and economic systems to reach the development facilities of the deprived people living in the world. For this, the United Nations and world leaders have undertaken long-term perspective plans like the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals to reduce the disparities of economic hardship of the deprived people. Based upon MDGs, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has undertaken Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for inclusive economic growth to benefit the people living in Bangladesh. The study is mainly based on secondary data. During analysis of the collected data, it is seen that the Government of Bangladesh has undertaken many steps for inclusive economic growth to provide facilities for people but, in many areas, the government has become successful and, in some areas, not. The economic development of Bangladesh has been moving towards sustainability because the deprived section of people has started improving their lives and to some extent started entering into development opportunities available in Bangladesh.</p>
The Effect of Islamic Belief on Investment Decision-Making: An Islamic Perspective of Bitcoin Adoption in Jakarta
<p>This research explores the impact of Islamic beliefs on Bitcoin investment decisions among residents of Jakarta, Indonesia. Despite Bitcoin being considered haram due to its speculative nature and lack of intrinsic value, Indonesia ranks third globally in cryptocurrency adoption. This paradox raises questions about the motivations behind this phenomenon. The study investigates why Bitcoin is growing in popularity in a predominantly Muslim country by analyzing the influence of Islamic financial principles on investment intentions. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from respondents who reside in Jakarta, identify as Muslim, and have prior experience investing in cryptocurrency, particularly Bitcoin. After a rigorous eligibility screening process, 161 completed responses were included in the final analysis. The study employs Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) to examine the direct and indirect relationships between key variables influencing investment decisions. The findings reveal that Subjective Norms, Islamic Belief, Digital Investment Literacy, and Perceived Profit Potential significantly impact investment intention. In contrast, Attitude and Perceived Behavioral Control were found to be non-significant predictors of investment intention. These results suggest that while individual attitudes and perceived control over investments may not strongly influence decisions, external social pressures, religious beliefs, financial knowledge, and expected profitability play crucial roles in shaping investment behavior among Muslim investors in Jakarta.</p>

Big Data Analytics, Power Dynamics, and The Limits of Accountability: A Case Study of Taxpayer Compliance Risk Management System in the Indonesian Tax Authority

This research aims at exploring the intersection of Big Data Analytics, accountability, and governance within Indonesia's tax administration. Introduced by the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) recent changes in tax administration system has reconfigured internal power dynamics, limiting tax officers' discretion while enhancing systemic accountability and resource efficiency. Through a critical examination grounded in literature on Big Data governance, accountability, and critical taxation, this study plans to investigate how data analytics reshape control within tax authorities and interrogates the ethical implications of the new accountability. Key research questions focus on the redefinition of power under self-assessment regimes and the boundaries of ethical accountability in algorithm-assisted tax enforcement. The study will contribute to broader debates on digital governmentality and the politics of automated decision-making in public administration.

The Dark Side of Management Control System in the Public Sector: Perceived Unfairness of Performance Evaluation and Its Unintended Consequences

This research aims to investigate the impact of the perceived unfairness of performance evaluation on public servants, specifically examining how design- and implementation-related injustice influence job stress, demotivation, and gaming behaviours. Additionally, it explores the mediating role of overall organisational unfairness and the moderating effects of public service motivation and organisational ethical climate. The data is drawn from a survey of 430 civil servants in the Directorate General of Taxes of Indonesia and analysed using the Structural Equation Modelling-Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) approach. The findings reveal that perceived unfairness in performance evaluation, measured by the justice rule violation concept in the design and implementation process, significantly determines unintended consequences, including job stress, demotivation, and performance gaming behaviour in public organisations.

A Critical Analysis of Indonesian University Internal Auditors in Not Innovating Their Work Professionalism Through Social Construction of Technology

This study critically analyses a phenomenon of Indonesian university internal auditors (IUIA) not innovating their work professionalism by using social construction of technology (SCOT). The research uses qualitative research by employing realistic phenomenon analysis. It searches realistic immersed cognitions from top executives of university internal auditors around Indonesia. This study first finds that IUIAs work in organisational jobs that are mutually exclusive without arranging the concept of science, technology, and society (STS) implemented to build their work professionalism. Second, it reveals that IUIAs have no revolutions in job professional enrichment due to a lack of actor networks (AN) and diffusion of innovation (DOI). In short, it is found that IUIAs have a low enhanced movement of SCOT. Third, emerging economies characterised by regulatory complex ecosystems support the unbuilt SCOT of IUIAs. The uniqueness of the paper lies in the following. First, this study uses theoretical and conceptual series of diffusion of innovation (DOI), STS, SCOT, AN and professionalism to explain the IUIA phenomenon. Simultaneously, it covers some extant research gaps by integrating the comprehensive series. Second, it highlights the weak uses of AN theory that impact the IUIAs' low integration of knowledge, lacking DOI nationally, and human resources and information and communication technology (ICT).

Dynamics between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Political Activity (CPA): A study on Chinese Firms' Engagement in a Government-led Poverty Alleviation Campaign

This study investigates the corporate engagement in a nationwide poverty alleviation campaign in China, in order to understand the nexus of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and corporate political activity (CPA). Using textual data extracted from the unique disclosures about this campaign participation available on the Chinese listed firms' annual reports during the period 2016 to 2020, I quantitatively capture the pattern of CPA dominance of Chinese firms throughout the campaign period. This study potentially contributes to the field of CSR-CPA relationships by enriching quantitative CSR-CPA relationship measures that, to the best of my knowledge, have not been used in previous related studies. This study also contributes new insights about CSR-CPA dynamics from an important emerging economy under a one-party political scheme.

Listed South African companies' executive remuneration: Abnormal or Normal?

From a South African point of view, it is important to ensure that executive remuneration is appropriately governed to avoid rent extraction, which can enhance income inequality and thus decrease economic growth within an emerging economy. Based on the expected improvement in disclosure of executive remuneration from 2018 (IoDSA, 2016; Steenkamp, 2020), this study first determines total executive remuneration (including realised share-based executive remuneration) for listed South African companies. Considering the criticism of the excessiveness of executive remuneration in South Africa, the study also establishes whether listed South African companies' executive remuneration (including realised share-based executive remuneration) was deemed abnormal using a model developed by Zheng (2020). The evidence of abnormal measurement could explain income inequality in South Africa to the detriment of social justice. The study employs a quantitative design, and data are analysed using regression analysis. The research population included listed South African companies from 2020 to 2023, which provided 395 company-year observations. The study contributes to the literature on the excessiveness of executive remuneration of listed South African companies. Furthermore, where abnormal executive remuneration is identified, it could signal possible managerial power. Also, based on the expected improvement in disclosure, the study aims to establish a complete executive remuneration database for future research. The study is based on a sample of JSE-listed companies (the JSE FTSE All Share Index) from all industries except the financial industry. Therefore, the results cannot be generalised to companies listed on other exchanges in other emerging economies or companies listed in the South African financial industry.

Integrating Tri Hita Karana into Good University Governance and Accounting Practices: Improving Performance for Balinese Higher Education

This study explores the application of Tri Hita Karana-based Good University Governance (GUG) as an effort to improve university performance in Bali. The Tri Hita Karana-based GUG offers a holistic approach that integrates the local Balinese values of Parahyangan (relationship with God), Pawongan (relationship with fellow humans), and Palemahan (relationship with the environment) into university governance. This research employs a quantitative method using a survey technique involving 100 respondents from various universities in Bali. Data analysis was conducted using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The results of the study indicate that Performance-Based Budgeting (PBK) and the Internal Control System (SPI) do not have a direct significant effect on university performance. However, through the mediation of Tri Hita Karana-based GUG, PBK and SPI exert a significant positive influence on university performance. These findings confirm that the implementation of Tri Hita Karana-based GUG plays a crucial role in maximizing the impact of PBK and SPI on university performance. By integrating GUG principles based on THK, universities can achieve more transparent, accountable, responsible, fair, and sustainable governance. This study makes a significant contribution to the academic literature by offering a more ethical and contextual governance model and providing practical recommendations for universities in Bali to adopt and integrate THK into institutional policies and practices.

Indonesia Financial Service Authority Facilitates Rural Banks with Inequality Regulation in Implementing High Information and Communication Technology: Rural Bank Chief Executive Officers' Indictments

This study investigates the phenomena of the Indonesia Financial Service Authority (IFSA) in facilitating differential high information and communication technology (HICT) for levelled banks in rural, development, general, and international types. It further analyses the rural bank chief executive officers, indicting the equality of regulatory facilitation. The research underlies the phenomenon of inequality facilitations to implement HICT for rural banks authorised by IFSA. It uses qualitative research through realistic phenomenon analysis. Then, it extracts ideas from rural banks' chief executive officers in their political and economic indictments to gain equal regulations in implementing HICT. The findings of the research are following. First, this study finds that rural banks' chief executive officers have cognitive readiness to implement HICT, which is supported by their knowledge masteries in managing information and communication technologies. They pervasively understand the HICT's comprehensive uses to innovate bank operating diffusion. Second, rural banks' chief executive officers have likely prosecuted IFSA to gain equality in implementing HICT. They prosecute the HICT implementation to IFSA because of gaining their firms' growth opportunities, scalabilities and conglomerated capacities. The research makes the following original contributions. First, it reveals the phenomenon of latent indictment to get regulatory equality in the HICT application supporting banking operation systems. Simultaneously, it covers extant research gaps discussing firms' equality efforts through secondary data comparisons. Second, it shows the implications of authorised regulatory inequality, which vaguely hinders the rural banks' adaptive growth that promotes social prosperity due to HICT implementation.

Techno-sociology of Tax: Digitalisation of Tax Audits in Indonesia

This research explores how digitalisation is transforming tax audit procedures and professional roles in Indonesia's tax authority. This study analyses the interaction between digital tools, organisational routines, and power dynamics through the lens of Bourdieu's social theory alongside socio-technical systems theory. Through qualitative ethnographic research methods such as interviews and non-participant observation along with document analysis in combination with extended case study techniques the study highlights how tax officials experience the transition to digital work processes. Through the analysis of everyday practices against institutional and historical backgrounds, the study reveals complex challenges and opportunities in digital tax administration. The research provides significant theoretical insights along with practical applications that support public sector digital transformation projects in developing countries.

The Failure to Realize an Integrated Online Single Submission of Indonesia's Public Information Systems: Critical Realism from Dynamic Capability Missetting

This study critically analyses the failure to realize OSS (One Single Submission) of Indonesia's public information systems (PIS). Elaborating on this failure, it takes an angulation from dynamic capability missetting continuing to partial structural cohesion among governmental agencies. Using a critical realist approach, this study first finds that Indonesia's PIS developments do not account for radical change, weakly considering adaptation, integration, and reconfiguration of functional resources and competencies to match the changing environment. Second, its successes identified structural cohesion's partiality, as evidenced by asymmetrical information among government agencies. Thus, knowledge quality transferred in inter-governmental agencies is imperfect and incomprehensive, resulting in low sustainability for further evolutionary development. This study's first novelty is critical realism through dynamic capability missettings, concentrating on no radical changes in PIS developments. The second uniqueness is that this study's critical analysis further relates to the partiality of structural cohesiveness, showing asymmetrical information among inter-governmental agencies. It reveals low knowledge transfers among governmental agencies, producing imperfect and incomprehensive knowledge qualities.

List of Abstracts

CONFERENCE

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
5	<p>Applying principle-based guidelines to a complex transaction: Exploring management judgement and decision-making</p> <p>The aim of the research reported in this paper was to explore management's information processing, as well as application of judgement and decision-making when faced with accounting for a complex transaction applying principle-based guidelines. IFRS 15, a principle-based standard, provides minimal guidance to credit card rewards programmes (CCRPs) and complex CCRP transactions were selected as a single case in this qualitative study. Fifteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with CCRP managers, and the data were analysed using thematic analysis. Various cognitive elements were witnessed in analysing management's experiences of the decision-making process on accounting for CCRP transactions. The management of some CCRPs were reflective, showcasing professional scepticism and resulting in rational decision-making, while others were impulsive, introducing bias into the decision-making process and leading to bounded rationality. The decision-making processes of management also illustrated the positive and negative effects of familiarity with an event or transaction. In some cases, management seemed averse to change and past practices acted as anchors that distorted management in applying their unbiased judgement when accounting for CCRP transactions. An in-depth understanding was obtained of how management dealt with the cognitive elements that were present in the decision-making process and applied their judgement when accounting for a complex transaction under principle-based guidelines, contributing to theoretical accounting knowledge. To overcome bounded rationality, it is recommended that accountants work in teams and consult with IFRS advisory team members. Educators could use the findings of this study to facilitate the development of students' decision-making skills.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
7	Smart robots as a means of completing accounting auditing tasks and their impact on performance of internal auditors in Jordan
	<p>Purpose of The Study: The current research hypothesized that "Smart robots as a means of completing auditing tasks has a statistically significant influence on performance of auditors in Jordan". Such allegation was accompanied by a group of interest fields including (enhanced efficiency, increased accuracy, standardization and consistency, data analytics insights and skill enhancement).</p> <p>Research Design: Quantitative methodology was adopted, A self-administered questionnaire collected primary data from (93) auditors within therapeutic and medical supplies sector in Jordan.</p> <p>Main Findings: Depending on SPSS for analysis, we have confirmed our hypothesis and it appeared that smart robots have the ability to enhance performance of auditors due to its ability to detour their efforts and time towards practices that are more influential and less routinely compared to the routine tasks that smart robots managed to take over. Among the chosen sub-variables, it was seen that increased accuracy was the highest in influence which indicated that accuracy of auditors' practices became more increased due to the limited intervention of human which leaves no space for errors.</p> <p>Significance of The Study: Significance of current study rises from its ability to demonstrate, through data, that using smart robots significantly boosts the accuracy and speed of audit activities. It gives useful advice on how to use automation to improve auditing in Jordan's business sectors. Study recommended examining traditional auditors' attitudes towards employing big data analytics as an AI technique within auditing practices. Significance of study lies in its ability to pave the way for introducing the implications and challenges of deploying smart robots to do accounting and auditing work.</p>
13	Environmental accounting moderated by Technological advancement and firm value of listed multinational firms in Nigeria
	<p>Nigerian atmospheric and social environments have suffered environmental abuse and degradation occasioned by the indiscreet acts of firms in a bid to improve their values. This study investigated environmental accounting moderated by technological advancement and firm value of listed multinational firms in Nigeria. The study adopted ex-post facto and longitudinal research designs, and population comprises 50 multinational firms listed on the Nigeria Exchange Group as at 31st December 2022. The population formed the sample size of the study using census sampling method. The data obtained were from secondary source via published annual reports within a period 2008 to 2022; descriptive statistics and panel regression analysis were used for the analysis. Technological advancement significantly moderated environmental accounting and firm value with co-efficient of 1.870349 and P-value of 0.026. It was also concluded that technology advancement played significant influence on firm value which assisted in environmental accountability and performance; recommended that multinational firms were encouraged to invest more in technology, particularly as related to recycling of energy.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
19	When Public Budgeting and Reforms Meets Settler Colonial Power: A Case of Palestine
	<p>This paper focuses on public budgeting and its reforms in Palestine set in a peacebuilding context. We aim to evaluate how these reforms in public budgeting in Palestine have been in disarray in the context of disruptions, destructions and war. Previous studies have examined budgeting in uncertain contexts. Our empirical examples demonstrate extreme conditions such as financial controls since 1993, two major wars, uprisings, and severe controls of population and lands by Israel that has diminished any possibility of reforms being successful in Palestine. We draw on settler colonialism to understand the nature of the relations between Israel and Palestine and its implications on public budgeting and reforms. We witnessed attempts by Palestinians to achieve statehood and international recognition immediately crashed by Israel's suspensions of revenues to Palestine, leading to budget failures and financial crises. These examples illuminate how budgeting reforms face an uphill battle in the context of settler power over local populations. Reforms attempted to address corruption and inefficiencies never had any chance to bring about the necessary changes.</p>
26	Bridging Borders: Exploring Corporate Governance in Indonesian SMEs Through Malaysia's SME Governance Framework
	<p>This study examines corporate governance practices in Indonesian SMEs by applying Malaysia's SME governance framework as a comparative model. Through a qualitative single case study approach, data were collected through online semi-structured interviews with the director of Company X and analysis of relevant company documents. The findings indicate that while Company X effectively implements transparency, accountability, and responsibility, it struggles with independence and fairness due to centralized ownership and the lack of independent oversight. This study proposes that a structured governance framework tailored for SMEs could enhance decision-making, mitigate conflicts of interest, and improve business sustainability. While the research is based on a single case, it provides valuable insights into broader governance issues within the Indonesian SME sector. The study concludes that adopting elements of Malaysia's governance framework may serve as a practical foundation for regulatory reforms in Indonesia. Future research should expand the sample size to validate these findings and refine the proposed governance framework.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
28	Volatility Spillover between the Oil Market and Stock Market: Evidence from Oil Revenue-Dependent Countries
	<p>This paper investigates volatility transmission between oil revenue-dependent countries' stock markets and oil price. We employed the Toda-Yamamoto causality procedure, dynamic conditional correlation (DCC) and the diagonal BEKK models to examine volatility transmissions between oil price and stock indices of these countries, disentangling the process into pre-crisis, crisis, and post-crisis periods. The outcome established the existence of volatility transmissions between oil price and the tested assets, revealing more volatility transmission during periods of pre-financial crisis. We also determine the implication of forward sales for oil revenue-dependent countries' oil reserves. Results present a diverse range of policy suggestions for the selected countries.</p>
33	The Role of Gender in Shaping Islamic FinTech Usage Intention: A Study from Indonesia
	<p>This study examines the factors influencing the intention to use Islamic Fintech (iFintech), with a particular focus on gender differences. It aims to fill a critical research gap by exploring how gender moderates the determinants of iFintech adoption in Indonesia, an area that remains underexplored in existing literature. A quantitative approach was employed, using an online survey to collect data from 655 Indonesian respondents (461 females and 194 males). The survey instrument measured five key determinants of iFintech usage intention: Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU), Perceived Usefulness (PU), Subjective Norm (SN), Self-Efficacy (SE), and Individual Innovativeness (II). The collected data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), and a Multi-Group Analysis (MGA) test was conducted to assess gender differences in the model. The findings reveal distinct gender-specific patterns. Among female respondents, II emerged as the strongest determinant, followed by PU, SE, and SN, while PEOU was found to be non-significant. In contrast, among male respondents, SE had the strongest impact, followed by PEOU and PU. The MGA test confirmed significant gender differences in the effects of PEOU and II on adoption intentions. These findings offer valuable insights for multiple stakeholders. First, understanding the factors influencing adoption among males and females enables developers to create targeted interventions that cater to their specific needs. Second, developers can use these insights to enhance iFintech products, ensuring greater user-friendliness and alignment with gender-specific adoption drivers. Finally, policymakers can leverage these insights to design fair and inclusive iFintech adoption policies that promote financial inclusion and empower both genders economically. This study makes a novel contribution by explicitly incorporating gender as a moderating factor in the iFintech adoption framework, an aspect largely overlooked in prior research. By highlighting the differential effects of PEOU and II on male and female users, this study provides new theoretical and practical insights into gendered adoption behavior in Islamic Fintech. Moreover, it extends the understanding of Technology Acceptance Models (TAM) by integrating gender-specific perspectives, bridging the gap between theory and practice in digital financial inclusion.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
36	Can Internal Auditors Drive ESG Success? Unpacking the 5Ps Model for Sustainable Governance
	<p>Purpose – This paper aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the evolving role of internal auditors in the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework by applying the 5Ps model (Planet, Public, Profession, Prosperity, and People). It explores the contributions, challenges, and policy considerations shaping their role within organisations.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – This study employs a qualitative research design, utilizing twelve semi-structured interviews with internal auditors and senior management from Malaysian public-listed companies. Thematic analysis was conducted to identify the roles, challenges, and implications of internal auditors in ESG governance.</p> <p>Findings – The analysis revealed that internal auditors play a crucial role in ESG assurance, setting sustainability goals, reporting ESG practices, and reinforcing corporate governance. However, they face challenges such as limited ESG-related expertise, resistance to technological adoption, regulatory ambiguity, and cybersecurity risks. Additionally, internal auditors' roles are often undervalued, with organisations perceiving them as cost centres rather than strategic enablers of ESG initiatives.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications – The study is limited to public-listed companies in Malaysia, which may not fully capture the experiences of private-sector entities or multinational corporations. Future research should include a broader sample and explore sector-specific ESG challenges. A longitudinal approach could provide deeper insights into the evolution of internal auditors' roles in ESG governance over time.</p> <p>Originality/value – This study provides a novel perspective on internal auditors' evolving role in ESG using the 5Ps model, offering insights into their strategic contributions and limitations. It highlights the need for policy reforms, targeted training, and organisational commitment to enhance internal audit effectiveness in ESG governance.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
38	Exploring Corporate Liability as An Innovative Approach to Fight Corruption in Malaysia
	<p>Purpose - This study examines the evolution of corporate liability for corruption in Malaysia, comparing legal frameworks with the current landscape under Section 17A of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009. Prior to Section 17A, holding corporations accountable for corrupt practices proved challenging due to limitations in attributing liability for the actions of individuals to the organization itself. This study analyses the shift in legal thinking and enforcement mechanisms that led to the enactment of Section 17A, which introduced the concept of corporate liability for corruption. Finally, it suggests potential areas for future research and policy development to strengthen the fight against corporate corruption in Malaysia.</p> <p>Methodology - This study used publicly available reports and guideline, such as Malaysian Anti-Corruption Act, Adequate Procedure Guideline by GIACC and past research from Journal and Proceedings. The reports were derived through various channels, including academic journals, conference proceedings, books, and online platforms from year 2018 until 2025 across different jurisdictions. This analysis focusses on the definition of corporate liability, the standards of proof required, the penalties for violations, and the mechanisms for enforcement.</p> <p>Findings - The result showed that there is a distinction between the offenses under Section 17(a) and Section 17A of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009. The offense under section 17 pertains to the act of giving or receiving a bribe by an agent. The new offense under section 17A addresses offenses against commercial organizations wherein a company involved in a bribery offense may be subject to legal action. The amendment to this act serves as a mechanism to prevent and combat corruption in Malaysia.</p> <p>Practical implications - To enhance both investigators' and academicians' understanding of corporate liability for corruption, practical implementation of Malaysia's Section 17A requires a multipronged approach. The result to conduct empirical research on Section 17A's implementation, including case studies and comparative analyses with other jurisdictions.</p> <p>Originality/value - Prior literature focuses on the prevention mechanism, where this study aims to focus on the understanding of the differences between Section 17 and 17A of Act. Furthermore, there is limited studies on corporate liability investigation which focus on understanding the strengths and weaknesses to improve its effectiveness in the future.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
39	Implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Selected Case Studies from Pakistani and Chilean Companies
	<p>Purpose: This study examines how global frameworks such as the SDGs are implemented at the individual company level and what is the role of accounting in that process.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: An extensive fieldwork-based case studies are undertaken in Pakistan and Chile. Data includes 47 semi-structured interviews with key actors involved with SDG implementation, along with focus groups, observations, and relevant documentary evidence. The theoretical analysis is grounded within Saidian concepts of authority and molestation.</p> <p>Findings: During the process of SDG implementation molestation is evidenced at different organisational levels. There is limited evidence of transformation of companies' policies and practices facilitating a journey towards sustainable future envisioned in the SDG framework. Instead, there is an attempt to map existing corporate policies and practices to SDGs that are deemed relevant.</p> <p>Research/Practice implications: This study has implications for policy and practice in the realm of accounting for sustainability. By unveiling instances of organisational molestation of the SDG agenda, we provide critical feedback on the need to regulate the authority of organisations. Wider stakeholder input may be one pathway towards ensuring that the SDG objectives crucial for these groups become integral to corporate agendas.</p> <p>Originality: This study departs from the tradition of previous SDG research, mainly conducted at the macro national level, to bring in micro company level insights into the SDG-implementation processes and the role of accounting within it. It contributes to the theoretical understanding of the dialectic relationship between authority and molestation within the context of organisational engagement with SDGs.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
40	Determining the Effectiveness of Remote Working in the Accounting Industry in South Africa
	<p>Purpose – The study aimed to determine the efficiency of technological tools used in remote working in terms of improving employee welfare and organisational productivity, as well as to investigate how remote working is transforming the South African accounting industry.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – The researcher interviewed accountants within the Big Four accounting firms in the Gauteng Province in South Africa to determine their perceptions while operating remotely. The study adopted a qualitative and narrative research approach. Data was collected from 20 accountants employed in the Big Four accounting firms through interviews.</p> <p>Findings – The study's findings reveal that technological tools utilised for remote working are highly effective for enhancing employee well-being and increasing organisational productivity, emphasising the importance of technology in determining the future of work in the industry. Furthermore, remote working has significantly transformed South Africa's accounting industry, facilitating increased flexibility, efficiency, and creativity in professional practices.</p> <p>Originality/value– This study contributes to the understanding of remote working in the accounting industry by providing insights into how technological tools enhance employee well-being and organisational productivity. It highlights the evolving nature of professional accounting practices in South Africa and underscores the long-term impact of remote work on industry norms.</p>
43	A Re-Evaluation of the Digitalization Level in Modern Cooperatives and Its Impact on the Financial Performance of Cooperatives in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia
	<p>This research aims to determine the impact of digitalization on the financial performance of cooperatives. The study develops and analyzes a modern cooperative assessment measurement to re-examine the level of digitalization of cooperatives more comprehensively by adopting digital transformation theory, digital strategy, and digital degree based on the Technical Guidelines of the Deputy of Cooperatives Number 15 of 2021 and the Ministry of Cooperatives Report (Surya, 2023). This study employed a mixed approach with a case study method to examine modern cooperatives supported by the Yogyakarta Special Region Cooperative and SME Service. The research subjects included the Syuhada Mosque Sharia Consumer Cooperative, Gemah Ripah Market Cooperative, Pelita Cooperative, Jasa Utama Cooperative, Abdi Dharma Panti Rapih Cooperative, Al-Furqon Kopontren Consumer Cooperative, and Marsudi Mulyo Consumer Cooperative. Data collection involved observation, interviews, and documentation, with data analysis through data reduction, presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data validity was ensured through triangulation techniques. The study reveals that digitalization enhances operational efficiency and transparency in cooperative management but may not directly impact financial performance. Evaluation assessment is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of digitalization in modern cooperatives. Digitalization specifications demonstrate that technology can streamline processes and improve data visibility, with financial performance influenced by technology optimization within the organization.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
45	Neoliberalism, Informal Employment and Post-Communist Economies: A Tale of Unlikely 'Cooperation' Between Labour and Capital
	<p>This article explores the impact of neoliberalism on workers in post-communist economies and sheds light on the capital-labour relationship. Our examination draws from the life story of a worker spanning the 1990s to the present in the Czech Republic. Rampant neoliberalism during the mid-1990s, without legislation, led to a surge in personal credit and the inundation of Western goods, resulting in a substantial increase in debt-seized workers in post-communist economies. Fearful of wage seizures, these workers resist formal employment as they do not perceive any difference between 'working' and 'not working'. Extending the debate of coercion and consent in workplaces, this article demonstrates how employers, in neo-liberal conditions such as the neoliberal state and competitive labour markets, engage in informal arrangements with precarious/debt-seized workers to extract surplus labour. In doing so, it also explores and extends the debate on neoliberalism and informal employment.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
47	Characteristics of Key Audit Matters Disclosure: two-year implementation in Indonesia
	<p>The research aims to analyse descriptively the characteristics of KAMs in Indonesia from 2022 to 2023. Indonesia has embarked a new stipulation regarding the implementation of Key Audit Matters (KAMs) or Hal Audit Utama (HAU) since 1 January 2022 following the issuance of Auditing Standard 701 (SA 701) Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report. The absence of comprehensive research in Indonesia on KAMs that evaluates the implementation of KAMs over the past two years is the motivation for this study. Previous studies on KAMs have been done mostly in countries with the one-tier board model such as UK, Malaysia, Thailand, South Africa, China. For the first time ever, this research uses the Indonesian context which applies a two-tier board model. This research analyses the types and characteristics of KAM using a qualitative method of content analysis. The final sample of the study is 1,463 firm-year disclosing 1,913 Key Audit Matters. The number of KAMs consists of 119 entity-level KAMs and 1,794 account-level KAMs. The findings suggest the most frequent themes of KAMs include acquisition, taxation, revenue (not fraud), and allowance for doubtful debt across sectors and year. Big4 audit firms tend to disclose more KEL, KAL, and KAMs than their non-Big4 counterparts. Independent commissioners are associated with the number of KEL only, suggesting that they are more concerned about issues related to company-wide risk rather than partial/account risk. In terms of audit committee (Audit), there is no association with differences in the number of KEL, KAL and KAMs. The research provides insights for the standard setter, regulators, and auditors regarding the two-year implementation of SA 701 and how KAMs are disclosed in an emerging economy context.</p>
49	Developing Ethical Thinking to the Digital Era in Introductory Accounting
	<p>Purpose: This paper examines the reactions of students in introductory accounting of Japan to fraud cases in order to provide clues for implementing accounting education that fosters ethical thinking.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: A text-mining analysis of the descriptive responses to questionnaire surveys was conducted. This survey gave students to choose the case that made the biggest impression on them from among the five fraud cases they had studied and provide the reasons for their choice.</p> <p>Findings: We found that students tend to view the use of accounting information subjectively and to be exposed to accounting information after first having acquired some degree of basic knowledge helps to foster ethical thinking.</p> <p>Research implications: The findings can help developing these skills of ethical thinking and conducts in higher education, as information use skills, including information morality, are being promoted in elementary and secondary education in Japan. A questionnaire survey after the lectures conducted implicated the significance of incorporating ethics-related case studies in introductory accounting. This paper examined the effectiveness of accounting education to the development of ethical thinking in students, based on the recognition that accounting ethics education is important.</p> <p>Originality/value: A finding proposes that providing opportunities for students in introductory accounting to conduct accounting information appropriately after first having acquired some degree of basic knowledge contributes to develop ethical thinking and then to prevent fraud.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
51	Cultural Political Economy of Work-Life Balance of Doctors: A Unique Case of Japan
	<p>This study examines the work-life balance of doctors in Japan through a cultural political economy perspective, highlighting how institutional structures and professional norms sustain overwork. The analysis, based on documentary research and interviews across multiple hospitals, reveals how hierarchical power dynamics—particularly the senpai-kōhai system, self-sacrifice and the ikyoku structure—reinforce long working hours, unpaid labour, and career control by medical institutions. Work is often framed as self-improvement, making it difficult for doctors to challenge excessive workloads. The study also highlights the bureaucratic constraints placed on career mobility, with university-affiliated doctors facing limited autonomy in job placements and training requirements. Ultimately, the findings suggest that work-life balance is systematically restricted by both explicit institutional policies and deeply embedded cultural expectations, making reform efforts challenging but necessary for sustainable change in Japan's healthcare sector.</p>
53	CEO Structural Power and Earnings Persistence: The Moderating Role of Organizational Complexity
	<p>This paper examines the association between CEO structural power and earnings persistence, using a unique hand-collected dataset of 300 firm-year observations from Georgian public interest entities and listed firms over 2018–2023. We hypothesise that this association is non-linear and becomes more negative in firms with high organizational complexity. Our empirical strategy involves pooled first-order autoregressions of net income, using a three-way interaction model that allows the earnings persistence coefficient to vary by levels of CEO power and firm complexity. Organizational complexity is proxied by whether firms publish consolidated financial statements and by firm size—two contextually grounded indicators aligned with Georgia's institutional environment. The findings confirm that CEO duality reduces earnings persistence in complex firms but may support earnings quality in simpler ones. This reflects a strategic trade-off: in complex firms, separating the CEO and board chair roles may signal enhanced internal control and serve the expectations of external investors who value role separation. Conversely, in less complex firms—particularly those that issue individual reports and are small in size—CEO duality may facilitate streamlined decision-making and operational efficiency, thereby enhancing earnings persistence. These results underscore the importance of considering organizational complexity when assessing the consequences of CEO structural power. By demonstrating that certain firm characteristics intensify governance demands and condition the effects of leadership structure, our study offers a more nuanced understanding of how CEO power influences earnings quality in emerging market settings.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
55	CFO Gender, Ethnicity, and Investment Efficiency
	<p>This study examines the role of CFO gender and ethnicity in investment efficiency within institutional and political contexts. Analyzing 2,022 firm-year observations from Malaysia (2016-2020), we find that female CFOs are associated with higher investment efficiency, particularly in non-Bumiputera boards. However, interaction effects reveal that female Bumiputera CFOs face significant constraints, particularly in non-Bumiputera boards, where their presence is linked to lower investment efficiency. Further, firms with Bumiputera-majority boards exhibit characteristics associated with financial conservatism, which may limit the authority of female CFOs in shaping investment decisions. Robustness tests confirm these findings and address endogeneity concerns. Our research advances the literature on board diversity by demonstrating how gender and ethnicity jointly shape investment efficiency in firms with distinct institutional and cultural structures.</p>
60	CEO's Culture and Firms' Leverage Decisions
	<p>Debt mitigates agency problems between managers and stockholders by reducing free cashflows. However, we know little about why managers voluntarily choose a debt discipline. This paper studies how CEOs' managerial traits, driven by their national culture, impact firms' leverage decisions. By analysing a sample of 3,338 CEOs from 41 different nationalities, representing 2,280 of the largest U.S. firms included in the Bloomberg 3000 index between 2007 and 2024, we find that CEOs' cultural values dictate their perception of debt's costs/benefits. Whilst high-mastery CEOs reduce debt regardless of current leverage inadvertently in pursuit of a target capital structure, highly embedded CEOs increase debt when leverage is low and decrease it when leverage is high.. Using non-US CEOs sample, we show as well that cultural values are portable. The results remain robust to sensitivity and endogeneity tests. This study opens new paradigms in agency conflicts and monitoring costs.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
62	Pre-empting Regulation: Motivations, Challenges, and Benefits of Voluntary Sustainability Reporting in Indonesia Before POJK 51
	<p>Purpose: This study examines the motivations, challenges, and benefits of voluntary sustainability reporting in Indonesia prior to mandatory regulations. Although sustainability reporting promotes corporate transparency, its effectiveness in emerging markets is contested because of weak regulatory enforcement, fragmented practices, and symbolic compliance tendencies.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: A qualitative research design was employed, using semi-structured interviews with 31 listed firms in Indonesia. Thematic analysis identified how firms navigate sustainability disclosure without formal mandates, focusing on disclosure drivers, reporting barriers, and strategic outcomes.</p> <p>Findings: Firms reported voluntarily because of financial stakeholder expectations, competitive positioning, and regulatory anticipation rather than intrinsic sustainability commitments. Reporting is hindered by weak data governance, reliance on consultants, and inconsistent framework adherence. Some firms leverage reporting to enhance governance, stakeholder trust, and financial advantages, while others engage in symbolic compliance and treat disclosure as reputational safeguarding.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications: Findings reflect pre-mandate practices and may evolve with POJK 51 enforcement. Future research should explore post-mandate adaptations and whether firms have shifted from symbolic to substantive sustainability integration.</p> <p>Practical implications: Insights can inform policymakers, investors, and corporate leaders on strengthening sustainability governance. Emphasizing capacity-building and sector-specific guidance can promote substantive corporate change under mandatory regimes.</p> <p>Originality/value: This study highlights anticipatory compliance as a defining feature of Indonesia's voluntary sustainability reporting and shows how institutional and market pressures shape disclosure strategies before regulatory mandates.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
64	Navigating Uncertainty: The Role of Managerial Ability in Mitigating the Impact of Environmental Uncertainty on ESG Performance - Evidence from Indonesia
	<p>Purpose – This study investigates the impact of environmental uncertainty on ESG performance and examines how managerial ability moderates this relationship by mitigating the adverse effects of environmental uncertainty. Integrating insights from resource dependence theory and the resource-based view, the study highlights how capable management can leverage internal resources to sustain ESG initiatives despite external challenges.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – This study analyses 180 firm-year observations from non-financial firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2018–2022 period. ESG performance scores are obtained from the Refinitiv Eikon database. To test the hypotheses, multiple linear regression is used to examine the effect of environmental uncertainty on ESG performance, while moderated regression analysis assesses how managerial ability influences the impact of environmental uncertainty on ESG performance.</p> <p>Findings – The results show that environmental uncertainty significantly reduces ESG performance. However, managerial ability mitigates this negative effect, highlighting its essential role in maintaining ESG performance under uncertain conditions. This moderating effect remains consistently significant across all ESG dimensions—environmental, social, and governance. Additional analyses using each ESG pillar as a dependent variable further confirm the stability and robustness of the findings across different ESG models.</p> <p>Originality/value – This study fills the gap in existing research by providing empirical evidence on how managerial ability mitigates the impact of environmental uncertainty on ESG performance, a relationship previously underexplored. Focusing on Indonesian non-financial firms, it reveals that managerial ability plays a crucial role in enhancing ESG performance and ensuring corporate resilience amid uncertain business conditions.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
65	Innovation, Policy Implications, and Industry Structure in Indonesia's Payment Industry
	<p>Purpose - This study examines the institutional transformation of Indonesia's digital payment ecosystem, focusing on how regulatory frameworks and innovations—such as BI-Fast, QRIS, and SNAP—have reshaped market structures, enhanced financial inclusion, and improved transaction efficiency. It highlights the evolving relationship between Bank Indonesia, Payment Infrastructure Providers (PIPs), and Payment Service Providers (PJPs) under the national agenda of payment system integration.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach - A policy-oriented analysis is employed, supported by network analysis of interactions between Payment Infrastructure Providers (PIPs) and Payment Service Providers (PJPs). Data are drawn from institutional documents, transaction trends, and qualitative insights from industry stakeholders, complemented by network centrality metrics to map interconnections among PIPs and PJPs</p> <p>Findings - Regulatory-led innovation has significantly improved affordability, accessibility, and transaction efficiency. However, it has also redefined competitive boundaries and raised sustainability challenges for private sector payment firms. Policies such as mandatory multi-PIP membership and central bank money (CeBM) settlements have further reinforced systemic integrity but require adaptive strategies for PIPs to maintain viability amidst changing business models.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications - The analysis is contextualized within Indonesia, highlighting the need for adaptive regulatory frameworks to manage systemic risks arising from the rapid evolution of digital payments.</p> <p>Originality/value - This paper offers a novel contribution to payment systems literature by illustrating how central bank policy instruments and digital infrastructure reforms jointly influence industry competition, financial inclusion, and systemic risk management in an emerging economy.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
66	The Implementation of IFRS 16 in Branded and Non-Branded Hotels in Papua New Guinea a Comparative Study
	<p>The study was mainly focused on investigating and acquiring financial information about the comparative implementation of IFRS 16 in branded and non-branded hotels in PNG. The sample size and population were mainly focused and conveniently conducted on 10 hotel respondents, five branded and five non-branded. The study investigates the implementation, compliance, and implications of IFRS 16 in branded and non-branded hotels in Lae, Papua New Guinea. It investigates the effects of IFRS 16 on hotel operations, financial reporting and strategic decision-making as it modifies lease accounting standards. The study differentiates between the two hotel categories, examining their different levels of adherence to the new revised standard. The significance of IFRS 16 for transparency and comparability in financial reporting is emphasized, acknowledging that the standards in 2019 were implemented worldwide. The ASBPNG re-emphasized the importance of adhering to international standards that align with the Companies Act. IFRS 16 replaced IAS 17 as it was a unified model where all leases are capitalized, enhancing the accuracy of financial reporting. The primary aim of the research is to examine and contrast the difficulties and consequences of implementing IFRS 16 in branded and non-branded, as well as whether they have implemented the standard in their operations. Non-branded hotels face compliance issues due to resource scarcity and operational constraints, while branded hotels exhibit better adherence due to more resources and centralized management. The findings show that IFRS 16 impacts financial ratios, such as increased debt ratios and EBITDA changes. Implementing IFRS 16 poses many challenges, especially for non-branded hotels. Adherence is seen to enhance financial visibility and operational efficiency for competitive advantage.</p>
67	Audit and Technology for Combating Fraud, Corruption, and Asset Misappropriation
	<p>This article analyses the essential function of auditing in identifying and mitigating fraud and corruption, especially during a swift digital transition. The study demonstrates the efficacy of internal and external audits in reducing financial misbehaviour using a thorough literature review and bibliometric analysis. It examines the developing issues presented by cybercrime, the significance of financial literacy in mitigating fraud, and the influence of emerging technologies like blockchain and cryptocurrency on fraud prevention. This research has enhanced the literature in two respects. This study has conducted a comparative analysis of all existing and new studies utilising bibliometric indicators. This study illustrates that internal and external auditors can mitigate fraud by topic modelling. The findings emphasise the significance of strong auditing systems, ethical leadership, and technological integration in preserving financial integrity. The study concludes with suggestions for policymakers and practitioners to enhance audit systems and regulatory compliance in a more digitalised environment.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
69	Debt Financing in ESG Performance, Stakeholder Engagement, and Earnings Management: Evidence from Five Southeast Asian Countries
	<p>Purpose: The stakeholder theory suggests that firms should manage relationships with various stakeholder groups and engage with them actively (Manetti, 2011). Companies must actively engage with stakeholders to enhance dialog and communication (Manning et al., 2019; Salem et al., 2018). Enhanced engagement with stakeholders can encourage managers to assume greater responsibility for the organization's performance (Manning et al., 2019). This study investigates the role of stakeholder engagement (SE) in mediating the relationship between ESG and Leverage within the management practices (EM) framework that may influence this indirect relationship.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: This analysis uses a sample of Southeast Asian countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Singapore—from 2018 to 2022. This study employs Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) and Hayes' Process.</p> <p>Findings: The result suggests that stakeholder engagement acts as a mechanism factor that enables ESG performance to affect the financing. The findings reveal that earnings management's moderating influence on the relationship between ESG and SE is insignificant; however, the study demonstrates a significant positive relationship between ESG and SE and a significant negative relationship between EM and SE. This indicates that earnings management practices reduce stakeholder engagement in company operations and lead stakeholders to withdraw from organizations suspected of engaging in such practices. Based on the average marginal effect test, the positive relationship between ESG and SE strengthens as earnings management decreases. Conversely, the mediation moderation analysis did not yield statistically significant results. The result suggests that there is no evidence to support the notion that earnings management moderates the indirect effect of ESG on leverage through SE.</p> <p>Originality/value: The finding of this study shows that firm management should undertake serious and systematic steps to engage stakeholders in its operations. To engage stakeholder engagement, managers must demonstrate that the corporation refrains from earnings management practices.</p>
70	Sustainability and Profit. Can They Go Together? An Evaluation of Value Creation of Indonesian Hotel Companies
	<p>As global travellers increasingly demand sustainable hospitality options, hotels have integrated sustainability practices into their business strategies. However, the extent to which these initiatives influence firm value remains unclear. This study examines the impact of sustainability report (SR) disclosure and profitability on firm value in the Indonesian hotel industry. Moreover, this study also analyses the roles of firm size and audit committees in SR disclosure comprehensiveness. Using a sample of 12 publicly listed Indonesian hotel companies from 2021 to 2023, this study employs Partial Least Squares—Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) to analyse relationships among the variables. The findings reveal that while firm size does not significantly affect SR disclosure, the audit committee positively does. Furthermore, SR disclosure and profitability positively impact firm value, highlighting the importance of integrating financial and non-financial information in investment decision-making. These results underscore the significance of sustainability reporting as a competitive advantage in the hospitality sector and provide insights for hotel managers and policymakers to enhance corporate transparency and value creation.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
71	<p>Managerial Ability, Sustainability-Ethics, and Earnings Management: Evidence from Indonesia</p> <p>Purpose of this paper: We empirically test the effect of managerial ability and sustainability-ethics on earnings management. We also test whether these sustainability ethics reduce the incentive for high-ability managers to manage earnings.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: Using a sample of 5,346 observations of Indonesian firms over the period from 2003 to 2019, we regress managerial ability and sustainability-ethics on accrual-based earnings management. Sustainability-ethics, as a moderating variable, is calculated with a wider measure of ethics reflected in the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) score. This measure of sustainability ethics is at the firm level as it reflects the company's ethical practices to its stakeholders at large.</p> <p>Findings: We find that firms with higher managerial ability are more likely to be involved in earnings management. We also find that sustainability-ethics reduce the incentive for high-ability managers to manage earnings. Interestingly, the results of the additional analyses show that managers of state-owned firms tend to use real earnings management as a complementary to accrual-based earnings management.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications: The results may not be generalizable to countries with high corruption but low collectivism (high individualism), opening up an opportunity for future research.</p> <p>Practical implications: Empirical evidence of the impact of sustainability-ethics on the association between managerial ability and earnings management is important in imposing the importance of firm level ethics, represented by sustainability, in a relative moderate institutional environment.</p> <p>What is original/value of paper: We contribute to managerial ability literature, as empirical evidence from studies relating to managerial ability and sustainability is very limited, especially in emerging countries.</p>
72	<p>ESG Ratings and Fixed-income Investment Decisions: Evidence from an Emerging Economy</p> <p>The global shift toward environmental, social, and governance (ESG)-oriented investments is expected to reach \$33.9 trillion by 2026. ESG ratings, issued by sustainability rating agencies (SRAs), serve as critical decision aids for investors. However, the relevance and reliability of these ratings in investment decision-making remain unclear, particularly in emerging economies like Malaysia. This study examines the association between ESG ratings and fixed-income investment decisions using an experimental research design. Additionally, it investigates whether ambiguity tolerance (AT) moderates this relationship. Results demonstrate that the presence of an ESG rating significantly enhances investors' propensity to allocate capital to fixed-income securities. Conversely, AT exhibits an inverse relationship with investment willingness, and its moderating effect on ESG-based investment decisions is statistically insignificant. These results suggest that while ESG ratings influence fixed-income investors, personality traits such as AT do not significantly alter this effect. The study provides critical insights for policymakers, sustainability rating agencies, and institutional investors seeking to optimize ESG disclosure frameworks and enhance the credibility of ESG ratings in fixed-income markets.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
75	Political Economy of Corporate Tax Governance Disclosures: Japanese Experience
	<p>Previous studies on tax disclosures have largely overlooked the role of cultural, material, and historical conditions in shaping the extent of such disclosures. Our paper examines the unique setting of Japan, where corporate tax disclosures in financial reports are deeply rooted in a historically and culturally embedded "partnership" between the state and corporations. Unlike in Western contexts, where corporations may use extensive disclosures to preempt external interventions or to obscure tax aggressiveness, this has never been a priority for Japanese corporations. In Japan, disclosures are often seen as less contentious, as corporations have consistently adhered to paying their due taxes. This paper also contributes to the literature on corporate tax disclosures by presenting the case of a cooperative relationship between public and private actors in Japan, which contrasts with the antagonistic and transactional dynamics observed in Western contexts. Therefore, we caution policymakers against adopting a one-size-fits-all approach to disclosure practices and advocate for locally driven frameworks that respect specific cultural and historical conditions.</p>
76	The Impact of Corporate Liability Prevention Practices on Firm Performance: Malaysian Evidence
	<p>Purpose - This paper aims to investigate the relationship of compliance with Section 17A of the MACC Act 2009, using the TRUST principles, on the performance of banks listed on Bursa Malaysia. The study seeks to determine whether strict adherence to these principles leads to better regulatory compliance and firm performance.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach - A total of thirty banks listed on Bursa Malaysia, were chosen based on non-probability purposive sampling. The secondary data were collected from annual reports, anti-corruption policies, and bank websites for three years from 2020 to 2022. The analyses included are descriptive, normality, correlation, multicollinearity, and multiple regression using SPSS software.</p> <p>Findings - The multiple regression analysis results show that training and communication significantly impact bank performance. Meanwhile, other independent variables such as top-level commitment, risk assessment, undertaking control measures, systematic review, monitoring, and enforcement have no significant impact on bank performance.</p> <p>Practical implications - The findings should inform practitioners and policymakers of the state of knowledge on TRUST principles which could be useful in developing strategies and policies to mitigate corruption.</p> <p>Originality/value - The study contributes to the existing literature on corporate governance, compliance, and anti-corruption initiatives among Malaysian listed banks. It provides insights into how the TRUST principles influence these banks' adherence to the MACC Act 2009 Section 17A provisions and how such compliance impacts their performance.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
78	Framing Accountability Through Decolonial Struggles: Palestinian Human Rights Activists in Context
	<p>The study explores how modern forms of settler-colonial dominance in Palestine are reflected in Palestinian human rights activists' accountability practices and how postcolonial subjects embed themselves in their political conditions and enact accountability vis-à-vis their struggle for decolonisation. By focusing on their lived experiences, the study is based on 21 semi-structured interviews with Palestinian and Palestinian Arab human rights activists working in Palestinian and Israeli advocacy NGOs defending Palestinians' human rights, mainly in the Gaza Strip, and documenting and reporting any violations. Findings demonstrate how accountability for decolonisation is deeply rooted in a sense of community belonging, self-affiliation, and universal attachment, framing the Palestinian struggle as decolonial. It is a forward-looking accountability informed by identity and collective aspirations for decolonisation despite the current failures and power imbalance. However, this accountability with physical costs and emotional ramifications is not universally positive. It has noticeable limitations that may allow for a narrow essentialist accountability to be formed.</p>
79	Budgeting In Different University Settings: The Case of Indonesia
	<p>This study examines the budgeting processes of public and private universities in Indonesia, focusing on the implications of financial autonomy, governance structures, and stakeholder influence. Using Stakeholder Theory and Resource Dependence Theory (RDT), the research compares budgeting practices at PTNBH, and PRIVATE, a privately funded institution. The findings highlight that despite increased financial autonomy, public universities remain constrained by government regulations, limiting their flexibility in budget allocations. In contrast, private universities, while financially independent, face sustainability risks due to their reliance on tuition fees and external donors. Stakeholder dynamics play a crucial role, with public universities balancing government policies and student demands, whereas private universities prioritize donor and market influences. Additionally, while cultural diversity shapes institutional identity, it has a limited direct impact on financial decision-making, as economic sustainability remains the primary concern. The study contributes to the literature by demonstrating how higher education institutions navigate resource dependencies and stakeholder pressures in financial planning. The findings provide practical insights for policymakers and university administrators, emphasizing the need for adaptive financial strategies that ensure both institutional sustainability and stakeholder alignment.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
80	Impact of Bureaucratic Reform, E-government, and Accountability Toward Public Service in Indonesia
	<p>Purpose - The purpose of this study is to evaluate the implementation of the impact of bureaucratic reform, e-government, and accountability on the improvement of public services in Indonesia in accordance with the direction of Government Regulation 81 of 2010.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach - This study uses 299 index data on the achievement of bureaucratic reform, e-government, accountability, and public services in city and district governments in Indonesia. The data obtained were processed using ordinal logistic regression in accordance with the nature of the index data.</p> <p>Finding - The results of this study show that increasing bureaucratic reform and accountability will be able to improve public services, but the implementation of e-government through an electronic-based government system (SPBE) has no impact on public services in Indonesia. In addition, with the results of ordinal logistic regression, the geographical location represented by the archipelago in Indonesia can also affect the practice of bureaucratic reform, e-government, accountability, and public services.</p> <p>Implication - This study provides an overview of the implementation of bureaucratic reform in Indonesia. The government can strengthen the direction of implementing SPBE to adopt technology in an effort to improve services to the community, so that e-government is not only administrative.</p> <p>Original value - This research provides an overview of the achievements of bureaucratic reform to improve public services in Indonesia. The results of this research can be an illustration of the impact of bureaucratic reform practices conducted by local governments in Indonesia in achieving New Public Management (NPM) through bureaucratic reform.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
81	Redefining animal mortality accounting within indigenous paradigms and sustainability frameworks
	<p>This paper explores how concepts of animal sustainability and institutional responsibility are reshaped through the documentation of animal mortality at Zoo Negara Malaysia. While global concern for animal welfare and conservation has intensified, scholarly attention has seldom examined how sustainability principles are operationalised within zoo management systems, especially through an indigenous and ecological lens. This study bridges that gap with a multidisciplinary analysis of Zoo Negara's historical mortality records, institutional documents, and conservation practices, critically engaging with indigenous critiques of Western conservation models (Todd, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022) and ecological accounting paradigms. It unfolds along two interrelated trajectories: first, examining how Zoo Negara's practices around documenting and disclosing animal fatalities serve as instruments of transparency and ethical accountability; and second, critically analysing how current biological asset accounting standards both reveal and conceal the complex realities of zoo-based conservation and breeding efforts. Findings highlight persistent tensions in conventional accounting classifications, including challenges in selecting appropriate measurement units across diverse species, valuing animals amid fluctuating care costs, and accounting for reproductive outcomes. Framed through indigenous paradigms that challenge the commodification of animal life and emphasise relationality, alongside ecological models that foreground biophysical realities over financial abstractions, the study proposes alternative, holistic approaches to mortality accounting. These approaches prioritise relational accountability to animal kin while integrating sustainability metrics that respect ecological interconnectedness. In doing so, this research offers Zoo Negara and similar institutions pathways to reconceive how they account for life and death, honouring indigenous wisdom, ecological integrity, and ethical stewardship, within a redefined sustainability framework.</p>
82	Influence of technology in promoting the management of finance and entrepreneurship among graduates
	<p>Digital financial literacy is essential for effective financial management and entrepreneurial success in the modern economy. Graduates entering the workforce must navigate digital financial tools to manage expenses, make investment decisions, and explore business opportunities. This study examines graduates' perceptions of the role of digital tools in financial literacy, expense management, and investment decisions. A quantitative research design was used, targeting employed graduates aged 21 to 35 in South Africa. Data were collected through an online questionnaire using a structured scale with 11 items from 120 respondents. Descriptive and regression analyses were performed to assess the impact of digital financial literacy on financial behaviour and entrepreneurship. The results show that digital financial literacy significantly enhances financial decision-making, improves expense management, and supports entrepreneurial activities. Regression analysis confirms that digital financial literacy is a strong predictor of entrepreneurial engagement. This study contributes to the growing body of knowledge on digital finance by providing empirical evidence on the link between digital financial literacy and entrepreneurship. The findings highlight the need for policymakers, educators, and industry leaders to integrate digital financial education into training programs to empower graduates with essential financial skills.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
83	Adoption of Explainable Artificial Intelligence (xAI) in Internal Auditing: An Exploratory Study in an Emerging Economy
	<p>Purpose – This study explores the main technological, organizational, and environmental factors influencing the xAI adoption in internal audit in the context of Malaysia as the emerging economy.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – This study adopts a qualitative research approach, conducting semi-structured interviews with 20 senior internal auditors from various industries in Malaysia. The qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis to identify the core factors affecting xAI adoption. The Technology-Organization-Environment (TOE) framework provides the theoretical framework to guide the analysis.</p> <p>Findings – This study reveals several technological (efficiency, continuous auditing, enhanced trust, and decision-making), organizational (top management support, organization's objectives, workforce dynamics, and auditor's mindset), and environmental (regulatory policies, industry trends, and cybersecurity risk) factors influencing the xAI adoption in internal audit practice.</p> <p>Originality – This study contributes to the limited literature on xAI adoption in internal auditing within the context of emerging economies, extending the TOE framework to AI-based audit processes. By integrating socio-technical and regulatory dimensions, this study provides critical insights into the unique challenges and opportunities faced by auditors, policymakers, and practitioners in emerging markets when implementing xAI in internal audits.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications – First, the internal auditors must improve their AI literacy to effectively adopt the xAI system. Next, this study argues the urgent need for AI-specific audit policy, which might hinder the xAI adoption.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
86	Legitimacy and power dynamics in the cash-based IPSAS standardisation project in Sri Lanka: Institutional logic perspective
	<p>Incorporating the institutional logic perspective with the discussion of agency, power and legitimacy, this study provides a deeper understanding of the standard-setting process and underlines power dynamics among actors in the complex institutional setting. A special project undertaken by the Ministry of Finance, Sri Lanka, to set cash-based public sector accounting standards for a transition period was considered in this study, and multiple and competing institutional logics caused by the institutional complexity and how the behaviour and agency of actors shaped/were shaped and heading to power dynamics among actors this standard-setting process, and later abandoned were explored. Twenty-four semi-structured interviews were conducted to represent different actors, including the Ministry of Finance, the National Audit Office, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, and a fewer senior government accountant. This study observed the continued coercive pressure given by international financial institutions via MOF as well as through the ICASL confirmed by financial assistance and interest through this special project. Even though the provision for rule-setting related with accounting standards is in hand with the ICASL, whether private or public it does not have the enforcement power which in hand with the MOF. Hence, MOF chose a one of a Big4 for this standardization project violating statutory provisions let power dynamics between MOF and NAO. This process was challenged by the NAO, exercising its hybrid logics towards MOF, making MOF more tensioned situation. Even though ICASL is trying to explore professional logic through different initiatives, especially APFASL, the lack of enforcement power created a barrier to this standardization in Sri Lanka while skipping its responsibility in this project claiming conflict of interest. However, MOF tried to secure the transparency of this standardization going through government procurement procedures, it's challenging whether this private standard-setter went through the due process in setting cash-based public sector accounting standards. It brought the challenge for the legitimacy of the process as well as the legitimacy of the private standard setters. Ultimately, this dynamic between key actors created more tension and delayed for the reform implementation, which wasted massive amounts of public money. This study contributed in several ways, including standard-setting literature, especially the contribution of private standard-setters in an emerging economy perspective. Additionally, it contributed to the underlining of the logic of power dynamics of accounting reforms in emerging economies particularly in a complex institutional setting, which lack relevant literature.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
89	The Importance of Economic Freedom on the relationship between ESG and Firm Performance & Firm Value: Evidence from Emerging Markets
	<p>This study tests the moderating effect of economic freedom on the relationship between the company sustainability activities as measured by its ESG score and its firm performance and value using a Multilevel Modelling approach. Using publicly listed companies in emerging countries across the Asia-Pacific Region, the results show that economic freedom does not significantly affect the relationship of ESG with the firm performance and value. However, based on the into the individual moderating effects of five components of economic freedom, only the legal systems have a moderating effect on the relationship of ESG and firm value.</p>
91	The Conceptual Framework of the Effect of Environmental, Social and Governance on Earnings Management with High-Quality Auditors as a Moderating Variable
	<p>Purpose- The purpose of this paper is to provide a concept for researchers carrying out evaluations for future study of the effect of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) on earnings management in Malaysia. In addition, this paper aims to provide a concept of the role of high-quality auditors as a moderator variable on the effect of ESG on earnings management.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach- This conceptual paper is founded on a survey of previous studies on ESG and earnings management. A moderator which is a high-quality auditor is introduced as it can help to clarify discrepancies in results that can strengthen or mitigate the relationship between ESG and earnings management.</p> <p>Findings- Based on the critical analysis from the results of previous evidence, both variables show inconsistent results between ESG and earnings management, especially in the context of Malaysia. Hence, by investigating the moderating role of high-quality auditors on ESG and earnings management, the analysis shows that high-quality auditors moderate the effect of ESG on earnings management.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications- This conceptual paper is constrained by the lack of readings from multidisciplinary literature to obtain a more comprehensive theoretical understanding. This conceptual paper merely represents a review from another publication and the data is currently being collected but it has not yet been regressed. Furthermore, because of the time restrictions, the literature related to the topic is not thoroughly explored.</p> <p>Originality/value- This paper contributes to the existing literature by reviewing and classifying previous studies according to developing and developed countries. Apart from that, this paper introduces high-quality auditors as a moderating variable for the relationship and it is believed no scholar has looked into this area.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
92	FATF Cash Couriers Legal Framework and Operational Issues in Combating Money Laundering: A Comparative Study with an Institutional Theory Perspective
	<p>Purpose—This study analyses the approaches utilised by Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and India because of their strategic geographic positions, economic importance, and varying levels of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) enforcement maturity. It addresses their endeavours to mitigate money laundering and terrorist financing via cash couriers, which highlights the significance of complying with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendation 32, which lays out the legal and operational challenges encountered by every nation to combat these challenges.</p> <p>Design/Methodology/Approach—Content analysis of Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) by FATF is used to compare Recommendation 32 compliance in four nations to extract legal framework information, including the cross-border declarations system, threshold reporting requirements, and enforcement authorities. The data will be thematically analysed to identify themes, discrepancies, and barriers to Recommendation 32 implementation. This method thoroughly evaluates each country's AML rules and cash courier money laundering prevention.</p> <p>Key Findings— This comparative study was conducted based on three factors outlined in Recommendation 32 examining the legislative framework regarding a) cross-border declaration systems, b) threshold reporting requirements and c) enforcement authorities. Singapore displayed vital adherence to Recommendation 32 as compared with other nations. This refers to several key strengths, which are a clearly defined legal framework, efficient currency declaration processes managed by the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority (ICA) and the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office (STRO), advanced data-sharing capabilities and proactive training and public awareness initiatives that effectively combat money laundering via cash couriers.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications—Mainly uses FATF reports to analyse Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and India. Consequently, the results might miss some details, or new changes are not yet included in the reports. Although informative, these studies may not comprehensively depict the actual dynamics of cash couriers and money laundering in these nations. Therefore, consider these limitations while evaluating the study's findings.</p> <p>Practical implications— By means of this comparative study, law enforcement, banking institutions and legislators can improve defences against cash courier-induced money laundering. Examining the recommendations of every nation for 32 compliance strengths and weaknesses will help to guide national initiatives in efficiency. A comparative study of regional gaps and best practices improves data sharing and collaboration in combating financial crimes spanning boundaries in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and India.</p> <p>Originality/Value—The evaluation of the cash courier methods employed by Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and India in addressing money laundering and terrorist financing as specified in FATF Recommendation 32, which highlights practical challenges, effective strategies, and the vulnerability of cash couriers to illicit financial activities. In addition, this study applies institutional theory to analyse how and why countries comply with Recommendation 32 on cash couriers.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
94	Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Financial Performance Evaluation: A Hybrid DuPont-ANN Model for Oil and Gas Firms
	<p>This study evaluates the financial performance of Indonesian oil and gas companies using DuPont Analysis and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). DuPont Analysis decomposes Return on Equity (ROE) into Net Profit Margin (NPM), Total Asset Turnover (TATO), and Financial Leverage Multiplier (FLM), but traditional models often fail to capture nonlinear financial relationships. This research examines whether ANN can improve ROE evaluation compared to conventional ratio analysis. The study analyzes 12 oil and gas firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2021 to 2023. DuPont Analysis assesses financial performance, while ANN predicts ROE based on its components, evaluated using Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Sum of Square Error (SSE). Findings reveal FLM as the most influential factor (100%), followed by NPM (88%), while TATO has minimal impact (13%), suggesting that capital structure decisions outweigh operational efficiency in financial performance. The results show ANN produces superior forecasting results compared to manual DuPont Analysis through lower training (0.398) and testing (0.391) RMSE values. The research adopts ANN technology together with DuPont Analysis to build a combined financial evaluation system for unpredictable markets. This study demonstrates the necessity of leverage management in capital-intensive sectors through its results while showing that ANN technology can improve financial decision-making processes. The research findings deliver operational guidance to investors and financial analysts and corporate managers who need data-based solutions for enhancing financial stability and shareholder value.</p>
95	Accounting and epistemic injustice: The case of 1 Malaysia Development Berhad (1 MDB)
	<p>Many counter-hegemonic studies have examined how accounting colonises social life and creates inequalities. This study contributes to the literature by examining how accounting structures and agencies perpetuate epistemic injustice. It draws on Miranda Fricker's (2007) notion of epistemic injustice, to illustrate how powerful actors use accounting practices to create distributive injustice, and discriminate against marginalised social groups. Empirical data comes from the case of 1Malaysia Development Berhad (1MDB) scandal involving hegemonic actors and agencies, comprising of powerful politicians, financial institutions, business partners, accountants and lawyers. The findings show that corrupt actors used accounting mechanisms to perpetuate epistemic injustice by redistributing state money to themselves. Sophisticated accounting and financial instruments enabled unethical monopolisation of economic activities became pervasive and widened the gap between the richest and poorest. Accounting obfuscated gains of powerful actors and their associates which prevented the public to assess the extent to which state funds were looted. The findings have implications for policy makers wishing to redress weaknesses in accounting structures to create social justice.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
96	The Impact of Tax Audits on Compliance Dynamics in a Developing Economy
	<p>This research evaluates the impacts of tax audits on compliance among individual taxpayers in Indonesia using a difference-in-differences approach with administrative data from the Indonesian tax authority. Our findings indicate that audits generally decrease compliance, but the effect is heterogeneous. While audits show backfiring effects on compliant taxpayers, compliance increases in non-compliant taxpayers subsequent to an audit. Moreover, risk-based and third-party data audits are effective in enhancing compliance, whereas automatic audits related to refund claims have the opposite effect. These findings underscore the importance of customizing audit strategies in developing economies, with profound implications for both tax policy and administration.</p>
99	Making sense of emic employee profit-sharing bonus schemes from an etic management accounting and control perspective: A case of bagi hasil practised in a matrilineal ethnic minority community in Indonesia
	<p>Purpose: This paper aims to delineate the challenges the authors encountered while trying to understand emic employee profit-sharing bonus schemes from an etic management accounting and control (MAC) perspective. These bonus schemes, locally known as bagi hasil, were implemented in a heavy industry factory in Minangkabau, a matrilineal ethnic community in West Sumatra, Indonesia. This paper will elucidate how the authors tried to overcome the challenges faced.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: Bagi hasil had been traditionally practised between landholders and sharecroppers in rice paddy fields in a pre-capitalist manner, but it was later practised differently in a modern capitalist factory. Therefore, one of the authors - the Indonesian author, who is of Minangkabau descent and is able to understand its emic meanings, carried out ethnographic fieldwork in a paddy field and in the factory. He tried to tease out an original form of bagi hasil practised in the paddy field by observing how a landowner and her sharecropper shared harvested rice, and then examined how it was practised in the factory as employee profit-sharing bonus schemes. The other non-Indonesian authors analysed the emic materials, which initially did not make sense from their etic MAC perspective, by applying Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical notions such as symbolic violence.</p> <p>Findings: In the paddy field, while the observed sharecropper prepared a one-page hand-written accounting report showing harvested amount, incurred costs and surplus to be shared with the landowner, there was no process for verifying the records, not to mention auditing them and the landowner did not monitor farming activities either. Although this bagi hasil was perceived as flawed by the authors who had an etic MAC perspective, it was emically recognised as legitimate in the paddy field due to the mutual trust existing between landowner and sharecropper. In the modern capitalist factory, in addition to annual bonuses from profits, which matched etic profit-sharing schemes, other forms of bonuses were given to employees and called bagi hasil. For example, depreciated fixed assets were given to employees, who collectively owned them, leased them back to the factory and operated them. Although this arrangement appeared to the authors to be an etic internal contracting scheme, it was emically recognised as bagi hasil by the employees, who believed that the owner ran the factory to financially look after them, just like a parent, and thus were willing to obey him and commit to working in the factory. The authors recognised this emic finding as a form of symbolic violence imposed on employees.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
	<p>Research implications: While the authors etically recognised the bagi hasil in the factory as a MAC tool through which symbolic violence was imposed on employees, the Minangkabau actors disagreed with the authors and cherished the emic values implied in their practices. Therefore, the authors question the legitimacy of outside researchers' tendency to frame and judge emic practices in the Global South by employing etic Western theories, thereby reproducing epistemic injustice and further reinforcing our obsession with theoretical engorgement.</p> <p>Originality/value: This study is original because it reports an idiosyncratic accounting practice from ethnographic fieldwork undertaken in a unique context. It is significant due to its contribution to the accounting literature on employee profit-sharing bonus schemes, cultural aspects of MAC and emic-etic tensions and dialogues.</p>
100	<p>Fraud Awareness and Control Environment in Grey Area: Case of Upcoding Practice in Indonesian Hospitals</p>
	<p>Purpose: This paper explores upcoding practices and analyzes how hospitals and the National Health Insurance Service (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial/BPJS) manage a gray area in fraud detection. In addition, the study investigates the pivotal role of the control environment in fraud prevention.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: A case study design employing a qualitative approach was used to gather data. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with individuals involved in the National Health Insurance (NHI) process.</p> <p>Findings: The study found that neither BPJS nor the hospital recognized repeated pending claims as red flags for fraud risk, resulting in the absence of strict corrective procedures. A lack of fraud awareness adversely affected fraud risk assessment, and informal control mechanisms were identified as a potential means to enhance fraud awareness and mitigate fraudulent opportunities.</p> <p>Research limitations: The investigation of upcoding practices may not capture all instances of potential red flags.</p> <p>Practical implications: The findings provide practical guidance for hospitals and national health insurance organizations in reducing fraud occurrences, particularly those involving upcoding.</p> <p>Originality/value: This paper offers novel insights into the role of informal controls in cultivating fraud awareness and highlights their significance in effective fraud risk management.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
103	<p>Does media mediate the relationship between carbon emission disclosure and tax avoidance? Evidence from three South Asian nations</p>
	<p>Purpose: The study aims to examine the relationship between carbon emission disclosure (CED) and tax avoidance encompassing the mediating effect of media visibility (MEDIA).</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: This research utilizes a panel dataset consisting of 919 firm-year observations from listed firms on the Dhaka Stock Exchange, Bombay Stock Exchange, and Pakistan Stock Exchange. Multiple regression techniques have been used to investigate hypothesized relationships.</p> <p>Findings: The results reveal that the higher the CED, the greater the likelihood of tax avoidance behavior. The finding implies that firms disclose more carbon issues to mitigate the risk of a reputation which is raised from tax avoidance. The results also reveal that the media partially mediates the effect of carbon emission disclosure on tax avoidance. The results imply that firms that disclose their carbon emissions may face greater media attention, which could lead them to adopt tax avoidance strategies, either to offset potential reputational risks or to manage financial outcomes.</p> <p>Practical Implications: The study suggests policymakers align tax regulations with sustainability goals to prevent firms from compensating for reputational risks through tax avoidance. Media, investors, and consumers should critically assess firms' sustainability claims alongside their tax behavior.</p> <p>Originality/value: Even though few studies have been conducted so far about this sort of research, the current study is the first research which used media as a mediator to investigate the relationship between CED and tax avoidance. Therefore, this research is quite noble.</p>
105	<p>Toward a Holistic Sustainability Disclosure Index (SDI) in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs): Modified Analytical Hierarchy Process (MAHP)</p>
	<p>Purpose - The general objective of this research is to develop a Holistic Sustainability Disclosure Index (SDI) that can be used by stakeholders to measure accountability in Indonesian Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The specific objectives are twofold, namely (1) Developing a comprehensive SDI with sustainability indicators (economic, social and environmental) as well as academic indicators (education, research and community service); (2) Develop a relevant SDI with indicators in accordance with HEIs characteristics, reflects practices in HEIs and in line with the expectations of society, so social contract as a keyword for legitimacy is fulfilled.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach - The target population for this research is Indonesian HEIs, both Public and Private HEIs registered at the University of Indonesia Green Metrics (UIGM) in 2022, totaling 126 HEIs. The census method used in this research in the first stage of the Modified Analytical Hierarchy Process (MAHP) and processing 66 respondents.</p> <p>Findings - The first finding is the formation of a holistic SDI is more representative because it uses triangulation data in the form of MAHP which closes the gap in previous methods. The second finding is supporting the legitimacy theory, especially substantively related to SDI development. Based on 17 SDGs, nine sub-criteria provide support for data triangulation.</p> <p>Originality - Novelty of this research is developing MAHP method which combines secondary data (content analysis/disclosure index) and primary data (survey of HEIs sustainability actors) with the aim of data triangulation.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
110	Organized Hypocrisy in Corporate Sustainability Reporting: A Digital Stakeholder Engagement Perspective
	<p>Purpose – This study investigates the extent of utilization of social media as a stakeholder engagement. It aims to uncover to what extent the use of social media for stakeholder engagement reflect a form of “organized hypocrisy”.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – A netnographic approach is used to analyze 30 high ESG score companies across the three most active social media user countries in Southeast Asia. A content analysis is then applied to the companies' sustainability report narratives, comparing them with the firms' social media activities.</p> <p>Findings – There is a significant disconnect between the company's claim of stakeholder engagement and the evidence of their social media interactions, revealing a lack of substantial stakeholder engagement. This pattern reflects “hypocrisy” in stakeholder communication. Although the study does not confirm the presence of organized hypocrisy, it identifies two enabling conditions: the convergence of diverse stakeholder demands on a single platform, and the ambiguity of engagement expectations across sustainability reporting frameworks.</p> <p>Originality – This study extends Brunsson’s (1989) concept of “organized hypocrisy” to digital stakeholder engagement and highlights how firm characteristics, particularly B2B vs B2C orientation, shape social media behavior.</p> <p>Practical implications – Firms seeking to build authentic digital stakeholder engagement should invest in trained social media personnel and internal coordination to support two-way communication. Policymakers and standard setters should clarify what constitutes meaningful engagement in digital contexts to reduce symbolic compliance.</p>
111	Does Sustainability Assurance Improve Carbon Reporting Transparency? Insights from ASEAN-5
	<p>Purpose – This study examines the relationship between sustainability assurance (SA) and carbon reporting transparency in ASEAN-5 firms.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – Using 875 firm-year observations (2018–2022), we apply OLS regression and address endogeneity using PSM, 2SLS, and GMM.</p> <p>Findings – Firms adopting sustainability assurance (SA) tend to disclose higher carbon emissions, indicating greater transparency. This association is more pronounced among firms with strong environmental performance and those demonstrating greater operational efficiency in property, plant, and equipment (PPE) utilization. Moreover, SA enhances the likelihood of Scope 3 emissions disclosure, suggesting its role in promoting more comprehensive carbon reporting.</p> <p>Practical implications – The findings highlight the role of SA in improving carbon transparency, reinforcing its value as a mechanism to enhance the credibility of sustainability disclosures. These results provide insights for policymakers seeking to strengthen carbon reporting frameworks in ASEAN, particularly in light of evolving global sustainability disclosure standards.</p> <p>Originality/value – This study extends the literature by providing empirical evidence on voluntary SA as a mechanism to enhance carbon reporting transparency in emerging markets. While prior research has primarily examined financial audits in relation to non-financial reporting quality, this study emphasizes the distinct role of SA in addressing information asymmetry and reinforcing corporate accountability in sustainability disclosures.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
112	Doing ethnography in management accounting research: a brief guidelines
	<p>Purpose: The present study outlines how to do ethnographic research. It offers guidelines on employing an ethnographic approach, especially in the study of management accounting.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: This paper draws from proposals for ethnography in the accounting literature. It sets out the foundations of ethnographic approaches for management accounting research. Based on the author's ethnographic projects, the study presents the process of doing ethnographic research and highlights relevant examples and the lessons learnt for future applications.</p> <p>Findings: The study outlines the phases of an ethnographic inquiry, including research preparation, data collection and analysis, and communication of the results. Fieldwork design is particularly addressed. Major issues such as observation, note-taking, and ethnographic interviewing are comprehensively described. Also discussed is the spatial dimension of an ethnographer. This study reveals a range of challenges in doing ethnographic research and offers some reflections on them.</p> <p>Originality: The study unfolds how ethnography could provide the methodological basis for the development of management accounting scholarship. It contains first-person narratives on ethnographic processes that provide immediacy not readily available in other standard papers.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications: The study contributes to the ongoing debates on the use of ethnography in management accounting studies by teasing scholars to rethink knowledge production from ethnographic approaches.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
115	Evolution and Future Directions of Corporate Innovation Research: A Bibliometric Analysis
	<p>Purpose – This study aims to provide a comprehensive review and analysis of corporate innovation research, with a focus on identifying the evolution of research themes and future directions.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – The study uses bibliometric and content analysis techniques to examine Scopus peer-reviewed articles published from 2005 to 2024, focusing on corporate innovation topics. It quantifies annual scientific production and identifies key thematic research categories.</p> <p>Findings – The findings show a significant growth in corporate innovation research. A clear progression is observed, with initial studies focusing on performance and technological innovation, later expanding to include sustainability, digital transformation, and AI-driven innovation. The research also identifies key thematic areas, such as green innovation, corporate social responsibility, and innovation management. Furthermore, there is evidence of strong collaboration between global research networks, with noticeable shifts in research trends over time.</p> <p>Originality/value – This study presents a structured overview of corporate innovation research, offering a roadmap for future exploration. It highlights the development of AI, sustainability, and digital innovation as critical areas for future research, providing valuable insights for scholars seeking to explore these evolving topics.</p>
121	Redefining Railway Management AI-Enabled Automation for Efficient MCS in Indonesia
	<p>Purpose – This study explores the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) into PT Kereta Api Indonesia's (PT KAI) Management Control Systems (MCS) to enhance tactical decision-making, operational efficiency, and safety in an infrastructure-constrained emerging market, addressing the challenges of ageing infrastructure, frequent failures, and safety risks.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – A qualitative case study approach was employed, focusing on PT KAI, with data collected through six months of field observations across Java routes, nine semi-structured interviews with stakeholders (operational staff, passengers, and railway enthusiasts), and comparative document analysis benchmarking against global leaders like Deutsche Bahn and Korail.</p> <p>Findings – The study found that AI-powered predictive maintenance can reduce failure rates by 30%, optimize resource allocation, and enhance safety monitoring. However, regulatory and infrastructural constraints have challenged the large-scale adoption of SOEs. AI-driven automation disrupts traditional MCS structures, necessitating governance adaptations to balance strategic control and financial accountability.</p> <p>Practical implications – The findings offer actionable insights for policymakers and railway operators advocating for AI adoption frameworks that align with Indonesia's infrastructure modernization goals. The research highlights the need for investment in digital infrastructure, regulatory adaptation, and workforce upskilling to maximize AI benefits.</p> <p>Originality/value – This study bridges a research gap by examining AI-driven MCS in an emerging market railway context, extending Malmi and Brown's framework to integrate AI and IoT, offering actionable insights for tactical and strategic improvements in infrastructure-constrained settings.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
122	Auditor Reappointment and Repetitive Key Audit Matters: The Role of Big 4 in Malaysia
	<p>Purpose: The introduction of Key Audit Matters (KAMs) aimed to improve audit transparency by requiring auditors to disclose significant audit risk in audit reports. However, KAMs disclosures have been criticized for being too generic, repetitive, and vulnerable to management influence that could diminish its informativeness. This study examines the patterns of repetitive KAMs and investigates how these trends are influenced by auditor reappointment (audit partner and audit firm) and audit firm brand name (Big 4 vs non-Big 4)</p> <p>Methodology: Using sample a of 654 companies listed on Bursa Malaysia from 2016-2020 – the first five years of KAMs implementation in Malaysia- this study manually collects non-financial data from annual reports and financial data from DataStream.</p> <p>Findings: The findings reveal that auditor reappointment is associated with repetitive KAMs disclosures, suggesting that a long-tenured auditor-client relationship (ACR) may lead to complacency in addressing audit issues. However, the Big 4 audit firms demonstrate a stronger ability to mitigate repetitive KAMs, as they are more likely to insist on resolving prior issues.</p> <p>Originality: This study contributes to the literature by highlighting the role of audit tenure and brand name in shaping KAMs disclosure in Malaysia. This finding provides important policy implications for evaluating the effectiveness of mandatory auditor rotation in reducing repetitive KAMs.</p>
124	The role of managers in ensuring accountability of public institutions in an emerging economy
	<p>Purpose: This paper sought to investigate the relationship between role of managers and accountability of public institutions.</p> <p>Methodology: The study applied a mixed methods research approach. A pre-coded structured questionnaire was utilized in the collection of quantitative data. An interview guide was used in the collection of qualitative data. Quantitative data analysis was undertaken using SPSS and PLS-SEM to examine the relationship between the study variables. Qualitative data analysis was done using Nvivo to supplement the quantitative findings.</p> <p>Findings: Findings confirmed the main study hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between the role of management (management mechanism) and accountability of public institutions. The study also validated the stewardship theory that the managers can be trusted to ensure proper management of public institutions and guarantee proper utilization and accountability of the institutions.</p> <p>Originality: The study is unique in its investigation of the combined role of three management mechanism functions namely supportive leadership, enabling systems and intrinsic rewards, and public accountability in an emerging economy setting.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
127	The Influence of Credit Risk and Audit Committee Gender On Earnings Quality: Key Audit Matters as a Moderating Variable
	<p>Purpose – The purpose of this research is to examine the moderating effect of key audit matters (KAMs) disclosure on the relationship between credit risk and audit committee gender on earnings quality</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – This research utilizes a sample of 107 Indonesian companies with credit ratings issued by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia over the period of 2022 to 2023. We employ the ordinary least squares method through moderated regression analysis to examine the effect of credit risk and audit committee gender on earnings quality, as well as the moderating effect of key audit matters disclosure</p> <p>Findings – The results of this study provide evidence that a high level of credit risk and female participation in the audit committee have a positive influence on earnings quality. Regarding the disclosure of key audit matters, it does not significantly affect the relationship between credit risk and earnings quality. However, it does have a weakening effect on the relationship between audit committee gender and earnings quality</p> <p>Originality – This research, utilizing a sample of companies operating within Indonesia, reveals findings regarding the moderation of key audit matters, which are based on Auditing Standard 701 by Indonesia Institute of Certified Public Accountants effective since January 1, 2022. Furthermore, it also examines the influence of credit risk and audit committee gender on corporate earnings quality</p>
128	Ecological, Economic, and Sociological Impacts of Paper Consumption in Thesis Reporting Process: A Case Study of Indonesian University
	<p>Purpose – This study investigates the impact of institutional policies and paper use in thesis reporting process at YU. We analyze the impacts in ecological, economic, and sociological perspectives.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – This research employs a qualitative case study approach. YU, a well-known private university in Indonesia, was chosen as the research object because it is recognized as its performance on academic research in 2024. This research analyzes YU's policies regarding its student thesis process to understand how the policies and the paper used were. We gained access to the YU database which is used as the basis for numerical calculations of ecological impacts.</p> <p>Findings – This study reveals there are no strict policies about paper use in thesis reporting at university level to ministry level. It causes the use of paper to be neglected in the thesis reporting process. The results show the ecological impacts of YU paper waste which leads to carbon emissions and deforestation. From the perspective of economic impact, the paper-intensive thesis reporting process results in additional costs that must be covered by students. Sociologically, managing printed paper impacts students' studies sustainability.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
	<p>Research limitations/implications – This study focuses primarily on YU as well-known private universities, which may limit the broader generalization of the findings. However, the ecological impacts should not be underestimated in sustainability evaluations. The economics impact also important for Indonesia to attain its gold vision on 2045. The sociological impacts by lessening student stress, encouraging scientific publication, and strengthening students’ resilience in completing their studies sustainably. The study offers important implications for policymakers, university leaders, and academic communities. It encourages critical reflection on institutional practices and highlights the role of higher education in driving sustainable change. The findings underscore the need for proactive policy interventions and cultural shifts to support the adoption of paperless academic practices, reinforcing universities as key agents in sustainability efforts.</p> <p>Originality/value – This study challenges long-standing academic traditions by questioning the continued reliance on printed theses and highlighting the impact of paper use in thesis reporting. This research offers a fruitful perspective by quantifying its ecological impact. This research also highlights the economic and sociological impacts of paper use in the thesis reporting process. These findings serve as a call to action for policymakers and academic leaders to recognize the impact of paperless documentation and foster a culture of sustainability within higher education.</p>
129	<p>Disparities in Climate Scenario Reporting: An Analysis of Developed and Developing Economies</p>
	<p>This study explores the gap in the quality of climate scenario analysis between developed and developing countries. The research compares climate-related disclosures from companies in both developed and developing countries, focusing on the quality of their climate scenario analyses, including transition risks, physical risks, and opportunities. Using data from companies listed in the TCFD, the study analyzes disclosures from 2020 to 2023, revealing that companies in developed countries are more proactive in providing comprehensive and transparent climate-related information, driven by stronger regulatory frameworks, investor pressures, and greater technological capacity. In contrast, companies in developing countries face significant challenges due to gaps in resources, expertise, and regulatory readiness. The research highlights the implications of these disparities for global efforts to address climate change and emphasizes the need for capacity-building, regulatory harmonization, and enhanced cross-border collaboration. The study also suggests future research exploring the impact of IFRS S1 and S2 post-implementation on climate-related disclosures.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
130	Tragedy of The Commons and Leisurely Accountability Constructing Universities' Executive Officers to Do Frauds in the Undergraduate Student Admission
	<p>Purpose- This study investigates two state-owned universities when their executive officers conduct fraud in undergraduate student admission. Moreover, it examines the existence and occurrence of extra money collection conducted by the universities' executive officers for each student admitted. Finally, it elaborates on how universities' executive officers construct themselves to do fraud in undergraduate student admission.</p> <p>Research Methodology- This research uses a qualitative approach using in-depth interviews to collect data. Specifically, it searches realised dimensions of the tragedy of the commons and leisurely accountability.</p> <p>Originality- The authors reveal the distorted behaviours of universities' executive officers in their appeal to endowment fund collections for the university. Thus, they propose to do what the Tragedy of the Commons recommends. Moreover, they are unconsciously dissonant by leisurely accountability due to organisational motives. Hence, this study highlights collective frauds conducted by the universities' executive officers instead of fulfilling their personal needs.</p> <p>Findings- This study finds that universities' executive officers conduct appeals to authorities to manage student admission based on fund collection reasons from prospective students. They believe they have access to resources unhampered by all kinds of system collections. Moreover, they intentionally construct and practise incomplete accountability attached to the agreeableness of organisationally collective cognition. Second, this research elaborates on universities' executive officers diminishing substantial moral accountability and disseminating it to the organisational level. Hence, it simultaneously reveals the tragedy of the commons in an organisationally collective fraud.</p>
131	The Impact of CSR on Local Economic Empowerment: A Case Study of Balkondes Tuksongo by Telkom Indonesia in Magelang, Indonesia
	<p>Balai ekonomi desa (Balkondes), or economic village centre is a part of State-Owned Enterprises CSR action that provides space for village governments and communities to boost the local economic potential in a tourist village in Magelang, Indonesia. The increase in the number of tourist visits is expected to have a positive impact on improving the economy of the surrounding community. Balkondes aims to improve the quality of life of local people near the tourist village in Magelang. Different SOEs have made 20 Balkondes; however, this study will focus on Taksongo village – as a part of Telkom Indonesia. With this, the community can look forward to enhanced services and a better quality of life. This research aims to investigate Balkondes' impact on the local economy, focusing on the locals before and after the establishment of Balkondes. The data will be collected using a qualitative approach, which involves conducting interviews with the administrator, the worker, and nearby locals. Additionally, direct observation will be conducted to achieve the objectives. The study is expected to positively impact the village's economy and improve its quality of life since the Borobudur area is one of Indonesia's most famous tourist spots. This is a beneficial solution where both villagers benefit from increased economic opportunities, and tourists may enjoy enhanced services. In conclusion, Balkondes in Magelang exemplifies a successful model of corporate social responsibility aimed at sustainable development. By focusing on economic empowerment and service enhancement in a tourist-driven region, Balkondes contributes significantly to the well-being of the local community while effectively fulfilling corporate social responsibility.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
132	How local institutional contexts shape NGOs' accountability in developing countries: a systematic literature review
	<p>Purpose – This study aims to review the literature on how local institutional context shapes NGOs accountability towards stakeholders in developing countries.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – This study analyses 39 papers using the framework of NGOs accountability and local institutional context through institutional logics lens.</p> <p>Findings – The literature shows that developing countries' institutional contexts may foster NGOs' accountability practice or, otherwise, hinder it. In countries with high social engagement and values that manifest community logic, NGOs focus more on downward accountability (towards beneficiaries) and inward accountability (towards internal values and personnel). Meanwhile, NGOs in countries relying on foreign donors and having stricter regulations concentrate more on upward accountability (towards donors and governments) following mainly state, market, and corporate logic. The literature portrays that focusing on one accountability aspect may lead to conflicts between stakeholders' demands, but different accountability types may work alongside.</p> <p>Originality – This study fills the literature gaps by discussing the relationship between less-discussed institutional contexts and NGOs accountability and the effectiveness of several NGOs accountability mechanisms in developing countries' specific contexts using a more interdisciplinary approach and utilising institutional logics perspective.</p>
133	Does Timely Financial Reporting Improves the Value Relevance of Accounting Information?
	<p>Purpose – This study aims to examine whether timely financial reporting improves the value relevance of accounting information. This research is based on Ohlson's (1995) model, which represents that EPS and BVPS are relevant to stock valuation.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – Financial statements submitted in compliance with rules for businesses listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) are those that are undelayed in their submission. Panel regression was used in the analysis of non-financial enterprises listed on the IDX for the years 2011–2022.</p> <p>Findings – Our findings indicate that timely financial reporting improves the value relevance of accounting information. More specifically, the book value of equity (BVPS) and earnings (EPS) of companies that do not postpone filing their financial statements have greater relevant BVPS and EPS compared to those who do. Comparisons between the non-COVID-19 pandemic period and the pandemic period, as well as between small and high-leverage subsamples, support the robustness of these findings.</p> <p>Practical implications – The usefulness of accounting information is demonstrated empirically by these findings, particularly BVPS and EPS, and the timely reporting of financial statements is critical in making accounting information usable for decision-making.</p> <p>Originality/value – This study analyzes companies that submit financial reports on time and late. This research shows how timely reporting improves accounting information for decision-making. The novelty of this study is enhanced by assessing the robustness of its results across the non-pandemic and COVID-19 pandemic eras, as well as across large and small leveraged firms.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
138	Authenticity versus Legitimacy: Does Carbon Disclosure Reflect the Underlying Carbon Performance? A Meta-Analysis
	<p>Empirical evidence remains insufficient to conclusively determine whether corporate carbon disclosure accurately reflects corporate carbon performance. Various CCP-CCD measures, theoretical frameworks, and contextual factors have been explored, leading to mixed findings. This study employs a meta-analytical approach to reconcile these conflicting results. Additionally, meta-regression and subgroup analyses explore the contextual and methodological moderators of this relationship's heterogeneity. Following the PRISMA protocol, we reviewed 27 empirical research covering over 50 countries, 56 effect sizes, and 53,873 firm-year observations from 2006-2021. The findings reveal a significant positive relationship between CCP and CCD, consistent with the voluntary disclosure and signaling theories. Companies with better carbon performance are more likely to disclose detailed carbon information, helping them to stand out from less sustainable competitors and enhance their reputation as environmentally responsible organizations. Additionally, the meta-regression identifies a moderating effect of national culture, country's level development, CCP and CCD proxy measurement, and the length of the observation period. In summary, this meta-analysis is the pioneering study to examine the relationship between CCP and CCD, expanding the accounting literature on the environmental performance-disclosure gap. Overall, the study provides valuable insights for stakeholders, demonstrating that carbon disclosures can reliably reflect a company's underlying carbon performance, supporting more informed and effective decision-making.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
139	The Challenges Facing Accounting Education in High Schools: The South African Experience
	<p>High school accounting is declining in recognition, and learners lose interest in taking accounting as a subject. Accounting is expected to equip learners with essential skills, promote critical thinking, and enhance financial literacy, contributing to academic and career success. The decline in the enrolment rate has created a concern about basic education in South Africa, which also affects the student's interest in the university. Even though accounting subject is not a prerequisite for learners to pursue their careers as accountants, it can be deduced that the lack of interest in accounting subject is creating a roadmap for high schools to remove accounting from their curriculum. To address this problem, this study aims to ascertain the challenges facing accounting education in high school. The study adopted a qualitative approach and interviewed accounting educators within the northwest province of South Africa to understand their perspectives on the problems surrounding accounting education and how they can be addressed. The study's findings show that teaching methodology, educators' qualifications, the inability of learners to study accounting, and a low number of learners choosing accounting as a subject (lack of interest) contribute to the decline in accounting students' enrolment. The study further proposes that learners should be provided with adequate career outreach to understand the importance of accounting as a subject. Educators, on the other hand, should present accounting to learners not as a difficult or irrelevant course but as a course essential to becoming entrepreneurs.</p>
140	CEO Demographic Characteristics, Board of Commissioners Diversity and Sustainability Reporting Quality: Evidence from Winners of Asia Sustainability Reporting Rating
	<p>Purpose: This research aims to investigate the role of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) demographic characteristics and Board of Commissioners (BoC) diversity on the quality of sustainability reporting. The characteristics of the CEO and diversity of BoC examined in this research are comprehensive, namely of gender, age, tenure, level of education, and educational background.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: A sample of 247 firm-year observations from the winners of the Asia Sustainability Reporting Rating (ASSRAT) 2018 to 2024 was used. The data on CEO demographic characteristics and BoC diversity were manually collected from the companies' annual reports. The quality of sustainability reporting was proxied by the rating of ASSRAT performed by the National Center for Corporate Reporting. An ordered logistic regression was used to test the hypothesis.</p> <p>Findings: CEO's characteristics and BoC diversity are empirically proven to determine sustainability reporting quality. This research shows that the CEO's age, MBA educational background, and board of commissioners' diversity significantly increase the likelihood of the company receiving a higher rating.</p> <p>Practical implications: The findings can help stakeholders, regulators, and policymakers who seek to improve a company's sustainability reporting quality in a two-tier board setting.</p> <p>Originality/value: This research differs from most prior literature by examining simultaneously several CEO characteristics and the board of commissioners' diversity in an emerging economy viewpoint, that of Indonesia. In addition, the use of rating from ASSRAT to measure sustainability reporting is relevant but rarely utilized. The rating is rigorously determined using strict criteria, such as GRI standards, SDG compass, and several other regulations, including the interview process from the jury of ASSRAT. The findings from this research provide unique empirical evidence in a two-tier board system regarding the combination characteristics board of directors and the board of commissioners' diversity which resulting better quality of sustainability reporting.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
143	Compensation as a social trap
	<p>Accounting studies portray compensation as beneficial to recipients. This paper questions this assumption by suggesting that compensation can be detrimental to recipients. Compensation practice is presented as a trap that is difficult to escape. This qualitative study focuses on compensation made to farmers and communities by mining companies. It employs social trap theory in analysing the field material gathered through interviews and focus group. Our findings suggest that compensation is a socio-environmental and ecological trap that appears to offer a gain in the short-term but produces adverse consequences in the long-term. The findings also suggest that escaping entrapment might be more difficult than envisioned in a situation where recipients of compensation are subjected to structural and agentic coercion.</p>
144	Cost, Control, and Performance Management in Public Healthcare: Accountability Challenges in Emerging and Non-English-Speaking Economies
	<p>Purpose: This paper aims to map scholarly contributions on Cost, Control and performance management in healthcare organizations within emerging and non-English-speaking economies, emphasizing their alignment with the broader changes and challenges of public service delivery.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: By employing a scoping review, the paper maps diverse accounting research in public healthcare, capturing analytical categories such as management accounting systems, performance measurement, cost management, control, and strategic approaches. A comprehensive Google Scholar search yielded 40 analyzed articles. It included highly ranked journal publications (beyond CABS and ADBC), unpublished theses, and grey literature, ensuring coverage of current interests and knowledge in these contexts.</p> <p>Findings: The paper identifies how externalities, contextual complexities, and sociological dimensions shape accounting practices, particularly in the healthcare context of Emerging and non-English-speaking economies. It also examines the limitations of current systems, including the tension between short-term efficiency and long-term quality goals. The findings underscore the need for adaptable, stakeholder-inclusive accounting systems that integrate technical and sociological insights to support democratic accountability and informed decision-making.</p> <p>Originality: Unlike some previous reviews that focus on either on domain or theory-specific approaches, this review followed a more inclusive path to document the scope of studies on management accounting in the healthcare context of Emerging and non-English-speaking Economies. This study contributes to the literature by providing a nuanced understanding of healthcare accounting as multifaceted practices for managing public service challenges, fostering organizational change, and enhancing public accountability.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
146	The Inspiration of Marilyn Waring: A Meaningful Account
	<p>We explore through critical appreciation how Marilyn Waring's critique of accounting may advance prior studies on alternative accounts and contribute to better accounting design, including for the macro-level entity or setting. While Waring's work is commonly referenced, including in the accounting literature, we suggest detailed analysis of her work is still needed. We find strengths and weaknesses in Waring's articulation but continuing inspiration therein including in relation to the task of seeking to design meaningful accounts as progressive intervention.</p>
148	Counter Accounting with a decolonial emphasis: Brazil and the Rio Olympics
	<p>Calls for more studies on emancipatory struggles entailing accounting have increasingly come to encourage study of counter-accounting practice. In furthering response to this here, we affirm how this praxis logic opens counter-accounting conceptualisation and rich empirical possibilities, promising to inject new insights into debates about Counter Accounting's potential to support effective counter hegemony. Here, we focus upon counter-accounting manifestations vis-à-vis Rio's Olympics. We conceptualise a Counter Accounting with a decolonial emphasis, Decolonial Accounting, shaping this by reference notably to key theorising from Latin America and empirically exploring it through our case. We draw from recognition of Latin America as a coloniality-modernity compound, entailing a neo-colonialism. This we re-fashion by considering its intertwining with neoliberal globalism. We explore tension and resistance vis-à-vis the 2016 Olympics in the socio-political arena of Rio in Brazil, an emerging country, on the margins of capitalistic globalism, that scarcely evidences democratic participation. The Olympics manifested as an especially good example of how neo-colonial dynamics intertwine with global neoliberalist forces. It constituted opportunities for forces seeking to extend global influence in Brazil. Accelerated unrest enhanced challenges to hegemony, with Counter Accounting here challenging the transnational order of neoliberalism intertwined with dynamics of a coloniality-modernity compound. Our case develops appreciation of neoliberal/neo-colonial practices, and counter-hegemonic accounting practices with more decolonial emphasis. Amongst the insights, we illuminate how different local actors ambivalently resist subalternity but sustain hegemony.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
151	PMM Reform Trajectories in Public Hospitals under Institutional Complexity and Partial Autonomy: An Intra-Organisational Perspective
	<p>Purpose – this study explores how the organizational performance measurement and management (PMM) reforms are designed and implemented in the public hospitals confronting the complicated institutional environment and the specific actors involved. This study aims to advance the current knowledge on the PMM framework in public healthcare sector by using an institutional logic perspective to deconstruct the complex interests and cognitions at play in shaping the PMM process in public hospitals.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – Drawing from an institutional logic framework and the literature of PMM, this research delves into the interplay between the dynamics of institutional complexity and hospital PMM reforms. This investigation is grounded in a comprehensive textual analysis of regulatory documents, archival records, and interview data, all sourced from an in-depth longitudinal case study.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
	<p>Findings - The findings of this research reveal the shaping of the design and process of PMM driven by the interplay between dynamic, multi-level institutional complexity, and the partial autonomy of the agencies involved, which is shaped by their respective situated contexts. In particular, the different logic relationships existing in the various medical departments, including conflictual and compatible ones, contributed to the different responses of the intra-departmental actors and different outcomes of reform.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications - This case study contributes to the discourse on multi-dimensional performance management reforms within the public healthcare sector. It enhances our comprehension of the intricate intra-institutional dynamics in hospitals and provides insights into the design and implementation of accounting reforms that align with these complexities. The policymaking implications are also highlighted.</p> <p>Originality/value - Operating the institutional logic perspective, the research underscores the roles of embedded actors, which was evidenced that significantly influence the diverse intra-organizational trajectories of the reform. Additionally, this work enhances the understanding on the interplay between institutional complexity and PMM reforms by introducing an integrated framework for intraorganizational institutional change. This framework facilitates a nuanced understanding of the accounting reform pathways across distinct medical departments. Such insights are helpful for scholars examining internal organizational institutional dynamics and offer guidance for future managerial strategies and policy formulation.</p>
152	Exploring Public Budgeting as a Mechanism for Accountability and Legitimacy
	<p>This paper explores the role of public budgeting as a critical external accountability mechanism in sustaining the legitimacy of a political regime—an area that has been relatively understudied and under-theorised within the realm of public budgeting. We adopt a case study approach focused on a local government in Indonesia, anonymised as SLG, and utilize qualitative methods such as interviews, documentary analysis, and observation. Given the complexity of our empirical subject, we draw on Black's (2008) framework of accountability and legitimacy relationships, alongside Weber's (1964) concept of traditionalism as our theoretical lens. We discover that, on one hand, budgeting is leveraged to serve the informal interests of powerful family groups. On the other hand, our findings suggest that budgeting practices have evolved into a strategic tool for key actors to justify and uphold their legitimacy within the political regime. The public budget is utilized to provide commendable programs and activities that surpass the expectations of their primary legitimacy audiences, namely the local populace and the central government. It reflects the deployment of the public budget as the external accountability mechanism, where the government realises its programs and meets the performance targets. This exceptional performance ultimately leaves little room for the central government to justify intervention in local affairs.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
153	A Critical Review of the Adoption of IFRS for SMEs to Ensure Accountability
	<p>The adoption and implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are often argued to be associated with globalization and the influence of international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). There has been a separate IFRS for Small and Medium Enterprises called IFRS for SMEs, which was adopted in Bangladesh in 2018. This exploratory study investigates the impact of IFRS for SMEs on Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) accounting and accountability practice in the context of Bangladesh. The findings of the study are theoretically framed with the dialogic accounting theory. Based on semi-structured interviews of SMEs and experts, the preliminary findings of the study suggest that most SMEs do not follow IFRS (general or for SMEs) for accounting recording. However, few medium-sized SMEs follow IFRS for selective recording purposes, particularly those that are operating export-import businesses.</p>
154	Calculative ethnic dominance, secrecy, and subaltern resistance: the case of whispering fish market in Malaysia
	<p>Drawing on the sociology of secrecy and empirical data from a unique market mechanism in Malaysia—the whispering market—we examine how subaltern resistance is enacted and sustained by creating an alternative market against the ethnically dominating and exploitative calculative system of appropriation known as panggu. Our findings reveal that while marginalised Malay fishermen use secrecy to resist the dominating calculative logic of panggu that Chinese merchants exploit, these merchants counter the subaltern resistance with their own secrecy tactics, including gossip and informal cartelisation. This dialectic between resistance and counter-resistance ultimately reduces the whispering market to a ceremonial façade, diminishing its emancipatory potential for the Malay subaltern. By empirically analysing these complex power dynamics, this paper provides a nuanced perspective on the interplay between secrecy, power, calculative practices, and subaltern resistance. Furthermore, it illustrates how the sociology of secrecy offers a valuable theoretical lens for understanding subaltern resistance toward accounting-based control within non-capitalist modes of production in the Global South.</p>
158	Investment responses to Physical Climate Risks: The Role of Cultural Differences
	<p>This research explores the impact of severe physical climate risks on corporate investment decisions and outcomes, focusing on the role of cultural differences in shaping this relationship among emerging economies. Using a sample of 308,451 firm-year observations across 51 countries covering 2007 to 2019, we find that physical climate risks significantly reduce investment efficiency. Our analyses of cultural differences show that firms in hierarchical cultures adopt more conservative investment approaches, limiting adaptability to climate challenges, while firms in risk-averse cultures proactively integrate climate risks, leading to better investment efficiency. Difference-in-difference (DiD) analyses of global policy impacts reveal that the Paris Agreement has prompted modest short-term improvement in investment outcomes in responses to such risks while the long-term challenges persist. We also employ the System-GMM estimation model, accounting for endogeneity, unobserved heterogeneity, and dynamic relationship, reinforcing the validity of our results.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
159	The Impact of ESG Disclosure on Firm Performance in Emerging Markets with Firm Size Moderating Role
	<p>This empirical investigation examines the impact of Environmental, Social, and Governance Disclosure (ESGD) on corporate performance within emerging economies, particularly assessing its implications through Return on Equity (ROE) and Tobin's Q (TBQ). Furthermore, the analysis scrutinizes the potential moderating influence of firm size on this dynamic. By leveraging panel data encompassing 3,106 publicly listed entities across Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam from 2012 to 2023, the research concentrates on firms possessing comprehensive financial and ESGD documentation. The financial metrics are derived from the Bloomberg Database, whereas macroeconomic variables, including GDP growth and unemployment rates, are obtained from the World Bank. Employing multiple regression techniques, such as Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and Random Effects (RE) models with robust standard errors, the investigation reveals that ESGD presents a statistically significant positive impact on corporate profitability. The analysis reveals a positive correlation between ESGD and ROE ($\beta = 0.1819$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0030$), indicating that entities that integrate sustainability disclosures with robust financial strategies tend to achieve enhanced profitability. However, the effect of ESGD on Tobin's Q exhibits variability—certain models indicate a positive association ($\beta = 0.0134$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0360$), while others do not demonstrate statistical significance, indicating that investors in emerging markets do not uniformly perceive ESGD as a pivotal factor influencing market valuation. The research substantiates that firm size significantly moderates the interplay between ESGD and corporate performance. The interaction between ESGD and firm size is negatively correlated with ROE ($\beta = -0.0153$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0050$) and TBQ ($\beta = -0.0020$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0180$), suggesting that smaller firms derive greater benefits from ESGD initiatives. The findings provide critical insights for policymakers, corporate leaders, and investors. They underscore the imperative to refine ESG disclosure standards, extend targeted support for smaller firms, and elevate investor awareness concerning the financial implications of sustainability endeavors. Enhancing regulatory frameworks and aligning ESG strategies with firm-specific financial goals can further amplify the efficacy of ESGD in emerging economic contexts.</p>
160	Conceptual Framework Integrating Blockchain Technology with Sharia Compliance: Enhancing Quality of Islamic Transaction
	<p>Purpose – Conventional sharia transactions often face various problems, such as ensuring transparency, potential human-errors, and the difficulty of ensuring that sharia compliance is fulfilled. This research aims to design a conceptual framework that integrates smart contract technology on blockchain to improve the quality of sharia transactions. By prioritizing the principle of sharia compliance, this research focuses on developing innovative solutions that can minimize risk non-compliance, increase transparency, and efficiency in implementing sharia transaction.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
	<p>Design/methodology/approach – This research uses the design science method with an innovation-centered approach to design a sharia transaction concept based on smart contracts on blockchain. This approach integrates three disciplines, namely technology, accounting, and sharia, to create innovative concept that are transparent, efficient, and in accordance with sharia principles.</p> <p>Findings – Blockchain which is commonly used for crypto currency transaction purposes, can be used to accommodate sharia-based transactions by replacing regulations or conditions in smart contracts. Thus, the quality of a sharia transaction can be improved by minimizing possible errors. In other words, this quality referring to better sharia compliance, increased transparency, and reduced human errors.</p> <p>Originality/value – This research offers an original contribution by designing a series of concepts that integrate blockchain technology with sharia compliance to improve the quality of Islamic transactions. This approach not only presents technological innovation in the form of smart contracts, but also emphasizes aspects of accountability and compliance with Islamic legal principles. This research also provides a conceptual foundation that can be used as a reference in developing a modern sharia transaction system that is more transparent, efficient, and in accordance with the needs of the times.</p>
161	<p>Behavioural Intention Towards Digitalization in Waqf Through Expanded Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology: A Moderating Effect of Knowledge</p>
	<p>Purpose: This study aims to develop and empirically evaluate a model predicting behavioural intentions toward the digitalization of Waqf, using an extended Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). The model incorporates relative advantage as a mediator and knowledge as a moderator to better understand Waqf donors' adoption of digital platforms.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: A quantitative approach was adopted through a survey involving 230 respondents. Data were analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM) with partial least squares (PLS) regression to test the proposed model and associated hypotheses.</p> <p>Findings: The results revealed that performance expectancy and facilitating conditions significantly influence behavioural intention toward digitalization, while effort expectancy and social influence do not. Furthermore, relative advantage significantly mediates the relationship between both performance expectancy and facilitating conditions with behavioural intention. However, its mediating effect is not significant between effort expectancy, social influence, and behavioural intention. Notably, knowledge significantly moderates the relationship between relative advantage and behavioural intention.</p> <p>Originality/value: This study extends the UTAUT framework within the context of Waqf digitalization and provides practical implications for the State Islamic Religious Councils (SIRCs) and policymakers. The insights can guide the development of more effective digital platforms for managing Waqf, thereby enhancing donors' participation and trust.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
162	Flourishing careers in the desert? The experiences of migrant women accountants in the UAE
	<p>The paper explores the perceptions and experiences of women accountants in a non-Western context of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Through the lens of Transnational Feminism, it advances fresh insights around gender and accounting under globalization and migration. Semi-structured interviews with 26 migrant women accountants from different nationalities, living and working in the UAE were conducted. Findings show that, contrary to dominant stereotypes of professional women experiences in the Arab Middle East, participants perceived the UAE to present an enabling environment where many migrant women felt empowered and privileged because of the freedom and safety they enjoyed, affordability of house-help as well as the various career opportunities available to them as qualified women in an emerging capital market, in comparison to their home countries. Privileges and opportunities notwithstanding, the women also experienced patriarchal conditions characteristic of the accounting profession globally, including being trailing wives, global division of labor based on nationality, race and ethnicity, and their associated gendered practices. These findings emphasize the importance of context and appropriate theoretical lenses to help unravel peculiarities of immigration in the context of the Global South, and hence avoiding the dangers of a single narrative around women experiences in the profession.</p>
163	Designing the accounting concept of Lembaga Perkreditan Desa: socio-economics cultural villages approach
	<p>Purpose - This study aimed to design a Basic Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Lembaga Perkreditan Desa (LPD) Financial Reports using the socioeconomic approach of cultural villages.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach - This study involved ten informants who were LPD stakeholders who met the criteria as policymakers in local governments, LPD protectors based on cultural village law, LPD Empowerment Institutions, LPD Cooperation Agencies, LPD administrators, and observers of local values, all of whom had knowledge and experience related to LPD governance. The data analysis technique uses a combination of inductive and Participatory Action Research.</p> <p>Findings: The research results were arranged into three themes. The first theme, mitigating the risk of legal conflict through alternative strengthening of Pararem Lepas LPD, includes LPD governance based on the philosophical values of Tri Hita Karana. The second theme is the design of the basic framework for the preparation and presentation of the LPD financial reports community-based accounting framework. The third theme is the design of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and LPD accounting policies based on the socio-economics of cultural villages.</p> <p>Originality/value - The community-based accounting framework reflects social accountability based on local values, and cultural law for the purpose of Financial Reports is useful.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
164	Assessing the Impact of Climate Change and Economic Indicators on Financial Performance in Thailand's Agricultural, Food, and Beverage Enterprise
	<p>Purpose: This study evaluates how climate change indicators—average temperature, rainfall index, and humidity index—and macroeconomic factors, GDP growth and unemployment rates, influence the financial performance of agricultural, food, and beverage enterprises listed on Thailand's Stock Exchange.</p> <p>Design/Methodology/Approach: The analysis employs secondary data collected from Bloomberg Database of 31 Thai publicly listed companies; focusing on agricultural, food, and beverage sector, from 2012 to 2022. The climate change indicators are collected from the Thai Meteorological Department, while GDP and unemployment statistics are acquired from the World Bank. With the panel data, regression analyses are conducted to determine the impact of independent variables; climate and economic indicators, on financial performance measured by Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Return on Sales (ROS).</p> <p>Findings: Results indicate significantly negative effects of climate change. Higher temperatures and humidity negatively affect profitability ratios. Increased climatic volatility notably impacts production efficiency, operational costs, and revenues, thus reducing financial returns. Moreover, economic indicators also exhibited notable effects; GDP growth positively influenced profitability, whereas rising unemployment rates negatively impacted financial performance due to diminished consumer purchasing power and reduced market demand.</p> <p>Originality: This research uniquely integrates climate change metrics and economic variables, explicitly assessing their combined influences on the financial performance of agricultural, food, and beverage enterprises in Thailand. Existing studies often less emphasized agricultural industry and direct financial consequences at the firm level, underscoring this study's contribution toward understanding specific sector vulnerabilities and informing strategic business resilience planning.</p>
170	Inculcating Government by Quantification within Participatory Governance Practice: The Case of Indonesian Village Self-Government
	<p>This paper focuses on the intersection between participatory governance, especially participatory planning, and 'government by quantification' in the context of village local self-government and development in Indonesia. Based on archival analysis and participant observation, it addresses the way this intersection came into being and how 'data-informed' participatory planning was practiced by the villages. It reveals that the intersection emerged out of a framing, on one hand, of community initiative as a potential and self-government as a right, and on the other hand, of poverty, lack of capacity, and biases caused by elite capture as problems in need of intervention. Proceduralisation of participation and quantification were proposed as technologies that would address these issues and optimise the potential. The mobilisation of objective data into participatory planning was ambiguously practiced, with an example of limited use linked to the rejection of the representation and another illustrating potential use linked to the possibility that the numbers could invite dialogue and incite inquiries.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
172	The YOBO (You Only Buy Once) Model and Instruments: Extending Sustainable Investment Decisions with Cognitive FOMO in Emerging Markets
	<p>This study introduces the YOBO (You Only Buy Once) Model, a conceptual framework designed to explain sustainable investment decision-making among retail investors in emerging markets. Anchored in Prospect Theory, the Theory of Planned Behavior, and the Value-Belief-Norm Theory, the model integrates three foundational constructs: Durability Orientation, Sustainability-Aligned Behavioral Readiness (SABR), and Moral Responsibility. These constructs were developed through an Integrative Literature Review (ILR), supported by Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) to identify relevant theoretical patterns and guide item development for reflective measurement instruments. To enhance the explanatory power of the model, the study explores the role of Cognitive Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) as a psychological factor that may mediate or moderate the influence of YOBO components on sustainable investment intention. The inclusion of Cognitive FoMO is grounded in Self-Determination Theory, emphasizing its emergence from unmet needs for autonomy and competence. A thematic analysis of behavioral finance literature supports its integration as a rational, self-regulatory mechanism that influences how retail investors navigate fast-paced, information-rich financial environments. The YOBO Model extends behavioral finance by incorporating both value-aligned and cognitively-driven elements of decision-making. It offers a robust conceptual foundation for future empirical testing and practical strategies for fostering long-term ESG-aligned investment behavior among retail investors in developing economies.</p>
173	The Impact of Environmental Performance on Financial Performance: A Study of Companies in the ASEAN-5 Region
	<p>Purpose – Previous studies have shown inconsistent results regarding the relationship between corporate environmental performance (CEP) and corporate financial performance (CFP). Some studies found that sustainability initiatives positively impact financial performance, while others reported negative or insignificant results. These inconsistencies are suspected to be influenced by certain moderating factors. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effect of CEP on CFP among companies in ASEAN-5, as well as to examine the moderating roles of corporate governance and national culture in this relationship.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach – This study employs panel data from publicly listed companies in the ASEAN-5 stock markets (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand) during the 2016–2023 period. Environmental performance is measured using a sustainability disclosure index, while financial performance is assessed using Return on Assets (ROA) and firm value (Tobin's Q). The moderating variables include corporate governance (board size, board independence, and board gender diversity) and national culture based on Hofstede's dimensions. The analysis is conducted using regression with high-dimensional fixed effects and moderation models.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
	<p>Findings - The results indicate that CEP positively contributes to CFP, both in terms of profitability and firm value. Additionally, the moderation analysis shows that a larger board size tends to weaken the positive relationship between CEP and CFP, while board independence and gender diversity strengthen the relationship. The findings also reveal that national cultural dimensions such as uncertainty avoidance and long-term orientation negatively moderate the relationship between CEP and CFP, whereas indulgence has a positive moderating effect.</p> <p>Originality/value - This study contributes to the sustainability literature by providing empirical evidence from ASEAN-5 countries, a region that has received relatively little attention in CEP-CFP research. Moreover, this study enhances the understanding of internal (corporate governance) and external (national culture) factors as important determinants in clarifying the link between environmental performance and financial performance.</p>
174	<p>Reframing Accounting Digitalisation in the Microfinance Sector: A Bibliometric Review and Agenda for Future Research</p>
	<p>Purpose: This study critically investigates how accounting scholars engaged with the accounting digitalisation agenda in the microfinance sector by reframing the role of digital accounting system as a strategic component. This study proposes further research that integrates accounting perspectives into the evolving digital microfinance ecosystem.</p> <p>Design: A systematic literature review combined with a bibliometric analysis was conducted using articles indexed in the Scopus database from 2006 to 2025. The analysis is conceptualised using the Technology-Organisation-Environment framework, which is enriched with sociocultural aspect.</p> <p>Findings: The analysis identified three primary clusters in the extant literature: (1) the digital transformation of accounting and financial systems; (2) the socio-economic dimensions of microfinance in developing countries; and (3) risk behaviour and financial inclusion in microfinance. This study finds that accounting remains under-represented in the digitalisation discussion within microfinance literature. However, digital accounting systems have the capacity as a data orchestrator, facilitating the enhancement of business and social accountability.</p> <p>Practical implications: The findings of this study offer significant insights for practitioners, regulators and system developers. It is essential to position the digital accounting system as a strategic infrastructure, providing support not only for reporting functions but also as a vehicle for data-driven governance. The implementation of this system requires consideration of the sociocultural conditions to ensure a sustainable adoption.</p> <p>Originality: This study addresses a gap in the accounting literature related to digitalisation in the microfinance sector. It combines the TOE with sociocultural aspect to offer a conceptual framework for understanding and assessing the role of digital accounting system in the institutional architecture of microfinance.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
175	Assessing the Impact of Climate Finance on SMEs' Attitude and Behavioral Intention Toward Climate Change Mitigation
	<p>This study investigates the impact of climate finance, knowledge level, and perceived risk on the attitudes of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) toward climate change mitigation. Then, this study investigates how these attitudes, along with public awareness and existing mitigation behaviors, influence their intention to mitigate climate change. This study collected data from 277 SMEs in the Klang Valley and analyzed through Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The findings reveal that all proposed relationships are statistically significant. Climate finance, knowledge, and perceived risk significantly shape SMEs' attitudes, while attitude, public awareness, and mitigation behavior directly influence their intention to mitigate climate change. The results highlights the importance of financial accessibility, education, and risk perception in fostering positive environmental attitudes. This study also recommends the relevant organization to simplify climate finance mechanisms, enhancing sustainability training, improving climate risk communication, and recognizing SMEs' ongoing mitigation efforts. However, the study is limited to a specific geographic region and employs a cross-sectional design. Future research should expand to other regions and consider longitudinal approaches. This study contributes to the growing body of knowledge on SME climate engagement by identifying key drivers of pro-environmental intention and providing policy insights for encouraging sustainable business practices.</p>
176	"I am not joking": The Transformational Journey of African Women Entrepreneurs Through Accounting Education
	<p>This paper examines the transformative impact of accounting education on women entrepreneurs in Africa. It aims to explore the potential role of accounting knowledge in alleviating the self-confidence gap between women and men entrepreneurs. We draw on data from fifteen semi-structured interviews with women entrepreneurs who have taken an accounting course as part of a leadership development program designed for women entrepreneurs in Africa. The findings demonstrate that accounting knowledge contributes to reducing the self-confidence gap i) by reducing women's fear of numbers and changing their negative feelings toward accounting, ii) by making them feel empowered by acquiring accounting knowledge that they came to see as key to the success of their business, iii) by bringing them to speak up and ask questions about the financial aspects of their business, and iv) by making them feel less vulnerable. The study also highlights the importance of the role of the community of peers in the process. The paper contributes to the literature by showing how accounting knowledge can be a tool to enhance self-confidence for women entrepreneurs. The topic is crucial as the African Union has recognized women entrepreneurs as critical for the continent's socio-economic development, hence, a population who face more obstacles than men entrepreneurs. Importantly, the paper argues that the real problem is related to patriarchal structures oppressing women, and fighting these structures should be the priority to make substantive changes to reduce this gap.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
177	The Political Consequences of Modified Audit Opinions: Evidence from the Indonesian Public Sector
	<p>We investigate whether modified (i.e., poor) audit opinions on financial reports have political consequences in the public sector. We expect that audit opinions affect the electability of incumbent mayors in two ways. Firstly, In Indonesia, receiving an unmodified (i.e., clean) audit opinion is perceived as a prestigious accomplishment, and receiving one improves the reputation of incumbents. Secondly, the type of audit opinion potentially represents the managerial ability of the public leaders. We use local governments participating in the 2015 and 2020 regional elections, involving 235 unique local governments with 1,165 total observations. We find that incumbent mayors are less likely to win reelection when more of their annual financial reports in their first term receive modified audit opinions. We contribute to the literature by providing evidence in the public sector that audit opinions convey qualitative information that can be used to predict the outcome of reelection. Our study implies that audit opinions on local government financial reports are meaningful in the democratic process, especially in signaling incumbents' electability. Additionally, winning reelection in 2020 is more difficult due to the COVID-19 pandemic, suggesting that voters blame incumbents for financial distress and economic hardship.</p>
178	Provinces' and Regencies' Disaster Budget Agents Not to Courageously Spend Expenditures Due to The Government of Indonesia (Gol)'s Regulatorily Dynamic Inconsistencies
	<p>This study investigates the phenomena of the province and regency chairmans as budget agents of natural disasters. Primarily, it analyses how agents are agitated in spending budgets for natural disasters even when they occur. First, this study argues its uniqueness through the Gol's regulatorily dynamic inconsistencies with too many regulations from various governmental agents uncourageously spending disaster budgets. Second, this research shows provinces' and regencies' budget agents conducting performativity due to Gol's regulatorily axiomatic frameworks under disaster recovery uncertainties. This study first finds that province and regency agents likely do not spend disaster budgets, rescuing themselves from fraud indictments due to regulatorily dynamic inconsistency in too many accounting and administrative regimes. Then, they propose disaster rescue expenditures to Central Gol, the Governor, or Heads of the Regency, issuing disaster emergency status first. Secondly, this research reveals province and regency budget agents do behavioural economics with a minimin expected-utility axiom, supported by the indeterminate regulations. Thus, they choose risk avoidance rather than entering into fraud indictments. Finally, this study recommends the need for the disaster budget agents' revitalisation and restructuralization with new regulatory ecosystems to gain more adaptiveness and high accountability.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
179	Motivational Drivers in the Freelance or Gig Economy: An Empirical Study of Self-Determination and Expectancy Theories in an Emerging Market
	<p>Purpose: This study aims to examine the motivational factors that influence participation in the freelance or the gig economy by integrating Self-Determination Theory (SDT) and Expectancy Theory (ET), focusing on how psychological needs and perceived value of outcomes shape motivation among gig or freelance workers in Malaysia.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: This quantitative research design was employed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) to analyze data collected from 389 respondents involved in gig or freelance work. The study measured constructs such as autonomy, competence, relatedness, valence, and motivation to test their interrelationships and mediating effects.</p> <p>Findings: The results revealed that autonomy and relatedness significantly predict perceived valence, which in turn mediates the influence on motivation. Competence, however, did not show a notable impact on valence or motivation. The R^2 value of 42.9% indicates that autonomy, competence, relatedness, and valence collectively explain a significant portion of the variance in motivation. Future studies may explore additional factors to further enhance the understanding of what drives motivation in this context.</p> <p>Originality: This study is among the first to apply both SDT and ET simultaneously in the context of the freelance or gig economy, offering a comprehensive framework to understand gig or freelance workers' motivation beyond traditional employment constructs.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications: This study is limited by its focus on a narrow set of psychological factors and a sample from various regions, which may not fully represent all gig workers. As a result, the findings may not be generalizable across different geographic areas. It would be beneficial for future studies to include regional comparisons to better understand how these factors may vary across different locations</p>
180	Islamic Banking: How Has It Fared Amid Geopolitical Risk?
	<p>This paper evaluates the credit growth of Islamic banking vis-à-vis its conventional counterpart amid heightened geopolitical risk for the case of GCC. Applying panel regressions to a sample of 80 GCC banks over the period 2005-2023, we uncover two key results. First, we provide novel empirical evidence demonstrating the detrimental impact of geopolitical risk on GCC bank credit growth, filling a critical gap in the literature. Second, contradicting the findings in many existing studies that Islamic banks are relatively more resilient when facing financial shocks and uncertainties, we find that geopolitical risk adversely affects the credit growth of Islamic and conventional banks alike. Notably, global geopolitical risk tends to have a larger negative effect on credit growth than local geopolitical risk. These results, which remain robust across alternative measures of credit growth and geopolitical risk, various estimation methodologies, and separate regressions for Islamic and conventional banks, likely stem from the fact that heightened geopolitical conflicts disrupt real activities more abruptly as compared to other sorts of uncertainties.</p>

Paper ID	Title/Abstract
182	From Noise to Signal: Evaluating the Informational Value of Accounting and OCI Decomposition
	<p>Purpose: This study investigates how disaggregated earnings acceleration influences stock prices or returns. Additionally, it explores the impact of accelerated components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) on the conveyance of financial information.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: The sample comprises data from 18 Asia-Pacific countries over the period 2010-2021. The study employs eight cluster models to analyze the effects of decomposed earnings and OCI accelerations. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression is used to examine the informativeness of various components—Earnings After Tax (EAT), Gross Profit (GROSS), Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT), Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA), and disaggregated OCI—to assess their impact on information conveyance and the incremental value of accounting earnings.</p> <p>Findings: First, the results demonstrate that disaggregated accounting earnings provide higher value relevance in explaining stock prices and returns compared to aggregated figures. Second, the acceleration of separated OCI components offers incremental information that aligns with adaptation-recursion theory. Third, the study reveals that measuring the informational content of financial data becomes more meaningful when considering asset adaptation and the physical Capital Maintenance Concept (CMC). The acceleration of OCI components enhances the informativeness of traditional earnings measures through the combined lens of adaptation and recursion frameworks.</p> <p>Originality/value: While most existing literature focuses on aggregated earnings in assessing informational content, this study provides a novel approach by disaggregating accounting earnings and OCI. By incorporating both accounting and economic earnings through the capital maintenance perspective, it offers deeper insights into how financial information is conveyed to firms, creditors, and investors.</p>



Accounting & Accountability In Emerging Economies

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