

We would like to present the 47th issue of the *Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Science*, the first issue of 2019. Our journal is now receiving the best rating of citations according to the Scielo database, which locates it in the 88th percentile. According to new requirements for journals indexed in prestigious databases, we have increased the number of papers starting in this issue.

The first article, entitled “The determinants of conventional banks profitability in developing and underdeveloped OIC countries” investigates the effect of internal and external variables on the profitability of conventional banks operating on developing and underdeveloped countries, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) states.

The second paper, “Impact of information and communication technology in Nigerian small to medium size enterprises”, is a case study that determines how small and medium enterprises (SME) leaders in Nigeria use information and communication technology (ICT) adoption as a business strategy to increase profitability and compete globally.

“Should banks be averse to elections? A GMM analysis of recent elections in Ghana” poses a question of whether banks should be averse to elections. Specifically, the study investigates the impact of elections on the profitability and efficiency of banks. This study reveals that banks make higher returns in election years. Additionally, the authors report that government’s economic policies in election years are detrimental to management efficiency, though insignificant.

In this issue, there is also an interesting study about Asian countries. The article “Return and volatility spillover across equity markets between China and Southeast Asian countries” studies the daily returns and volatility spillover effects in common stock prices between China and four countries in Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia). The authors found that the volatility of the Chinese market has had a significant impact on the other markets in the data sample. For the stock return linkage between China and other markets seem to be remarkable during and after the Global Financial Crisis. Notably, the findings also indicate that the stock markets are more substantially integrated into the crisis.

Next, “Co-authorship networks of Argentine economists” shows information about the structure of collaborative work among Argentinian economics. The study provides specific applied research of social network analysis focus on this profession in this specific country. The study considers a very interesting finding regarding the gender approach.

The paper “Determinants of innovation: a multivariate analysis in Colombian micro, small and medium-sized enterprises” studies the influence of innovation on these companies’ performance in Colombia through the 403-MSMES-survey analysis.

Then, the article “Financial development and economic growth: panel evidence from BRICS” uses banking sector and stock market development indicators to examine the relationship between financial development and economic growth for five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS).



“The relationship between the income and behavioural biases” tests the linkage between the annual income earned by the investors and eight behavioural biases exhibited by them, like: mental accounting, anchoring, gambler’s fallacy, availability, loss aversion, regret aversion, representativeness and overconfidence. The test found that for the significant biases except the overconfidence bias, the investors with higher annual income were less prone to the biases when compared to investors with lower annual income.

The article “Foreign direct investment and institutional stability: who drives whom?” focuses in Canada to assess the relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI) flows and institutional stability.

Finally, the paper “Personal bankruptcy prediction using decision tree model” investigates bankruptcy by developing the personal bankruptcy prediction model with the decision tree technique.

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