

Editorial

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The first Issue of Volume 4 of the Journal of Management Sciences presents a diverse selection of research papers in the field of business management offering valuable insights into the business and management studies. The current issue focuses on economic and management issues in Asia.

In first paper [Normalini and Ramayah \(2017\)](#) found that implementing biometrics technology in Internet banking clearly improves the relationship between perceived security and privacy. This in turn leads to greater intentions to continue using Internet banking among the customers. Authors recommended that biometrics technology features should be included in Internet banking system which will encourage the banking users in adopting Internet banking.

After the award of GSP plus status to Pakistan by European Union in December 2013, it was expected that this status would substantially increase Pakistan's exports to the EU28 especially in textile, wearing apparel and leather sectors, and consequently contribute to the economic growth and household income. In the second paper, [Iqbal, Anwar, Mukhopadhay, and Khan \(2017\)](#) investigated the impact of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) plus on the household income of Pakistan. They used MyGTAP, developed by Minor and Walmsley (2013), to calculate the impact at household level by using Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) data including multiple types of household and labor. The findings of the simulations, run under MyGTAP model, show a positive change in real GDP, merchandise imports, and terms of trade.

Journal of Management Sciences follow very strict policy when it comes to the submission of original work which has not been submitted to any other journal for publication. After publication of the third paper which was submitted to the journal for review in September 2016 and was accepted in March 2017, we noted that a highly similar paper by the same authors on a similar topic using somewhat same dataset was published before publication of paper three not mentioned at all in the main text or references due to which editorial team decided to retract the article.

For the better economic performance of a country, there is a need to forecast aggregate and regional trade to make policies that enhance growth and sustainable development. In paper four, [Jawaid and Waheed \(2017\)](#) used a recently developed Fan Chart technique to forecast aggregate and regional trade of Pakistan. The paper suggests that there is a considerable uncertainty associated with these forecasts. The policy makers are recommended to monitor downside and upside risk associated with exports and imports of the country

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respectively. Policy makers are suggested to attract and retain both private and foreign direct investment in Pakistan, which can be used to sustain export growth mostly with upside risk in the country.

In paper five mediating role of leader-member exchange (LMX) on Individual feelings of energy (IFE) and creative work involvement (CWI) was investigated by [Adil and Hamid \(2017\)](#) for the different management group. It was identified that LMX partially mediates the relationship between IFE and CWI. However, LMX do not mediate in the positive the relationship between IFE and CWI in the case of non-managerial staff and supervisors. Authors suggested empowering the employees within certain limits so that the notion of job autonomy in association with high-quality LMX relationship could possibly accelerate the organizational learning and employee creativity.

[Uppal and Mangla \(2017\)](#) investigated the performance of internationally issued Islamic bonds (Sukuk) in paper six. From the results, it was inferred that international markets are viewing and pricing the Sukuk in a manner similar to that for conventional bonds. Moreover, it was confirmed that the rate of return on Sukuk is cointegrated with the Treasury yields.

In the last paper, [Saleem \(2017\)](#) focused on the degree of international financial integration (IFI) and economic growth in Pakistan. IFI index was used and its impact on GDP was studied.

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