

2015 IEDRC KYOTO CONFERENCES SCHEDULE

Kyoto, Japan

April 09-10, 2015

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IEDRC KYOTO CONFERENCE PROGRAM

April 09-10, 2015, Kyoto, Japan

HEARTON HOTEL KYOTO

<http://heartonhotel.com/kyo.aspx>

Day 1:

Venue Lobby	April 09 10:00-17:00	Registration
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Day 2:

Venue 1	Apr. 10 09:00-12:00	9:00—9:15	Opening Remarks
		9:15—9:50	Keynote Speech 1 (Dr. Hong-Ghi Min)
		9:50—10:25	Coffee break & Group Photo
		10:25—10:45	Keynote Speech 2 (Prof. Shinto Teramoto)
		10:45—11:20	Keynote Speech 3 (Dr. Chia-Lin Chang)
Venue 1	Apr. 10 11:20-12:20	Session 1 (6 persons) <i>Education</i>	
Restaurant	Apr. 10 12:20-13:30	Lunch	
Venue 1	Apr. 10 13:30-18:00	13:30-15:30	Session 2 (10 persons)
		15:30— 15:50	Coffee break
		15:50-18:00	Session 4 (12 persons)
Venue 2	Apr. 10 13:00-18:00	13:30-15:30	Session 3 (10 persons)
		15:30— 15:50	Coffee break
		15:50-18:00	Session 5 (11 persons)
Restaurant	Apr. 10 19:00-21:00	Dinner Banquet	

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptops (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)

Projectors & Screen

Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

Power Point or PDF files (Files shall be copied to the Conference Computer at the beginning of each Session)

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):

Regular Oral Session: about 9 Minutes of Presentation, 2 Minutes of Q&A

Keynote Speech: 40 Minutes of Presentation, 3 Minutes of Q&A

Registration Only: April 10, 2015 (Friday)



Venue: HEARTON HOTEL KYOTO

Item	Time	Place
Arrival and Registration	10:00-17:00	Lobby

- (1) Please print your registration form before you come to the conference.
- (2) You can also register at any time during the conference.
- (3) Certificate of Participation can be collected at the registration counter.
- (4) Please tell the conference receptions your paper ID.
- (5) The organizer won't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.
- (6) One Best Paper will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate for Best Papers will be awarded in the Closing Banquet on April 10, 2015.

Conference: Morning, April 10, 2015 (Friday)

Venue 1:

09:00-09:15	<p>Opening Remarks</p>  <p>Prof. Shinto Teramoto Kyushu University, Japan</p>
09:15-09:50	<p>Keynote Speaker Speech 1</p>  <p>Prof. Hong-Ghi Min Department of Management Science, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), South Korea</p> <p>Abstract: We estimate dynamic conditional correlations (DCCs) between equity and currency returns during the financial crisis using Engle's (2002) model. DCCs and their volatilities increased for all countries, increasing investors' risk aversion and leading to the "flight-to-quality." The US, Japan, and Switzerland have negative DCCs, making them "safe havens" that experienced capital inflows, whereas the UK, Australia, and Canada have positive DCCs. Stock and foreign exchange volatility indexes increase DCCs for countries without safe assets; however, they decrease DCCs for countries with safe assets. Higher country-specific risk, as measured by its TED spread, and CDS spread, means higher DCCs.</p>
09:50-10:25	Keynote Speaker Speech 1



Prof. Shinto Teramoto
Kyushu University, Japan

Abstract: The Primary role of the lawyers are to design legislation, and to utilize a law to solve (or, at least, alleviate the negative impact of) a problem in the society. One possible method of designing legislation is to Identify your goal; to observe and describe the society from your own perspective; to identify the specific part of the society that can be adjusted in order to achieve your goal; and to design how to adjust such specific part of the society. The perspective (or, discipline) to observe and describe the society is one of the major key issues in designing legislation. We, lawyers, have to borrow perspectives (or, disciplines) from the outside world, study them, and apply them to design a law. By presenting an example of using social network perspective solve a legal problem, I will show how legal system and institutions are benefitted from the progress of social science.

10:25-10:45

Photo Session & Coffee Break

Keynote Speaker Speech 3



Prof. Chia-Lin Chang
National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

10:45-11:20

Abstract: The paper uses daily data on financial stock index returns, tourism stock sub-index returns, exchange rate returns and interest rate differences from 1 June 2001 – 28 February 2014 for Taiwan to construct a novel latent daily tourism financial indicator, namely the Tourism Financial Conditions Index

	<p>(TFCI). The TFCI is an adaptation and extension of the widely-used Monetary Conditions Index (MCI) and Financial Conditions Index (FCI) to tourism stock data. However, the method of calculation of the daily TFCI is different from existing methods of constructing the MCI and FCI in that the weights are estimated empirically. Alternative versions of the TFCI are constructed, depending on the appropriate model and method of estimation, namely Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) or Quasi-Maximum Likelihood Estimation (QMLE) of alternative conditional volatility models. Three univariate conditional volatility models are considered, namely GARCH, GJR and EGARCH, in an attempt to capture the inherent volatility in the daily tourism stock index returns. The empirical findings show that TFCI is estimated quite accurately using the estimated conditional mean of the tourism stock index returns, especially when conditional volatility is incorporated in the overall specification. The new daily TFCI is straightforward to use and interpret, and provides interesting insights in predicting the current economic and financial environment for tourism stock index returns, especially as it is based on straightforward calculations and interpretations of publicly available information.</p>
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SESSION-1

Venue 1:

Session Chair:

Time: 11:20-12:20

ID	Title+Author's name
Education	
 D00002	<p>Assessment with ETS Exams</p> <p>Devrim Yaman Professor and Chair, Western Michigan University, USA</p> <p>Abstract—In this paper, we present our findings resulting from our experience with piloting the Educational Testing Service (ETS) Major Field Test to a sample of undergraduate and graduate students at a large public university. We find that piloting a standardized test that will be administered on a large scale has many merits, along with some potential problems. We summarize the measures our team took to decrease these problems and provide suggestions for other schools considering such pilot programs.</p>
 D00005-pre	<p>Does variation in school budgets matter for students' performance? : An empirical investigation from Thailand</p> <p>Pungpond Rukumnuaykit Associate Professor, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—This paper aims to investigate the effects of educational budgets on students' performance. The paper utilizes Thai data from three sources at the school level, namely, the National Institute of Educational Testing Service (NIETS), the Office of The Basic Education Commission (OBEC), and the Office for National Education Standards and Quality Assessment (ONESQA). This merged data provided a unique opportunity to investigate schools characteristics on students' performance in various subjects at primary, lower secondary, and high-school levels. The paper focuses on the effects of total school budget as well as governmental subsidy and own-school budgets on students' performance in Math, Sciences, and English, controlling for other school characteristics. The multivariate analyses show various effects of school budgets. School budgets seem to have effects on higher levels of education while school characteristics such as the students per teacher ratio and the quality of teacher tend to have more effects at the primary school level.</p>
 SH003	<p>Primary Students' Knowledge on Issues Regarding Human Habitat and The Environment</p> <p>Sharifah Zarina Syed Zakaria Associate Professor, Institute for Environment & Development (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract: This paper discusses the findings of a research regarding primary school students' knowledge about human habitat and the environment in Malaysia. It investigated the level of</p>

	<p>knowledge and awareness of primary students on the issues related to human habitat and the environment based on qualitative items of questionnaire which are related to their interest, concern and opinion. Conclusions that can be drawn based on the findings of this study are that, students will show interest if they are often exposed to a relevant issues including at school, their home and other places they visited. However, the students at this age level, despite showing an interest on the relevant issues, their interest can easily decreased and they will not show compassion to such things, if the knowledge on the issues is being conveyed using the same method. Therefore, a creative teaching and learning approach is required to promote and to enhance students' interest to learn more about the human habitat and the environment, as well as to produce students with imaginative and innovative thinking.</p>
<p>SH009</p> 	<p>Leveraging Web Technologies for Collaborative Problem-Solving in an Authentic Learning Environment</p> <p>Heidi Tan Yeen-Ju and Associate Professor Dr. Neo Mai Lecture, Multimedia University, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—This paper presents a study that sought to look at the use of web technologies in supporting collaboration among undergraduate students working in groups to solve problems. The learning environment was designed to be authentic, centering on a problem-based group project and incorporated web technologies. Student attitude and perceptions were gathered through the use of a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire, open ended questions and interviews. The results indicate that students responded positively towards this learning environment and support the incorporation of web technologies to create conducive learning environments that facilitate collaborative problem-solving.</p>
<p>SH028</p> 	<p>The Administration of ICT Utilization for Teaching-Learning in Basic Elementary School in Thailand</p> <p>Sakoolrat Kamothamas Lecturer, The Eastern University of Management and Technology, Thailand</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—This research aimed (1) to study the opinions and correlation of the school administration to information technology staffs of ICT Utilization for Teaching-Learning in Basic Elementary School (2) to compare opinions of the school administrators and information technology staffs for teaching-learning in basic elementary school in Thailand divided by positions, size, and location. The samples in this research included 191 school administrators and 191 information technology staffs in basic elementary school in Thailand. The major instruments were questionnaires. The Statistical data were used to analyze by percentage (%), mean (X), standard deviation. (S.D.), t-test, F-test and multiple correlation (The spearman rank difference method). The results of the research indicated that there were 164 deputy directors in an overall high level and 187 information technology staffs. Most school administrators and information technology staffs were in small school lower than 499 students. The study of opinion of school administrators and information technology staffs of ICT Utilization for Teaching-Learning in Basic Elementary School, generally agreed at the moderate level of utilizing technology for the</p>

	<p>system. The correlation of the school administration to information technology staffs about ICT Utilization for Teaching-Learning had not correlated statistically at .01 level. The position, location, and size of school were different statistically significant at .01 level.</p>
C013	<p>English in Global University Education: Issues of Hegemony and Global Elite Dominance in Chinese Contexts Philip Freestone The Chinese University of Hong Kong</p> <p>Abstract. The establishment in Asia of Western university programmes where English is the medium of instruction results in a complex set of power relations between institutions, staff and students. Indeed, the role of English as a global language in such contexts merits close examination in terms of cultural imperialism and class inequality. An awareness of such issues can be argued to be of great importance to EAP and ESP professionals, as well as academic and administrative staff. This paper analyses these issues of power, and in particular, assesses the validity of Phillipson's (1992) model of 'Linguistic Imperialism' in the light of his comments on the role of Western Universities in Asia, and specifically, the University of Nottingham, Ningbo, China (Phillipson 2009). It is argued that an analysis of linguistic power relations in contemporary global education should reject the existing preoccupation with the imposition of Western cultural values through language spread. A more complex and contemporarily relevant approach is proposed, incorporating the role of English in sustaining the hegemony of an emerging global elite class, which dominates the kind of university settings in question, and includes axes of power which do not necessarily stem from 'centre' locations in the sphere of English influence (Kachru 2006). An analysis of resistance to such hegemony follows, with particular reference to the actions of students and teachers in sites of global higher education such as the University of Nottingham, Ningbo.</p>

Restaurant	Apr. 10 12:20-13:30	Lunch
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Conference: Afternoon, April 10, 2015 (Friday)




SESSION-2

Venue 1:


Session Chair:

Time: 13:30-15:30

ID	Title+Author's name
Economy & Management	
D00003-pre	<p>Do Accountants Make Better Chief Financial Officers? Rani Hoitash, Udi Hoitash and Ahmet Kurt Associate Professor, Bentley University, USA</p> <p>Abstract—We investigate whether and how the accounting background of chief financial officers (CFOs) is associated with corporate finance activities. Previous research predominantly focused on the association between CFOs with accounting background and financial reporting quality, finding a positive association. Yet, CFO responsibilities go beyond financial reporting. Hence, we extend prior research through an investigation of CFOs' responsibilities over corporate finance. We find that accountant CFOs are associated with lower likelihood of raising external capital, lower investments in R&D and capital expenditures, and higher cash retention in high-growth, but not in low-growth, industries. Additional tests show that accountant CFOs are negatively (positively) associated with firm value in high-growth (low-growth) industries. Thus, boards and CEOs should be cognizant of the benefits and costs of hiring accountant CFOs.</p>
 D00004-pre	<p>Does Immigration Promote Innovation in Developing Countries?: Evidences from Thai Manufacturers Piriya Pholphirul and Pungpond Rukumnuaykit Professor of Economics, National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—Contrary to studies of other migrant-receiving countries, this paper examines impacts of immigrant workers on innovative capacities in Thailand, which is a representative of a receiving country that is a developing country where the majority of its immigrant workers are unskilled. Analysis of firm-level survey finds that employing unskilled from neighboring countries is like adopting a kind of “labor-saving technology” which actually impedes firms' R&D investment. Contrary to developed countries in which immigrants are found to boost innovation, in Thailand, its negative impacts on R&D investment tend to hamper improvements in productivity and thus diminish competitiveness in the long run.</p>

 <p>D00009</p>	<p>Structural Positions and Financial Performances of Rural Banks in Central Java Network (CJ-Net): A Social Network Analysis Perspective on APEX-Rural Banks Scheme</p> <p>Suzanna Lamria Siregar, D. L. Crispina Pardede and Rossi Septy Wahyuni Assistant Professor, Gunadarma University, Indonesia</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—This research exploits social network analysis to examine the relationships of structural positions and financial performances of rural banks in the Apex-Rural banks scheme. In the scheme: regional banks are assigned as Apex banks and are mandatory to facilitate and support the rural banks within their operational area. This study uses Central Java Network (CJ-Net) as subject of the investigation. Relations in the scheme designate consultation or discussion between members. Structural positions are measured by three centrality indices: degree centrality, closeness centrality and structural holes, whereas financial performances are quantified by Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Operating Expense/Income Ratio (OER), Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Non Performing Loan (NPL). The research indicates that structural positions have significant effects on financial performances. The three centrality measures have significant and negative effects on OER and NPL. Through consultation or discussion, members of scheme gain the improved financial performances proved by the decreased OER and NPL.</p>
<p>SH042</p> 	<p>The Perception of Mobile Banking Adoption: The study of Behavioral, Security, and Trust in Thailand</p> <p>Chat Chuchuen Lecturer, Faculty of Business Administration Maejo university, Thailand</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>— Mobile technology plays important role in various daily activities. Banking transaction is one of a transaction process which is transformed by information technology. Mobile banking (M-banking) has a dramatically growth rate according to the increasing number of mobile device users. However, there are many factors that relate in M-banking adoption process. This paper demonstrates a conceptual model and propositions for identifying Thai adopter factors of M-banking adoption for improving the M-banking adoption process especially in term of M-banking providers. Specifically, this explains and examines the relationships among behavioral factors, perceived ease of use (PEOU), perceived of usefulness (PU), security factors, and trust factors, M-banking adoption, and M-banking Intention. Suggestions for future research and empirical testing of propositions are offered.</p>
<p>SH30003</p> 	<p>The effects of Managerial Ownership on the relationship between Intellectual Capital Performance and Firm Value</p> <p>H. Noradiva, A. Parastou, A. Azlina Associate Professor, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—In knowledge-based economy, intellectual capital is the most important resources. Thus, investment in intellectual capital is crucial in order to increase firm performance and market value. This will contribute to economic growth of a country. This study is among the earliest study</p>

	that examine the effect of managerial ownership on the relationship between intellectual capital performance and firm value. This study applied Pulic's Value Added Intellectual Coefficient method as the efficiency measure for measuring intellectual capital performance. The results showed the non-significant non-linear effect of managerial ownership on the relationship between intellectual capital performance and firm value.
 D00010	<p>Integrating Religious Based Nonprofit Organizations into the Mainstream Economy: A Case Study of Zakat Institutions in Malaysia</p> <p>Norida Abu Bakar Lecturer, Universiti Teknologi Mara Kampus Alor Gajah, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract—Zakat is one of the five basic pillars in Islam. It is an obligation of all financially able Muslims to give a specific amount of their wealth to predetermined beneficiaries. In ensuring zakat obligations are fulfilled, zakat institutions are set up to manage zakat efficiently. Although, zakat institutions have been operational for almost a hundred years in Malaysia, their performances have yet to reach full potential. It is of prime importance that these institutions are managed effectively and efficiently because of their pivotal role in the society. In a country where zakat is one of the necessary components for development, the way to ensure optimum utilization of zakat is through the integration of zakat institution into the mainstream economy. For zakat institutions to be integrated into the mainstream economy, efficient performance is required. Based on hermeneutic and demarcation approaches, this study proposes the phases of zakat integration in Malaysia, namely; minor, partial and full integration. As such, this study also introduces several indicators to identify the phases of zakat institutions' integration into the mainstream economy.</p>
D00011-pre	<p>Adam Smith's Perspective on Exclusive Companies and Government</p> <p>Hsiao Ping Peng and Chang Ming Chung Associate Professor, Yu Da University of science and technology, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract—Anderson and Tollison (1982) pointed out Smith had analyzed the market failure of exclusive companies in the book of An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. Moreover, "a state within a state" worsens the bad effects of monopoly. In this paper, we will extend these perspectives to clarify the roles of joint-stock companies and government and their influences in the path of general opulence.</p>
 D00012-pre	<p>Non-linearity and parameter heterogeneity in economic growth: The role of interest and non-interest groups</p> <p>Wen-Shuenn Deng Associate Professor, Tamkang University, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract—This paper examines the role of social networks in economic growth across U.S. counties by estimating growth regressions, using the flexible semiparametric smooth coefficient quantile regression method in which coefficients are unspecified functions of the densities of interest and non-interest groups. The results show significant differences across the quantiles of</p>



	<p>economic growth in the profile shapes of the coefficient estimates over the densities of the two types of groups. Moreover, the coefficient estimates are highly non-linear over both associational densities, providing evidence that the impacts of initial income, education attainment, ethnic diversity, inequality, population density, and government activity on growth vary with the densities of interest and non-interest groups in a non-linear way.</p>
CF30024	<p>Regime Switching Determinants of the Japanese Sovereign Credit Default Swap Spreads Samuel Kwabena Ofori Ph.D Candidate, University of Tsukuba, Japan</p> <p>Abstract: The paper analyses the determinants of the Japanese sovereign credit default swap spreads for the period 2004-2014 in a Markov regime switching framework. The paper employs a mix of both global and local factors in our analyses. The analyses reveal that, in both volatile and normal regimes, the global variables; the Implied volatility on the CBOE Index and the World interest rate variable proxied by the 10 year US treasury yields are highly significant. However, the default risk of the US is only significant in the normal regime. The local factors; the 10 year Japanese Government bond yield, the Leading index of the Composite Index of Japan and the Total Return on the Nikkei225 Index exhibit high degrees of significance in the volatile regime with the exception of the terms of trade variable. Only the Total Returns on the Nikkei225 remain significant in the normal regime. Consistent with earlier studies, the impact and size of the variables are more pronounced in the volatile regime than the normal regime. These results not only emphasize the importance of nonlinear models in finance but also shed light on the factors influencing Japanese CDS spreads. The results are useful for researchers' and practitioners alike.</p>
 D00036	<p>Market Creation of Urban Public Bus Services: A case study of the consequences of competitive tendering of Helsinki metropolitan area bus services Pekka Valkama Research Director, University of Tampere, Finland</p> <p>Abstract—Many European metropolises started to introduce market based models in the provision of urban bus services in the early part of the 1990s. The aims of these reforms have been to increase economic efficiency and implement the policy goals of the European Single Market. This is a case study of market creation of metropolitan bus service in the Helsinki region in Finland. The aim of the study is to analyze the central events of the market creation and demonstrate the economic consequences of the introduction of competitive tendering. According to previous studies on competitive tendering, procurement agencies have been able to generate remarkable savings. The research findings of this case study are in line with the previous findings as the analyses demonstrated substantial savings on municipal expenditures. For example, in the first round of competing bids, the price levels of delivery costs of the regional bus services fell 33-34 percent. Competitive tendering has delivered savings many years, but as its ramification the operators of bus services have faced severe financial difficulties. Furthermore, the study also proves many unintended consequences such as the privatization and corporatization of municipal bus enterprises, distorted market structures, and strikes undertaken by labor unions.</p>


SESSION-3

Venue 2:

Session Chair:

Time: 13:30-15:30

ID	Title+Author's name
Economy & Management	
CF30017 	Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy: Sensitivity Analysis Muhamad Yunanto and Henny Medyawati Assistant Professor, Gunadarma University, Indonesia Abstract: Economic policy focuses on the management of macroeconomic stability, fiscal policy will interact with monetary policy to control macroeconomic balance. The purpose of this study is to analyze the fiscal and monetary policy to gross domestic product. The sensitivity analysis was performed to explain the change of policy shocks on macroeconomic indicators. The analysis method in this research is using error correction model of Engle Granger (ECM-EG), which estimates the short-term and Two Stages Least Square for the long term estimates.
 D00029-pre	Time varying correlations and causalities between Stock and Foreign Exchange markets: Evidences from China, Japan and Korea Young K. Park Professor, Sungkyunkwan University, Korea Abstract—This paper examines the time varying relationship between stock and foreign exchange markets for China, Japan and Korea for the period Jan 2005 to Nov 2013. The relationships differ across the three countries and across time. While, there is no evidence of significant and consistent pattern of causality between the two market segments in China for the whole sample, there is some evidence for causality mostly from foreign exchange to stock market during major crisis periods. For Japan, we find a significant causality from foreign exchange to stock market for the whole sample. On the other hand, there is a strong causality from stock to foreign exchange market in Korea. In addition, Markov regime analyses reveal that market volatility contributes to foreign exchange market information leadership in Japan and Korea, whereas foreign investor activities add to stock market leadership in Korea.

 <p>D00032</p>	<p>Structural Break and Cointegration in Malaysian Stock Market</p> <p>Yoke Yue Kan Assistant Professor, Southern University College, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—This study explores the empirical influence of domestic and foreign factors on equity pricing in Malaysia for the period 1990-2013. This research seeks to determine if the dynamics have changed over time with the period of study spanning across major episodes of crisis such as the Asian Financial Crisis, the Global Financial Crisis and the European Debt crisis. Advanced econometric techniques namely unit root test with structural breaks, multivariate cointegration analysis, error correction model and innovation accounting technique are employed in the analysis. The findings show that share prices and macroeconomic variables (inflation rate, industrial production, money supply and US share price) are cointegrated in Malaysia for the period 1990-2013. In the long-run, consumer price index and US share prices contribute positively to share price movement while industrial production and money supply have a negative relations with KLCI. As for short-run dynamic interaction, Malaysia share prices are not significantly affected by lagged information from macroeconomic variables. Macroeconomic activities have weak explanatory power on stock market movements in short-run. Structural change has occurred after the Asian Financial Crisis.</p>
 <p>D10001-pre</p>	<p>Does Share Structure Explain Liquidity?</p> <p>Onur Arugaslan Professor, Department of Finance and Commercial Law, Western Michigan University, USA</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—Is liquidity endogenously determined with security returns? And if so, is it even a priced risk factor? To address these questions, we first use a unique sample of U.S. firms with two classes of traded stock between 1980 and 2004. Next, we use a large sample of U.S. stocks from 1970 through 2006. Using either sample, we find evidence that various measures of either the liquidity of a security or its sensitivity to aggregate liquidity shocks are endogenous variables in excess return regressions. Second, we find evidence consistent with different measures of liquidity having components that are positively and negatively correlated with excess returns. Thus, our evidence is consistent with models in which liquidity is endogenously determined and raises doubts about prior evidence that ignores this possibility.</p>
<p>SH030</p> 	<p>A Study of Marketing Techniques and Consumer Protection in the Regulatory Framework of the European Union</p> <p>M.Sc. Ana Komljenovic, Dr.Sc. Brana Komljenovic</p> <p>Lecturer/ Ph.D Candidate, University of Business Engineering and Management; Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>— The European Union has decided to put an end to the false advertising, misleading consumers by promising them better health and appearance. According to new rule of European Food Safety Authority, advertising messages will not be allowed to be used unless they have a</p>

	<p>scientific cover. The products placed on the market must meet all the safety requirements, including appropriate labeling and necessary warnings on products. Consumers have right to obtain full and unbiased information about products and services, based on which they can make an appropriate decision about buying. Although there is the regulatory framework against deceptive marketing techniques, in practice the rights of costumers are not fully implemented. Because of this continued development of European legislation in the field of consumer protection is necessary.</p>
 <p>D00034</p>	<p>A Study of Consumers' Organic Products Buying Behavior in Taiwan - Ecologically Conscious Consumer Behavior as A Segmentation Variable Wei-Chih Tseng and Chun-Hui Chang Ph.D Candidate, Department of Business Administration, National ChengChi University,Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract—The purpose of this study is to explore the key antecedents that drive consumers' choice of organic products in Taiwanese market, and segments consumers in high or low level of ECCB (ecologically conscious consumer behavior), and this work is done from an integrated research framework which allocates utilitarian value and hedonic value as the antecedents, and incorporates Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) into the research framework. By using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis, the research results of this study indicate that, we can truly take ECCB as an effective segmentation variable. Firstly, when consumers in a high level of ECCB, either subjective norm or perceived behavioral control (PBC) has no impact on the their purchase intention directly and indirectly, but both utilitarian and hedonic values have positive impact on the consumers' purchase intention. Secondly, when consumers in a low level of ECCB, Subjective norm has an impact upon consumers' purchase intention through the mediating effect sourced from the attitude of consumers, and PBC has impact on their purchase intention directly, moreover, compare to hedonic value that just utilitarian value has impact on the consumers' purchase intention toward organic products. Finally, the potential consumers could be encouraged to purchase organic products via the advertisements to educate consumers about the products' benefits.</p>
<p>D30001-pre</p>	<p>Bring Your Laboratory to My Country: Do You Find My Market Attractive? Kuang-Chung Hsu, Yungho Weng, Fang-Chiu Tu and Hui-Chu Chiang Associate Professor, Department of International Trade, Chihlee Institute of Technology, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract—This paper proposes a method to determine which firm-specific characteristics lead multinational enterprises (MNEs) to increase their market-oriented (support-oriented) R&D expenditure in host countries as a way of expanding their business into the local markets. Because of the difficulty in separating support-oriented and knowledge sourcing R&D expenditure in data, we argue that the relationship between sales and R&D expenditure in the host countries is much crucial than separation R&D expenditure. For connecting firm-specific characteristics, sales and R&D expenditure together, we adapt two-stage regressions. By employing data from Taiwanese multinationals in 2003-2006 and two-stage regressions we found that if an MNE moves its technology toward capital-intensive technology, it increases its R&D expenditure to promote its</p>

	sales in the local markets in the host country.
 <p>D00006</p>	<p>A Process Model of Decision Support System for Projects Selection</p> <p>Pradit Songsangyos Lecturer, Rajamangala University of Technology Suvarnabhumi, Thailand</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—In project management, often times may lead to requests exceed limited resources. This paper provides a process model for projects selection that can support the enterprise to manage a portfolio of the projects with limited resources. The system performed calculation of NPV, IRR, and PI of the projects. Then ranking the projects. Finally, projects can be selected to portfolio in order until budget is exhausted. From this study, the projects selection is based on simple investment to presents the concept idea, with the selection of the projects to portfolio meet the budget constrained exactly. If the selection of the projects to portfolio, less than budget limit then knapsack solution should be used. For further study, the problems in practical situations would be solved.</p>
<p>SH025</p> 	<p>Local Government Attitudes toward Sustainable Tourism Development (case of Bandung City, Indonesia)</p> <p>Yulia Windarti Ph.D Candidate, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Japan</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014 as a basis of local governments in Indonesia in formulated Regional Plan is explaining that sustainable development requires a balance of three primary pillar which are: economic, social and environmental. In related with that, sustainable tourism development describes as development of tourism to gain economic benefit without damaging environment, ecological balance and social needs. Bandung City's Regional Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2009-2013 provide indicators of tourism development and sustainable development of the city which related to environment conservation. Local governments provide an established program within which to operationalize the indicators of tourism development and sustainable development. This paper examines the extent to which sustainable development of tourism is reflected in the practice and attitudes of local government in Bandung City.</p>
D30005-pre	<p>Freedom to conduct a business in the field of games of chance and its reasonable limits</p> <p>Robert Stefanicki Professor, University of Wroclaw, Poland</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—Freedom to conduct a business is quite rightly anchored in the Treaty, in most countries constitutional and its possible, justified restrictions, must have a statutory basis. Today we are making on the one hand with the booming gaming market, on the other hand with social problems, relating not only to the players but also the addiction of pathological behavior that may be related to the nature of gambling. Selected, current issues includes case law and presented this material.</p>

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15:30– 15:50	Coffee Break
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SESSION–4


Venue 1:

Session Chair:

Time: 15:50-18:00

ID	Title+Author's name
Humanity and Society Science	
C001 	Language Acquisition: It's A Good Way to Learn Second Language Reena Mittal Associate Professor, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, UP, India Abstract. Second Language learning is always a challenge, as first language always remains present in absentia. The present paper focuses on language acquisition and tells what are the strength and weaknesses of language acquisition. The paper suggests that we can make strengths of first language acquisition our weapon for learning second language. The paper also tells some of the benefits of second language learning. The writer also suggests some tested and practically experienced exercises in the classroom also.
C002 	Identification Morpheme Markers Politeness Speaking in Buginese Language Yusri Postgraduate, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia Abstract. The purpose of this study was to describe the forms of morphemes in Buginese language that serves as a marker of politeness language. The study used a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collection techniques were used that technique to collect documentation morfem-morpheme in Buginese and then analyzed the data. The result showed that the Buginese language, politeness markers speaking not only lies in the use of language or breach of politeness maxims. However, the use of morphemes in this case also serves as a marker of politeness language. There are several types of morpheme that serves as a marker of politeness language, such as morpheme - ni - ki, and - ta. Besides it also contained language such irreverence marker morpheme - mu, - no and - ko. So according to the speakers and speech-language maxims of politeness but using morpheme marker irreverence speaking, speech is still considered impolite.
SH013	Beyond the “Fad”: Understanding <i>Hallyu</i> in the Philippines Jay-Ar M. Igno and Marie Cielo E. Cenidoza

 	<p>Graduate, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines – Diliman San Beda College- Manila</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—The Korean Wave, popularly known as <i>Hallyu</i> is the rapid spread of Korean popular culture in the form of Korean dramas, dance, music, etc. and fan clubs for Korean stars. The term <i>Hallyu</i> (한류) is the Korean wave written in Chinese characters which is said to have been derived from the title of an album compilation of Korean pop songs that became a sudden hit in China in 1990s. Some of the people in the Philippines claim that <i>Hallyu</i> is just a fad –a craze, an intense and widely shared enthusiasm for something, most of the time that is short-lived just like its predecessors in the Philippines such as Mexicanovelas, Chinovelas or Jpop (Japanese pop) but as time pass by, Hallyu following increases with no hints of its decline for the next few years. This paper solves and explains the cultural phenomenon that is revolutionizing the world today which became a mystery to eyes of most Filipinos. It expounds the deeper root of Hallyu’s staying power in the Philippines as well as the challenges it possess through the concepts of cultural imperialism as explained by Joseph S. Nye’s soft power and Filipino’s sense of cultural identity.</p>
<p>SH014</p>	<p>Calm or Tension? The Musical Demands in <i>Strung Out</i> (1967) and <i>Spiegel im Spiegel</i> (1978) Ang-Cheng Kris Ho Assistant Professor , Beijing Normal University Hong Kong Baptist University United International College</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—Estonian composer Arvo Pärt (b. 1935) and American composer Philip Glass are composers who have shown their similar musical influences yet different compositional styles in their 1970s works written for amplified violin and violin and piano. <i>Strung Out</i> (1967) is an example of minimalist music and use of amplification. <i>Spiegel im Spiegel</i> (1978) is an example of tintinabuli compositional technique and minimalist music. This research will examine <i>Strung Out</i> (1964) and <i>Spiegel im Spiegel</i> (1978), two selected examples for learning and performing experimental music. Both composers applied minimalist ideas and applied different techniques into their compositions. In <i>Strung Out</i>, Glass uses circular rhythmic patterns and varied these patterns by groups. Pärt utilizes simple harmonic tone and structure, varied by repeated and unchanged rhythm in <i>Spiegel im Spiegel</i>. Both works challenge the performer’s musical interpretation, performance flexibility, and appreciate a new way of musical execution.</p>
<p>SH017</p> 	<p>Energy Security in Resource Poor Countries: A Comparative Study of Domestic Policies in Singapore and Japan Yao Lixia Research Fellow, Energy Studies Institute, National University of Singapore</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—This paper is a foundation for a subsequent research project on energy security quantification and evaluation of resource poor countries in East Asia, including Singapore, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. This paper selects two countries, Singapore and Japan, for an initial comparative study. Singapore and Japan have many characteristics in common and energy demand is growing in line with their high economic growth and social development. However,</p>

	<p>their energy production, particularly fossil fuels, does not keep pace with the growing energy demand. Consequently, they are facing a growing energy security challenge. Two primary objectives will be achieved in this study. The first objective is to examine how the energy security situation of the two nations has evolved since 1980. To do this, the study will develop Energy Security Index (ESI) based on a comprehensive concept of energy security specifically for the two nations to help understand energy security situation of them. With the ESI, energy security across the four countries is compared and how energy security has changed over time will be evaluated. In other words, this study will assess the impact of energy policy on their ESI. Energy security evolution of the two countries will be analyzed subject to the historical changes in ESI. Understanding the relative energy security progress in Japan can provide new insights into policies and other events affecting energy security in Singapore. With this said, the second objective of the study is to compare energy policies of each country along a timeline, picking out ‘effective’ policies among the countries, and draw recommendations for Singapore, such as: what is the most effective practice to enhance energy security for Singapore currently; what is the best approach to enhance energy security for Singapore with different economic scenarios; and so on.</p>
<p>SH035</p> 	<p>Toward a Web-integrated solution for flood observations P. Limlahapun and H. Fukui Postdoctoral Researcher, International Digital Earth Applied Science Research Center, Chubu University</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—Floods are natural disasters that can be difficult to predict, as there are no obvious time or location factors. This study aims to improve flood-forecasting models in order to analyze rainfall discharge and to investigate the threshold values for conveying alert messages. Improvements of the operation of existing software-based resources are made by providing a simple interface on a Web-based system that conducts the analysis by eliminating redundant steps from the computation procedure and making it available beyond a stand-alone operation. Topography, rainfall, soil and land cover are main factors for a flood-forecasting model. Among them, rainfall is considered a driving factor with spatial-temporal aspects. Hydrological data such as Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) acquired through Internet communication is used to analyze rainfall discharge and informative flood analysis as a near real-time data source. The rainfall discharge distribution in the Wangthong watershed is proposed as an example of the worldwide use of TRMM data. The TRMM satellite is proving its worth regarding precipitation data, particularly for those areas where rainfall measuring is not practical. An integrated geospatial Web-based system is established to facilitate public awareness by allocating information in a timely manner without the need for cumbersome software installation.</p>
<p>SH048</p> 	<p>Validation of the Mental Retardation Attitude Inventory-Revised (MRAI-R): A multidimensional Rasch Analysis Ka-Lam Sam, Chunxiao Li, and Sing-Kai Lo Ph. D, Hong Kong Baptist University</p>

	<p><i>Abstract</i>—The purpose of this study is to examine the psychometric properties of the Mental Retardation Attitude Inventory-Revised (MRAI-R) via a multidimensional random coefficients multinomial logit model (MRCMLM) under the Rasch analysis. A total of 521 college students (294 males; 227 females), aged 18-25, in the area of south-east China, completed the MRAI-R (Chinese version). The results showed that the partial credit model had a better goodness of fit than the rating scale model. Among all 29 items, two of them exhibited gender differences (item 2 and 8), and two disordered in their step analyses (item 2 and 22). With the identified four subconstructs, the subscale Subtle Derogatory Beliefs (SUDB) had a relatively low reliability (0.496) while compared to the other three subscales (0.664-0.833). The current results revealed the statistical feasibility of MRAI-R through item calibration. Further work on investigating the details of the item nature itself is recommended.</p>
<p>SH30002</p> 	<p>A Study on Child Labour as a Form of Child Abuse in Malaysia Nik Ahmad Kamal, Marhanum Che Mohd Salleh, Ashgar, and Azizah</p> <p>Assistant Professor, International Islamic University Malaysia</p> <p><i>Abstract</i> - International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are about 250 million economically active children worldwide. In Malaysia, although the Children and Young Persons Act (Employment) 1966 prohibits the children to be employed, previous studies proved that there are high rate of working children in certain states in Malaysia. It is believed that thousands of working children in Malaysia to be in an environment which is potentially harmful to their physical, mental, emotional, and social development. To identify the types and instances of child abuse for the working children, a study has been conducted to 454 working children in four states in Malaysia. Based on data analysis, it is found that more than half (63%) of the working children have been emotionally abuse, 27% physically abused and at least 10% have been sexually abused. Majority of them are not happy with their current job and are regretful for not attending school. This represents their basic necessities to have proper education and they should not expose to work at this early age. This research contributes to increase the awareness of public and government to take care of the need of children basically on the issue of child abuse for working children.</p>
 <p>D00014-pre</p>	<p>Solving the Adam Smith Problem from a Confucian Perspective Ming Chung Chang and Hsiao Ping Peng Professor, The Graduate Institute of Industrial Economics, National Central University, Taiwan</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—Regarding the Adam Smith problem, we restrict our attention to harmonize the contradiction between “self-interest” and “generosity,” which means “resigning the greatest interests of our own for the yet greater interests of others” (i.e., sacrificing our own interests for the sake of efficiency). This note uses Confucian theory of “for-oneself” to help solving the Adam Smith problem. Namely, we demonstrate that the word “for-oneself” can unify self-interest and generosity, i.e., for-oneself can denote self-interest or generosity depending upon whether self-interest is consistent with efficiency or not.</p>

C016	<p>Multimodality in Japanese Travel Magazines</p> <p>Lisa Nobeta Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan</p> <p>Abstract. Kyoto is one of the world's great historical cities and ranked as the number one destination for Japanese domestic tourism (Stavros, 2014: 184). Japanese visitors to Kyoto (and residents of the city as well) obtain information and advice about the city's historical sites and popular attractions through monthly travel magazines, a genre that exclusively focuses on single tourist destinations. In this presentation I show how these travel magazines have been designed to function differently from Western tourist guidebooks. Their use of layout, image, written language, color and other modes have been combined and orchestrated so as to engage readers — who become 'users' when they carry these magazines along with them on their excursions around the city.</p>
C027 	<p>Translation as a Philosophical Paradigm: The Case of Education</p> <p>Salah Basalamah Associate Professor, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Translation and Interpreting Institute, Doha, Qatar</p> <p>Abstract. This paper is concerned with the concept of translation conceived of as a philosophical paradigm and its multiple implementations in the domains of the social science, but more particularly in the field of education. It will be shown how translation as a paradigm can explicate the educational process in a way that enlightens some fundamental cultural and knowledge-based undertakings, especially beyond the West.</p>
C031 	<p>Designing Infographic Book About the Risk of Free Sex for Teen Girl by Using Religious Approach</p> <p>Aditya Rahman Yani, Isti Achidatunnisak and Aileena Solicitor Costa Rica El Chidtian</p> <p>Abstract. The increasing number of free sex phenomenon causes many problems that have negative impacts, especially for teenagers. One of the factors which causing free sex behavior in teenagers is lack of religious education and religious understanding in daily life. Indeed, religious approach is the one right way to provide a comprehensive understanding about free sex and takes an important role to control teenager lives so they will not do something in contrary to religious law. This approach is eligible for people who have good religious understanding (e.g. Indonesian society). One of the media that effectively gives information is book, because book is one of sources which are needed by teenagers to get information and knowledge. Especially, if the book is designed with the communication style and visual style that suits to teenage characters, so it would be more effectively to explain the material and make it easy to understand by the teenager. This paper will explain about how to design an infographic book about the risk of free sex fir teen girl using religious approach.</p>

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SESSION-5




Venue 2:

Session Chair:


Time: 15:50-18:00

ID	Title+Author's name
Economy & Management	
D00022-pre	<p>Optimal Employee Ownership Contracts under Ambiguity Aversion Ben Ameer Hachmi Associate Professor, INSEEC Business school, France</p> <p>Abstract—The aim of this paper is to introduce ambiguity aversion in the frame-work of employee ownership. We extend the result of Aubert et al (2014) in the framework of ambiguity using the multiple priors preferences of Gilboa and Schmeidler (1989). We provide a general result about op-timal employee ownership under ambiguity. In this paper, we focus on the most common situation where employee ownership affects positively corporate performance but can be used as an entrenchment mechanism. The optimal contribution in company stock is determined in the situation described by a perfect subgame Nash equilibrium.</p>
CF30019  	<p>The Approach of Gem and Jewelry's Corporate Core Values Development of Pranda Jewelry Group Nattaphan Kecharananta and Supasagee Sukcharoenphon Professor, Suan Dusit University, Thailand; Ph.D Candidate, Suan Dusit University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: The aims of the research were to study the core value development process and develop the approach of corporate core values for gem and jewelry business. This research used qualitative methodologies by in-depth interviewing with key informants; Pranda worker, specialists and experts on gem and jewelry business, including stakeholders from suppliers, shareholders and communities. The research result found that The approach of corporate core values for gem and jewelry business consists of 7 factors as follows: 1. The concept of corporate core values should focus on product quality with human-centered consideration. 2. Top executive defines development goal on core values while consultant surveys and finds out shared characteristics of employee. 3. Executives value and give importance to all stakeholders including customers,</p>

	<p>suppliers, shareholders and employees. 4. Core values development should support the change rather than hold on shared principles in organization. 5. Core values development starts from vision, then aligns core values in line with the vision and communicates vision and core values throughout the organization. 6. Core values should have committee or team members from various departments and 7. Core values are integrated with human resource management on employee development and retention. With the execution of this approach, the Thai gem and jewelry business will have competitive advantage and sustainable growth.</p>
<p>CF30022</p> 	<p>The Impact of Talent Management on Organizational Performance: The Mediating Role of Engagement</p> <p>Hooi Lai Wan and Seyed Abdorreza Payambarpour Associate Professor, University of Nottingham, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract: The paper aims to find out the impact of talent management on organizational performance in multinational corporations through applying management development and strategic HR inputs, and to evaluate the mediating role of employee engagement in the strategic HR inputs and organizational performance relationship. An online survey was distributed among managers of the first ten global multinational corporations listed by fortune magazine 2013 and 498 responses were collected. The respondents were selected through the world's largest professional network website based on the cluster sampling method. PLS-SEM was used to test the hypothesized relationships of the model. The result shows a positive relationship between (1) MD Index and organizational performance, (2) strategic HR and organizational performance, and (3) employee engagement and organizational performance. HR having a strategic role in the organization is positively related to organizational performance. Utilizing PLS path modelling to evaluate structural model including higher-order component (MD Index) is highly original. The paper emphasizes the importance of engagement as a mediator of the relationship between strategic HR and organizational performance in the talent management context.</p>
<p>CF30023</p> 	<p>Human Resource Forecast and Development Plan to Support Logistics Infrastructure Improvement</p> <p>Putjai Indranon and N. Kecharananta Ph.D Candidate, Suan Dusit University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: Logistics has become an important tool for improving efficiency of operation, in order to compete nationally and organizationally. It would benefit economics, society, and politics, which would improve quality of living. Moreover, Thailand's dynamic on world stage still needs logistics infrastructure. The study of prediction for logistics human resource and means for improving logistics human resource correspond to investment in national infrastructure and entering ASEAN Economic Community. Its objective is to improve logistics human resource which is an important factor for expansion of logistics which affect the success of organization, society, and country development in logistics. According to a study, it was found that the need for logistics labor in 2014-2017 tends to increase. Preferred characteristics of logistics human resource in operating correspond to the need in business sector and logistics industry. There are 3</p>

	<p>characters, including profession; analysis, communication, and technology; and interpersonal relationship and responsibility. There are 4 aspects in guideline for improving logistics human resource, including knowledge; skill; institute and instructor; and profession.</p>
<p>SH010</p> 	<p>Social Support, Negative Affectivity, and Work Personal Life Balance of Academics</p> <p>Siti Asiah Md. Shahid, Suhaiel Amdan, Anisah Alwi, Farah Syazreena and Che Norlia Hassan Lecture, University Technology Mara, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Abstract</i> – This study explores the relationship between social support, negative affectivity, and work-personal life balance among academic staff. The sample of this study comprised 70 academics at one faculty in one public higher educational institution in Perak, Malaysia. Quantitative research design using survey questionnaires was utilized for this study. Findings indicated that work-personal life balance is significantly related with social support and negative affectivity. In addition, social support from co-workers is the most significant predictor for work-personal life balance.</p>
<p>SH011</p> 	<p>The Relationship between Job Stress and Front-liners' Job Performance in a Shared Service Center in Malaysia</p> <p>Farah Syazreena Azmi, Siti Asiah Md. Shahid, and Anisah Alwi Lecture, University Technology Mara, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between job stress and job performance of front-liners in a shared service center, Malaysia. The conceptual framework of this study is based on the model of Job Stress (role ambiguity, role conflict, inadequate resources, and workload) and the concept of job performance. A total of 113 front-liners from various departments in a shared service center were selected as respondents through convenience sampling technique. Findings indicated that job stress was significantly related to job performance.</p>
<p>SH012</p> 	<p>Change-Centered, Employee-Centered and Product-Centered Leadership Behaviours and Organizational Commitment</p> <p>Anisah Alwi, Raja Munirah Raja Mustapha, Abdul Kadir Othman, Siti Asiah Md. Shahid, and Farah Syazreena Azmi Lecture, University Technology Mara, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—This study is aimed at examining the relationship between leadership behaviours (change-centered, employee-centered and product-centered) and organizational commitment among academic staff; to determine the frequency level of leadership behavior of deans; and the level of agreement of organizational commitment among academics. A total of 240 academics from three faculties in one public higher institution in Selangor, Malaysia were selected to participate in this study. The results show that only two components of organizational commitment (normative and affective) are significantly related to all three leadership behaviour components. Findings also indicate that the highest frequency of leadership behavior which is change-centered and the highest level of agreement on organizational commitment is affective</p>

	commitment.
<p>SH020</p> 	<p>The Development of a Training Model for Occupational Competency of Production Supervisor Chalophon Meechai and Somyot Jedjaroenruk Ph.D Candidate, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—The Occupational competency development of personnels in any organization was considered to be a vital factor for economic development especially in business and industry sectors. Supervisor played an important role in industrial development, therefore, the training of personnels to improve their occupational competency is very essential. This research main objectives aimed to investigate the components of work competency of the production supervisor in textile industry as well as to develop the training course for these personnels. The training course was then used to train target group to assess their training achievement. The assessment of their competencies obtained for the training was conducted by evaluating the productivity of work done by workers. The population of the study was production supervisors of textile industry situated in Ubonratchathani, THAILAND. The samples of 30 supervisors were selected from Vertex Apparel Co.,Ltd which is a textile and garment company.</p>
<p>SH031</p> 	<p>Healthcare Service on Wheels for Unreached Communities Takuzo Osugi, Jecinta Kamau, Andrew Rebeiro-Hargrave, Abdullah Emran and Ashir Ahmed Associate Professor, Osaka University, Japan</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>— This article introduces an ICT based transport system called Social Services on Wheels (SSW) that provides multiple social services especially healthcare delivery to the unreached communities. A community car brings healthcare devices, PC and team members (Village entrepreneur, healthcare worker, IT assistant) to pre-allocated service points within villages. The measuring devices and applications are supported by a back-end data operations office using Internet. The villager walks to the nearest service point and interfaces with the healthcare and information systems. Social Service on Wheels has been tested in two rural villages in Bangladesh during October 2013 to February 2014. The results showed that 4,496 long distance trips were reduced because the villagers were satisfactorily served without leaving their village. The villagers tended to associate the delivery of six social services with the Toyota community car rather than the SSW teams who performed the tests or helped with IT issues. SSW empowered the community by hiring locally and training the SSW teams. The sustainability of SSW project is a challenging area and is still being investigated.</p>
<p>SH051</p> 	<p>Feature Selection for Cloud Computing Patents Classification Jia-Yen Huang Professor, Department of Information Management/NCUT, Taiwan</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—Nowadays, many enterprises have considered cloud computing as a seminal technology, and have exploited various types of service models to respond to different customer needs. Patent analysis is an essential ability of survival and development for high technology enterprises. It takes a huge number of patents to support the generation of a business service</p>

	<p>model of cloud computing. Patent engineers usually fail to collect and analyze patents efficiently due to their large number of professional glossaries and unknown patent classification. This study uses patents in lawsuit as partial important components of pearl patents and proposes a compound retrieval strategy to completely collect the patents of cloud computing. By using text mining as a tool for data processing and keywords extraction, we adopt the technique for order preference by similarity to ideal solution (TOPSIS) to pick out features with high degree of distinguishability for classification. These results establish an important foundation for developing a patent classification system in the future.</p>
<p>SH005</p> 	<p>Fostering Knowledge Sharing through Care Culture: A Comparison Study of Membership-Oriented and Service-Oriented NGOs in Malaysia</p> <p>Nurul Hidayana Mohd Noor, Siti Hajar Abu Bakar Ah, and Mohd Awang Idris Ph.D, Department of Social Justice & Administration, Faculty of Arts & Social Science, University of Malaya</p> <p>Abstract: The paper aims to examine the influence of care culture (collaboration, trust, and learning) towards knowledge sharing behavior. A purposive sampling and a structured questionnaire survey were employed in approaching 200 social workers from membership-oriented NGOs (n=100) and service-oriented NGOs (n=100) located in Klang Valley area, Malaysia. A multiple regression and an independent sample t-test were used to test the hypotheses. Findings revealed trust (52.1%) and collaboration (28.5%) significantly predict knowledge sharing. Despite the fact, learning culture does not appear as a predictor variable, this study also discovered service-oriented NGOs have a high level of trust, collaboration, learning, and knowledge sharing as compared to membership-oriented NGOs. The present study contributes to previous literature by providing comparison data of different categories of NGOs.</p>

19:00-21:00	Closing Ceremony & Dinner
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Listener list

L1	Peiman Kazemi Bachelor, Marmara University, Turkey

Conference Venue

HEARTON HOTEL KYOTO

<http://www.heartonhotel.com/Hotel.aspx?HotelID=18>

The hotel is located near one of the major intersections in Kyoto, where Karasuma Dori meets Oike Dori, than the subway below this intersection is the junction of the Karasuma line and the Tozai Line. Some of the major attractions of Kyoto (Nijo jo, Honganji etc) are within walking distance, as is the Wining / Dining and Shopping area of Kawaramachi.

Hotel Address: Higashinotoin-Dori,Oike-Agaru Nakagyo-Ku, Central Kyoto

Hotel Telephone: 075-222-1300

Hotel Fax: 075-222-1313 Email: bookings@heartonhotel.com



Walk - 2 mins from Exit 1 of Karasuma Oike Station on Subway Karasuma Line/Tozai Line

Taxi - 10 mins from JR Kyoto Station

Bus - 1h40mins from Kansai International Airport to Hachijo East Exit of JR Kyoto Station.

Please check the timetable at Osaka Airport Limousine: http://www.okkbus.co.jp/en/timetable/kix/t_kyt.html

2015

Jun 03-04,2015	Place	Submission
2015 4th International Conference on Psychological Sciences and Behaviors (ICPSB 2014)	Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	Mar 25,2015
2015 3rd International Conference on Sociality Culture and Humanities (ICSCH 2015)	Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	Mar 25,2015
2015 International Conference on Business and Economic Analysis (ICBEA 2015)	Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	Mar 25,2015
Jun 09-10,2015	Place	Submission
2015 2nd International Conference on Teaching and Education Sciences (ICTES2015)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Apr 05,2015
2015 2nd International Conference on Innovations in Business and Management (ICIBM2015)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Apr 05,2015
2015 International Conference on Culture, Languages and Literature (ICCLL2015)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Apr 05,2015
Jul 03-04,2015	Place	Submission
2015 International Conference on Industrial and Business Engineering (ICIBE2015)	Bangkok, Thailand	Mar 15,2015
2015 5th International Conference on Financial Management and Economics (ICFME2015)	Bangkok, Thailand	Mar 15,2015
2015 4th International Conference on Society, Humanity and History (ICSHH2015)	Bangkok, Thailand	Mar 15,2015
Jul 20-21,2015	Place	Submission
2015 International Conference on Literature and Linguistics (ICOLL2015)	Paris, France	Apr 05,2015

2015 2nd International Conference on Humanity and Social Sciences (ICHSS2015)	Paris, France	Apr 05,2015
2015 2nd International Conference on Economics, Society and Management (ICESM2015)	Paris, France	Apr 05,2015
Aug 10-11,2015	Place	Submission
2015 2nd International Conference on Education and Training Technologies (ICETT 2015)	Singapore	Mar 25,2015
2015 6th International Conference on Construction and Project Management (ICCPM 2015)	Singapore	Mar 25,2015
2015 2nd International Conference on Social Sciences and Innovations (ICSSI 2015)	Singapore	Mar 25,2015
Aug 25-26,2015	Place	Submission
2015 6th International Conference on Education and Management Technology (ICEMT 2015)	Hong Kong	Mar 30,2015
2015 4th International Conference on Knowledge, Culture and Society (ICKCS 2015)	Hong Kong	Mar 30,2015
2015 International Conference on Economics, Business and Trade (ICEBT 2015)	Hong Kong	Mar 30,2015
Sep 07-08,2015	Place	Submission
2015 International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Management (ICIEM 2015)	Toronto, Canada	Apr 25,2015
2015 6th International Conference on E-business, Management and Economics (ICEME 2015)	Toronto, Canada	Apr 25,2015
2015 5th International Conference on Humanities, Society and Culture (ICHSC 2015)	Toronto, Canada	Apr 25,2015
Sep 24-25,2015	Place	Submission
2015 5th International Conference on Business and Economics Research (ICBER2015)	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	May 10,2015
2015 5th International Conference on Education, Research and Innovation (ICERI 2015)	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	May 10,2015
2015 International Conference on Leadership and Management (ICLM 2015)	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	May 10,2015

Oct 14-15,2015	Place	Submission
2015 2nd International Conference on Management Sciences and Innovations (ICMSI2015)	Barcelona, Spain	May 20,2015
2015 International Conference on Law and Social Sciences (ICLSS2015)	Barcelona, Spain	May 20,2015
2015 International Conference on Marketing, Business and Trade (ICMBT2015)	Barcelona, Spain	May 20,2015
Oct 26-28,2015	Place	Submission
2015 International Conference on Marketing Business and Economics (ICMBE2015)	Beijing, China	Jun 05,2015
2015 5th International Conference on History and Society Development (ICHSD2015)	Beijing, China	Jun 05,2015
2015 3rd International Conference on Media and Film Studies (ICMFS2015)	Beijing, China	Jun 05,2015
Nov 14-15,2015	Place	Submission
2015 2nd International Conference on Business, Marketing and Management (ICBMM2015)	Dubai, UAE	Jun 15,2015
2015 2nd International Conference on Distance Education and Learning (ICDEL2015)	Dubai, UAE	Jun 15,2015
2015 2nd International Conference on Identity, Culture and Communication (ICICC 2015)	Dubai, UAE	Jun 15,2015



<http://www.icfme.org/>

Welcome to the official website of the 2015 5th International Conference on Financial Management and Economics (ICFME 2015), will be held during July 3-4, 2015, in Bangkok, Thailand. ICFME 2015, aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Financial Management and Economics, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

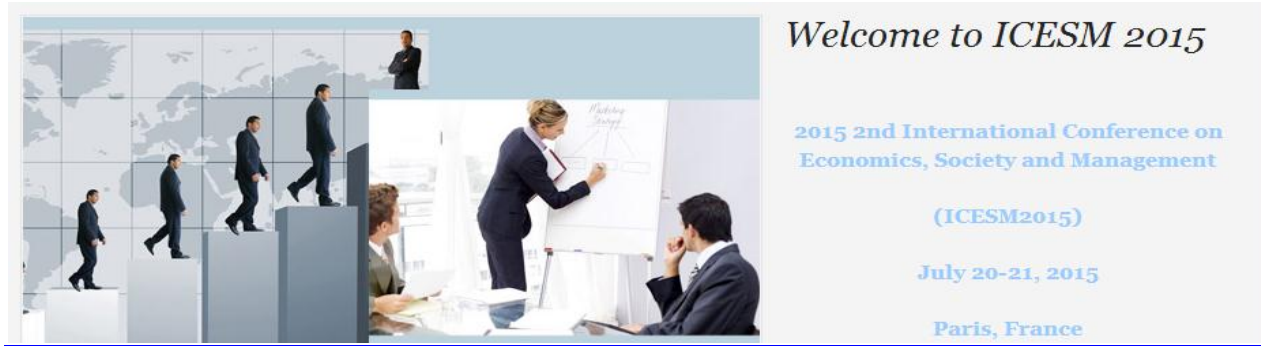
All papers for the ICFME 2015 will be published in JOAMS (ISSN: 2168-0787) or JOEBM (ISSN: 2301-3567) as one volume, and will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Electronic Journals Digital Library, EBSCO, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Cross Ref and sent to be reviewed by ISI Proceedings.

One Excellent Paper will be selected from each oral session The Certificate for Excellent Papers will be awarded in the Welcome Banquet on July 4, 2015.

Prospective authors are kindly invited to submit full text papers including results, tables, figures and references. Full text papers (.pdf, .doc) will be accepted by [Electronic Submission System](#), any questions about submission, please contact us by Email icfme@iedrc.org. All submitted articles should report original, previously unpublished research results, experimental or theoretical. Articles submitted to the Conference should meet these criteria and must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere. Manuscripts should follow the style of the Conference and are subject to both review and editing.

Important Date

Paper Submission (Full Paper)	April 15, 2015
Notification of Acceptance	May 10, 2015
Registration Deadline	May 30, 2015
Conference Dates	July 3-4, 2015



Welcome to the official website of the 2015 2nd International Conference on Economics, Society and Management (ICESM2015), will be held during July 20-21, 2015, in Paris, France. ICESM 2015, aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Economics, Society and Management, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

The conference will be held every year to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in Economics, Society and Management and related areas.

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in one of the following Journals:

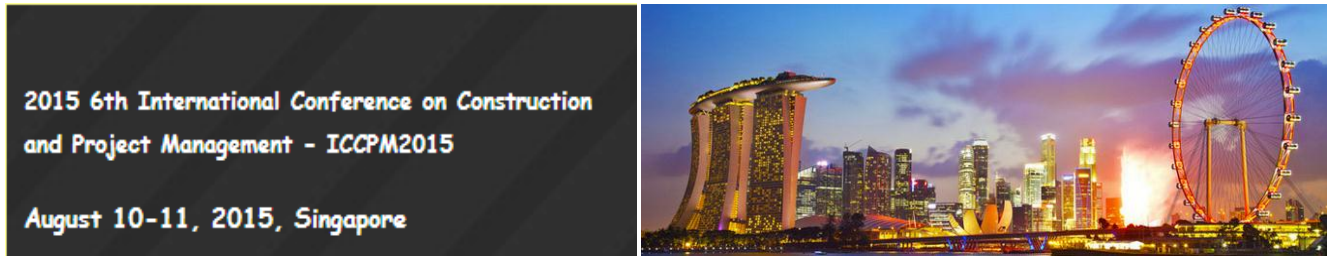
International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance (IJTEF) (ISSN: 2010-023X): Abstracting/ Indexing: Engineering & Technology Digital Library, EBSCO, ProQuest, Crossref, Electronic Journals Library, DOAJ and Ulrich's Periodicals Directory

Journal of Advanced Management Science (JOAMS) (ISSN: 2168-0787): Abstracting/Indexing:Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Engineering & Technology Digital Library and Electronic Journals Digital Library

One Best Paper will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate will be awarded in the Welcome Banquet on July 21, 2015.

Important Date

Submission Deadline	April 25, 2015
Notification Deadline	May 15, 2015
Registration Deadline	May 25, 2015
Conference Date	July 20-21, 2015



ICCPM 2015, aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Construction and Project Management, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

The conference will be held every year to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in Construction and Project Management and related areas.

All papers for the ICCPM2015 will be published in the JOAMS (ISSN: 2168-0787) as one volume, and will be included in Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Engineering & Technology Digital Library and Electronic Journals Digital Library and sent to be reviewed by ISI Proceedings.

One Excellent Paper will be selected from each oral session The Certificate for Excellent Papers will be awarded in the Welcome Banquet on August 11, 2015.

Important Date

Submission Deadline	April 25, 2015
Notification of Acceptance	May 15, 2015
Registration Deadline	June 5, 2015
Conference Date	August 10-11, 2015



Welcome to the official website of the 2015 6th International Conference on E-business, Management and Economics - ICEME 2015, will be held during September 7-8, 2015, in Toronto, Canada. ICEME 2015, organized by **IEDRC** and **Wilfrid Laurier University**, aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of E-business, Management and Economics, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in one of the following Journals:

International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance (IJTEF) (ISSN: 2010-023X): Abstracting/ Indexing: Engineering & Technology Digital Library, EBSCO, ProQuest, Crossref, Electronic Journals Library, DOAJ and Ulrich's Periodicals Directory

Journal of Advanced Management Science (JOAMS) (ISSN: 2168-0787): Abstracting/Indexing: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Engineering & Technology Digital Library and Electronic Journals Digital Library

One Best Paper will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate will be awarded in the Welcome Banquet on September 8, 2015.

Important Date

Submission Deadline	April 25, 2015
Notification of Acceptance	May 15, 2015
Registration	June 05, 2015
Conference Date	September 7-8, 2015



Welcome to the official website of the 2015 5th International Conference on Business and Economics Research - **ICBER 2015**, will be held during **September 24-25, 2015**, in **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**. ICBER 2015, aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Business and Economics Research, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

All papers for the ICBER 2015 will be published in one of the following journals:

International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance: IJTEF (ISSN: 2010-023X) as one volume, and will be included in Engineering & Technology Digital Library, EBSCO, ProQuest, Crossref, Electronic Journals Library, DOAJ and Ulrich's Periodicals Directory and sent to be reviewed by ISI Proceedings.

Journal of Advanced Management Science: JOAMS (ISSN: 2168-0787) as one volume. Abstracting/Indexing: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Engineering & Technology Digital Library and Electronic Journals Digital Library.

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	May 10, 2015
Acceptance Notification	May 30, 2015
Registration Deadline	June 20, 2015
Conference Date	24-25 Sept. 2015

Note

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