

IEDRC

2016 6th International Conference on Business and Economics Research
(ICBER 2016)

2016 7th International Conference on E-business, Management and Economics
(ICEME 2016)

2016 6th International Conference on Humanities, Society and Culture
(ICHSC 2016)

ICBER 2016

ICEME 2016

ICHSC 2016

Vancouver, Canada/ Sep 21-23, 2016

Venue: Holiday Inn Vancouver-Centre (Broadway), Cypress Room

ADD: 711 W Broadway Vancouver, BC, V5Z 3Y2, Canada

Tel.: 604-707-1939

Welcome Remarks

On behalf IEDRC, we welcome you to Vancouver to attend 2016 6th International Conference on Business and Economics Research(ICBER 2016), 2016 7th International Conference on E-business, Management and Economics (ICEME 2016) and 2016 6th International Conference on Humanities, Society and Culture (ICHSC 2016). We're confident that over the three days you'll get theoretical grounding, practical knowledge, and personal contacts that will help you build long-term, profitable and sustainable communication among researchers and practitioners working in a wide variety of scientific areas with a common interest in Business, Economics, E-business, Management and Economics, Humanities, Society and Culture.

On behalf of Conference Chair and all the conference committee, we would like to thank all the authors as well as the Program Committee members and reviewers. Their high competence, their enthusiasm, their time and expertise knowledge, enabled us to prepare the high-quality final program and helped to make the conference a successful event.

Once again, thanks for coming to this conference, we are delegate to higher and better international conference experiences. We will sincerely listen to any suggestion and comment; we are looking forward to meeting you next time.

Take a look at some of what these Conferences offer you...

- 4 sessions, on topics as business, management, economics and humanities, culture & education.
- Inspiring and thought-provoking keynote speeches: Professor Gary E. Swanson from Dimage Studios LLC Ellwood City, Pennsylvania USA, Prof. Tim Huh from University of British Columbia, Canada and Prof. Kiyoshi Takahashi from Kobe University, Japan.
- Plenty of opportunities to network and forge connections with your fellow attendees from across the globe, including Keynote Speech Session and Oral presentation Sessions and Poster Session.

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Instructions for Oral Workshop

*One best presentation will be selected from each session, the best one will be announced and award the certificate at the end of each session.

*The Session Chair will have a signature on the certificate and conference seal.

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer :

- ✧ **Laptops (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)**
- ✧ **Projectors & Screen**
- ✧ **Laser Sticks**

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

- ✧ **PowerPoint or PDF files**

Duration of Each Presentation

- ✧ **Regular Oral Session: about 15 Minutes of Presentation including Q&A.**
- ✧ **Keynote Speech: 45 Minutes of Presentation including Q&A.**

About Dress Code

All participants are required to dress formally. Casual wear is unacceptable.

Keynote Speakers



Prof. Gary E. Swanson

Dimage Studios LLC Ellwood City, Pennsylvania USA

Gary E. Swanson is an internationally recognized and highly acclaimed educator, photojournalist, documentary and news producer, director, editor, speaker and consultant. He has given numerous keynote speeches, served as organizer and chair at conferences, presented workshops and lectured at embassies, festivals, and universities throughout China, South Africa, India, Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea, Japan, Korea, The Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Singapore, Greece, Italy, Germany, Jordan, Spain, Portugal, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Speech Title: Change

Abstract: Mass media is seen in nearly every facet of our daily lives and technology is constantly altering the way we live. The technology boom that has been felt around the world has forever changed communication as we know it and has greatly impacted our personal and professional lives. Certain differences exist between information, entertainment, and communication in today's society, particularly in relation to mass media. Although all of these concepts are seen daily in various forms, there are important differences between them. These various media interactions have converged in our current society in a number of ways and have impacted social relations through the way we communicate with one another. The changes have been for both better and for worse, but have unmistakably impacted the way we communicate and interact with people in our lives.



Prof. Tim Huh

University of British Columbia, Canada

Tim Huh is expert in operations management, supply chain management and dynamic pricing. He has worked with companies in the semiconductor industry, health care organizations, insurance companies, and manufacturing facilities both in Canada and the United States. In particular, his work with semiconductor companies was on capacity expansion and configuration when both the production technology and demand for products are subject to high uncertainty. He has conducted workshops on operational effectiveness for various audiences. He is in several editorial boards for leading journals in operations management. He received PhD from Cornell University. He received multiple teaching awards.

Speech Title: The Sharing Economy

Abstract: The sharing economy, exemplified by Airbnb and Uber, has become increasingly popular in the last decade. It allows individuals to generate revenue from their under-utilized assets. This presentation considers why the sharing economy has emerged recently, and evaluates its effectiveness in matching supply and demand. Some specific examples, both successful and unsuccessful, will be discussed.



Prof. Kiyoshi Takahashi

Kobe University, Japan

Kiyoshi Takahashi is now the Professor of Organizational Behavior, Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University. He received Bachelor of Arts, Industrial/Organizational Psychology from Keio University (Tokyo, Japan) 1984; Master of Arts, Industrial/Organizational Psychology from Keio University (Tokyo, Japan), 1986; Doctor of Philosophy, Industrial/Organizational Psychology from University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, Minnesota), 1996.

Speech Title: How individuals and organizations learn and unlearn

Abstract: Organizational learning and unlearning are the flips of coin. In 1990, Peter Senge advocated the importance of learning organization that produces innovative thinking and continuous, cooperative learning among members. As a man learns by experiences, an organization can learn through its business operation. At the same time, unlearning is recognized as an important factor that facilitates learning, change, and innovation in organizations (Akgün, Byrne, Lynn, & Keskin, 2007; Becker, 2010, Cegarra-Navarro, Cepeda-Carrion, & Jimenez-Jimenez, 2010). It enables organizations to achieve long-term survival in rapidly changing environment (Hedberg, 1981). Although unlearning concept is well acknowledged, still many of the aspects remain uninvestigated because of its difficulty in conceptualization and observation. This presentation provides conceptual and empirical endeavors. First, this study made a complete summary of unlearning definitions published thus far, based on the extensive review of the literature. Unlearning is defined as a dynamic process, rather than a discrete event, by which organizations and individuals discard obsolete knowledge and routines in order to accommodate new information and behaviors. Second, this study added quantitative evidence to the research in individual unlearning. Factor analyzing the types of relinquishment, this research revealed a three-factor structure of unlearning phenomenon: 1) mental unlearning, 2) business unlearning, and 3) procedural unlearning. The emergence of this three-factor model can be used for the future research and practices of unlearning in business administration.

Simple Timing Map/时间简表

Day 1	September 21, 2016 (Wednesday)	
	< 10:00am-17:00pm >	
	Venue: Holiday Inn Vancouver-Centre (Broadway)-Lobby	
	Arrival Registration & Materials Collection	
Day 2	September 22, 2016 (Thursday)	
	< 9:20am-18:00pm>	
	Venue: Holiday Inn Vancouver-Centre (Broadway)	
	5 th Floor, Cypress Room	
	Arrival Registration, Keynote Speech and Authors' Presentation	
	Time	Items
	9:20am-9:25am < 5 th Floor, Cypress Room >	Opening Remarks (Prof. Gary E. Swanson)
	9:25am-10:10am <5 th Floor, Cypress Room >	Keynote Speech I Prof. Tim Huh University of British Columbia, Canada Speech Title: The Sharing Economy
	10:10am -10:30am	Coffee Break & Group Photo

	<p>10:30am -11:15am</p> <p><5th Floor, Cypress Room ></p>	<p>Keynote Speech II</p> <p>Prof. Kiyoshi Takahashi Kobe University, Japan Speech Title: How individuals and organizations learn and unlearn</p>
	<p>11:15am -12:00pm</p> <p>< 5th Floor, Cypress Room ></p>	<p>Keynote Speech III</p> <p>Prof. Gary E. Swanson Dimage Studios LLC Ellwood City, Pennsylvania USA Speech Title: Change</p>
	<p>12:00pm-13:00pm</p>	<p>Lunch</p> <p>< Cypress Room></p>
	Authors' Presentations	
	<p>Session I</p> <p>13:00pm-14:15pm</p> <p>(Business)</p> <p>< 5th Floor, Cypress Room ></p>	<p>Session II</p> <p>13:00pm-15:00pm</p> <p>(Management)</p> <p>< 5th Floor, Pine Room ></p>
	Coffee Break	
	<p>Session III</p> <p>14:45pm-17:30pm</p> <p>(Humanities, Culture & Education)</p> <p><5th Floor, Cypress Room ></p>	<p>Session IV</p> <p>15:15pm-18:00pm</p> <p>(Economics)</p> <p>< 5th Floor, Pine Room ></p>
	<p>18:00pm</p>	<p>Dinner</p> <p>< Stages Bistro & Lounge ></p>

Tips: Please reach conference room 30 minutes before the session beginning to upload PPT.

Day 1, Wednesday, September 21, 2016

Registration 10:00am - 12:00pm 14:00pm - 17:00pm	Venue: Holiday Inn Vancouver-Centre (Broadway)
Arrival, Registration and Conference Materials Collection	

Day 2, Thursday, September 22, 2016

(Venue: 5 th Floor, Cypress Room) 9:20am-9:25am	Opening Remark	Opening Remarks (Prof. Gary E. Swanson)
(Venue: 5 th Floor, Cypress Room) 9:25am-10:10am		Keynote Speech I Prof. Tim Huh University of British Columbia, Canada Speech Title: The Sharing Economy
(Venue: 5th Floor, Cypress Room) 10:10am -10:30am	Coffee Break & Group Photo	
(Venue: 5th Floor, Cypress Room) 10:30am -11:15am		Keynote Speech II Prof. Kiyoshi Takahashi Kobe University, Japan Speech Title: How individuals and organizations learn and unlearn
(Venue: 5th Floor, Cypress Room) 11:15am -12:00pm		Keynote Speech III Prof. Gary E. Swanson Dimage Studios LLC Ellwood City, Pennsylvania USA Speech Title: Change

12:00pm-13:00pm	<p>Lunch</p> <p>< Cypress Room ></p>	
13:00pm-18:00pm	<p>Authors' Presentations</p>	
13:00pm-17:45pm	<p>Session I</p> <p>13:00pm-14:15pm</p> <p>(Business)</p> <p><5th Floor, Cypress Room ></p>	<p>Session II</p> <p>13:00pm-15:00pm</p> <p>(Management)</p> <p><5th Floor, Pine Room ></p>
	<p>Coffee Break</p>	
	<p>Session III</p> <p>14:45pm-17:30pm</p> <p>(Humanities, Culture & Education)</p> <p><5th Floor, Cypress Room ></p>	<p>Session IV</p> <p>15:15pm-18:00pm</p> <p>(Economics)</p> <p><5th Floor, Pine Room ></p>
18:00pm	<p>Dinner</p> <p>< Stages Bistro & Lounge></p>	

Note: *The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.

Session One

< Business >

13:00pm-14:15pm / Venue: 5th Floor, Cypress Room

<Coffee Break: 14:15pm-14:45pm >

Session Chair: to be added

SC1006

13:00pm-13:15pm



The Impact of Managers Overconfidence on Corporate Investment

Xiao Longjie, Zhou Anfeng

Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China

Abstract: In recent years, the phenomenon of inefficient investment of listing Corporation in our country is serious. Excessive investment behavior is one of the important reasons that lead to ineffective investment. Under the influence of behavioral finance, the research of corporate finance begins to pay attention to the influence of managers over confidence on the investment behavior of enterprises. For a long time, an empirical study on the relationship between managerial over confidence and firm investment behavior has been lagging behind the development of the theory. This paper takes the A shares of non financial listing Corporation from 2009 to 2011 as the research sample. The relationship between managerial over confidence and over investment of enterprise is studied by using the deviation of enterprise profit forecasting as an alternative variable of manager's over confidence. Based on the expected investment model to estimate the enterprise over investment spending. The following conclusions are obtained through empirical research: Investor over confidence and listing Corporation over investment level is positive correlation.

SC1008

13:15pm-13:30pm




A Study on the Application of Choosing Online Lending Platforms by the Grey Clustering Method——Based on the Sight of Investors

Li Fang, Xu Lingjuan, and Wei Jingshen,

Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China

Abstract: In recent years, online lending platforms grow explosively. Recently, the number of online lending platforms is above 500, online lending has become a measure for trendy to manage finances. The paper is based on 20 network lending companies from www.wangdaizhijia.com for research, constructing a clustering index system with returns, liquidity and the popularity

	<p>of nine indicators. And it is helpful for investors to rationally select network lending platform when we can know the level of every platform by analyzing each platform with grey clustering method. The study found that, in the financing Guarantee Corporation guarantee way, Lu Jin is the best choice for investors; in the risk reserve guarantee way, Lego box, pleasant loan, red hill VC are good choices.</p>
<p>MH1005 13:30pm-13:45pm</p>	<p>Purchase Intension, e-Consumers' Risk Aversion, Product Factors and Sellers' Factors in e-Commerce Arik Sadeh <i>HIT Holon Institute of Technology, Israel</i></p> <p>Abstract: How do product and sellers' factors and risk-averse and risk-seeking behaviors affect purchase intention in business transactions? The common understanding is that a business transaction is based on trust between the parties, and that trust is contingent on their perceived conduct toward product and sellers' factors. Yet, investigating the extent to which product and sellers' factors affect e-consumers' purchasing intention shows mixed results. Empirical findings indicate that in a conflict between an attractive price, high product quality and perceived poor sellers' conduct, e-consumers tend to prefer the product factors. Since risk attitude is known to be a determinant of purchase intention and, in an attempt to maintain the common understanding, the present research goal is two-fold: firstly, to re-examine what role e-consumer attitude plays in consumers' purchase intention; and secondly, to explore the inner workings of conflict situations involving product and sellers' factors; and how consumers' risk attitude affects purchase intention. The structural equation modeling (SEM) is used to model and to estimate the model's parameters. It was found that risk aversion affects the importance of product factors and sellers' factors on purchase intention. The model and more findings will be described at the conference.</p>
<p>BV0033 13:45 pm-14:00pm</p>	<p>Forecasting Foreign Exchange Rate during Crisis - A Neural Network Approach K. V. Bhanu Murthy <i>Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, India</i></p> <p>Abstract: This paper attempts to use an artificial neural network for exchange rate forecasting. With the liberalization of the exchange rate regime in India, there was an interest in forecasting exchange rates. In recent years, there is renewed interest exchange rate on account of the added volatility due to the Global Financial Crisis. Thus, this paper examines foreign exchange rates in India during the period of crisis and does within sample and out of sample forecasting.</p> <p>This paper analyses the daily USD/INR rates with the help of a neural networks and presents their usefulness even in the times of extreme volatility like the current recessionary period. It predicts the one-step-ahead value of the USD/INR</p>

	<p>exchange rate using a Feed Forward Back Propagation neural network with gradient descent approach using Levenberg-Marquardt Algorithm. It measures the performance using three evaluation criteria, i.e. MSE, MAE and DA. MSE and MAE are both small. But directional accuracy is only 51.67%. This is rather large in the case of out of sample forecasting.</p> <p>The results show that neural networks are a useful technique of forecasting exchanges rate in a period of crisis. The findings in the study have implications for both policy makers and investor's in the foreign exchange market.</p>
<p>BV0035</p> <p>14:00pm-14:15pm</p> 	<p>Growth, Fluctuations and Macroeconomic Policies: Evidence from Arab open economies</p> <p>Knani Ramzi and Maddouri Asma</p> <p><i>Department of Quantitative Methods and Economics, University of Tunis, Tunisia</i></p> <p>Abstract: In this paper, we examine empirically the Macroeconomic policies impacts on economic Growth in four Arab open economies over the period 1982-2013. The multivariate Markov switching approach was used to study the trade openness, financial development, financial integration, inflation and investment shock effects on growth according to the economic state. Our findings are (i) two economies were under persistent recessionary states for most of the time, (ii) macroeconomic policies do not lead to dynamic gains from trade in the largest Arab countries, (iii) inflationary pressure stimulates economic growth through domestic investment, (iv) financial Integration and the financial Development suggest that structural reforms in the banking sector and financial markets should be implemented, and (v) short term stabilization policies should be accommodated to the macroeconomic fluctuations.</p>
<p>Coffee Break 14:15pm - 14:45pm</p>	

Note: *The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.

Session Two

< Management >

13:00pm – 15:00pm / Venue: 5th Floor, Pine Room

<Coffee Break: 15:00pm - 15:15pm>

Session Chair: Professor Andy C. L. Yeung Faculty of Business, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China

Opening Speech

13:00pm-13:15pm



New Paradigm in Operations Management: The Conflict Between Exploitative and Explorative Innovations

Andy C. L. Yeung



Faculty of Business, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China

Abstract: Recent research in operations management (OM) has highlighted the importance of building “dual organizational structures” for both exploitative and explorative organizational learning, creating a context conducive to pursuing both efficiency gain and problem exploration. OM scholars and practitioners are dilemmatic in organizational designs that meet the conflicting objectives. We propose to study the impact of process management techniques on organizational innovativeness in the US manufacturing industry. We will examine how the impact of process management techniques on innovativeness is affected by another structure promoting organizational activities aimed at increasing variance, seeking knowledge, and exploring problems. Specifically, we investigate how process management techniques are facilitated by knowledge absorptive capacity (R&D intensity as a proxy), information technology (IT) capability (based on the annual list of IT leaders assessed by InformationWeek), and partner alliance/acquisition (based on alliance and acquisition activities reported in the SDC Platinum database), leading to organizational innovativeness. We will construct Dynamic Panel Data (DPD) models to study the interactive effects between the above knowledge-exploring, information-enabling, and partnership factors and process management techniques. We will further employ the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) estimator to address the endogeneity concern and self-selection bias in our DPD models.

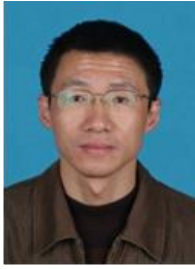
MH0006

Outcome of Contractor's Claims in the Context of Project

Behnaz Mohammadi, Pegah Mahoor, Mohammad Hossein Sobhiyah,

<p>13:15pm-13:30pm</p> 	<p>Jamshid Fatolahi Dehkordi and Mohammad Hasan Ranjbar <i>Faculty Engineering, Department of Electronic, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran</i></p> <p>Abstract: In this research, a current commercial and recreational project (60% physical progress) will be investigated through a design-bid-build. Claims are common in construction projects in Iran. It seems that the reason is the misunderstanding of the complexity and the interaction among the variables in a claim. Identification is the first step to solve the problem. Understanding these events is effective in predicting future claims and minimizing the impact of similar projects in the future. The common claims in construction projects are summarized as follow: The common contractors' claims against the employers and the common employers' claims against the contractors. However, all claims are investigated in this study. In addition, some suggestions are provided for the companies. This research is an applied qualitative study. Therefore, the data are gathered based on library studies, some semi-structure interviews with agents of construction projects, and the investigation of their claims. It should be mentioned that any issue in the claims (since it is stated to the time it is resolved) has a positive effect and has contracting and planning of other projects.</p>
<p>MH0013</p> <p>13:30pm-13:45pm</p>	<p>Effect of Humor on Employee Creativity with Moderating Role of Transformational Leadership Behavior Ayesha Amjed and Syed Hassan Shah Tirmzi <i>Lahore Business School, University of Lahore, Pakistan</i></p> <p>Abstract: This study examines the relationship of use of humor and employee creativity with moderating role of transformational leadership style among employees of software development houses of Pakistan. The results of this study indicate a positive relationship of Affiliative and Self-enhancing humor with employee creativity whereas, there is mixed effect of negative humor on employee creativity. It reveals that transformational leader can enhance positive effect of humor and creativity. It suggests that transformational leader should remain conscious while maintaining the level of humor at the workplace to ensure creative behavior.</p>
<p>MH0018</p> <p>13:45pm-14:00pm</p> 	<p>From Leadership to Staff-ship: A Dual Balanced Framework in Corporation Management Chen Hong'an and Jiang Ji <i>East China University of Science and Technology, China</i></p> <p>Abstract: Concerning the call for employee power in practice and the lack of employee-related theories in researches, we put forward the concept of staff-ship, modeling the form of leadership. The structure and content of "staff-ship" can be illustrated by the empowerment theory. Then we construct a dually balanced framework in leadership and staff-ship and adopt</p>

	<p>it in some cases. This framework can help us better understand the relationship between leadership and staff-ship and to help explain the problems which cannot be illustrated by the existing management theories.</p>
<p>BV0011</p> <p>14:00pm-14:15pm</p> 	<p>An Empirical Study of Union Transformational Leadership and Union Citizenship Behavior: the Effect of Union Practice and Chinese Traditionalism</p> <p>Hongmei Shan, Enhua Hu, Linyun Wang and Mengqi Zhang</p> <p><i>College of Economics and Management, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing, China.</i></p> <p>Abstract: With the transformation of China's market economy development and the functions of the trade union, the trade union plays an increasingly important role in the development of enterprises. The paper constructs a model of the effect of union transformational leadership to union citizenship behavior, in which union practice plays a mediating role and Chinese traditionalism plays an moderating role. The paper adopts 433 employees of the non-state-owned enterprises in Jiangsu province as samples to test the model. The key findings show that union transformational leadership is positively correlated with union citizenship behavior. Chinese trade union leaders are more concerned about organizational practice, improving the overall union citizenship behavior through the construction of trade unions, while union leaders in Europe and America focus more on personalized care for members to improve the union citizenship behavior through personalized care to the staff. Trade union practice mediates partly between union transformational leadership and union citizenship behavior. The trade union practice is divided into four dimensions: participation, safeguard, education, construction. Participation, education, construction play a partly mediating role, while the effect of safeguard is not significant. The paper suggests that union leaders should improve employees' union citizenship behavior not only by shaping their own transformational leadership style, but also by establishing employees' psychological contract with union and improving union identity through the effective trade union practice; Chinese traditional culture which means the recognition of the unequal power relationship moderates between union transformational leadership and union citizenship behavior. For low-traditional employees, there is a significant relationship between transformational leadership and union citizenship behavior, but for high-traditional employees, the relationship is not significant.</p>
<p>BV0020</p> <p>14:15pm-14:30pm</p>	<p>A Research on Civil Participation in Urban China Housing Policy Development</p> <p>Sisheng Xie</p> <p><i>Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics</i></p> <p>Abstract: The core feature of public politics is public property. Political participation will help with justice as fairness of a policy. However, there are</p>



troubles both in theory and practice. Housing policy, related to people's wellbeing, is an important public policy recently. In some districts of China, citizens are encouraged to participate in the process of making policies, and they have got good results. In this essay, problems of various ways of participating will be put forward, and proposals will be offered after an analysis on practices in some districts.

Faculty of Economic and Business

Cynthia A. Utama¹, Sidharta Utama, Fitriany Amarullah

University of Indonesia

Abstract: The main purpose of this study is to investigate endogeneity between CG practices and ownership structure (i.e. cash flow rights and control rights). This study also yields a measuring instrument for CG that is comprehensive and efficient and generate database of ownership structure of publicly Indonesia listed companies. The empirical result does not show endogeneity between CG practices and ownership structure (i.e. cash flow rights and control rights). Further, CG practices have a positive influence on Cash Flow Rights of largest Shareholders when we test endogeneity between cash flow rights and CG practices. These findings shows that companies with better CG practices tend to encourage the largest shareholder to increase their proportion of ownership. This result corroborates previous studies who find better CG practices will increase the rights protection of minority shareholders and lessen the investment risk of expropriation. (Wu et al., 2012; Min and Bowman, 2015). On contrary, when we test endogeneity between control rights and cash flow rights, we find that cash flow right and control rights have a negative impact on CG practices. Therefore, a large concentration of cash flow rights by the controlling shareholders is assumed as a substitute for good CG practices then there would be no need to adopt more good CG practices voluntarily (Suk, 2008). While, the negative relationship between control rights and CG practices signals the higher motivation of controlling shareholders to expropriate and consequently, exacerbate CG practices. Poor CG practices cannot detect and reveal of controlling shareholders' act to expropriate minority shareholders. Beside that, empirical finding also shows that: first, the multiple large hareholders, SOE and foreign ownership have a positive impact on CG practices. Thus, type of those variables signal that concentrated ownership will reduce information asymmetric because coordination and oversight function will be easier.

BV3007-A

14:30pm-14:45pm

BV3008-A

14:45pm-15:00pm

Simultaneous Relation Between Size of Broad Commisioners and Firm Performance with Ownership Structure as a Moderation Variable

Sidharta Utama and Cynthia A. Utama

University of Indonesia

Abstract: The purposes of this study are to investigate the two-way

causality between firm performance and size of the Board of Commisioners (BOC), the non-linear effect of board size on firm performance; and the effect of ownership structure on the impact of firm performance on board size.

We find that there is simultaneous relationship between firm performance and board size, board size has an inverted U-shaped effect on firm performance while firm performance has a negative influence on board size.. Further, we document that share of ownership by the largest shareholder weakens the negative effect of firm performance on board size and risk of expropriation strengthens the negative relationship between firm performance and board size.

Coffee Break

15:00pm - 15:15pm

Note: *The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.


Session Three



<Humanities, Culture & Education >

14:45pm – 17:30pm / Venue: 5th Floor, Cypress Room



<Dinner: 18:00pm>



Session Chair: Professor Gary E. Swanson, Dimage Studios LLC Ellwood City, Pennsylvania USA

<p>SC0010</p> <p>14:45pm-15:00pm</p> 	<p>Ethics in Ancient India: In the Specific Context of Sanskrit Texts and Human Values Kaushalya <i>Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi, India</i></p> <p>Abstract: Deontology works as a fundamental element in all fields of human life. It is explained elementarily through one of the branches of elementary knowledge. At the end, the direction and vision of deontology is the positive development of human society, which is also termed as ethics, but it needs to be understood that whether the development of consciousness of society is inclusive or related to a particular section of society is decided by the fundamental values of ‘Nītiśāstrā’ or Deontology. It means that they would not be helpful in developing an inclusive society if the basic values of deontology or Nītiśāstrā, are driven from the base of a feudal system, then it may not be able to develop our society. Our values will only work for inclusive growth if the roots of the system have human values. Ethical values actually differ according to not only diverse cultural and traditional practices world over, but also at national and regional levels. It is also possible that there is diversity in these values because of the class and feudal cultures could have influenced them. My study aims to keep this in mind and present this subject.</p>
<p>SC0014</p> <p>15:00pm-15:15pm</p>	<p>A Novel Approach to Teaching Undergraduates the Societal Impact of Robotics Ian D Walker, Pamela E. Mack and Richard E. Groff <i>Clemson University, USA</i></p> <p>Abstract: Robotics is increasingly impacting the lives of ordinary people worldwide. However, the development and deployment of robots have generally been determined by a select group of engineers and decision makers. In this paper, we describe an innovative undergraduate level</p>

	<p>course, which focuses on the relationship between society and robotics, and the role society can and should play in the development of robots. The course provides students with credit in Science, Technology, and Society (STS) requirements and broadens their skills in Critical Thinking.</p>
<p>SC0026</p> <p>15:15pm-15:30pm</p> 	<p>What's Hot And What's Not: A Comparison between two Types of Interventions Designed to Increase Educational Aspiration in Low SES High School Students</p> <p>Jacqueline Woerner, Camilla Nicoll, Kathryn von Treuer <i>Deakin University, Australia</i></p> <p>Abstract: Adolescents from low socio-economic status (SES) areas are at risk of restricted educational attainment, limited future career opportunities, and significantly reduced earnings potential. When compared to their graduating counterparts, students who don't complete higher education are significantly more likely to have children who perform poorly in school and eventually drop-out, creating an intergenerational dynamic. Numerous interventions that target high school settings have been developed in order to increase university participation and completion rates of students from low SES backgrounds. The current study describes the evaluation of two distinct types of interventions designed to increase aspiration to complete higher education in low SES students. Nine hundred and seventy three Australian Year 7 students from low SES regions participated in the research. Participants were divided into three groups; receiving either an academic intervention (N=251), a social intervention (N=308), or no intervention (N=414). All participants completed the Student Aspiration and Retention Survey (High School version) prior to participating in the intervention (T1) and after completing the intervention (T2). Results indicated that educational aspiration changed at significantly different rates for each group, with an increase in the social intervention sample, no change in the control group, and a decrease in the academic intervention group. Furthermore, the change in aspiration could be significantly predicted by participants' engagement, peer relationships, wellbeing, and self-efficacy. This evaluation has identified influential factors which provide potential to improve intervention programs designed to increase student aspiration, whilst also providing crucial information regarding the impact of different types of interventions. Further practical and theoretical implications of the findings related to enhancing educational aspiration in low SES students are discussed.</p>
<p>SC0029</p> <p>15:30pm-15:45pm</p>	<p>La Cieneguilla Petroglyph Site, USA, Degradation 1933-2016</p> <p>Robin Gay Wakeland <i>Art Historian, US</i></p>

	<p>Abstract: Outcropping on basalt cliffs above a meandering river valley, the La Cieneguilla petroglyphs in New Mexico, United States of America (USA), exhibit indigenous art and expressions evolving over thousands of years. Since it first came to the attention of modern anthropologists in 1933, the site has deteriorated through the present. Its images, consisting of birds, flute players, elk, coyotes, masked anthropomorphs, human figures, celestial stars and comets, have been subject to human as well as natural forces of degradation. Photos, archaeologists' reports and government regulations track these effects and prevention efforts. The site remains open to the public and this dilemma engages contemporary angst.</p>
<p>SC0031 15:45pm-16:00pm</p> 	<p>Studying abroad and its enhancement on language learning and culture acquisition by Malaysian learners of Japanese</p> <p>Wong Ngan Ling <i>University of Malaya, Malaysia</i></p> <p>Abstract: Student mobility and Interculturality are important key words in the context of higher education in today's millennium. This is because university students are expected to have acquired more skills and competence in their education pursuit instead of just paper qualifications. This paper used self-narratives as an approach to elicit information from 12 students who had studied abroad in Japan for a year. Eliciting their experiences, this approach aimed at understanding what they had learnt and how these experiences had impacted their real-life experiences in the host universities. The findings provided an insight into participants' perspectives on how they had developed under the mobility programs in terms of language proficiency, culture acquisition, self-dependence, self-development and in playing their roles as small 'ambassadors' in promoting their nation to other nationalities during their stay in Japan. The outcomes noted from this study will be provided to educators as recommendations to support students in utilizing the knowledge and intercultural skills which they had acquired abroad for employability purposes.</p>
<p>SC1001 16:00pm-16:15pm</p> 	<p>New Gender Revolution in China: Beyond The Resumption of A Historical Authenticity</p> <p>Huai Bao <i>University of Toronto, Canada</i></p> <p>Abstract: This study examines the revival of the nandan tradition in jingju, the trends of gender transgression in popular media in Mainland China, and the relationship between the two of them. The "revival" of the historic "authenticity" and the increasing popularity of drag on mainstream media are both the product of consumer economy in the digital age and a growing awareness of the complexity of human nature.</p>

<p>SC1010</p> <p>16:15pm-16:30pm</p> 	<p>Islam And Tolerance Approach In Selecting Belief</p> <p>Alireza Hazara <i>The Gharjistan University, Afghanistan</i></p> <p>Abstract: Based on the Islam ideology, human being is autonomous and can make choices. However, in some cases, aspects of Islamic law, creates serious doubt on this important issue, and at the moment, Takfiri groups have presented an ugly face of Islam according to these aspects. This article will show that in the freedom of belief, Islam treats it essentially with a tolerance approach. This tolerance is addressed by examining a very important example, namely apostasy decree. We will show that apostasy is a political judgment and can change based on the interests of the Islamic society. This decree is to strengthen the foundations of the Islamic community and its purpose is to defend the "stabilization of belief," as a right. For this purpose, after the introduction of the government's decree and its features, we will investigate verses related to apostasy and the freedom of belief in the Quran, finally, by examining the methodology of elders of Islamic sects in dealing with the phenomenon of apostasy as an example of tolerance approach, we mention the results of the research.</p>
<p>SC0033</p> <p>16:30pm-16:45pm</p> 	<p>Effects of Visual Media Portrayals on Candidates' Popularity: Correlation Between Positive Emotion and Political Success</p> <p>Jae Kwang Lee <i>The Blake School, South Korea</i></p> <p>Abstract: The nature of politics has been more complicated and tactical since the involvement of visual media in the election of 1960. Since then, the visual media has been evolved along with political tactics. Recent media technologies allow the public to gain access to lively pictures and videos of these candidates. This abundant access to the media brings the benefit to politicians by enabling them to create a political image that will allow the public to recognize him or her as a friendly, credible candidate. This grew to be a tactic of politicians to expose more facial expressions to the media. To study the effects of such trend, this study analyzed facial expressions of rivaling presidential candidates from 1960, 1992, 2008, and 2016 elections. In order to study emotions in an objective manner, Microsoft Emotion Service was used to collect numerical data set of 8 different emotions: anger, contempt, disgust, fear, happiness, neutral, sadness, and surprise. Out of these 8 categories, only two emotions, happiness and neutrality, were considered positive. The numerical values of candidates' happiness and neutrality were compared in order to demonstrate the correlation between positive emotion and political success. Portraying positive emotions was found to be the most successful way that unintentionally sticks in the memory of the public. As the society becomes more and more media oriented, this research reflects the growing trend of candidates' focus on demonstrating positive emotion in media in order to</p>

	gain public support and ultimately win the race.
<p>SC0023</p> <p>16:45pm-17:00pm</p> 	<p>The Effect of Hydropower Plant Units Policies to the Environment Azize Serap Tuncer <i>Ahi Evran University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Abstract: The relationship between energy and economic growth is a very important indicator for policy makers and researchers while formulating energy policies. On the other hand the rapid increase of energy consumption creates an economic order in which countries are more dependent on each other every passing day, which diversifies their risks. In fact Turkey has significant hydro power potential making it the second richest country after Norway in Europe and hydropower plays a major role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in terms of avoiding the generation of fossil fuels. Being one of the renewable energy sources par excellence, non-exhaustible, non-polluting and economically more attractive than other renewable sources, hydro power has turned out to be an important contributor to the future energy mix of every country. But there are some policy problems. The aim of this study is; to investigate the effects of hydro-power plant units and their building policies especially with regards to the physical environment in Turkish settlements which is important with its nature, climate, history and cultural values and sensitive zones. Within this context, the study emphasizes the present and future configuration of energy production policies for water sources and effects on the environment in the country, along with suggestions for the true analysis of the problem.</p>
<p>BV0015</p> <p>17:00pm-17:15pm</p> 	<p>Diabetic Patients of Type1 from Health Database Shahid M. Butt <i>Hamdard University, Islamabad, Pakistan</i></p> <p>Abstract: In recent years the use of technology has become very common and popular. By the use of technology we can easily accessed correct and useful information of a diabetic patient. However, finding such information of those patients who really need urgent medical treatment is limited and challenging.</p> <p>One method is to use technology that has strong mathematical functions, to extract the beneficial information about diabetic patients. Therefore, the integration of technology that has strong mathematical functions with health can identify serious diabetic patients from big health database of patients. This paper presents a mathematical function by which serous diabetic patients can be identified from health database.</p> <p>This research can be materialised any in country for any disease provided all relative patients and Health Care Units are on line inter-linked. The pre-requisite for his research is the existence of Health Care Data base and constant liaison with diabetic patients through any social health society.</p> <p>The objective of this research is to provide quick, precise and accurate medical aid to any respondent as a result to reduce the fast transformation of</p>

	<p>diabetic Type 1 to Type 2.</p> <p>This very research paper aims to provide quick response to any diabetic patient on a phone call. This is only possible if record of patient already exist with GP or with Diabetic Society. How this all will work and what to do is the concept of this research paper.</p> <p>This research paper provides a complete particle approach for both patients and Health Care Departments.</p>
<p>BV3009</p> <p>17:15pm-17:30pm</p>	<p>Impact of Meal Context on Eating Out at Night</p> <p>Gill, Amrinder Singh</p> <p><i>IK Gujral Punjab Technical University, India</i></p> <p>Abstract: Eating out is a common occurrence in the lives of most people. At dinnertime, there are number of options an individual or family has. In the wake of societal changes like the rising number of single-parent households and an increase in the number of career women in the work force, the eating out population at night has been increasing. This paper analyses the impact of meals on the choice behaviour of consumers, identify the key drivers of the dinning behaviour of people at night, and to analyze the relationship between the choice of meal and peer influence on dinning pattern of consumers. A sample survey was conducted with a structured questionnaire. Data was collected through convenience sampling method from 100 respondents. The data has been analysed using factor analysis technique. The result shows the major reasons why consumers prefer to eat out at night in restaurants are more food options and dining out is a social event. The major motives of eating out at night are fun with friends and family, attraction towards restaurant, and out for relaxation. The findings of the study can be helpful for the restaurants to understand the consumer behaviour and in formulation of better policies to delight the customers.</p>
<p>Dinner 18:00pm</p>	

Note: *The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.

Session Four

<Economics>

15:15pm – 18:00pm / Venue: 5th Floor, Pine Room

<Dinner: 18:00pm>

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Xiao Longjie, Zhou Anfeng, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China

MH0003

15:15pm-15:30pm



The Influence of Privacy Calculus, User Interface Quality and Perceived Value on Mobile Shopping

Ching-Yi Lin, Jen-Yin Yeh and Yi-Ting Yu

Department of Commerce Automation and Management, National Pingtung University

Abstract: This study examined the relationship among privacy calculus (including risk, benefit and value of information disclosure), prior privacy experience, user interface quality, perceived value and intention of mobile shopping. Through survey, this study collected 228 valid responses to test the hypotheses. The results showed that prior privacy experience positively impacted risk of information disclosure, benefit and risk of information disclosure positively and negatively impacted value of information disclosure respectively. User interface quality has a positive effect on perceived value and intention of mobile shopping; however, it influenced value of information disclosure negatively with an unexpected direction. Finally, value of information disclosure impacted positively perceived value of mobile shopping, which in turn affected intention of mobile shopping. The findings provided implications and suggestions for marketing practice.

MH0004

15:30pm-15:45pm


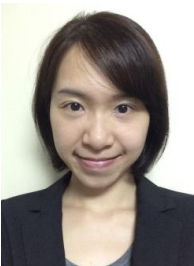
An Association Rule Algorithm for Online E-commerce Recommendation Service

Jiabei Dai and Bin Zeng


University of British Columbia

Abstract: A novel technique of association rules to provide efficient recommendation services for E-Commerce environment is proposed in this paper, which is used to help online shop managers to increase profit and give associate product recommendation to online customers. In order to

	<p>reach these two goals this technique should be based on profit and give a better recommendation to buyers. Here the profit-support association rule algorithm is presented, which uses a unique profit to generate a minimum support for every item and multiple minimum supports to mine association rules. Through several experiments, we have shown that these optimization techniques can yield significant performance improvement.</p>
<p>MH0005</p> <p>15:45pm-16:00pm</p> 	<p>ERP Strategy and a Firm's Contextual Dimensions: A Multiple Case Study Jen-Yin Yeh and Ching-Yi Lin Department of Commerce Automation and Management, National Pingtung University</p> <p>Abstract: The decision to implement an Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) system involves a large initial capital investment followed by a complex process. It is important that organization structures its ERP systems to conform with organizational competitive strategy and identifies prospective benefits of ERP implementation. The purpose of this study is to explore how a firm's context affects its ERP strategic planning process and how ERP strategies achieve organizational value. The research design was a multiple case study with cross-case comparisons in the Taiwanese IT industry. The case findings show that the company with aggressive organizational characteristics is more likely to adopt an innovation or innovative strategies. The findings also support that organizational characteristics and industrial characteristics affect ERP strategy. ERP implementation improved operational processes, enhanced the company's image and customer service. Providing more effective customer service is an important value of ERP implementation. ERP systems provide competitive advantages to the organizations and support organizations' visions in various ways.</p>
<p>MH0011</p> <p>16:00pm-16:15pm</p> 	<p>E-Commerce Security Challenges: A Taxonomy Mohamad Ibrahim Al Ladan <i>Rafic Hariri University, Lebanon</i></p> <p>Abstract: With the emergence of the Global Economy, and with an ever-increasing percentage of consumers doing their business primarily via online or mobile devices, electronic commerce, e-commerce, is fast being regarded as the way to go global at the touch of a button. Hence, developing an effective E-Commerce model is becoming vital for any modern business. However, a company must address different new security challenges and be certain to maintain the highest standards of e-commerce security, to protect both themselves and their customers. A failure to adhere to stringent ecommerce security can result in lost data, compromised transaction information, as well as the release of the customer's financial data. This can lead to legal and financial liability, as well as a negative impact on the company's reputation. This new security challenges are the results of the use of the new technology and communication medium, and</p>

	<p>the flow of information from enterprise to enterprise, from enterprise to consumers, and also within the enterprise. This paper presents the different technology and conceptual components of the e-commerce in general, and identifies and classifies the different types of security challenges facing e-commerce businesses in particular.</p>
<p>MH0007 16:15pm-16:30pm</p> 	<p>Benefiting from Business Model Innovation: the Case of Alibaba's Alitrip Amy C. Y. Yip, Minyi Huang and Pui-Sze Chow <i>Centennial College, Hong Kong</i></p> <p>Abstract: Business models dominate companies' ability to create value in the market. Globalization, technological advancement, and changes in customer expectations have transformed industry structures and dynamics. This requires companies to review existing business models and create new ones to strengthen their niches in highly competitive landscapes. This paper explores the case of Alitrip, a major player in China's online travel industry. Based on publicly available data, this paper examines how the development of an innovative business model had helped the online travel platform capture new opportunities by filling the industry's service gaps. The analysis shows that the game-changing business model of Alitrip weaves together resource-driven, synergy-building, customer-oriented, vision-led, and cross-industry innovation. This integrated, innovative approach enables Alitrip to offer unique services for unmet demands along the value chain, while making competitor imitation difficult, if not impossible.</p>
<p>BV0010 16:30pm-16:45pm</p> 	<p>The Impact of Unlearning on Learning at Individual Level Kiyoshi Takahashi and Mai Huong Hoang <i>School of Business Administration, Kobe University, Japan</i></p> <p>Abstract: Organizations must learn new management and market practices to be competitive and adaptive to the rapidly changing environment. Prior to learning, it is often observed that unlearning takes place where obsolete knowledge and behaviors are discarded and replaced with new ones. This study investigates the impact of unlearning on learning at individual level. Using the three-factor model of unlearning, the present study attempts to demonstrate the crucial function of mental model unlearning that works for discarding irrelevant procedural/business practices and for acquiring new ones thereafter. Data was collected from 556 employees working in Japanese companies. Results found that three domains of unlearning exerted positive effects on the corresponding domains of learning. In addition, it showed the importance of changing mental model as the facilitator of subsequent changes in procedural and business unlearning.</p>
<p>BV0026-A 16:45pm-17:00pm</p>	<p>Analysis of Multi-target Sales-force Incentive Schemes Liping Liang <i>Lingnan University, China</i></p>

	<p>Abstract: Multi-target incentive contracts are widely observed in practice to stimulate salesforce effort. However, little is known about their effectiveness and the issues involved in designing them. In this study, we investigate the incentive contracting problem between a manufacturer and an agent when the realized sales of a product are affected by both the agent's selling effort and the type of the agent. The agent's type is uncertain to the manufacturer, whereas the agent can observe the actual type when exerting her selling effort. Again, this is unobservable by the manufacturer. For the contract design problem with two agent types, we develop a principal-agent model with both moral hazard and adverse selection. We examine the manufacturer's optimal design of a dual-target contract. Because menu contracts are commonly studied in literature for the adverse selection problem, we also study a menu of single-target contracts, and examine the manufacturer's optimal contract parameter decisions. Through comparing the performance of the two types of contracts, we identify the situations under which the dual-target contract performs as good as or better than the menu contract.</p>
<p>BV0019 17:00pm-17:15pm</p>	<p>Business Process Management and Organizational Environment – Building a Management Control System for Shipping Companies Anastasiya Henk <i>Nord University Business School Bodø, Norway</i></p> <p>Abstract: One of the biggest challenges of contemporary businesses relates to the lack of alignment between strategic and operational levels of organizations. The study reveals a management control system (MCS) that is built around organizational business processes and is aimed at an alignment of the managerial focus between strategic plans and objectives and organizational operations. Besides, the paper underlies the importance of the organizational environment in the design of a MCS and defines environmental factors influencing the control mechanisms. The study emphasizes the appropriateness of the business process management (BPM) perspective for the design of a MCS. The research is designed as a case study based on the activities of two Norwegian shipping companies that provide delivery services for offshore oil and gas installations and have experience of operations in demanding operational environments.</p>
<p>BV0017-A 17:15pm-17:30pm</p>	<p>Are IPOs ‘Overpriced’? Strategic Interactions between the Entrepreneur and the Underwriter by Lying Tatsushi Yamamoto, Satoshi Taguchi and Kazunori Miwa <i>Osaka University, Japan</i></p> <p>Abstract: Two major problems are well-known in IPO research as “IPO puzzles.” First, a first listing price is much higher than the offering price set by the underwriter, which is called “underpricing.” Second, in the long-run the share price becomes much lower than the offering price, which is called</p>

	<p>“long-run underperformance.” A vast body of research explains why these IPO puzzles coexist.</p> <p>Assuming that investors` opinions diverge, we conclude that even the offering price is distorted through strategic interaction between the entrepreneur and the underwriter. Specifically, the offering price is already “overpriced”. Hence, the share price will drop substantially as information asymmetry between both the entrepreneur and the underwriter and investors is mitigated after the IPO, which delivers long-run underperformance. Our experiment supports these conclusions.</p>
<p>BV0007</p> <p>17:30pm-17:45pm</p>	<p>Analysis of Contagion between Conventional and Islamic Equities Zaghum Umar <i>Lahore University of Management Sciences, Pakistan</i></p> <p>Abstract: The resilience of the Islamic financial assets during global financial crises of 2007 attracted finance has attracted attentions of academics, investors and policy makers around the world. According to the Islamic financial services industry stability report (IFSB 2015) Islamic finance assets exhibited an impressive compound annual growth of 17% during the period 2009-2013. This phenomenal growth in the Islamic finance assets has inspired researchers to investigate the risk return characteristics of Islamic finance assets. In addition, the performance of Islamic finance assets vis-a-vis the conventional finance assets has also attracted a lot of attention and a number of studies have documented the comparative analysis Islamic and conventional financial assets. The main difference between Islamic and conventional finance asset is that the Islamic finance assets must comply there are certain restrictions derived from the teachings of Islamic faith. However, from an investor's perspective it's important to analyze transmission of these restrictions on the risk return characteristics of Islamic finance assets. It's also important to analyze how the risk return characteristics of Islamic finance assets differ from the risk other available (conventional finance assets) assets.</p> <p>The bulk of the existing literature is focused on the comparative performance of Islamic and the conventional finance assets. (Al-Khazali et al. 2013, Hamoudeh et al., 2013; Ho et. al., 2014; Arouri et. al., 2013, Yilmaz et al., 2015; Dewandarua et al., 2015; Charles et al.,2015). The issue of potential risk transmission between Islamic and conventional finance assets is relatively less explored. The purpose of this paper to contribute toward this strand of literature and analyze the risk transmission mechanism between Islamic and conventional equities. In view the fundamental differences between Islamic and conventional finance assets, one might argue against the transmission of risk or volatility across Islamic and conventional equities (Hassan and Dridi, 2010). Majdoub and Mansour (2014) document weak volatility transmission between US and five emerging Islamic market equity indices. There results were based on BEKK-MGARCH, CCC and DCC models. However, Nazlioglu et al.</p>

	<p>(2015) document evidence of volatility transfer between Islamic and conventional Index using causality-in-Variance approach. Thus, the relatively sparse, empirical literature on the issue of volatility transmission between Islamic and conventional equities is showing mixed results.</p> <p>Koutmos and Booth (1995) points out the importance of the quantity (captured by the size of an innovation) and the quality (captured by the sign of an innovation) of news in analyzing the transmission mechanism across equity markets. Therefore, in this paper we account for this important phenomenon by employing a multivariate E-GARCH model. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first paper to analyze the volatility transmission between Islamic and conventional markets by employing this methodology. The multivariate EGARCH model enables us to test the possibility of asymmetric volatility transmission across these equity markets.</p> <p>The results from this paper have a number of implications. From the perspective of investors, it will useful to analyze the volatility spillover for portfolio diversification and hedging purposes. For policy makers, the empirical evidence on the volatility spillovers can be useful ingredient in formulating policies for market stability. It will also help us analyze whether the decoupling hypotheses between Islamic and conventional finance holds.</p> <p>We employ aggregate Islamic and conventional equity indices for world and three countries; USA, UK and Japan. In addition, we use the equity indices encompassing the Islamic financial sector for each of these countries. We analyze the volatility transmission across the aggregate Islamic and conventional indices as well as across the Islamic and conventional financial sector indices. Our sample period spans from 1996-2015, enabling us to capture the volatility transmission before, during and after the global financial crisis of 2007. Since the downfall of the financial sector was the major trigger for the 2007 financial crisis, the Islamic financial sector indices will help us to see if the decoupling hypothesis of Islamic and conventional finance holds.</p>
<p>SC1009</p> <p>17:45pm-18:00pm</p> 	<p>An Empirical Study of Banking Fragility in China Based on VAR Model Lingjuan Xu, Yanjun Wang, and Qian Li, <i>Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China</i></p> <p>Abstract: On account of its fragility, the banking system is more vulnerable to crisis, which if accumulated to a certain extent will become a financial or even economic crisis. Beginning with the empirical research concerning fragility, this paper analyzes to which extent the fragility of our banking system has reached as well as what and how this fragility has been led to. In addition, a VAR model is used to demonstrate the relationship between the fragility and its contributing factors, and finally deduce the seasonal tendency of the fragility of our banking system.</p>
<p align="center">Dinner 18:00pm</p>	

Poster Session

BV0014



Research on the Structure Optimization of Regional Heterogeneous Human Capital

Wanming Chen and Shengyuan Wang

College of Economics and Management, Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China

Abstract: This paper uses the differences of education level to measure the heterogeneity of human capital. Study on the cross-section data of the provincial area in 2013. Screen the heterogeneity human capital index for economic growth with stepwise regression method. The heterogeneous human capital and material capital, which has a significant effect on economic growth, is taking as the input index. Take economic growth as an output indicator. Analyze the efficiency of heterogeneous human capital in different regions with data envelopment analysis method. Determine the heterogeneous human capital structure adjustment direction based on the input redundant data. The research results show that the vast majority of the provinces in China are in the non DEA effective state because of heterogeneous human capital. Redundancy occurs mainly in the junior middle school education human capital. The path of optimizing the structure of human capital is to increase the investment of high school education (high school and secondary vocational education), and transfer the elementary human capital to the medium human capital.

SC0015



Psychological Well-Being: Using Self-Determination Theory to Examine the Reciprocal Benefits of Mentoring and Teaching Others

Benjamin Dantzer

The University of British Columbia, Canada

Abstract: This study explores the reciprocal benefits that high-school peer mentors experience while participating in a cross-age peer mentoring program. Mentors were trained to support the basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence, belonging) of their mentees while teaching them to play music. A pre-post mentoring self-report questionnaire was used to assess the amount of reciprocal basic psychological need satisfaction that mentors experienced. Findings indicated that mentors experienced reciprocal satisfaction for all three basic psychological needs from Time- 1 (4-weeks of mentoring) to Time-2 (8-weeks of mentoring). The need for competence was the only need that demonstrated a statistically significant increase from Time-1 to Time-2. Implications for both theory and practice in classrooms are discussed.

SC1014






Relationship between the Management Characteristics and Earnings Management in Chinese Listed Companies



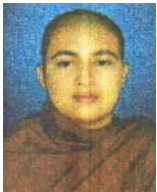
Lingyun Wang, Gumende.rumbidzai.florence, Enhua Hu, Sun Yue,
Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China



Abstract: Since earnings management is financial behavior under the control of managers, what kind of management is more likely to engage in earnings management? Firstly, this paper theoretically analyzes the mechanism of management characteristics on the impact of earnings management. Secondly, this paper does empirical study taking 216 listing corporations which have implemented equity incentive as the research sample. Then, we establish the regression model and analyze the effects of age, education level, power and equity incentive level of management on earnings management. The result shows that there is no evidence of an association between the age of management and earnings management. The effect of the constitution dimension of management rights on earnings management isn't consistent which leads to weak correlation between the management power and earnings management. The education level and equity incentive level of management is positively corrected with earnings management.

Listeners' List

<p>Listener 1</p> 	<p>Amabel Chinyere Olisah University of Northampton, UK</p>
<p>Listener 2</p> 	<p>Rubel Talukdar Gautam Buddha Vihar, India</p>
<p>Listener 3</p> 	<p>Santosh Kumar Buddhist University in Thailand</p>
<p>Listener 4</p> 	<p>Arju Talukder Buddhist University in Thailand</p>
<p>Listener 5</p> 	<p>Petro Mayka Pidhaytsi Deanery, Buchach Eparchy of UGCC, Ukraine</p>
<p>Listener 6</p> 	<p>Ehigiator Reuben Osadavis Services Limited, Nigeria</p>
<p>Listener 7</p> 	<p>Satoshi Taguchi Doshisha University, Japan</p>

<p>Listener 8</p> 	<p>Kazunori Miwa Kobe University, Japan</p>
<p>Listener 9</p> 	<p>Rosine Muriel Amagueu Cameroon Property and Investment Company</p>
<p>Listener 10</p> 	<p>Imadiyi Ehigiamusoe Austine Lenimar Ocean Trawlers Limited, Nigeria</p>
<p>Listener 11</p> 	<p>Derek Odionyemfe Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom</p>
<p>Listener12</p> 	<p>Oladayo Olawaiye Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom</p>
<p>Listener13</p> 	<p>Martin Talukdar</p>

Conference Venue:

Holiday Inn Vancouver-Centre (Broadway)

<http://hivancouvercentre.com/>

711 W Broadway Vancouver, BC, V5Z 3Y2, Canada

E-mail: info@hivancouver.com /TEL: 604-707-1939



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Note: When making the reservation, you can have the group discount under IEDRC.

Note

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