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Kukuh Iman Nursetiawan  
GIC1585051

**Marketing Strategy Analysis of Indonesian Maritime Tourism in ASEAN Market**

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**ABSTRACT**

Tourism sector holds an important role in a country's economy. Service trade from tourism has contributed significantly in national income, especially through foreign exchange earnings from international tourist arrivals and through opening vocations. Tourism industry in the world is predicted to contribute US\$ 3.8 trillion to the world's gross product and provide 262 million vocations in 1997, then increased to US\$ 7.1 trillion with 383 million vocations in 2007, where tourism growth increased almost twice faster than world's gross product itself (Pratomo, 2009). In Indonesia, tourism gives one of the highest contribution to foreign exchange earnings. As a form of service trade export, tourism is the only sector which constantly contributes positively to Indonesian Balance of Payments in Service Sectors, and it is also the only service sector included in 10 highest export sectors contributed on foreign exchange earnings (Kemenparekraf 2012).

In ASEAN regional territory, tourism sector is one of 12 priority sectors of liberalization in order of aiming Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA) 2015, where tourism liberalization refers to borderless market and adjust equal practices in tourism sector & subsectors business across countries. So basically tourism liberalization in ASEAN will both increase market potential and competition. For Indonesia, Southeast Asia countries people are actually the main market target of Indonesian tourism, mostly because of the close geographic and historical condition, simple access to enter area, low currency rate, and low transportation cost. In this condition, Indonesian tourism has a big opportunity to grow.

By 2014, Indonesia listed international tourist arrivals is 9.435.411 people. It increased 7,2% from the previous year, which is 8.802.129 tourists. That growth is higher than the average world's tourism growth, which is 4,7%. So based on that statistic, Indonesia tourism is predicted to have a high potential to keep growing. Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BPPN) listed that Indonesia has tourism potential from its archipelago and maritime condition up to Rp4.000 trillion, for Indonesia has 17.540 islands, where 13.466 islands had been named and registered in PBB, and 11.799 or 87,64% of it haven't been inhabited. It means that tourism development in those small islands could lead to the future growth of Indonesian tourism.

Indonesia is well known as a maritime country for it has 5,8 million kilometer squares of ocean with thousand islands among the whole country. Unfortunately maritime tourism haven't been developed maximally. The wealth of Indonesia's archipelago actually holds a big potential for Indonesia to push the beauty of maritime tourism as an international tourism attraction. In that way, it gives the opportunity to increase national economic growth, by increasing foreign exchange earnings, developing small and medium enterprise

working in tourism sector, and providing job vacancies for local people which could lead to social prosperity.

Marketing strategy to develop maritime tourism in each different areas is needed in order to support national tourism growth. It must also be followed by promotion strategies to attract international tourist and introducing Indonesia's beautiful little islands. The right marketing strategy for each tourism object place is needed, so in the end it could push national tourism development. Hopefully, maritime tourism could be one of the core track in strengthening Indonesian tourism competitiveness and advancing ASEAN Community 2015.

This paper tries to do identification on maritime tourism environment, through internal and external environment using Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) matrix and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) matrix. The next step is combining the total score of IFE and EFE matrix to analyze maritime tourism positioning by using Internal - External (IE) matrix. Then, composing the right marketing strategy alternatives by using SWOT matrix. Based on those results, it will lead to choosing the best alternative for marketing strategy on Indonesian maritime tourism by using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) Method.

This paper uses primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected from some maritime tourism business stakeholders in Indonesia, which includes general image of Indonesian maritime tourism, internal factor which is its strength and weakness, external factors which is opportunity and threads, Segmentation, Targeting, and Positioning (STP), and marketing mix. Other primary data is gain from the result of IFE, EFE, and AHP review. While the secondary data used is collected from national institutional such as Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) and Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Republik Indonesia, along with some literatures and previous studies related.

Collected data will be analyzed by descriptive analysis method. Strategy and alternative making then could be integrated to the Three Stages of Decision Making Framework (David, 2009). First is Input Stage, to summarize the basic information needed to formulate strategy by subjectively quantifying the strategies proposal using External Factor Evaluation (EFE) Matrix and Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) Matrix. Then going to Matching Stage to create feasible alternatives by matching the main external and internal factors using SWOT Matrix and Internal - External (IE) Matrix. These analysis tools is based on information reviewed from Input Stage to match the external opportunities and threads with the internal strength and weakness. Last is Decision Stage, to analyze and choosing the best alternative strategy using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). It is used to organize several information and decision by rational judgmental to decide the most likely alternative

Results of this paper is marketing strategy formulation on the Indonesian marine tourism through innovative marketing channels as well as effective and efficient. Innovative marketing strategies can be increase the attractiveness of Indonesian marine tourism. Thus, Indonesia would become the leader of tourism among ASEAN countries.

Keywords: marketing strategy, maritime tourism, ASEAN, analytical hierarchy process, promotion, tourism



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**Does liquidity affect the implied cost of equity capital?**

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**ABSTRACT**

We investigate the relationship between liquidity and the implied cost of capital for 14,808 stocks from 52 countries. We document significant association between the implied cost of capital and liquidity level and co-movements. We find that an increase from the 25th to the 75th percentile of the aggregate liquidity risk factor is responsible for increasing the cost of capital by 109 basis points. The evidence we report is worldwide and robust. We also find that liquidity volatility affect the implied cost of capital, while controlling for the systematic liquidity risk factors. Finally, we find that liquidity level and risks impact the implied cost of capital during crisis and no-crisis; however, this relationship is more pronounced during crisis periods for the most illiquid stocks.

JEL classification: G11; G12; G14; G15; F36

Keywords: Asset pricing; Conditional LCAPM; Liquidity risk; Illiquidity risk premium; Dynamic conditional correlation; Multivariate GARCH

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**The relationship between the environmental with rural entrepreneurship success in Malaysia**

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**ABSTRACT**

The main objective of this paper is to corroborate the relationship between entrepreneurship the environmental behavior and succesful rural entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship is widely recognized by many scholars as the engine of economic and social development throughout the world. It stimulates economic development through the creation and transformation of knowledge. This study centers on understanding key factors such as rural entrepreneurial environment factors affecting rural entrepreneur's success particularly in the

	<p>Malaysia's context. The study reveals that there are significant relationship between entrepreneurial environmental and entrepreneurship success.</p>
 <p>Sobia Jannat GIC1585055</p>	<p><b>Effect Of Relationship Between Beta And Yield Of Individual Stock Of Kse</b></p> <p><b>Sobia Jannat</b> <b>Comsats Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad Pakistan</b> <b>sobiajannat@gmail.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between beta, firm size and yield of individual stock of Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE). Data was collected from stock exchange database, sample period was consists of 5 years. Regression analysis was applied by using conditional Capital Asset Pricing Model approach. The result of the study reveals that there is significant positive relationship between beta, firm size and yield of individual stock of KSE by using CAPM. This study is useful for the depositors, accountants, and all other potential investors of Insurance companies in order to identify the risk and return profile of the firms. This research is conducted in Pakistan to find out upshot in the investment of individual stock of KSE in order to avoid uncertainty and to measure the relationship between beta and yield of Insurance companies listed in KSE. Karachi Stock Exchange is relatively small institution with small numbers of listed Insurance companies and limited data availability. In future research can be carried out in any other industry, businesses, Small &amp; medium enterprises or any other investment portfolio.</p> <p>Keywords: Stock exchange, Capital asset pricing model, Risk &amp; return.</p>
 <p>Jamid Ul islam GIC1585056</p>	<p><b>The Role of Service Quality in Building Customer Engagement</b></p> <p><b>Jamid Ul Islam</b> <b>Research scholar, Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee,</b> <b>Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India (247667)</b> <b>jammicms.kmr@gmail.com</b></p> <p><b>Zillur Rahman</b> <b>Associate professor, Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India (247667)</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Purpose – This study aims to investigate the direct effect of service quality on building customer engagement. The study also aims to study the mediating role of customer satisfaction between service quality and customer engagement.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach– A questionnaire survey was employed to collect data from 275 customers of hotels in Delhi NCR region of India. The data were analyzed using structural equation modeling.</p>



	<p>Findings – The results reveal that service quality drives customer engagement. In addition, customer satisfaction also mediates the relationship between service quality and customer engagement.</p> <p>Practical/ research implications – The study enriches the literature about customer engagement context as such relationships have not been empirically investigated. This study can help managers of service firms to concentrate on a more integrated approach in building customer engagement.</p> <p>Originality/value– This research is presumably the first to explore the relationship between service quality and customer engagement. Moreover, the empirical examination of these causal relationships adds to the originality of this study.</p> <p>Keywords– Customer engagement, Service quality, Customer satisfaction, Hotels, India</p>
 <p>Adu Matory GIC1585058</p>	<p><b>NYU Bike Share: Upcycling and Sustainable Transportation in a Resource-Scarce Climate</b> <b>Adu Matory</b> <b>New York University</b> <a href="mailto:am5098@nyu.edu">am5098@nyu.edu</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>A department in the Office of Sustainability, NYU Bike Share's mission is to provide all NYU students, faculty, and staff with a free, daily bike rental service. Since its inception in 2008, the student-run program has provided green transportation to over 60,000 university affiliates. In 2014, the first international branch of the Bike Share was founded at the NYU Berlin site. With another chapter underway at NYU's Washington D.C. site, and market research being done for a branch at NYU Florence, the program is experiencing global growth. We will present the program as a case study, with a focus on the unique operation of each of our branches; exploring the site-specific challenges of each global chapter and exhibiting a replicable model of success for bicycle-sharing programs in limited resource environments. The presentation will highlight the costs and challenges of operation in city-campuses across the world, addressing topics such as liability, maintenance, theft, member accountability, branding, community support, and upcycling. The program is dependent on co-existence with NYC's increasingly-popular Citi Bike, as well as partnerships with local non-profits, and our view of the program as a sustainable solution. To present a template for collaborative development, we will trace the program back from its inception as a Green Grant awarded to NYU students to its current success as world-wide initiative, which now features 14 locations, 70 bikes and over 4000 active users. This presentation is for students, city planners, and other sustainable-minded persons interested in creating eco-friendly, on-demand systems of transportation for their communities.</p>





Sajid Gul  
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**Assessing The Impact Of Oil Prices On Stock Returns Of Different Size Firm's**

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**ABSTRACT**

The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of oil returns and oil price volatility on stock returns. The study also aims to examine the different impact of oil price volatility on stock returns of small and large firms. The study uses the unbalance panel of 212 manufacturing firms listed at Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) for the period 2005 to 2012. The Feasible Generalised Least Squares (FGLS) panel data regression technique is used to estimate the empirical models. The results show that both oil price returns and oil price volatility are statistically related to stocks returns. The results also revealed that the impact of oil price volatility is greater for small firms as compared to their counter parts. The results will help firm's managers and investors to design effective hedging strategies.

Key words: Firm Size, Stock Return, Oil Prices

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**An investigation of affective and cognitive motivations on eWOM continuance intention**

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**ABSTRACT**

As a consequence of the growing importance of online reviews in consumer purchase decisions, there is a need to understand motivational factors for posting electronic word of mouth (eWOM). However, little is known about the exact affective and cognitive motivations that trigger eWOM continuance intention. This study explores the roles played by affective and cognitive motivations as driving processes of eWOM continuance intention. Online surveys are used to collect data from online restaurant reviewers in Thailand. The integration of affective and cognitive eWOM motivations in the research framework will help better understand that emotions play an important role in fostering cognitive processes that can cause consumers to behave in certain ways. That is, positive and negative emotional expressions can activate particular styles of cognitive processing (help restaurants, help other consumers, and concern for others), which in turn can influence

	<p>consumers' eWOM continuance intentions. Keywords: Affective motivation; cognitive motivation; eWOM continuance intention</p>
 <p>Samskrati Gulvady GIC1585061</p>	<p><b>Unplugging Omani youth from social media technology</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Samskrati Gulvady</b> <b>Faculty of Communication Studies, College of Applied Sciences, Sohar</b> <b>Ministry of Higher Education, Sultanate of Oman</b> <b>samskrati@hotmail.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Today, an increasing amount of population is living in an information-rich society. Here information and media can be easily and constantly accessed by people all over the globe. Apart from the traditional media like newspapers, television and radio, portable communication devices rule the humankind. Smart mobile devices have become omnipresent, which have created an information environment, with unknown consequences considering the way people function, think and feel with the presence of smart devices.</p> <p>Little do they realize the amount of time spent on/with it and information received. They are globally connected, yet locally disconnected. Schools and universities teach about the development, usage and advancement of technology. But none teach about the after effects of over usage of technology or information overload.</p> <p>This study examines the responses of college students from the Sultanate of Oman who tried to avoid using all 'media' for 24 hours and reflect on their experience. The data collected from the 'technology fast', will help the researcher in understanding the effects on living in a world of ambient media.</p> <p>Key words: Social media, media addiction, digital technology, technology fast, Omani youth</p>
 <p>Ganagambegai GIC1585062</p>	<p><b>Being Green in Business</b></p> <p><b>Ganaga</b> <b>Department of Technology Management , UTeM, Malacca</b> <b><a href="mailto:ganaga27@yahoo.com.my">ganaga27@yahoo.com.my</a></b></p> <p><b>Laxamanan</b> <b>Department of Aircraft Engineering, Nilai University, Nilai, Malaysia</b> <b><a href="mailto:gklax21@yahoo.com">gklax21@yahoo.com</a></b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) around the world have little knowledge about environmental management and do not understand the concept of environmental management. The concept of green is still very new to Malaysian SME owners/managers, although many green conferences, seminars and campaigns have been carried out for quite some time. The concept for green process and products in Malaysia is at the infancy stage. The drivers of environmental behavior in SMEs are relatively</p>

	<p>under-researched (Worthington &amp; Patton, 2005) and more needs to be done to help SME owner-managers adopt environmental initiatives (Hitchens et al., 2003) as poor environmental performance is not simply the outcome of negative attitudes by SME owner-managers to the environment. This study identifies five key drivers of environmental management practice for SMEs go green. The five drivers are: economic benefits, financial incentives, stakeholders demand, legislation, resources, motivation and knowledge. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is considered as the most appropriate theory to study the drivers of green environment behavior and to investigate the owners'/managers' perception and attitude towards Malaysian SMEs' green concept.</p> <p>Keywords: SMEs, green concept, drivers to go green, Malaysia.</p>
 <p>Soni Harsono GIC1585063</p>	<p>Dj model: a model of service recovery for student Satisfaction Using distributive, interactional and procedural approaches (A Case Study at Universities with Category of Excellent, Favorite, and Non-Favorite)</p> <p>Soni Harsono, Prodi Manajemen, STIE Perbanas Surabaya <a href="mailto:soni@perbanas.ac.id">soni@perbanas.ac.id</a></p> <p>Harry Widyantoro, Prodi Manajemen, STIE Perbanas Surabaya <a href="mailto:harry@perbanas.ac.id">harry@perbanas.ac.id</a></p> <p>Herizon Prodi Manajemen, STIE Perbanas Surabaya <a href="mailto:herizon@perbanas.ac.id">herizon@perbanas.ac.id</a></p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>A failure in service will result in customer dissatisfaction. Unfortunately, not all unsatisfied consumers are willing to convey their complaints to the service provider concerned, but they switch to another service instead. This study is conducted at private universities in East Java, Indonesia which include Universitas, Institut, and Sekolah Tinggi with the category of Excellent, Favorite and Non-Favorite during the period of 2013. To support the completeness of the data, this study involves 75-80 students per university. The data analysis is assisted by SPSS and WarpPLS software. This study aims to test the DJ model of service recovery for student satisfaction at private universities. Testing is focused on 1) the relationship and the effect of justice perceptions, with the dimensions of distributive justice (DJ), interactional justice (IJ) and procedural justice (PJ), on satisfaction, 2) the relationship and the effect of satisfaction on trust, word of mouth (WOM) and loyalty, and 3) the relationship and the effect of the dimensions of distributive justice, interactional justice and procedural justice on trust, WOM and loyalty directly and indirectly mediated by satisfaction. The results show that for universities with category of excellent, distributive justice (DJ) has positive effect on student satisfaction at Universitas and Institut, but DJ has no effect on student satisfaction at Sekolah Tinggi. Procedural justice (PJ) has positive effect on student</p>

satisfaction at Universitas and Sekolah Tinggi, but PJ has no effect on student satisfaction at Institut. Interactional justice (IJ) has positive effect on student satisfaction at Sekolah Tinggi, but IJ has no effect on student satisfaction at universitas and institut. For universities with category of favorite, ndistributive justice (DJ) has positive effect on student satisfaction at Universitas, Institut and Sekiolah Tinggi. However, procedural justice (PJ) has positive effect on student satisfaction at Institut only, while at Universitas and Sekiolah Tinggi, PJ has no effect on student satisfaction. For universities with category of non-favorite, distributive justice (DJ) has positive effect on student satisfaction at Universitas, Institut, and Sekolah Tinggi. However, procedural justice (PJ) has positive effect on student satisfaction at Universitas only, while at Institut and Sekolah Tinggi, PJ has no effect on student satisfaction.

Keywords: distributive justice, interactional justice, procedural justice, trust, WOM, and loyalty



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**Month-Of-The-Year Effect: Evidence From India, China And U.S.A.**

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**ABSTRACT**

Purpose – Monthly anomalies are reported by researchers for developed as well as emerging stock markets. January effect is the most talked-about anomaly. However, due to the increased use of the information technology and on-going stock market reforms in emerging economies, investors expect the stock markets to be free from such anomalies. This paper is an attempt to examine whether seasonal anomalies still persist in the developed and developing markets. For the study, the Indian, Chinese and U.S markets are taken as the representative of emerging and developed markets.

Design/methodology/approach – This study examines the Monthly Anomaly by using ‘Month Wise’ daily return for India, China and U.S.A by using S&P BSE SENSEX , SSE Composite Index, NYSE Composite Index and top five companies from each nation. The paper uses the logarithmic data for selected sample indices and employs the Dummy Variable Regression Model for the period of 2004-Apr-01 to 2013-Mar-31.

Findings – The Monthly analysis indicates the absence of January Anomaly during the study period. The study further reveals that January and May recorded significant negative returns and they are the best months to buy the scrips (buy low). The months of April and September record significant positive high returns and these two months are the best period to sell the securities (sell high). The regression results confirms the seasonal effect in stock returns by finding that differences in returns are statistically significant in May, April and September.



Sobia Jannat  
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**Effect of macro-economic variables on foreign direct investment. A study of saarc countries.**

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**ABSTACT**

An economic status of the nation can be judged by the financial performance of the country, factors that mainly effect the financial growth of the economy is foreign direct investment as huge part of the economy is dependent on foreign investment. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of economic variables on foreign direct investment. The data for these indicators are collected from world development Indicators (World Bank) and integrated network for societal conflict network. Sample has taken from four South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal of 25 years. Panel analysis model is applied to analyze the results of the study. Results clearly indicate that macro-economic variables have huge impact on trend of FDI. Inflation and exchange rate fluctuation have significant negative effect on foreign direct investment inflow as investors prefer to invest in a stable economy. GDP have significant positive effect while trade has insignificant relation with FDI inflow, while trade has insignificant effect on foreign investment.

Keywords: Exchange rate, inflation, trade, gross domestic product, foreign direct investment, SAARC.



Jean Paolo G. Lacap  
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**Impact of utilization of facebook group page as an instructional tool on university students' academic performance: a preliminary study**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study aims to identify how the utilization of Facebook group page affects the academic performance of students. It is assumed that academic performance is affected by student engagement, independent learning, and critical thinking. The participants of the study were 81 Bachelor of Science in Business Administration major in Management and Entrepreneurship (BSBA M&E) of a higher education institution in Angeles City, Philippines who took Business Plan course in second semester, 2014-2015. Using correlation and multiple regression analyses the findings revealed that only student engagement has a statistically significant predictive impact or effect on respondents' academic performance. Moreover, the contributions of independent learning and critical thinking are not statistically significant and both are not significant predictors of academic performance.

**Keywords** Facebook, Facebook group, academic performance, student engagement, independent learning, critical thinking, social media, university students

Sutthida Chan-Okul  
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**Influence of eWord of Mouth in E-Commerce on Consumers Purchase Intention**

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**ABSTRACT**

The business world is now more competitive than ever before. To survive, many businesses must improve their marketing strategies. In this millennium, e-commerce is one of the most efficient channels to communicate with consumers. Moreover, business organizations have to consider the marketing communications which aim at passing information to consumers. Interpersonal communication, or "Word of Mouth", is one interesting channel. Once word of mouth communication has gone through the Internet, it is called electronic word of mouth (eWOM). This is a very powerful tool of mass communication because consumers possess the power to control and exchange messages through their eWOM. This study uses surveys from 389 experienced consumers in E-Commerce purchases. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and Structural equation model (SEM) are used to create an extended Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM) that



	<p>describes the relationship between customer expertise, customer involvement, perceived risk and tie strength to acceptance and the use of eWOM in making purchasing decisions. Study results show that tie strength has the most significant effect on perceived eWOM credibility and perceived eWOM credibility has a significant effect on eWOM acceptance and intent to purchase as well.</p>
<p>Oscar Dousin GIC1585070</p>	<p><b>Work Life Balance Practices and Employee Well Being: The Case of the Healthcare Industry in Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Oscar Dousin &amp; Ngan Collins</b> <b>School of Management, College of Business, RMIT University,</b> <b>Australia</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Numerous scholars concentrated on the study of work – life balance practices in organizations in recent years. Nevertheless, little research has focused on the relationship between work – life balance practices and employees’ well – being (job satisfaction and life satisfaction) in the healthcare industry in Malaysia. This aims of this research is to investigate these relationships among medical professionals in East Malaysia inclusive of two states, Sabah and Sarawak respectively. It investigates the central question of how does organization work – life balance practices and policies impact on employee well – being (job satisfaction and life satisfaction)? 498 survey questionnaires were gathered from both medical doctors and nurses professions in the East Malaysia states, Sabah and Sarawak. The outcome of linear regression analysis confirms that there was a positive and significant relationship between supportive supervision, employers’ high performance practices and family – friendly programs and practices of organization work – life balance practices towards job satisfaction. In addition, the result of this study also reveals that there was a positive and significant relationship between employers’ high performance practices and family – friendly programs and practices of organization work – life balance practices towards life satisfaction. Furthermore, theoretical and practical implications on HRM practices in Malaysia and in Asian emerging economics are elaborated.</p>





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**Adaptability fair value accounting at the public company in indonesia**

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**ABSTRACT**

As a member of The Group of Twenty (G20 Forum), Indonesia have agreed to converge towards IFRS. Indonesian Institute of Accountants through the Accounting Standards Board announced that the Drafting international accounting standards (IFRS) came into force in Indonesia in 2012 as a whole. Gradual convergence towards IFRS have been conducted by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants with the revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) adapted to IFRS so that companies going public are required to disclose financial information based on new or revised accounting principles that became effective in stages since 2008.

This study did archiving accounting standards change over a period of 2008. The gradual change will have an impact on the qualitative characteristics of financial statements primarily on public companies. After the inventory accounting standard changes that occur, further research on the impact of changes in the reporting of public companies.

This study aims to assess the feasibility and development of fair value accounting on the adaptation of public companies in this Indonesia. This study contributing picture adaptation of convergence Fair Value Accounting in Indonesia, which still continues to this day. The findings of this study provide new insights that can hamper international accounting convergence in developing countries.

Keywords Adaption IFRS, Accounting Standards, Fair value Accounting



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**Returns to liquidity and impact of investor sentiment in Malaysian stock market**

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper examines the equity returns to liquidity and the role of investor sentiment in Bursa Malaysia. It uses a unique seven-variable index in measuring investor sentiment and pricing implications are examined using liquidity-sorted portfolios. Results reveal the existence of illiquidity discount. Size and value effects explain illiquid than liquid stocks, and

	<p>signify importance of liquidity adjustment in explaining returns in cross section. Evidence leans at describing the investor sentiment as a source of systemic risk. Fama-French model together with investor sentiment and illiquidity risk factors achieves a substantial pricing efficiency. The paper provides insights in to the behavior of returns to liquidity and explanations by well documented risk factors for pricing assets and suggests a unique emerging index in measuring sentiment. JEL: G10, G12 Key words: Liquidity, Investor sentiment, Returns, Malaysia.</p>
 <p>Eliamoni Titus Lyatuu GIC1585076</p>	<p><b>Opportunity Equity for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction</b></p> <p><b>Eliamoni Titus Lyatuu, Nie Fengying</b> <b>Agricultural International Information, Institute of Agriculture</b> <b>Information of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences</b> <b>eliamoni@hotmail.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Tanzania is a peaceful nation governed by the rule of law with relatively diversified economy and untapped opportunities offers a wide range of opportunities to be accessed by its people. This study assessed availability of opportunities for the period of 2000 to 2014, to determine the equity access by Tanzanians. Results analysis represented by social mobility curves shows lack of inclusiveness on access of power, business license, property and policy access, but shows inclusive in the access of social protection, financial access and mobile phone service access. This indicates that the poor are benefitted disproportionately from economic growth during the period of 2007–2012 unlike in the period of 2001–07. This is to say growth benefitted mainly the country’s richer groups, which is interpreted as inappropriately uses of resources that deteriorate economy and increased level of corruption while lowering the accountability. Hence, there is still a fight against poverty, poor access of economic opportunities, systematic social deprivation including neglect of public health support and intolerance of repressive groups. Keywords: Opportunity access, Poverty, economic growth, Tanzania,</p>
 <p>Yousr Gadhoum</p>	<p><b>Analysis of options pricing using mathematical models</b></p> <p><b>Yousr Gadhoum</b> <b>Dean of Research Development, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd</b> <b>University, Dammam, KSA</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The modern financial system that governs the world economy comprises of a variety of financial and market systems. It is influenced by a multitude of internal and external, tangible as well as intangible factors. Many renowned mathematicians have derived the mathematical models used to determine the values and prices of options, futures, forward contracts and such in the software implemented in these exchanges.</p>

<p>GIC1585078</p>	<p>Among these mathematical models, the Black-Scholes model which is widely used to determine option prices in the derivatives market was a distinguished work in the field and the mathematicians behind it were awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1997. However, there is scope for further research in the sector of the financial market and therein lies scope for further investigation into the mathematics behind the pricing of various financial instruments used by traders in the options market. In this paper the Markovian Trinomial Tree model has been used to price European options. The behavior of the Markovian Trinomial Tree model with respect to the traditional Black-Scholes model has also been discussed. Keywords: Options, Markovian, Black-Scholes Model</p>
<p>Zakaria Ali Aribi GIC1585079</p>	<p><b>The effect of CEO's personal characteristics on forward-looking information: Evidence from Jordan</b></p> <p><b>Zakaria Ali Aribi</b> <b>Senior lecturer in Accounting and Finance, University of Central Lancashire</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Purpose - This research aims to examine the effect of CEO's, characteristics on the level of forward-looking information disclosure. Design/methodology/approach –The sample consists of (201) non-financial companies listed on the Amman stock exchange for the period between 2008 and 2012. This study uses disclosure index to measure the level of forward-looking information. It also, employs random-effects, panel data regressions to examine the relationship between CEO's characteristics and the level of forward-looking information disclosure. Findings – The results of the study show that CEO's age has a significant negative relationship with the level of forward-looking information, whereas, CEO's gender and overconfidence have a significant positive association with the level of forward-looking information. Practical implications – results of this study could be beneficial for a number of users of financial information such as, regulators, investors, auditors and lenders. These users might consider the findings of this study when they are using the company's financial information. Consequently, users of this information could be better assisted to make right decisions. Originality/value –The incremental contribution of this study is provided empirical evidence about the effect of personal CEOs characteristics on the level of forward-looking information disclosure in developing country. Key words – Voluntary disclosure, forward-looking information disclosure, Annual reports, Jordan.</p>



Dr. Shanmugam Munuswamy  
GIC1585080

**Financial Disclosure Practices Of State Wakf Boards In India: An Exploratory Study**

**Dr. Shanmugam Munuswamy, Zulkiflee Bin Mohamed**  
**Bank Rakyat School of Business & Entrepreneurship, UNIRAZAK,**  
**Malaysia**

**ABSTRACT**

India, housing the third largest Muslim population in the world, has huge Wakf properties worth billions of Rupees located across the country. However, over the years, there appears to be mismanagement of these properties by the Wakf institutions with political connivance resulting in the erosion of the valuable assets. While the government is taking several measures for the efficient administration of these assets and institutions, the response from the State Wakf Boards appears to be lukewarm in respect of transparency. This is an exploratory study which will bring out the Wakf administrations system that is presently followed in India with more focus on the financial reporting practices of the State Wakf Boards.

Key words: Wakf properties, Wakf institutions, Muslim population, financial reporting, State Wakf oards in India.

Sirintorn Thepmongkorn  
GIC1585081

**Foreign Executive in Thai Organization : An exploration : Diverstiy and How the Innovation will help?**

**Sirintorn Thepmongkorn, Thaksaorn Srisangkajorn, Jimmy Johnson**  
**International College, Burapha University**

**ABSTRACT**

In today's global society, a large number of Thai people, working in Thailand, are managed by expats from western cultures. The resulting management challenges exist in all offices in Thailand that are managed by expats, both foreign companies and Thai companies. Many expat managers are not familiar with Thai cultural norms, but due to the Asean Economic Community, Thailand is becoming more open to foreign investment, including foreign companies establishing operations within Thailand. Overcoming cross-cultural misunderstandings will enable expat managers and Thai staff to communicate more successfully, and thus achieve their business purposes. Although all expat managers should receive appropriate cultural training before beginning their management assignment in Thailand, it is unclear how many managers actually receive specialized training, or how effective the training is. Because cross-cultural encounters are unavoidable when communicating in an international setting, all managers should use innovative management techniques to address cultural challenges. Once again, it is not clear how many managers actually use effective techniques. Innovative management should impact their firm's employee turnover costs as well as their competitive advantage. The level

	<p>of technological and non-technological innovation may reflect the level of organizational innovation management employed by the company. Without the use of innovative techniques, managers will struggle to handle the unique challenges of managing a Thai staff. To date, not much research has focused on expat managers whose responsibilities include managing Thai staff. This paper focuses on the managerial practices of expat managers working in Thai offices. Initial in-depth qualitative interviews of diverse Expat managers have been completed. More interviews are planned. Findings from the interviews will be used to develop a detailed survey that will be sent to a large number of expat managers, which will allow accountable data and information to be collected and analyzed. This paper provides some preliminary information on the types of problems that expat managers must face, problems such as culture shock, diversity in communication styles, hierarchy in Thai organizations, and how expats perform innovation employee management. The research goal of this study is to determine which innovation techniques are similar among the target companies, which companies employ different or unusual innovation techniques, and which companies do not use any of the well-known innovation techniques. The result of the research will be to document criteria managerial techniques for expat managers that are assigned to manage Thai staffs.</p>
<p>Minah Japang GIC1585082</p>	<p><b>Preliminary Knowledge Management (Km) Adoption Among Ict-Based Smes In Sabah And Labuan</b></p> <p><b>Minah Japang</b> <b>Labuan Faculty of International Finance, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Labuan International Campus, Malaysia. Email: mina1511@ums.edu.my</b></p> <p><b>Rostinah Supinah</b> <b>Labuan Faculty of International Finance, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Labuan International Campus, Malaysia. Email: rostinah@ums.edu.my</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The focal point of this paper is to: (a) present the pilot profiles of ICT SMEs operating in Sabah and Labuan; (b) identify the descriptive component of the technology/business focus of these ICT SMEs; and (c) to contribute important knowledge stream that is perceived to be significant for ICT SMEs' competitiveness. Some interesting features and technology/business focus of ICT SMEs in Sabah and Labuan are presented. The pilot finding is that based on full time employees definition of SMEs in services, primary agriculture and ICT sectors, there are approximately 36% (23) ICT SMEs which are micro-enterprises, 37% (24) are small-enterprises and 27% (17) are medium-enterprises. In terms of critical important knowledge stream that is perceived to be significant for ICT SMEs' competitiveness, results show that almost all nine knowledge stream are perceived to be important. However, knowledge about own products and services is perceived to be the most important with mean value</p>



	<p>of 4.47 (standard deviation: 0.71). The second component perceived as important is retaining customer loyalty through keeping tracks with knowledge about customers with mean value of 4.25 (0.78) as well as knowledge about latest technology (mean = 4.13, standard deviation = 0.86) as compared to 4.08 and 4.02 mean values for knowledge about their own competencies or capabilities and finding out the best vendor or supply chain, respectively.</p> <p>Keywords Knowledge Management (KM), Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Sabah and Labuan, Small Business Knowledge Stream</p>
<p>Khimendra Singh GIC1585083</p>	<p><b>Choice of Communication Medium during Product-Harm Crises</b></p> <p><b>Khimendra Singh, Manish Gangwar, Sundar Bharadwaj</b> <b>Indian School of Business.</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>In 1982, after five people died due to cyanide laced Tylenol capsules, the product was recalled nationwide. This cost Johnson &amp; Johnson approximately \$2.31 billion to (Dowdell et al. 1992). In November, 2007, Topps Meat Company went bankrupt after a hamburger meat recall (NY Times 2007). The impact of product recall goes beyond revenue loss. In 1990, after Perrier mineral water bottles were recalled, brand loyalty suffered badly and even a year after the recall, firm's sales could achieve only a little more than half of the level of pre-recall sales (Hartley 1995). Firms invest significant resources to create brand image, increase and sustain market shares, revenue and profits. Firm's financial performance, market share and brand equity suffer whenever firm has to recall its product(s). Previous research has looked into recall related issues ranging from the impact of product recalls on firms' valuation and brand equity, to the impact on marketing instruments such as advertising effectiveness. Recently, researchers have focused their attention on understanding the strategic aspects of the product recall (Chen, Ganesan and Liu, 2009). Although prior research documents the impact of recall on various performance outcomes, it is mostly silent on communication strategies that firms adopt during a recall. Communication is an important tool which allows firms to communicate the reason, status and remedial strategy for recall. In a recall effectiveness study by US Consumer Product Safety Commission, two out of seven variables which strongly affect recall effectiveness were associated with communication (Lange, 1978, 2). Kauffmann, Kesner and Hazen (1994) state that an effectively handled communication could reduce damage to the firm's image. An effective recall communication can help mitigate the negative effects of the recall. At the same time, an ill-conceived communication could worsen recall effects (Liu et al., 2011). Therefore, it is critically important for the firm to carefully communicate their recall strategy.</p>



Samskrati Gulvady  
YRA1585051

### Unplugging Omani youth from social media technology

Samskrati Gulvady  
Faculty of Communication Studies

#### ABSTRACT

Today, an increasing amount of population is living in an information-rich society. Here information and media can be easily and constantly accessed by people all over the globe. Apart from the traditional media like newspapers, television and radio, portable communication devices rule the humankind. Smart mobile devices have become omnipresent, which have created an information environment, with unknown consequences considering the way people function, think and feel with the presence of smart devices.

Little do they realize the amount of time spent on/with it and information received. They are globally connected, yet locally disconnected. Schools and universities teach about the development, usage and advancement of technology. But none teach about the after effects of over usage of technology or information overload.

This study examines the responses of college students from the Sultanate of Oman who tried to avoid using all 'media' for 24 hours and reflect on their experience. The data collected from the 'technology fast', will help the researcher in understanding the effects on living in a world of ambient media.

Key words: Social media, media addiction, digital technology, technology fast, Omani youth



Sobia Jannat  
YRA1585052

### Effect of macro-economic variables on foreign direct investment. A study of saarc countries.

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#### ABSTRACT

An economic status of the nation can be judged by the financial performance of the country, factors that mainly effect the financial growth of the economy is foreign direct investment (FDI) as huge part of the economy is dependent on foreign investment. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of economic variables on foreign direct investment. The data for these indicators are collected from world development Indicators (World Bank) and integrated network for societal conflict network. Sample has taken from four south Asian associations for regional cooperation (SAARC) countries Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal of 25 years. Panel analysis model is applied to analyze the results of the study. Results clearly indicate that macro-economic variables have



	<p>huge impact on trend of FDI. Inflation and exchange rate fluctuation have significant negative effect on foreign direct investment inflow as investors prefer to invest in a stable economy. Gross domestic product (GDP) has significant positive effect while trade has insignificant relation with FDI inflow.</p> <p>Keywords: Exchange rate, inflation, trade, gross domestic product, foreign direct investment, SAARC.</p>
<p>Darriel B. Mendoza YRA1585053</p>	<p><b>Personality Traits And Entrepreneurial Intentions Of Business Administration Students Of Selected Higher Education Institutions In Pampanga, Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Darriel B. Mendoza</b> <b>University Student, Accountancy and Finance Department, Angeles University Foundation</b> <b>Philippines</b> <b>darrielbmendoza@gmail.com</b></p> <p><b>Jean Paolo G. Lacap</b> <b>Management and Entrepreneurship Department, Angeles University Foundation</b> <b>Philippines</b> <b>lacap.paolo@auf.edu.ph</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The study aims to identify the personality traits of the business administration students and how these traits affect their entrepreneurial intentions. Specifically, the undertaking tries to examine the (1) significant relationships between the respondents' personality traits and their entrepreneurial intentions; (2) significant difference between the respondents' sex and their personality traits; and (3) significant difference between the respondents' sex and their entrepreneurial intentions. The respondents were randomly selected in the five higher education institutions in Pampanga, Philippines. Using correlational-descriptive research, the undertaking revealed that the respondents' openness to experience, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and neuroticism have significant relationship to entrepreneurial intentions. On one hand, respondents' extraversion reflects no significant relationship to entrepreneurial intentions. Overall, there is statistically significant relationship between respondents' personality traits and their entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, there is statistically significant difference between the respondents' sex and openness to experience, conscientiousness, and extraversion. Contrary, no significant difference was observed between the respondents' sex and agreeableness and neuroticism. In totality, there is a statistical significant difference between the respondents' sex and their entrepreneurial intentions.</p> <p>Keywords Entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship education, personality traits, entrepreneurial intentions, business administration students</p>

## LISTENER

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Rahul Godse 3 pixels over limited, UK GIC1585065
Ali Mumtaz International Trade and Economics Ocean University of China GIC1585071
Jessica Rippon Private Company GIC1585072
Shawn Rippon Private Company GIC1585073

## Conference Calendar

### Summary of Locations:

- June 2015: SINGAPORE - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- July 2015: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA) - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- Aug 2015: ISTANBUL (TURKEY) - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- Sep 2015: LONDON (UK) - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- Oct 2015: MAURITIUS - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- Nov 2015: SINGAPORE - [Successfully Concluded](#)

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1. Dec 2015: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
  2. Feb 2016: DUBAI (UAE)

3. Apr 2016: ISTANBUL (TURKEY)
4. May 2016: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
5. Jun 2016: SINGAPORE
6. Jul 2016: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
7. Aug 2016: ISTANBUL (TURKEY)
8. Oct 2016: HONG KONG
9. Nov 2016: SINGAPORE



**BANGKOK (THAILAND), DECEMBER 2015**

**VENUE: ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
13th International Conference on Science and Engineering Research (ICSER)	16th to 17th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icserthailand.com/">http://www.icserthailand.com/</a>
10th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR)	17th to 18th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ichbrthailand.com/">http://www.ichbrthailand.com/</a>
13th International Conference on Social Science Research (ICSSR)	18th to 19th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icsrthailand.com/">http://www.icsrthailand.com/</a>
9th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	19th to 20th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ictelthailand.com/">http://www.ictelthailand.com/</a>
10th International Conference Business and Commerce (ICBC)	20th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icbcthailand.com/">http://www.icbcthailand.com/</a>
10th International Law Conferences (ILCO)	21th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ilcothailand.com/">http://www.ilcothailand.com/</a>

**KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), DECEMBER 2015**

**VENUE: LINTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Tentative)**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
12th International Conference on Researches in Engineering, Technology and Sciences (ICRETS)	26th to 27th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.malaysiaicrets.com/">http://www.malaysiaicrets.com/</a>
9th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	27th to 28th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.malaysiaichlsr.com/">http://www.malaysiaichlsr.com/</a>
12th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS)	28th to 29th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.malaysiaicass.com/">http://www.malaysiaicass.com/</a>
8th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	29th to 30th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ictelmalaysia.com/">http://www.ictelmalaysia.com/</a>
9th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)	30th to 31st Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icbmlsmalaysia.com/">http://www.icbmlsmalaysia.com/</a>

**DUBAI (UAE), FEBRUARY 2016**

**VENUE: Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
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10th International Conference Business and Commerce (ICBC), December 20, 2015  
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand

14th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	20th to 21st Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.gsusdubai.com">www.gsusdubai.com</a>
11th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR)	21st to 22nd Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.ichbrdubai.com">www.ichbrdubai.com</a>
14th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	22nd to 23rd Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.husocdubai.com">www.husocdubai.com</a>
10th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	23rd to 24th Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.icteldubai.com">www.icteldubai.com</a>
11th International Conference on Advances in ICT for emerging issues in Society (ICT-eis)	24th to 25th Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.ictelsdubai.com">www.ictelsdubai.com</a>

**ISTANBUL (TURKEY), APRIL 2016**

**VENUE: YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, BESIKTAS, ISTANBUL, TURKEY**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
15th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	11th to 12th April 2016	<a href="http://www.gsusturkey.com">www.gsusturkey.com</a>
12th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	12th to 13th April 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyichlsr.com">www.turkeyichlsr.com</a>
15th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	13th to 14th April 2016	<a href="http://www.husocturkey.com">www.husocturkey.com</a>
11th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	14th to 15th April 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyictel.com">www.turkeyictel.com</a>
2nd International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	15th to 16th April 2016	<a href="http://www.elapturkey.com">www.elapturkey.com</a>

**KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), MAY 2016**

**VENUE: HOTEL DYNASTY, JALAN IPOH, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
16th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	16th to 17th May 2016	<a href="http://www.malaysiagsus.com">www.malaysiagsus.com</a>
13th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	17th to 18th May 2016	<a href="http://www.malaysiahlrsr.com">www.malaysiahlrsr.com</a>
16th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	18th to 19th May 2016	<a href="http://www.malaysiahusoc.com">www.malaysiahusoc.com</a>
12th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	19th to 20th May 2016	<a href="http://www.ictel-malaysia.com">www.ictel-malaysia.com</a>
3rd International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	20th to 21st May 2016	<a href="http://www.klelap.com">www.klelap.com</a>

**SINGAPORE, JUNE 2016**

**VENUE: NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, NANYANG EXECUTIVE CENTRE,  
SINGAPORE**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
17th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	15th to 16th June 2016	<a href="http://www.singaporegsus.com">www.singaporegsus.com</a>
14th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	16th to 17th June 2016	<a href="http://www.hlsrsingapore.com">www.hlsrsingapore.com</a>
17th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	17th to 18th June 2016	<a href="http://www.singaporehusoc.com">www.singaporehusoc.com</a>
13th International Conference on Teaching, Education	18th to	<a href="http://www.telsingapore.com">www.telsingapore.com</a>

and Learning (ICTEL) 19th June 2016

4th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP) 19th to 20th June 2016 [www.elapsingapore.com](http://www.elapsingapore.com)

### KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), JULY 2016

VENUE: HOTEL DYNASTY, JALAN IPOH, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
18th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	9th to 10th July 2016	<a href="http://www.gsusmalaysia.com">www.gsusmalaysia.com</a>
15th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	10th to 11th July 2016	<a href="http://www.hlsrmalaysia.com">www.hlsrmalaysia.com</a>
18th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	11th to 12th July 2016	<a href="http://www.husocmalaysia.com">www.husocmalaysia.com</a>
14th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	12th to 13th July 2016	<a href="http://www.telmalaysia.com">www.telmalaysia.com</a>
5th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	13th to 14th July 2016	<a href="http://www.elapkl.com">www.elapkl.com</a>

### ISTANBUL (TURKEY), AUGUST 2016

VENUE: YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, BESIKTAS, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
19th International Conference on Green and	15th to 16th	<a href="http://www.turkeygsus.com">www.turkeygsus.com</a>



Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	Aug 2016	
16th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	16th to 17th Aug 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyhlsr.com">www.turkeyhlsr.com</a>
19th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	17th to 18th Aug 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyhusoc.com">www.turkeyhusoc.com</a>
15th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	18th to 19th Aug 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeytel.com">www.turkeytel.com</a>
6th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	19th to 20th Aug 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyelap.com">www.turkeyelap.com</a>

**HONG KONG, OCTOBER 2016**

**VENUE: REGAL ORIENTAL HOTEL, 30-38 SA PO ROAD, KOWLOON CITY, HONG KONG**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
20th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	3rd to 4th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkonggsus.com">www.hongkonggsus.com</a>
17th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	4th to 5th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkongichlsr.com">www.hongkongichlsr.com</a>
20th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	5th to 6th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkonghusoc.com">www.hongkonghusoc.com</a>
16th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	6th to 7th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkongictel.com">www.hongkongictel.com</a>
7th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	7th to 8th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkongelap.com">www.hongkongelap.com</a>


**SINGAPORE, NOVEMBER 2016**

30

10th International Conference Business and Commerce (ICBC), December 20, 2015  
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand

VENUE: NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, NANYANG EXECUTIVE CENTRE,  
SINGAPORE

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
21st International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	14th to 15th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.gsussingapore.com">www.gsussingapore.com</a>
18th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	15th to 16th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.singaporehlslr.com">www.singaporehlslr.com</a>
21st International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	16th to 17th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.husocsingapore.com">www.husocsingapore.com</a>
17th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	17th to 18th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.singaporeictel17.com">www.singaporeictel17.com</a>
8th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	18th to 19th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.singaporeelap.com">www.singaporeelap.com</a>

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