

2015 IEDRC AMSTERDAM CONFERENCES SCHEDULE

Amsterdam, Netherlands

February 12-13, 2015

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IEDRC AMSTERDAM CONFERENCE PROGRAM

February 12-13, 2015, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Inntel Hotels Amsterdam Zaandam

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Day 1:

Venue Lobby	February 12 10:00-17:00	Registration
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Day 2:

Venue De Bonte Kraai	Feb. 13 8:30-10:35	8:30—8:45	Opening Remarks
		8:45—9:30	Keynote Speech 1 (Prof. Chao-Ching Fu)
		9:30—9:50	Coffee break & Group Photo
		9:50—10:35	Keynote Speech 2 (Prof. Xavier Cartaña Alvaro)
Venue De Bonte Kraai (S1) & De Hercules (S2)	Feb. 13 10:35-12:30	10:35-12:30	Session 1 (11 persons) & Session 2 (12 persons)
Restaurant	Feb. 13 12:30-13:30		Lunch
Venue De Bonte Kraai	Feb. 13 13:30-17:45	13:30-15:30	Session 3 (10 persons)
		15:30– 15:45	Coffee break
		15:45-17:45	Session 5 (10 persons)
Venue De Hercules	Feb. 13 13:30-17:45	13:30-15:30	Session 4 (11 persons)
		15:30– 15:45	Coffee break
		15:45-17:45	Session 6 (14 persons)
Restaurant	Feb. 13 18:30-21:00		Dinner

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

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

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

Power Point or PDF files (Files shall be copied to the Conference Computer at the beginning of each Session)
Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):
Regular Oral Session: about 9 Minutes of Presentation, 2 Minutes of Q&A
Keynote Speech: 40 Minutes of Presentation, 3 Minutes of Q&A

Registration Only: February 12, 2015 (Thursday)

Venue: Inntel Hotels Amsterdam Zaandam

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

- (1) Please print your registration form before you come to the conference.
- (2) You can also register at any time during the conference.
- (3) Certificate of Participation can be collected at the registration counter.
- (4) Please tell the conference receptions your paper ID.
- (5) The organizer won't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.
- (6) One Best Paper will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate for Best Papers will be awarded in the Closing Banquet on February 13, 2015.

Conference: Morning, February 13, 2015 (Friday)

Venue: De Bonte Kraai

<p>08:30-08:45</p>	<p>Opening Remarks</p>  <p><i>Prof. Xavier Carta ñá Alvaro</i> United International Business School (UIBS)</p>
<p>08:45-09:30</p>	<p>Keynote Speaker Speech 1</p>  <p><i>Prof. Chao-Ching Fu</i> National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan</p> <p>New Social Meanings of Matsu as the Cold War Cultural Landscapes</p> <p>The Matsu Island Chain, located in the northwest of Taiwan Strait, is administered by Lienjiang County of Fujian Province. The island chain, which has a total area of only 29.52 square kilometers, is composed of ten main islands and several other small islands. The island chain has a population of about 10,000. Geographically speaking, Matsu is closed to the Chinese Mainland and functioned as the military front during the Cold War period between Taiwan and China. The function of the military front was lifted on November 7, 1992, and a new role was planned for visitors. Matsu never received any serious attack during war, despite being treated as a military front. All of its facilities were set up for the purpose of defense, and this became part of daily scenes of people on the island. Its military slogans, large-scale signs, artillery, military barracks, underground tunnels and watch-posts have formed a unique type of cultural heritage, and the island chain is listed as a Potential World Heritage Site in Taiwan by the Council for</p>

	<p>Cultural Affairs (CCA) This speech will examine these military facilities in Matsu, especially the underground tunnels, and argue that new social meanings will emerge, and heritage significance be derived, if the concept of cultural landscapes defined by the World Heritage criteria is applied.</p>
<p>09:30-09:50</p>	<p>Photo Session & Coffee Break</p>
<p>09:50-10:35</p>	<p>Keynote Speaker Speech 2</p>  <p><i>Prof. César Correa</i> United International Business School (UIBS)</p> <p>The Future Is Innovation, But... What Is The Innovation Of The Future?</p> <p>There are many keys of success for the future. Business Innovation is the one of the key ingredients for growth. Changes in technology, new customer expectations, strained resources, and business and social networks are requiring businesses to become insight-driven businesses. Product Innovation, Co-creation, Neuromarketing are the main points where this growth is supported. Innovation needs to be more than a buzzword in your company. It needs to be integral to your business and threaded throughout everything you do. Companies can no longer compete only with products. Instead, be a business innovator and co-create together with your customer and try to understand what people really think would be your keys of success.</p>

SESSION-1Venue: **De Bonte Kraai**

Session Chair:

Time: 10:35-12:30

ID	Title+Author's name
Education	
 <p>PS005</p>	<p>The Feasibility of Japanese Accented English speech as "English as an International Language" (EIL) Research in Multilingual Community Tomokazu Nakayama, Seoh Koon Tan and Hoo Chun Pek Jissen Women's University, Japan</p> <p>Abstract—Very few empirical studies have been conducted on the norms of pronunciation that should be achieved by English as Foreign Language (EFL) learners to promote spoken communication in a global community. This study investigated how intelligible Japanese accented English speech is for multilingual speakers in Malaysia. In experiment 1, utilizing shadowing task, three different non-native speaker (NNS) groups (Chinese oriented, Indian oriented, and Malay oriented English speakers) were asked to shadow a recording of English speech uttered by a Japanese speaker. In Experiment 2, three groups of Japanese EFL learners were asked to shadow the three different English speeches uttered by Chinese oriented, Indian oriented and Malay oriented speakers. The results of these two experiments showed that Japanese accented English speech might be understood by NNSs to the same extent as by NSs as in general. However, the results of this study partly support the past research findings on L1 influence to intelligibility.</p>
 <p>PS014</p>	<p>Effectiveness of Development Knowledge, Understanding and Attitudes of Teachers in Inclusive Classrooms toward Children with Autism Sawitree R. Wongkittirungrueang and Jaroengkwan Moolnoi Khon Kaen University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—The objectives of the study included to the effectiveness of development knowledge, understanding and attitude of teachers who involved children with autism in inclusive classrooms. The target groups were 50 teachers who had taught students in inclusive classrooms both primary and secondary level at Demonstration School Faculty of Education, Khon Kaen University. The research instruments were; the questionnaire for evaluating understanding knowledge and attitudes of teachers in inclusive classrooms (before and after experiment), the evaluation questionnaire of the conference about children with autism, the observational study of children with autism in the classrooms and the formal recording of the small groups meeting. The results were; 1) The most teachers who taught students in an inclusive classrooms increased knowledge and understanding about effective teaching and learning activities for children with autism from the average of score before and after the experiment as 2.73 to 3.45., 2) The most teachers who taught students in inclusive classrooms had attitudes towards children with autism, it is high level from the average of score</p>

	<p>before and after the experiment as 2.90 to 3.71. and 3) There were ways of teaching and learning activities appropriate for teaching of children with autism; training teacher who taught students in an inclusive classroom for more knowledge and understanding for children with autism, meeting for more understanding and strong awareness of children with autism, exchanging experiences about learning and teaching and assessing student learning with autism among teachers classroom and subject teachers in order to receiving more understanding inclusive classroom teaching.</p>
 <p>PS017</p>	<p>A Classroom Research Skills Development of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University' Students by Research Based Learning Chaiwat Waree, Kancheera Ontkwanmuang and Poonyapon Chanfoy Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand Abstract—This research aims to utilize the research based learning in reinforcing classroom research skills, and to study on a classroom research skills development of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University's students by research based learning. The target group was 214 students in the 2nd semester of Academic Year 2013. The target group was selected by using purposive Sampling. The researchers were the instructors of the 2nd year students and 3 subjects including Thai, English, and mathematics. The tool used in this experiment was learning management plan, 25 items of Pre-Test and Post-Test, and work evaluation. The obtained data was analyzed by calculating the percentage of grades and scores of classroom research skills, t-test, and qualitative data. The results showed that there were 204 students who passed the criteria with C+ Grade and higher calculated to be 95.33%. In overall, the scores of three dimensions of classroom research skills were in the highest level with the mean of 11.84, and deviation of 0.78. The scores of Post-Test was higher than that of Pre-Test with $t=43.01$ and statistical significance at .05.</p>
 <p>PS018</p>	<p>A Development of Learning Management Skills of Student Teachers in Cooperative Schools Kancheera Ontkwanmoung Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand Abstract—The objectives of this research are: 1) to develop learning management skills of student teachers in cooperative schools; and 2) to improve learning achievement of student. The populations used in this research were 200 student teachers in five cooperative schools of Academic Year 2013, especially Thai language student teachers in cooperative schools where the researcher was working as the university supervisor for 11 student teachers. The results showed that: 1) After receiving student teacher's professional teaching practice, the student teachers were developed on learning management skills regarding lesson plan preparation, and learning management process. After measuring their performance, it was found that their ability on learning management was improved in high level. 2) Development of teacher professional skills enabled Thai language student teachers to have learning</p>

	achievement in high level.
 <p>PS019</p>	<p>The Effectiveness and the Comparison of e-Learning Lessons Efficiency on the Principles of Digital Photography in Technology of Photography Course, Department of Innovation and Educational Technology Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University</p> <p>Praramaporn Suksai Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—The purpose of the research was to find out the effectiveness of e - Learning lesson and compared courseware efficiency on the Principles of Digital Photography in Technology of Photography Course, using a Modular Object – Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment (Moodle) Software and determined learners satisfaction. The sample group was 31 second year of undergraduate students, majoring in Innovation and Educational Technology. The Research tools employed in the study are the following:1) e-Learning Lessons on the Principles of Photography 2) e-Learning evaluation form during the learning procedure3) learning achievement test. 4)a survey form of student satisfaction. The result of the study show that the average score of content and instructional design was 4.32 which in a high Level, and the average score of production and presentation was 4.37 which also in a high level. The e-Learning lessons efficiency E1/E2 was 80.85/81.21 which was above 80/80 set criterion. The students’ achievement score in post-test is higher than in pre-test with the statistical significance of 0.05. The learners’ satisfaction toward e-Learning lessons has an average score of 4.17. In conclusion, e-Learning lessons are on the Principle of Digital Photography could be used in learning.</p>
 <p>PS025</p>	<p>Operational Process of the Internal Quality Assurance Network: Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University</p> <p>Terada Pinyo and Phoithong Sakhornwannasak Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—The research is a survey study, aiming to study the operational process of the internal quality assurance network at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. A questionnaire is used to interview the 18 members from 6 networks, both inside and outside the university. The data is analyzed via contentment analysis; meanwhile, the manual is evaluated and approved by the absolute consensus of the network board. The research result reveals that: 1) the operational process consists of 4 steps, namely, the member recruitment – unit survey, representative nomination, and committee appointment; the cooperation with the network – issue survey for knowledge sharing, network operation planning, network committee meeting and good knowledge and procedure; the following-up and evaluation – operation following – up, achievement assessment, and operation publicity; and the operation review – network operation summary, and working review for next year. 2) the quality assurance manual; consisting of objective, framework, definition of terms, responsibility, criteria and important indicator, reference, flow chart, and procedure has been approved by the consensus of the board and can be used for operation.</p>

 <p>PS029</p>	<p>Enhancing Learning Environments through Inspiration Innovation and Creativity Jessica Gauci Department of Education and Communities, Picton High School Abstract— In order to create growth, we need to create creative thinkers and do-ers. This all begins with education. In an ‘era of disruption’, education in some countries is being neglected, and as a result, they are falling behind. Themfocus has been placed mainly on business and economy while education fees are rising and the value of creativity in education is almost non-existent. In order for a sustainable future, the education system needs funding to design quality educational programs to improve student learning through new and emerging technologies, education technologies, inspiring leaders, engaging learning environments, challenging learning experiences and an innovative, creative and relevant curriculum. Learning environments need to be relevant, adaptable and challenging places for learning to prepare students for the world. As a result, innovative and creative thinkers will be developed for the digital age and ready for the workforce to create solutions to problems, develop new ideas for business and as a result, create new jobs and industries.</p>
 <p>PS032</p>	<p>A Study on the Meaning and Usage of English Auditory Verbs by English Learners Masanobu Sato Keio University, Japan Abstract—This study explored how Japanese learners of English understand the verbs of perception in English with reference to auditory verbs. 61 Japanese college students, who participated in this study, were divided into three groups according to their TOEIC scores in a placement test. A set of three questionnaires were devised in order to examine (1) their ability to choose the right verb in context, (2) their awareness about the formulaic expressions using listen and hear, and (3) their sensitivity to the well-formedness of expressions using listen and hear. The overall results of the study showed that Japanese learners generally have trouble in handling even these basic verbs. It was also found that there are level-sensitive trouble areas.</p>
  <p>PS040</p>	<p>The Influence of Gender, Intellectual Ability, Academic Self-Concept, Self-Regulation, Learning Strategies, Popularity and Parent Involvement on Early Adolescence Alejandro Veas, Raquel Gilar and Pabloc Mi ñano University of Alicante, Spain Abstract—The present study examined the predictive effects of gender, intellectual ability, self-concept, motivation, learning strategies, popularity and parent involvement on academic achievement. Hiarchical regression analysis were performed with six steps in which each variable was included, among a sample of 1398 high school students (mean age= 12.5; standard deviation = .67) of eight education centers from the province of Alicante (Spain). The results revealed significant predictive effects of all of the variables, explaining 59.1% of the total variance.</p>

	<p>Evaluation of Wastewater Treatment Alternatives Using Fuzzy VIKOR Method Mehtap Dursun Assistant Professor, Galatasaray University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract—Recently, wastewater management is considered as one of the most important environmental problem faced by the developing countries. Untreated wastewater has serious effects on human health and natural environment. For this reason, this paper focuses on the evaluation of wastewater treatment alternatives. Fuzzy VIKOR method is proposed for identifying the most suitable wastewater treatment alternative. The computational procedure is illustrated through a case study conducted in Istanbul.</p>
<p>CA00014</p>	

SESSION-2

Venue: **De Hercules**

Session Chair: **Prof. Xavier Carta ñAlvaro**

Time: 10:35-12:30

ID	Title+Author's name
Humanity and Society Science	
	<p>Implications of Multiple Land Ownership in Malaysia Jasni Sulong and Mohd Marbawi Taha Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies, MARA University of Technology (UiTM), Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract—In Malaysia, it is apparently that the system of multiple land ownership is distinguished throughout the country. In term of implications, the exercise of existing legal system had resulted some intricacies pertaining to the land, especially in the context of social, economic and land development. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to analyze those connotations. It is hoped that we can contribute in improving the system of multiple-ownership in the country. The methodology that was used in this study is a library research as well as field study. Among library that was visited were universities library as well as the Library of National Institute of Land and Survey (INSTUN). Meanwhile in a field study, interviews were conducted with experts of the Land Office of States in Malaysia as well as practitioners who directly conducting cases of multi-ownership. The outcome of the study showed that the system of multi-ownership had resulted problems in some major aspects. Upon completion of the study we suggest that multi ownership systems should be reviewed by taking into account the interest of all parties on the land.</p>
<p>CH400</p>	
	<p>Juvenile Justice System in Turkey S. Çoban Department of Sociology, Hacettepe University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract—Turkey acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Children in 1995, and in 2005, the Turkish Child Protection Law was enacted. This study reviews the progress and irregularities of the Law's implementation of Turkish juvenile justice</p>
<p>CH391</p>	

	<p>system. Te purpose of the study is to reveal the progress and misapplications in the juvenile justice system in the light of legal regulations. A literature review on the present situation of the juvenile justice system after 2005 is employed for this purpose. The results of the review indicated that children’s rights in criminal justice process are protected by the law, however as indicated in the literature review, in practice there are many problems related to the prosecution process, period of detention, the structure of juvenile courts and penal institutions. In conclusion, which measures could be taken to enhance the juvenile justice system is argued.</p>
 <p>CH393</p>	<p>An Essay on the Phenomenon of Violence and Alienation Originate in the Context of the Symbolism and Signification Process S. Aydin, A. C. Çiçek, M. Ç. Artunay, and A. B. Certel Kafkas University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract—Humans are social beings by nature. Their social character requires human beings to be in interaction with the environment they are surrounded by. This interaction process creates shared symbolism and a world of meaning. A human being has an active character that creates meaning. The world of meaning created by a person is the reason of communities and togetherness in a society. By ascribing meaning to symbols a person builds a common world. Mankind's effort to make sense of life causes unity but it also causes division and conflict. As the meaning people ascribe to notions changes, people and groups of people start to grow apart and alienation occurs. The increasing alienation causes the meaning attributed to symbols and concepts to differ and different forms of violence takes place. The process of alienation/ differentiation caused by the struggle to make sense of the world is the reason behind the violence committed by the members of a religion against members of a different religion as well as the violence committed by the members of the same religion against the members of a different sect of the same religion. The aim of this study is to provide an overview of the phenomenon of violence as a result of the alienation that was caused by the process of social interaction and signification.</p>
 <p>CH394</p>	<p>Casting the shadow of our past to illuminate the future of Singapore Selina Lim and Chan-Hoong Leong National University of Singapore, Singapore</p> <p>Abstract—Historical events are the repository of a nation’s culture and identity. The interpretation of shared narratives offers a unique socio-cognitive lens to understanding the social ties that bind citizenry and country, and point us to the likely trajectory for the future. This study examines how historical events in Singapore are viewed, with intersections on attitudes to immigration, national pride, and political orientation. As the city-state enters the next phase of socio-political development, issues pertinent to population, rootedness, and political values are paramount to the management of social diversity and identity politics. A survey of 470 undergraduates rated their affective opinion and perceived importance of 38 historical events in Singapore. Interestingly, the social representation of history varies according to</p>

	<p>individual political ideology. Respondents with conservative beliefs more readily affirmed the importance of events that exemplify nation building whereas those with more a liberal political orientation place greater emphasis on socio-political disasters. The findings suggest selective attention in how history is narrated, and/or how it shapes individual differences. The results are discussed in relation to the rapidly evolving socio-political climate and the emerging contestations on immigration and political discourses in Singapore.</p>
 <p>CH396</p>	<p>A Study of the Representation and Display of History in Japanese Period Architectural Heritage in Taiwan Tsai-Chuan Chang Tainan University of Technology, Taiwan Abstract—The Cultural Property Act was put into force in 1982 in Taiwan. Hundreds of buildings have been listed as either monuments or historic buildings since the law was enacted. Following the Cultural Property Act, many monuments and historic buildings have been restored and either continuously used in their original functions or adaptively reused for new functions. In recent years, creating a space to display the history of the particular buildings has become a must. The historical information represented and displayed in such exhibitions may include the history of the building, the designer (architect), the features of the building, and the restoration process, as well as historic relics and documents related to the building. This paper will discuss the design of such historical spaces and their roles as educational settings, with a focus on the Japanese-Period monuments and historic Buildings in Taiwan.</p>
 <p>CH397</p>	<p>Immigrant Indian professional’s Experiences with Perceived Discrimination in the Australian Workplace Sunaina Gowan and Gregory Teal University of Western Sydney, Australia Abstract—This qualitative study aims to explore the process underlying perceived discrimination in the workplace. Based on twenty in-depth interviews with Indian immigrants who are professionals or managers, we argue that due to tougher legislation against discrimination in the workplace, discrimination continues to exist in Australian organisations, but in subtle forms. These include ridicule, withholding information, social isolation, passing remarks and making unfair accusations, each causing ethnic minority professional’s stress. The research also provides evidence that there is devaluation of skilled immigrants in Australia, at a time when the country is in competition with other migration nations for scarce and in-demand human capital. With the increasing diversity in the work environment, Australian organisations need to make proper adjustments regarding workers’ interests and needs, and to make sure the work environment is equitable and inclusive.</p>

	<p>Conserving Historic Urban Landscape for the Future Generation – Beyond Old Streets Preservation and Cultural Districts Conservation in Taiwan</p> <p>Chao-Ching Fu</p> <p>Department of Architecture, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract—On 10 November 2011 UNESCO’s General Conference adopted the new Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape by acclamation, the first such instrument on the historic environment issued by UNESCO in 35 years. This paper will first review the preservation of “old streets” and the conservation of “cultural districts” in Taiwan. Then, the paper will discuss how the concept of “historic urban landscape” could be transformed into an approach or a tool for conserving historic cities and towns in Taiwan.</p>
	<p>Expanding Predictive Policing, Enhancing Infiltration Strategies</p> <p>Carolin Goerzig</p> <p>L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs, USA</p> <p>Abstract—Predictive policing seeks to make predictions about criminal activity by using comprehensive collected data as inputs to statistical models. Borrowing from the conceptual tool box of political science, this paper lays out a further possibility for enhancing predictive policing: qualitative research in order to discern conditions that explain success or failure of interventions, specifically infiltration strategies. Whereas predictive policing focuses on individual actors that commit criminal acts, the ‘hot spots’ identified in this paper are not individual perpetrators but collective movements (organized crime). Additionally, the focus lies on evaluating intervention strategies by identifying efficient infiltration strategies for informants. While predictive policing focuses on “hot spots” and “hot people,” the tool developed in this paper focuses on “hot collective movements” (organized crime) and “hot intervention strategies” (infiltration). It develops a conceptual tool to establish effects of and on infiltration, based on enabling or hindering conditions traced in qualitative case comparisons. Expanding variable variety through qualitative case comparisons in order to account for effects of and on infiltration makes predictive policing dynamic and, potentially, more predictive.</p>
  	<p>Artistic Practices in Interventions for Disadvantaged Groups: Aid with Music</p> <p>Çağrı Sevin, Ahmet Ege, and Ercüment Erbay</p> <p>Hacettepe University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract—Artistic activities have long been used by professionals as a powerful tool in developing the individuals’ social functioning and increasing their life quality. In this study, the music’s use and its positive impacts in the studies carried out with the disadvantaged groups within the scope of social work practices will be dwelled on. Positive effects of music on disadvantaged groups are important in terms of turning music into an aid practice as well as music being an art.</p>

	<p>Can Older People See Something Apart from Themselves? Shiri Pearlman Avnion, Josef Lazar and Tamar Muschinsky TEL Hai College, Israel</p> <p>Abstract—Some cognitive as well as physical functions are reduced as a function of age due to aging of the body and the brain. On the other hand, older people have broad life experiences that may serve as a resilience factor to help their abilities. The literature presents two opposite kinds of findings about cognitive ability. The main purpose of the present study is to determine whether theory of mind (ToM) ability and short-term memory are reduced or enhanced across the lifespan. A second purpose is to test gender differences. A study was conducted with 73 participants, 37 females and 36 males, whose ages ranged from 50 to 92 years. Participants were presented with a Reading the Mind in the Eyes test and a free recall task. The results suggest that the older the person, the lower his or her ToM and short-term memory abilities. Males’ ToM ability was found to be more impaired than that of females, whereas no difference was found in short-memory ability. Furthermore, aging and gender were found to be significant predictors of ToM ability. The present study is one of few that have been conducted to understand the ToM ability of older people. The findings support the claim that, like some other cognitive abilities, ToM ability is reduced during the aging process. These findings should be replicated by using other tools in order to strengthen the ecological validity of the results.</p>
<p>PS038</p>	<p>The Prototype of the Community for Urbanization Development: A Case Study at Sam Sen Riverside Community, Dusit District, Bangkok Tikhamporn Punluekdej Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—The research paper on “The Prototype of the Community for Urbanization Development: A Case Study at Sam Sen Riverside Community, Dusit District, Bangkok” is aimed at 1) the study of changing conditions based on economic, social and ways of life factors of the long-lasting Sam Sen Riverside Community, and 2) the study of the participation of people in the community toward the physical geography management and land usage of the Crown Property Bureau. The qualitative approach is a major tool in the research while the quantitative data is also appreciated. This community, where most of its habitants are poor, is in grave danger and appears to be deteriorating. Helps are needed in the forms of housing restoration, the income generation, and the development of express-boat port. Health and sanitation of people in the community as well as fire protection are also among those top priority helping-efforts.</p>
<p>CA00008</p>	

<p>12:30-13:30</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
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Afternoon, February 13, 2015 (Friday)

SESSION-3

Venue: **De Bonte Kraai**

Session Chair: **Prof. You-Jin Park**

Time: 13:30-15:30

ID	Title+Author's name
Economy	
 B005	<p>Determinants of EU-28 Healthcare Expenditure Viorela-Ligia Vaidean “Babeş-Bolyai” University, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Finance Department, Cluj-Napoca, Romania</p> <p>Abstract—The development level of a country is reflected by their healthcare expenditures, as investments in the health status of the population further bring several economic benefits along. European governments have focused on continuous improvement of member states’ healthcare systems through various complex strategies. The purpose of this paper is to explicate the per capita healthcare expenditures of EU-28 member states over a ten year time interval by the per capita gross domestic product and the share of the population aged 65 and above in the total population. A dummy variable is also used for the predominant financing method of European healthcare systems.</p>
 B012	<p>The relationship between Turkey's financial indicators and economic growth rates Hüseyin Çetin Okan University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract—Banking sector has many important roles for countries. The research objective is to unearth the short and long term relationship between Turkey’s financial indicators and economic growth rates. The research was conducted with secondary data from Global Financial Development database. Financial parameters mainly for banking are separated and 19 financial variables relationships with Turkey’s economic growth examined. For the period of 1999-2011, correlation matrix technique was used for 15 variables. For the period of 1970 and 2011, Turkey’s gross domestic product taken as dependent variable and 5 banking indicators used as independent variables.</p>
B019	<p>Seniors Citizen and Self-Care Behavior by The Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy In Bang Nang Lee, Amphawa, Samutsongkram Rangsima Passara Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—This research is to study the attitude of sufficiency economy as the adaptation to use in everyday life of senior citizen in Bang Nang Lee, Amphawa, Samutsongkram. This study was collected data from 301 aging in Bangnanglee Subdistrict Amphawa District Samutsongkhram Province. The findings were summed</p>

	<p>up ; From calculating the data of the questionnaires, the mean value and standard deviation showed that the sample group's attitude toward the philosophy was in the average range ($\bar{x} = 2.71$). When consider into each point, I found that the teaching about growing vegetables in the household garden received the highest score ($\bar{x} = 3.51$), then following by “spending only necessary ($\bar{x} = 3.48$), “do we really have to buy this thing?” ($\bar{x} = 3.43$), “do we teach our children how to think before buying?” ($\bar{x} = 3.38$). The last point which received the lowest score was “are we going to wastemoney on lotto?” ($\bar{x} = 1.69$). The most of samples were males, primary school graduates and agriculturists. The media sources of the philosophy of the sufficiency economy were Television, Community leaders and news paper respectively.</p>
 <p>B022</p>	<p>An Analysis of Inflation Dynamics based on an Empirical Improved Proxy for Real Marginal Cost Gap in the New Keynesian Phillips Curve Bogdan Murarășu The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania Abstract—The paper study an alternative proxy for real marginal cost gap in the hybrid New Keynesian Phillips Curve in order to improve the empirical results and to provide a more detailed insight into the causes of inflationary process. The improved proxy distinguishes two types of inflation pressures coming from the real economy, one associated with the decreasing returns to production factors and the other one related to the position of real wage costs relative to their equilibrium level. Apart from testing the relative performance of an improved proxy of real marginal cost, the empirical analysis aims to evaluate the degree of inertia, the impact of forward looking expectations and the inflationary pressures steaming from real economy. To achieve these goals it is estimated a reduced form hybrid New Keynesian Phillips Curve for Romania and other three new Member States which present similarities between them: Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.</p>
 <p>B024</p>	<p>Quantifying the impact of fiscal policy on economic growth in the Romanian economy. A Bayesian approach Alina Bobasu The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania Abstract—The interest in fiscal policy has gained momentum due to the recent financial crisis and to the fact that monetary policy has proved inefficient in fighting recession. This paper studies the impact of fiscal policy on aggregate demand in the Romanian economy using Bayesian techniques. Therefore, a Bayesian VAR framework over 2000Q1-2013Q4 period is considered in order to simulate the responses of economic growth to fiscal policy shocks. The main findings suggest that the impact of government expenditure and revenue shocks on economic growth is nevertheless insignificant and therefore, discretionary policy measures are negligible in a small open economy like Romania.</p>

 <p>B031</p>	<p>Foreign Exchange interventions as an unconventional monetary policy instrument- an empirical review</p> <p>Bogdan Badescu The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</p> <p>Abstract—The crisis showed the assumption that keeping inflation under control is a sufficient condition to ensure a stable economy is not valid anymore. As economies are more and more interconnected and the flow of capital is free, foreign exchange interventions become a tool used by many economies in order to protect against unfavourable fluctuations in the exchange rate. Empirical research has shown that it cannot be provided a recipe that guarantees the success of such operations and that a successful stance cannot be maintained for a long period of time, because the necessary adjustments will be inevitable. Also, maintaining foreign exchange reserves and intervening on the market involves costs. Overall, foreign exchange interventions remain a research topic of interest, because the exchange rate fluctuations affect the balance sheets of banks, companies and, increasingly, even households.</p>
 <p>B032</p>	<p>A Survey of Certified Accountants Opinion on SMEs Financial Reporting. Evidence from Romania</p> <p>Maria Mădălina Buculescu Costică and Anamaria Stoica The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</p> <p>Abstract—The paper analyzes previous studies about the attitude and perception of professional accountants regarding IFRS for SMEs adoption in different European jurisdiction. Also this paper aims to determine to what extent Romanian professional accountants agree national accounting regulations for SMEs and if adoption of an international accounting standard special suited for SMEs (e.g. IFRS for SMEs) is considered an alternative to the financial reporting of Romanian SMEs. To reach our objective we sent a survey questionnaire to 4,000 Romanian professional accountants and we collected 90 valid responses. Based on our results we found that more than half of the respondents are satisfied with the current accounting regulations although professional accountants favor simplification of the legislation by reducing the number of policies, options and the volume of the information disclosed for SMEs. Despite this, about 40 percent of the respondents describe the possible adoption of the IFRS for SMEs as being opportune and advantageous.</p>
 <p>B033</p>	<p>Implementating IFRS as Base of Accounting – Case Study on Romanian Banking System</p> <p>Anamaria Stoica and Maria Mădălina Buculescu Costică The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</p> <p>Abstract—In a dynamic business environment, the accounting standards regulators are following the changing trend, by creating a unique set of financial reporting standards – International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS. In Romania, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) usage evolved from a set of financial statements created for informative purposes to a mandatory set of statements using as</p>

	<p>accounting basis the IFRS principles for the financial institutions. The fiscal year ending on 31st of December 2011 was a transition year from the financial statements prepared according to Romanian accounting standards to International Financial Reporting Standards. Consequently the Romanian financial institutions had to prepare 2 sets of financial statements, one according to the national referential and one according to the international referential. The aim of this paper is to assess what are the existing differences between national referential and international one by comparing the results reported for year ending on 31st of December 2011, for the same economic activities. The results of this research revealed a relative small difference for total assets, total liabilities shareholder's equity and net operating cash flows, significantly higher results under national system for revenues and expenses and an inconsistent behavior for net profit or loss.</p>
 <p>B20009</p>	<p>Forecasting creditworthiness in retail banking: a comparison of cascade correlation neural networks, CART and logistic regression scoring models Hussein A. Abdou and Marc D. Dongmo Tsafack The University of Huddersfield Business School, Accountancy and Finance Department, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract—The preoccupation with modelling credit scoring systems including their relevance to forecasting and decision making in the financial sector has been with developed countries whilst developing countries have been largely neglected. The focus of our investigation is the Cameroonian commercial banking sector with implications for fellow members of the Banque des Etats de L'Afrique Centrale (BEAC) family which apply the same system. We investigate their currently used approaches to assessing personal loans and we construct appropriate scoring models. Three statistical modelling scoring techniques are applied, namely Logistic Regression (LR), Classification and Regression Tree (CART) and Cascade Correlation Neural Network (CCNN). To compare various scoring models' performances we use Average Correct Classification (ACC) rates, error rates, ROC curve and GINI coefficient as evaluation criteria. The results demonstrate that a reduction in terms of forecasting power from 15.69% default cases under the current system, to 3.34% based on the best scoring model, namely CART can be achieved. The predictive capabilities of all three models are rated as at least very good using GINI coefficient; and rated excellent using the ROC curve for both CART and CCNN. It should be emphasised that in terms of prediction rate, CCNN is superior to the other techniques investigated in this paper. Also, a sensitivity analysis of the variables identifies borrower's account functioning, previous occupation, guarantees, car ownership, and loan purpose as key variables in the forecasting and decision making process which are at the heart of overall credit policy.</p>

	<p>Evaluating Ship Selection Criteria for Maritime Transportation Zeynep Sener Assistant Professor, Galatasaray University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract—Nowadays, with the growth of international merchandise trade, the role of the maritime transportation becomes crucial. Selecting the most suitable ship, in order to transport the cargo from an origin port to a destination port, among multiples alternatives is a complex decision process due to the presence of multiple and conflicting criteria. This paper proposes a decision approach based on Decision Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL) methodology to determine influential ship selection criteria in maritime transportation industry. Real-world data will be used to illustrate the application of the proposed approach.</p>
<p>CA00019</p>	

SESSION-4

Venue: **De Hercules**

Session Chair:

Time: 13:30-15:30

ID	Title+Author's name
Management	
	<p>Endogenous and Exogenous Factors for E- Marketing Technology and Innovation in Homestay Establishments: A Case Study of Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand Siripen Yiamjanya Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—This research paper aimed to explore the usage of electronic channel or Internet technology of local homestay entrepreneurs in Bang Khonthee District, Samut Songkram Province in their homestay business; and to investigate endogenous and exogenous factors that facilitated an adoption of e-marketing technology and innovation in their homestay business. The research was conducted with 35 local homestay entrepreneurs. An investigation of endogenous and exogenous factors that facilitated e-marketing adoption of the homestay entrepreneurs unveiled geographical and physical attributes of homestay establishments as significant factors, whereas homestay business competitive intensity in the area, knowledge about tourist attractions and availability of personal homestay business website also played a following significance. Implication of the research findings encompassed a discussion of the main findings and suggestions towards e- marketing in homestay establishments as the small enterprise.</p>
<p>B001</p>	
	<p>The Exempt Company - A Dutch and British version in the Caribbean tax landscape Ana-Maria Geamanu The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</p> <p>Abstract—The aim of this paper is to present a comparative analysis between the Exempt type of company that can be found in the commercial legislations of the</p>

	<p>Dutch overseas countries: Aruba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten and the one presented by the legislations of the British overseas territories: Bermuda, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands. The analysis of the Exempt company structure is performed at the level of incorporation conditions, capital requirements, management, taxation in relation to the company's activities, and accounting and reporting requirements, all in the context of the fiscal systems of these overseas countries and territories. The purpose of this research is to determine if this corporate structure follows the same patterns when it is incorporated under a civil law based commercial code, which is specific to the three Dutch overseas countries as compared to a common law based commercial code, specific to the three British overseas territories under analysis. The results of this research have shown that even though the Exempt type of company can be found in all six countries and territories under analysis, it presents significant differences in approach when constructed under the Dutch legislation, compared to the British legislation.</p>
B002	
	<p>Do Specific Corporate Governance Attributes Contribute to the Quality of Financial Reporting? Evidence from Romania Andra Gajevszky The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, The Institute of Doctoral Studies, Bucharest, Romania</p> <p>Abstract—The academic arena proves that one of the most important functions that corporate governance can attain is assuring the quality of the financial reporting process. This research aims to investigate the correlation between specific corporate governance attributes and the quality of financial reporting process across the Romanian entities listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange. The sample consists of 50 non-financial companies analyzed through a period of three years: 2011, 2012 and 2013. In order to measure the quality of financial reporting, two accrual models were implemented, namely Dechow et al. (1995) model and Kothari et al. (2005) model. The main finding of this study reveals that in the case of Romanian listed entities, the Board independence (BI) makes its unique contribution in influencing the quality of the financial reporting process. In terms of control variables, the firm size has an important influence in shaping the financial reporting quality.</p>
B006	
	<p>Management Pattern for Service Sector in Samut Songkram by Sufficient Economy Approach Krisada Sungkhamanee Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—The objectives of this research are to search the management pattern of one district lodging entrepreneurs by sufficient economy ways, to know the constrains that affects this sector and design fit arrangement shape to sustain their business with Samut Songkram style. What will happen if they do not use this approach? Will they have a monetary crisis? The data and information are collected by informal discussions with 8 managers and 400 questionnaires. A mixed methods of both</p>
B014	

	<p>qualitative research and quantitative research are used and Bent Flyvbjerg’s phronesis is utilized for this analysis. The results found that all firms must improve the image and service with lodging standard. Our paper will prove that sufficient economy can help small business firms to solve their problems. We think that the results of our research will be a financial pattern to solve many problems of the entrepreneurs and this way will can be a super model for other provinces of Thailand.</p>
 <p>B015</p>	<p>The Use of Images in Graphic Design on Packaging of Food and Beverages Watcharatorn Pensasitorn Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand Abstract—Thailand is the largest food exporter in Southeast Asia. That has been recognized in the global in food safety and quality. As the economy has expanded, and many cities have grown, the consumption of food and beverages in the country increased. Packaging design of food and beverages not only serves to protect the product but also serves for sale promotion. The study on the use of the graphic design on the packaging of food and beverages can help designers decide on suitably and effectively illustrations. The study collected 100 samples of food and beverages packaging in finalists and or won the international packaging design contest from year 2000 to. Then create a query to find the answer in terms of the type of Images and the presentation of Images on the packaging. Three experts in creative arts and graphic design voted on the criteria of the corresponding choice from 2 to 3 and up. The results showed that the appropriate image types in graphic design on packaging of food and beverage was the photo. The presentation of images that suitable for packaging design of food and beverage was The Images Show Product Name, Trademark or Brand Name.</p>
 <p>B016</p>	<p>The Application of Graphic Elements from Textile Patterns for Graphic Design Khwanchai Sukkon Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand Abstract—Currently, the purchase decision making of the consumers is not only concern about functional satisfying but they also consider the aesthetic appeal of the products and emotionally satisfying as well. The research would like to focus on the searching of graphic design elements of Central region in order to apply for the product design to create the product identity and communication of graphic design. These can enhance the decision to buy of the consumers, add value to the product and attract more consumers. The research aims to find graphic design elements with originating of central region by analysis of folk textile patterns in the central region Data collection decided into three parts: 1) Collecting data of folk textiles of the central region and design principles. 2) Preparing questionnaires for experienced graphic designers in order to find out about graphic elements, design personality and guidelines to use in graphic design. 3) Design prototypes are created with research results to ask the audience or consumer satisfaction on the design.</p>

 <p>B017</p>	<p>Influential Factors of Customers' Decision to Purchase Small & Micro Community Enterprise (SMCE) Product in Bangkontee, Samut Songkram</p> <p>Wijitra Srisorn Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—The purpose of this research aims to: 1. Find out influential factors on customers in terms of purchasing SMCE products in Bangkontee. 2. Create the way to support and develop SMCE in the neighborhood along with eco-tourism, traditional tourism and strong community.</p> <p>This qualitative research consisted of in-depth interview and focus-group discussion. The research team selected the sample group by purposive selection. SMCE communities selected in this research were Koh Yai Ruamjai, Bangnoy Floating Market and Kradangnga Ruamjai. After conducting research on the field, the findings showed that.</p> <p>In terms of influential factors toward purchasing SMCE's products in the area, factors could be divided into 4 categories: product, price, distribution and marketing plan.</p>
 <p>B018</p>	<p>The application of technology in producing Nonthaburi OTOP</p> <p>Witthaya Mekhum and Thammarak Srimarut Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—The purposes of this research were to: 1) investigate the present product situation of Nonthaburi OTOP 2) to evaluate the application of technology in producing Nonthaburi OTOP. Sample group in this study included 91 OTOP producers in Nonthaburi selected by purposive sampling technique. The research tools were interview and questionnaire consisting of 2 parts with the reliability of 0.84. The data were analyzed by SPSS program. The results revealed that: 1) the design and production process did not affect the environment at 85.70% followed by sufficient production tools at 75.80%. On the packaging process, it was found that the products needing packaging at 76.90% which were designed and packed by the producers themselves at 63.70%.</p>
 <p>B020</p>	<p>Partner Selection Factors for Successful CPFR Implementation Using Fuzzy DEMATEL</p> <p>Farhad Panahifar, Cathal Heavey, PJ Byrne., and M. Asif Salam University of Limerick, Ireland</p> <p>Abstract—In competitive global industries, the relationship between firms has changed from rivalry to collaboration using developed collaborative schemes like Collaborative Planning, Forecasting and Replenishment CPFR. Through partnerships, both parties should be mutually benefited. The key factor that maintains such relationships lies in addressing the question on how to select the right partner. In other words, lack of compatibility of partners' abilities and improper selection of partners will result in the failure of collaboration. While CPFR is a way that manufacturers and retailers mostly collaborate, there exists an important challenge for manufacturers to select proper retailers. The purpose of this study is to introduce and explore the key</p>

	<p>factors considered by manufacturers in retailer selection and the relationships between these factors. Based on a comprehensive literature review and applying experts' views the most important retailer selection factors are introduced. Fuzzy DEMATEL is applied to further analyse their interrelationships. Based on the empirical results, conclusions and suggestions are proposed as a reference for manufacturers and retailer.</p>
 <p>B021</p>	<p>Standing points of innovation capacity Sofia Mouhallab and Wei Jianguo Wuhan University of Technology, China</p> <p>Abstract—until the twenty one century, innovation and ideas have been a valuable asset to accelerate the process of technological catch-up, sustain productivity growth and competitiveness. To determine where innovation is standing up, countries and organizations need to adapt innovation capacity to overcome their economies' defeats for the purpose of boosting the growth and economic performance of the economy. Therefore the aim of our research is to define the innovation capacity first, and then define an approach to assess it base on the countries characteristics. Further, this study highlights the most important indexes to estimate innovation capacity, and uses Porter's model to facilitate the estimation of the innovation capacity and rank the countries depending on their category.</p>
 <p>B026</p>	<p>Design trends of Thai Halal products packaging for Muslim country: Indonesian food products Pibool Wajittragum Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—Indonesia was the largest Muslim country in the world, with the comprising approximately 85% of populations were Muslim adherents or around 210 million Muslims. Indonesia was the member of Muslim country exporter for Halal products, Meanwhile; in 2012, Indonesia has been imported food products for 800 million US dollars from Thailand. In the event of pushing Thailand to be the center of Halal products, the turning point should has been considered are: reforming the reliability, identity and national cooperation. The only one advantage of Thailand is the preparedness of food manufacturer system.</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to analyze the Indonesian consumer behaviors within their food products. Four elements of marketing strategy were research variables; consists of Behaviors, Attitudes, Purchase reasons and Incentive to Purchase. In addition, the graphic styles which Indonesian consumers have been selected were studies. The fundamental of graphic style consists of 1) Picture 2) Typographic 3) Color 4) Motif and graphic form. The research result will be using for setting a design brief of Thai Halal packaging. The expected benefit is Thai Halal products which related to the way of life for Indonesian consumers and also have been the marketing strategy for building a brand of Thai exported Halal products to Indonesia. The research methodology was applied using qualitative and quantitative. Data analysis</p>

	<p>will be according to 3 categories of Indonesian food products; 1) Instant food 2) Beverage and Snack 3) Seasoning ingredient.</p> <p>The results will be explain the design trends of Thai Halal products packaging for Muslim country; Indonesian foods. The application of the result will be applies to the graphic design on Thai Halal products packaging 1) Label design with the concept of Universal style 2) Label design with the concept of Thai style 3) Label design with the concept of Islamic style.</p>
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15:30– 15:45	Coffee Break
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SESSION-5Venue: **De Bonte Kraai**

Session Chair:

Time: 15:45-17:45

ID	Title+Author's name
Education	
 PS042	<p>Improving Students Engagement through Social Media Tze Ying Sim, Dewika Naidu and Devandran Apparasamy Sunway University, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract—This research looks into implementation of Facebook in seven different courses covering Science, Engineering and Technology subjects. The initial purpose of using Facebook in the class is to communicate with the students more effectively, as communication through the formal channel (through learn management system) had not been successful. It is expected that by sending two to three notices per week to the students as a gentle reminder for reading material, assignments or even tests, students would be more motivated to engage in the course content. The research results showed that students are positive in using Facebook as an engagement tool. The engagement also encourages their participation in class, and enhances their interest towards the subject content. Features that influenced this engagement are also looked into.</p>
	<p>Instructional Materials as Correlates of Students' Academic Performance in Biology in Senior Secondary Schools in Osun State Bisiriyu Awolaju Osun State College of Education, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract—The Study investigated instructional materials as correlates of students' academic performance in Senior Secondary Schools in Osun State. The sample used for the study consisted of 40 students who were randomly selected from two different secondary schools in Ilesa East Local Government area in Osun State. 20 Students</p>

 <p>PS043</p>	<p>were used for experimental group while the other 20 students were under the control group. Quantitative method was used to collect data by using the research questions and hypotheses formulated for the study. Research instrument used for the study consisted of Biology Achievement Test (BAT). This BAT contained a 50- multiple choice items. A reliability coefficient of 0.82 was obtained for BAT, using Test-retest method. Data collected were analysed by using mean score, standard deviation and T-test distribution. Findings revealed that students taught with instructional materials performed better than those taught without instructional materials. That is the experimental group performed better than the control group (t-calculated value, 3.94 > t- critical value 2.02). It was further revealed that there is no significant difference between pre-test scores and post- test scores of experimental group (t-critical value, 2.02 > t-cal value- 2.79). The post test scores of male and female students taught with instructional materials showed no significant difference between their scores (t-critical value, 2.10 > t- calculated value, 1.33). Based on these findings appropriate recommendations were made.</p>
 <p>PS047</p>	<p>The Vitality of the Braille in Enabling Inclusion for the Visually Impaired in Regular Secondary Schools in the North West Region of Cameroon Beryl Ndongwa Bamu, Inge Vandeputte and Geert Van Hove University of Gent, Belgium Abstract—The inclusion of the visually impaired in regular schools necessitates that braille is provided to them. Nonetheless, there is a likelihood or possibility in actuality for the visually impaired not being included in the learning that goes on in the regular secondary schools unless appropriate measures are taken to ensure their inclusion. This article which is an excerpt of an ongoing qualitative research in the North West region of Cameroon examines the braille provisioning in regular secondary schools, the approaches used in the provision of this resource and the appropriate measure to fully include the visually impaired. An examination of the braille, the appropriate measures to fully include the visually impaired leaves the conclusion that there is a prospect and likelihood for the visually impaired to be educated in regular secondary schools and that it is important for the regular schools in Cameroon to build on the existing provisioning of the braille. This is owing to the fact that this resource in actual fact is however what is currently available and also the working initiative in the education of the visually impaired.</p>
<p>PS104</p>	<p>The Level of Knowledge about HIV/AIDS among Junior Secondary School Teachers in Osun State, Nigeria Olufunmiso Olatunbosun AJALA Department of Integrated Science, Osun State College of Education, Ilesa Abstract—This study was carried out to determine the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among Junior Secondary School Teachers in Osun State, Nigeria. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS is vital to enable people have the understanding of the modes of transmission and prevention strategies of HIV/AIDS, and thus, teachers are</p>

	<p>expected to play a pivotal role in transmitting the information to the students leading to behavioural change among students. The questionnaire used was administered on 300 subjects. The research tool was validated by some health experts and educationists and the test retest reliability was 0.83 percentage was used as the statistical tool. It was discovered that the teachers had some basic knowledge about HIV/AIDS: knowledge of facts about HIV/AIDS, knowledge of modes of transmission, sources of HIV/AIDS information and knowledge about signs and symptoms. The researcher considered 69.51% score on general knowledge about HIV/AIDS as low for teachers upon whom the responsibility of transmission of information about HIV/AIDS lies. It was recommended among others that HIV/AIDS education should be a part of the teacher training curriculum in the country.</p>
 <p>PS105</p>	<p>The Relationship of Quality of Life of Child with Psychological Problems and Quality of Life of His/Her Family: A Preliminary Study Hyun Mi Kim, Dong-Ho Song and Keun-Ah Cheon Yonsei University College of Medicine, Institute of Behavioral Science in Medicine, South Korea Abstract—Child quality of life (QoL) is an important issue in the field of psychology, education, and mental health. Many experts’ endeavors to improve child QoL is a treatment of its importance. Disability which impacts the family and parenting stress is especially one of factors obstructive to child QoL. This leads to the conclusion that child QoL may influence the parent(s) or family QoL. We also recognize that child QoL and family QoL are an important measure of treatment outcomes for children with disability. That there were discrepancies between child and parent rating in child QoL suggests a difference between parents’ and child’s perception of QoL exists. Similarly the level of child QoL and family QoL may or may not be different. However, many researches of child well-being are interested in children with chronic illnesses, whereas no large studies in Korea have examined the well-being of a child with psychological problem(s). It is an important theme concerning what relationships there are between child QoL and family QoL.</p>
 <p>PS109</p>	<p>Pre-Service Teachers’ Perspectives on STEM Education Incorporated with English and Ethics in Thailand Washirasorn Saengsuwan Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand Abstract—This study aims to investigate the perspectives of pre-service teachers on STEM Education incorporated with English and Ethics in Thailand. Pre-service teachers in this study were third-year undergraduate students majoring in general science who studied in a class of “Skills for Science Teacher” at Faculty of Education, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand. An online survey, classroom activity, and open-ended examination were used to collect data. The perspectives of pre-service teachers on STEM Education incorporated with English and Ethics in Thailand were investigated, presented and discussed. The findings from this study can be used as a preliminary data for preparing effective pre-service teachers and also for further</p>

	<p>research study on STEM Education.</p>
 <p>PS110</p>	<p>Single-Sheet, Bi-Fold And Tri-Fold Striking Brochures Instead of Lesson Plans for Middle Schoolers: A Novel and Bold Propose in Mexico Rodrigo Jose Alvarez Montero Mendez Instituto Interdisciplinario de Investigaciones de la Universidad de Xalapa, Mexico Abstract—According to the <domain 1> of “The framework for teaching Evaluation Instrument” by Charlotte Danielson planning and preparation of the class is a pivotal issue in considering the proficiency of a teacher and an indirect way to forseen the potential success in the student understanding. Well-organized lesson and unit plans that reflect important concepts in the discipline, which accommodate prerequisite relationships amongs concepts and skills and prepare the student for assessment, are needed. In this work single-sheet, bi-fold and tri-fold visually appealing, striking, interesting and scientifically accurate brochures instead of the traditional lesson plans for middle schoolers are presented. These brochures are specifically designed considering the socioeconomic status and previous knowledge of the students. These instruments also allow evaluation of the adquisition of knowledge by the student at the end of each academic term.</p>
 <p>CA00009</p>	<p>Development of Students in Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University Toward ASEAN Community Nattapol Pourprasert, Narisa Ruadraew, and Wanida Konglaem Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand Abstract—This qualitative research aims to study the need of students’ self development and to explore the development model for students of Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. The data from electronic and paper-based resources and from field survey were used in this study. The subjects were 30 students selected from 15 majors in this faculty. The in-depth interview was used for collecting the data from them students. The result of the students’ need of self development revealed that the students in the sample group wanted to be more fluent in English. They would like to practice English communication more often. They also wanted to practice their critical-thinking skill to solve problems in real-life situations. In addition they wanted to learn more about neighbor countries in South East Asia. The result of development model suggested that teachers and academic staff in the faculty should encourage students to communicate is English as much as possible in the classroom. They should also guide students on how to work as a team and help one another in the class to go through assignment or tasks. Lastly, students would like teachers to encourage them to read more in everyday life.</p>
	<p>Knowledge Management: Students Development System toward Thailand Qualification Framework for Higher Education Ariya Poorahong Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p>

	<p>Abstract—The purposes of research were to study a knowledge management for the general education of Office of General Education and Innovative Electronic Learning at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, and to develop its learning model according to Thailand Qualification Framework for Higher Education. Descriptive was utilized in this study. Samples were 7 full-time lecturers. The findings showed that its learning management is organized under the concepts such as non-limitation for learning source, non-learning method limitation, non-time limitation, and non-place limitation. This concept agrees with Blended learning model mixed between Offline and Online. Offline includes four aspects: (1) learning in the class by lecturing with media, (2) demonstrating with lecturing, (3) studying from the learning source of community, and (4) arranging projects based on activities. Online consists of four aspects: (1) self-studying from net-work source, (2) doing activities via e-learning system, (3) communicating with the lecturers via social online, and (4) taking tests online. Researcher found that it has met with the Thailand Qualification Framework.</p>
<p>CA00010</p>	<p>Knowledge Management for Living Library Model: A Case Study of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University Supayotin Na Songkhla, Pijitra Jonsri, and Kridsana Yoopuang Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—Library is considered as the educational sources both in and outside of the system. In order to foster and support the reading behavior, searching for new knowledge, researching including support the education which focus on the learner as a center. Together with the advanced information and telecommunication technology, it leads to development in all kinds of education particularly in the university’s library which needs to be adjusted in its own vision both in management and services according to the modern digital technology.</p> <p>This research is to study about the Living Library through thinking systems and applied to develop the Living Library in order to suit with the management. The result showed that the virtual library was combined in 4 factors as the following 1) services 2) activities 3) physical and 4) human resources. By conducting questionnaires, it found out that people who used the virtual library preferred it to improve all 4 factors. From the feedback of participants found that 85.58% supported the center’s physical change. 84.97% supported the human resources improvement. 82.29% supported the service improvement and 82.02% supported increasing activities.</p>
<p>CA00011</p>	

SESSION-6

Venue: **De Hercules**

Session Chair:

Time: 15:45-17:45

<p>ID</p>	<p>Title+Author’s name</p>
<p>Management</p>	

 <p>CH392</p>	<p>The Perks and Downsides of Being a Digital Prosumer: Optimistic and Pessimistic Approaches to Digital Prosumption</p> <p>Davide Dusi Ghent University, Belgium</p> <p>Abstract—The recent evolution of users’ position and agency in digital environments absorbs the attention of several scholars in different fields of study. Users’ new ontological status as prosumers, simultaneously producers and consumers, and their role regarding productive paradigms has raised a lot of contrasting opinions. Different discursive techniques are employed to investigate production practices in digital worlds and are often crafted with the conventions of utopian and anti-utopian approaches. Nevertheless, the adoption of optimistic or pessimistic analytical and rhetorical strategies appears to be prejudiced towards the study of emerging online practices. In reality, the analysis of positive and negative approaches to productive paradigms in digital environments results in the detection of their limitations in reaching a comprehensive understanding of the investigated phenomena. Therefore, the adoption of a more neutral perspective is suggested, one that could potentially foster a holistic approach and therefore a broader and deeper comprehension of the analyzed phenomena.</p>
 <p>B028</p>	<p>Evaluation of Energy Intensity in Lithuanian Wood Manufacturing Sector</p> <p>Jovita Vasauskaite and Dalia Streimikiene Kaunas University of Technology / Lithuanian Energy Institute, Lithuania</p> <p>Abstract—This paper is based on the analysis of energy intensity in Lithuanian wood manufacturing sector aiming at highlighting the factors and effects which contribute to its reduction. In the recent decade, the energy intensity in Lithuanian industry has declined more than 35 percent. However, the decline has mainly been caused by the structural change effect with irrelevant contribution of each enterprise to the decreased overall energy intensity. The aim of the study is to analyse the energy intensity trends in Lithuanian industry as a whole as well as in one particular sector – wood manufacturing. The analysis of the change of energy intensity in wood manufacturing enterprises in Lithuania was performed using the theoretical energy intensity estimation framework and comparing the statistical data during the period of 2000 - 2012. The results of the research show that despite the decrease of energy intensity, Lithuania is still above EU average by this indicator. Therefore, the energy savings achieved by implementing advanced technologies, management strategies, new policies and measures would have a positive impact on energy intensity decrease in wood and furniture manufacturing sector.</p>
	<p>Innovation as entrepreneurial drives in the Romanian automotive industry</p> <p>Alina Petronela Negrea and Valentin Cojanu The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</p> <p>Abstract—The study examines the synergy between innovation and entrepreneurship by means of a qualitative research on actors in the automotive industry in the</p>

	<p>Romanian southern region, Muntenia. The region is of particular interest because most of the industry suppliers are located there, as well as because it gathers the full range of key actors involved in the innovation process. The research design aims (1) to reflect entrepreneurs' approach to and perception on innovation; (2) to underline forces driving or stifling innovation in the automotive industry; and (3) to evaluate the awareness of the existing knowledge database and the communication channels through which it is transferred within and between innovation networks. Empirical evidence results from triangulation of three data collection methods: statistical data and other publicly available materials; semi - structured interviews, and experiential visits. The conclusions emphasize the convergent opinion of the entrepreneurs about the vital role of innovation in their investment plans.</p>
<p>B030</p>	<p>Investing in nanotechnologies-a three dimensional approach Adriana Radan Ungureanu Department of International Economics and Business, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania</p> <p>Abstract—The nowadays industrial landscape suffers major changes as a consequence of more evident phenomena that guide towards new directions, difficult to anticipate. Technology is the main tool of change and the entire developed world dedicated efforts for decades to this direction. Even the expectations are not yet satisfied, the research in finding adequate solutions goes ahead. A relevant example is nanotechnology where most of discoveries still remain into laboratory and could not succeed to find the right way to the market. Meeting this situation the question could be: “is it fair to continue to invest more and more in the name of an uncertain future but with very little impact on the present?” This paper tries to find a positive answer divided on three - dimensional approach through a descriptive analyze based on available information supplied by the European case studies, reports and literature.</p>
<p>B036</p>	<p>Analysis of Factors Influencing Facebook Persistence Young Ju Joo, Sunyoung Joung, Eugene Lim, Minyeong Lee and Miran Choi Ewha Womans University, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract—The current study investigates the relationship between factors influencing Facebook usage and overall rates of Facebook persistence. The study is conducted using Davis's Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) (1989)—a well-known theory for assessing adoption of new technologies. The study evaluates four hypotheses: 1) Does Facebook self-efficacy affect perceived ease of use? 2) Does Facebook self-efficacy and perceived ease of use affect perceived usefulness? 3) Does Facebook self-efficacy, perceived ease of use, and perceived usefulness affect perceived enjoyment? 4) Does Facebook self-efficacy, perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, and perceived enjoyment affect Facebook persistence? The study was conducted via a web-based survey that was completed by 237 university students. The measurement instruments used in the study are as follows: Eastin and Larose's (2000) instrument was applied to the category of Facebook self-efficacy; Davis's (1989)</p>

	<p>management issues and system used by the company. The relationship between the inventory management and company performance was determined based on inventory days and return on asset (ROA) analysis. The research found that company X had a few inventory problems such as unorganized inventory arrangement, large amount of inventory days / no cycle counting and no accurate records balance due to unskilled workers. The study also proved that there was a significant relationship between return on asset (ROA) and inventory days. This paper also provides recommendation to the company and for further research.</p>
 <p>CA00006</p>	<p>Satisfaction of Students and Staff toward the Development of Credit Transfer Service Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University Apichart Kampumprasert and Chontiya Ledanan Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract—This research focused on 1) studying the satisfaction level of credit transfer service in 2013. 2) Development and improvement of credit transfer service at Education Service Division. The method to perform this research was data collecting through the credit transfer history of 7,520 students and staff between Year 1-4, from November 2013 to August 2014. There were 1,221 participants as sample group who answered the questionnaires of satisfaction online. Data analyzing tools were mean, standard deviation and percentage.</p> <p>From the research, we discovered that most of students and staff who used the credit transfer service were mostly did it online on the website of registration office (http://reg.ssru.ac.th/rg/) by selecting on the credit transfer page. Students and staff were satisfied by our service in all 5 areas: the complete information, the appropriate information display format, the convenient usage, the up-to-date information and the fast service. After analyzing the questionnaires, the mean value was 4.02 and the SD was 0.92, which clarified that the credit transfer service was reliable and satisfying. However, the development of credit transfer service is still essential in order to provide better service to our students and staff.</p>
 <p>CA00012</p>	<p>AHP Based Decision Making Process for Zero Energy House Building Turan E. Erkan, Yavuz S. Ozdemir, and Ugur Bac Istanbul Arel University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract—Zero Energy House topic is important because of high energy savings, ecological balance issues, low requirement of energy resources etc. A net-zero energy (NZE) building is one that relies on renewable sources to produce as much energy as it uses, usually as measured over the course of a year. In this study, the goal was determining the best “zero energy house” building strategy by selecting the right components such as solar panels, wind turbine, hybrid systems by using Analytic Hierarchy Process method.</p>

	<p>Supply Chain Finance: modelling a Dynamic Discounting Programme Luca M. Gelsomino, Riccardo Mangiaracina, Alessandro Perego, and Angela Tumino Politecnico di Milano, Italy</p> <p>Abstract—In the last 10 years, new financing opportunities (known as “Supply Chain Finance” or SCF) arose, exploiting the strength of new ICTs and supply chain links to optimise the working capital and create value for the organisations involved. One of the solutions within the SCF landscape, called Dynamic Discounting (DD), utilises trade process visibility granted by an ICT platform to allow the dynamic settlement of invoices in a buyer-supplier relation: for every day of payment in advance with respect to a pre-defined baseline, the supplier grants to the buyer a discount on the invoice nominal value. DD is a supply management tool for which a cash-rich anchor buyer can let suppliers (especially SMEs) fast-access cash, while gaining a relatively high rate of return. This paper aims to estimate, through the development of an analytical model, the potential benefits of using a DD model in a buyer-supplier relation. After a brief review of relevant literature, the paper presents a model that compares, for the supplier, the cost of granting a discount to the buyer with the benefit of an early payment, whereas for the buyer, the benefit of receiving a discount with the financial cost of an early settlement. This paper fills the gap in literature related to the definition of the processes underlying the adoption of DD, and more broadly the need for models to assess the benefits of the most innovative SCF schemas.</p>
	<p>Fraud in Online Transaction: Case of Instagram Tifa Noer Amelia Perbanas Institute, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract—Online transaction in online store is a trend and favorable practice in big cities in the world. The major factors are the rush hours, flexible access to avoid traffic jam and the uniqueness of the product offered by online store. This research conducted by observing and interviewing research object that consist of Instagram buyer and seller to find the fraudulent act that possible to occur in online transaction. The result is the fraudulent practice and how to prevent fraud in online transaction.</p>

<p>18:30-21:00</p>	<p>Closing Ceremony & Dinner</p>
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Listener list

Listener 1	You-Jin Park Associate Professor, Chung-Ang University, Korea
Listener 2	Ihejirika Carol Nne Postgraduate, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike
Listener 3	B ırzea Alexandru-Cezar Professor, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest, Romania
Listener 4	Abdullatif Y. Al-Mogren Lecture, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Listener 5	Hooger Francois Field Supervisor, Global Conscience Initiative, Cameroon
Listener 6	Juan Luis Castej 3n Professor, University of Alicante, Spain
Listener 7	Erc 3ment Erbay Associate Professor, Hacettepe University, Turkey
Listener 8	Natalie Rieborn Springer SBM B.V., Netherlands
Listener 9	Shamkhal Jabrailov Manager for Research and Prospect Management, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Russia



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This visually stunning 4 star hotel has an impressive façade. The structure is a lively stacking of various examples of the traditional houses to be found in the Zaan region. Inntel Hotels Amsterdam Zaandam offers superb rooms, a Wellness Club with swimming pool and free WiFi throughout. In short, it provides the best of tradition combined with modern-day comfort. It is the ideal location for your overnight stay as well as for meetings, conferences or stylish celebrations.

The hotel is located next to the Zaandam train station, where the train will take you directly to the centre of Amsterdam within 12 minutes and to Schiphol Airport within 18 minutes.

2015

Mar 08-09,2015	Place	Submission
2015 2nd International Conference on World Islamic Studies (ICWIS 2015)	Seoul, South Korea	Jan 05,2015
2015 5th International Conference on Economics, Trade and Development (ICETD 2015)	Seoul, South Korea	Jan 05,2015
2015 4th International Conference on Humanity, History and Society (ICHHS 2015)	Seoul, South Korea	Jan 05,2015
Mar 25-26,2015	Place	Submission
2015 International Conference on Management and Behavioral Sciences (ICMBS 2015)	Singapore	Jan 15,2015
2015 The 2nd International Conference on Advances in History of Sciences (ICAHS 2015)	Singapore	Jan 15,2015
2015 International Conference on Learning and Teaching (ICLT 2015)	Singapore	Jan 15,2015
Apr 09-10,2015	Place	Submission
2015 4th International Conference on Language, Medias and Culture (ICLMC 2015)	Kyoto, Japan	Jan 30,2015
2015 4th International Conference on Economics and Finance Research (ICEFR 2015)	Kyoto, Japan	Jan 30,2015
2015 5th International Conference on Social Science and Humanity (ICSSH 2015)	Kyoto, Japan	Jan 30,2015
Apr 11-12,2015	Place	Submission
2015 The 2nd International Conference on Advances in Business and Economics (ICABE 2015)	Los Angeles, USA	Jan 30,2015
2015 The 2nd International Conference on Management and Humanities (ICMH2015)	Los Angeles, USA	Jan 30,2015
2015 International Conference on Language and Communication Science (ICLCS 2015)	Los Angeles, USA	Jan 30,2015
May 06-07,2015	Place	Submission
2015 International Conference on Culture, Society and Humanity (ICCSH 2015)	Dubai, UAE	Jan 25,2015
2015 International Conference on Financial and Business Economics (ICFBE 2015)	Dubai, UAE	Jan 25,2015
2015 2nd International Conference on Innovation, Service and	Dubai, UAE	Jan 25,2015

Management (ICISM 2015)		
May 15-16,2015	Place	Submission
2015 2nd International Conference on Society, Education and Psychology (ICSEP 2015)	Rome, Italy	Jan 25,2015
2015 5th International Conference on Management and Service Science (ICMSS 2015)	Rome, Italy	Jan 25,2015
2015 International Conference on Language Communications and Culture (ICLCC 2015)	Rome, Italy	Jan 25,2015
Jun 03-04,2015	Place	Submission
2015 4th International Conference on Psychological Sciences and Behaviors (ICPSB 2014)	Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	Jan 20,2015
2015 3rd International Conference on Sociality Culture and Humanities (ICSCH 2015)	Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	Jan 20,2015
2015 International Conference on Business and Economic Analysis (ICBEA 2015)	Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	Jan 20,2015
Jun 09-10,2015	Place	Submission
2015 2nd International Conference on Teaching and Education Sciences (ICTES2015)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Jan 25,2015
2015 2nd International Conference on Innovations in Business and Management (ICIBM2015)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Jan 25,2015
2015 International Conference on Culture, Languages and Literature (ICLL2015)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Jan 25,2015
Jul 03-04,2015	Place	Submission
2015 International Conference on Industrial and Business Engineering (ICIBE2015)	Bangkok, Thailand	Feb 15,2015
2015 5th International Conference on Financial Management and Economics (ICFME2015)	Bangkok, Thailand	Feb 15,2015
2015 4th International Conference on Society, Humanity and History (ICSHH2015)	Bangkok, Thailand	Feb 15,2015
Jul 20-21,2015	Place	Submission
2015 International Conference on Literature and Linguistics (ICOLL2015)	Paris, France	Mar 05,2015
2015 2nd International Conference on Humanity and Social Sciences (ICHSS2015)	Paris, France	Mar 05,2015

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



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

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

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

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

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

Important Date

Paper Submission (Full Paper)	February 15, 2015
Notification of Acceptance	March 5, 2015
Registration Deadline	March 25, 2015
Conference Dates	July 3-4, 2015



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

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

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

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

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

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

Important Date

Submission Deadline	March 5, 2015
Notification Deadline	March 20, 2015
Registration Deadline	April 10, 2015
Conference Date	July 20-21, 2015

2015 6th International Conference on Construction
and Project Management - ICCPM2015

August 10-11, 2015, Singapore



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

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

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

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

Important Date

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



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

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

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

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

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

Important Date

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



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

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

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

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

Important Dates

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

