
ABSTRACTS**1. TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND THE ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES: EVIDENCE FROM INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUSINESSES IN THAILAND**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at examining the effects of transformational leadership on organizational outcomes and the influences of learning capability, technology change and globalization force on transformational leadership of information technology businesses in Thailand. This study also tests the moderating impacts of business experience, environmental complexity and organizational adaptation on the relationships. Here, 111 information technology businesses in Thailand were chosen as the sample. The results present that charismatic role modeling has a significant positive influence on strategic flexibility, and inspirational motivation has an important positive effect on corporate proactiveness. Also, organizational adaptation positively moderates the individualized consideration-strategic flexibility relationships, the intellectual stimulation-strategic flexibility relationships, and the intellectual stimulation-market-driving strategy relationships. Likewise, strategic flexibility is positively related to corporate innovation, and market-driving strategy is positively associated with employee creativity and corporate innovation. Moreover, firm performance has a potential positive impact on firm sustainability. In addition, globalization force has a significant positive influence on charismatic role modeling, and technology change has an outstanding positive effect on individualized consideration. For the moderating effects, business experience positively moderates the learning capability-individualized consideration relationships and the globalization force-intellectual stimulation relationships. Environmental complexity also positively moderates the learning capability-charismatic role modeling relationships. Thus, further study may consider finding practical reasons why it is so by reviewing extensive literature, or collecting a larger sample, for example. Potential discussion of the research results is evidently implemented in the study. Theoretical and managerial contributions are explicitly provided. Conclusion, suggestions and directions for future research are highlighted.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership; Charismatic Role Modeling; Individualized Consideration; Inspirational Motivation; Intellectual Stimulation; Strategic Flexibility; Corporate Proactiveness; Market-Driving Strategy; Employee Creativity; Organizational Change; Globalization Force; Learning Capability; Technology Change; Globalization Force; Business Experience; Environmental Complexity; Organizational Adaptation; Firm Performance; Firm Sustainability

2. A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS REGARDING THE ISSUE OF IFRS FOR SMES REGARDING INCOME TAX

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ABSTRACT

The aim of study is to present a longitudinal analysis of IFRS for SMEs regarding income tax. We analyzed the opinions expressed by the respondents to the questionnaire submitted by response in 2005, respectively Exposure Draft (ED) submitted for response in 2007. Our conclusion is that from 2004 until now there were made important steps for a possible implementation of IFRS for SMEs, respectively a possible recognition and measurement of deferred tax in the financial statements of companies, the deferred tax being one of item necessarily to illustrate a true and fair view of financial statements.

Keywords: IFRS for SMEs, income tax, deferred tax, timing differences plus approach, temporary difference approach

3. INTERNATIONAL REACTIONS TO IASB/FASB'S NEW APPROACH TOWARDS THE PRESENTATION OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

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ABSTRACT

The presentation of financial statements is of vital importance for communicating financial information to an entity's outside environment. Based on this fundamental idea, the IASB and FASB published for public comment (as part of a joint project) a discussion paper on the presentation of financial statements. This article focuses on analyzing from a quantitative (statistical) point of view the reactions of organizations worldwide to the Boards' proposals concerning the presentation of the statement of financial position. We choose this financial statements component (balance sheet) due to its pivotal role in the reporting process and also due to the fact that, to our knowledge, there has been little research into the presentation alternatives for this particular statement. This research delivers statistical proof that the proposals generally encounter favorable reactions by the different organizations around the world, regardless of the geographic region where they are headquartered or their main line of business. However some statistically significant differences of opinion between different groups of respondents have been detected.

Keywords: Balance Sheet Format, Statement of Financial Position, IASB/FASB Discussion Paper, Management Approach, Classification of Assets and Liabilities

4. THE IMPACTS INTERNET IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY ON MARKETING COMPETENCY OF THAI SMEs

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to future advance understanding of the Consequences of Internet Implementation strategy and relationship between consequences variables on Firm's Marketing Competency. Data collection is done by sending the questionnaires to questionnaires to CEO's Firms in Thailand; measurements of constructs both the validity and reliability use the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis to test the hypotheses relationship and estimate factors affecting the Firm's Marketing Competency. The results show the Consequences of Internet Implementation strategy: Customer Relationship Quality and Corporate have positive relationships with Firm's Marketing Competency. Theoretical, managerial and research implications are also discussed.

Keywords: *Internet Implementation strategy, Information Richness, Relation Exchange, Joint Learning, Customer Relationship Quality, Corporate Image and Firm's Marketing Competency.*

5. A RESOURCE CURSE FOR INSTITUTIONS: OIL RENT DEPENDENCY AND QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT

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ABSTRACT

The Natural Resource Curse literature proposes to explain why and to what extent resource-wealthy countries have poor economic growth outcomes. Most research focuses on direct economic explanations, considering the role of governing institutions exogenously if at all. One emerging branch of explanations attempts to address this shortcoming, focusing on the indirect effects of institutional deterioration on economic outcomes in resource-rich countries. We add to this emerging literature by performing an econometric analysis of 16 oil-producing nations, examining the impact of national oil rent dependency on 12 dimensions of government quality from 1987-2008. We find that oil dependency has a significant negative impact on government quality in 11 of the 12 dimensions. We also find that controlling for preexisting levels of democracy does not significantly mitigate institutional resource curse effects. This runs counter to findings about economic effects, which tend to disappear when democracy levels are high.

Keywords: *Natural Resources, Economic Outcomes, Oil, Government, Oil Rent Dependency*

6. CORPORATE PROACTIVENESS, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLEXITY, AND FIRM SUSTAINABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUSINESSES IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at testing the effects of corporate proactiveness on firm sustainability of information technology businesses in Thailand through moderating influences of business experience and environmental complexity. Here, 111 information technology businesses were chosen as the sample. The results present that corporate proactiveness has a significant positive effect on firm sustainability. For the

moderating functions, business experience does not moderate the corporate proactiveness-firm sustainability relationships and environmental complexity does not moderate the corporate proactiveness-firm sustainability relationships. Both business experience and environmental complexity are not moderators of the relationships. Thus, further study may consider finding practical reasons why it is so by reviewing extensive literature, or collecting a larger sample, for example. Potential discussion of the research results is implemented. Theoretical and managerial contributions are explicitly provided. Conclusion and suggestions and directions of the future research are highlighted.

Keywords: *Corporate Proactiveness, Business Experience, Environmental Complexity, Firm Sustainability*

7. SEASONAL FARM LABOR SUBSTITUTION STRATEGIES OF ORGANIC AND CONVENTIONAL FARMS OPERATORS IN THE SOUTHEAST

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes farmers' hiring decisions to mitigate possible shortages of seasonal part-time farm workers in several Southeastern states. This study's results produced evidences of labor input substitution strategies. Problems in hiring seasonal part-time workers are remedied by either increasing family members' involvement in farm work or maintaining larger proportions of full-time year-round to total employees. Moreover, smaller predominantly organic operations of more experienced operators have greater tendencies to employ more family labor. Seasonal workers usually relied upon to perform more taxing processing and harvesting work possibly consider factors other than wages in deciding to work in the farm.

Keywords: *Conventional farms, family labor, immigration policies, instrumental variable profit estimation, organic farms, unskilled foreign workers*

8. THE DEFAULT PREDICTION POWER OF THE MARKET-BASED APPROACH RELATIVE TO ACCOUNTING VARIABLES: EVIDENCE FOR TAIWAN AND CHINA

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ABSTRACT

Since the accounting information reported in financial statements is generally subject to a time lag, the Merton market-based model that is able to reflect the firm's operating conditions in real time based on share prices should in theory be superior to the accounting-based model. However, this may not necessarily be the case in reality, for the effectiveness of the market-based model must still hinge upon the efficiency of the securities market. By using data for both Taiwan and China as its sample, this study examines the performance of the market-based model in terms of the relationship between the performance of accounting-based model and the development of the market. The empirical results are different from those for Europe and the U.S. in that the market-based model for both Taiwan and China fails to outperform the accounting-based model. Each of the credit risk assessment models for Taiwan is, however, superior to those for China, indicating that the performance of the market-based model when compared with that of the accounting-based model should be related to the development of the securities market.

Keywords: *Default prediction, Merton Market-based model, Accounting-based model*

9. AGENCY PROBLEM IN INDONESIA: THE CASE OF FIRMS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to explain and investigate whether agency problem is significant in Indonesia. This research is important because the ownership of public companies in Indonesia is concentrated. The agency problem is indicated by the difference between control rights and cash flow rights of controlling shareholder. The concentrated ownership such as Indonesia, agency conflict is occurred between controlling shareholder and non-controlling shareholders. This research is conducted on manufacturing companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2001-2007. The results of this study show that the difference between control rights and cash flow rights reflected in the cash flow rights leverage is significantly different from zero. The results suggest that there are large differences between the control rights and cash flow rights. Therefore, this result confirms that the agency problem in Indonesia is serious between controlling shareholders and non-controlling shareholders.

Keywords: *Agency Problem, Control Rights, Cash Flow Rights, Cash Flow Right Leverage, Concentrated Ownership*

10. SUPPLY CHAIN POSITION AND SERVICIZATION EFFORTS OF COMPANIES IN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

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ABSTRACT

Our paper investigates the supply chain position of manufacturing companies in Europe, and the relation of this position to the extent and kind of services these companies provide. Our research builds on analyzing differences between Western and Eastern European companies. For the empirical research the database from the fifth round of the International Manufacturing Strategy Survey is used which covers 445 manufacturing companies from 13 European countries. Based on the connection between supply chain position and the extent and type of services offered dominant business models are identified both in Eastern and Western Europe.

Keywords: *manufacturing company, servitization, supply chain position, upstream position, downstream position, vertical integration, outsourcing*

11. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MARKET INSTITUTIONS AND ECONOMIC ATTITUDES IN IRAN, TURKEY, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES

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ABSTRACT

This study reports the results of an opinion survey aimed at assessing the “market friendliness” of citizens in Tehran (Iran) and in Ankara (Turkey). The study reports not only the Iranian and Turkish results but also the New York (U.S.) and Moscow (Russia) results from an earlier study. It shows that despite cultural differences, the economic attitudes of Iranians and Turks on some aspects of market institutions are similar to Americans and Russians. However, it also shows that there are areas of significant differences between the economic attitudes of Turks and Iranians. Contrary to expectations, where the attitudes of Iranians and Turks differed sharply, the Iranian attitudes were the more market friendly, despite Turkey’s greater economic development and proximity to the West. Also when Russian, Iranian and Turkish economic attitudes were different from those of Americans, the American attitudes were more market friendly.

Keywords: *Survey, Economic Attitudes, Market friendly, Culture, Market Behavior, Reforms, Government Interventions*
