
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Mike Fung is currently an Associate Professor of Economics at the School of Accounting and Finance, Hong Kong Polytechnic University. His interdisciplinary research interests span over economics, finance, accounting and operation research.

The papers published in this *IJEPEE* special issue were presented at the SIBR 2019 Conference on Interdisciplinary Business and Economic Research, which was held on April 20–21, 2019 in Seoul, South Korea. The conference was organised by The Society of Interdisciplinary Business Research.

The papers appearing in this special issue were peer reviewed following the procedure outlined as follows. The guest editor initially evaluated all manuscripts nominated for the special issues. Papers rejected at this stage were outside the aims and scope of the journal or were insufficiently original. Papers that met the minimum criteria were forwarded to at least two experts for further review. This special issue employed double blind reviewing, where both the referees and author(s) remained anonymous throughout the process.

This *IJEPEE* special issue strives to stimulate cross-disciplinary interest in the ‘Financial management and market development in emerging economies’. The emergence and development of the following interdisciplinary business and economic issues is well celebrated throughout this thematic issue.

Several articles in the special issue address issues on financial development and policies. Specifically, Ito investigated the co-movement of Japanese Government bond and swap markets under the negative interest rate policy. In South Korea, Ryu and Won found that banks’ optimal capital levels are affected by unrealised profits from securitised loans given the minimum capital requirement and that banks have a chance to maximise their profits through securitised loans. Lerskullawat’s study showed that various economic and social factors, like incomes, consumption, education, marriage and age, affect household debt in Thailand. Moreover, Susan documented the effects of entitlement, conscientiousness, financial anxiety, self-efficacy, financial socialisation agents, and financial education on financial literacy in Indonesia, which is closely related to society welfare. Fitriana and Wardhani’s study on Southeast Asia countries reveals that awareness of risk management and sustainability are needed to meet shareholders’ performance expectation.

Labour market development and policies are also thoroughly discussed in this special issue. Cho and Lee emphasised trainee evaluation in improving the outcome of vocational training in South Korea. Similarly, Seo et al. examined social and economic factors affecting self-employment choice in South Korea that in turn affects the long-term

manpower development of the country. In Russia, Lysenko and Vazquez's study confirms the strong link between organisational environment, e.g., 'spirit at work' and labour productivity.

This special issue also includes several articles on the development of creative industries and industrial policies. Based on an econometric model of Cobb-Douglas production function, Djulius et al. proposed an approach to measuring labour contribution in creative industries. Using a state-space model, Saraithong and Chancharoenchai evaluated production efficiency in Thailand, which has implications on the country's monetary policy after the 1997 Asian financial crisis. Providing policy implications for cultural tourism in Vietnam, Tran et al. integrated the theory of planned behaviour and the theory of normative activation model in explaining museum visitors' experience. In addition, Darmansyah et al. found impacts of knowledge of accounting, spirit of entrepreneurship, and accessibility on the development of a creative industry, suggesting that government policies on information sharing and assessment of capital are important. Purwaningsih et al. conducted a cross-countries (including Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea) analysis on how supply chain advantages support the development of creative industries. Along the same line of research, Raharja and Muftiadi further studied the impact of supply chain development on creative industries in terms of backward and forward linkages.