
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Arnold C.S. Cheng is an expert in economic policy, real-estate economics, banking, and financial derivatives. He graduated with a PhD in Finance from London School of Economics and Political Science in 1993, and has published extensively in leading journals including *The Economic Journal*, *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, *International Journal of Finance & Economics*, *Applied Financial Economics*, and *Pacific-Basin Finance Journal*. He is a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (FRAS) and a Fellow of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturing and Commerce (FRSA). He joined Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 1999 as an Assistant Professor and served as a programme leader of BBA (financial services) at the University.

The papers published in this IJTGM special issue were presented at the *SIBR-Thammasat 2018 Bangkok Conference on Interdisciplinary Business and Economic Research*, which was held on June 16–17, 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand. The conference was jointly organised by The Society of Interdisciplinary Business Research and Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University.

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 IJTGM special issue strives to stimulate cross-disciplinary interest in the marketing strategies and financing practices across emerging economies. The emergence and development of the following interdisciplinary business and economic issues is well celebrated throughout this thematic issue.

Specifically, Chin et al. found income convergence among selected ASEAN countries and further examined the possible effects of China's One Belt One Road initiative on the ASEAN economies. Using data from 105 industrial and developing countries, Bausch's findings reveal a negative relationship between social capital and procyclical fiscal policies. Moreover, based on UN Comtrade's data on lobster trade, Muzayyin et al.'s findings suggest that Indonesia's trade protection policy improved the competitiveness of the country's export. In addition, Cho and Lee studied the job market and related policy

for elderly in South Korea, providing a possible solution for neighbouring countries' ageing problem. Raharja et al. studied the adoption of e-commerce in Indonesia, which may have implications on cross-border trade.

Nerudová et al. investigated profit-shifting between Czech subsidiaries and their sister companies placed in other European Union countries caused by the tax advantageous position of the Czech Republic relative to the other EU countries. Also related to international tax practices, Masri et al. analysed and found international evidence for the effect of international tax practices on tax avoidance moderated by tax risk management.

Turning to cross-border finance and marketing practices, Karnsomdee provided a banking policy direction based the significant influence of borrowers' family financial management on outstanding loans in Thailand. Using an error correction model and data from Eurostat, Pitoňáková found a positive relation between savings and growth of real income per capita. Purwaningsih et al. found that bonus and Machiavellianism schemes are associated with earnings management, which forms a basis for further research in an international setting. Lestari and Faturohman employed the Fuzzy Set Qualitative Comparative Analysis to find out the optimal working capital management strategies for Indonesia's hotel sector, an important source of foreign exchanges for the country. Veri et al.'s findings suggest that self-efficacy is a dominant factor affecting employee job satisfaction in Indonesia. Using data collected from a popular online social network in Indonesia, Tresna et al. empirically showed a positive relationship between perceived value and repurchase intention.