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## 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.

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The papers published in this IJTGM special issue were presented at the *SIBR 2018 Osaka Conference on Interdisciplinary Business and Economic Research*, which was held on July 5–6, 2018 in Osaka, Japan. 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 IJTGM special issue strives to stimulate cross-disciplinary interest in the financial and operational determinants of growth and performance in international markets. The emergence and development of the following interdisciplinary business and economic issues is well celebrated throughout this thematic issue.

Specifically, Pitoňáková inspected the revealed comparative advantages of Slovakia and Greece, which implies possible risks associated with external shocks to those economies with less diversified export structures. Priyono et al. studied how networks support SMEs to penetrate foreign markets and enhance their capability in meeting foreign market needs. Moreover, Raharja and Dewakanya attempted to find out the impact of electronic word-of-mouth on brand awareness and how it affects the demand for a video game ready to reach international audience. In addition, through a structured review of the past literature on business models and business model innovations,

Pansuwong concluded the current understanding and implications of the factors contributing to the success of entrepreneurial firms, especially those in emerging markets.

Related to both local and international financial markets, Obalade and Muzindutsi empirically tested the adaptive market hypothesis in the Tunisian Stock Market and provided implications for international investors. Sulistiawan et al.'s study shows that exponential moving averages are profitable indicators in Indonesian stock markets. By an experimental approach, Rudiawarni et al. investigated the role of emotion in judgement and decision making, which has implications on investor behaviour.

Turning to the policy aspect, Jang and Lee used the Q methodology to identify the perception of elderly in the Korean labour market, which indicates some differences relative to other advanced countries. Using the method of Quasi-Maximum Likelihood Estimator, Ghazali and Khoirunurrofik estimated the impact of fiscal decentralisation on the composition of local government spending that favours capital investments. Kania et al. found that market governance, service quality and facilities, and environmental management are the keys to market revitalisation, especially for small businesses. Using a structural equation model, Susan and Djajadikerta showed that perceived credibility positively affects the behavioural intention for adopting of e-money in both online and offline market places.

Finally, this special issue also features several papers on operation issues faced by both local and international firms. In particular, through an empirical analysis, Damayanti et al. explained why environmental performance is not influenced by board characteristics of family firms. Dheera-aumpon analytically modelled the plant-level productivity determination and empirically demonstrated the total factor productivity changes in Thailand's manufacturing industries after the Asian Financial Crisis. Rodpai and Hong-ngam demonstrated how data envelopment analysis (DEA) and balanced scorecard (BSC) can be applied to assess the efficiency of a public hospital.