
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Dedhy Sulistiawan is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Surabaya. Currently, he also serves as the Chairman of the Social Science and Business Research Network (SSBRN). His research interest spans over the stock market and behavioural research. He is a guest editor in several reputable journals such as the *International Journal of Revenue Management*, *International Journal of Mobile Learning*, *International Journal of Project Organisation and Management*, and *International Journal of Economic Policy in Emerging Economies*. He has published books, articles in journals and delivered seminars and workshops at national and international events.

Research articles presented in this *IJEPEE* special issue were peer-reviewed. The guest editor evaluated all drafts submitted based on the suitability of the special issue theme. Initially, articles that met the minimum criteria were sent to at least two referees using the double-blind review process. Reviewers and authors remained anonymous in the reviewing process.

The theme of this *IJEPEE* special issue is ‘Discussing social and business issues from interdisciplinary approach’. All submitted articles were obligated to present the contribution and implication to social and business issues related to emerging economies.

Bukalska and Wawryszuk-Misztal open the issue by examining the relationship between the management board composition and the amount of capital gained by Polish non-financial companies going public. Using Warsaw Stock Exchange throughout 2006–2018, they show that larger board size and a higher level of board diversity in terms of age are positively associated with the amount of capital raised in the initial public offering. The study implies how to attract the interest of investors and to gain capital.

From Poland, we are turning to Thailand. Thailand is well-known for its floating and night markets in Bangkok, but specifically, Suvittawat discusses the pottery cottage industry of Dan Kwian village in Thailand. He presents evidence that the shoppers at Dan Kwian were greatly satisfied with the product offering and price.

From a financial reporting perspective, Budi and Rahayu expand the issue by discussing Indonesian income tax law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). They explore some income tax issues based on the ability-to-pay principle and realisation doctrine. The concept of income tax law can partially apply the income concept of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) converged with IFRS because the implementation of the realisation principle is still necessary.

Sablin discusses entrepreneurs and the dark side of innovation in Russia. He observes that regions with natural and mineral resources play a key role in the Russian economy. Entrepreneurs faced a few problems related to the existence of administrative barriers and

the lack of demand for their products from large companies, as well as the lack of access to necessary infrastructure. He also finds that most of the entrepreneurs preferred individual forms of interaction with regional authorities' representatives.

Sari and Divinagracia analysed cinnamon market. Using data on cinnamon products traded by Indonesia to the USA and the world market from 1987 to 2017, they present evidence that Indonesian cinnamon has revealed comparative advantage in either the world or USA market. There is an opportunity for farmers to grow cinnamon to fulfil existing and potential markets.

This special issue also features researches on agency conflict and cooperatives. Dewi, Santoso and Laturette complement the discussion by evaluating owner-manager objectives as a significant driving factor of family business performance. Owner-manager profile and owner-manager objectives are their main attention. While Dewi, Santoso and Laturette discuss the private sector, Puspasari and Sudibyo observe cooperatives, one type of non-profit sector. They measure cooperatives' innovation priorities and map such innovations in Indonesia. The articles use mixed-methods by combining surveys and in-depth interviews of more than a thousand cooperatives and more than a hundred cooperatives. They also present evidence that innovation priority in Indonesia cooperatives varies among regional clusters and quadrants. The study contributes to the strategy to build a cooperative innovation ecosystem in Indonesia.