

ABSTRACTS**1. EFFECTS OF CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP ON ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURE AND ACCOUNTING SUSTAINABILITY OF LISTED FIRMS IN THAILAND**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to investigate the influences of corporate citizenship on accounting disclosure and accounting sustainability of listed firms in Thailand. Corporate citizenship consists of economic citizenship, legal citizenship, ethical citizenship, and discretionary citizenship. Corporate citizenship, accounting disclosure and accounting sustainability are the independent variable, mediating variable and dependent variable of the study respectively. Here, 114 Thai listed firms were chosen as the sample. The results show that legal citizenship has a significant positive effect on accounting disclosure and has an important positive impact on accounting sustainability. Also, accounting disclosure has a potential positive influence on accounting sustainability. For the roles of economic citizenship, ethical citizenship and discretionary citizenship in the relationship model, they have no association with accounting disclosure and accounting sustainability. Then, they are not key antecedents of the aforementioned relationships. Thus, further study may consider finding practical reasons why they are so by reviewing extensive literature, or collecting data from a larger sample, for example. Potential discussion of the research results is implemented. Theoretical and managerial contributions are explicitly provided. Conclusion, suggestions and directions for the future research are highlighted.

Keywords: Corporate Citizenship, Economic Citizenship, Legal Citizenship, Ethical Citizenship, Discretionary Citizenship, Accounting Disclosure, Accounting Sustainability

2. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES AND THE CORPORATION'S BOTTOM LINE

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ABSTRACT

Many corporations are enacting sustainable measures or enacting green initiatives. It is believed that companies that take steps toward sustainability can increase their profits substantially. Hence, although many companies state that they are going green primarily to protect the environment and to satisfy their shareholders, customers and other stakeholders, their green initiatives generally result in a positive impact on their bottom line. Hence it may be a win-win situation for them. In this paper, an examination is made of these sustainable practices by corporations in order to identify the specific impact that these initiatives are having on the bottom line of these corporations. Hence we examine how these initiatives are strategically used by corporations to enhance their financial performance as well as how they are reported. We use real life examples for illustrative purposes.

Keywords: Sustainability; eco-friendly; environmentally friendly measures; green initiatives; financial reporting; materiality; tax incentives; tax credits; managerial planning; control & decision making; corporate governance; corporate social responsibility

3. THE ROLE OF AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT AND TRUST IN MANAGEMENT IN EMPLOYEES' IN-ROLE PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine effects of antecedents and consequences of affective commitment and trust in management. To test the proposed model, data were collected from 457 employees in profit and non-profit organizations in Khon Kaen, Thailand. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis is used to analyze the obtained data. The results showed that all hypotheses were confirmed. Perceived organizational support and procedural justice are found to be significantly associated with affective commitment and trust in management. Moreover, affective commitment and trust in management are determinants of in-role performance based on social exchange theory. Discussion, conclusion, and suggestions for future research are provided.

Keywords: *procedural justice; perceived organizational support; trust in management; affective commitment; in-role performance*

4. A BI-OBJECTIVE MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR OPTIMIZATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRATED FORWARD/REVERSE LOGISTICS NETWORK DESIGNING ISSUE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the integrated forward/reverse logistics network is investigated, and a capacitated multi-stage, multi-product logistics network design is proposed by formulating a generalized logistics network problem into a bi-objective mixed-integer programming model (MIP). The purpose is to minimize the total costs and maximize the responsiveness of the closed-loop supply chain network simultaneously. Moreover branch and bound algorithm is applied to find a global optimum for this model which provides the decisions related to the facility location problem, optimum quantity of shipped product, various modes of transportation and facility capacity. Finally, a numerical example in a small-sized problem is conducted in order to show the power of the proposed MIP model to avoid the sub-optimality caused by separate design of the forward and reverse logistics networks and to show the applicability and performance of proposed model.

Keywords: *Integrated forward/reverse logistics network, Closed-loop supply chain network, Mixed-integer programming, Bi-objective optimization, Capacity and location decision*

5. FACTORS THAT EXPLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING AT ROMANIAN ENTITIES LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Since environmental reporting is a voluntary fact at international level, there are major differences in terms of the quality and quantity of the environmental information reported by entities in different sectors and countries. The main objective of the study is to present using content analysis the corporate environmental behavior and to suggest factors that can explain the quality and quantity of environmental disclosure within Romanian organizations. In the absence of a regulatory framework regarding environmental reporting what could be the factors that determine companies from a developing country

such Romania to report environmental information? The results show that the environmental information provided by the Romanian organizations is incomplete and irrelevant for stakeholders. The statistical analysis has demonstrated that environmental reporting in the case of Romanian companies is influenced by the size of the entity, by public exposure by the structure of the shareholders.

Keywords: *Environmental Reporting, Romanian Companies, Factors, Performance, Public Exposure, Size*

6. WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR THE WORKER COOPERATIVE TO EXIST?

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of a survey administered to the worker cooperatives that are members of the United States Federation of Worker Cooperatives (USFWC). This is the second phase of a project in which the main goal is to identify the reason for founding worker cooperatives. The principal question that has been addressed is “whether worker cooperatives are institutions of self-organization by necessity or institutions of self-organization by opportunities?” (Martínez-López, 2010). The main findings are as follows. First, 100% of the participants in the study identified that worker cooperatives are people oriented. Second, 100% of the participants identified that worker cooperatives are democratically managed and controlled. Third, 100% of the participants identified that the region where the workers cooperatives are operating are receiving benefits from the cooperatives. Finally, 100% of the participants identified that the owners of the worker cooperatives are responsible for the survival of the cooperative.

KEYWORDS: *Worker cooperatives, people oriented, benefits, survival, and democratic management*

7. COMPARISON OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES IN ONLINE, HYBRID, AND FACE-TO-FACE COURSES IN AN INTERNATIONAL MBA PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

As universities expand their offerings in online education, concerns have been expressed regarding the effectiveness of online courses compared to traditional courses. In this research we analyzed and compared student performance outcomes in three educational formats – online, hybrid, and face-to-face – in an international MBA program. We found that there is no statistically significant difference between the student performance results of online/hybrid and traditional (face-to-face) courses. Also, we analyzed various student attributes such as age, work experience, prior education, and salary in conjunction with student performance outcomes through the three educational formats. It was identified that, in most cases, student performance outcomes for all three instructional formats have the same patterns of relationships with student attributes.

Keywords: *International Education, Instructional Format, Online Course, Hybrid Course, Traditional Course, Comparison of Online and Traditional Education*

**8. AUDIT ETHICS ORIENTATION OF CPAs IN THAILAND:
AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effects of audit ethics orientation, audit planning quality, audit operation transparency, audit report value and audit reputation on sustainable audit success of CPAs in Thailand. Audit experience, desirable achievement stakeholder pressure and legitimacy enforcement become the antecedents of audit ethics orientation by using competitive tendency, profession learning, auditor-stakeholder communication and continuous audit improvement as the moderators. 232 CPAs in Thailand and OLS regression are examined in this study. The results indicate that audit ethics orientation influence audit planning quality, audit operation transparency and audit report value of CPAs in Thailand which audit planning quality and audit report value provide audit reputation, but audit operation transparency is on the other hand. The results show that audit reputation provides sustainable audit success as a result. Surprisingly, continuous audit improvement does not moderate audit reputation-sustainable audit success relationships, and audit experience does not the antecedent of audit ethics orientation of CPAs in Thailand. Conclusion and suggestions for future research are presented accordingly.

Keywords: Audit Ethics Orientation, Audit Planning Quality, Audit Operation Transparency, Audit Report Value, Audit Reputation, Sustainable Audit Success, Audit Experience, Desirable Achievement, Stakeholder Pressure, Legitimacy Enforcement, Competitive Tendency, Profession Learning, Auditor-Stakeholder Communication, Continuous Audit Improvement

**9. EXPATRIATE FAILURE:
THE CHALLENGES OF ADEQUATE PREPARATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSIGNMENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Multinational corporations (MNCs) and governments rely on expatriates to act as knowledge transfer agents and representatives. The jobs of expatriates are important to both host country and MNCs, but challenging as a result of cultural differences between the host and home countries. Conducting business in a foreign country requires a deep understanding of the local cultural, business dynamics, and legal environment. Many expatriates fail to deliver because of inadequate preparation for their assignments. To prepare potential expatriates for this exciting but challenging experience, organization's human resource (HR) departments must create and support effective workforce development programs to help expatriates succeed in international assignments. This paper reviews the literature and identifies the best ways to develop talented potential expatriates and prepare them with global emphasis to function effectively and efficiently in their international assignments.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURE EFFICIENCY AND FIRM SUSTAINABILITY: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF ISO 14000 FIRMS IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at investigating the impacts of environmental disclosure efficiency on firm sustainability through mediating influences of organizational image, stakeholder satisfaction and corporate reputation via moderating effects of social responsibility culture and long-term vision. Environmental disclosure efficiency consists of environmental activity, environmental policy, environmental management, reducing pollution and protecting environment, government regulation, and financial information. Here, 109 ISO 14000 firms in Thailand were chosen as the sample of the study. The results present that environmental activity has a significant positive effect on corporate reputation, environmental policy has an important positive association with both organizational image and corporate reputation. Government regulation has an important positive association with both organizational image and stakeholder satisfaction, and financial information has a significant positive effect on stakeholder satisfaction, stakeholder satisfaction has an important positive association with both organizational image and corporate reputation, and corporate reputation has an important positive association with firm sustainability. While, organizational image and stakeholder satisfaction have no relationships with firm sustainability and they are not mediators of aforementioned relationships and long-term vision is not a moderator. Thus, corporate reputation is a mediator of the environmental activity and environment policy-firm sustainability relationships. Further study may consider finding practical reasons why organizational image and stakeholder satisfaction do not affect the relationships on firm sustainability. Theoretical and managerial contributions are explicitly provided. Conclusion and suggestions and directions for the future research are highlighted.

Keywords: *Environmental Disclosure Efficiency; Environmental Activity; Environmental Policy; Environmental Management; Reducing Pollution and Protecting Environment; Government Regulation; Financial Information; Organizational Image; Stakeholder Satisfaction; Corporate Reputation; Firm Sustainability; Social Responsibility Culture; Long-term Vision*

11. TRANSPARENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING: STUDY OF THE LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

There are studies claiming that most environmental reporting is descriptive, having a positive character, presenting only the positive intentions of companies and not at all the negative impact on environment (Deegan and Rankin 1996; Gray et al. 1996), thus non-observing the transparency principle. The present study is primarily focused on the analysis of environmental reporting transparency from the perspective of specialty literature. The research presents a review of literature in the field of environmental reporting and on the way they correspond to the principles of corporate governance, offering transparency within a company as far as environmental performance is concerned. We have concluded that environmental reporting is still used as an instrument for maintaining favorable relations with the company within which it operates, an instrument for enforcing legitimacy more likely than exposing the environmental performance and responsibility towards the interested parties.

Keywords: *environmental reporting, transparency, corporate governance, environmental performance, literature review*

12. SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON NON-COMPLYING PLCs WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS AND COMPLIANCE AUDIT FINDINGS: A PHILIPPINE PARTICULARITY

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ABSTRACT

The descriptive aspect focused on identifying the balance sheet index and income statement index; and to determine the sanctions imposed by SEC in non-complying PLCs with IFRS disclosure requirements. The non-experimental secondary data used in this study were extracted from the compliance audit output pertaining selected publicly listed corporations based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) disclosure checklist made available by Pricewaterhouse Cooper. The sample size consists of one hundred (100) publicly listed corporations.

All the PLCs reviewed based from IFRS disclosure checklist screening satisfactorily met the test and acquired Full Disclosure status and compliant therefore with IFRS. PLCs exceeded the 95% norm to achieve full disclosure status compliance based on the IFRS disclosure checklist. While there is no empirical evidence linking full disclosure achievement of these PLCs across all industries with the sanctions imposable by the SEC on non-compliance which include both monetary fines starting from P25, 000 plus P500 per day of violation and non-monetary sanctions such as suspension or revocation of registration without prejudice to the filing by the SEC of a criminal case against the erring companies, there is reason to believe that this is a more compelling factor. Thus, regardless of what Industry the PLCs belong, they would still be complying with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) disclosure requirements. To what extent therefore the sanctions influence the PLCs' creditable compliance with disclosure requirement is a potential area for research.

Keywords: *International Financial Reporting Standard, disclosure, balance sheet index and income statement index*

13. PROFESSIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF TAX AUDITOR CONTEXT IN THAILAND: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF MORAL QUOTIENT THROUGH AUDIT QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the effect of moral quotient on professional sustainability. The study examines the relationships among moral quotient on audit quality, whereas ethical commitment is taken as moderator. The results indicate that moral quotient includes audit conscience, corporate stakeholder responsiveness, auditing standards compliance, and professional competency direct effect on audit quality. Moral quotient under ethical commitment has become of increasing importance as its career development advantages have become more widely known until moral quotient helps to ensure audit quality. Moreover, the strong positive audit quality could be given higher financial worth as well as audit quality can add value and increase the opportunities for professional sustainability. In addition to the opportunity promotes a significant improvement in audit quality by professional learning that will strengthen professional sustainability. Finally, contributions and suggestions are also provided for further research.

Keywords: *Moral quotient; Audit conscience; Corporate stakeholder responsiveness; Auditing standards compliance; Professional competency; Audit quality; Professional sustainability; Ethical commitment; and Professional learning.*

14. DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY IN E.U. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODES VS. OECD PRINCIPLES: EMPIRICAL COMPARATIVE APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of our empirical study is to identify similarities and differences as regards disclosure and transparency provisions between corporate governance codes in force in European Union member states by reference to OECD requirements and recommendations. In this respect, we developed a quantitative analysis with character of comparison, referring as well to previous research findings on the same topic. Unlike most prior research that compared various corporate governance codes aiming to identify convergence towards the Anglo-American model, we selected for comparison an international framework, whose recommendations have the character of good governance principles, thus ensuring added value to our study. The research methodology used, appropriate for such empirical studies, is based on econometric tools using SPSS software. The results of the performed analysis consist of a disclosure index revealing the level of transparency required by reference to OECS principles.

Keywords: Corporate governance, Disclosure, Transparency, European Union, OECD
