

2016 IEDRC/CBEES ISTANBUL CONFERENCES ABSTRACT

Istanbul, Turkey

April 27-29, 2016

Co-Sponsored by



Marmara
University



ISLETME FAKÜLTESİ



ELOPAR
group

Beta



www.iedrc.org

www.cbees.org

2016 ISTANBUL CONFERENCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Istanbul, Turkey

April 27-29, 2016

International Advisory Committees

Prof. Xavier Cartaña Alvaro, United International Business School (UIBS)

Prof. Tharwat M. EL-Sakran, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Prof. Mladen Milicevic, Loyola Marymount University, USA

Conference Chairs

Prof. Dr. Nuran Cömert, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey

Program Chairs

Prof. Beng Soo Ong, Craig School of Business California State University, USA

Ass. Prof. Dr. Fatma Ayanoğlu Şişman, Marmara University, Turkey

www.iedrc.org

2016 ISTANBUL CONFERENCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Istanbul, Turkey

April 27-29, 2016

Technical Program Committee / Peer Review Committees

Prof. Dr. Aypar Uslu, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Ayşe Nur Berzek, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sümer, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Cemal İbiş, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Dilek Zamantılı Nayır, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Emine Çobanoğlu, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. F. Gülruh Gürbüz, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Gürbüz Gökçen, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Hakan Yıldırım, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. İbrahim Anıl, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. İsmail Hakkı Armutlulu, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Osman Karkacier, Akdeniz University, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Rauf Nişel, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Yücel Yılmaz, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alan S. Weber, Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alev Torun, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azize Müge Yalçın, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Önder Turan, Anadolu University, Faculty of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selda Uzal Seyfi, Selçuk University, Turkey
Ass. Prof. Dr. Alper Uludağ, Anadolu University, Turkey
Ass. Prof. Dr. Oygur Yamak, Marmara University, Faculty of Business Administration, Turkey
Dr. Gautam Bandyopadhyay, National Institute of Technology, Durgapur(West Bengal) India
Dr. H. D. Mumcu Akan, Istanbul University, Faculty of Economics, Turkey
Dr. Maria Rosario Florendo, University of the Philippines Baguio, Philippines
Dr. Marlena Grabowska, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland
Dr. Olga Filatova, Miami University, OH, USA

Table of Contents

Conference Venue	4
Introductions for Publications	5
Introductions for Presentation	6
Introductions for Keynote Speakers	7
Time Schedule	9
Session 1: Human Resources and Organizational Behavior	
MH0019: The Theory of Planned Behavior Augmented with Cognitive Cultural Intelligence and Work-Related Perceptions in Predicting Intention to Work Abroad	11
<i>Serra E. Yurtkoru, Emmanuel Dauda, and Wichakorn Sekarawisut</i>	
AB00024: If our Employees Misunderstand the Company Strategy?	12
<i>Emre Isci, Fatma Ayanoglu Sisman and Arzuhan Cengiz Erbelgin</i>	
AB00026: The Moderating Role of Self-Efficacy on the Relationship between Victimization and Performance	12
<i>Fatma Ayanođlu ŐiŐman, Uđur Yozgat and Gölĉin Özmen</i>	
AB00014: Organizational Identification and Psychological Contract Relationship Between Public Employees	12
<i>Ayhan Bayram and Ece Zeybek</i>	
MH0013: Work Engagement among Healthcare Employees in Kırklareli	13
<i>Safiye Őahin, Esra YakŐi</i>	
MH0007: The Effects of the Levels of Optimism and Self-Monitoring on Meaning in Life	13
<i>Altan Ayan</i>	
MH0014: Self Actualization, Self Efficacy and Emotional Intelligence of Undergraduate Students	13
<i>Güven Ordun, F. AŐl Akün</i>	
CS07-A: Repositioning? "The Epic of Gilgamesh" and "The Swarm"	14
<i>Adelheid Rundholz-Eubanks</i>	
Session 2: Business Management	
MH0002: Evaluating Sustainability for SMEs in Turkey	14
<i>Orcun Turegun, Nida Turegun</i>	
MH0005: The Comparison of the Content Analysis on the Missions of the Successful Textile and Apparel Companies from the Globe and Turkey	15
<i>M. Őebnem Ensari, Evrim Kabuk ğı</i>	
AB00006: Government Policies, Implementation Leadership and Green Management Practices in an Emerging Economy	15

Rifat Kamasak, Ugur Yozgat, and Meltem Yavuz

- AB00011: Minimum Wages as a Redistributive Device in the Long Run 15
George *Economides* and **Thomas Moutos**
- AB00019: The Mediating Role of Psychological Distancing and Complaining Behaviour on the Effect of Negative Emotions on Repurchase Intention 16
Hatice Aydın and *Sevtap Ünal*
- AB00025: The Effect of Country of Origin Perceptions and Perceived Brand Globalness on Perceived Brand Quality 16
C. Aysuna Türkyılmaz, İ. Bilgen, and A. Kara
- AB00029: Risk Management Practices and SMEs: An empirical study on Turkish SMEs 16
Farzaneh Soleimani Zoghi

Session 3: Economics

- AB00003: Measuring Contagion between Oil Prices and Stock Markets in the GCC Countries Using a Hybrid Artificial Neural Network Model 18
M. El Shazly and **A. Lou**
- AB00008: Household Indebtedness in Malaysia: A Survey Evidence 18
Nora Azureen Abdul Rahman, *Zunarni Kosim, and Siew Goh Yeok*
- AB00016: The Analysis of Visible Hand of Government: The Threshold Effect of Government Spending on Economic Growth 18
Celil Aydın, *Mert Akıncı, and Ömer Yılmaz*
- AB00028: Turkey's Competition with the EU in the US market in the context of TTIP 19
Seda Ekmen Özçelik
- AB10005: The Effect of Banking Service Quality Dimensions on Customers' Satisfaction (An Empirical Study of Arab International Islamic Bank at Amman City- Jordan) 19
Iyad A. Khanfar
- AB00021: The Threshold Effects of Current Account Deficits on Economic Growth in Turkey: Does the Level of Current Account Deficit Matter? 19
Celil Aydın and *Ömer Esen*
- AB00023: Generation of Energy from Municipal Waste: A Case Study in Turkey 20
Hikmet Erbiyik and Aysenur Erdil

Session 4: Environment

- S0006: Bioethanol Synthesis using Cellulose Recovered from Biowaste 20
Ghazi Faisal Najmuldeen, *Noridah Abdullah Abdullah, and Mimi Sakinah Sakinah*
- S0010: The Concentration of Zinc, Lead, Cadmium and Copper in Raw Milk Production in Industrial Farms of 21

Khorramabad, Iran	
<i>Mohsen Tizhoosh and Hamid Reza Tizhoosh</i>	
S0014: Environmental Impact Assessment of drilling waste	21
<i>Javad Tabatabaei</i>	
S0025: Research on Sea Reclamation and Urban Sustainable Development	22
<i>Keshi Chen and Yilei Shen</i>	
S3001: Disregard for social Sustainability in the Implementation of Sustainable Development	22
<i>Tunmise Ayodele T.T and Abimbola Ogunlola A.A</i>	
S3004: Support Vector Machine Technique for Wind Speed Prediction	22
<i>Yusuf S. Turkan and Hacer Yumurtacı Aydoğmuş</i>	
S3006: A Method for Environmental Risk Sources Identification and Its Application in Liao River Basin in China	23
<i>Peng Yuan , Lu Han , Ping Zeng and Shuhu Xiao</i>	
Call for Papers	24
Note	32

Conference Venue

Marmara University

Faculty of Business Administration, Bahcelievler Campus

Address: Ressam Namık İsmail Sokak, No: 1, Bahçelievler / ISTANBUL / TURKEY



Hotel nearby: Ramada Hotel & Suites Merter /Istanbul

Website: <http://www.ramadahotelmerter.com/home/4591427740>

Adress: Güven Mh. Eski Londra Asfaltı Cd. No: 83 Merter - Güngören - İstanbul

Tel: +90 212 506 0808

Fax: +90 212 506 0910

Contact E-mail: info@ramadahotelmerter.com (Ms. İlknur Çolak)

Notes: Room per night (double or single occupancy) is 55 Euro per night including breakfast (For participants of conferences in Marmara University)

From hotel to Marmara Univeristy, it will take around 15 mins and 3 Euro with taxi

Introductions for Publications

All accepted papers for the Istanbul conferences will be published in those journals below.

2016 3rd International Conference on Management and Humanities (ICMH2016)



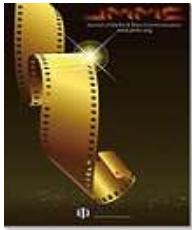
Journal of Advanced Management Science (JOAMS)

ISSN: 2168-0787

DOI: 10.18178/joams

Indexed by: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Engineering & Technology Digital Library and Electronic Journals Digital Library

2016 2nd International Conference on Language and Communication Science (ICLCS2016)



Journal of Media & Mass Communication (JMMC)

ISSN: 2378-5055 (Online); 2378-5047 (Print)

DOI: 10.12720/jmmc

Indexed by: Google Scholar; Engineering & Technology Digital Library, etc.

2016 3rd International Conference on Advances in Business and Economics (ICABE2016)



International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance (IJTEF)

ISSN: 2010-023X

DOI: 10.7763/IJTEF

Indexed by: Engineering & Technology Digital Library, ProQuest, Crossref, Electronic Journals Library, DOAJ and Ulrich's Periodicals Directory

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptops (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)
Projectors & Screens
Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

Power Point or PDF Files (Files should be copied to the conference laptop at the beginning of each session)

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):

Regular Oral Presentation: about 15 Minutes of Presentation and Q&A
Keynote Speech: 40 Minutes of Presentation, 5 Minutes of Q&A

Instructions for Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:

The place to put poster

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

Home-made Posters
Maximum poster size is A1
Load Capacity: Holds up to 0.5 kg

Best Presentation Award

One Best Oral Presentation will be selected from each presentation session, and the Certificate for Best Oral Presentation will be awarded at the end of each session on April 27 and April 28, 2016.

Dress code

Please wear formal clothes or national representative of clothing.

Introductions for Keynote Speakers



Prof. Xavier Cartañá Alvaro

United International Business School (UIBS), Spain

Mr. Xavier Cartañá Alvaro is a Chemical Graduate and Master in Commercial and Marketing Management. Since more than 26 years, he works in the Chemical Industry and at this moment he works for a very well-known Chemical Multinational Company as an EMEA Key Account Manager. His career has led him to specialize increasingly in the commercial management of multicultural behaviors and their staffs at international levels. He also works as a teacher and consultant since more than 20 years, in many different Business Schools and also pays specific seminars and workshops worldwide in marketing and commercial and personal skills fields. At this moment he is active as Industrial Marketing Specialist Teacher at United International Business School (UIBS).



Prof. Dr. Dilek Zamantili Nayir

Marmara University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Dilek Zamantili Nayir is Head of the Department of Business Administration in German language at the Faculty of Business Administration of Marmara University. She teaches and researches in the field of “Organization & Management”, with a specific focus on issues related to international management and entrepreneurship, such as immigrant entrepreneurship, and international small and medium sized ventures. Prof. Dr. Zamantili Nayir has presented her research at AIB, AOM, RENT, EIBA and EGOS conferences and published in the Journal of International Management, Journal of Knowledge Management, Industrial Marketing Management, Journal of Business Ethics, Journal of Management Development and others. Several of her papers are under review in other IB/IM journals. She has been a guest editor for European Journal of International Management and International Business Review. She has been (and is) involved in international research projects with co-researchers from University of Dayton, University of Wisconsin, Copenhagen Business School, Ohio State University, University of Mannheim and University of Kassel. Dr. Zamantili Nayir is a member of the Academy of International Business, Academy of Management and European Group of Organizational Scholars.



Associate Prof. Ergin Murat Altuner
Kastamonu University, Department of Biology, Turkey

Kastamonu University, Department of Biology, TURKEY
Teaching and research activities

2011-2012 Assistant Dean
Kastamonu University, Faculty of Science and Arts, Kastamonu, TURKEY
Faculty management

2009 - 2013 Assistant Professor
Kastamonu University, Faculty of Science and Arts, Department of Biology, Kastamonu, TURKEY
Teaching and research activities

2006 - 2007 Instructional Designer
Open University Worldwide, Milton Keynes, UNITED KINGDOM
Designing digital educational materials

2002 - 2006 Senior Instructional Designer, Instructional Designers' Team Leader
Siemens Business Services, Ankara, TURKEY
Designing digital educational materials
Managing instructional designers' team


2000 - 2002 Senior Instructional Designer, Instructional Designers' Team Leader
SEBIT Education and Information Technologies, Ankara, TURKEY
Designing digital educational materials
Managing instructional designers' team

International Technical Visits

Germany, Münster University - Department of Pharmaceutical Biology and Phytochemistry.
Germany, Friedrich Schiller University - Jena - Hans Knöll Institute - Department of Pharmaceutical Biology.

Time Schedule

April 27th, 2016

09:00 – 10:00	Registration	
10:00 - 10:45	Opening Ceremony	C101 / C201
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00 – 11:45	<p>Keynote Speech 1</p>  <p>Prof. Xavier Carta ña Alvaro United International Business School (UIBS), Spain</p> <p>Title: What B2B marketing is? What the main differences between B2B and B2C Marketing are?</p> <p>Abstract: Business-to-business marketing (or B2B marketing) involves the sale of one company’s product or service to another company.</p> <p>The B2B market is the largest of all the markets, and exceeds the consumer in terms of revenue and profit.</p> <p>B2B marketing shall be used by companies that make products that consumers have no practical use for. Although, it is also used by companies selling products and services bought by consumers and other businesses alike.</p> <p>B2B marketing techniques rely on the same basic principles as consumer marketing, but are executed in a different way. While consumers choose products based not only on price but on popularity, status, and other emotional triggers, B2B buyers make decisions on price and profit potential alone.</p> <p>These B2B and B2C marketing differences are crucial to develop a marketing strategy and tactics. B2B sales prospects are very different from B2C. B2B sales prospects are found in small vertical markets require consultative selling and take longer to sell.</p> <p>B2B versus B2C marketing comparisons are important to understanding when choosing the most effective marketing approach for industrial business. Not</p>	C101 / C201

	<p>understanding and realizing these differences could cause to waste a lot of time and money in our business marketing decisions.</p> <p>This speech will give main references to compare B2B and B2C marketing attributes and their differences affecting small business marketing.</p> <p>Knowing the marketing differences between B2B and B2C are just the beginning steps to achieving success.</p>	
<p>11:45 – 12:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Keynote Speech 2</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Dr. Dilek Zamantili Nayir Marmara University, Turkey</p> <p>Title: Entrepreneurship as a Way out of Poverty and Desperation:Policies to Support Refugee Entrepreneurship</p> <p>Abstract: Migration and refugee movements in the Mediterranean countries have increased tremendously in recent years. Today a rising number of refugees and migrants from the Middle East, Africa and South Asia make the journey along migratory routes to the European Union and nearby countries such as Turkey to seek asylum. Especially Syrian refugees have been written about predominantly in the press. According to the United Nations, over 3 million have fled to Syria's immediate neighbours Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. 6.5 million are internally displaced within Syria.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship can be a way out of poverty and desperation for immigrants that fled as refugees from their countries to seek a new life in another country. The world of entrepreneurship - just as the life of immigrants - is filled with tragic events and glorious achievements with varying degrees of success and failure. Immigrants have a lot to offer as entrepreneurs, as they tend to be risk-takers, have a strong sense of self-reliance. Further, they are supported by their families when they decide to start a business, either as an employee or as a partner. It is common for them to work more than 12 hours a day, including weekends.</p> <p>For refugees from war torn countries, entrepreneurship can be a way out of poverty</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C101 / C201</p>

	and desperation. In her keynote speech, Dr. Zamantili Nayir is going to address the connection between trying to set up a new life in a new country, and establishing an enterprise. Also policies that can support such a step will be discussed.	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch (in the Campus)	
13:30 – 15:30	Session 1: Human Resources and Organizational Behavior	C101 / C201
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee Break	
16:00 – 18:00	Session 2: Business Management	C101 / C201
19:00 – 22:00	Dinner (optional)	

Session 1



April 27. 13:30 - 15:30



Venue: C101/C201 - Marmara University

Theme: Human Resources and Organizational Behavior

Session Chair: Prof.Dr. G ülrüh G ÜRB ÜZ

* The time slots assigned here are only tentative. In case of any absence, presenters are recommended to arrive 5-10 minutes earlier and stay for the whole session.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
<p>MH0019</p>   <p>13:30-13:45</p>	<p>The Theory of Planned Behavior Augmented with Cognitive Cultural Intelligence and Work-Related Perceptions in Predicting Intention to Work Abroad</p> <p>Serra E. Yurtkoru, Emmanuel Dauda, and Wichakorn Sekarawisut</p> <p>Marmara University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract: This research examined university students' intention to pursue employment abroad after finishing their studies. While most studies on predicting career choice among students relied exclusively on utilizing the theory of planned behavior (TPB), this study augmented the TPB with cognitive cultural intelligence (cognitive CQ), serving as a moderator, and work-related perspectives, serving as another predictor. Participants were 153 students, who were studying business administration in a university in Turkey. The results indicated that subjective norms and perceived behavioral control but not attitudes predicted the intention and, hence, partially supported the TPB. Students' perceptions of overseas career development opportunities were found to be another predictor of the intention to work abroad. Also, this study revealed that cognitive CQ had moderating effects on the translation of subjective norms and perceived behavioral control into intention. Such findings contribute to the understanding of the TPB and offer useful implications for organizations selecting employees for overseas assignments and those recruiting foreign employees.</p>
	<p>If our Employees Misunderstand the Company Strategy?</p> <p>Emre Isci, Fatma Ayanoglu Sisman and Arzuhan Cengiz Erbelgin</p> <p>Bosphorus Gaz Corporation AŞ</p>

<p>AB00024</p>  <p>13:45-14:00</p>	<p>Abstract: It is very important that employees fully understand the corporate strategy for business sustainability, efficiency and productivity. This research seeks to analyze this subject based on employee's perception. The research contains 5 different sectors and 86 different companies' data. In general, this research shows that a highly statistical difference can be seen between employees strategy conformity perception and companies' performance ($p=0,001$). In addition if there is a performance management approach in a company It helps employees to focus on their job targets, understand the corporate strategy and support the yearly performance evaluation systems. The correlation between these subject is highly positive ($p<0,05$).</p>
<p>AB00026</p>  <p>14:00-14:15</p>	<p>The Moderating Role of Self-Efficacy on the Relationship between Victimization and Performance Fatma Ayanoğlu Şişman, Uğur Yozgat and Gülçin Özmen Marmara University</p> <p>Abstract: This study's aim is to search out if the performance level is a factor for being victimized by their colleagues. We argue that high performers tend to experience covert forms of victimization (implicit aggression) from colleagues, whereas low performers tend to experience overt forms of victimization (explicit aggression). We further contend that both forms of victimization decreases the performance level. Additionally the moderating effect of self-efficacy between victimization and performance is examined.</p> <p>The research conducted in Istanbul by using convenient sampling method on employees in various sectors. Results from data collected at 2 time points from 582 individuals support the proposed model. The findings shows that persons with high performance were victims of implicit aggression where low were victims of explicit aggression, and covert or overt victimization was decreasing the performance of the employees. It was also determined that the self-efficacy has a moderating role concerning this matter.</p>
<p>AB00014</p> <p>14:15-14:30</p>	<p>Organizational Identification and Psychological Contract Relationship Between Public Employees Ayhan Bayram and Ece Zeybek Halic University, Business Management, Istanbul, Turkey Arel University, Tourism Management, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract: Psychological contract can be defined as dynamic a set of unwritten expectations what between employees and organizations based on reciprocity. Organizational identification mean as cognitive link between person's by self and organization. This study also examined the relationship between psychological contract and organizational identification of public employees.</p> <p>In order to measure the psychological contract by Millward and Hopkins (1998) it was developed by and by Mimaroglu (2008) Turkish version, tested the validity and reliability of the psychological contract questionnaire was used. The scale consists of two dimensions. There are 17 items on the scale.</p> <p>By Mael and Ashforth to measure to organizational identification (1992) developed by Plug and by Aydemir (2004) Turkish version, the validity and reliability of the scale tested organizational identification was used. The scale consists of single sub-dimensions. There are 7 items in the scale. In face to face interviews with 128 government employees were interviewed and easy research using sampling methods. After failing ones have screened a total of 123 surveys analyzed and subjected survey analysis.</p>

	<p>Applying psychological contract and organizational identification scale of public employees, reviewed results in light of the data obtained, the psychological contract and vary by organizational identification shall demographic variables and showed that there is a significant relationship between lower dimensions.</p>
<p>MH0013</p>  <p>14:30-14:45</p>	<p>Work Engagement among Healthcare Employees in Kırklareli Safiye Şahin, Esra Yakşı Kırklareli University, Kırklareli, Turkey Abstract: The main purpose of this study is to report the results of a study of work engagement carried out within a Turkish public sector hospital. This study expands individual-level perspective by hypothesizing that demographic variables such as gender, age, marital status, having a child, education level, length of employment in current organization, supervisory position, etc. relate to work engagement. The research was conducted in Kırklareli Public Hospital with participation of 172 employees. Work engagement was measured with the 17-item Utrecht Work Engagement Scale. Scale's items were grouped by using Exploratory Factor Analysis. Then statistical analyses were carried out to test our hypothesis whether healthcare employees' perception of work engagement differs according to their demographic variables.</p>
<p>MH0007</p>  <p>14:45-15:00</p>	<p>The Effects of the Levels of Optimism and Self-Monitoring on Meaning in Life Altan Ayan Trakya University, Uzunköprü School of Applied Sciences, Turkey Abstract: In this current study, firstly, the concepts of optimism, self-monitoring and meaning in life are expressed. The aim of this study is to examine the levels of optimism and self-monitoring on meaning in life. To put it another way, the research tries to investigate the factors affecting the level of meaning in life. In addition, the effect of the level of optimism on self-monitoring is scrutinized. The research sample comprises a total of 240 students from a school of applied sciences at a state university in the Marmara region. In this context, the data are obtained from 240 students. Thus, the population of the research covers all students studying at this state university. In this current study, factor analysis, reliability test and multiple regression tests were carried out. Consequently, it has seen that the sub-dimensions of optimism scale have a significant effect on existent meaning. Last but not least, it is observed that the sub-dimensions of self-monitoring scale have a significant positive effect on existent meaning as well.</p>
<p>MH0014</p>  <p>15:00-15:15</p>	<p>Self Actualization, Self Efficacy and Emotional Intelligence of Undergraduate Students Güven Ordun, F. Aslı Akün Istanbul University, School Of Business, Turkey Abstract: The purpose of the study is to investigate issues related with the identities, specifically self-related aspects such as self-actualization and self-efficacy and understand the emotional intelligence levels of undergraduate students in Turkey and analyze the relations of these aspects. The sample consists of 278 undergraduate students from Istanbul University Business Administration Faculty. Results reveal that emotional intelligence has significant and positive effect on self-actualization and self-efficacy. Self-actualization has also significant and positive effect on self-efficacy. Results are discussed.</p>

<p>CS07-A</p> <p>15:15-15:30</p>	<p>Repositioning? "The Epic of Gilgamesh" and "The Swarm"</p> <p>Adelheid Rundholz-Eubanks Johnson C. Smith University, USA.</p> <p>Abstract: The narrative form is arguably as old as humankind, and one of its functions is to explore and find solutions to humanity's recurrent adaptive problems. As such, narratives can be vehicles of efficiently dispatched information. One of the perennial problems is the relationship between humankind and nature. Taking an 'elliptical approach'--to use David Damrosch's expression--and reading "Gilgamesh," presumably the oldest epic known, with Frank Schaezting's "Der Schwarm" (2004; "The Swarm," 2006) in the context of the conflict between man and nature leads to questions and answers (if any) about what solutions these texts suggest and how mankind is repositioned in the man-nature-dichotomy. To interpret "Gilgamesh" not only as a tale of quest or maturation of the eponymous hero but also as a narrative of man versus nature points to ambiguities. Man is to become master over nature, but man is also to work as part of nature. The consequences of this ambiguity and a tradition that has chosen to favor the mastery-over-nature scenario are themes of Schaezting's science fiction novel. Together, these texts invite readers to speculate if or what these narratives have taught about the survival of both the human species and its habitat and whether, indeed, narratives hold the power to teach anything</p>
----------------------------------	---

Session 2


April 27. 16:00 - 18:00

Venue: C101/C201 - Marmara University

Theme: Business Management

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Dilek Zamantili Nayir


* The time slots assigned here are only tentative. In case of any absence, presenters are recommended to arrive 5-10 minutes earlier and stay for the whole session.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
<p>MH0002</p>  <p>16:00-16:15</p>	<p>Evaluating Sustainability for SMEs in Turkey</p> <p>Orcun Turegun, Nida Turegun Yeditepe University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract: This study aims to evaluate the sustainability concept for the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Turkey. The main focus of the paper is to highlight the importance of sustainability and SMEs for Turkey since they generate 99.8% of all employment in the country. Also, this study underlines the Turkey's perspective of sustainability while elucidating the supporting programs on sustainability for SMEs. The findings of this study reveal five major steps to achieve the determined sustainability goals for SMEs in Turkey. These steps are raising awareness, describing the sustainable business model, understanding the future benefits, developing a road map, and implementing and monitoring the sustainability process, respectively.</p>
	<p>The Comparison of the Content Analysis on the Missions of the Successful Textile and Apparel Companies from the Globe and Turkey</p> <p>M. Şebnem Ensari, Evrim Kabuk çu Nişantaşı University, Turkey</p>

<p>MH0005</p>  <p>16:15-16:30</p>	<p>Abstract: A mission of an organization indicates the company’s purpose of existence. There are narrow or broad definitions of mission in scope. “A narrow mission very clearly states the organizations primary business and will limit the scope of the company’s activities in terms of the product or service offered, the technology used, and probably the market served” (Wheelen, et al., 2015, 50).</p> <p>This study aims at examining mission statements of the first 20 Textile and Apparel Companies from the list of the Global Fortune and Turkey Fortune Lists. In order to realize this purpose, a content analysis was conducted for mission statements of the companies by using nine items. The main purpose is to investigate the differences in explanation of the reason of their existence between the globally and locally successful companies. This research thought to be helpful to the local companies, which wants to be successful, while they are preparing their mission statements during globalization process.</p>
<p>AB00006</p>  <p>16:30-16:45</p>	<p>Government Policies, Implementation Leadership and Green Management Practices in an Emerging Economy</p> <p>Rifat Kamasak, Ugur Yozgat, and Meltem Yavuz Yeditepe University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract: This study aims to investigate the effects of government practices and leadership activities on the way of implementing green management practices in firms. In order to address this aim, a survey was conducted on a sample of 153 firms which operate in the chemical and petrochemical industries in Turkey. The findings revealed that leadership activities contributed more than government policies on the adoption of green management practices of the firms. However, the combined effect of the government policies and leadership activities was the greatest on the adoption of green management practices.</p>
<p>AB00011</p>  <p>16:45-17:00</p>	<p>Minimum Wages as a Redistributive Device in the Long Run</p> <p>George Economides and Thomas Moutos Athens University of Economics and Business</p> <p>Abstract: This paper analyzes long run outcomes resulting from adopting a binding minimum wage in a neoclassical model with perfectly competitive labour markets and capital accumulation. The model distinguishes between workers of heterogeneous ability and capitalists who do all the saving, and it entails – relative to the perfectly competitive benchmark - large output and employment losses (among the lowest-ability workers) from the imposition of moderately binding minimum wages. These effects arise not only because firms respond to the wage increase – relative to the static perfectly competitive benchmark – by moving upwards along a given labour demand curve, but also due to inward shifts of the labour demand curve as savers respond to decreases in the (net of taxes) rate of return on their savings by saving less, thus reducing the economy’s steady-state capital stock. Nevertheless, the large, long-run, declines in aggregate output, consumption, and the capital stock implied by this model do not render MW legislation unattractive for large segments of employed workers, as long as they do not have to provide generous welfare support to the low-ability workers that the MW prevents them from finding employment.</p>

<p>AB00019</p>  <p>17:00-17:15</p>	<p>The Mediating Role of Psychological Distancing and Complaining Behaviour on the Effect of Negative Emotions on Repurchase Intention</p> <p>Hatice Aydın and Sevtap Ünal Muş Alparslan University</p> <p>Abstract: This study examines whether psychological distancing and complaining behaviour has a mediating role on the effect of negative consumer emotions on repurchase intention in online purchasing. In the study, regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses of the model (Mediator Effect Analysis). This study conducted on the consumers who purchase online in Muş shows that negative emotions experienced after online purchasing have a direct, negative and significant effect on repurchase intention. Besides, the study reveals that this effect is partially mediated by complaining behaviour and psychological distancing strategies.</p>
<p>AB00025</p>  <p>17:15-17:30</p>	<p>The Effect of Country of Origin Perceptions and Perceived Brand Globalness on Perceived Brand Quality</p> <p>C. Aysuna Türkyılmaz, İ. Bilgen, and A. Kara Marmara University</p> <p>Abstract: In today's globally competitive marketplace, creating a global brand has become extremely important for brand owners. High quality brands are preferred more by the consumers. Thus, it has been a point of interest for the academicians and therefore they try to reveal the factors affecting perceived brand quality. In the literature, there are so many studies on different consumer groups, however in this study, Turkish consumers are examined. Aim of this study is to define how consumers' perceptions about country of origin and brand globalness influence their perceptions about brand quality. A meaningful effect was observed and researchers try make some suggestions for both academicians and marketing managers.</p>
<p>AB00029</p>  <p>17:30-17:45</p>	<p>Risk Management Practices and SMEs: An empirical study on Turkish SMEs</p> <p>Farzaneh Soleimani Zoghi Marmara University/SRH Hochschule Berlin</p> <p>Abstract: SMEs have a crucial role in the domestic economic growth. SMEs are organizations with higher adoptability and flexibility compare to large enterprise. However they are very vulnerable to risks due to the lack of established structure and limited resources. So risk management practices and strategies play a significant role in SMEs success and growth. Risk management involves identifying risks and predicting how probable they are and how serious they might become. Dealing with identified risks and deciding on what to do with them is a key issue in risk management process. The present study attempts to investigate the current state of risk management in Turkish SMEs more comprehensively. The research topic is to determine the dependency of industrial sector of SMEs and their risk management approach. The sample was developed from the data of 2000 Turkish SMEs. From 200 total responses 192 of them has been found as qualified response for statistical analysis. Data have been gathered by using categorical and multiple response questions with nominal and ordinal scales. The results of cross-tabulation and Chi- square test have revealed evidence of relationship and association between variables in many cases.</p>

April 28th, 2016

09:30 – 10:00	Registration	
10:00 - 10:45	 Session “Change favors the connected minds!”	C101 / C201
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00 – 13:00	Session 3: Economics	C101 / C201
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch (in the Campus)	
14:00 – 14:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Keynote Speech 3</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Associate Prof. Ergin Murat Altuner Kastamonu University, Department of Biology, Turkey</p> <p>Title: Can High Hydrostatic Pressure Be Used To Improve Production Of Plants Used As Food?</p> <p>Abstract: High Pressure Processing (HPP) is a non-thermal food processing technique, which is used for several purposes such as sterilization, coagulation and gelation in food science. There are several advantages of HHP, such as requiring no heat, which may cause some unwanted changes in food samples and subjecting the food sample to pressure in its sealed final package, which prevents further contamination during and after processing. In HHP technique the food samples are usually exposed to a pressure ranging from 100 to 800 MPa or in some cases even higher pressures and water is used as pressure transmitting medium.</p> <p>HHP may have some new potential uses, where improving the production of plants used as food is one of them. In this talk, the potential of HHP on improving the production of plants used as food will be discussed.</p>	C101 / C201
14:45 – 15:00	Coffee Break	
15:00 – 17:00	Session 4: Environment	C101 / C201

Session 3

April 28. 11:00 - 13:00

Venue: C101/C201 - Marmara University


Theme: Economics

Session Chair: Xavier Carta ñá Alvaro

* The time slots assigned here are only tentative. In case of any absence, presenters are recommended to arrive 5-10 minutes earlier and stay for the whole session.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
AB00003   11:00-11:15	<p>Measuring Contagion between Oil Prices and Stock Markets in the GCC Countries Using a Hybrid Artificial Neural Network Model</p> <p>M. El Shazly and A. Lou Columbia College, USA</p> <p>Abstract: By combining artificial intelligence and genetic training algorithms this paper constructs a hybrid model that measures the degree of contagion between oil prices and stock markets for the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. The model's architecture captures the strength of the pulse that is being transmitted between the oil market and the six markets of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia over the period 2008-2015. Sensitivity reports suggest that the degree of spillover between oil and global equity markets varies by country and over time. This research seeks to provide insights related to the strength of transmissions and to answer questions that deal with symmetry and diversification. By improving the measurements of the connection strengths that link markets together, more prudent management may be adopted that would enhance the effectiveness of policy implementation.</p>
AB00008  11:15-11:30	<p>Household Indebtedness in Malaysia: A Survey Evidence</p> <p>Nora Azureen Abdul Rahman, Zunarni Kosim, and Siew Goh Yeok Universiti Utara Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract: Increasing trends in using debts as a mechanism to fill the gap between income and expenditures among Malaysian households motivates this study. This study provides a survey evidence on the indebtedness of Malaysian household, particularly in the types of loans which Malaysian households frequently involved in, whether the debts become a financial burden to the households and whether Malaysian households have any alternative source of income as a financial backup for their main income. The survey shows that most Malaysian households having debts in hire purchase loan, debt service ratio of less than 60% and most of them have no alternative source of income. The survey was done on households in three northern states of Malaysia.</p>
AB00016  11:30-11:45	<p>The Analysis of Visible Hand of Government: The Threshold Effect of Government Spending on Economic Growth</p> <p>Celil Aydın, Merter Akıncı, and Ömer Yılmaz Muş Alparslan University</p> <p>Abstract: In this study, the role of government expenditures threshold value in the relationship between government spending and economic growth has been investigated for Turkish economy in period 1998:Q2 - 2015:Q2. At the first stage, government expenditures threshold value has been detected and after that government spending-economic growth relation has been examined using</p>

	<p>threshold autoregressive (TAR) model. The finding of this study is that, under the first regime which is below the threshold level, low government spending has significantly negative impact on economic growth. On the other hand, under the second regime which is above the threshold level, government spending has significantly positive effect on economic growth. This finding shows that rising government spending is an important factor to faster the economic growth process. Due to this effect, Turkey should follow a determined strategy to raise spending level above threshold value. Besides, the result of the study emphasizes that politicians and decision makers must take into account for this effect.</p>
<p>AB00028</p>  <p>11:45-12:00</p>	<p>Turkey's Competition with the EU in the US market in the context of TTIP</p> <p>Seda Ekmen Özçelik Yıldırım Beyazıt University</p> <p>Abstract: This study analyzes the potential effects of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) on Turkey's trade patterns in the US market against the EU. Therefore, this study aims to determine the sectors in which Turkey competes relatively more strongly with the EU in the US market. Moreover, taking into account the product heterogeneity within the sectors, this study focuses on whether this competition relies on price differentials or not. To do so, we carry out a detailed analysis of exports of Turkey and the EU based on export product similarity and price similarity indices. The study covers the 2010-2014 period at country- and sector-levels, using disaggregated product data. Our results show that even Turkey's competition with the EU in the US market is not so strong in general, there are still some sectors in which the degree of competition is quite considerable such as textiles and textile products; articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic and glass; arms and ammunition; vegetable products; animal or vegetable fats or oils. Moreover, except in the "arms and ammunition" sector, the TTIP has the potential to change trade patterns in favor of the EU, while Turkey is likely to lose competitiveness in these sectors.</p>
<p>AB10005</p>  <p>12:00-12:15</p>	<p>The Effect of Banking Service Quality Dimensions on Customers' Satisfaction (An Empirical Study of Arab International Islamic Bank at Amman City- Jordan)</p> <p>Iyad A. Khanfar Zarqa university</p> <p>Abstract: This research aims to study the effect of banking Service Quality Dimensions on customers' satisfaction; the dimensions include Tangibility, Reliability, Empathy, Responsiveness, Assurance, Data were collected through questionnaires forming a representative sample. A total of 450 questionnaires were distributed to Arab International Islamic Bank customers in Amman city, the findings indicated that there is a positive effect of Tangibility, Reliability, Empathy, Responsiveness, Assurance, on customers' satisfaction. The results of study support Hypothesis of study (H1, H2, H3, H4, and H5) (2), the data indicate that the findings of Hypothesis are significantly and positively related to customers' satisfaction.</p>
<p>AB00021</p>	<p>The Threshold Effects of Current Account Deficits on Economic Growth in Turkey: Does the Level of Current Account Deficit Matter?</p> <p>Celil Aydın and Ömer Esen Muş Alparslan University</p> <p>Abstract: This paper investigates the existence of the threshold effects of current account deficits</p>

 12:15-12:30	<p>on economic growth over the period of 1999:Q2 - 2014:Q2 for Turkey by using recently developed threshold autoregressive (TAR) models that provide appropriate procedures for estimation and inference. Based on the estimation of the threshold model, the results reveal evidence of threshold effects related to the current account deficits in Turkey. According to the analysis results, the estimated threshold value of the deficits for economic growth is 4%, and any ratio of the current account deficits above this threshold has a negative effect on economic growth while any rate below this threshold has a positive effect on economic growth. The findings may contribute to political authorities and decision-makers as a guide for economic and political targeting in terms of keeping the deficit rate below the threshold level of 4% to prevent its negative effect on economic growth.</p>
AB00023 12:30-12:45	<p>Generation of Energy from Municipal Waste: A Case Study in Turkey Hikmet Erbyık and Aysenur Erdil Yalova University</p> <p>Abstract: As one of the basic rules of the environmental management system, 'waste generation' at source should be prevented and/or reduced first, then generated waste should be re-processed and recycled. Considering the production stages of energy from efficient waste, by performing a recovery operation and avoiding the use of fossil fuels, a useful mode of energy supply is obtained that reduces the greenhouse gas emissions. Products which can be obtained from wastes are recovered substances, composting and energy. Energy recovery is one of the most studied topics. While not assumed the desired level yet, with regard to producing energy from waste, there are many recycling facilities in the world that meet the large portion of the local energy needs.</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to make technical and economic analysis by examining the technologies of production of energy from municipal solid wastes. For this purpose, a detailed study of the technologies made on landfill, incineration, gasification and anaerobic digestion. In addition, on the basis of these technologies , a study is conducted for Giresun -Rize area that are located in Turkey's northeastern coast.</p>

Session 4

April 28. 15:00 - 17:00

Venue: C101/C201 - Marmara University

Theme: Environment

Session Chair: Ergin Murat Altuner

* The time slots assigned here are only tentative. In case of any absence, presenters are recommended to arrive 5-10 minutes earlier and stay for the whole session.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
S0006 15:00-15:15	<p>Bioethanol Synthesis using Cellulose Recovered from Biowaste Ghazi Faisal Najmuldeen, Noridah Abdullah Abdullah, and Mimi Sakinah Sakinah University Malaysia Pahang, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract: Bioethanol is an alcohol made by fermentation, mostly from carbohydrates, Cellulosic biomass, derived from non-food sources, such as castor shell waste, is also being developed as a</p>

	<p>feedstock for ethanol production Cellulose extracted from biomass sources is considered the future feedstock for many products due to the availability and eco-friendly nature of cellulose. In this study, castor shell (CS) biowaste resulted from the extraction of Castor oil from castor seeds was evaluated as a potential source of cellulose. The cellulose was extracted after pretreatment process was done on the CS. The pretreatment process began with the removal of other extractives from CS, then an alkaline treatment, bleaching process with hydrogen peroxide, and followed by a mixture of acetic and nitric acids. CS cellulose was analysed by infrared absorption spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). The result showed that the overall process was adequate to produce cellulose with high purity and crystallinity from CS waste. The cellulose was then hydrolyze to produce glucose and then fermented to bioethanol.</p>
<p>S0010 15:15-15:30</p>	<p>The Concentration of Zinc, Lead, Cadmium and Copper in Raw Milk Production in Industrial Farms of Khorramabad, Iran Mohsen Tizhoosh and Hamid Reza Tizhoosh University of Waterloo, Canada Abstract: Given the importance of public health and the role of food safety in this regard, investigating the quality of the food used in the human diet appears to be a crucial task. Milk does play a major role in the nutrition and health of people from children to adults. In this study, we examined the concentration of heavy metals, including zinc, lead, cadmium and copper in raw milk produced by the dairy industry in Khorramabad, Iran. For this purpose, after field studies and identifying sampling sites in the area, eight sampling sites were chosen. Three samples were then taken at each site resulting in a total of 24 samples of raw milk. These samples were then tested in the laboratory with respect to the acid digestion of the samples according to standard methods. Subsequently, using atomic emission spectroscopy, the concentrations of heavy metals were measured. The SPSS software was used for statistical analysis of the results. The results showed that average concentrations (in milligrams per litre) were 3.07 (zinc), 2.72 (lead), 0.1 (cadmium) and 0.14 (copper). The results of comparing the average concentrations measured with WHO guidelines represent a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) indicating that the average concentration of each element in the sample studied is higher than WHO recommendations mainly due to the release of heavy metals through animal feed and drinking water. As a result, regulating the animal feed seems to be necessary to prevent the release of heavy metals in dairy and obviously into human food chain.</p>
<p>S0014 15:30-15:45</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment of drilling waste Javad Tabatabaei Islamic azad university of Iran Abstract: Oil and gas development and its effects on nature, environmental guards were forced to make strong laws to protect and support of environment in the national and international level. In drilling industry that is one of the major industries of the upstream oil and gas, Prevention and control of drilling fluids and cuttings obtained is important. During drilling operation, from exploration to production, various wastes produced, that each of them in the way are threatened for human, flora and fauna. This wastes can be divided to a variety of produced water, drilling wastes</p>

	and related wastes. Typically, produced water to be included about 98% of total wastes flow. While drilling fluids and cuttings make up 2% of its remaining. In this paper, the toxicity of these wastes and their effects on man, plants and ecosystems is studied.
S0025 15:45-16:00	<p>Research on Sea Reclamation and Urban Sustainable Development Keshi Chen and Yilei Shen Peking University, China</p> <p>Abstract: For coastal cities, sea reclamation is an important way to obtain space for development on the condition of land scarcity, but unsuited reclamation will damage the marine ecological environment. This paper focuses on the ecological and environmental problems in reclamation areas, and analyzes the causes of them. On the basis of concluding the successful experience of Yokohama Minato Mirai 21, we make some rational suggestions on sustainable development of reclamation areas during the whole process of sea reclamation for coastal cities in Guangdong province.</p>
S3001 16:00-16:15	<p>Disregard for social Sustainability in the Implementation of Sustainable Development Tunmise Ayodele T.T and Abimbola Ogunlola A.A Leicester school of Architecture, De Montfort University, United Kingdom.</p> <p>Abstract: Sustainability having gained momentum over the years has been adopted as a global agenda for all developments, because of the impact of human activities on the environment. So, is it all about the environment? The social dimension also aimed at assuming certain needs of people globally. Nevertheless, limited research work has been done on the subject. This study is a precedence to subsequent studies. It is a review of some theoretical investigations on the impact of social sustainability in the implementation of sustainable development, and a case of Nigeria and United Kingdom are presented for comparison. Research efforts in existing literatures are presented and the theoretical investigation suggests a visible impact of social sustainability. It also identifies the need for further research and awareness on the subject matter for all stakeholders to promote social sustainability in the built environment.</p>
S3004 16:15-16:30	<p>Support Vector Machine Technique for Wind Speed Prediction Yusuf S. Turkan and Hacer Yumurtaçı Aydoğmuş Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University</p> <p>Abstract: After publishing the first renewable energy law of Turkey which was enacted in 2005, many enterprisers started to make investments on renewable energy systems. With government encouragement to utilise wind technologies, production of electricity via wind farms became an attractive investment alternative for many investors. The wind speed is one of the most important parameter in determination of the wind energy potential of a region. For this reason, in a potential region, wind speed data are measured hourly and saved for one year and these data are used in measurement of the wind potential of that region. The success of the techniques predicting the wind speeds is fairly important in fast and reliable decision-making for investment on wind farms. In the present study, the annual wind speed values of observed region in Turkey is analyzed. Support Vector Machine (SVM) technique is used for the prediction of wind speed values at different altitudes. The results of the analysis and those obtained from Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), which is the most widely used method in this field, were compared with each other. The results</p>

	show that SVM is a practicable technique in the prediction of the wind speed for investment on wind farms.
S3006 16:30-16:45	<p>A Method for Environmental Risk Sources Identification and Its Application in Liao River Basin in China</p> <p>Peng Yuan , Lu Han , Ping Zeng and Shuhu Xiao Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, China</p> <p>Abstract: Liao river basin is China's old industrial base with a large number of high-risk and heavily polluting industries. According to the national inspection data on major enterprises environmental risk and chemicals in the key industries by Ministry of Environmental Protection of China in 2010, there are 207 petrochemical factories and coking plants, 896 chemical raw materials and chemical manufacturing factories, 85 pharmaceutical manufacturing factories in Liaohe river basin. How to identify and classify the risk sources is the key issues for environmental risk prevention and management in Liao river basin. Based on the constituent of the environmental risk system, a method for risk sources identification and classification based on source-pathway-receptor evaluation was proposed, as well as the representativeness and availability of the data obtained was taken into consideration. The evaluation index system was composed of environmental risk substances, environmental risk control technical levels of the enterprises and the environmental receptors. Based on the quantification and calculation of the evaluation index, the grade evaluation matrix of risk sources was established. The environmental risk sources were classified into three grades, i.e. high risk, medium risk and low risk. By using the method the major enterprises in Liao river basin were analyzed and evaluated. The result showed that, there are 149 high risk sources, which took 12.5% of all enterprises evaluated; and there are 240 medium risk sources, which took 20.2% of all enterprises evaluated. The results provide necessary information for risk management and support the strategy development.</p>

Call For Paper



Welcome to 2016 2nd International Conference on Literature and Linguistics (ICOLL 2016), which will be held in Rome, Italy during July 14-16, 2016.

ICOLL aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Literature and Linguistics, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journal:



International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics (IJLL)

ISSN: 2382-6282,

DOI: 10.18178/IJLL

Indexed by: Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, Proquest and DOAJ.

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before May 20, 2016
Acceptance Notification	On June 10, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before June 30, 2016
Conference Date	July 14-15, 2016
One Day Tour	July 16, 2016



Welcome to the official website of 2016 6th International Conference on Business and Economics Research—ICBER 2016, which will be held during September 21-23, 2016, in Vancouver, Canada. ICBER 2016, organized by IEDRC, aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Business and Economics Research, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

The conference will be held every year to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in Business and Economics Research and related areas.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journal:



International Proceedings of Economics Development and Research (IPEDR)

ISSN: 2010-4626

DOI: 10.7763/IPEDR

Indexed by: CNKI, DOAJ, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Crossref, and Engineering & Technology Digital Library

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before June 5, 2016
Acceptance Notification	on July 1, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before July 25, 2016
Conference Date	September 21-22, 2016
One Day Tour	September 23, 2016



Welcome to the official website of the 2016 3rd International Conference on Marketing, Business and Management (ICMBM 2016) is the main annual research conference aimed at presenting current research being carried out. The icmbm has been held in Milan, Hong Kong successfully by IEDRC. ICMBM 2016 will be held in Bangkok, Thailand during October 9-11, 2016 by IEDRC. ICMBM 2016 aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Marketing, Business and Management, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

The conference will be held every year to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in Marketing, Business and Management and related areas.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journal:



Journal of Economics, Business and Management (JOEBM)

ISSN: 2301-3567

DOI: 10.18178/JOEBM

Indexed by: DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Library, Electronic Journals Library, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, MESLibrary, Google Scholar, Crossref, and ProQuest.

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before June 15, 2016
Acceptance Notification	on July 10 2016
Registration Deadline	Before August 5, 2016
Conference Date	October 9-11, 2016



Welcome to the official website of the 2016 2nd International Conference on Marketing Business and Economics (ICMBE2016) is the main annual research conference aimed at presenting current research being carried out. ICMBE 2016 will be held in Bali, Indonesia during November 12-14, 2016 by IEDRC. ICMBE 2016 aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Marketing Business and Economics, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journal:



International Proceedings of Economics Development and Research (IPEDR)

ISSN: 2010-4626

DOI: 10.7763/IPEDR

Indexed by: CNKI, DOAJ, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Crossref, and Engineering & Technology Digital Library

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before July 5, 2016
Acceptance Notification	on July 25, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before August 15, 2016
Conference Date	November 12-14, 2016

