



10TH INTERNATIONAL BORNEO BUSINESS CONFERENCE (iBBC) 2022

"Diversification of Economy and Business Sustainability: Opportunities and Challenges"

19TH - 21ST SEPTEMBER 2022

RAIA HOTEL & CONVENTION CENTRE KUCHING, SARAWAK

CONTACT INFO

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Main Organizer

Co-Organizers



<http://www.conference.unimas.my/IBBC2022/en/>

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Preface

Message From the Vice Chancellor of Universiti Malaysia Sarawak Professor Datuk Dr. Mohamad Kadim Suaidi



Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh and greetings from Universiti Malaysia Sarawak.

It is a great honour for me to welcome all esteemed guests and participants to the 10th International Borneo Business Conference 2022 (#ibbc2022). My heartiest congratulations to the Faculty of Economics and Business Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) for organizing this conference.

As the world is currently facing a macroeconomic catastrophe sparked by the COVID-19 pandemic, UNIMAS welcomes the theme of this conference “Diversification of the Economy and Business Sustainability: Opportunities and Challenges” in which we are committed to identify the opportunities carefully and constructively as well as overcome the challenges in the current economy so that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be reached. It is vital that we understand our strengths and weaknesses to diversify our economy and ensure that the sustainability of the local community can be achieved. Expertise in economics and business is required to survive and flourish in this debt-driven economic crisis.

It is hoped that this conference can be a platform for academics to share their valuable ideas and discuss how those ideas can be applied in various contexts. Consequently, UNIMAS serves to make sure that we communicate such crucial information that would address business challenges and opportunities to the community.

Finally, I would like to take this chance to congratulate the conference organizers for putting on a successful event. I am hoping that this conference will aid in achieving the SDG goals. I wish all participants a fruitful conference.

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Message From the Dean of Faculty of Economics and Business Professor Dr. Rossazana Ab Rahim



Bismillahirrahmanirrahim. Assalamu 'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

A warm welcome to participants of the 10th International Borneo Business Conference 2022 (#ibbc2022) conducted in both physically and online modes.

This conference has always served as a platform for academics and industry professionals to share the results of their extensive research in a variety of business-related topics. The theme for this year, "Diversification of the Economy and Business Sustainability: Opportunities and Challenges," offers a significant change in many ways, especially for the Business and Economics researchers, as it encourages them to go above and beyond the norm to develop a business environment that is more holistic and, in turn, effectively translates for the benefit of the community. This type of engagement is essential for sustaining business risks and problems within the society.

The conference's goals are to examine the problems, opportunities, and difficulties facing Borneo's economy and business as well as the world at large; and fostering the exchange of concepts and the most recent information on issues affecting the global economy that are critically and analytically analysed based on empirical investigations.

COVID-19 pandemic has created significant and profound impacts on the business corporate and our society at large, and we take this opportunity to encourage researchers to continue developing their interests and abilities to conduct research under this circumstance. This platform is a manifestation of our continued support and inspiration to our researchers and practitioners; they would not only present and share their research findings, but also construct a global network while learning the most recent advancement and growth of research in the business area.

The organizing committee, secretariat, committee members, and supporting staff deserve praise and genuine appreciation for their arduous efforts and dedication in making sure that this first hybrid conference is done effectively. I hope the presenters have a fantastic sharing session and I wish them luck. Finally, I wish for all attendees to find this conference to be useful and full of amazing opportunities for knowledge and experience sharing.

Thank you.

Message From the Chairperson iBBC 2022 Dr. Mohd Khairul Hisyam Hassan



Bismillahirrahmanirrahim. Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh and greetings.

I am delighted to welcome you to the 10th International Borneo Business Conference 2022 at the Raia Hotel and Convention Centre from 19th to 21st September 2022 in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. The Covid-19 pandemic knows no boundary, it affects not only lives but also the sustainability of businesses and livelihood of people from all background. The state of Sarawak is no exception. However, the restructuring and diversification of state economy has helped in cushioning its detrimental impact. The Sarawak Government intends to continue diversifying its economy by concentrating on agricultural modernisation, infrastructure improvement, tourist advancement, and human capital development, as described in the Post Covid-19 Development Strategy (PCDS) 2030.

In this vein, with the theme "Diversification of Economy and Business Sustainability: Opportunities and Challenges"; the conference aims to provide opportunities for academics and industry experts to share information on economic diversification, digitalization, and business transformation issues. This conference also intends to develop young scholars by strengthening their thinking ability and self-sufficiency in specific research interests.

On behalf of the organizing committee of the IBBC2022, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Professor Datuk Dr. Mohammad Kadim Suaidi, Vice Chancellor of Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) and Profesor Dr. Rossazana Ab-Rahim, Dean of Faculty of Economics & Business, for their consistent support towards the success of this conference. Furthermore, I would like to extend my gratitude to all the distinguished speakers and delegates for the contributions of ideas and knowledge.

Finally, I am indebted to the co-chairman of IBBC2022, Dr. Nur Zaimah Ubaidillah and the committee members who had worked very hard to ensure the success of this conference. To participants who are visiting Sarawak for the face-to-face conference, it is a lifetime experience to be enchanted with Borneo's rainforest and national parks. I hope you will enjoy your stay in Kuching, the Land of the Hornbills.

Thank you.

Keynote Speaker and Academic Workshop



Keynote Speaker 1:

Dato' Amir Omar

Sarawak Federal Secretary's Office, Prime Minister's Department

"Labor Supply for Strong and Sustainable Growth of Malaysia Workforce"

Keynote Speaker 2:

Dr. Ronald Mutasa

World Bank's Practice Leader, Human Development Philippine, Malaysia, Thailand, and Brunei

"Social Protection in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Malaysia"



Academic Workshop 1:

Dr Marigliano Piergiorgo

Universita Degli Studi Del Sannio, ITALY

"Phyton Programming Workshop"

Academic Workshop 2:

Professor Dr. Lean Hooi Hooi

Universiti Sains Malaysia, MALAYSIA

"Workshop on Advanced Econometric Analysis of Sustainable Energy and Environment"



Conference Program



19 September 2022 (Monday)

- 0800 – 0900 Registration of Participants
0900 – 1000 Speech by The Conference Chairman
Dr. Mohd Khairul Hisyam Hassan
Welcoming Speech by Vice Chancellor of UNIMAS
YBhg. Prof. Datuk Dr. Mohamad Kadim bin Suaidi
Officiating Ceremony by Chairman of Board of Director UNIMAS
YBhg. Tan Sri Datuk Seri Panglima Sulong bin Matjeraie
- 1000 – 1045 Refreshment
1045 – 1130 Keynote Speaker 1: Sarawak Federal Secretary
Dato' Amir Omar
- 1145 – 1230 Keynote Speaker 2: World Bank's Practice Leader, Human Development
Philippine, Malaysia, Thailand and Brunei
Dr. Ronald Mutasa
- 1230 – 1400 Lunch Break
1400 – 1600 Parallel Session 1
1900 – 2300 Conference Dinner
Best Paper Award



20 September 2022 (Tuesday)

- 0800 – 0830 Registration of Participants
0830 – 1030 Parallel Session 2
1030 – 1100 Tea Break
1100 – 1300 Parallel Session 3
1300 – 1430 Lunch Break
1430 – 1630 Parallel Session 4



21 September 2022 (Wednesday)

- 0800 – 0830 Registration of Participants
0830 – 1000 Academic Workshop 1
Dr Marigliano Piergiorgo, Università Degli Studi Del Sannio, ITALY
- 1000 – 1030 Tea Break
1030 – 1200 Academic Workshop 2
Professor Dr. Lean Hooi Hooi, Universiti Sains Malaysia, MALAYSIA
- 1300 – 1430 Lunch Break and Closing Ceremony

Conference Presentation

Parallel Session 1

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	The Influence of Average Dividend Yield, Inflation Rate and Unemployment Rate on The Profitability of Office-Based Malaysian Real Estate Investment Trusts (M-Reits) <i>Voong Wee Min, Sahari Salawati, Nivakan Sritharan, Cheuk Choy Sheung Sharon</i> Reference ID: 066	19	
	The Effects of Indonesia's Capital Structure Policies on the Value of Indonesian Companies on the Indonesian Stock Exchange <i>Helma Malini, Elga Yulindisti</i> Reference ID: 025	20	
	Intellectual Capital and Financial Performance of Islamic Banks: Evidence from Malaysia and Indonesia <i>Chai Siew Joo, Ahmad Syubaili Mohamed</i> Reference ID: 053	21	
@ Bilik Mulu 7	Impact of Consumer Inertia on Mobile Commerce Adoption Under the Influence of Market Isomorphism Effects <i>Tiu Chai Hui, Dayang Affizzah binti Awang Marikan</i> Reference ID: 056	22	Business and Management
	The Contribution of Fishing Women on Family Income During Covid-19 Pandemic <i>Norlaila Abdullah Chik, Faraliza Azura Ramli, Nor Suzylah Sohaimi</i> Reference ID: 016	23	
	Critical Success Factors for Sustainable Entrepreneurship in Cambodia: A Conceptual Framework <i>Yamuna V. Sithambalam</i> Reference ID: 038	24	
	Analysis Of the Effectiveness of Negotiations Using E-Negotiations (Case Study in Public Sector) <i>Nurwahyu Puji Utami; Lutfi Auliarahman, Desy Mayasari</i> Reference ID: 045	25	
	Examining Ecotourism Destinations Competitiveness and the Moderating Impact of Social Media Marketing: Post-COVID-19 Propositions for Ecotourism Industry Actors <i>Thong Jun Zhou, Lo May Chiun, T. Ramayah, Abang Azlan Mohamad</i> Reference ID: 049	26	
	Job Demands– Resources and Flourishing: Exploring Organizational Identification as a Potential Mediator in the Universities of Pakistan <i>Quratulain Memon, Dr Irma Yazreen binti Md Yusoff</i> Reference ID: 068	27	

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	A Study on User Intention to Commute Using Autonomous Rail Transit <i>Siti Nur Fatin Morshidi, Nur Zaimah Ubaidillah, Farhana Ismail</i> <i>Reference ID: 026</i>	29
	Mirror-Mirror on the Wall, What Job Mismatch Measurements of All? <i>Borhan Sareya Abdullah, Ibrahim Mohd-Sabrun</i> <i>Reference ID: 004</i>	30
	Determinants of Income Inequality in Indonesia <i>Paulina, Metasari Kartika, Erni Panca Kurniasih, Windhu Putra</i> <i>Reference ID: 020</i>	31
	The Financial Inclusion-Environmental Quality Nexus: Do Information and Communication Technologies Make a Difference? <i>Laela Rizki Fauzia, Irwan Trinugroho, Suryanto</i> <i>Reference ID: 054</i>	32

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Parallel Session 2

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	An overview of Digital Literacy as a predictor variable for Financial Literacy Measurement <i>Dayang Nur Arfany Binti Awg Sahari, Azilawati Banchit</i> Reference ID: 014	34	
	Implementation of Distribution Supervision and Audit and Management of Covid-19 Vaccine Supply in Karanganyar District <i>Oktavia Ayu Wening, Vidia Ayu Satyanov, Muhammad Syafiqurrahman, Renata Zoraifi</i> Reference ID: 040	35	
	Evaluation of the Implementation of the We Proli Application in Review of LKPD In the Inspectorate of Karanganyar Regency <i>Nurul Lujain, Vidia Ayu Satyanovi; Muhammad Syafiqurrahman; Renata Zoraifi</i> Reference ID: 041	36	
	How Is the Impact of Regulations Regarding In-Kind Benefits and Enjoyment In Connection With Work After Law Number 7 of 2021? (A Case Study of ABC Company in Indonesia) Nature and Enjoyment, Income Tax <i>Juliati, Devina Kusuma Putri, Nur Chayati, Sri Suranta</i> Reference ID: 047	37	
@ Bilik Mulu 7	Determinant Environment Disclosures of Public Listed Firms in Malaysia <i>Mohd Waliuddin Bin Mohd Razali, Samuel Tu Ching Lee, Sharifah Sabrina Syed Ali, Josephine Yau Tan Hwang</i> Reference ID: 001	38	Business and Management
	Assessing the influence of hard and soft infrastructure on perceived destination competitiveness: Perspective from visitors in Sarawak <i>Wei Chiang Chan, Wan Hashim Wan Ibrahim, May Chiun Lo, Abang Azlan Mohamad</i> Reference ID: 051	39	
	Expatriates' Perceived Nonwork Constraints and Withdrawal Intention during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Moderating Role of Resilience and Marital Status <i>Chan Hak Liang, Toh Pei Sung, Michelle Ng Yen San, Dahlia Zawawi</i> Reference ID: 003	40	
	Analysis of Training and Development of Luwes Gading Employees <i>Alldila Oktaviyani, Agustin Amborowati</i> Reference ID: 042	41	
	How was about local tax revenue from tourism sector during the COVID-19 pandemic? (Case Study of Wonosobo Regency in Indonesia) <i>Juliati, Fajar Adi Pratama, Nur Chayati, Sri Suranta</i> Reference ID: 046	42	
	A Study of Parental Support on Child Online Protection in Klang Valley <i>Lim Ooi Wei, Wong Su Lee, Yap Chee Ean</i> Reference ID: 019	43	

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	The Behavior of Electricity Production and Electricity Consumption in Triggering Economic Growth in Malaysia: Are There Any Differences? <i>Dzul Hadzwan Husaini, Hooi Hooi Lean, A.M. Dyg Affizzah, Mohammad Affendy Arip</i> Reference ID: 061	45	
	Europe Union Ban on Palm Oil: The Trend of Palm Oil Competitiveness and The Co-Integration on The Soybean and Rapes <i>Rossazana Ab-Rahim, Abdul Hayy Haziq Bin Mohamad, Nur Nazifah Binti Mohamad</i> Reference ID: 009	46	
	Economic Impacts of the Quality of Labor Market on Value-added Agriculture and Economic Growth: Evidence from Malaysia <i>Hii Neng Long, Evan Lau</i> Reference ID: 011	47	
	Socioeconomic Insights of Sago Smallholders in Sarawak: An Assessment on Demographic Status <i>Shamsul bin Arsad, Rosita binti Hamdan, Jerome Kueh Swee Hui, Nur Zaimah binti Ubaidillah, Josephine Yau Tan Hwang, Audrey Liwan, Mohammad Asraf bin Abdullah, and Rayenda Kreshna Brahmna</i> Reference ID: 035	48	

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		Sustainable HRM Practices with The Moderating Impact of Service Climate in Sustaining Employee Job Performance: A Study on 4- and 5- Stars Hotels in Sarawak <i>Chin Ying Sin, Mohamad Abang Azlan, Lo May Chiun</i> Reference ID: 050	50	
		Analysis Of the Effectiveness of Creating Long Term Loyalty Relationship Indihome PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV (Witel Semarang) <i>Firda Fauziah, Agustin Amborowati</i> Reference ID: 044	51	
		Leveraging on the Role of Event Technology Adoptions towards MICE in Malaysia: A Concept Paper <i>Marry Tracy Pawan, Juliana Langgat</i> Reference ID: 007	52	
		Digital Marketing Analysis at PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV Witel Magelang <i>Prasti Budi Utami, Agustin Amborowati</i> Reference ID: 043	53	
@ Bilik Mulu 7		Measuring The Influence of Interest on Digital Marketing Performance Among SMEs in Sarawak with Data Management Capabilities as the Mediator <i>Rahmat Aidil Djubair, Winnie Wong Poh Ming</i> Reference ID: 030	54	
		The Motivation of Education Bundling Package Strategy (Case Study in Stated-Owned Company) <i>Efod Sabda Kusuma, Desy Mayasari</i> Reference ID: 048	55	
		Customer Satisfaction and Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic Towards Customer Purchase Intention at Starbucks Malaysia <i>Zetty Ain Kamaruzzaman, Ahmad Afif Ahmarofi, Sharifah Shuthairah Syed Abdullah, Tan Xue Jing, Fong Yunn Ee, Chen Min Si, Foo Shi Qi, Teoh Yoke Ru, Chia Ying Yi</i> Reference ID: 022	56	
		A Review of Business Sustainability: Rising Air Ticket Prices in the Tourism Industry Following the Economic Recovery <i>Raffles Ginting, Nur Fitriana Hamsyi, Wukuf Dilvan Rava</i> Reference ID: 028	57	
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		Promoting Borneo Halal Hub through Inter-Regional Halal Supply Chain in BIMP-EAGA <i>Zarina Zulkifli, Hayati Nufus, Abdul Rahim Anuar</i> Reference ID: 005	59	

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	A Conceptual Paper on The Link Between Homeownership, Subjective Well-being, and Wealth Concepts <i>Mulyadi, Nur Zaimah Ubaidillah</i> <i>Reference ID: 002</i>	64
	Food Security: Threats and Challenges of Sustainable Paddy Production in Sarawak <i>Rosita Hamdan, Sharon Hou Wan, Audrey Liwan, Freddy Yeo Kuok San & Nur Zaimah Ubaidillah</i> <i>Reference ID: 069</i>	65

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Parallel Session 4

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		Analysis Of the Effectiveness of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) Administration at The State Property and Auction Service Office (KPKNL) Of Surakarta for the 2018-2020 Period <i>Kania Amastika Damayanti, Andi Asrihapsari, Sri Hantoro, Labbaika Dwi Ayu, Rahmawati</i> Reference ID: 062	68	
		SMEs' Flight to Digital and Green Economy: Evidence from Indonesia <i>Ayya Agmulia Asmarani Islam, Irwan Trinugroho, Suryanto</i> Reference ID: 055	69	
		The Moderating Role of "Live Modeling Financial Experience" to Improve the Financial Capability of MSMES In Indonesia <i>Girang Permata Gusti, Wendy</i> Reference ID: 017	70	
@ Bilik Mulu 7		Public Perception and Practices of Solid Waste Management in Kuching, Sarawak <i>Jessica Ranjieng Wit, Audrey Liwan, Riccardo Corrado</i> Reference ID: 039	71	Economics
		Public Perception Towards Hydrogen Energy Acceptance in Sarawak <i>Olivia Trianna Nathan, Nur Zaimah Ubaidillah</i> Reference ID:063	72	
		Wellbeing Through Humanism: Devising an Alternative Barometer of Urban Social Progress in Malaysia <i>Shirly Wong Siew Ling, Juliana Qarishma Binti Jublee, Evan Lau, Tan Suk Chinn, Mandy Ang Jing Ying</i> Reference ID: 064	73	
		The Pandemic Paradox: Unfolding the Impact Of COVID-19 Twin Crises on Domestic Violence in Malaysia <i>Shirly Wong Siew Ling, Chew Keng Sheng, Cheah Joe Seng, Siew Ke Lin</i> Reference ID: 065	74	
	The Determinant of Sarawak Black Pepper Price <i>Farhana binti Ismail, Alvin Wong, Nur Zaimah Ubaidillah</i> Reference ID: 057	75		

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	Fiscal Multiplier in Malaysia: An Empirical Assessment and Policy Implication <i>Evan Lau, Maryam Azman, Fahrulradzi Bukhari and Helmi Ramlee</i> Reference ID: 027	77	
	Impacts of Digital Financial Inclusion on Urban-rural Income Disparity: A Comparative Study of the Eastern and Western Economic Regions in China <i>Liu Jing, Puah Chin Hong, Mohammad Affendy Arip, Jong Meng Chang</i> Reference ID: 052	78	
	Revisiting The Oil-Growth Nexus: Evidence from Selected Oil Importing and Oil Exporting Countries <i>Shirly Wong Siew Ling, Kho-Kian CHIN</i> Reference ID: 059	79	
	On the Synchronization of Fiscal Policy in Selected ASEAN Countries: New Evidence from Asymmetric Modelling <i>Shirly Siew-Ling Wong, Hock-Hua Chan, Shirly Siew-Ling Wong, Yew-Kang Liew</i> Reference ID: 060	80	

Unfolding the Fund Characteristics Drivers on Mutual Fund Growth in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to get explanation about the growth forces among fund specific characteristics that drive the mutual fund industry in Malaysia, steered especially between conventional and Islamic mutual fund. Further, this examination is controlled by additional fund specific attributes, macroeconomic, and monetary variables to pinpoint some distinguishable features. The empirical findings show that the growth rate for Islamic funds surpasses the conventional counterparts. In general, fund growth can be explained positively by portfolio turnover, income distribution, and past year raw return. Conversely, past year return on equity performance, fees, and expenses indicate a negative and significant association with growth rate. Our contribution makes clear when Islamic funds with Shariah compliant flag attract a fairly large proportion than conventional counterparts, though their equities type of fund is found less appealing. The latter also known with its own feature of having a good degree of diversification to draw more capital inflows.

Keywords: Conventional Mutual Fund; Fund Industry; Growth Drivers; Islamic Mutual Fund, Mutual Fund

The Influence of Average Dividend Yield, Inflation Rate and Unemployment Rate on The Profitability Of Office-Based Malaysian Real Estate Investment Trusts (M-Reits)

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ABSTRACT

One of the obstinate problems in the studies of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) is the difficulty in identifying the factors that determine the performance of REITs. Studies in the literature have so far developed various approaches to measure the performance of REITs, however, an exhaustive review of literature suggest the use of profitability to measure the performance of REITs. Though office-based REITs increasingly important in Malaysia, inferior number of studies made an attempt to investigate the performance. To fill the gap, this seminal article intends to investigate the relationship between the factors, such as average dividend yield, inflation rate, and unemployment rate, and the profitability of Malaysian office-based REITs using tax-adjusted value weighted index (TAVWI). To do so, this study unpacked 11 listed Malaysian office-based REITs to compute the TAVWI for the period starting from 1990 to 2019 with 30 observations. In doing so, descriptive analysis and multiple regression were employed to analyse the collected data. The insights reveal that profitability of Malaysian REITs is impacted negatively by dividend yield, while not by inflation rate and unemployment rate. As a whole, this article should be a useful resource for gaining fresh insights about the performance of office-based REITs in Malaysia

Keywords: M-REITs; Average Dividend Yield; Inflation Rate; Unemployment Rate; Performance Analysis.

The Capital Structure Policies Impact on the Value of Indonesian Firm's in Indonesia Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of capital structure policies on the firm value that listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2016 to 2021. From a Pecking Order Theory standpoint, this research looks at aspects; profitability, asset structure, dividend payout ratio, growth, and size. The data used is secondary data from the market directory of Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sample size is 740 firms; however, it is reduced to 628 due to data availability. Panel data regression with path analysis is employed to analyze the data. Overall, profitability, dividend payout, and size all have negative effects on capital structure. Meanwhile, asset structure and expansion effect capital structure positively. Profitability has a positive impact on business value, while size has a negative and considerable impact. On the other hand, asset structure, dividend payout, growth and capital structure have no effect on firm value. However, profitability, asset structure, dividend payout, growth, and size cannot be mediated by capital structure.

Keyword: Pecking Order Theory, Profitability (ROA), Asset Structure, Dividend Pay-out, Growth, Size, Capital Structure, and Firm Value

Intellectual Capital and Financial Performance of Islamic Banks: Evidence from Malaysia and Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this research is to gaze into the link between intellectual capital (IC) and the financial performance of Islamic banks in Malaysia and Indonesia. The sample collected for this empirical study covered five years of data started year 2016 until year 2020. The sample for this study is made up of 17 Malaysian Islamic banks and 13 Islamic banks in Indonesia. Regression analysis are used to determine the impact of value-added intellectual coefficient (VAIC) and its three components namely human capital efficiency (HCE), structural capital efficiency (SCE) and capital employed efficiency (CEE) on the Islamic banks' performance which measured by return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). The results revealed that VAIC and HCE had a significant positive relationship with the profitability of Malaysian Islamic banks in terms of ROE, as well as the financial performance of Indonesian Islamic banks. Furthermore, the findings showed a significant positive relationship between SCE and Malaysian Islamic banks' ROA, but no such relationship between SCE and Indonesian Islamic banks' performance. The results also demonstrated a positive substantial association between CEE and the financial success of Malaysian Islamic banking. However, the CEE is found to have a mixed relationship with the financial performance of Indonesian Islamic banks.

Key words: Intellectual Capital, Financial Performance, Islamic Banks

Impact of Consumer Inertia on Mobile Commerce Adoption Under the Influence of Market Isomorphism Effects

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ABSTRACT

This study examines consumer mobile commerce adoption through consumer adoption behaviour from intention to use into adoption under the influence of consumer inertia and market isomorphism. The presence of inertia elements could naturally act as an inhibiting agent in adopting consumer technological systems. With increasing social networking media, which resulted in increasing social interactions, these surrounding social forces could spur change behaviour that could subsequently influence consumers' adoption decisions, for example, market isomorphic forces. This study uses partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) to analyse 403 collected questionnaires from individuals above 20 years old and who own at least one smartphone. The derived results show behavioural intention to use positively influenced consumer inertia. The natural inhibiting role of consumer inertia is weakened by two market isomorphism forces (i.e., coercive pressures and normative pressures), thus leading to positivity toward mobile commerce channel adoption. However, mimetic pressures were statistically insignificant. Empirical findings confirm the intercorrelation of consumer inertia 1st order dimensions, and market isomorphism discriminant validity. This study also highlights the importance of inertial factors and market isomorphic forces that retailers or service providers need to consider before implementing mobile commerce app systems.

Keywords: Market isomorphism, Mobile commerce adoption, Omnichannel, Institutional theory, Consumer inertia

The Contribution of Fishing Women on Family Income During Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the relationship between the contribution of fishing women to the increase in family income during the COVID-19 pandemic. The target population is the fishermen's wives who live in the village of Tok Pasai, Kuala Kedah, Malaysia. A questionnaire adopted from past literature was distributed to collect relevant data from a total of 249 respondents who participated in this study. Data were collected using a questionnaire given to respondents. The data obtained were analysed by using 'SPSS' for Windows. The results show that housewives do not fully contribute to the family's income and only rely on their husband's income. Finally, this research serves as a guide to the relevant authorities in studying how to empower fishing women in the field of entrepreneurship. Women fishermen who are housewives can engage in entrepreneurship that does not require them to leave the house day, such as online businesses. They need to strive to improve their knowledge and skills in the field of entrepreneurship.

Critical Success Factors for Sustainable Entrepreneurship in Cambodia: A Conceptual Framework

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to examine relevant literatures to identify critical success factors for sustainable entrepreneurship in Cambodia and further develop a conceptual framework for future methodological research. This study begins with the review of literatures that outlined success factors for sustainable development before examining the critical success factors for sustainable entrepreneurship. A crucial finding from literature shows that there is inconsistency between the success factors for sustainable development and sustainable entrepreneurship despite some literatures identifying sustainable entrepreneurship as a business model being built based on the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The main sources of inconsistencies are the various stages of economic development and government policies across the countries being researched. Gaudemar (2016) mentioned despite having made progress in advancing development, Cambodia is unlikely to 'graduate' from its Least Developed Country (LDC) status till 2025 and beyond. There is probability that the framework will be a valuable tool for meticulous analysis and evaluation of critical success factors for sustainable entrepreneurship in Cambodia. The limitation of this study is that the model is purely conceptual and requires further validation with in-depth methodological research.

Keywords: Critical Success Factors, LDC, Sustainable, Entrepreneurship, Conceptual

Analysis Of The Effectiveness Of Negotiations Using E-Negotiations (Case Study In Public Sector)

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ABSTRACT

Electronic negotiations (e-negotiations) or sales negotiations via electronic media are increasingly used in the business-to-business (B2B) marketing, but little is known about the effectiveness of e-negotiations. The aims of these study is to measure the effectiveness of e-negotiation in public sector. This research compare the aspects of pricing, design, and shipping period during procurement process. This case study is using archival data from two national scope projects the public sector company. The result showed that e-negotiations was effectively used during the procurement process. E-procurement helps companies to cut the budget, timing, and process. Hence, the company able to optimize the bidding process.

Keyword: E-Negotiation, Procurement, B2B (Bussines-to-Business)

Examining Ecotourism Destinations Competitiveness and the Moderating Impact of Social Media Marketing: Post-COVID-19 Propositions for Ecotourism Industry Actors

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ABSTRACT

In conjunction with continuous awareness and safety measures during post-COVID-19 phase, major attention has been driven towards the practice of sustainable and responsible tourism, specifically ecotourism destinations. The main objective of this study is to explore the relationship of endowed, or also known as inherited resources (natural resources, cultural heritage attraction), supporting resources (accessibility, quality of tourism services) and ecotourism competitiveness in totally protected areas (TPAs) in Sarawak, Malaysia. In consistent with Industrial Revolution (IR) 4.0 and state governmental effort towards digitalized economy, the present study has adopted social media marketing and its moderating impact was testified. The respondents only consist of domestic tourists who have visited totally protected areas (TPAs) in Sarawak, Malaysia. The collection of data was conducted from December 2019 to February 2020, for a total of three months duration which was before the notice of closure initiated by local authorities. The results showed that the hypotheses constructed the relationship between all tested dimensions of endowed resources (e.g., natural resources, cultural heritage attraction) along with supporting resources (e.g., accessibility, quality of tourism services) and competitiveness of ecotourism destination were supported. Additionally, social media marketing was found to moderate the relationship between natural resources and ecotourism competitiveness.

Keywords: Post-COVID-19, totally protected areas, endowed resources, supporting resources, social media marketing, ecotourism competitiveness, Malaysia

Job Demands– Resources and Flourishing: Exploring Organizational Identification as a Potential Mediator in the Universities of Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the direct and indirect effects of perceived job characteristics (job demands and resources) on the degree of the flourishing of university educators while mediating through organizational identification between these two concepts based on relevant research. A structural equation model was developed and verified using appropriate statistical methods based on organizational identification. A questionnaire was sent to the sample of 750 permanent educators in Pakistan to investigate the relationships between factors empirically. Six research hypotheses were developed based on the theoretical frameworks of the job demand and resource model and social identity theory, including the direct impact of perceived social support on educator flourishing and organizational identification's indirect (mediating) effect. Following the identification of the variable interactions, the role of organizational identification as a mediator in the impact of perceived job characteristics (job demands and resources) on educator flourishing was investigated using appropriate statistical methods such as PLS-SEM. Data analysis, reliability test, item-total correlation, regression analysis, and the t-test. It was found that educators' workload and emotional demands are motivational and influence their esteem, leading them to identify with their institution and to experience flourishing at higher educational institutions in Sindh, Pakistan. In addition, the perceived job resources, including perceived job autonomy, perceived social support, and perceived performance feedback, are the supportive factors for an employee to identify with the organization.

Moreover, organizational identification partially mediates the relationship between job demands & resources with flourishing. This study is based on a theoretical and structural model to investigate perceived job characteristics (job demands and resources), employee flourishing, and organizational identification of university educators' faculty in Public sector higher educational institutions in Pakistan. Thus, it is suggested that specific steps be taken to create genuine relational support in Pakistani higher educational organizations via coaching plans, discussion forums, orientations, and learning programs to enhance educators flourishing in higher educational institutions.

Keywords: Perceived Job demands and Resources, Employee flourishing, Organizational identification, University educators, Structural equation model

Environmental Issues in the Mekong River Region: A Mitigation Model Based on Information Communications Technology

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ABSTRACT

The Mekong River Basin region is extremely dependent economically on the Mekong River, which supports fisheries, agriculture, energy production, mining, and industries along its path. These activities, in many cases unregulated and uncontrolled, have been causing environmental damages to the river, with several many human activities having affected the river's flow, its chemical composition, and the biosystem. In addition, one of the major issues that have sharply rose in the past years is the increasing number of dams deployed for energy production, which are severely disrupting the water flow downstream, causing droughts and flooding in the lower river path areas. Education and financial-related interventions represent traditional ways to tackle these issues affecting the Mekong River. But there are also more rooted approaches, involving and inducing a behavioral change in the people, offering alternative solutions to monitor environment while shifting toward alternative energies. In support of these approaches, Information Communication Technologies (ICT) can represent a common pivotal element. Yet, a multi-dimensional application of ICT to tackle environmental issues related to the Mekong River can foster a change, but only if a common approach and framework are agreed upon and followed by all the involved actors. To answer to this, in this paper, a three-pillar model of approaches is presented, leveraging on ICT affordances. This mitigation model is based on three pillars: behavioral approach, smart approach, and alternative energy approach. The proposed model should represent a starting point in the stakeholder's discussion for the creation of a shared roadmap.

A Study on User Intention to Commute Using Autonomous Rail Transit

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the user intention to commute using Autonomous Rail Transit in Sibul, Sarawak. The variables that are brought into this study are subjective norm, perceive behavioral control, attitude, and environmental concern. The PLS-SEM software are employed to determine the user intentions within 350 targeted respondents which are residing in Sibul, Sarawak. According to the findings, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control and attitude are significant towards user intention. As a result, policymakers must improve transportation demand management, establish urban growth boundaries, and provide incentives for sustainable transport. This is to encourage people to commute Autonomous Rail Transit in Sibul, Sarawak in the future.

Keywords: Autonomous Rail Transit, Sustainable Transport, Theory of Planned Behaviour

Mirror-Mirror on the Wall, What Job Mismatch Measurements of All?

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ABSTRACT

In today's labour market, job mismatch is not a new issue. It has been addressed thoroughly. The frequency and consequences of job mismatch are investigated in a small but growing body of literature. Most job mismatch research has been motivated by concerns that the rise in labour-force educational attainment may have outpaced the rise in jobs for more educated people. Job mismatch is frequently cited as a significant source of labour market inefficiency. However, job mismatch is difficult to measure, define, and comprehend. Therefore, this paper conducts bibliometric analysis, content analysis, and thematic analysis using a systematic literature review to identify trends and outcomes of studies on job mismatch. The PRISMA-guided literature review search examines 161 Scopus-indexed articles. As a result, this paper identifies the most influential authors and articles, leading journals and countries, and research cluster networks. This review also discusses job mismatch measurement and the future direction of job mismatch studies. Furthermore, this review paper provides critical and beneficial insights for policymakers and researchers.

Keywords: Labour Market, Job Mismatch, Systematic Literature Review, Bibliometric Analysis

Determinants of Income Inequality in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine and analyse the effect of the variables of economic growth, human development index, and unemployment on income inequality in Indonesia. This study uses secondary data obtained from the publication of the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) in the form of panel data in the form of cross section and time series data from 33 provinces in Indonesia from 2011-2020. In this study, multiple linear regression was used, processed with statistical tools namely EViews10 software. The most appropriate model to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). From the results of the partial study that economic growth has a negative and insignificant effect on income inequality in Indonesia. While the human development index and unemployment has a negative and significant influence on income inequality in Indonesia. Seen simultaneously that economic growth, human development index, and unemployment have an influence on income inequality in Indonesia with a coefficient of determination of 86,07% and the remaining 13,93% is influenced by other factors or variables not examined or outside the model.

Keywords: Economic Growth; HDI; Unemployment; Income Inequality

The Financial Inclusion-Environmental Quality Nexus: Do Information and Communication Technologies Make a Difference?

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ABSTRACT

Environmental degradation occurs during the initial phase of development. However, after a turning point, the benefits of economic growth supported by the accelerated development of information and communication technology (ICT) can be used for environmental conservation. This research examines the relationship between financial inclusion, ICT, and environmental quality, including the development of ICT in influencing the relationship between financial inclusion and environmental quality. To obtain the research objectives, we used secondary data for the period 2010 to 2021 from 34 provinces in Indonesia using the panel data regression method. This finding is robust for different measures of the financial inclusion index constructed by a modified estimation model. The insights to financial inclusion and emission can be a reference for regulations that financial inclusion and ICT can be used as mitigation measures for environmental quality. Therefore, stakeholder should consider the synergistic effect of financial inclusion and ICT in designing development and climate change policies.

Keywords: Environmental Quality, Financial Inclusion, ICT

Measuring Financial Inclusivity: The Pursuit of Eradicating Poverty in Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to discuss the conceptual framework for the measurement of the financial inclusivity level in Sarawak. Financial inclusion can be defined as the availability and equality of opportunities for individuals to have access to financial services. Further empirical testing of the framework will be important in helping to reduce the high poverty level in Sarawak's rural households (bottom three as compared to the other States in Malaysia) and who are also mostly unbanked (without a bank account). Despite being one of the richest states in term of availability of natural resources. Sarawak is still recording a low economic growth at only 0.9%, much lesser than the national average of 2.7% per annum (EMIR Research Malaysia, 2021). The concern over financial inclusion has grown among many academicians. However, the current gap of the theory does not include usage, outreach, satisfaction, availability, behavior, financial literacy, and digital finance. Therefore, the framework built will also contribute to the theory of knowledge by the discovery of substantial antecedents to the measurement of financial inclusion that are suitable for Sarawak which had never been done by other studies yet. The concept proposed for the financial inclusivity variables are mainly seven components which are (1) usage, (2) outreach, (3) satisfaction, (4) availability, (5) behavior and (6) financial literacy (7) Digital Finance. As a result, this study generates individual data on financial inclusion that will help to identify any gaps, determine priorities, and track the development of the situation. This will also help to strengthen policies that optimize equity and financial inclusion while lowering the State's poverty rate.

Keywords: Poverty, Financial Inclusion, Sarawak, Financial Literacy, Economic and Finance

An overview of Digital Literacy as a predictor variable for Financial Literacy Measurement

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an overview of the literature by addressing digital literacy as one of the main components for measuring financial literacy levels. Financial literacy combines the knowledge, skills, attitude, awareness, and behaviour necessary to make sound financial decisions and achieve individual financial well-being (Atkinson & Messy, 2012; OECD-INFE, 2011; OECD, 2022; OECD, 2020). According to the Malaysian Insolvency Department, 46,132 Malaysians were declared bankrupt (inability to pay debts above RM100,000) between 2018 and April 2022; nearly 60% were between 25 and 44 years old. Many researchers have pointed out that this is due to their being financially illiterate (Aubrey, 2022; Nambiar, 2022). The rise of digital financial services such as e-wallets and online banking may also increase the risk of individuals falling into a debt trap. Therefore, measuring financial literacy will be imperative to overcome this perturbing issue. Therefore, the conceptual framework suggested would be to apply the existing three basic components to determine the factors affecting the financial literacy level of individual as espoused by other research which are financial knowledge, financial behaviour and financial attitude; while the variable digital literacy is also hypothesised to be true to the model.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Digital Financial Knowledge, Bankruptcy, Economic and Finance, Sarawak

Implementation of Distribution Supervision and Audit and Management of Covid-19 Vaccine Supply in Karanganyar District

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the procedures for controlling the supply of COVID-19 vaccines and to analyze the results of monitoring the supply of COVID-19 vaccines carried out in Kabupaten Karanganyar. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study concluded that the audit procedure for the COVID-19 vaccine inventory carried out Inspektorat Daerah Kabupaten Karanganyar was in accordance with the guidelines for supervising the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination for Aparat Pengawasan Intern Pemerintah (APIP) kementerian/Lembaga/pemerintah daerah in Keputusan Kepala Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan Nomor KEP 6/K/D2/2021. Based on the audit report, there are several findings related to the COVID-19 vaccine supply, this means that the management of the COVID-19 vaccine supply is still inadequate.

Based on the results of the study, the authors recommend that the Inspektorat Daerah Kabupaten Karanganyar be more careful and apply the prudential principle in checking vaccine supplies in the health facilities warehouse or the health office so that they can support the success of the COVID-19 vaccination program.

Keywords: Supervision, Audit, Inventory, COVID-19 Vaccine

Evaluation of the Implementation of the We Proli Application in Review of LKPD In the Inspectorate of Karanganyar Regency

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to determine and evaluate the application of We Proli in the review LKPD at the Inspektorat Kabupaten Karanganyar. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data collection techniques in this research were through observation, documentation and interviews with the review LKPD team. The result of this research are the implementation of the review LKPD dengan We Proli has been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. There are several obstacles faced by the reviewers in implementing the We Proli application in the review LKPD. The conclusion of this research is that the application of the We Proli application to the review LKPD has been going well. However, there are still obstacles in the review LKPD stage. Based on the result of research, the researcher give some suggestions to the Inspektorat Kabupaten Karanganyar, namely forming an review LKPD team with an accounting background, holding In-House Training and consulting service, developing SOP or technical manuals, and coordinating with BKD.

Keyword: Review of LKPD, We Proli application, Regional Inspectorate

How Is the Impact of Regulations Regarding In-Kind Benefits and Enjoyment In Connection With Work After Law Number 7 of 2021? (A Case Study of ABC Company in Indonesia) Nature and Enjoyment, Income Tax

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of the implementation of the HPP Law No. 7 of 2021. This research was carried out using a qualitative descriptive method. The research was carried out by collecting and analyzing data. The results of this study are the application of the latest tax regulations regarding in-kind and/or enjoyment of being the object of income tax is the right momentum and strategy to increase tax revenue even though the company as the employer here benefits more than the employee, because all in kind and/or enjoyment for the company used as a gross income deduction expense, while for employees it is an object of income tax so that it increases gross income so that the tax imposition is much higher. Based on the results of the research, suggestions that can be given are to all parties, be it tax consultants, companies, and employees, must be prepared to face the era of the latest regulations regarding Law No. 7 of 2021, taking into account various aspects if the Government Regulation has been issued.

Keywords: Nature and Enjoyment, Income Tax

Determinant Environment Disclosures of Public Listed Firms in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Environmental activities disclosure has been addressing many stakeholders until now due the effect climate change and natural ecological system. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between firm characteristics and environmental disclosure. Final sample of this study consist 442 Malaysian listed firms period of 2016. All numerical data to measure variables such firm size, profitability, leverage and disperse share ownership were obtain from Eikon database while dependent variable which is environmental disclosure and other variables such as environmental management systems (EMS), age and auditor type were obtain from published firm annual reports. The results show that all variables significant influence environmental disclosure except leverage and auditor type. Future studies suggest that using other proxies of environmental disclosure and independent variables such as foreign association, brand awareness, firm value and cost of financing that could give new insight to the environmental disclosure practice.

Keywords: Firm Characteristics, Environmental, Disclosure, Sustainability

Assessing the influence of hard and soft infrastructure on perceived destination competitiveness: Perspective from visitors in Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is one of the rapid growing economic sectors in the world. Destination competitiveness became imperative aspect for every country as it determines the tourism revenue of the country. Infrastructure is one of the determinants of destination competitiveness. There are two kind of infrastructure namely hard infrastructure and soft infrastructure. The current study investigated the impact of hard infrastructure (transportation, telecommunication, accommodation) and soft infrastructure (government tourism policy, health services and safety and security) to perceived destination competitiveness from tourists' point of view. The study was conducted based on quantitative research. A PLS-SEM analysis was performed by using WarpPLS. The result indicated that transportation, accommodation, and health services have significant relationship with perceived destination competitiveness. This study is expected to benefit the policy makers and industry players in terms of decision making. Besides, this study will equip more literature and evidence for the scholars to perform further study in the field.

Keywords: Transportation, Accommodation, Telecommunication, Government Tourism Policy, Health Services, Safety and Security, Sarawak

Expatriates' Perceived Nonwork Constraints and Withdrawal Intention during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Moderating Role of Resilience and Marital Status

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed a considerable threat to expatriates' well-being, which can be seriously exacerbated by both work- and nonwork-related factors. This study mainly aims to examine expatriates' perception of nonwork constraints and withdrawal intention during the global pandemic. This study also explores whether resilience and marital status moderate the relationship between perceived nonwork constraints and withdrawal intention. Data collected from a sample of 205 expatriates living and working in Malaysia was analysed using structural equation modelling. The results support the positive effect of perceived nonwork constraints on withdrawal intention. They also reveal the interesting moderating effect of marital status on the relationship between perceived nonwork constraints and withdrawal intention. By applying the spillover theory and the conservation of resources theory, the research findings contribute to the scarce literature on expatriation in hostile environments like the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings also provide implications for human resource managers in managing expatriate employees during a crisis.

Keywords: COVID-19, Nonwork Domain, Withdrawal Intention, Resilience, Marital Status

Analysis of Training and Development of Luwes Gading Employees

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ABSTRACT

Human resources are one of the factors that play a direct role in carrying out company activities. Training and development also aim to improve performance, efficiency both energy and time and as a means to increase knowledge for employees (Ridwan & Hardianti, 2019). This study aims to determine the implementation of employee training and development in Luwes Gading Surakarta.

The research design used is a case study that discusses employee training and development activities with a descriptive discussion method. The object of this study is Luwes Gading Surakarta. The data collection method is carried out by making observations (observations), case studies from previous data and research to conducting in-depth interviews with the object of study.

The results of the research can be seen that the implementation of employee training and development in Luwes Gading has been carried out. It can be seen from the existence of basic mentality training programs, capacity building training and on the job training. Meanwhile, the existing development programs in Luwes Gading include promotion, rotation of positions, and the application of the use of new technology as a result of changes in the business environment. Planning of training and development activities can be carried out using the Training Needs Analisis (TNA) method.

Keywords: Training, Development, Employees

How Was About Local Tax Revenue from Tourism Sector During the COVID-19 Pandemic? (Case Study of Wonosobo Regency in Indonesia)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the tourism sector and the receipt of Regional Original Income (PAD) of Wonosobo Regency before and during the 2017-2021 COVID-19 Pandemic. The research method used by the author in this study is to use the Qualitative Descriptive Research method, the analytical method used is the growth rate and effectiveness, data collection is to use secondary data on budget realization for 2017-2021 at BPPKAD Wonosobo Regency. The result of this research is that the tourism sector has an impact on the development of Regional Original Revenue in Wonosobo Regency, this occurs due to visitor restrictions and the closure of tourism places. This also affects hotel tax revenues, restaurant taxes, and entertainment taxes as the largest contributor to local tax revenues. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the results of the growth rate on hotel taxes have an average of 45%, restaurant taxes of 33% and entertainment taxes of 15%. The hotel tax effectiveness level has an effectiveness level of 159% with very effective criteria, 196% restaurant tax with very effective criteria, and 96% entertainment tax with effective criteria. Based on these results, the authors advise the Wonosobo Regency Government to make sustainable efforts in the tourism sector through socialization, tourism promotion, development of facilities and infrastructure, and the quality of human resources.

Keywords: Tourism Sector, Hotel Tax, Restaurant Tax, Entertainment Tax, Growth Rate, Effectiveness

A Study of Parental Support on Child Online Protection in Klang Valley

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ABSTRACT

The fast and wide spread of internet connectivity has made parenting in the 21st century becomes even more challenging at the best of times. The COVID-19 pandemic also led to huge changes to children's daily lives and increased the opportunities to access platforms and content at almost anytime and anywhere provided the children are connected. However, this will expose our children to online risks in which parents may be poorly equipped or are barely keeping up when our children may encounter online abuse and exploitation. Hence, parents have been identified as an utmost important role and support to ensure our children are safe online and they are able to navigate a safe digital environment for our children. This article is designed to examine the parental support on child online protection in Klang Valley. A semi-structured personal interview approach has been adopted. This study is among the first developed to prevent online risks, for example sexual abuse and exploitation among children in our nation. From the findings of this study, it is hoped that the best practices and the relevant tools and devices will be identified to enhance awareness and equipped our parents to improve child online protection in our nation.

Keywords: Online Risks, Parental Support, Awareness, Child Online Protection

Does Urbanization Affects Economic Growth? Panel Analysis on Selected ASEAN Countries

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ABSTRACT

This research study is conducted to examine the relationship between economic development, population, carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission, energy consumption and foreign direct investment during the process of urbanization in selected countries namely Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The annual dataset is taken from 2010 to 2017 in World Bank and CEIC. Software Eviews 10 is used for panel data analysis and tests used are Descriptive analysis, Pooled Ordinary Least Square (POLS) Method, Correlation Test, Random Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, Breusch-Pagan LM test, Hausman Test, Panel Unit Root Test, Panel Cointegration Test and Panel Granger Causality Test. Results shows that all variable data is valid as the mean for each variable was below the range of minimum and maximum values reflect that there is no possible outlier. In addition, majority of the variables are in 1st order and found to be cointegrated, indicating the existence of a long-term equilibrium relationship between carbon dioxide emissions, FDI, population and energy consumption in terms of GDP. In the short term, there are three uni-directional Granger causality that run from GDP, energy consumption and foreign investment to population, while ECT shows that population and energy use exist in the long run. Policies such as decentralization, business and industry. and human resources need to be implemented by policy makers in selected ASEAN countries to ensure economic growth without affecting the environment during the process of urbanization.

Keywords: GDP, Population, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emission, Energy Consumption, FDI, Selected ASEAN Countries

The Behavior of Electricity Production and Electricity Consumption in Triggering Economic Growth in Malaysia: Are There Any Differences?

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ABSTRACT

Electricity stimulates economic growth via two channels, ie. electricity production and electricity consumption. It is essential to think ahead on the acts of electricity production and electricity consumption in fostering economic growth. It helps the policymaker to prioritize correctly which sector, whether electricity production or electricity consumption, to be emphasized more in structuring productive energy policy. The aim of this research is to define and compare the roles of electricity production and consumption in driving Malaysian economic development. This research makes use of a time series dataset that spans 1982 to 2019. We employ Autoregressive Distributed Lag model (ARDL), variance decomposition and the Toda Yamamoto Causality test to figure out robust statistical evidence. We find electricity production has a greater effect on economic growth than electricity consumption. For the policy implication, we urge that the government spend more in electricity infrastructure to encourage improved energy efficiency. It is proposed that future research evaluates the behavior of electricity in driving economic growth in high-income, middle-income, and low-income countries. High-income countries, middle-income countries, and low-income nations all have varied levels of electricity infrastructure development. As a result, the nature of the electricity-growth nexus varies.

Keywords: Electricity, economic growth, time series analysis, Malaysia

Europe Union Ban on Palm Oil: The Trend of Palm Oil Competitiveness and The Co-Integration on The Soybean and Rapes

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ABSTRACT

Wheat is the third most important grain in the world and the most common source of protein and energy for people around the world, making it a truly important staple grain on a global scale. There is great concern about the safety of wheat for future generations as a result of rapid global population growth, climate change, and the recent COVID-19 pandemic. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine makes the situation worse as the two countries alone are responsible for a little under 30 percent of the world's wheat exports. In addition, Russia and Ukraine are the main suppliers of wheat to 38 different countries, including some of the least developed and poorest countries in the world. This paper aims to analyse the comparative advantage of the 5 largest wheat exporters from 2001 to 2021 by using the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) and Revealed Symmetrical Comparative Advantage (RSCA) index to study the current level of wheat export competitiveness. The study also uses the export growth and TBI methods to estimate the resilience of the selected wheat exporting countries, especially Russia and Ukraine, after both countries may experience a shortage of wheat due to the economic sanction imposed on Russia and Ukraine's logistical problems. The results from the analysis show that Russia has completely lost competitiveness since 2020, and it was predicted that neither Ukraine nor Russia faces problems even if they do not import or export wheat because they have maintained a TBI status close to optimum for 15 consecutive years for Ukraine and 13 consecutive years for Russia (since 2007).

Economic Impacts of the Quality of Labor Market on Value-Added Agriculture and Economic Growth: Evidence from Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this paper is to examine the impacts of quality of the labor market on value-added agriculture and economic growth of Malaysia during 1982-2019. The research methodologies adopted in this study are unit root and stationary test, Johansen and Juselius cointegration test, Granger causality test, variance decomposition, and generalized impulse response function. The empirical results of Model (1) indicate that low education level has negative relationship with value-added agriculture over period of 1982-2019. However, the graph of impulse responses analysis reveal that employed worker with tertiary education level has positive relationship with value-added agriculture but this positive effect does not happen during the period of study based on the Granger causality test. Nevertheless, the variance decomposition results further proves that most of employed foreign worker do not have high education level. Meanwhile, employed worker with tertiary education level only can affect a small percentage of the employed foreign worker in Malaysia. Besides, the empirical results of Model (2) reveal that labour force with tertiary education level does significant positive Granger cause the agricultural GDP especially at 4 th year reach its maximum while the labour force who have secondary education level does negative Granger cause the agricultural GDP in the first 6 years only. Hence, the significant positive effect of tertiary education level does reduce the impacts from negative effect of the secondary education level on agricultural GDP at the beginning period. The results also proves that foreign labour force does not much affect the Malaysia's agricultural GDP.

Keywords: Quality of Labor Market, Malaysia's Agricultural Output, Granger Causality, VAR Model, Policy

Socioeconomic Insights of Sago Smallholders in Sarawak: An Assessment on Demographic Status

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ABSTRACT

The sago palm (*Metroxylon sago* Rottb.) is a perennial crop harvested for the starch yield accumulated in its trunk. Sarawak's sago crops are dominated by sago smallholders, who play an important role in supplying raw materials to sago players, thereby accelerating sago industry activities that lead to state economic growth and income. This paper aims to identify the socioeconomic characteristics of sago smallholders in Sarawak. This study used a quantitative approach, employing a survey design with 697 respondents from Mukah division and Pusa district. Furthermore, observations on sago farming areas and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with related stakeholders were conducted to understand and indicate the scenario of current sago smallholders' livelihood and challenges. The descriptive statistical analysis was performed to analyse the results. The study demonstrates that the majority of farmers are older generations with minimal formal education, as evidenced by the farmers' continued use of conventional techniques passed down through the generations in their sago farming activities. Thus, it is important to improve the sago smallholders' socioeconomic livelihood lifestyle as to sustain in the sago industry.

Keywords: Sago Smallholders, Socioeconomic, Sago Farming, Livelihood, Activities

Manager-Shareholders Conflicts in Malaysian Shariah Firms: An Agency Theory Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This paper intends to shed some light to the theories of agency conflicts in the context of Malaysian shariah listed companies. Malaysia is reported to be a leading nation in the Islamic Global economy [1] with the increasing number of total market capitalization in Shariah Equities Market, amounting RM 1,257 billion at the end of 2020 (Securities Commission, 2021). Research undertaken in the developed markets with mostly dispersed company ownership found that they are experiencing the principal-agent (PA) conflicts where the managers' personal actions in the corporation may be the opposite of maximizing the shareholders' wealth. These are due to the separation of ownership, different interest, different risk preferences, information asymmetry and moral hazards [2, 3]. The concentrated ownership scenario in the developing market like Malaysia may present a different outcome between the managers-principal relationship. There is still lack of research done on these conflicts especially in the shariah compliant companies which are about 79% out of listed companies in Bursa Malaysia. Therefore, this paper will lay out the different perspectives, problems, and issues related to the agency theory in the context of shariah compliant market in Malaysia. Other literatures with suggested solutions such as strong ownership control, managerial ownership, and independent board members in controlling the agency conflicts are also being highlighted.

Keywords: Agency Theory, Conflict Of Interest, Principal-Agent Conflicts, Ownership Control, Managerial Ownership, Board Members, Agency Conflict

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Sustainable HRM Practices with The Moderating Impact of Service Climate in Sustaining Employee Job Performance: A Study on 4- and 5-Stars Hotels in Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, hospitality is considered one of the world's fastest-growing sectors and contributes to over one-third of the service industry. Professionalism, the creation of manpower, and frequent motivation are the key drivers for the success of the hospitality industry. However, most organizations are facing myriads of issues in enhancing and sustaining the job performance and commitment of the employees. The present study attempts to investigate the impact of effective HRM practices (e.g., training and development, compensation, and performance appraisal) in sustaining employee job performance by implementing service climate as a moderator. Data was collected from 171 executive-level employees at 4- and 5-star hotels in Sarawak. WarpPLS was used to assess the developed model. The results highlighted that T&D and performance appraisal was found to be positively and significantly related to job performance while service climate positively moderates the relationship between compensation and job performance. The implications and limitations were further discussed in this study.

Keywords: Training and Development, Compensation, Performance Appraisal, Service Climate, Job Performance

Analysis of the Effectiveness of Creating Long Term Loyalty Relationship Indihome Pt Telkom Indonesia Regional IV (Witel Semarang)

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ABSTRACT

Era relationship marketing is emphasized on creating relationships to customers and not on sales or is interpreted to pay more attention to customers after sales and not in pre-sales or during sales. This study discusses measuring the effectiveness of PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV (Witel Semarang) strategy in carrying out the strategy of creating IndiHome customer loyalty. This study aims to determine the implementation, constraints, and solutions of the strategy of maintaining customer loyalty in the Customer Care unit of PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV (Witel Semarang).

The research design used in this study is a case study and uses a qualitative descriptive method which uses data collection techniques through personal observation during student internships, interviews with informants, analysis of data obtained from companies, and literature studies by studying literature sources related to research theory. The research location was chosen because of PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV (Witel Semarang).

The results of this study can be seen that the implementation of the Creating Long Term Customer Relationship of PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV (Witel Semarang) has been running well and measurably. This is evidenced by the implementation of programs both from technical and non-technical aspects. The customer loyalty program planning strategy is stated that PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV (Witel Semarang) can implement an improved evaluation of the quality of IndiHome products and services for future improvements.

Keywords: Creating Long Term Loyalty Relationships, Customer Loyalty

Leveraging on the Role of Event Technology Adoptions towards MICE in Malaysia: A Concept Paper

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ABSTRACT

MICE organisers discover a novel way to provide value in the face of fiercer competition to stay sustain in this industry. This industry thrives to offer a unique and exclusive experience by providing a different value to the event. In light of this, technology is going to play a pivotal role. Many researchers have expended significant effort to build theories that predict the decision to adopt the technology. However, there is no significant model that explains the decision of event technology adoption in MICE industry. As a result, a study was carried out to reviews previous research on MICE events and their demand in Malaysia. A systematic literature review was conducted to analyse the findings and met the objective of this conceptual paper. This study aims to provide a conceptual understanding on the role of technology adoption towards MICE in Malaysia.

Keyword: MICE, Technology, Adoption, Event, Malaysia

Digital Marketing Analysis at PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV Witel Magelang

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ABSTRACT

The rapid development of the internet in the digital era certainly affects the marketing strategy of every company related to marketing communications. The marketing trend is now shifting from conventional to digital. Digital marketing is believed to be more prospective because it allows potential customers to obtain various kinds of information about products and get easy transactions through the internet. This study aims to analyze the implementation of digital marketing at PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV Witel Magelang.

The research design used is a case study that uses a descriptive method by describing data from in-depth interviews of research subjects to describe data related to the situation that is happening at PT Telkom Indonesia Witel Magelang. So that efforts and solutions can be explained from the obstacles to the implementation of digital marketing.

The results of the study can be seen that the implementation of digital marketing at PT Telkom Indonesia Regional IV Witel Magelang is good and relevant. Whether in the form of using the myIndiHome application for the marketing team or sales team , creating new units in the company's organizational structure, utilizing digital platforms, forming Outbound Call and WhatsApp Blast teams, and providing interesting content and materials related to IndiHome products.

Keywords : Marketing Communication, Digital Marketing

Measuring The Influence of Interest on Digital Marketing Performance Among SMEs in Sarawak with Data Management Capabilities as the Mediator

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ABSTRACT

Digital Marketing has gained spectacular popularity amongst the Small and Middle Enterprises (SMEs) in Sarawak. This phenomenon was triggered due to how much they struggled to survive during the recent impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, not many among those digital players realize that the abilities in data management are the key to the success of any digital marketing activities. Using "Interest" as the influencing factor, this research would like to measure the performance of Sarawak's SME digital marketing players through actions that would trigger consumer interest in products or services. Activities such as retargeting, duration, number of visits, up-to-date information, gathering information, and page seen have been proved as activities to be performed on digital marketing platforms to attract viewers' interest. Using data management capabilities as the mediator, the research concludes that none of the mentioned activities that caused interest related to digital marketing performance. However, data management capabilities are found to mediate the relationship between interest and digital marketing performance.

The Motivation of Education Bundling Package Strategy (Case Study in Stated-Owned Company)

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ABSTRACT

The Education Package was offered by one of the stated owned company as a marketing strategy for product bundling. This research was conducted with the aims of knowing the motivation behind the implementation of the Education Package, then it will be analyzed to determine the evaluation of the implementation of this Education Package. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The primary data used are the results of interviews with various sources and direct observations in the company environment. While the secondary data is a reference to literacy data from previous research. For the analysis technique of this research is a case study. The conclusion of this research is that the motivation of Taman Satwa Taru Jurug Surakarta in the implementation of this Education Package is an extrinsic motivation in the form of the fact that consumer children need educational facilities, especially direct animal education so that the Education Package is implemented. This research also evaluates the implementation of the Education Package which has led to 3 problems, namely: 1) Packages that are rarely sought after, 2) Technical problems in the field of education packages, 3) Lack of general consumer information about Education Packages.

Keywords: Product Bundling, Motivation, Evaluation

Customer Satisfaction and Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic Towards Customer Re-Purchase Intention at Starbucks Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

The economic uncertainties due to COVID-19 pandemic has forced businesses to survive, maintain their long-term profitability and remain competitive through the unexpected market upsets. Thus, understanding the purchasing behavior of customer is a vital step not only in building but also in maintaining a business. Good customer management comes from good customer measurement. With the latest advent of customer analytics, businesses nowadays can thoroughly comprehend their consumers at all phases of the purchasing process, recognizing patterns in customer data, forecasting the actions that their customers will do, and then making decisions about how to enhance their business in order to attract new customers and retain existing ones. The objective of this paper is to examine the relationship between customer satisfaction and impact of COVID-19 pandemic on customer re-purchase intention at Starbucks Malaysia. For hypothesis testing, this research used a survey and carried out Partial Least Squares regressions analyzed using SmartPLS to test research hypotheses. The number of valid observations for the data analysis is 170. It was found that re-purchase intention is positively influenced by customer satisfaction and impact of COVID-19 pandemic. This research will contribute both theoretically where this research can uplift the theoretical foundation of customer analytics and practically towards Starbucks Malaysia and other organization and marketing teams where they can understand their customers better and can increase their revenue with the improved marketing campaigns especially after the long-run COVID-19 pandemic.

A Review of Business Sustainability: Rising Air Ticket Prices in the Tourism Industry Following the Economic Recovery

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ABSTRACT

The increase in airline ticket prices is one of the most horrendous crucial events in the last few periods. The tragedy of rising flight ticket prices occurs when economic conditions improve in the future, people begin to feel safe to travel, but are constrained by the dilemma of increasing flight ticket prices. This study aims to prove and investigate the meaning behind the increase in air ticket prices in the tourism sector business after the economic recovery, where this study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach, with data collection techniques with semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted with ten informants. The results of the study indicate that there is a dilemma related to the increase in air ticket prices that is felt by both the public as potential tourists and entrepreneurs in the tourism sector, and this is considered to trigger the rise of the business sector during the endemic period which should help economic recovery.

Keywords: Increase, Price, Airline Tickets, Pandemic, Dilemma

Mediating Effect of Tacit Knowledge Sharing among Nurses: Case of a Malaysian Teaching Hospital

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ABSTRACT

The complications of Covid-19 have intensely increased the importance of nurses' tacit knowledge sharing worldwide when protocols and rules are being developed at a rapid paced and uncertainty is a constant concern. The unexpected critical care workforce demands more nurses to exploit their previous experience and knowledge to be learned, unlearned, and re-learn. As such, nurse supervisors may provide continuous support on the urgency of an event due to the varying procedures and providing patient care. One way to examine the nurses' relationship is via Social Exchange Theory (SET) lens which two or more individuals mutually benefit social exchange of support in decision. In turn, such an environment will be likely to encourage tacit knowledge sharing and contribute to innovative behavior among the nurses. Despite the emergence of tacit knowledge sharing as an important predictor of innovative behaviour, research that goes linking tacit knowledge sharing as a mediator is astoundingly less explored. Using social exchange theory as the underpinning theory, seven hypotheses were tested. The research method included both self-report and supervisor-report. Both 360 nursing employees and 21 nurse supervisors in a teaching hospital were selected using disproportionate stratified sampling, which yields 94.17 per cent response rate. Data were obtained through survey and analyses were performed using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) confirmed using Partial Least Squares (PLS). The results showed that three hypotheses were significant, and two hypotheses were insignificant for direct effect. Tacit knowledge sharing played a mediating effect in supervisory justice in their relationship with innovative behaviour. Interestingly, no mediating effect of tacit knowledge sharing on perceived supervisor support. The findings conclude that workplace exchange relationship is crucial between nurse and supervisor. This study provides a conceptual basis for effective tacit knowledge sharing in a teaching hospital. From the practical aspect, this study underlines the importance of nurses to share tacit knowledge in order for them to be innovative.

Keywords: Innovative Behavior, Nurses, Tacit Knowledge Sharing, Malaysian Teaching Hospital

Promoting Borneo Halal Hub through Inter-Regional Halal Supply Chain in BIMP-EAGA

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ABSTRACT

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the world economy, the halal industry has performed positively. The island of Borneo which consists of three countries with a majority Muslim community has the potential to become a global halal hub, but there is still a necessity to strengthen the ecosystem and create a comprehensive halal supply chain in this island. The states of Sarawak and Sabah in Malaysia each have two halal parks, Indonesia is aimed to develop halal industry in South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan (Surya Borneo Industrial Zone), while Brunei Darussalam has launched the Bruneihalal brand and setting up the Brunei Darussalam Halal Science Center. Since the three countries are members of the BIMP-EAGA, this cooperation could be a framework to exercise the halal supply chain cooperation. Accordingly, the objective of this paper is to measure the inter-regional halal supply chain development among the three countries. Secondly, this study also explores the extent to which air, land, and maritime connectivity can strengthen the development of the halal industry in Borneo. This quantitative study is based on questionnaires and interviews with informants in halal parks in Sarawak and Sabah. The results indicated that there is no synergy in the development of the halal industry in Borneo island due to the fact that the development of the halal industry is regional-based. Furthermore, there is a weak inter-regional halal supply chain and connectivity among Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei Darussalam although the halal industry is given priority in the BIMP-EAGA Vision 2025.

Keywords: BIMP-EAGA, Borneo, Halal Hub, Supply Chain

Asymmetric Stock Price Responses: Does Inflation or Interest Rate Matter?

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ABSTRACT

Macroeconomics significantly impacts economic activities and stock market performance given the inextricable link of the stock market to the Indonesian economy. The non-linear autoregressive distributed lags (NARDL) model between 1997 (Q1) and 2021 (Q4) was employed to investigate the asymmetric co-integration of the aforementioned rates by examining the asymmetry inflation model and asymmetry interest rate model. The NARDL specification bounds test implied the existence of co-integration among the study variables. Resultantly, asymmetries existed in the long- and short-run asymmetry interest model but were absent in the inflation counterpart. Under the asymmetry interest rate model, a high interest rate potentially instigates a low stock price while a low interest rate could depress the stock price. Economic developments and exchange rates also demonstrated a positive and significant impact on stock prices in the short run. Examining the implications of multiple asymmetric variables on the stock market proved intriguing as not all macroeconomics variables are globally asymmetric. Notably, the current research supports the presence of an asymmetric influence between interest rates and the stock market in Indonesia. The examination of asymmetry responses to inflation and interest rates in two distinctive models depicted their novel implications on the Indonesian stock market.

Keywords: Stock Prices, NARDL, Macroeconomic Fundamentals, Inflation, Interest Rate

The Impacts of Total Population, Unemployment Rate and Urban Population Rate towards the Total Municipal Waste Disposal in the Three Scandinavian Countries: A Panel Data Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Environment sustainability plays a vital role as it indirectly affects the well-being of a country. There are many aspects of environment issues that needs to be focused on and this study chooses to highlight the municipal solid waste topic. By applying a panel data analysis, this paper is determined to examine the impact of economic variables towards the total municipal waste disposal in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Various economic variables have been proven to affect the municipal waste disposal in a country. In this study, total population, unemployment rate and urban population rate from 2003 until 2017 are used to analyze its influence on the total municipal waste disposal. Methods adopted are the panel unit root tests, panel cointegration tests FMOLS as well as panel Granger causality test. It is found that all variables are significant in this study and affects the total municipal waste disposal in short run of the Scandinavian countries. However, the study finds that unemployment rate is insignificant to the total of municipal waste disposal in the long run.

Keywords: Waste disposal; Total population; Unemployment rate; Scandinavian countries

A Bibliometric Analysis of Tourism Sustainable Competitiveness Research

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ABSTRACT

The present bibliometric review of research intends to document and synthesize research trends in the domain of sustainable competitiveness over the past decade. Through bibliographical analysis of 1,259 Scopus-indexed documents, the literature published from 2010 to 2020 have been identified. Publication output analysis, citation analysis, journal analysis, geographical distribution analysis, and co-occurrence keywords network analysis are utilised in this study to identify the trending research and future direction of this specific field of study using VOSviewer software and Harzing's Publish and Perish software. Findings revealed that the literature on both tourism sustainability and tourism competitiveness solely is in its growth stage. The most productive countries in this domain are the United States, China, and the United Kingdom. In the retrieved documents, the sustainable competitiveness indeed plays a pivotal part in the evolution of the tourism field and laid a solid foundation for future research. As this paper provides an understanding on the possible mutual reinforcing relationship between two concepts, a stronger linkage on sustainable competitiveness that may catalyze the tourism development can offer reference for future research through in-depth analysis.

Digital Connectivity Bridging Digital ASEAN

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ABSTRACT

The world is changing rapidly with the adoption of sophisticated digital technology. The foremost tool for digital technology operation is digital connectivity infrastructure. To unleash the potential of the digital economy in ASEAN countries, the foundation is upgrading its digital connection, which is a key part of making digitalization feasible. This study identified five factors that contributed to the digital connectivity of ten ASEAN countries and used them to calculate the overall score of each country to show its performance in terms of digital connectivity. The competitive analysis results of the five digital connectivity enablers in each country show their respective strengths and shortcomings. Myanmar made the greatest progress in overall digital connectivity, due to its engaging in national regulatory reforms and focusing connectivity developments after realizing the need to improve their ICT infrastructure. There is still much room for improvement in the network performance of ASEAN countries; among all ten countries, only Singapore has reached a very satisfactory level. Striving to narrow the digital connectivity development gap would be an important agenda item for all ASEAN countries.

A Conceptual Paper on The Link Between Homeownership, Subjective Well-being, and Wealth Concepts

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The study of homeownership impacts on household wealth and economic development has commonly used the concept of wealth, which is limited to monetary indicators. Cultural perceptions and subjective well-being (SWB) have not been considered in determining the concept of household wealth to achieve the goals of modern economic development. This paper sees a relationship between cultural perceptions, SWB, and the concept of household wealth. The new paradigm is explained by incorporating cultural perceptions and SWB that broaden the meaning of household wealth. As a consequence of applying this new paradigm, the concept of household wealth used to analyze the impact of homeownership will vary. The difference is determined by the cultural perceptions that grow in the selected object of the study.

Keywords: Homeownership, Subjective Well-Being, And Wealth Concepts

Food Security: Threats and Challenges of Sustainable Paddy Production in Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

Rice is a staple food in Malaysia, hence paddy farming is vital to Malaysian households. However, the total amount of local rice output is still insufficient to meet household demand. There are several areas in Sarawak that are excellent for agriculture, particularly paddy growing. To maximise productivity, this potential agricultural area had not yet been used to its full potential. This study aims to highlight the challenges and threats facing Sarawak's paddy cultivation. This study collects qualitative information and contrasts findings from Sarawak's rural and sub-urban paddy farming. Interviews with 30 farmers were done in the sub-urban areas of Lundu and Siburan as well as the rural production areas of Bario and Long Seridan. Thematic analysis has been used to analyse the data. The results show that threats to and challenges to the sustainable production of the paddy sector include subsidies, a lack of understanding of the enhancement programme, a lack of communication channels to inform about production issues, a lack of marketing channels for the products, and other problems like price, ageing factors, and others. In the study, some suggestions for improving the sector will be found.

Keywords: Budget Deficit, Fiscal Policy, ASEAN, Asymmetric Modelling

The Effect of Debt Financing on Firm Performance of Public Listed Construction Firms in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the effects of debt financing on the performance of publicly traded construction companies in Malaysia. The study's data covers the years from 2016 to 2020. This research includes return on asset as the dependent variable and short-term debt, long-term debt, tangibility, sales growth, and business size as the independent variables. This study discovered that short-term debt and tangibility have a significant negative influence on the return on asset of publicly listed construction firms in Malaysia. Long-term debt has an insignificant positive influence on return on asset. Firm size both have a positive impact on return on asset. But sales growth has an insignificant positive relationship with return on asset. According to the result obtained from this study, policymakers, or management of publicly listed construction firms in Malaysia should focus on growing their firm size to attract more investors and opportunities. They should focus on utilizing their existing non-current asset to ensure that it is efficient.

Keywords: Firm Performance, Debt financing, Return on Asset, Profitability

The Nexus between Stakeholder Pressure and Green Innovation Practices

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ABSTRACT

Green innovation practices have arisen as a sustainable business strategy in corporations worldwide due to environmental degradation. The shift toward green innovation (GI) is being driven by corporations' environmental concerns and the concern over sustainability is more than ever especially in the manufacturing industry. Knowing stakeholders and their concerns is critical for organisations to incorporate more ideas into sustainability practices, as such the pressure from stakeholders are the primary motivator for firms to implement green innovation. While the existing literature frequently suggests the drivers of GI, it remain inconclusive. Thus, this research intend to examine the relationship between the stakeholder pressure and green innovation practices. The primary data using questionnaire survey will be obtained from the manufacturing firms in Malaysia. Drawing upon normative stakeholder theory, this research aimed to provide empirical evidence showing that stakeholder pressure can have influence and at the same time can improve on the firm GI practices. The result of this research can deepen and will offer theoretical and practical contribution whereby of which salient stakeholders can give greater influence for organization to practice GI. The empirical confirmation through GI practices also can be vital in this century and as a primary means to achieve corporate sustainability.

Keywords: GI practices, stakeholder pressure, corporate sustainability.

Analysis Of the Effectiveness of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) Administration at The State Property and Auction Service Office (KPKNL) Of Surakarta for the 2018-2020 Period

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ABSTRACT

The Non-Tax State Revenue (Pendapatan Negara Bukan Pajak/PNBP) management in Indonesia is not optimized so its contribution to the state budget is less effective. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness and administration of PNBP at the State Property and Auction Service Office (Kantor Pelayanan Kekayaan Negara dan Lelang/KPKNL) of Surakarta for the 2018-2020 period. The results of this study indicate that the effectiveness level of PNBP at KPKNL of Surakarta during this period fluctuated. Meanwhile, the PNBP administration at the KPKNL of Surakarta has not followed the Regulation of Ministry of Finance Number 213/PMK.06/2020, in the case that the auction buyers make a non-performance of payment (default). The auction payment obligation is settled after the specified time limit has passed. This has an impact on the potential revenues of auction fees because the auction bid security deposit is recorded in the state treasury alongside other service revenues. It is recommended that the KPKNL of Surakarta optimize its performance and reward employees who achieve a high hammer price and impose sanctions on auction buyers who make defaults.

Keywords: Effectiveness, administration, PNBP

SMEs' Flight to Digital and Green Economy: Evidence from Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the impact of SMEs' digital transformation on improving green economy implementation in Indonesia. This research will analyze how the influence of digitalization on SMEs on green economy implementation is getting stronger in SMEs that have access to financial services in Indonesia. This research will have implications on both theoretical and practical points of view regarding the importance of digital transformation in SMEs, the role of financial access, and green economy. The current research provides empirical evidence on the implementation of digital technology by Indonesian SMEs and the environmental issues that received renewed attention recently. The data in this study were collected using an interviewer-administered survey using google forms with the owners or managers of SMEs in the manufacturing, retail, and services sectors. The variables of interest in this study are the digital transformation of SMEs and green economy implementation. Furthermore, access to financial services is proposed as a moderating variable. In addition, the analytical method used in this quantitative study regression model and processed using STATA 17 software. This research shows that the digital transformation of SMEs helps improve green economy implementation in Indonesia.

Keywords: SMEs; Digital transformation, Access to Financial Services, Green Economy, Indonesia

The Moderating Role of “Live Modeling Financial Experience” to Improve the Financial Capability of MSMEs in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to cover the gap of previous research between financial attitudes and financial knowledge on the financial capabilities of MSMEs. This study tries to contribute in the form of a moderating variable with the new name “Live Modeling Financial Experience”. The mixed method was chosen in this study, where the first stage used a quantitative design with a VB-SEM analysis tool for a sample of 259 MSME managers in Indonesia, then continued with a qualitative design using structured interviews with seven key informants. The result of this study is that Live Modeling Financial Experience plays a significant role in moderating the relationship between financial attitudes and financial capability, but cannot moderate the relationship between financial knowledge and financial capability. The financial capability of MSMEs can be improved by providing financial instruction directly based on experience, on how to behave properly towards MSMEs financial management. Coaching learning about finance, which is explained directly by people who have experience in managing MSMEs, can improve the financial capabilities of MSMEs to become more optimal.

Keywords: Financial Attitude, Financial Knowledge, Live Modeling Financial Experience, Financial Capability

Public Perception of Solid Waste Management in Kuching, Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

This study examines practices related to waste management in Kuching, Sarawak, and its public perception. A total of 250 answers were collected from Kuching citizens through a survey questionnaire. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Software was used for data analysis. The results from this study confirm the positive relationship between attitude toward solid waste management and public perception of solid waste management in Kuching. Meanwhile, knowledge regarding proper waste management and public perception was found to be positive as well. Recycling awareness indicates a positive link with practices of solid waste management. Additionally, there is also a positive relationship between behaviour toward solid waste management and practices of solid waste management. In accordance with the results of this study, the recommendations are: centralize solid waste management, place major emphasis on an integrated solid waste management system, while increasing the allocation of funds for existing solid waste management practices, and enforce mandatory source separation.

Keywords: Environmental, Solid Waste, Waste Management, Public Perception, Behaviour

Public Perception Towards Hydrogen Energy Acceptance in Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the public perception towards hydrogen energy acceptance in Sarawak. The variables that are brought into this study are behavioural intention, perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, perceived behavioural control, social norms, attitudes, and personal norms. The software SPSS Statistics version 26 are employed to determine the relationships between the dependent and independent variables with 311 targeted respondents who are residing in Sarawak. According to the findings, perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, social norms, and attitudes has a significant and positive relationship with behavioural intention meanwhile perceived behavioural control and personal norms is not significant towards behavioural intention. As a result, policymakers which includes government interventions is needed as well as to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is to encourage public to shift from conventional energy to hydrogen energy in Sarawak.

Keywords: Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Behavioural Control, Social Norms, Attitudes, Personal Norms and Behavioural Intention.

Wellbeing Through Humanism: Devising an Alternative Barometer of Urban Social Progress in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Today, there is a growing attention towards a widespread myth that a nation's economic prosperity inevitably leads to its citizens enjoying a greater wellbeing. However, foundation of human wellbeing, especially mental wellness, and life satisfaction of individuals in economically advantaged countries remain fragile. Malaysia, as the third-largest economy in the ASEAN region and has one of the best economic records in the world likewise struggling with unbalanced harmony between economic development and societal progress. Despite government constant effort to strengthen sustainable development of the society, individuals who yet to meet the criteria for flourishing is far and wide, and rates of flourishing is believed to diminish at the presence of COVID-19 pandemic. In view of this, effort to put social progress on par with post-pandemic economic revitalization as well as prosperity of the nation in years to come is undoubtedly imperative. Rooted by the fundamental principle of humanistic economics as well as the nation of collective wellbeing envisioned by the Bhutanese concept of happiness, the present study is motivated develop an alternative barometer of social progress for the urban populace in Malaysia. The Humanistic-Enabled Barometer of Social Progress (H-BSP) blends the philosophical theories of wellbeing, happiness psychology as well as neoclassical and welfare economics into the creation of a holistic metrics of social progress. The realization of the H-BSP yardstick serves as a critical move towards a humanized facets of measuring the subjective and non-monetary gains of the growing Malaysian economy.

Keywords: Human wellbeing, Happiness, Humanistic economics, Malaysia

The Pandemic Paradox: Unfolding the Impact Of COVID-19 Twin Crises on Domestic Violence in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is truly a stunning global experience that deepened economic, social, and health-related disparities, mercilessly pushing all aspects of livelihood into vulnerability state. The scale of the COVID-19 impact is more than just a health crisis or economic crisis. When the virus sail through the territory, health containment measures necessary to reduce the speed of virus transmission such as social isolation, mandatory quarantines, border closures, school closures and working from home have worsened personal and collective vulnerabilities, resulting in unintended consequences on domestic violence. The upsurge of family victimization has enormously affected those who were already most likely to experience disaster-related instability, steep losses in employment, economic stress as well as those who are living in exploitative relationships and ill health. In view of this, the recovery of the nation is surrounded by a trio of interlocking crises that worth empirical investigation. Using panel analysis on family violence data extracted from the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP), the study uncovered the presence of worsened the structural factors in the society that contribute to the escalating domestic violence in Malaysia.

Keywords: COVID-19, Domestic Violence, Economic Crisis, Malaysia

The Determinant of Sarawak Black Pepper Price

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ABSTRACT

This study's objective is to analyse the Sarawak black pepper price determinants. This study used secondary data which was from 1985 to 2019. The dependent variable used for the analysis is black pepper price. In contrast, the independent variables are pepper production, white pepper price, inflation rate, and official exchange rate (LCU per \$US). To achieve the objective of this study, several tests, such as the unit root test, including the Augmented Dicky-Fuller (ADF) test and Phillips-Perron (PP) test, Johansen and Juselius Cointegration test, Vector Error Correction Model (VECM), and VECM Granger causality are employed. The result shows that white pepper prices have a negative relationship with black pepper prices. Meanwhile, the production of pepper, inflation rates, and official exchange rates have a positive relationship with black pepper prices. However, the inflation rate and the official exchange rate are not significant in determining the black pepper price. Only white pepper price will granger cause black pepper price in the short run.

Keywords: Determinants, Black Pepper Price, Sarawak

Decomposition of Labor Productivity Growth of ASEAN9 Moderating by Economic Performance

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ABSTRACT

A deficit of 2.43% or 7.1 times lower than global in labor productivity growth in 2020 after the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic is an alarming economic issue for ASEAN. Therefore, a study was carried out to investigate the influence of decomposed components on the labor productivity growth for ASEAN9 and moderated by the effects of the economic growth over 1990-2019. The result confirmed ASEAN9 no longer a capital intensive economy whereas total factor productivity growth become most profound source in influencing the labor productivity growth of ASEAN9 both in region and country level. Surprisingly, human development index was found negatively and significantly influence the labor productivity growth of ASEAN. Besides, economic growth was empirically found has a significant moderating effect on the influence of total factor productivity growth and capital deepening on labor productivity growth in ASEAN9. In depth, 1% of increment in real GDP growth during low level of economic growth will improve the ability of capital deepening and total factor productivity growth in increasing the labor productivity growth as much as 15.89% and 47.55% for ASEAN9 respectively. Based on the obtained results, ASEAN9 are suggested to improve the technology progress and provide training to improve the productivity among the elderly. Nevertheless, the existing policy on labor productivity growth betterment in ASEAN9 should be customized according to the economic performance of the country. For the example, ASEAN should implement a policy to improve the technological progress during economic crisis rather than capital deepening.

Keyword: Labor Productivity Growth, Economic Growth, Capital Deepening, Technological Progress

Fiscal Multiplier in Malaysia: An Empirical Assessment and Policy Implication

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ABSTRACT

The concept of fiscal multiplier accounts for the impact of discretionary policy on both the short- and long-run output. While having the ability to measure the spill-over impact on growth from any fiscal measure would be critical for the formulation of fiscal policy, there are various challenges in measuring the fiscal multiplier. This paper examines the magnitude in which changes in government revenue and expenditure would affect growth, the persistency and asymmetry of these impacts for Malaysia. We find that total expenditure and total revenue induce an impact (average for the first four quarters) of 0.4 and 0.8 on growth, and these impacts are expected to be persistent up to the 20th quarter. Impact on growth is asymmetric with a positive expenditure shock, inducing the most stimulative effect while a positive revenue shock poses the largest drag on growth.

Keywords: Fiscal Policy, Fiscal Multiplier, SVAR, NARDL, Malaysia

Impacts of Digital Financial Inclusion on Urban-rural Income Disparity: A Comparative Study of the Eastern and Western Economic Regions in China

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ABSTRACT

A comparative analysis on the impact of digital financial inclusion on the income disparity between urban and rural areas in the eastern and western economic zones of China. In this paper, the static panel approach has been employed to investigate the impacts of digital financial inclusion on urban and rural income disparity in eastern and western economic zones in China by using Stata software. A comparative analysis also will be conducted to examine the impacts of the digital financial inclusion on the urban and rural income disparity between western and eastern areas in China. The empirical results show that the seven selected independent variables chosen in this study can reduce the income disparity in eastern and western areas of China. In general, the inclusion of digital financial is having a greater impact in minimizing the income gap in western region than eastern region in China as shown in Model 1 to Model 6. The outcomes show that all the selected variables presenting the higher influence degree on the income disparity in western China than eastern areas of China except the credit index, it shows the influence of the western region (0.10%) is lower than that of the eastern zone (0.11%). The empirical results of this paper can as a reference for the government and policy maker in reducing the urban and rural income disparity through digital financial inclusion in eastern and western areas of China.

Keywords: Digital Financial Inclusion; Urban-rural Income Disparity; Eastern Economic Zone; Western Economic Zone

Revisiting the Oil-Growth Nexus: Evidence from Selected Oil Importing and Oil Exporting Countries

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of oil prices on economic growth in oil importing countries (China, Germany, Italy, India, Japan, Netherlands, South Korea, Spain and Thailand) and oil exporting countries (Brazil, Canada, Iran, Kuwait, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Russia, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates), covering the period of 1995- 2021. Under the panel estimation approach, we can postulate that oil price is exerting a significantly positive impact towards economic growth for oil exporting nations, regardless of whether the time horizon is in short run or long-run contexts. On the other hand, oil importing nations tend to experience negative impact from the oscillatory fluctuations in the oil price. It is proposed that policy makers in oil importing nations can respond to the positive oil price shock can be lessened by hedging product purchases using futures contracts on net oil-importing nations with poor exports of other commodities. Alternatively, for net oil-importers, pricing-based policies such as transferring price increases to consumers and providing subsidies can be implemented to reduce the negative effect of oil prices hikes towards the economy.

Keywords: Oil Price, Economic Growth, Oil Importing, Oil Exporting

On the Synchronization of Fiscal Policy in Selected ASEAN Countries: New Evidence from Asymmetric Modelling

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ABSTRACT

The country's fiscal deficit and debt levels are still issuing, and governments would always want to solve. Before this, it is very necessary to explore and study the types of fiscal hypotheses in various countries. The types of fiscal hypothesis are tax-spend hypothesis, spend-tax hypothesis, fiscal synchronization and lastly fiscal neutrality. This research aims to access the validity of fiscal hypothesis in five ASEAN countries, namely Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand by using time series quarterly data from year 2006 to the first quarter of year 2021. The variables in this study include real gross domestic product (GDP), general government revenue (GR) and general government expenditure (GE). The methodology approach used is the asymmetric modelling approach, which includes Augmented Dickey Fuller test, Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test, bounds test for cointegrating, Autoregressive Distributed Lag and Non-linear Autoregressive Distributed Lag models development and lastly granger causality test. The result from this research is that Malaysia and Thailand support the fiscal synchronization hypothesis, Indonesia and the Philippines support the fiscal neutrality hypothesis, and Singapore supports the spend-tax hypothesis.

Keywords: Budget Deficit, Fiscal Policy, ASEAN, Asymmetric Modelling