

# VSGE 2024



# VIETNAM SYMPOSIUM IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC ISSUES 2024

HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM

### **ORGANIZERS**

ASSOCIATION OF VIETNAMESE SCIENTISTS AND EXPERTS (AVSE GLOBAL)

### and

HO CHI MINH
UNIVERSITY OF BANKING (HUB)

28-29 OCTOBER, 2024

https://vsge2024.sciencesconf.org/





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# **CONFERENCE OVERVIEW**

The Association of Vietnamese Scientists and Experts (AVSE Global) and the Ho Chi Minh University of Banking (HUB) are pleased to announce the 5th Vietnam Symposium in Global Economic Issues (VSGE-2024), which will take place on 28-29 October, 2024 in Vietnam. This event benefits from the support of *De Montfort University* and *the Emerging Markets Society*.

The VSGE conference is broadly intended to provide a platform for academics, practitioners, researchers and policymakers from various fields to exchange knowledge and evolutions of disciplines related to international trade policy, the impacts of globalisation, the experience of countries at different levels of development and the interaction of different countries, different institutions in the global context. Participants will also have an excellent opportunity for presenting new researches, exchanging information and discussing current issues of international economics, business and finance.

The scientific and organizing committees welcome submissions in all areas of international economics, business and finance as well as their interfaces. The following topics, but not limited to, are particularly welcome: Climate Policy; Climate Risks: Modelling and Assessment; COVID-19 and International Business; Digitalisation and Economic Growth; Economic and Financial Integration; Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Performance; Exchange Rate Dynamics and Pass-through; Free Trade Agreements; Global Supply Chain Management; Global Value Chain; Globalisation and Business Environment; International Corporate Governance; International Factor Mobility; International Finance; International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money; International Trade and Investment; Macroeconomic Uncertainty; Monetary and Fiscal Policies; Regional and International Migration; Risk Management; Social Responsibility and Sustainability; Technological Forecasting and Social Change; Technology, Innovation and Entrepreneurship; Trade Network, Spillover Effects, and Policies; Trade, Investment and Growth.



# **KEYNOTE SPEAKERS**



**QUOC ANH DO** 

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, MONASH UNIVERSITY, AUSTRALIA

Dr. Quoc-Anh Do is Associate Professor of Economics at Monash University (since 2023). He was recently Visiting Associate Professor at the Ford Center for Global Citizenship, Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, and before that he was Associate Professor of Economics at the Department of Economics, Sciences Po (Institute of Political Studies) in Paris, France until August 2021. He is known to many friends and colleagues as "Q.A.", a nickname originating from the initials of his given name. He obtained his PhD in 2008 from Harvard University's Department of Economics, and has previously worked at the School of Economics, Singapore Management University.

His research interests span over several applied microeconomic topics, especially in political economics, economics of social networks, development economics, economic history, organizational economics, and corporate governance.

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# **KEYNOTE SPEAKERS**



**WEN-CHILIAO** 

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF REAL ESTATE AND ASSISTANT DEAN (UG ACADEMIC), THE NUS BUSINESS SCHOOL, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE

Wen-Chi Liao is Associate Professor of Real Estate and Assistant Dean (UG Academic) at the NUS Business School, National University of Singapore. He is also an affiliated Visiting Associate Professor at MIT Center for Real Estate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Wen-Chi holds a Ph.D. (Economics) from the University of Minnesota, M.Econ (1st Class Honours) and M.Comm (Finance & IT) from the University of Sydney, and B.A. (Economics) from Soochow University.

Wen-Chi's research areas include urban economics, real estate economics, housing economics, applied spatial econometrics, economic development, and transportation economics. He publishes in leading urban and real estate journals including Journal of Urban Economics, Regional Science and Urban Economics, Urban Studies, Real Estate Economics, Journal of Housing Economics, Journal of Real Estate Research, and Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics.

Wen-Chi is an Associate Editor for the Journal of Regional Science, and he serves in the editorial boards of the Journal of Real Estate Research, International Journal of Strategic Property Management, and Journal of Property Research. He received a Red Pen Award for being the most outstanding reviewer of JRER in 2023. Wen-Chi is active in the American Real Estate and Urban Economics Association (AREUEA), for which he serves in several committees.

# **KEYNOTE SPEAKERS**



SIQI ZHENG

PROFESSOR OF URBAN AND REAL ESTATE SUSTAINABILITY, AND DIRECTOR OF MIT SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION LAB, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, USA & CO-EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF JOURNAL OF REGIONAL SCIENCE

Zheng is the STL Champion Professor of Urban and Real Estate Sustainability at the Center for Real Estate, and Department of Urban Studies and Planning, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). She is the faculty director of the MIT Center for Real Estate. She established MIT Sustainable Urbanization Lab in 2019, and is the director of her Lab. She is also the faculty chair of the MIT Asia Real Estate Initiative. Prof. Zheng is currently the 2nd Vice President of American Real Estate and Urban Economics Association, and the former President of the Asian Real Estate Society (2018–2019) (and is on its Board now). She is the Co-Editor of the Journal of Regional Science, and former coeditor of Environmental and Resource Economics (on its Scientific Advisory Board now). She is on the editorial board of Real Estate Economics, Journal of Housing Economics, and Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics.

Prof. Zheng's field of specialization is urban and environmental economics and policy, including climate change and real estate, sustainable urbanization, and urbanization in emerging economies. She published in many peer-reviewed international journals including the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Nature Human Behaviour, and the Journal of Economic Literature, Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, Journal of Economic Geography, European Economic Review, Journalnal of Economic Perspectives, Journal of Urban Economics, Regional Science and Urban Economics, Journal of Environmental Economics and Management, Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, Transportation Research Part A, Environment and Planning A, Ecological Economics, Journal of Regional Science, Real Estate Economics, Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics.

# **COMMITTEES**

### **ACADEMIC ADVISORS**

- Edward Cartwright, Professor of Economics, De Montfort University, United Kingdom
- Gene Grossman, Jacob Viner Professor of International Economics, Princeton University, United States

### **CO-CHAIRS**

- Tuan Anh Luong, De Montfort University, United Kingdom
- Duc Khuong Nguyen, EMLV Business School,
- Xuan Nguyen, Deakin University, Australia

### SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

- Saqib Aziz, Rennes School of Business, France
- Arpita Chatterjee, University of New South Wales, Australia
- · Juyoung Cheong, Kyung Hee University, South Korea · Yi Lu, Tsinghua University, China
- Hai-Anh H. Dang, World Bank
- Quoc Anh Do, Monash University, Australia
- · Anna Min Du, Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom
- Ajai S. Gaur, Rutgers Business School, United
- Arghya Ghosh, University of New South Wales, Australia
- Ali M. Kutan, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, United States
- Do Won Kwak, Korea University, South Korea
- Thanh Le, Flinders University, Australia

- Wen-Chi Liao, National University of Singapore, Singapore
- · Qing Liu, Renmin University, China
- A. G. (Tassos) Malliaris, Loyola University Chicago, United States
- Ha Nguyen, World Bank
- · Cong Pham, Deakin University, Australia
- Euston Quah, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
- Pasquale M. Sgro, Deakin University, Australia
- Vinh Vo, University of Economics of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
- Zheng Wang, De Montfort University, United Kingdom
- Calla Wiemer, American Committee on Asian **Economic Studies**
- Haishan Yuan, Queensland University, Australia

### ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

- Thuy Dao, AVSE Global & Paris Saclay University, France
- Dung Ha, Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam
- Nhan Le, AVSE Global & HUB & De Montfort University, United Kingdom
- Nhan Le, Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam
- Thuy Luong, Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam
- Binh Nguyen, Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam
- Thich Nguyen, Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam
- Trinh Pham, Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam
- Trung Nguyen, Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, Vietnam

# **PUBLICATION OPPORTUNITIES**

### **JOURNALS**

In consultation with the conference organizers and the Editors-in-Chief of Research in International Business and Finance (IF: 6.5), The Journal of Economic Asymmetries (IF: 0.5), and Politická ekonomie - Political Economy (IF: 0.3), authors of the best conference papers will be invited to submit their papers to a regular issue of the Journal.







### SPECIAL ISSUE

Special Issue of Research in International Business and Finance "Integrating Inclusive Finance and Sustainability: Pathways to Carbon Neutrality and Nature-Positive Futures" under the Guest-editorship of Assoc. Prof. Anna Min Du (Edinburgh Napier University, UK) and Prof. Malin Song (Anhui University of Finance and Economics, China). See Call for papers for more details.



# **PROGRAM AT A GLANCE**

Note: Links to Zoom meetings are embedded in the "Zoom\_session"

MONDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 2024		
08:00 - 08:30	Registration & Coffee	Reception Hall
08:30 - 08:45	Welcome and Opening Remarks	Great Hall <u>Zoom</u>
	08:45 – 09:45 Keynote Address I	
08:45 - 09:45	The Urban Growth and Environmental Consequences of the Tariff Wall Jumping at the Vietnam-China Border Siqi Zheng Massachusetts Institution of Technology	Great Hall <u>Zoom</u>
09:45 - 10:00	Coffee Break	Reception Hall
	10:00 – 12:00 Parallel Sessions (1)	
10.00 10.00	Session 1A - Environment and ESG	Room 502 <u>Zoom_1A</u>
10:00-12:00	Session 1B - Digitalization and Sustainability	Room 503 <u>Zoom_1B</u>
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch Break	Great Hall
13:30 – 14:30 Keynote Address II		
13:30 - 14:30	Politically polarized consumption  Quoc Anh Do  Monash University	Great Hall <u>Zoom</u>
14:30 - 14:45	Coffee Break	Reception Hall

# PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

Note: Links to Zoom meetings are embedded in the "Zoom\_session"

MONDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 2024		
	14:45 – 16:45 Parallel Sessions (2)	
14:45 - 16:45	Session 2A - Climate Change and Labour market	Room 502 <u>Zoom_2A</u>
14.43 - 10.43	Session 2B - International Trade and Finance	Room 503 <u>Zoom_2B</u>
16:45 - 17:00	Gathering at the Lobby	Lobby, 1st Floor
17:00 - 18:00	Saigon Skydeck tour	Bitexco Tower
	18:00 - 20:00 Gala Dinner	
CUU VAN LONG		
CUU VAN LONG RESTAURANT 4TH FLOOR, BITEXCO TOWER, DISTRICTT 1, HO CHI MINH CITY		

# **PROGRAM AT A GLANCE**

Note: Links to Zoom meetings are embedded in the "Zoom\_session"

TUESDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 2024		
08:00 - 08:30	Registration & Coffee	Reception Hall
	08:30 – 09:30 Keynote Address III	
08:30 - 09:30	Industrialization, Infrastructure, and the lights and smog in Asian Cities  Wen-Chi Liao  National University of Singapore	Great Hall <u>Zoom</u>
09:30 - 09:45	Coffee Break	Reception Hall
	09:45 – 11:45 Parallel Sessions (3)	
09:45 - 11:45	Session 3A - SME and Gender	Room 502 Zoom_3A
	Session 3B - Technology and Trade	Room 503 <u>Zoom_3B</u>
11:45 – 12:00	Closing and Certificate Awards	Great Hall
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch Break	Great Hall

# MONDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 2024

08:00 - 08:30	Registration & Coffee	Reception Hall
08:30 - 08:45	Welcome and Opening Remarks	Great Hall <u>Zoom</u>
	Duc Trung Nguyen, Rector, Ho Chi Minh Univer Vietnam  Duc Khuong Nguyen, Professor of Finance, EM France & Editor of Annals of Operations Researchief of Politická Ekonomie & President of AVS	MLV Business School, arch & Co-Editor-in-

08:45 – 09:45 Keynote Address I		
08:45 - 09:45	Topic: The Urban Growth and Environmental Consequences of the Tariff Wall Jumping at the Vietnam- China Border Keynote Speaker: Siqi Zheng Professor of Urban and Real Estate Sustainability, and Director of MIT Sustainable Urbanization Lab, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States & Co-Editor-in-Chief of Journal of Regional Science	Great Hall <u>Zoom</u>
09:45 - 10:00	Coffee Break	Reception Hall

# 10:00 - 12:00 Parallel Sessions (1)

10:00 - 12:00	Session 1A - Environment and ESG	Room 502 <u>Zoom_1A</u>	
	Chair: Nadia Doytch (City University of New York, United States)		
	Board directors experience and environmental investigations of the Song Kyojik (Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea), Li C (Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea), Youkyum Kim University, South Korea)  Onsite presentation	Ωiyun	
	Factor Productivity: Evidence from Listed Firms in Cl He Junlin (Universiti Malaya, Malaysia), Gong Ping (Univ	unlin (Universiti Malaya, Malaysia), Gong Ping (Universiti Malaya, aysia), Kok Haur Ng (Universiti Malaya, Malaysia), Lau Wee-Yeap versiti Malaya, Malaysia)	
	Link between imitation activities and the pollution han R&D-based growth model Hamaguchi Yoshihiro (Kyoto University of Advanced So		
	Do Structural Transformation and ICT Development Ecological Footprints of Nations?  Nadia Doytch (City University of New York, United State (City University of New York, United States), Ashraf Ayes of New York, United States)  Onsite presentation	es), Nguyen Canh	

# 10:00 - 12:00 Parallel Sessions (1)

10:00 - 12:00	Session 1B - Digitalization and Sustainability	Room 503 <u>Zoom_1B</u>
	Chair: Tomohiro Ara (Fukushima University, Japan)	
	Subjective Well-Being Of Chief Executive Officers And Its Impact On Stock Market Volatility During The Covid-19 Pandemic: Agent Based Model Perspective Adam Szyszka (SGH Warsaw School of Economics, Poland), Rzeszutek Marcin (University of Warsaw, Poland), Andersen Jorgen (France Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne, France), Talaga Szymon (University of Warsaw, Poland) Onsite presentation	
	Post-Pandemic Labour Reallocation, Size-Dependent Distortions, and Digitalization Pakasa Bary (University of New South Wales, Australia) Online presentation	
	Investor responses to greenwashing in the corp market Chan Keith Jin Deng (The Hong Kong University of S Technology, Hong Kong SAR China), Wan Tsz Shin University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong S Online presentation	Science and ng (The Hong Kong
	Global Firms: New Welfare Implications from Importing-Exporting Tomohiro Ara (Fukushima University, Japan) Onsite presentation	

12:00-13:30	Lunch Break	Great Hall
	13:30 – 14:30 Keynote Address II	
13:30 - 14:30	Topic: Politically polarized consumption Keynote Speaker: Quoc Anh Do Associate Professor of Economics, Monash University, Australia	Great Hall <u>Zoom</u>
14:30 - 14:45	Coffee Break	Reception Hall

## 14:45 - 16:45 Parallel Sessions (2)

14:45 - 16:45	Session 2A - Climate Change and Labour Room 502  market Zoom_2A	
	Chair: Uwe Blien (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)	
	Energy crisis and climate emergency: How do EU firms invest under uncertainty and high prices?  Matteo Gatti (European Investment Bank, Luxembourg), Revoltella Debora (European Investment Bank, Luxembourg), Kalantzis Fotios (European Investment Bank, Luxembourg) Online presentation	
	Climate Change Exposure, Reserves and Stock Returns of Oil and Gas Companies  Juan Equiza (University of Navarra, Spain), Castro Diana (University of Navarra, Spain), Perez De Gracia Fernando (University of Navarra, Spain), Cunado Juncal (University of Navarra, Spain)  Online presentation	
	Recent labour market rigidity challenges to the monetary policy world-wide: evidence from Russia Krotova Julia (Bank of Russia, Russia), Henry Penikas (Bank of Russia, Russia) Online presentation	
	Vietnamese workers in Germany Uwe Blien (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany), Phan Van (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany) Online presentation	

## 14:45 - 16:45 Parallel Sessions (2)

14:45 - 16:45	Session 2B - International Trade and <u>Finance</u>	Room 503 <u>Zoom_2B</u>
	Chair: Pompeo Della Posta (Beijing Normal University, China)	
	Red Tape Protection vs. Tariff War Inomata Kentaro (Tokoha University, Japan), Kamei Keita (Seinan Gakuin University, Japan) Onsite presentation	
	What do press conferences tell us about central banker's sentiment? WBeaupain Renaud (IESEG School of Management, France), Lieu Minh Ly (IESEG School of Management, France) Online presentation	
	The effects of Trump's trade war on Japan's trade Ito Tadashi (Gakushuin University, Japan) Onsite presentation	
	Determining the credibility of an inflation target zone Pompeo Della Posta (Beijing Normal University, China) Onsite presentation	

16:45 - 17:00	Gathering at the Lobby	Lobby, 1st Floor
17:00 - 18:00	Saigon Skydeck tour	Bitexco Tower

### 18:00 - 20:00: Gala Dinner



CUU VAN LONG RESTAURANT 4TH FLOOR, BITEXCO TOWER, DISTRICT 1, HO CHI MINH CITY

TUESDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 2024

09:30 - 09:45

08:00 - 08:30	Registration & Coffee	Reception Hall
	08:30 – 09:30 Keynote Address III	
08:30 - 09:30	Topic: Industrialization, Infrastructure, and the lights and smog in Asian Cities Keynote Speaker: Wen Chi-Liao Associate Professor of Real Estate and Assistant Dean (UG Academic), the NUS Business School, National University of Singapore, Singapore	Great Hall <u>Zoom</u>

**Coffee Break** 

**Reception Hall** 

# 09:45 - 11:45 Parallel Sessions (3)

09:45 - 11:45	Session 3A - SME and Gender	Room 502 <u>Zoom_3A</u>
	Chair: Yanase Akihiko (Nagoya University, Japan	n)
	Communication and coordination in firms: A la experiment with small manufacturers in Vietna Higuchi Yuki (Sophia University, Japan) Onsite presentation	
	Wage Transparency and Gender Wage Gap Lam Quy (University of California, United States) Onsite presentation	
	Female Financial Inclusion and its Impact on the Ashraf Ayesha (Women University, Pakistan), Nadi University of New York, United States), Gok Adem (Turkey) Onsite presentation	a Doytch <i>(City</i>
	Industrial location in the presence of competition and the small Yanase Akihiko (Nagoya University, Japan), Kurita University, Japan), Tsubuku Masafumi (Nagoya Unitersite presentation	ıKenichi <i>(Nagoya</i>

# 09:45 - 11:45 Parallel Sessions (3)

09:45 - 11:45	Session 3B - Technology and Trade	Room 503 <u>Zoom_3B</u>	
	Chair: Eugene Beaulieu (University of Calgary, Canada)		
	Virtual Reality Technology Adoption in Secondary Schools in India: Contextualizing Diffusion of Innovation Theory Kareem Abdul Waheed (Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University, India), PTheerthaana (School of Management, SSN College of Engineering, Chennai, India) Onsite presentation		
	The Impact of Student Loan Debt and Healthcar Entrepreneurship Jennifer Brodmann (California State University Do United States), Yun Doo Lee (Southern University, U Kabir Hassan (University of New Orleans, United States) Online presentation	minguez Hills, Inited States), M.	
	The Effects of Human Capital Composition on E Complexity Index Diwakar Bharat (Indian Institute of Technology Rod Onsite presentation		
	Welfare Implications of the Nineteenth Century Liberalization in Britain Eugene Beaulieu (University of Calgary, Canada) Onsite presentation	Trade	

11:45 - 12:00	Closing and Certificate Awards	Great Hall
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch Break	Great Hall



### Session 1A - Environment and ESG

### Board directors experience and environmental investment

Song Kyojik (Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea), Li Qiyun (Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea), **Youkyum Kim** (Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea)

This study examines the impact of directors' green experience on environmental investment. We find that firms operated by more directors with green experience promote environmental investment. It is more significant in firms with low financial constraints and low subsidies. Mechanism tests find that the impact is driven by the crowding out effects rather than the leverage effects. Specifically, firms with more green directors invest in more environmental projects and spend less on fixed assets and cash flow. In addition, we also find that green directors significantly improve green and firm performance. It generates a positive externality to the environment.

# Digital Business Strategy, ESG Performance and Corporate Total Factor Productivity: Evidence from Listed Firms in China

**He Junlin** (*Universiti Malaya, Malaysia*), Gong Ping (*Universiti Malaya, Malaysia*), Kok Haur Ng (*Universiti Malaya, Malaysia*), Lau Wee-Yeap (*Universiti Malaya, Malaysia*)

Although digital business strategies (DBS), environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance, and total factor productivity (TFP) have been considered key drivers of technological advancement, competitiveness, and sustainability, the complex interactions among these factors in the operations of Chinese listed firms remain underexplored. Drawing on panel data from 2,283 firms listed on the A-share market spanning 2014 to 2023, this paper analyses the relationships between DBS, ESG performance and TFP using fixed-effects regression models. The results indicate a significant positive relationship between DBS and TFP, with ESG performance acting as a mediator. However, industry heterogeneity exists, and this relationship is not significant in the finance industry. The findings provide a comprehensive analytical framework for managers and market regulators to achieve sustainable development and maintain long-term competitive advantage.

### Session 1A - Environment and ESG

# Link between imitation activities and the pollution haven hypothesis in an R&D-based growth model

Hamaguchi Yoshihiro (Kyoto University of Advanced Science, Japan)

The Clean Development Mechanism introduced under the Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through diffusion of clean technologies. However, there is concern that imitation of advanced decarbonisation technologies could impede the mechanism. Using a North-South model involving imitation, this study analyzes the impact of environmental taxes in North and South on pollution, growth, imitation, production share, and welfare. The analysis reveals that environmental tax increases in the South reduce imitation and lead to economic growth and pollution reduction, whereas such increases in North have no impact because environmental taxes in North do not affect the labor market in South. The widening tax rate gap between environmental tax cuts in South and North increases pollution emissions in South relative to North, which implies the pollution haven hypothesis via imitation. This study suggests that this pollution haven can be avoided by improving pollution abatement and R&D productivity in South.

# Do Structural Transformation and ICT Development Reduce the Ecological Footprints of Nations?

**Nadia Doytch** (City University of New York, United States), Nguyen Canh (City University of New York, United States), Ashraf Ayesha (City University of New York, United States)

In this study, we focus on the effects of economic structural transformation, ICT development, and the interaction between the two on the consumption ecological footprint and production ecological footprint of nations. The study develops Stochastic Impact by Regression on Population, Affluence and Technology (STIRPAT) model applied to 123 countries in the period 2002–2016. We employ a dynamic panel ARDL methodology and conduct the analysis within the full sample, as well as tratifying the full sample based on income levels. The main results suggest that while the short-run effects of Internet use on the two ecological footprints are positive,

i.e. it tends to harm the environment, in the long run, the effects are negative, i.e. environment-preserving. The transition out of agriculture into either industry or services harms the environment in the long run. However, the shift of industry to services does not have the expected environmentally friendly effect— it rather increases the consumption ecological footprint in the short run. The interaction between the Internet and structural change factors reveals a mitigating effect of Internet use on the environmentally harmful effects of the transition out of agriculture and into the modern economy. The lessons of the study point out the need for a carefully designed ICT expansion policy to allow for benefiting from the advantages of the Internet in the modern way of life without threatening or harming the living nature.

### Session 1B - Digitalization and Sustainability

Subjective Well-Being Of Chief Executive Officers And Its Impact On Stock Market Volatility During The Covid-19 Pandemic: Agent Based Model Perspective Adam Szyszka (SGH Warsaw School of Economics, Poland), Rzeszutek Marcin (University of Warsaw, Poland), Andersen Jorgen (France Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne, France), Talaga Szymon (University of Warsaw, Poland)

This study aims to connect the behavioral corporate finance (micro level) perspective with complexity theory via agent-based modeling to analyze the impact of selected psychological factors of chief executive officers (CEOs) on stock market volatility (macro level). Specifically, we wanted to explore whether the subjective well-being (SWB) of Polish CEOs influenced their managerial decisions during the COVID-19 pandemic and how it might be related to the volatility of stock prices during this critical period in Poland. Our study was based on a survey of Polish CEOs who managed companies listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. In particular, 255 CEOs completed the Satisfaction with Life Scale, the Positive and Negative Affect Scale, and a business survey on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on company management. Using the results of this survey, we built an agent-based model to investigate how CEOs' decision-making, stemming from their SWB levels, influences the perception of prices by individual traders and, in turn, how it is translated into aggregate stock market volatility. The results indicate the pathways through which the microscopic-level SWB of CEOs influences market price formation at a macroscopic level. The findings obtained from our model may shed new light on the rational expectations theory applied to stock market volatility during the financial crisis.

### Session 1B - Digitalization and Sustainability

Post-Pandemic Labour Reallocation, Size-Dependent Distortions, and Digitalization

Pakasa Bary(University of New South Wales, Australia)

This paper analyses labour reallocation after the pandemic, the role of size-dependent distortions, and the implications for digitalization. Labour reallocation is investigated using firm-level data from Indonesia, which suggests a productivity-enhancing labour reallocation since the pandemic. It then presents a model demonstrating that firm specific size-dependent distortions play a key role in driving labour reallocation. This finding is further supported by evidence that firm-specific distortions are associated with the size or productivity of the firms. The paper also extends the model to explore its implications for digitalization and provides preliminary empirical evidence to support the claim.

### Investor responses to greenwashing in the corporate ESG bond market

Chan Keith Jin Deng (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong SAR China), **Wan Tsz Shing** (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong SAR China)

We challenge the prevailing view in literature that greenwashing is inconsistent with green bond issuance. We argue that greenwashing exists, as some ESG bond issuers record lower-than-expected environmental expenditure after their ESG bond issuance. Worryingly, traditional institutional investors' focus on environmental footprint alone may inadvertently incentivize such greenwashing behavior. However, we also observe that more sophisticated investors, like private equity and venture capital investors, penalize ESG bond issuers with lower environmental expenditure, regardless of footprint improvements. This suggests a more nuanced approach to evaluating ESG bonds is needed to ensure the integrity of sustainable finance.

### Session 1B - Digitalization and Sustainability

Global Firms: New Welfare Implications from Importing-Exporting

**Tomohiro Ara** (Fukushima University, Japan)

This paper examines the role played by global firms that simultaneously import and export in welfare gains. In a setting of sequential production where final goods are produced with intermediate goods from different stages of production subject to selection into importing and exporting, we show that the presence of importing-exporting amplifies welfare gains from trade under an empirically observable condition: the market share of exporters conditional on also importers is greater than the market share of exporters in a general population. Under the condition that holds when importing and exporting exhibit complementarity, the standard effects of trade liberalization on aggregate outcomes are magnified through disproportionate share reallocations toward most efficient global firms.

### Session 2A - Climate Change and Labour market

# Energy crisis and climate emergency: How do EU firms invest under uncertainty and high prices?

Matteo Gatti (European Investment Bank, Luxembourg), Revoltella Debora (European Investment Bank, Luxembourg), Kalantzis Fotios (European Investment Bank, Luxembourg)

This study investigates how firms in Europe decide to invest in energy efficiency and climate action under the joint influence of uncertainty and energy prices, which are often overlooked in the literature. Using data from the European Investment Survey (EIBIS) from 2019 to 2022, which covers the pandemic crisis and energy shocks, we show that higher energy prices motivate European firms to invest more in both energy efficiency and climate action, but more so in the former. Uncertainty lowers firms' overall investment propensity. When faced with both high energy prices and uncertainty, firms tend to favor short-term solutions that save energy costs over long-term strategies that address climate issues. We also find that firm characteristics, especially energy intensity, matter for investment decisions, as firms in energy-intensive sectors are more likely to invest in climate action regardless of uncertainty levels. Our findings highlight the difficulties and trade-offs that firms encounter when investing in climate action under uncertain and costly conditions and stress the importance of coherent and supportive policies to facilitate a green transition.

### Session 2A - Climate Change and Labour market

### Climate Change Exposure, Reserves and Stock Returns of Oil and Gas Companies

**Juan Equiza** (University of Navarra, Spain), Castro Diana (University of Navarra, Spain), Perez De Gracia Fernando (University of Navarra, Spain), Cunado Juncal (University of Navarra, Spain)

This paper investigates the combined effect of total proved reserves and climate change exposure risk – along with three additional measures, regulatory, physical and opportunity – on stock returns of oil and gas companied using firm-level data from 2002–2022. The results suggest a significant and negative effect of the interaction term between total reserves and climate change exposure risk on the stock returns. This interaction is significantly more negative for the subsample after 2016 when the Paris agreement was set in place, and strongly linked to regulatory risks.

### Climate Change Exposure, Reserves and Stock Returns of Oil and Gas Companies

Krotova Julia (Bank of Russia, Russia), Henry Penikas (Bank of Russia, Russia)

The post-pandemic era of 2023-24 draw again strong attention to the fact of labour markets becoming more rigid and more tight globally. The central bankers are concerned as it may trigger the longer lasting inflationary pressures for the economies.

Though wide-spread measure of labour market tightness is the ratio of vacancies to the number of unemployed, we explained why it is important to associate labour market rigidity with the elasticity of substitution of labour between adjacent sectors and regions.

To demonstrate our methodology, we employ a novel data set from the HeadHunter job search platform. We justify the degree of rigidity for the nine large towns of Russia. Moreover, we contribute by discussing the important methodological issues arising when implementing the suggested methodology.

### Session 2A - Climate Change and Labour market

### Vietnamese workers in Germany

**Uwe Blien** (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany), Phan Van (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

Vietnamese have been immigrants in the German labor market since the days of the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Even today, thousands of people from Vietnam immigrate to Germany every year. However, there is also a strong return migration. This article deals with the working and living conditions of Vietnamese in Germany. We analyse the distribution of Vietnamese workers across economic sectors and examine the determinants of their income. We use data on the population in Germany as a benchmark.

### Session 2B - International Trade and Finance

### Red Tape Protection vs. Tariff War

**Inomata Kentaro** (Tokoha University, Japan), Kamei Keita (Seinan Gakuin University, Japan)

This paper investigates the problem of red tape barriers (RTBs), which are considered one of the most important political issues in international trade, alongside FTAs. To address this, we propose a two-country, n+m-firm Cournot model that includes both FTA negotiations and RTB decisions. We show that i) such wasteful RTBs can occur even if governments are politically unbiased, but ii) they appear only if the competition level among domestic firms exceeds that among foreign firms. Furthermore, iii) to avoid RTB problems, the negotiated tariff rate will be higher than when the RTB problems are absent. Finally, finding ii) is related to the "excess entry theorem" and contradicts the policy implication suggested by Lahiri and Ono (1988).

### Session 2B - International Trade and Finance

### What do press conferences tell us about central banker's sentiment?

Beaupain Renaud (IESEG School of Management, France), **Lieu Minh Ly** (IESEG School of Management, France)

This research study contributes to understanding the tone in press conferences held by the European Central Bank (ECB). The study applies the Large Language model for sentiment analysis, specifically focusing on the financial context using the finBERT model and most popular lexicon-based methods in finance, the Loughan and McDonald (LM) model. This study is the first to compare these two models in sentiment analysis for the central bank context, specifically for the ECB. Additionally, the results suggest several interesting conclusions. Firstly, the tone in the introductory part of the conferences is related to macro events such as crises, the COVID-19, and the Ukraine war, while the Q&A portion is connected to both shocks and presidential periods. Secondly, there are different communication styles observed in the speeches of the ECB's presidents. These results contribute to our understanding of the tone in the ECB's communications and encourage further research in this area.

### The effects of Trump's trade war on Japan's trade

Ito Tadashi (Gakushuin University, Japan)

Using monthly trade data of the US, Japan and China, this study investigates on the effects of Trump's trade war against China on Japan's trade. Whereas there is no increase in Japan's import values/quantities of Trump targeted goods from China, the import price slightly decreased. Namely, Japan seems to have enjoyed a kind of terms of trade effect by Trump's trade war against China. Contrary to our a-priori expectations, we find that Japanese industries which are linked as upstream industry of China's (downstream) industries subjected to Trump tariffs increased their exports to China. To investigate the reason for this unexpected result, we analysed China's exports to the world of the Trump tariff targeted goods and found that China increased its exports of those goods to the world. Namely, an increase in China's exports to countries other than the US more than offset the decrease in its exports to the US.

### Session 2B - International Trade and Finance

Determining the credibility of an inflation target zone Pompeo Della Posta (Beijing Normal University, China)

The theoretical literature on the inflation target zone (ITZ) shows that its adoption can have either stabilising or destabilising effects, depending on whether the limits are known with certainty or not, without explaining what determines such cases. The evidence from the empirical literature, however, does not confirm that the imposition of ITZ can produce destabilising effects. In this article, full credibility is only achieved when the central bank is expected to be willing to raise the interest rate as much as necessary to keep the inflation rate within its upper fluctuation limit, despite the costs this may entail. Such an expectation produces the greatest possible stabilising effect. In the case of partial credibility, a lower degree of concavity will be observed, producing a smaller credibility bonus. In line with the empirical evidence, in this model, the adoption of an ITZ cannot lead to a destabilising behaviour of the inflation rate.

### Session 3A - SME and Gender

Communication and coordination in firms: A lab-in-the-field experiment with small manufacturers in Vietnam

Higuchi Yuki (Sophia University, Japan)

Coordination is crucial for effective collective actions, yet it is often challenging to achieve, particularly in developing countries with weak institutions. The importance and difficulty of coordination are particularly relevant for firms that require coordinated effort for efficient production. In this study, we conducted an incentivized four-person minimum effort game (or 4 x 4 Stag-Hunt game) involving 45 firms in Vietnam. While the game has been widely studied, it has typically been conducted in laboratory settings. This study is the first to implement the game within real firms, with an owner-manager and three randomly selected workers from each firm. In this game, the payoff depends positively on the minimum effort of the four and negatively on their own effort. During the first five rounds, when communication was

not permitted, all the firms were trapped in coordination failure, with low effort being made. However, in the subsequent five rounds, where communication was allowed, many firms achieved a Pareto-efficient equilibrium, with the highest level of effort being made. Importantly, firms with more communication in daily operations are more likely to achieve successful coordination. In such firms, workers followed the owner's instructions on how much effort to make. These findings suggest the important role of communication in facilitating coordination within firms.

### Session 3A - SME and Gender

### Wage Transparency and Gender Wage Gap

Lam Quy (University of California, United States)

In this study, I examine how wage transparency affects the gender pay gap. Pay inequality among genders receives growing attention in recently decades. Wage transparency is one of prominent methods to promote wage equality. Recent works have shown that pay transparency significantly increases the equity and equality of pay and significantly reduces the gender pay gap between men and women in the context of universities. I plan to expand on the literature on pay transparency by studying the influence of wage transparency on gender wage gap in a broader context. Specifically, I will look at how wage transparency influence the gender wage gap in public sector across the US.

### Session 3A - SME and Gender

### Female Financial Inclusion and its Impact on the Environment

**Ashraf Ayesha** (Women University, Pakistan), Nadia Doytch (City University of New York, United States), Gok Adem (Koklareli University, Turkey)

This is a study of how gender inclusive financial development affects environment differentiating between Consumption and Production Ecological Footprints and between High-income, Upper-middle-income, Lower-middle-income, and Low-income countries. While there have been several attempts to examine the effect of inclusive finance measured for the general population on environment, the literature on the effect of female inclusive finance on environment is scant. Using a sample of 105 countries, we find evidence that advancement in female financial inclusion has a positive and significant effect on both Production and Consumption EF in full sample suggesting an environment-worsening effect of gender-inclusive finance. The results from the subsamples reveal respectively that female financial inclusion does not have any effect on the environment in high-income countries, but it increases Production EF and Consumption EF in Upper middle-income countries and the Production EF in Lower-middle-income countries. Interestingly, the result is just the opposite for Lowincome countries, where female financial inclusion improves the environment through both the Consumption EF and Production EF.

### Industrial location in the presence of competition among the big and the small

**Yanase Akihiko** (Nagoya University, Japan), Kurita Kenichi (Nagoya University, Japan), Tsubuku Masafumi (Nagoya University, Japan)

This study develops a two-country footloose capital model in which horizontally differentiated goods are produced by two types of firms: large oligopolists and small monopolistically competitive firms. The small firms take the economy's aggregate variables, such as the price index, as given, while the large firms consider the effects of their choice on the aggregate variables and make decisions strategically. We show that the home market effect, which states that the larger country is a net exporter of differentiated goods, is weakened by the presence of large firms. We also examine how the number of large firms affects firm agglomeration and net trade patterns, and show that the country with more large firms is a net importer of differentiated goods. We further extend the basic model to incorporate the technology spillovers from large to small firms.

### Session 3B - Technology and Trade

Virtual Reality Technology Adoption in Secondary Schools in India: Contextualizing Diffusion of Innovation Theory

**Kareem Abdul Waheed** (Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University, India), P Theerthaana (School of Management, SSN College of Engineering, Chennai, India)

The emergence of innovations driven by information and communication technology (ICT) has profoundly impacted people's lives. The rapid development and proliferation of ICT innovations are propelling organizations towards digital transformation. Virtual reality (VR) technology is one such innovation that facilitates digital transformation all over the world. This study aims to explore the adoption of VR technology in secondary school education in India. It employs Roger's diffusion of innovation theory to identify the factors influencing VR adoption in schools. The study proposes a conceptual framework that examines the impact of innovation diffusion and contextual factors on the intention to adopt VR in school education. A cross-sectional survey was conducted in the Delhi-National Capital Region to validate the proposed model.

### The Impact of Student Loan Debt and Healthcare on Entrepreneurship

**Jennifer Brodmann** (California State University Dominguez Hills, United States), Yun Doo Lee (Southern University, United States), M. Kabir Hassan (University of New Orleans, United States)

One of the major obstacles that entrepreneurs face when starting a new business is raising capital. Both healthcare and education costs can cause entrepreneurs to be burdened with excessive amounts of debt, thus obstructing entrepreneurs from garnering the capital they need to start new business ventures. This paper explores how student loan debt and healthcare affect the probability of an entrepreneur starting a new business. We use the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) from 2007 to the most recent 2022 to explore whether both student loan debt and healthcare costs affect the motivation of younger households to pursue new business ventures. We test this through a series of probit regressions using the survey data from 2007 to 2022, collected by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), a social science research center at the University of Chicago, and sponsored by the United States

Federal Reserve Board. Our findings report that in the recent 2022 SCF, the effect of student loans on entrepreneurship differs from the lifecycle such as being positive between 22-25, negative between 26-35, positive between 36-54, and negative between 55-95, while healthcare access has a positive effect. For all ages, in the six SCFs from 2007 to 2022, student loan debt has not always had a negative effect on entrepreneurship. For all ages, in the recent two SCFs from 2019 and 2022, healthcare access has had a positive effect while a negative effect in the previous four SCFs from 2007 and 2016. Our paper contributes to the existing literature by finding that student loan debt is a barrier to new business creation. Our findings suggest that student loan debt can become a barrier to entrepreneurship and that this primarily impacts entrepreneurs from the ages of 26-35.

### Session 3B - Technology and Trade

The Effects of Human Capital Composition on Economic Complexity Index Diwakar Bharat (Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India)

A country's knowledge and know-how represent the complexity and diversity of its products and exports. Several recent contributions have attempted to study the interaction between human capital on economic complexity and economic growth. An important question that has remained unanswered is the effect of human capital composition on the economic complexity index. The current study attempts to answer the question by considering a broad range of countries from 1995 to 2018. We find: i. for the overall sample, both primary and secondary education positively affects economic complexity index, and the significance is robust to different specifications; ii. the effect of tertiary education is ambiguous; iii. for a pooled ordinary least squares, the secondary education is twice as effective as tertiary education in raising the economic complexity index; iv. above results hold even after controlling for endogeneity and heteroscedasticity; v. consistent with previous studies, we find that tertiary education is also essential for increasing export sophistication for developing countries. Thus, the countries looking to improve the quantity and quality of export sophistication should focus on expanding different levels of schooling. It will help them adapt and absorb the latest technologies and raise economic growth. The schooling expansion would also reduce income inequality which will do away with using distortionary fiscal policies for income redistribution.

### Session 3B - Technology and Trade

Welfare Implications of the Nineteenth Century Trade Liberalization in Britain Eugene Beaulieu (University of Calgary, Canada)

With the old debate on protectionism versus free trade being resurfaced as a result of new barriers imposed on imports of large economies, Britain's nineteenth century trade liberalization is often used as an analogy to describe and explain the economic consequences of trade policy. Despite the symbolic significance of this period in history for the arguments on free trade, previous literature disagrees on the welfare implications of Britain's shift in policy. In this paper, I use a general equilibrium model and detailed international trade and tariff data to examine the effect of the reduction in Britain's import tariffs in the mid-nineteenth century on its welfare. Also using data on Britain's main trade partners, France and the United States, I show the impact changes in foreign import tariffs had on Britain's welfare during the same period. I find that the effect of trade liberalization on welfare was positive but small. Britain's welfare increased by 0.80 percent as a result. The average bilateral tariffs imposed by France and the United States on Britain's imports increased during the same period. The results show that Britain's overall welfare benefited from the increase in volume of trade even when the increase in foreign import tariffs are accounted for.

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Chi-Liao	WEN	National University of Singapore
	Y	
Akihiko	YANASE	Nagoya University

### **ORGANIZERS**





The Association of Vietnamese Scientists and **Experts** (AVSE Global) was founded in May 2011 with the main purpose of connecting intellectual sources in a systematic way to identify ideas, strategies, and implementation in all fields sciences and techniques in foreign countries and at the same time orient to make contribution to the development of Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh University of Banking (HUB) is a public university under the State Bank of Vietnam, established on December 16, 1976. Currently, there are more than 14,000 students studying at HUB at all levels (undergraduate, postgraduate, and 40 academic doctorate), in programs. HUB belongs to the group of 50 universities and is one of the top two universities in the economic fields with the best international publication in Vietnam (Scopus Data, DTU Research, 2019).

### **AVSE GLOBAL**

AVSE Global is a Paris-headquartered organization of Vietnamese scientists and experts with a global reach, pioneering in strategic advisory, top executive education programs, and science and policy forums, bringing innovative solutions for the sustainable development of Vietnam, through connecting collective intellectual strengths of Vietnamese talented experts and intellectuals worldwide with strong aspirations to contribute to the country's progress.

AVSE Global has members living in more than 20 countries of 4 continents and networks over 10,000 connected intellectuals around the world.



Besides VSGE2024, AVSE Global co-organizes different programs in Vietnam during 2024–2025, in which we would like to invite you to participate. Our other programs include, among others:

- 2024 Vietnam Symposium in Entrepreneurship, Finance, and Innovation (VSEFI2024, https://vsefi2024.sciencesconf.org/), 27-28 September, 2024, Hanoi, Vietnam
- 2024 Vietnam Symposium in Supply Chain Management (VSSCM2024, https://vsscm2024.sciencesconf.org/), 21–22 October, 2024, Hanoi, Vietnam
- 2024 Vietnam Symposium on Leadership and Public Policy (VSLP2024, https://vslp2024.sciencesconf.org/), 29–30 October, 2024, Hanoi, Vietnam
- 2024 Vietnam Symposium in Banking and Finance (VSBF2024, https://vsbf2024.sciencesconf.org/), 24–26 October , 2024, Hanoi, Vietnam
- 2024 Vietnam Symposium in Climate Transition (VSCT2024, <u>https://vsct2024.sciencesconf.org/</u>), 12-13 December , 2024, Danang, Vietnam Should you require more information about the conferences, please contact us at <u>contact@avseglobal.org</u>

### HO CHI MINH UNIVERSITY OF BANKING

Ho Chi Minh University of Banking (HUB) is a public university under the State Bank of Vietnam, established on December 16, 1976. HUB belongs to the group of 50 universities and is one of the top two universities in the economic fields with the best international publication in Vietnam (Scopus Data, DTU Research, 2019). The university has received various accreditations both domestically and internationally, including the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), ASEAN University Network – Quality Assurance (AUN-QA).

HUB has more than 14,000 students enrolled in various levels of education, including undergraduate, master's, and doctorate, covering over 40 academic programs. The university's human resource comprises nearly 500 faculty members and staff, with over 50% of academic staff own professorship positions or doctoral degrees. They are not only experienced experts and researchers but also dedicated educators who care deeply about their students.

HUB has 03 campuses with 02 in the center of District 1 (Ho Chi Minh City), and 01 campus in Thu Duc District (Ho Chi Minh City) with a total area of more than 11 hectares, with spacious buildings and modern facilities.

Each individual is a one and only human being, HUB's mission is to foster an educational ecosystem that helps students discover and enhance their unique talents. This spirit is embodied in the university's slogan: "Heightening Unique Brilliance."



HUB Headquarter (36 Ton That Dam Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City)





HUB Campus (39 Ham Nghi Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City)



HUB Campus (56 Hoang Dieu 2 Street, Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City)

#### **GUIDELINES FOR ONSITE PARTICIPANTS**

Conference dates: 28 - 29 October, 2024

- 8:30 17:00 (Vietnam time, GMT+7), Monday, 28 October, 2024
- 8:30 12:00 (Vietnam time, GMT+7), Tuesday, 29 October, 2024

#### Conference Venue: Ho Chi Minh University of Banking, 36 Ton That Dam, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

- Keynote and Special sessions: 2nd Floor
- Coffee and Lunch Breaks: 2nd Floor
- Parallel sessions: **5th Floor**
- Details about rooms are listed in the Program at a Glance and Program in Details sections.



#### **GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE PARTICIPANTS**

#### Conference dates: 28 - 29 October, 2024

- 8:30 17:00 (Vietnam time, GMT+7), Monday, 28 October, 2024
- 8:30 12:00 (Vietnam time, GMT+7), Tuesday, 29 October, 2024

#### Platform: Virtual meeting via Zoom Webinar

Please follow the link below to access various sessions of VSGE 2024:

#### https://zoom.us/j/97220455428?pwd=RlhjQlJwU013UHdVUm5mS3A5UTYwQT09

Note that passcode to attend the sessions was sent to you privately via email. If you cannot find your passcode, please contact <u>vsge2024esciencesconf.org</u>



#### **GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTERS**

As a presenter, you will have **approximately 30 minutes** allocated to your paper, this includes: **20 minutes for the presentation and 10 minutes for the questions.** 

Please send your presentation slides to us (<u>vsge2024@sciencesconf.org</u>) before the presentation day as a backup plan.

#### **NOTE FOR ONSITE PRESENTERS:**

Your presentation material will be loaded on the conference computer in advance. Just in case you have some changes in the last minute, please prepare your USB with your slides and send it to the host.

#### **NOTE FOR ONLINE PRESENTERS:**

Make sure you have the following: a laptop or desktop with a microphone and webcam, a recent version of Chrome or Firefox and Zoom app and a strong internet connection. We recommend wearing earbuds or headphones to prevent audio echoes.

Please control your own presentation material which should be loaded on your desktop/ laptop in advance. When it is your turn to present, you will need to share your file or your screen.

If you have any technical issues whilst you are presenting, please don't panic. We have a copy of your presentation as a backup, so we can load it up for you in the event of any technical difficulties.

#### **GUIDELINES FOR SESSION CHAIRS**

Your role is vital in **keeping the session running on time and ensuring that every presenter gets a fair hearing**. Please follow the steps below during your session:

- 1. Briefly introduce the audience to the topic of the session, the titles of papers and the presenters.
- 2. Keep the session to time. Each presentation is generally allowed 20 minutes. Each Q&A discussion is allowed up to 10 minutes. If it looks like someone will run over, we recommend that you briefly step in to give them a 2-minute warning.
- 3. Monitor the chat/questions coming in and facilitate the interaction between the audience and the presenters.

Online participants can send in their questions via a chat box for the duration of the event. During the Q&A session, it will be the role of the chair to select questions from the chat box and read them out to the presenter.

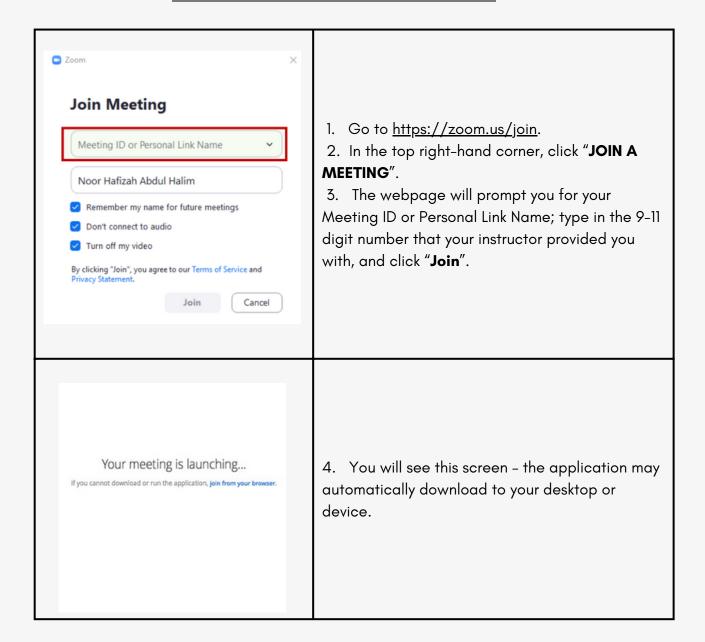
If there are not many questions, feel free ask some of your own. Where appropriate give feedback to individual presenters in the spirit of encouraging improvement in presentation.

4. Wrap up the session by summarizing the key insights across the papers of your session.

# **ZOOM: Instruction Manual for Program Participants**

Welcome! This support document provides step-by-step instructions for participants on how to use ZOOM.

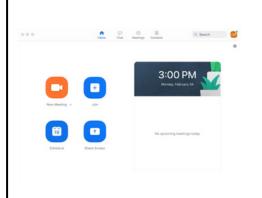
#### JOINING A ZOOM MEETING & DOWNLOAD



# **ZOOM: Instruction Manual for Program Participants**



- 5. Depending on what browser you are using, you may have to install the program on your computer; find where this installation package went on your computer. It should be downloaded as "Zoom.pkg" or something similar.
- 6. Begin the download process (it will take a moment).

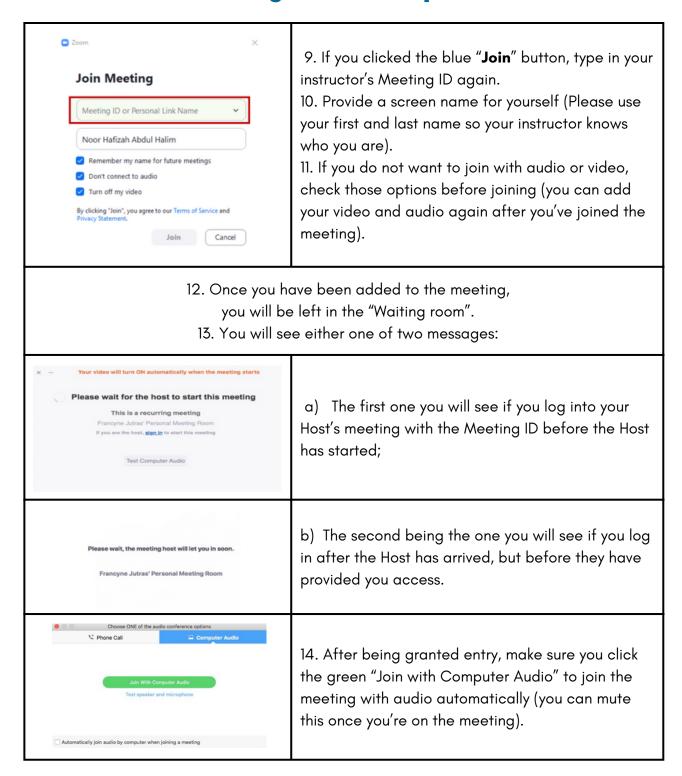


- 7. Once downloaded successfully, the application will pop-up on your screen;
- a. Click the orange "New Meeting" button if you wish to start a meeting with your own personal Meeting ID (you will be the host).
- b. Click the blue "Join" button if you are attending a meeting hosted by someone else (If you are a student, this will be the option you will choose the most).



8. If you need to change the language of your application, find the application on your desktop, open it, then right-click the application; there should be an option to change the language in this drop-down menu.

# **ZOOM: Instruction Manual for Program Participants**

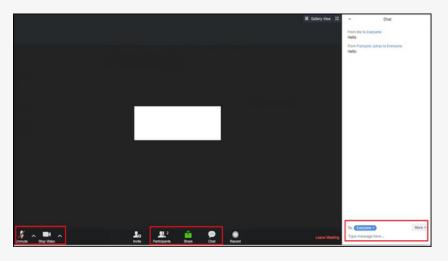


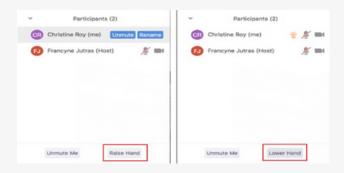
# **ZOOM: Instruction Manual for Program Participants**

Welcome! This support document provides step-by-step instructions for participants on how to use ZOOM.

#### **NAVIGATING ZOOM**

- **1.** After joining a meeting, if you selected "Join with Computer Audio", your speakers and microphone should now be working.
- **2.** You can mute or unmute your microphone or start your video connection using the icons in the bottom left (highlighted in RED in the bottom left-hand corner).
- **3.** To see a list of other people in your program, you can click the Participants icon, or engage in a text chat by clicking CHAT.
- **4.** You can leave the meeting by clicking the red "Leave Meeting" link near the chat bar.



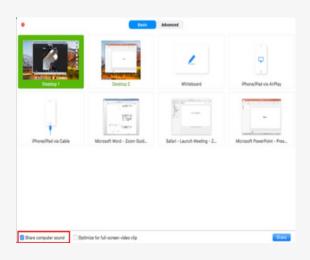


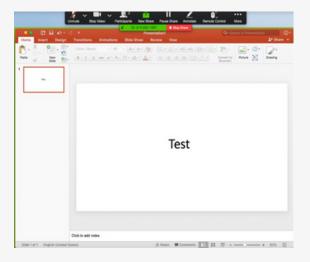
**5.** If you go to the participants icon, you can "Raise your hand," and the Host will see this indicated on their screen, and will answer your question.

# **ZOOM: Instruction Manual for Program Participants**

Welcome! This support document provides step-by-step instructions for participants on how to use ZOOM.

#### **NAVIGATING ZOOM**





- **6.** Share anything (Word Documents, PowerPoints, YouTube videos, etc.) by clicking the SHARE button at the bottom of the screen, and choosing an already opened document/internet browser on your desktop.
- **7.** You can choose to share your entire desktop screen, or individually opened applications/documents.
- **8.** When sharing things with audio, be sure to check the checkbox for "Share Computer Sound" in the bottom left of the window that opens when you click SHARE (highlighted in red).
- **9.** Once selected, the document that is being shared will be highlighted in green on your desktop; your settings for the shared document are at the top.
- 10. Your audience will be able to see your curser, and everything you do, within the highlighted green section (you can only work on the selected document you cannot drag other documents into the selected document area).
- **11.** If you wish to share a different document, exit, then click SHARE, and select a new document.

Please visit <a href="https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us">https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us</a> for more information about ZOOM.





# **VSCH 2024**

### VIETNAM SYMPOSIUM IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC ISSUES 2024

