

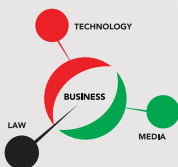
TASK 2019

CONFERENCE PROCEEDING ABSTRACTS

3rd AFU International Conference
1st & 2nd of May 2019

Towards Advanced Scientific
Knowledge in Business Sciences

 Rose Rayhaan by Rotana - Hotel, Dubai, United Arab Emirates



TASK - 2019



جامعة الفلاح
AL FALAH UNIVERSITY



جامعة الفلاح
AL FALAH UNIVERSITY

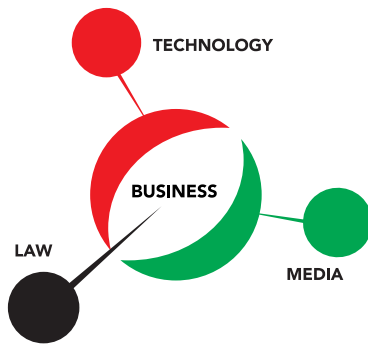
Al Falah University: A Profile

Al Falah University (AFU) is located in the heart of the Emirate of Dubai, and is determined to become one of the nation's leading institutions of higher education. AFU offers a teaching and learning environment generated by a distinguished academic cadre, supported by best practice educational and communications technology, as well as library resources. In this exemplary educational environment, students are motivated to understand disciplinary concepts, tools and data that will prepare them for more advanced education and future careers which contribute to further national and regional development.

The university's current academic programs in the College of Business Administration, the College of Law, and the College of Mass Communication have been selected based on established demand from students, and the needs of the nation's public and private sectors for graduates in these disciplines.

Students who are enrolled in the University are expected to be engaged in interdisciplinary learning environment where they apply problem solving and critical thinking skills, research and knowledge application. AFU has made many agreements and collaboration with national and international organizations which aim to support its programs and enrich students learning experience.

AFU aims to develop further educational opportunities for students in additional Colleges, in due course, based upon our five-year strategic plan, driven, in part, by continuing market research that provides information concerning evolving higher education needs.



TASK - 2019



Dear Distinguished Participants and Guests,

It is a great pleasure to welcome you to the 3rd AFU International Conference: Towards Advanced Scientific Knowledge (TASK2019) in Business Sciences, held from 1st -2nd May 2019 in Dubai, UAE.

TASK2019 is a multidisciplinary conference that covers interrelated topics which are under the umbrella of Business Sciences. TASK2019 aims to provide a platform for researchers across the world to discuss and share ideas and findings about business challenges and new emerging phenomena from a broad perspective including Business, Technology, New Media and Law. The conference emphasizes this perspective (intersection between Business and other fields of knowledge) which also offers the opportunity for research collaboration on interrelated topics between scholars from different backgrounds and fields, and helps in providing innovative solutions for better business environment and society's welfare.

For TASK2019, 102 submissions were received from 27 countries including 5 continents. All submissions were peer-reviewed and only 57 papers have been accepted for presentation at the conference.

I would like to thank the participants for submitting their contributions which included interesting topics. I also would like to thank the program chairs, international program committee members, reviewers, and AFU members for their efforts and contributions towards TASK2019.

Finally, I hope all the participants benefit from the conference keynote speeches and sessions, and networking opportunities. I wish you a fruitful and wonderful time at the conference and in Dubai.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mohanad Halaweh'.

Conference Chair
Dr. Mohanad Halaweh

TASK2019 Themes

TASK3-2019 is a multidisciplinary conference that covers interrelated topics which are under the umbrella of Business Sciences. TASK2019 covers the following key topics:

Business related topics:

1. Innovation in Business
2. Entrepreneurship
3. Change Management
4. Knowledge Management
5. Strategic Management & Project Management
6. Logistics and operations/ supply chain management
7. Business Process Re engineering
8. Accounting, Finance and Economics
9. Human Resource Management
10. Business Ethics

Business and Media related topics:

1. Social Media/New Media/Digital Media
2. Web-based Journalism
3. Visual Communication
4. Community of Practices (CoP)
5. Mass Communication, Society and Globalization
6. Games and interactive communication
7. Advertising, Marketing, & Public Relations
8. (Social) Media Business and Management
9. Communication Theory and Methodology
10. New Media Ethics

Business and Technology

(MIS) related topics:

1. Enterprise Information Systems
2. E-Business/E-commerce
3. E-learning and learning paradigms
4. E-government
5. Business Analytics/Big data
6. Strategic management of technology
7. Information security management
8. Social, cultural and ethical impacts of technology
9. IS development methods and methodologies
10. Smart Cities, IoT, and AI business applications

Business and Law related topics:

1. Business law and technology
2. Cyber crime
3. Commercial/ E-commerce law
4. Risk Regulations
5. Information and privacy laws
6. Social Media laws and regulations
7. Digital currency/ Bitcoins laws
8. Outsourcing contracts and agreements
9. Business and contract law
10. E-crimes laws

TASK2019 Organizing Committees

Honorary Chairs:

- Dr. Noor Aldeen Atatreh, Chancellor, Al Falah University
- Prof. Abdelhafid Belarbi, President, Al Falah University

Conference General Chair:

- Mohanad Halaweh, Al Falah University, UAE

Program Chairs:

- Faouzi Kammoun, ESPRIT, Tunisia
- Panagiotis Kokkalis, Al Falah University, UAE
- Ijaz Ur Rehman, Al Falah University, UAE

International Program Committee Members

- Nick Hajji, Swansea University, UK
- Susan Corbett, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand
- Rusli Abdullah, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
- Gurmeet Singh, The University of the South Pacific, Fiji
- Raxed (Mohd Taisir) Masadeh, The University of Jordan, Jordan
- Paul Henman, University of Queensland, Australia
- Iman Akour, University of Sharjah, UAE
- Md. Mamun Habib, BRAC University, Bangladesh
- Dababrata Chowdhury, University of Suffolk, UK
- Samir Baha-Eddine MALIKI, University of Tlemcen, Algeria
- Ibrahim Jamali, American University of Beirut, Lebanon
- Shelen Ho, University of Reading Malaysia, Malaysia
- Kym Fraser, University of South Australia, Australia
- Nisreen Ameen, Queen Mary University of London, UK
- Fu-ren Lin, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan
- Sameer Al Barghothi, Al Falah University, UAE
- Mahmood Shah, Coventry University, UK
- Abdallah Nasserddine, Beirut Arab University, Lebanon
- Sulafa Badi, British University in Dubai, UAE
- Imtiaz Badshah, Østfold University College, Norway
- Kamel Rouibah, Kuwait University, Kuwait
- Saba Bebawi, The University of Technology Sydney (UTS), Australia
- Belkacem Athamena, Al Ain University of Science and Technology, UAE

-
- Hamieda Parker, University of Cape Town, South Africa
 - Naila Hamdy, The American University in Cairo, Egypt
 - Safa'a AbuJarour, University of Potsdam, Germany
 - Artur Lugmayr, Curtin University, Australia
 - Galina Shirokova, St. Petersburg University, Russia
 - Roberto Ferro Escoba, Universidad Distrital, Colombia
 - Attiea Marie, Al Falah University, UAE
 - Islam Bourini, Al Falah University, UAE
 - Fathi Fayeeg Mohammad, Al Falah University, UAE
 - Roohi Hasan Imtiaz, Al Falah University, UAE
 - Anan Younes, Al Falah University, UAE
 - Ahmed Kamel, Al Falah University, UAE
 - Arafat Aldhaqm, University Technology Malaysia, Malaysia

Logistics and Arrangements Committee

- Ashraf Jahmani (Chair)
- Reneh Ramsis
- Ruba Khader
- Nadia Yas
- Ghaida Al Rawashdeh
- Jihad Al Sodi
- Ahmed Daoud
- Emad Hamdy
- Yvette Dela Cruz
- Kholoud Zammar
- Alia Al Sawaleha
- Alaa Abushallih
- Ahmad Daoud
- Reham Yaseen

Publicity and Social Media

- Durra Atatreh (Chair)
- Mahmoud Al Masri
- Rodel Nojadera
- Waleed Masri

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Al Falah University: A Profile	03
TASK 2019 - Overview	06
TASK 2019 - Conference Committees	08
Keynote Speakers	14

ABSTRACTS

• Implications of Internal and External Innovation	18
• Legal Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Economic Development in MENA region.	19
• Artificial intelligence technologies and the accounting profession: implications to the accounting curriculum in the UAE	20
• Airport City as a Part of the Supply Chain	21
• Fair value hierarchy and earnings volatility	22
• Effect of Corporate Governance Compliance on Firm Financial Performance: Evidence from Listed-Companies in Morocco	23
• Exploring unprecedented loan repayments motivational drives of Micro-enterprises	24
• Monetary Policy in the UAE and its impact on the GDP	25
• Food Marketing, Media, Interactive Communication and Consumer Behavior: Smart Food Policies Model in the Digital Age	26
• Perception of foreign and local brands in customer's purchase intention of Indonesia cosmetics products	27
• Opening the Black-Box of Facebook Use in Palestine: An Empirical Study	28
• Social Controller: Mobile-Based Application Solution for Social Networking Problems.	29
• Analysis of Government Communication on the Establishment of the Dubai and United Arab Emirates Ministry of Happiness	30
• The role of digital and social media advertising, via emails, in consumer behavior: An exploratory perceptions analysis	31

• Digitalization and Hospital Communication with Patients in Lebanon	32
• Exploring Personal Data Sensitivity: Evidence from UAE	33
• Technophobia and User Interface Usability	34
• Big Data Analytics and Organizational Performance: The Mediating Role of Knowledge Management	35
• Combating Fake News through Media and Information Literacy in India	36
• Media Literacy as a Strategy for Combating the Spread of Misinformation	37
• Comparison study between the UAE, the UK, and India in dealing with WhatsApp fake news	38
• The Negative Impact of Poor Management (A Case Study of an Arab TV Journalist In London)	39
• Exploring Healthcare Services Quality Using Social Media Data	40
• Commitment towards Most Cyber Resilient Nation; UAE	41
• Identifying Crisis Management Response Issues in Private Organizations of Kingdom Saudi Arabia	42
• The Effects of the Pension Funds on the Macedonian Capital Market	43
• The GCC Economy and the Oil Prices Shocks Dilemma: a Review	44
• MOOCs Acceptance among Indian Students	45
• Mapping the current position of the furniture industry toward industry 4.0 in Indonesia	46
• Investigating the role of Six Sigma Approach in Enhancing Manufacturing System: Case Study	47
• Implementation of Best Practices and Management Styles: A Case Study of Swissport	48
• Common Supply Chain Management Processes for O&G Sector Using Metamodeling Approach	49

• Ecommerce and Entrepreneurship: Advantages and Limitations	50
• A Pragmatic Investigation on Performance Appraisal System in Education	51
• The Effect of Personality Traits and Equity Sensitivity on the Employees' Fairness Perception in the Lebanese Pharmaceutical Field	52
• The Influence of Role Breadth Self-Efficacy and Organisational Commitment on Leadership and Employees' Commitment towards Change	53
• Impact of Labor Law Implementation in the Lebanese Pharmaceutical sector	54
• Corporate Social Responsibility and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): A Case of Pakistan.	55
• Smartphone App Adoption at Home and on the Move: The Case of Syrians	56
• Smart Dubai" Distinct pathways of achievements; A case of steady & Sustainable development through decades	57
• The Role of Public Governance Perception on Tax Evasion: International Evidence Using Structural Equation Modelling	58
• Financial and non-financial indicators applicable for gold mining: Case study of Sukari Co.	59
• The influence of mobile application on destination choice and travel planning	60
• Oil Shale in Jordan: Cost-benefit Analysis	61

ملخص الأبحاث

	62
• العملات الافتراضية بين الاباحة والتجريم	64
• دور خلية معالجة الاستعلام المالي في مواجهة الفساد الاقتصادي (جرائم تبييض الأموال)	65
• جريمة الاتلاف المعلوماتي عبر الانترنت في الفقه والتشريعات الوضعية	66
• المسؤولية الجنائية للشركة ذات الشخص الواحد في القانون الاماراتي	67
• ضمانات الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر من المخاطر السياسية في الدول النامية	68
• دور الاقتصاد المعرفي في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة	69
• أهمية حماية العلامة التجارية بالنسبة للمعتدي عليها وأثر ذلك في تطوير الإقتصاد	70
• الحماية القانونية لحق المؤلف عبر شبكة الإنترنت وفقاً للتشريع الإماراتي	71
• التصدي الجنائي لجرائم التشهير عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	72
• بحوث الاتصال والإعلام على أعتاب الألفية الثالثة	73
• آلية تسوية نزاعات الشركاء في الشركات التجارية على ضوء التشريع الإماراتي	74
• الإضراب الوظيفي نظرة قانونية متطورة في القانون الإماراتي	75
• القانون الواجب التطبيق على مسائل الأحوال الشخصية لمزدوج الجنسية أو متعددتها - دراسة مقارنة	76



PROF. JONATHAN D. LINTON

Prof. Jonathan D. Linton is the Chair in Operations and Technology Management and Director of the Emerging Technology Supply Chain Management Research Centre at the University of Sheffield, Foreign Co-Head of the Science Technology Studies Laboratory of the Higher School of Economics in Moscow, and Editor-in-Chief of *Technovation*. He holds a Ph.D. in Management Science, Schulich School of Business, York University and is a registered professional engineer. Dr. Linton's research focuses on emerging technologies supply chains. He is also well known for his activities in Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy, and emerging technology and sustainable supply chains. In addition to publishing in high impact management journals and trade publications, his interdisciplinary research has been published widely in science and technology journals such as *Nature*, *Nature Materials*, *Trends in Biotechnology*, and *Energy Risk*. He is on the editorial boards of *Foresight*, *Journal of Engineering and Technology Management* and *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*.



DR. OKAN GERAY

Dr. Okan Geray has more than 20 years of experience in management consulting across various industries. He has consulted for a number of organizations in Netherlands, France, Italy, Germany, South Africa, Turkey and Dubai. He worked at AT. Kearney global management consulting firm for 6 years and was a member of Global Telecommunications and Higher Technology core team before he joined Dubai Government in 2002. He has worked as a Strategic Planning Advisor in Dubai eGovernment, Dubai Smart Government, and recently joined the Smart Dubai Office. His responsibilities include Strategic Planning, Strategic Performance Management and Policy Making.

Dr. Geray was the Co-Chair of the Enhancing Innovation and Participation Working Group, part of the United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) joint global initiative by ITU and UNECE. This working group addressed Smart Governance, Smart Economy and Smart People aspects in smart cities. He is currently leading three deliverables globally for U4SSC; namely "Guidelines on Strategies for Circular Cities", "City Science Application Framework" and "Guiding principles for Artificial Intelligence in cities".

Dr. Geray is also the Co-Chair of the "Data Economy Impact, Commercialization and Monetization" Working Group, part of the ITU Focus Group on Data Processing and Management. He is also the Co-Rapporteur of ITU Study Group 20, Question 7 on "Evaluation and assessment of Smart Sustainable Cities and Communities".

Dr. Geray holds a double major B. Sc. degree in Industrial and Computer Engineering from Bosphorus University in Istanbul Turkey, a M.Sc. degree in Electrical Engineering and a Ph.D. in Systems and Control Engineering from the University of Massachusetts in the US. He has published several journals and conference papers and has been an adjunct lecturer in management for 15 years.

ABSTRACTS

Implications of Internal and External Innovation

Muammer Ozer

City University of Hong Kong
mgozer@cityu.edu.hk

Abstract:

Innovation has been the very essence of organizational survival. As a result, organizations, big or small, constantly and eagerly invest in innovation. In the meantime, there are a large number of different types of innovation. For example, companies can engage in open or closed innovation depending on whether they perform innovation activities openly in cooperation with external parties or closely on their own. In this study, we focus on yet another type of categorization of innovation – internally-focused or externally-focused innovation. Internally-focused innovation covers the type of innovation that is internal to the firm. This is the type of innovation whose audience is mostly internal and deals with innovating internal processes. On the other hand, externally-focused innovation deals with innovating the products and services that companies offer to their customers. Research suggests that organizations that engage in these two different types of innovation face completely different types of challenges and need to take into account totally different sets of considerations when investing in these two different types of innovation (Ozer, 1999; Ozer & Zhang, 2015). In other words, it is obvious that these different types of innovation require completely different types of attention on the part of the organizations. Given this background, this study addresses the implications of these different types of innovation to different types of organizations.

Keywords: innovation, organization, strategy, plan

Legal Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Economic Development in MENA region

Samir Baha-Eddine Maliki

University of Tlemcen, Algeria
maliki.samir@gmail.com

Abdelhadi Benghalem

abdelhadi.benghalem@gmail.com
University of Tlemcen, Algeria

Abstract:

Entrepreneurship and innovation have become essential for the growth and development of organizations in all sectors, not only in developed countries, but also in developing countries, which often face a variety of socio-economic problems. This article aims to explore the relationship between three variables: entrepreneurship, innovation and economic development in eight MENA countries (Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, Turkey, Jordan, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia) and to show if there is a feedback effect. We estimate three balanced panel data equations with the fixed and random effects methodology for the period 2006-2017. The results show that several factors have a positive effect on innovation and entrepreneurship, including money supply and per capita income. In addition, there is a feedback effect between entrepreneurship and innovation, so that innovation facilitates the creation of new businesses and entrepreneurship generates more innovations because competitiveness. But this combination is still ineffective in promoting growth in the MENA region, which is explained by another result: legal entrepreneurship has a significant negative impact on economic development. This impact is discussed through other factors in our analysis, such as institutional contexts, entrepreneurship-innovation management, the type of entrepreneur and the sector in which it operates.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, innovation, economic development, MENA countries

Artificial intelligence technologies and the accounting profession: implications to the accounting curriculum in the UAE

Amer Qasim

Al Ain University of Science and Technology, Abu Dhabi, UAE
vp_ad@aau.ac.ae

Abstract:

Recent years witnessed increased adoption of new technologies in the accounting profession. This study examines a unique setting, namely; the United Arab Emirates (UAE), to explore the implications of market digital transformation on the accounting educational programs. The UAE has taken serious steps toward the adoption of new technologies in business operations. Aiming at the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) and blockchain technologies in business processes and operations in the country, the UAE government launched the "UAE strategy for the fourth industrial revolution" and established the first of its kind ministry of artificial intelligence in 2017 and later in 2018 the country announced "the UAE blockchain strategy 2021". Similarly, the financial markets regulator in the UAE (the SCA) has approved the use of XBRL technology for financial reporting purposes by listed companies. As a response, government agencies and corporations in the UAE has recently started to test and adopt AI technologies in their operations. Consequently, auditing firms and accounting practitioners are expected to face enormous data related to these emerging technologies. This digital transformation in the business environment raise concerns on whether existing accounting programs are preparing accounting graduates with emerging IT knowledge relevant to the existing accounting job market. Toward this end, this study explores the level to which current accounting curriculum in the UAE is meeting the current digital transformation in the country. The study also aims at proposing an accounting undergraduate program that fulfills both accounting core knowledge courses as well as current IT applications in the accounting profession.

Keywords: Accounting education, Artificial intelligence, Blockchain technology, Big data, Business analytics

Airport City as a Part of the Supply Chain

Miroslav Drljača

Zagreb Airport, Ltd. & University North, Croatia
mdrljaca@unin.hr

Saša Petar

University North, Croatia
sasa@sasapetar.com

Mohammed Raad

Beirut Arab University, Lebanon
m.raad@outlook.com

Abstract:

In the past, it was enough for the airport to have a runway and a modest terminal. The development of air traffic has also increased the customer requirements (passengers, airlines, etc.), which has affected the need for airport infrastructure development. Throughout the world, passenger terminals have been built, many of which, according to architectural solutions, represent works of art. The design and functionality are tailored in such a way as to enable longer stay and meet the requirements of passengers and other users. Content and concept offer solutions that airport operators provide for additional revenue. One part of the content and service is offered in passenger terminal buildings, while the other part is provided outside them, whether in or outside the airport. Part of this content is offered by Airport City. Airport City phenomenon represents the integration of infrastructure, superstructures, information and operations. It represents a part of the Supply Chain and usually includes facilities such as: passenger terminals, runways and other airport activities such as: ground handling, logistics, office space, shops, hotels, etc. In this paper, authors use a method of systems theory, a modelling method and a comparative method as a general and some specific scientific methods of cognition such as analytical synthetic method, a classification method and method of generalization and specialization, to researching the problem to which different AC models and their structure can contribute to the optimal Supply Chain flow as its essential part and bring the results of the Airport City phenomenon as a part of the Supply Chain.

Key words: Airport, Airport City, Supply Chain.

Fair value hierarchy and earnings volatility

Slavko Sodan

University of Split, Croatia
ssodan@efst.hr

Abstract:

International Financial Reporting Standard 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that categorizes sources of information used to measure fair value into three levels: Level 1 (quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities); Level 2 (other observable inputs for the asset or liability); and Level 3 (unobservable inputs). The reliability of reported fair values is expected to decrease with decreasing hierarchy level due to higher level of subjectivity and higher probability of measurement error. This estimation error in the measurement of assets and liabilities can be a source of additional financial statement volatility. Accordingly, when assets and liabilities are volatile, so are earnings. The aim of this paper is to investigate the relation between the use of Level 2 and Level 3 fair value inputs (i.e. mark-to-model) and earnings volatility. The main assumption is that Level 2 and Level 3 inputs are more subjective, contain more measurement errors and allow managers to use their earnings management practices more often. Consequently, the use of Level 2 and Level 3 inputs will increase earnings volatility. Most prior studies were mainly focused on the impact of the fair value hierarchy on the earnings value relevance. However, there is a lack of reliable empirical evidence on fair value hierarchy effects on earnings volatility and this study tries to fill that void. Fair value accounting is mostly related to measurement of financial assets and liabilities, therefore empirical evidence is provided through the sample of commercial and investment banks available via BankFocus BvD database.

Keywords: Fair value, Earnings volatility, Fair value hierarchy, Level 3 inputs

**Effect of Corporate Governance Compliance on Firm Financial Performance:
Evidence from Listed-Companies in Morocco**

Sallem Koubida

Al Akhawayn University Ifrane, Morocco
s.koubida@aui.ma

Said El Hassak

FinanceCom, Morocco
selhassak@holdingfinance.com

Abstract:

In an era of free-market liberalism, Corporate Governance has become a decisive issue in managing organizations. Indeed, good Corporate Governance is the one capable of achieving the company's objectives for its shareholders. Currently, numerous studies are showing that corporate governance plays a fundamental role in businesses performance improvement. For this research, we try to assess corporate governance practices in Morocco and measure their influence on a firm's financial performance.

Most of the Moroccan companies in our sample show below-average MCGI. We obtain MCGI from a Corporate Governance Index that we develop, specifically for the Moroccan context. We establish a positive correlation between corporate governance and firm's financial performance. Indeed, the research demonstrates that the investor is willing to invest at a higher price for a company's share which is showing a higher level of compliance with corporate governance best practices.

These results should lead to more sensitivity from top managers, shareholders and potential investors when assessing any present or future investment. Also, Moroccan companies should pay more attention to their compliance with corporate governance best practices if they wish to attract foreign investors.

Future studies should extend the scope of the companies examined, and assess the influence of corporate governance practices for more extended periods.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Compliance, Emerging Markets

Exploring unprecedented loan repayments motivational drives of Micro-enterprises

Noreen Zahra

Virtual University of Pakistan, Pakistan
noreen.zahra@hotmail.com

Jawad Hassan

Virtual University of Pakistan, Pakistan
jawad.hassan@vu.edu.pk

A.Rashid Kausar

UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY, Pakistan
ark@umt.edu.pk

Abstract:

Establishment of micro enterprises (MEs) is essential for steady economic growth but despite of their significance, MEs face various problems where access to finance is a leading problem. Poor borrowers lack collaterals thus mostly use informal financial sources for startups. Commercial banks do not offer loans to poor due to absence of collaterals and poor credit assessment. This financial gap is filled by Micro Finance institutions (MFIs). MFIs provide small scale loans to poor borrowers who have no collateral and MFIs payback ratio is near 99% that provides an intellectual stimulation to explore the phenomenon. The borrowers are poor still their repayment performance is better than commercial banks loan default rate. This study explores the essence of unprecedented loan repayment motivational drives of poor borrowers. It is a phenomenological study where twelve borrowers were interviewed. It is found that institutional performance, business flexibility, societal appreciation, self-respect and self-responsibility emerged as aggregate dimensions. These aggregate dimensions further converged as institutional loyalty and psychological gratification as an unprecedented essence of loan repayment motivation drive. This study also suggests the subjective credit assessment to commercial banks.

Keywords: Micro enterprise, Micro financial institution, Loan repayment, Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, Theory of planned behavior, Cognitive evaluation theory

Monetary Policy in the UAE and its impact on the GDP

Muhamad Jumaa

City University College of Ajman, UAE
m.jumaa@cuca.ae

Abstract:

Monetary policy is directly associated with the changes in the economy. Thus, the primary objectives in United Arab Emirates (UAE) is promoting the economic growth through its tools i.e. interest rate, inflation and money supply to stabilize the appealing economic condition level within the country. The main focus of this paper is to investigate the role of monetary policy in the UAE for the last 10 years on the economic growth of the country. So, a descriptive analysis of the influences of the monetary policy on the Gross Domestic Product has been carried out to measure the correlation between them. The data has been obtained from different sources. Information on the gross domestic product, and money supply are extracted from the Globe Development Indicators Information (2018). Whereas, the information on the interest rates and inflation are obtained from the official web site of the UAE Central Bank. The analysis outcomes reveal that there's a strong positive correlation between money supply and the economic growth in the UAE, but it was insignificant. So, there is insufficient evidence support this relationship. Also, it has been found that if money supply changes, the interest rate will not change tangibly to enhance the investment, and thus; the economic growth in the country since the monetary policy in the UAE is not totally independent. However, the analysis outcomes showed inverse impact of the interest rate on the GDP with significant evidence. The same insignificant result has been found on the impact of the inflation rates on the GDP. Therefore, the impact of monetary policy on the economic growth was insignificant except for the interest rates.

Keywords: Money Supply, Monetary Policy, Interest Rates

Food Marketing, Media, Interactive Communication and Consumer Behavior: Smart Food Policies Model in the Digital Age

Sima Hamadeh

Haigazian University, Lebanon
sima.hamadeh@haigazian.edu.lb

Abstract:

Food is more than just a means of survival; it is also a form of communication. Social, economic and political relations are defined and maintained through food. This paper looks at the impact of globalization and information technology on food systems, consumer behavior, dietary and physical activity patterns and their effect on nutritional status and health. Food policies have an essential role for preventing nutrition-health related problems. The purpose of this study is to qualitatively explore how combined food-policy actions work and how such policies can be designed to be more effective with substantial and sustained effect in different settings. This paper 1) provides an overview of healthy lifestyles and consumer behavior determinants, 2) discusses the powerful impact of marketing, mass and social media, and interactive communication on food consumption and health behaviors, and 3) offers an innovative logic model of smart food policies for healthy lifestyles promotion in the digital age. Further, this study provides insights about effective food-policy actions that should be: 1) tailored to the preference, behavioral, socioeconomic, and demographic characteristics of the people they seek to support, 2) designed to work through the mechanisms through which they have greatest effect and, 3) implemented as part of a combination of complementary and mutually reinforcing actions. Mobilization and organization of public and key stakeholders support for bold executive actions is crucial. Smart food policies should be comprehensive to create positive changes to food, information, social environments and food systems that enable people to learn healthy behaviors.

Keywords: Food marketing, Consumer Behavior, Nutrition economics, E-commerce, Media, Interactive communication, Public health nutrition, Smart food Policies model

Perception of foreign and local brands in customer's purchase intention of Indonesia cosmetics products

Janti Gunawan

Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia

janti_g@mb.its.ac.id

Satria Fadil Persada

Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia

satriafp@gmail.com

Nabila Navitasari

Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia

nabilanavitasari@gmail.com

Abstract:

The cosmetics industry is a growing industry in Indonesia, a country with 261 million people and population growth more than 1%. The Asia Pacific cosmetics industry alone is expected to grow around 10% in the next decade, and Indonesia offers an attractive market for global brands. On the other hand, local brands face rising competition in their domestic markets. Some of them are able to enter foreign market and become a global brand. While there are numerous studies about the influence of global brands perception toward customer behavior, however, little is known about the influence of foreign brand's perception in terms of quality, price and prestige to the consumer's intention to buy the cosmetics products in the local market, Indonesia, and consequently, little is known by local brands how to respond to the markets. This study answer the above questions, through online survey of 473 women (the majority user of cosmetics products in this majority Moslem country), within the productive age of 17-50 years, who live in Surabaya, the second largest city in Indonesia which may represent miniature of Indonesia, and have been using foreign brands in the last two months. The respondents of this study was 98% youth, people from the age of 16 – 24. The study found that foreign brands are positively associated with perception on quality, price and prestigious. Local brand, on the other hand, is associated with affordability and pride, in which local brand that becomes global is having a better-perceived quality and prestige than local brand A familiarity of local ingredients may help local brands to compete against foreign brands by targeting youth markets and engage with them intensively through social media for product knowledge.

Keywords: purchase intention, cosmetics industry, foreign and local brands, quality perception, price perception, prestige perception.

Opening the Black-Box of Facebook Use in Palestine: An Empirical Study

Safa'A Abujarour

University of Potsdam, Germany
safaa.abujarour@uni-potsdam.de

Abdelbaset Rabaiah

The Arab American University of Jenin, Palestine
abdelbaset.rabaiah@aaup.edu

Abstract:

Since its emergence, the popularity of Social Network Sites (SNSs) has been increasing and investigating the use of SNSs in different contexts has been a fruitful research topic. Nevertheless, there is inadequate research about the impact of specific cultures on Facebook usage, such as the Arab culture. In this study, we investigate the effect of Arab culture on Facebook usage by Palestinians. We identify a set of (17) constructs that we investigate in the context of Facebook, e.g., enjoyment, relationship maintenance, awareness, trust, privacy concerns, education, family ties, and gender perception. To measure the effect of culture on these constructs, we conducted a survey with around (190) distinct questions in total that we distributed among Palestinian Facebook users to identify their tendency of Facebook usage. We gathered 580 valid participation in our survey. Our results show that religion affects how Palestinian users use Facebook. Our results also show a clear impact of gender perception on the behavior of Facebook users in Palestine. Moreover, our respondents indicate a correlation between using Facebook and ruining family ties and relationships.

Keywords: Facebook, Arab Culture, Palestinians, SNS.

**Social Controller: Mobile-Based Application Solution
for Social Networking Problems.**

Hassan Mustafa

comc@afu.ac.ae

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

Mohanad Halaweh

mohanad.halaweh@afu.ac.ae

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

Abstract:

The excessive use of social networking applications (SNA) through smartphone devices has created many social problems. Long hours using SNA lead to isolation and loneliness, social anxiety, divorce, criminal activity, road accidents, violation of privacy, indirect interaction between family members and others, and health problems, including tension and depression. Societies throughout the world are facing these problems. Blocking SNA is obviously not the right solution. This paper presents a technical innovative solution that offers an acceptable remediation. The solution's business model, and features and capabilities which will ultimately have positive impacts on society, are demonstrated.

Keywords: Social Networking, Social Media, Mobile Application, Social Controller, Fake Information.

Analysis of Government Communication on the Establishment of the Dubai and United Arab Emirates Ministry of Happiness

Diamantino Ribeiro

Lusófona University of Porto, Portugal
diamantinojtribeiro@gmail.com

António Pedro Costa

Ludomedia, webQDA and Aveiro University, Portugal
pcosta@ludomedia.pt

Jorge Remondes

ISVOUGA, Portugal
jorge.remondes@gmail.com

Abstract:

Scientific research on the question of how happiness can be increased and then sustained has still a long way ahead. The authors have been developing studies in this field and have chosen the happiness initiatives of the Dubai and UAE government to elaborate a case study. This paper, extracted from the wider investigation, presents a study based on government communications on the creation of the Dubai and United Arab Emirates Ministry of Happiness. In the scope of this work we have chosen the National Happiness and Positivity Programme of the Dubai and United Arab Emirates Ministry of Happiness. Using the technique of content analysis, through the use of webQDA software, the aim was to understand how the government communicated its strategy for happiness and which are the most used concepts to capture the attention of institutions and citizens. Consequently, the aim was to understand what actions the government has advocated to implement the said programme. The results imply that the concept of positivity has a focus that is very close and complementary to that of happiness. It is also inferred that the government intends to promote 'happiness as a way of life', and also to involve the private sector in the National Happiness and Positivity Programme. Finally, the author's contribution to this research field is to demonstrate that this model of positivity and sustainable happiness can be extensively implemented, including in the academy.

Keywords: Happiness, Content Analysis, Government Communication

**The role of digital and social media advertising, via emails, in consumer behavior:
An exploratory perceptions analysis**

Andreas Masouras

Neapolis University, Pafos, Cyprus

a.masouras@nup.ac.cy

Christos Papademetriou

Neapolis University, Pafos, Cyprus

Abstract:

This study examines the impact of digital advertising and social networks on consumer behavior. In particular, this study looks at digital ads that are disseminated to consumers via emails (email marketing). The research questions of the study are as follows: a) to what extent does email marketing influence consumers? b) How does email marketing affect consumers? c) How have consumer preferences changed by email marketing? This research focuses on the behavior of Cypriot consumers. For the purpose of collecting the data, a structured questionnaire and personal interviews were used.

Keywords: Online advertising; display advertising; social media; advertising effectiveness; digital attribution; consumers.

Digitalization and Hospital Communication with Patients in Lebanon

Nancy Askar

Beirut Arab University, Lebanon
nancyaskar@gmail.com

Abstract:

Digitalization of medical files; which is now known as electronic health records; is hitting the art and science of healing by an information technology wave. The data contained in electronic health records in combination with other sources have the potential to transform medical practice by leveraging data, technologies, and healthcare delivery in order to improve the overall efficiency and quality of care. Digitalization has changed the way patients manage their health with the evolution of internet and electronic devices where by time these technologies are becoming overwhelming for both the patients and their caregivers; nowadays we have everything at our fingertips; we just hit search and we have the required details. Patients visit hospitals in different areas in Lebanon asking for developed techniques, advanced equipment, qualified physicians, good reputation, trusted Laboratories and Radiology department's results aiming to get the best service in the simplest way. Since technology runs our lives through smart phones, tablets and computers in a way people can't seem to function without them; patients prefer rapid communication with hospitals regarding their information through programs, webs, emails, or any accessible social media applications. For example, Hospitals might communicate with patients through an application that will send a notification about the result's availability, at the same time they will be sent to the primary physician who requested the tests as well, so that the hospital might suggest a secondary physician if needed. Any patient who visits any hospital in Lebanon expect a smooth process post any medical act. For instance, patients who live far from the capital might need to be admitted to University Hospitals in Beirut seeking to get what most hospitals in their areas lack; In this case, patients have to stay in Beirut waiting for the results or have to come back several times when results end gradually; which is usually a costly process. Instead of that, they can return back home and get their medical data directly when finished in any digital way. Another type of patients, are those who live in or near the capital and admit to hospitals in their areas they might find it hard to get their medical data because they suffer from nowadays traffic. All these patients might prefer their data to be sent to their devices and archived in it in order to be used upon need. The purpose of this quantitative paper is to test the relationship between the independent variable which is Digitalization with the dependent variable which is Hospital Communication with patients that depends most on digitalization, the more quality of care with high speed results in hand. The target sample includes 60 patients chosen randomly who have been admitted to different hospitals in different areas in Lebanon. The information about patients was collected after getting hospitals' approvals. After collecting data, results showed that most respondents prefer to get their needed medical results through high tech applications on their smart phones. The study definitively answers the question regarding correlation of the two variables whether the presence of good hospital communication with patients in Lebanese Hospitals satisfy patient needs in term of better use of their data on hand.

Keywords: Digitalization, Communication, Technology

Exploring Personal Data Sensitivity: Evidence from UAE

Ali Alalaimi

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
ali.alaimi@afu.ac.ae

Malathi Govind

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
malathi.govind@afu.ac.ae

Mohanad Halaweh

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
mohanad.halaweh@afu.ac.ae

Abstract:

The aim of this exploratory research is to investigate people's perception of data sensitivity and their willingness to share such data. There has been little research within the UAE that identified the public/ordinary people's perspective of what is considered sensitive data and what is not, and which data can/not be shared with others such as social media applications, e-commerce websites, and friends. To achieve the aim of this research, empirical data was collected using a questionnaire designed to evaluate the sensitivity of five categories of data types (personal, contact, online life, financial and secure identifiers). The research findings revealed that people tended to feel relatively low sensitivity to personal data, but they tended to feel a higher degree of sensitivity to financial-related data, and they are also not willing to share it. However, some personal data items like medical history records were largely deemed as not sensitive according to participants. This paper presents and discusses new insights and research implications based on findings from the UAE context.

Keywords: Data sensitivity, Sensitive data, Sharing data, Privacy, UAE

Technophobia and User Interface Usability

Mohanad Halaweh

mohanad.halaweh@afu.ac.ae

Moataz Elbahi

moataz.elbahi@afu.ac.ae

Ahmed kamel

ahmed.mostafa@afu.ac.ae

Reem Yousef

reem.yousef@afu.ac.ae
Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

Abstract:

The acceptance of software applications/systems depends largely on the usability of the interface design. The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between the usability of interfaces and the feeling of technophobia. This study hypothesises that an unusable interface will influence user feelings of technophobia. Three heuristic categories for evaluating the usability of the interfaces (system support, user interface design, and navigation) are used for formulating the hypothesis. A total of 56 participants were asked to respond to the questionnaire. The empirical findings revealed that navigation has significant influence on users' feelings of technophobia. This study suggests that applying usability heuristics and design guidelines, particularly with respect to navigation forms and styles, can potentially play a key role in reducing the symptoms of technophobia, thus increasing the acceptance of the system. The study implications for theory, practice, and future research are also discussed.

Keywords: Interface design, technophobia usability, user acceptance, human computer interface

Big Data Analytics and Organizational Performance: The Mediating Role of Knowledge Management

Muhammad Qasim Shabbir

National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Pakistan
qasim.ms@must.edu.pk

Syed Babar Waheed Gardezi

Mirpur University of Science & Technology, Pakistan
babar_gardazi@yahoo.com

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to improve the insights by reporting the results about the relationship between big data analytics and organizational performance in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) sector through assessing the mediating role of knowledge management. Data was collected from respondents working in 210 SMEs of Pakistan through adapted instrument. This research study adopts Baron-Kenny approach to test the mediation. The results show that big data analytics has positive and significant impact on organizational performance. Also, knowledge management mediates the relationship between big data analytics and organizational performance in SMEs. The dataset were based solely on SMEs from Southern region and Pothohar plateau of Pakistan and may not reflect big data analytics and knowledge management practices in other region. Hence limits the generalizability of the results. Findings highlight both strategic and practical implications related to decision making in organizations by top management, particularly for developing countries. This study encourages practitioners who seek competitive advantage through enhanced organizational performance in SMEs sector. This research study develops an innovative measure of organizational performance in SMEs sector. It also attempts to contribute to the literature through advanced findings and recommendations. The results will help the top management during the key decision-making process.

Keywords: Big data Analytics, Knowledge Management, Organizational Performance, SMEs

Combating Fake News through Media and Information Literacy in India

Sumit Narula

Amity University, India
suminarula@gmail.com

Abstract:

The advent of mass media has almost transformed the idea of Public Sphere which was emphasized largely by the renowned sociologist Jurgen Habermas. The Indian society, as we know, has witnessed a massive growth in the case of New Media. India is a land of mixed reactions to all the events happening here. Various social media platforms have not only made it easier to connect with people but have also provided a network which has become dominant in discussing the political narrative of our country. New media has acted chiefly as a catalyst for political parties, especially during election campaigns. Until late 2016, the term Fake News often referred to parody TV news shows like The Daily Show or The Colbert Report, or more generally about the dangers of the Internet, but the 2016 election season in the United States, campaign, and aftermath have breathed new and far more impactful life into what fake news means and how it can affect politics and daily life. The universe of fake news is much larger than simply false news stories. Some stories may have a nugget of truth but lack any contextualizing details. They may not include any verifiable facts or sources. Some stories may include basic verifiable facts, but are written using language that is deliberately inflammatory, leaves out pertinent details or only presents one viewpoint.

Fake news exists within a larger ecosystem of misinformation and disinformation. Fake News and Disinformation skip the procedure that makes real news trustworthy. Ireton & Posetti, (2018) wrote that 'Disinformation and Misinformation are both different to quality journalism which complies with professional standards and ethics'. The mission of fake news content isn't typically for financial gain — or at least not completely for profit — but a belief is polarized with certain motives. The individuals who are playing this hazardous game are exceptionally aware of the way this can be extremely sensitive for the social texture of the general public. The prominent social platforms have in fact empowered societies massively at the grassroots level, however, that doesn't take away from the fact that information is spreading without anyone being able to control it. Senior political pioneers are appearing over fake news in the nation yet individuals from their own associations are proceeding to be blameworthy of posting, sharing and spreading such messages. Today, journalists are not just bystanders watching an evolving avalanche of disinformation and misinformation. They find themselves in the pathways too. The teaching and study materials focus on raising awareness about the importance of Media and Information Literacy in tackling disinformation and misinformation. It will also comprise tools for critical thinking to detect news that has been fabricated. It will also highlight the significance of participating exercises in MIL in their own daily lives. In almost all the parts of the world, people seem to be losing trust in media and journalism including India. With the advent of Digital Revolution, it's decisive to include Media and Information Literacy in the Indian Education system. This system needs to focus on building awareness regarding the importance of Media Literacy and how to make better decisions with more information. In this paper, we will focus on the various issues related to Fake News, Disinformation as well as Media and Information Literacy to fight against the various challenges prevailing in the country.

Keywords: Fake News, Disinformation, Media and Information Literacy

Media Literacy as a Strategy for Combating the Spread of Misinformation

Naila Hamdy

The American University in Cairo, Egypt
nailah@aucegypt.edu

Abstract:

Egyptian youth are avid users of social media. Their ever-increasing use of these media for information seeking and sharing underlines the importance of media literacy education to prepare students to become critical consumers of media messages and effective creators and distributors of their own media.

Yet with increased use comes the opportunity for misuse of social media by sharing misinformation and generating fake news, although this behavior may be unintentional. Within both a uses-and-gratifications and rumor-theory framework, this study will attempt to understand how youth approach misinformation on social media and to propose literacy strategies to help prevent the potential negative effects of misuse.

Keywords: Social media, Misinformation, Fake News, Media Literacy

Comparison study between the UAE, the UK, and India in dealing with WhatsApp fake news

Robin Kabha

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

robin.kabha@afu.ac.ae

Abstract:

The contemporary comparative understanding of the effectiveness of legal and other controlling measures against fake news on social media forums like WhatsApp is very limited and growing legal development in relation to cyber-crime in the Middle East region warrants a comparative inquiry into this matter. The aim of this research paper is to conduct a comparative study of the UAE, UK and India in dealing with WhatsApp fake news. This study used a qualitative research approach and secondary data review research methods to inquire. This study has found that laws in the UAE with managing fake news over mediums like WhatsApp are more effective than India and the UK, due the presence of clearer, comprehensive and explicit jurisprudence approach in the UAE. Unlike India, UAE's laws do not put all the burden of the regulator on a service provider and unlike India and the UK, anti-fake news laws in the UAE, do not spare social media users from their responsibilities and obligations. Financial penalty, imprisonment, social media monitoring mechanism has helped the UAE to have a more effective and stringent legal framework against the fake news where government, social media forums, users and the entire society collectively play their part to counter fake news spreading in the surrounding environment.

Keywords: WhatsApp, fake news, Comparison study, cyber-crime

The Negative Impact of Poor Management (A Case Study of an Arab TV Journalist In London)

Robin Kabha

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
robin.kabha@afu.ac.ae

Khalid Khalid

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
Khalid.henedi@afu.ac.ae

Abstract:

Working in the media industry is without a doubt a very stressful job. Typically, a TV Journalist is under an enormous amount of pressure to carry out daily work duties. That said, this research aims to highlight the main problems facing a London-based Arabic TV Journalist in the work place. Further, it will shed light on the strained relationship between the senior management and the staff, which is attributed to lack of proper people management skills and self-control. Needless to say that any working environment characterized by poor management and tensed relationship between management and staff, will undermine productivity, dampen enthusiasm, hamper creativity and cause stress.

The research paper seeks to highlight the issues resulting from poor people management and the everlasting impact such practices leave on staff retention, morale, creativity and productivity. In the case of the a London-based Arabic TV Journalist, he was left with no other choice but to pack up and leave a job he highly enjoys. This example underlines the importance of this issue in an already-stressed working environment. Ways to cope with work-related stress should be explored to ensure staff retention and productivity. In the world of media, these issues tend to be overlooked due to the expectation that journalism jobs are stressful in their nature. It is this what makes this research unique since its taps on an under- researched topic of significant importance for all stakeholders.

Keywords: TV Journalist, poor management, productivity

Exploring Healthcare Services Quality Using Social Media Data

Fathi Salameh

fathi.salameh@afu.ac.ae
Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

Mohanad Halaweh

mohanad.Halaweh@afu.ac.ae
Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

Abstract:

The quality of healthcare services represents a major push for professionals and researchers to investigate and explore patients' perceptions of healthcare service quality within the UAE as a significant determinant of patient satisfaction. Although much related research has been conducted around the world, there is a recognizable gap in researching such issues within the UAE context, which this study aims to fill in. This research employed a qualitative research method using social media data. Feedback and comments on particular clinical services posted by patients were collected. The results of data analysis revealed five key determinants of healthcare service quality. The research discusses the findings and implications, particularly how technological solutions can be employed in ensuring the quality of healthcare service.

Keywords: Healthcare, Service Quality, Patients Satisfaction, UAE, Grounded Theory, Social Media

Commitment towards Most Cyber Resilient Nation; UAE

Geetanjali Chandra

Amity University Dubai, UAE
gchandra@amityuniversity.ae

Iman Ali Liaqat

Amity University, Dubai, UAE
imana@amitydubai.ae

Abstract:

With the advent of the fourth industrial revolution, smart nations are emerging with the idea of integrating the emerging technologies, like IoT and CPS, to make communications and networks closely interconnected. With increasing tech-savvy population having the highest mobile penetration globally, the UAE envisions transitioning into a global smart nation by innovating and deploying world class disruptive technologies to better connect people and systems. However, with the evolution of technology comes the evolving cyber threats. For a nation like UAE that is transforming into a digital nation at a rapid speed, while still having stakeholders with poor cybersecurity practices, UAE stands as a strong target for attacks by malicious hackers. With cyber attacks becoming the top most concern globally, especially in the Middle East, UAE has built certain strategies to combat the evolving issue of cybersecurity. In this paper, the authors suggest that just as the collaboration of the key stakeholders – government, academics, industry and society – depicted under the Quadruple Model is needed to develop an innovative and creative nation, so is their coordination required to protect that nation from the potential cyber threats. In light of this theory, the four key stakeholders of the UAE are analyzed for their cybersecurity practices, initiatives and coordination to prove UAE's commitment towards becoming the most cyber resilient nation in the world. Keywords: UAE, Cyber Resilient Nation, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Quadruple Model, Cybersecurity.

Keywords: UAE, Cyber Resilient Nation, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Quadruple Model, Cybersecurity

Identifying Crisis Management Response Issues in Private Organizations of Kingdom Saudi Arabia

Tareq Al-Mazyad

UTM, Malaysia
tzmazyad@gmail.com

Norhayati Zakuan

UTM, Malaysia
norhayatimz@utm.my

Arafat Aldhaqm

UTM, Malaysia
arafataldoqm@gmail.com

Abstract:

Crisis management is the set of direct actions taken to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate a crisis event. Most organizations be it government or private are faced with different crises than before. Any crisis no matter the weight has a great effect on the organizations; this may be culture, emotional, or financial, to mention a few. Therefore, there is a need for organizations to prepare at all time to minimize the effect of such a crisis when it happens. This paper aims to identify the crisis management response issues in the private organizations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).

Keywords: Crisis Management, Crisism, Crisis Response

The Effects of the Pension Funds on the Macedonian Capital Market

Kristina Misheva

Goce Delcev University in Stip, Macedonia
kristina.miseva@ugd.edu.mk

Abstract:

The last two decades the Macedonian government was challenged to deliver a set of new Laws and By-laws and to settle a completely new national pension system based on three pillars (public fund, private mandatory pension funds and voluntary pension funds). The implementation of pension reforms from one pillar system (Pay-As-You-Go) to three-pillar system comprise in order to establish long-term social and financial stability in the country. This caused establishing new financial institutions and developing new financial instruments in the Macedonian financial system. In spite the fact that last year the Macedonian stock exchange has rapidly increase the index value, the pension funds were not fully opened to trade at the Macedonian stock exchange. The investment policy of the pension funds is strictly coordinate by provisions in the Law on Mandatory Fully Funded pension Insurances and Law on voluntary fully funded pension insurance, Securities Law etc. Having in mind the asset of these types of investment intermediaries they could be one of the crucial traders at the national capital market.

Following the latest development in the country has opened many questions addressed to lack of trading and investments by the pension management companies that are conducting the private funds in the country. This paper will explore why these pension companies does use the traditional way of investing and do not enjoy the wide-open access to the national securities market. The annual reports has showed that these companies will rather trade at other stock exchange markets in the world, that in the national one. This research will explore the effects of the private pension funds on the Macedonian capital market.

The author will use the comparative method to compare the relevant national Laws and the EU regulation, the analytical method to analyze the investment policy ant he annual reports of the two national private pension funds, and will make interviews with the relevant authorities. Also, mixed method will be used to deliver results that will be of relevance to all involved stakeholders. The main aim is to give an answer how the pension companies could enjoy the possibility and the advantages by trading at the Macedonian stock exchange.

Keywords: pension funds, reforms, capital market, financing.

The GCC Economy and the Oil Prices Shocks Dilemma: a Review

Mahmood Alhamran

UTM, Malaysia
mahmoudalhemran@yahoo.com,

Nanthakumar Loganathan

UTM, Malaysia
kumar78_123@yahoo.com

Asan Ali Bin Golam Hassan

UTM, Malaysia
asanali@utm.my
asanali@utm.my.

Abstract:

The oil exporting countries are mostly dependent on only one commodity and their economy is closely tied with the oil prices. There are a plenty of literature that shed a light on the nexus of the economic growth and the oil prices. However, the literature is sparse over the academic and internet sources. This study provide a consolidated place to analyze the effects of the oil prices and production on the Gulf Corporation Council (GCC) economies. The literature showed that there is a noticeable impact of the oil and shale production on the GCC economies, specifically on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). It is also highlighted in a number of studies that the GCC has failed in the separation of economic development and energy demand over the last decade. As a result, the GCC economy is one of the tiniest proficient globally. The consumption of energy is higher than growth in the economy in the entire GCC region. The GCC countries has serious attention to the sustainable energy starting from 2008 and begun to focus on the move to sustainable energy. GCC countries have implemented several policies, projects and enterprises in all sectors. If these projects are implemented, they will increase investments and their impact on the environment will become clearer. However, there is not sufficient literature that support the implementation of all these policy in real.

Keywords: Gulf Cooperation Council Economy, oil price, oil production, Energy consumption

MOOCs Acceptance among Indian Students

Mohit Kant Kaushik

Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India
2016rbm9046@mnit.ac.in

Deepak Verma

Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India
dverma.dms@mnit.ac.in

Abstract:

The paper studies the effects of technology readiness on MOOCs acceptance among students of engineering & technology and management streams in Indian institutes using descriptive and inferential statistics. A sample of 213 respondents was drawn using a cross-sectional survey approach and the data was collected through questionnaire method. The questionnaire was framed using technology adoption theories i.e. the modified scale of technology readiness index (TRI 2.0) and the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT). The sample for the study was drawn from students of centrally funded institutes of India using convenient sampling method. The study found overall readiness and acceptance of students towards MOOCs in India. It was also found that readiness for the MOOCs is correlated with its acceptance. The findings also show that optimism and innovation are the two stimulating factors that are positively correlated with MOOCs acceptance and the inhibiting factors i.e. discomfort and insecurity have a negative correlation with the acceptance of MOOCs. The study explores the relationship between MOOCs readiness and MOOCs acceptance. This paper contributes to exploring the stimulating or enablers and inhibiting factors that explain the diffusion of MOOCs among Indian students. It also contributes to exploring the gender-wise differences in acceptance of MOOCs.

Keywords: MOOCs readiness, Massive open online courses, Technology readiness index, TRI, Unified theory of technology acceptance and use of theory, UTAUT

**Mapping the current position of the furniture industry
toward industry 4.0 in Indonesia**

Janti Gunawan

Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia
janti_g@mb.its.ac.id

Darul Husni Ila Sabili Janah

Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia
iladarul19@gmail.com

Kym Edwin Fraser

University of Kurdistan Hewler, Iraq
kym.fraser@ukh.edu.krd

Abstract:

Industrial economists believe that we are now in the industry 4.0 era, where manufacturing and logistics process heavily involves technology. The use of internet in the shop floor and out of production floor to communicate within the company and reach customers, suppliers and other relevant business partners beyond the company have improved the efficiency of the industry and its global competitiveness. The industry has moved from 1.0 (mechanization) to 4.0 (fully integrated system with the support of cyber media, intelligent system and IoT). Some companies may be already in 4.0 and others may not in that stage yet. Mapping the current position of an industry may help to guide the development path of industry. The furniture industry is one of the strategic industries in Indonesia due to its contribution to export and employment creation. However, little is known about its position in the industry 4.0 framework. This study maps the current position of the furniture industry in the industry 4.0 framework to understand its current situation and using a Delphi method this study obtain inputs for the players and government to support the development of this industry toward industry 4.0

Keywords: Industry 4.0, furniture, value chain, Delphi method, Indonesia

Investigating the role of Six Sigma Approach in Enhancing Manufacturing System: Case Study

Islam Faisal Bourini

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

Islam.bourini@afu.ac.ae

Zubaidah Al-Hazza

Pernecc integrated network systems, Malaysia

zubyda_moutaz@yahoo.com

Muataz Hazza F. Al Hazza

International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia

muataz@iium.edu.my

Mohd Zahar

International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia

Zahari@iium.edu.my

Abstract:

Satisfying the customer demands is very important to an organization, and several tools can support the company's competitiveness such as lean tools, six sigma, total quality management systems. However, integrating the lean and six sigma will help in minimizing and eliminate the waste, increase the productivity and reduce the product defects to almost zero seems impossible without awareness to improve the system in the organization. Therefore, collecting data become one of the success factors in the implementation of lean six sigma. The primary purpose of this research is to improve Process Cycle Efficiency (PCE) of the pre-stressed spun concrete pole production at Private Company by using the Lean Six Sigma approach through Define-Measure-Analyze-Improve-Control (DMAIC) methodology. The researchers used the value stream map (VSM) as one of the lean six sigma tools to detect the waste and improve the process. The results show that the highest waste was in work in progress (WIP) inventory. After analyzing the inventory system, it found that the push system that the company used is not suitable. Therefore, the researchers suggest changing for a pull system. Finally, using the Lean Six Sigma approach through following DMAIC methodology gives a positive impact on the PCE of the poles production. The results show a significant improvement when using lean six sigma approach.

Keywords: Keywords: lean manufacturing, Six Sigma, DMAIC methodology, PCE

Implementation of Best Practices and Management Styles: A Case Study of Swissport

Mohammed Raad

Beirut Arab University, Lebanon
m.raad@outlook.com

Abstract:

In the current global market, an organization's choice of management style while entering a foreign market may be extremely important in ensuring success or failure of such move, these branches of management styles are ethnocentrism, polycentrism, regiocentrism and geocentrism. In addition to the management styles of multinational companies, the best practices that come along are also discussed in this paper, and how these best practices differ in the level of implementation and adaptation according to the management style implemented by the local and/or host organization. This paper will utilize the participant observation conceptual framework and methodology of research, and thus will focus on dissecting Swissport International's and Swissport Middle East's management style(s) and level of implementing best practices. Swissport is the leading global airport and aviation service provider and as of May 2018, Swissport is present in 50 countries worldwide, with over 68,000 employees spread across more than 315 airports. Due to its global presence across all continents and throughout the vast number of counties, Swissport is an excellent case to understand the relevance of management styles and best practices. The paper discusses Swissport's organization structure, performance and rewards system, communication and information flow, personnel policy and the quality, health, safety & environment systems and how these areas follow different management styles within. In the end, and in order to ensure market growth and operational excellence, while keeping the Swissport identity, I recommend Swissport Middle East to adopt a hybrid- and adapted- geocentric management style while following the best practices set by Swissport International and keeping the Swissport corporate identity as management always say, "if it says Swissport on the outside, it has to be Swissport on the inside".

Keywords: Management Styles, Best Practices, Aviation, Ground

Common Supply Chain Management Processes for O&G Sector Using Metamodeling Approach

Adel Alhosani

AD.750@HOTMAIL.COM

Shafie Mohamed Zabri

shafie@uthm.edu.my

Wan Nurul K. Wan Ahmad

karimah@uthm.edu.my

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract:

The Supply Chain Management of the O&G (SCM of the O&G) sector is defined as the management of the stream of things comprising the movement and storage of warehousing, raw materials and complete goods from point of source to consumption. However, it is a heterogeneous, complex, and ambiguous domain due to the variety of the SCM models of the O&G. Numerous specific SCM models and frameworks of the O&G sector have been proposed to solve specific scenarios but there is a lack of common processes for the SCM of the O&G sector to facilitate and sharing SCM knowledge of the O&G amongst sector practitioners. Thus, this paper identified and proposed a common SCM processes for the O&G sector. A Design Science Research Methodology (DSRM) called Metamodeling approach to provide a common SCM processes for the O&G sector was applied in this paper. The outcome of this paper is four (4) common SCM processes of the O&G sector which are supplier management process, production management process, logistics management process, and customer management process. The proposed common SCM processes of the O&G sector was validated using qualitative technique: comparison against other models to ensure completeness, logicalness, and usefulness of the proposed common SCM processes of the O&G sector.

Keywords: Supply Chain Management, Metamodeling, Oil and GAS, DSRM

Ecommerce and Entrepreneurship: Advantages and Limitations

Omar Bakri

Beirut Arab University, Lebanon
omarbakri4@hotmail.com

Saša Petar

University North, Croatia

Abstract:

This paper explores e-commerce means and how it created new ways to conduct business. In addition, it shows the advantages of e-commerce for businesses and entrepreneurs. On the other hand, it points out the limitations and pitfalls e-commerce has in the same field. The study further examines the key variables imperative for the success of E-commerce business models. The study listed different advantages and limitations created by e-commerce that benefit businesses and especially entrepreneurs to pursue their trade. The results have shown e-commerce is a crucial factor for long-term sustainable business. Moreover, there are strong leads that any business can adapt to and work on to create its competitive advantage in a global marketplace.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Entrepreneurship, Online Business, Internet, Technology

A Pragmatic Investigation on Performance Appraisal System in Education

Varsha Sharma

Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India
2016rbm9005@mnit.ac.in

Reeta Singh

Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India
reeta.dms@mnit.ac.in

Abstract.

Efforts made by Human Resource (HR) for the growth of an organization truly show the colors of success. Firms may use machinery, finance, and technology in a similar way, but that differs in their progress is their employees. Consciously, relating the same to educational institutes create a huge difference as the students studying there will be the future of some organization as well as the country. Performance of faculty members affects the students directly or indirectly. Therefore, it is a necessity for educational establishments to evaluate the performance of their academic staff. This paper is based on exploring the job performance dimensions for teaching personnel in India and understanding their level of satisfaction linked with institutional performance system. To achieve this objective, a questionnaire as a survey instrument was designed on a seven-point Likert-type scale with four constructs. Academic teaching human resources' of private colleges were targeted as the sample population to fill questionnaires. Questionnaires were got filled through e-mails and hard copies as well. The outcomes of this study present the insight into factors affects the working part of academic teaching employees. The analysis was done in this paper also helps to gain information regarding workforce satisfaction derives by certain parameters. This research assists educational policy-makers to plan and implement the Performance Appraisal (PA) system in a better mode.

Keywords: Performance Appraisal in Education Sector, Academic Staff Performance, Performance Evaluation in Teaching, Performance of Teachers

The Effect of Personality Traits and Equity Sensitivity on the Employees' Fairness Perception in the Lebanese Pharmaceutical Field

Jamal Yasmine

Beirut Arab University, Lebanon
yasmiejamal@gmail.com

Abstract:

The pharmaceutical sector plays a fundamental role in supporting the economic development of a country. The performance of this sector is influenced by employees' performance, which can be affected by the way employees perceive fairness at their workplace. Fairness perception can be affected by the equity sensitivity type and the personality traits of employees. The Lebanese context lacks studies that reveal the fairness perception of Lebanese pharmacists as a driver of retention at work and the relationship between fairness perception, equity sensitivity and personality traits in the pharmaceutical settings. For that, this study was conducted to survey the Lebanese pharmacists' perception of fairness and the effect of equity sensitivity and personality trait. The paper reports on a questionnaire survey of pharmacists with 73% response rate. Results showed that participants were benevolent rather than entitled and displayed strong expression in all personality traits especially conscientiousness. Pharmacists showed low perception of distributive and procedural justice. The perception of informational justice was lower in entitled than other equity sensitivity types. Pearson correlation showed a statistically significant positive weak correlation between openness to experience and procedural justice. Conscientiousness, on the other hand, revealed a statistically significant negative weak correlation with interpersonal justice. The informational justice was shown to be affected by personality traits and equity sensitivity types. Being benevolent, Lebanese pharmacists might be more patients-oriented than personal outcome-oriented and have greater tolerance for underreward. Administrators are encouraged to ensure rewards based on justice to minimize the high cost of skilled- performers turnover of pharmacists.

Keywords: Organizational justice, Fairness perception, Equity sensitivity, Personality Traits

The Influence of Role Breadth Self-Efficacy and Organisational Commitment on Leadership and Employees' Commitment towards Change

Hamdan Alsalmi

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia
dr.alsalmi@hotmail.com

Abstract:

Dynamics in the business environment have compelled managers of the UAE private sector business organisations to engage in both continuous and radical changes. However, gaining the commitment of employees has remained a key challenge. Accordingly, the main objective of this study is to investigate factors affecting employee commitment towards organisational change in the UAE private sector organisations. It focuses on leadership as a factor that directly impacts on employee commitment towards change and role breadth self-efficacy and organisational commitment as two dimensions that may perform a mediating role. The study will make use of a quantitative research design. Data will be collected from randomly selected employees in various business organisations in the UAE mainly in Abu Dhabi. A sample of at least N= 400 will be targeted. The employees who are the study participants will be required to fill a questionnaire indicating the level of role-breadth self-efficacy, organisational commitment and the influence that leadership style adopted by organisational leaders has had on commitment towards change. Structural equation modelling (SEM) will be used as the main analysis technique to account for the interrelations between the key variables. In terms of findings, it is expected that role-breadth self-efficacy, which is the confidence in one's ability to handle new roles will moderate the relationship between transformational leadership and employee commitment towards organisational change. Similarly, it is expected that organisational commitment which is the connection and fit the employee has with the organisation will lead to positive attitudes towards organisational change. It will therefore moderate the relationship between leadership and commitment towards organisational change. The study will make important theoretical contributions in terms enhancing an understanding of factors that influence the impact that transformational leadership has on employee commitment towards organisational change. It also offers insights into how managers can enhance role-breadth self-efficacy and organisational commitment among employees during organisational change times.

Keywords: Self-Efficacy, Organisational change, Leadership, UAE

Impact of Labor Law Implementation in the Lebanese Pharmaceutical sector

Ola Bazaza

Beirut Arab University, Lebanon
oi.bazaza@hotmail.com

Abstract:

Labor law implementation has a basic role in increasing employment stability, decreasing turnover, and managing the employer-employee relation, which increases the productivity levels in any organization. In this paper, the importance of implementing the labor law in the Lebanese pharmaceutical sector, in the two main divisions, sales (medical representative) and community pharmacies is discussed. An interview was conducted with a community pharmacy, where the labor law is not fully implemented; employees do not have any obligatory salary range, annual leaves, or sick leaves. Interviews showed how the pharmaceutical sector is falling back due to the lack of motivated pharmacists, a stable work environment, fair competition, and the recent phenomena of hiring employees without a pharmacy degree to replace pharmacists for lower salaries. The presence of a strong labor law would protect employees, ensure their rights, motivate them and finally increase their productivity. This would support the pharmaceutical sector and protect it from further regression.

Keywords: Labor law, productivity, pharmaceutical sector, community pharmacists, medical representatives

**Corporate Social Responsibility and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):
A Case of Pakistan.**

Amara Awan

Virtual Univeristy of Pakistan, Pakistan

amara@vu.edu.pk

Maryam Ahmad

Virtual Univeristy of Pakistan, Pakistan

mariamahmed@vu.edu.pk

Abstract:

Human development is the key for sustainable development of any country but it requires sufficient resources in those sectors which are vital for human development. Pakistan ranks very low at 147th position among 188 countries in Human Development Index of 2017 due to deteriorating situation of health and education in the country. Dearth of resources is one of the significant reasons of this situation among many other reasons. Therefore, it is required by Government of Pakistan to invite and involve other sectors for addressing this issue. Private sector is rich in resources; therefore, it can be involved for making the situation better. This can be done by promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) among the corporations so that these can be involved in the activities of social well-being voluntarily. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a flagship project of China's OBOR vision initiated in Pakistan. It is billion dollar investment in different sectors of Pakistan through Public-Private Partnership (PPP). CPEC projects will be operationalized through Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode of PPP modality. Therefore, private corporations will have steering position in these projects. Government of Pakistan can convince these corporations for investing their resources in community development by promoting CSR which is not well accepted concept in Pakistan. Henceforth, this research study has focused on developing a framework of CSR for CPEC projects based on Carroll's pyramid of CSR through qualitative research methodology. This framework will help Government of Pakistan and private sector corporations for adopting CSR in an effective manner for the social well-being of the society of Pakistan along with their own economic benefits

Keywords: CPEC, CSR, Pakistan, Case, Social Well-being, Socio-Economic Development, China

Smartphone App Adoption at Home and on the Move: The Case of Syrians

Safa'A Abujarour

University of Potsdam, Germany
safaa.abujarour@uni-potsdam.de

Abstract:

Towards developing a better understanding of smartphone app adoption patterns, we have performed a study to analyze the frequently used apps by two groups from the same background, but in different environments. One group is Syrians living in Syria, and the other group is Syrians living in Germany. Through online forms, we have collected 200 participations, which we have analyzed carefully. We have investigated the most frequent apps within each group to capture the similarities and differences in adoption patterns. Our results confirm that different environments result in different needs, which in turn are reflected in different app adoption patterns.

Keywords: Syrians, Smartphone, Mobile Apps, Refugees, Germany

**Smart Dubai” Distinct pathways of achievements;
A case of steady & Sustainable development through decades**

Roohi Mumtaz

Al Falah University, Dubia, UAE
roohi.imtiaz@afu.ac.ae

Abstract:

Smart cities are usually known for its technologies that improve the quality of life of its people, economy, mobility services, environmental systems and government communication structures and schemes etc. In context of the significance of the smart city, various challenges and opportunities are associated to the concepts and applications procedures. This appealed to numerous scholars and researchers to explore within the varied fields and areas of smart cities. However, there are numerous fields and areas still not appropriately uncovered. Therefore, this study aims to explore the city of dream-Dubai in a different way. This study conducted in two parts; first part explores the potential and possible growth aspects with respect to different themes and key props of smart cities. Second part will provides a valuable amalgamation of the existing literatures by discussing and analyzing the key findings of the distinct pathways, achievements and transformation stages of Dubai from conventional to digitalize entity and highlighting the contribution of Dubai in the attainment of major sustainable development goals. The study concludes that the smart city development key props and processes lies on the intelligent utilization of information and communication technologies. It is not only assisting in sustainable development processes but also helped in securing the smartness during the urban makeover process at different transformational stages. The case of Dubai has revealed that the concerned authorities and decision makers with their conceptual skills, true vision, practical approach, integrity, hard work, and sincere dedication achieve the smart sustainable concept. Today Dubai recognizes as a symbol of most advanced, intelligent and ultra-modernized smartest cities around the globe.

Keywords: Smart city, Dubai, information & communication technologies, sustainable development goals

The Role of Public Governance Perception on Tax Evasion: International Evidence Using Structural Equation Modelling

Ahmed Bani-Mustafa

Department of Mathematics, Australian College of Kuwait, Kuwait
a.mustafa@ack.edu.kw

Khalil Nimer

Arab Open University, Ardieh, Kuwait

Sameer Al Barghouthi

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

Taher Mansi

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

Abstract:

This paper aims to investigate the role of the public governance perception in reducing the tax evasion using structural equation modelling and identifying which Governance indicator is the most effective tool that can be used for reducing tax evasion. It tries to test the public governance indicators individually to indicate which one has more impact on the tax evasion compared to other indicators. World governance indicators are used as a measure for public governance, and the shadow economy has been used depending on the MIMIC approach as a proxy for tax evasion. Structural equation modelling (SEM) with maximum likelihood estimation (the most effective method) is used in this study to verify the research framework and test the main hypothesis. The results revealed that people perception of public governance and quality of their institutions is a core element for tax evasion behaviour, also it was found that Government effectiveness and the rule of law have the highest effect on tax evasion behaviour compared to other governance indicators. On the contrary, political stability and participating in the selection process were less effective in tax evasion behaviour, although they were significant and negatively correlated. This paper provides a guide for the government about how to reduce the tax evasion behaviour through giving more attention to government effectiveness and the rule of law, also it highlights the importance of such improvement in government actions on people's perception, which in terms affect their tax behaviour.

Keywords: Tax Evasion, Public Governance, World Governance Indicators, Structural Equation Modelling

**Financial and non-financial indicators applicable for gold mining:
Case study of Sukari Co.**

Attiea Marie

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
attiea.marie@afu.ac.ae

Abstract:

The nature of Gold and stages of its production processes of exploration, exploration, extraction and manufacture are different from any other industrial products. Which leads to some differences in how to evaluate performance? In this paper we will show the nature of the appropriate financial and non-financial indicators that can be applied in the gold industry. Sukari mining in Egypt will be studied as a case Study.

The influence of mobile application on destination choice and travel planning

Ashraf Jahmani

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
ashraf.Jahmani@afu.ac.ae

Reneh Askarous

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
reneh.ramsis@afu.ac.ae

Abstract:

Tourism began using more mobile application today. Consumers access to the information they need about travel, destination and services which will be awarded through mobile application. It is clear that now day, mobile applications components are popular Tripadvisor, Epedia, KAYAK, trevago, Bokkinf, and tajawal have got an attention to consumer markets. The Purpose of this study is to examine the influences of mobile applications on destination choice and travel planning and, the potentials of mobile applications in marketing of travel industry. Therefore, this study is aimed also to find out about consumer travel planning behavior and to come up with suggestions to how destination marketing organizations and tourism marketing managers could develop their marketing strategies. This study consisted of a sample of 1000 tourists visiting Dubai and using mobile applications. Questionnaire was used to get the data of study. The questionnaire was responded by 715 respondents who use tourism mobile application to plan their travel. The results from collected data indicate that the mobile applications have a positive influence on destination choice and travel planning. In addition, the results also find the significant effect of destination image and destination choice. For managerial implications, this study suggests that managers should keep track of online consumer reviews and give timely solutions.

Keywords: Tourism, Destination Marketing, Mobile applications, Travel planning, Destination choice

Oil Shale in Jordan: Cost-benefit Analysis

Wadie Abboud

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
wadie.abboud@afu.ac.ae

Abstract:

This paper aims to provide an overview of oil shale in Jordan. It will also evaluate the cost-benefit analysis for exploiting this natural resource. Oil shale is considered to be the second income resource in the kingdom, after Phosphates and potash. The country has more than 31 billion tons of reserves, which underlie about 60% of the territory. Oil shale deposits are found in several parts of Jordan mostly in the west-central parts. The deposits of oil shale are found at surface of the ground and in shallow depths, which helps to obtain the material by open cast mining and thus minimize the costs and environmental effects of deep mining. The Jordanian oil shale consists of marinite, and lies within the Muwaqqaq Formation. It is composed mostly of chalk and marl.

Keywords: Oil shale, Economies of oil shale, Jordan, Cost-benefit analysis, reserves

ملخص الأبحاث

العملات الافتراضية بين الاباحة والتجريم

أ.د. براء منذر كمال عبداللطيف

braa_munther@yahoo.com

أ.م. د. ناظر احمد مندیل

المحامیة ایناس بهاء نعمان

جامعة تكريت، العراق

الملخص:

العملات الافتراضية أو العملات المعماة هي عملات رقمية ، يمكن تداولها أو المضاربة عليها تماماً كالعملات التقليدية أو "الإلزامية" (الورقية)، ولكنها لا تخضع لسيطرة المؤسسات المالية والحكومات، فالعملات افتراضية عملات "بدلية" للعملات التقليدية، وقد كان يُنظر إليها بالرغم من ذلك على أنها حل تقليدي متكامل للدفع. وبالفعل هناك عدد من المؤسسات تقبل العملات الافتراضية كشكل من أشكال الدفع لديها، ولا ترتبط قيمة العملة الافتراضية حصراً بأداء اقتصاد بعينه ، وليس للتغيرات في أسعار الفائدة وزيادة الإمدادات النقدية سوى تأثير غير مباشر على قيمتها ، وتكمن قيمة العملات الافتراضية في إجماع الناس على أنها ستحتفظ بقيمتها عند تحويلها مرة أخرى إلى العملات التقليدية.

ويوجد أنواع كثيرة من العملات الافتراضية، حيث تحظى كل عملة بمميزات واستخدامات فريدة. بيد أن العملات ذات الرسمة السوقية الأساسية- إلى حد الساعة على الأقل - قليلة، ومن أبرز أنواعها البيتكوين، والبيتكوين كاش، والليتكوين، والريبيل، والداش و الإيثريوم.

ويختلف الوضع القانوني للعملات الافتراضية بشكل كبير من بلد إلى آخر ، إذا سمحت بعض البلدان صراحة باستخدامها وتجارها، لا بل ان بعض الدول بدأت بإصدار عملات افتراضية الى جانب العملات التقليدية الخاصة بها، فإن البعض الآخر حظرها أو قيدها. وبالمثل، فقد صنفت مختلف الوكالات الحكومية والإدارات والمحاكم تلك العملات بشكل مختلف.

وفي العراق فإنه مع عدم وجود نصوص قانونية تعالج وبشكل صريح الاحكام الخاصة بهذه العملات ، والتعامل بها ، وتداولها ، ويبين مدى مشروعية عمليات البلوكتشين blockchain الخاصة بها ، غير ان البنك المركزي العراقي حذر من التعامل بها .

وعلى هدي ما تقع وبما ان العملات الافتراضية اصحت تشكل واقعاً ملموساً وان حجم التداول فيها اصبح بمئات المليارات من الدولارات، وحيث أن القواعد القانونية التقليدية اصحت غير كافية لبيان الاحكام القانونية التي تنطبق بشأن هذا النوع من العملات ، فقد وقع اختيارنا على هذا الموضوع بغية البحث فيه وسبر اغواره ، وصلاً الى اقتراحات و حلول قانونية واقعية .

الكلمات المفتاحية: العملات الافتراضية، العملات رقمية، بيتكوين، القوانين

دور خلية معالجة الاستعلام المالي في مواجهة الفساد الاقتصادي (جرائم تبييض الأموال)

حالف عبد الصمد

جامعة أبو بكر بلقايد - تلمسان - الجزائر.

samadus13@hotmail.fr

الملخص:

بناء على الالتزام الوارد ضمن الاتفاقية الدولية للأمم المتحدة (باليرو) لسنة 2000 والمصادق عليها بموجب المرسوم الرئاسي بتاريخ 05 فيفري 2002، قامت الجزائر بإنشاء خلية معالجة الاستعلام المالي، والتي تزامنت كذلك مع الجهود المبذولة في اتخاذ تدابير لمواجهة الفساد الاقتصادي الذي كان ينخر أوصال مختلف القطاعات الاقتصادية في الدولة، لاسيما القطاع المالي والمصرفي. أنشئت خلية معالجة الاستعلام المالي لدى وزارة المالية، وهي هيئة مختصة ومستقلة، مكلفة بجمع المعلومات المالية ومعالجتها وتحليلها وتبادلها مع خلايا أخرى للاستعلام المالي، مثلاتها الأجنبية بتحفظ بمبدأ تبادل المعلومات وذلك بهدف المساهمة في الكشف عن عمليات إعادة توظيف الأموال الناتجة عن الجرائم وتمويل النشاطات الإرهابية بالجزائر والوقاية منها والردع عنها. الخلية مؤسسة عمومية تتمتع بالشخصية المعنوية والاستقلال المالي وتتمثل مهمتها في مكافحة تبييض الأموال وتمويل الإرهاب حسبما تنص عليه مختلف الاتفاقيات والاتفاقات التي انضمت إليها الجزائر.

وتهدف المداخلة لتبيان دور الخلية في محاربة تبييض الأموال وتمويل الارهاب عن طريق الزام البنوك والمؤسسات المالية بالتصريح بالشبهة عن أي عملية مالية مشبوهة.

لقد منح المشرع هذه الخلية صلاحيات واسعة لكي تتمكن من القيام بالدور المنوط بها، فالى أي مدى نجحت هذه الخلية بمساعدة المؤسسات المالية في مكافحة الفساد الاقتصادي وخاصة جرائم تبييض الأموال؟

سيتم الاستعانة بالمنهج التحليلي لتحليل النصوص القانونية والاحصائيات المنشورة على الموقع الرسمي للخلية، وكذا المنهج المقارن لمقارنة عمل هذه الخلية بمثيلاتها على المستوى العالمي. بالرغم من حداثة نظام التحريات المالية، وصعوبة العمل الراهن التي تتميز بتحديث المنظومة المالية، إلا ان خلية معالجة الاستعلام المالي تلعب دورا مهما في التحري والكشف على جرائم الفساد.

الكلمات المفتاحية: خلية معالجة الاستعلام المالي، تبييض الأموال، جرائم الفساد، الأموال المبيضة، البنوك.

جريمة الاتلاف المعلوماتي عبر الانترنت في الفقه والتشريعات الوضعية

Lamyaa Mohamed

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

lamyaa.mohamed@afu.ac.ae

ملخص:

إن التقدم والتطور الحاصل في التكنولوجيا وظهور الشبكات العالمية والانترنت كما له آثاره الإيجابية لا يمنع الانعكاسات السلبية التي أفرزتها هذه التقنية، ومنها: جريمة الإتلاف المعلوماتي، وهي صور من صور الجرائم المعلوماتية المرتبطة بأجهزة الحاسب الآلي التي تتم من خلال أساليب وطرق غير مشروعة، الأمر الذي يتطلب بيان الحكم الشرعي فيها وردّها إلى أصولها في الفقه الإسلامي، مع الإشارة إلى التشريعات الوضعية بشأن العقوبات المقررة لهذه الجريمة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: جريمة الاتلاف المعلوماتي، الجرائم المعلوماتية، الحكم الشرعي

المسؤولية الجنائية للشركة ذات الشخص الواحد في القانون الإماراتي

Ezzet Mohamed

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
ezzet.mohamed@afu.ac.ae

Anan Younes

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
anan.younes@afu.ac.ae

Mohammad Njim

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
mohammad.njim@afu.ac.ae

المخلص:

وفقاً للنظرية التقليدية يشترط لقيام الشركة وجود شريكين على الأقل غير أن هذا الشرط قد أفضى من الناحية الواقعية إلى نشأة ما يسمى بالشركات الصورية أو الوهمية وهي الشركات التي تحتوي على شريكين على الأقل من الناحية القانونية يشاركون الربح والخسارة ورأس المال، أما في حقيقة الأمر فمن يمتلك هذه الشركة هو شخص واحد يتحكم بكل الأمور، هذا الأمر - إلى جانب أمور أخرى - هو الذي دعى المشرع الإماراتي إلى إستحداث الشركة ذات الشخص الواحد في قانون الشركات الجديد وإعترف لها بالشخصية المعنوية.

وإذا كان المشرع الإماراتي في قانون العقوبات قد إعترف بالمسؤولية الجنائية للأشخاص المعنوية ومن ثم يهدف البحث إلى تحديد الشروط التي يلزم توافرها لقيام هذه المسؤولية للشركة ذات الشخص الواحد عن الجرائم المرتكبة، وإنعكاسات هذه المسؤولية على مسؤولية الشخص الطبيعي، والعقوبات التي تتلاءم مع طبيعة الشخص المعنوي والتي يمكن توقعها عليه، وذلك وفق المنهج التحليلي، فيلزم توافر شروط محددة لقيام هذه المسؤولية بأن يكون الفعل المرتكب داخلياً ضمن الأفعال المكونة للجريمة المرتكبة، وأن ترتكب الجريمة بواسطة أحد أجهزة الشركة أو أحد ممثليها، وأخيراً ارتكاب الجريمة لحسابها أو باسمها، غير أن تقرير مسؤولية الشركة ذات الشخص الواحد يكون جنباً إلى جنب مع مسؤولية الشخص الطبيعي وذلك لضمان مكافحة الجريمة لكي لا يشكل إقرار مسؤولية الشركة ستاراً لحجب مسؤولية الشخص الطبيعي الذي ارتكب الفعل الإجرامي والذي يعمل لحساب الشركة ويتصرف باسمها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: شركة، مسؤولية جنائية، عقوبات

ضمانات الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر من المخاطر السياسية في الدول النامية

Lalmi Fatima

Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University, Algeria

lalmi.fatima@yahoo.fr

Benaichouba Rafika

Khemis Maliana University, Algeria

benaichoubarafika@yahoo.fr

الملخص:

يلعب الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر دورا فعالا في تمويل التنمية من جهة، ونقل التكنولوجيا والمعارف والتقنيات الادارية الحديثة من جهة أخرى. غير أن جذب هذا الاستثمار والاستفادة من منافع مرهون بمدى توفر المناخ الاستثماري الملائم في الدولة المضيفة لنشاطه وتوفر الضمانات الكفيلة بحمايته من مختلف المخاطر التي تواجهه. هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على مختلف الضمانات القانونية المقدمة لحماية الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر من المخاطر السياسية في الدول النامية بغية تحديد أنجعها. وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج أهمها: أن التأمين على الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر يعد أفضل الوسائل القانونية لحمايته من خلال الضمان الذي يوفره عقد التأمين سواء صدر عن شركات التأمين الوطنية أو الدولية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الضمانات الموضوعية، الضمانات الإجرائية، التأمين، الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر، المخاطر السياسية.

دور الاقتصاد المعرفي في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة

هيثم الهلالي

جامعة الأمير سطام بن عبدالعزيز، المملكة العربية السعودية
h.hilali@psau.edu.sa

الملخص:

لقد أدرك المفكرون والفلاسفة منذ وقت طويل أهمية العلم وقوة المعرفة، فقد أكد الفيلسوف الانجليزي فرنسيس بيكون بأن المعرفة قوة، ومما الشك فيه بأن اقتصاد المعرفة يعد مرحلة جديدة في تطور الاقتصاد العالمي ومشابهة تقريبا في التأثير

لثورة الصناعية في القرن الثامن والتاسع عشر، وهو نتيجة للتطور العلمي الذي حدث في نهاية القرن العشرين وبداية القرن الواحد والعشرين في مجال العلوم والتقنية والذي تحقق من خلال قدر كبير من التراكم المعرفي وانشأت مفاهيم حديثة منها اقتصاد المعرفة.

وهكذا فقد شهد الربع الأخير من القرن العشرين أعظم تغير في تاريخ البشرية تمثل في ثورة المعلومات والاتصالات التي حققت تغيرات بنيوية عميقة نتج عنها تغيرات في جميع ظواهر المجتمع بشكل عام وفي الاقتصاد بشكل خاص. أن كانت الارض هي قاعدة الثروة في الاقتصاد الزراعي، والالة هي قاعدة الثروة في الاقتصاد الصناعي، أصبحت المعرفة والافكار هي قاعدة الثروة في الاقتصاد

المعرفي . من هنا سناحاول في هذه الدراسة تسليط الضوء على مفهوم الاقتصاد المعرفي ونشوئه وخصائصه ، علاوة على استعراض متطلبات التحول نحو الاقتصاد المعرفي والمؤشرات الرئيسية للاقتصاد المعرفي من جهة، والتحديات التي تواجه الدول العربية نحو اقتصاد المعرفة، وسبل تعزيز دور المؤشرات الرئيسية لاقتصاد المعرفة في الوطن العربي، من جهة أخرى. وعلى كل حال فإن دولنا العربية وللأسف الشديد تواجه تحديات كبيرة في سبيل تحقيق التنمية المستدامة، ولعل أبرزها الاستثمار في العنصر البشري والطاقات

الهائلة في الوطن العربي التي إن وجهت واستثمرت الاستثمار الصحيح من خلال اقتصاد المعرفة فإن ذلك وبكل تأكيد سيوصلنا لحد مشرق. من هنا تحاول هذه الدراسة أولا تسليط الضوء على مفاهيم الاقتصاد المعرفي وخصائصه، والتنمية المستدامة والتعرف على أهم المؤشرات للاقتصاد المعرفي ودوره في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاقتصاد المعرفي، التنمية المستدامة، المعرفة

أهمية حماية العلامة التجارية بالنسبة للمعتدي عليها وأثر ذلك في تطوير الإقتصاد

Anan Younes

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

anan.younes@afu.ac.ae

الملخص:

تحمى العلامات التجارية عادة لمنع المنافسة غير المشروعة وبالتالي حماية أصحاب العلامات من التقليد والتزوير الذي يعتدي من خلاله على علاماتهم التجارية. مثل هذه الإعتداءات تؤثر على مبيعات مالكي العلامات وعلى شهرة علاماتهم وسمعتها. لقد شرعت مثل الحماية بقصد توفير بيئة تجارية واقتصادية لمالكيها وذلك للحاظ على المستهلكين (الزبائن) الذي يشكلون الجانب الثاني من الحماية وهي حماية هؤلاء من الغش والتضليل، ولكن، ثمة جانب ثالث يطاله فائدة معينة بسبب هذه الحماية بالرغم أنه متضرر منها من جانب آخر، ألا وهو المعتدي على العلامات التجارية.

هذه الورقة البحثية تبين الفائدة التي يجنيها المعتدي على العلامات التجارية من توفير حماية مدنية وجنائية وإدارية للعلامات التجارية، وكذلك ما انعكسه هذه الحماية من دور وأهمية في تطوير الإقتصاد والأعمال.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العلامة تجارية، الحماية، الزبائن، القيمة الاقتصادية

الحماية القانونية لحق المؤلف عبر شبكة الإنترنت وفقاً للتشريع الإماراتي

Nadia Yass

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

nadia.yas@afu.ac.ae

الملخص:

يعيش العالم اليوم عصر الثورة العلمية ممثلة عبر شبكة الإنترنت، بحيث أصبح العامل المسيطر على حياتنا، سواء على مستوى الفرد أو الجماعة. وأصبحت الحاجة الضرورية للمعرفة أكثر من أي وقت مضى. وقد نجحت شبكة الإنترنت في انتشار وتبادل المعلومات عبر الفضاء الإلكتروني بين المستخدمين في أنحاء العالم، وسهلت التقنيات الحديثة نسخ الأعمال الفكرية ونقلها وحفظها ونشرها عبر شبكة الإنترنت. باعتبار إن التكنولوجيا الحديثة حولت العالم إلى قرية صغيرة، ومن أجل هذا أصبحت الكتب الإلكترونية أمراً بالغ الأهمية لتقدم أي مجتمع. ويرجع الفضل بذلك إلى المؤلف منشئ الفكرة، وموقد الشعاع البراق الذي يسطع من الذهن، منطلقاً من دراساته لأعماق نفسه ولأفكار السابقين والمحيطين به، ليغير باستمرار معالم المدينة ويدفعها إلى التطور والازدهار. ويعتبر موضوع حقوق المؤلف من بين أهم مواضيع الملكية الفكرية، والذي كرس له حماية محلية ودولية، وكما عمدت التشريعات الحديثة إلى حماية حقوق المؤلف، بل وتنظيمها، لذا سنركز الدراسة على حق المؤلف باعتباره ذلك الحق الذي يمنح للمؤلفين على مصنفاتهم الفكرية، إذ يعد حق المؤلف من بين أكثر الحقوق إنتهاكاً، ولأجل ذلك لجأت العديد من الدول إلى التفكير وبجدية في وجوب حماية الجانب الفكري في الإنسان لأنه بدون حماية يشيع التقليد وتنتشر المحاكاة على حساب الإبداع والإبتكار، فالحماية ضرورة لا سبيل للإستغناء عنها في مجتمع المعرفة المعاصر. ودولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة كغيرها من الدول سارعت إلى ضرورة حماية هذا الحق وصونه وذلك في القانون الخاص بحماية حقوق المؤلف وهو القانون الاتحادي رقم (7) لسنة 2002، كما يحظى حق المؤلف بحماية دولية من خلال بعض الاتفاقيات الدولية. ومن أجل هذا تأتي أهمية هذا البحث حول حقوق المؤلف على شبكة الإنترنت في ظل ثورة هائلة في النشر الإلكتروني على مستوى العالم حيث بدأت هذه الثورة دون أي ضوابط أو مراعاة للقوانين فخرجت عشوائية إلى حد كبير تحتاج إلى من ينظمها ويقننها، خاصة في ظل نظام دولي جديد يعتمد على التطور والسيطرة والسلطة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحماية القانونية، الإنترنت، حقوق المؤلف

التصدي الجنائي لجرائم التشهير عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي

أ.د. براء منذر كمال عبداللطيف

braa_munther@yahoo.com

أ.م.د. ياسر عواد شعبان

المحامى ابو عبيده منذر كمال عبداللطيف

جامعة تكريت، العراق

الملخص:

أن الجريمة هي مجرد انعكاس للمجتمع الذي نعيش فيه.. ولا يوجد شيء خطير أو جنائي في جوهر مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي ، ولكن من الأهمية بمكان أن يتم التعامل مع هذا الموقع باحترام.. نظراً الى المخاطر التي يمكن أن ترافق مع استخدامها.

هذه الحقيقة التي اكدتها الكثير من المنظمات الدولية الخاصة بمكافحة الاجرام والتي دقت ناقوس الخطر من ان هذه المواقع تحولت إلى أداة لارتكاب الجرائم في مختلف انحاء العالم ، ولا يقتصر خطرها على بلدان العالم الثالث ، وانما اجتاحت حتى الدول الغربية التي تضع ضوابط مشددة وقوانين تكفل الاستخدام الامن لشبكة الانترنت بشكل عام وشبكات التواصل الاجتماعي بشكل خاص ، وتتنوع هذه الجرائم فهناك جرائم واعتداء وخطف وتهديد ، واحتيال ، وسرقات الكترونية ، وتهديدات ارهابية، وتجنيد لمنظمات ارهابية، فضلاً عن جرائم التشهير.

فشبكات التواصل الاجتماعي تحولت إلى عالم حقيقي من العنف الجسدي والمعنوي، وتزامن ذلك مع حدوث تقدم هائل في عدد مستخدميها في السنوات الأخيرة. هذا يحدث في عالم شبكات التواصل الاجتماعية ، هذا ما دفع الدول المتخلفة الى وضع استراتيجيات علمية وقانونية للتعامل مع مواقع التواصل، قبل أن تتحول إلى أداة خطيرة للجريمة. ومنها وضع العديد من التشريعات القانونية او تعديل ما هو موجود منها ليواكب التقدم التقني ولا يفلت مرتكبي الجريمة من العقاب، خصوصاً في المجال الاجرائي المتمثل بالتحقيق ومتابعة الجناة حيث انهم غالباً ما يتخفون تحت ستار الاسماء الوهمية .

ستتبع دراستنا المنهج القانوني التحليلي المقارن من خلال دراسة النصوص القانونية وتحليلها وبيان التطور التشريعي الذي ادخلته الدول المتقدمة في هذا المضمار ، وما يمكن تطبيقها منها في العراق والدول العربية .

الكلمات المفتاحية: القانون الجنائي، جرائم التشهير، وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي.

بحوث الاتصال والإعلام على أعتاب الألفية الثالثة

Rahima Aissani

Al Ain University of Science and Technology, UAE

rahima.aissani@aau.ac.ae

الملخص:

من الحقائق المعروفة لدى الباحثين في حقلَي الإعلام والاتصال أنّ جذور العلم يمكن تتبعها في الأدبيات النظرية للعلوم الأخرى ذات العلاقة بهما. فهو ملتقى الكثير من التخصصات العلمية، فقد أنارت سيروراته اهتمام الكثير من العلوم المتنوعة: الفلسفة، التاريخ والجغرافيا، وعلم النفس والسوسيولوجيا، العلوم السياسية وعلم الأحياء، والشبْرينطيقا والعلوم الإدراكية. وشكّل هذا الحضور للتخصصات الأخرى داخل علم الاتصال، وهو يؤسّس لحقله المعرفي الخاص داخل فضاء العلوم الاجتماعية، أحد المداخل الأساسية للتساؤل عن شرعيته العلمية، كعلم قائم بذاته. بل هناك من الباحثين من أيد بشدة ويؤيد وجهة النظر التي تقول: "إنّ علم الاتصال لم ينتج نظرية رئيسية قابلة للتطوّر في المستقبل"، وأنه على الزّغم من تطوّر العلم، وبلوغه مرحلة تقترب من النّضج، الذي ساهم فيه الكثير من الباحثين والمتخصّصين من خلال بناء ملامح نظريات جديدة في السنوات المتأخّرة، إلا أنّ ثمة تزايدا ملحوظا في الغموض الذي يكتنف دراسات هؤلاء الباحثين يتمثّل في التناقض في الآراء، والجدل الظاهر فيما يتعلق بالبناء المعرفي المناسب للنّظرية الاتصالية. من هذا المنطلق تتناول هذه الدراسة اتجاهات بحوث الاتصال والإعلام مع بداية الألفية الثالثة وما تطرحه من إشكالات قديمة من خلال أدوات ووسائط ورؤى جديدة، وتناقش الموضوع بالإجابة على التساؤلات الكبرى التالية:

1. هل هناك إمكانية في المستقبل لتجاوز ماسمي "بقصور النّظرية" في مجال الاتصال لتطوير نظرية عامة للاتصال والإعلام؟
2. هل مايزال من الملائم التّمييز أو عدم التّمييز بين الاتصال والإعلام، مضمونا ومنهجيا ودراسة؟
3. هل تتعلق الصّواهر الاتصالية والإعلامية بمباحث متعددة أم ينبغي دراستها في إطار مبحث متداخل التخصصات والتّناولات؟
4. وهل تستطيع ثورة الوسائل والمعلومات الحالية تقديم وجهات نظر جديدة لدراسة وصل المشكلات التي يتناولها علم الاتصال؟

الكلمات المفتاحية: بحوث الاتصال والإعلام، نظريات الاتصال، ثورة الاتصال والمعلومات، الإعلام الجديد، قصور النّظرية.

آلية تسوية نزاعات الشركاء في الشركات التجارية على ضوء التشريع الإماراتي

Rania Jaafar

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
rania.gaafar@afu.ac.ae

الملخص:

تلعب الشركات دورا كبيرا في النهوض بالإقتصاد الوطني ، ويتجلى هذا الدور في كون الشركة تعتبر تجميعا لجهود الأفراد ولمدفرياتهم للقيام بمشروعات ضخمة ومتوسطة ربما يعجز المرء بمفرده عن تحقيقها مهما بلغت قدراته وامكانياته.

ونظرا لتعظيم أهمية الشركات ودورها في الإقتصاد الوطني فقد أخضعها المشرع التجاري لنظام قانوني أمر ، ابتداء بتكوينها ، مروراً بمزاولة نشاطها ، وانتهاء بتصفيتها ، وذلك لحماية أموال المدخرين من جهة ، ومن جهة أخرى رعاية لمصالح أقلية المساهمين ضد القرارات التعسفية من قبل الأغلبية.

يعتبر عقد الشركة من العقود الطويلة الأمد نسبيا وقد تؤثر طول فترة هذا العقد على حدوث اختلافات للرأي بين الشركاء.

يتناول البحث نماذج من النزاعات التي يمكن أن تنشأ بين الشركاء في الشركات التجارية والتي يأخذ بعضها طابعا مدنيا ينعقد الاختصاص فيه بنظر الدعوى للمحاكم المدنية والبعض الآخر يكون ذا طابع تجاري يكون الاختصاص الأصيل فيه لنظر النزاع للمحاكم التجارية ، ثم يعرج البحث على الإشكالات التي يمكن أن تنور بسبب تحديد هذا الاختصاص بعضها وجد الحل مثل مسألة تأثير عدم اكتساب بعض الشركاء لصفة التاجر، في حين أن هناك إشكالات أخرى ما تزال تنتظر الحل، وبالأخص مسألة النزاع المتضمن لجانب مدني على الرغم من أن دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة تأخذ بمبدأ وحدة الإختصاص التجاري والمدني على المستوى الإتحادي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تسوية نزاعات الشركاء، الشركات التجارية، التشريع الإماراتي

الإضراب الوظيفي نظرة قانونية متطورة في القانون الإماراتي

Mohammad Njim

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
mohammad.njim@afu.ac.ae

Ezzet Mohamed

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
ezzet.mohamed@afu.ac.ae

Anan Younes

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
anan.younes@afu.ac.ae

الملخص:

يعتبر مبدأ استمرار سير المرافق العامة بانتظام وباضطراد من المبادئ الأساسية التي تحكم عمل المرافق العامة في الدولة، فهو ينبع من طبيعة المرافق العامة، حيث تنشأ المرافق العامة لإشباع الحاجات العامة، ويجب ان تستمر بأداء عملها بشكل منتظم، ذلك لأن الأفراد يرتبون أمور حياتهم على أساس وجوده، فإذا ما غطت هذه المرافق في يوم من الأيام ووجد المواطنون أن بعض هذه المرافق أو كلها قد شلت فلا ريب أنهم سيصابون بأذى كبير، وبالتالي فإن أي توقف للمرافق العامة يعد إخلالاً بهذا المبدأ المهم.

ويعد الموظف العام تجسيد لروح المرفق العام والعنصر المحرك لنشاط الإدارة، والذي بدوره تعتبر كافة العناصر الأخرى التي تسهم في سير المرافق العامة مجرد أدوات لا قيمة لها ولا جدوى منها، فإن له كغيره من المواطنين مصلحة مباشرة بالتمتع بممارسة الحقوق والحريات والتعبير عن آرائه، ومن باب أولى فإن له مصلحة مؤكده في التعبير بالمشاكل المتعلقة داخل المرافق العامة، وإذا كان التعبير عن هذا الرأي في هذا المجال يمكن ان يتخذ صوراً وأساليب متعددة فإن الإضراب يعتبر الوسيلة الأكثر فاعلية في تحقيق مطالب الموظفين المتعلقة بمشاكلهم الوظيفية، وبما أن الإضراب في المرافق العامة يؤدي إلى توقف الخدمات التي يؤديها هذا المرفق، لذلك فإنه يتعارض مع أهم المبادئ التي تسير عليها المرافق العامة الا وهو مبدأ استمرار سير المرافق العامة بانتظام وباضطراد، لذلك اختلفت مواقف الدول تجاه الاعتراف بالإضراب، ففي حين حضرت بعض الدول ممارسة الإضراب، اتجهت دول أخرى إلى الاعتراف به دستورياً.

لقد كان موقف المشرع الإماراتي واضحاً في تجريمه للإضراب الوظيفي في نصوص المواد 231 لغاية 233 من قانون العقوبات الاتحادي رقم 3 لسنة 1987، وعليه جاءت هذه الدراسة لسبر أغوار الإضراب في المرافق العامة في القانون الإماراتي، وتوضيح وتفصيل موقف المشرع الإماراتي من الإضراب: للوصول إلى مدى ضرورة إصباح الشرعية لإضراب الموظفين في المرافق العامة في الدولة، بوصفه حق مكفول بموجب الشرعية الدولية لحقوق الإنسان، وضرورة تنظيمه في إطار قانوني يكفل حق الموظف العام في اللجوء إليه، مع وجوب تقييد هذا الحق وفق شروط وضوابط تكفل حماية مبدأ استمرار سير المرفق العام بانتظام وباضطراد.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإضراب الوظيفي، الموظف العام، المرافق العامة، المصلحة العامة

القانون الواجب التطبيق على مسائل الأحوال الشخصية لمزدوج الجنسية أو متعددها- دراسة مقارنة

Atef Nada

Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE
atef.nada@afu.ac.ae

الملخص:

لقد أضحت ازدواج الجنسية أمراً واقعاً، وظاهرة موجودة في كل دول العالم، ففي ظل مبدأ أن كل دولة حرة في تنظيم جنسيتها، وفي ظل عدم قدرة التشريعات على منع ازدواج أو تعدد الجنسية، على الأقل بالنسبة إلى تعدد الجنسية المعاصر للميلاد، غير أن هناك مشكلات قانونية تنشأ عن ظاهرة ازدواج الجنسية، وتحتاج إلى حلول، ومن هذه المشكلات أن تعدد الجنسية يلقي على عاتق القاضي عبء تحديد القانون الواجب التطبيق على مزدوج الجنسية (أو متعددها) خاصة في الدول التي تجعل من الجنسية معياراً أو ضابطاً لتحديد القانون الواجب التطبيق في مسائل الأحوال الشخصية أو معياراً لتحديد المحكمة المختصة. وسواء أكان الشخص مزدوج الجنسية منذ ميلاده أو أصبح مزدوج الجنسية في وقت لاحق على الميلاد، فإن ازدواج الجنسية يؤثر صعوبة في تحديد قانون جنسيته الواجب التطبيق، خصوصاً لو كان قانون إحدى الجنسيات التي يحملها مزدوج الجنسية يعترف له بحق معين مثل الحق في تعدد الزوجات أو الطلاق بإرادته المنفردة أو يعتبره كامل الأهلية، بينما قانون جنسيته الأخرى ينفي عنه هذا الحق أو يعتبره ناقص الأهلية، وما يترتب على تطبيق هذا القانون أو ذاك من الحكم بصحة الزواج أو الطلاق أو بطلانه، ولا يتصور إلا أن يطبق قانون واحد على هذه المسألة أو تلك، فكيف إذا للقاضي المطروح عليه النزاع أن يختار هذا القانون أو ذاك؟

سنتصدى لحل مشكلة القانون الواجب التطبيق على مسائل الأحوال الشخصية لمزدوج الجنسية، سواء الحل في القانون الداخلي أو القانون المقارن، ومدى إمكانية الأخذ بفكرة الحل الوظيفي للمشكلة. وتجدد الإشارة إلى أن البحث سينظر إلى مشكلة ازدواج الجنسية على أنها مسألة أولية لا تقوم بصفة مستقلة، وأنها تكون مرتبطة بمسألة أخرى أصلية تتنازع القوانين في شأنها، ويثور التساؤل عن قانون الواجب التطبيق على تلك المسألة الأصلية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ازدواج الجنسية، تعدد الجنسيات، القانون الواجب التطبيق، مسائل الأحوال الشخصية

TASK 2019

ملخص الأبحاث

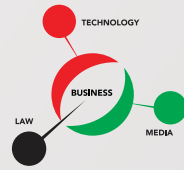
نحو معرفة علمية
متقدمة في ادارة الاعمال

المؤتمر الدولي الثالث لجامعة الفلاح
1 - 2 مايو 2019

فندق روز ريحان من روتانا - دبي، دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة



جامعة الفلاح
AL FALAH UNIVERSITY



TASK - 2019