

Editorial

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I am truly humbled by the opportunity to be the guest editor for this issue of the *Journal for International Business and Entrepreneurship Development (JIBED)*. I think that you will enjoy the scholarly work assembled for your edification. The issue addresses the following topics: the link between entrepreneurial orientation and organisational performance and the role of managerial traits, macroeconomic influences and stock market influences, emerging market strategy implementation, Halal products and the view of Muslim consumers, the relationship between organisational justice, citizenship behaviour and job satisfaction, and the link between performance pay and enhanced performance.

In the first article, Shahid N. Bhuiyan, Orlando C. Richard, and Hamed M. Shamma identify a gap in the previous research about entrepreneurship in management and marketing literature that has not fully considered managerial traits in relation to entrepreneurial orientation and firm performance. They present how entrepreneurial orientation mediates the relationships between four managerial traits, which are: need for achievement, tolerance of ambiguity, conformity and individualism, and organisational performance, in the context of the banking industry in Jordan. The findings are interesting and relevant to entrepreneurs and firm performance.

Emmanuel Okey Ntui, in the second article, examines the dynamic of the relationship between stock price-movement and selected macroeconomic variables of Saudi Arabia by adopting the co-integration methodology. An accurate estimation of the relationship between the stock market behaviour and economic variables, including the forecast stock movement, enables the investors to make effective investment decisions. In addition, with this information, policy makers and government central banks and other agencies can better design policies to attract more capital inflows into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's capital investment.

Jack McCann and Don McCarren, in the third article, present the risks and opportunities associated with an emerging market and the challenge that every organisation must face, that of developing a strategy that is different, attracts customers, and that produces a sustainable competitive advantage. The theoretical framework for this conceptual paper is the rational view that organisations seek to increase profits and grow revenue. The paper reviews the organisational literature regarding the emerging market and its impact on the global landscape, and then presents a conceptual process for corporate strategy development and implementation.

In the fourth article, Tengku Akbar Bin Tengku Abdullah and John Jackson Ireland assess how Malaysian Muslims view the Halal status of products available in Malaysia, and the causes of these perceptions as well as potential solutions. The study found that Malaysian Muslims were very concerned about the Halal status of certain categories and, especially, those proceeding from Western countries. Most Muslim Malaysian consumers want their government to certify the Halal status of products, and the paper points out the tremendous opportunities for business organisations to cater for the needs of Muslim populations for Halal products and services, as Muslims now represent 2.1 billion out of the world's 7 billion person population.

Lai Wan Hooi, in the fifth article, reports on the relationships between organisational justice, organisational citizenship behaviour and job satisfaction in a study of the Malaysian manufacturing sector. The objective of this study was to analyse if perceptions of organisational justice influence the relationship between job satisfaction and organisational citizenship behaviour. The results will stimulate further discussion surround this topic.

In the sixth article, Asim Talukdar reports on his study investigating the link between performance pay and enhanced performance. The results are interesting. A further analysis reveals that the 'performance pay plan effectiveness' (perceived performance pay plan impacts on self, department and company in terms of productivity, work quality, job satisfaction, etc.) has no bearing on performance, but 'performance pay competitiveness impact' (perceived comparative and competitive gain associated with performance pay plan) has been found to have a positive impact on performance.