
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Marina Dabic edited five book series and several special issues on innovation, HRM and transfer technology. She participated in more than 70 conferences and published 60 papers appeared in wide variety of international journals. For her research, she has been awarded several scholarship sponsored by ALIS British council scholarship, EC Erasmus, EC Leonardo and Taiwan. From 2009 to 2011, she was a grant holder of 1 mil Euros grant for EU JP TEMPUS Project: Fostering Entrepreneurships in Higher Education – FoSentHE. Currently, she is a partner on the European Commission Leonardo LLL Project: Transfer of Innovation – ‘Stimulating learning for idea to market’ – SLIM and Erasmus Mundus Project ‘Open Innovation’.

“Innovation is the central issue in economic prosperity”.

Michael Porter

We are happy to have this opportunity to present you with the new issue of the *International Journal of Transition and innovation Systems* – the *IJTIS*. The globalisation of markets presents a complex challenge for innovation systems particularly for those organisations attempting to compete in the global marketplace. Building and sustaining organisational capacities for global operations is a critical challenge for most firms. Meeting the challenges requires changes in cognitive processes through which managers frame business problems, and adopting the set of attitudes that is often described as global mindset. In response to global opportunities, organisations are shifting from economies of scale to economies of scope while attempting to develop a global mindset through management diversity. Thus, invention and innovation processes involve highly interdependent teams and are long in duration, which makes them complex and increasingly more ambiguous.

This issue is based upon the contributions of authors and reviewers and is organised in several parts that correspond to different levels of aggregation and units of analysis. The list of contributing authors and their manuscripts are as follows: Quan Hoang Vuong, Nancy K. Napier and Tri Dung Tran: ‘A categorical data analysis on relationships between culture, creativity and business stage: the case of Vietnam’; Jerry Haar and Fernando Coelho M. Ferreira: ‘Entrepreneurial firms and cluster competitiveness:

institutions and public policy determinants'; Totti Könnölä, Javier Carrillo-Hermosilla and Torsti Loikkanen: 'Governance of energy system transition: theoretical framework and empirical analysis in Europe'; Colin B. Gabler, Tyler R. Morgan and Frank G. Adams: 'Crisis management approaches and philanthropic motives: a multiple theory-driven view of research opportunities'.

We endeavour to contribute to the current debate on global management through both a macro and micro approaches in discussing the role of innovation and particularly the application of innovative approaches in different entrepreneurial sectors across countries. We do hope that the selection of papers in this issue will provide a starting-point for further discussion by establishing that 'big picture' in which culture does, in fact, influence economic creativity and innovation implementation in turn. In order to achieve that goal various institutional and strategic reforms in the area of competitiveness will have to be undertaken.

There are also attempts to achieve a higher level of added value. The impacts on firms' strategies have been influenced by numerous different interests, political and social factors, such as social values or corporate or organisational goals. A strategy, once determined, is evident in its articulation, choice, implementation and control. As this is a structural process, many questions arise – for instance: What changes are necessary in the corporate structure and processes in order to create and enliven a new more creative identity?

The first article entitled 'A categorical data analysis on relationships between culture, creativity and business stage: the case of Vietnam' develops further thoughts on the relationship among the three different dimensions of business operations, particularly the stage of business development, the methods of creativity and the major cultural value.

In the second paper on 'Entrepreneurial firms and cluster competitiveness: institutions and public policy determinants', Jerry Haar and Fernando Coelho M. Ferreira present their academic and business research on the great contributions that entrepreneurs have made to the wellbeing of people and the wealth of countries around the globe. Innovative activities are necessary to maintain the progress and productivity improvements that generate national prosperity. As Porter (1990, p.17) pointed out, "Countries that improve their standards of living are those in which firms are becoming more productive through the development of more sophisticated sources of competitive advantage based on knowledge, investment, insight, and innovation". Intellectual property is 'discovered' in clustering activities and in communities of practice in Silicon Valley, Sophia Antipolis and communities worldwide. The empirical analysis indicates that varieties of future cluster application can be found in Latin America. The results of their cluster analysis support the development and application of different policy strategies, which may support and trigger development processes in various Latin countries with similar structures. Furthermore, there are many different kinds of improvements via entrepreneurship in communities.

By 'systemic impact' innovations are meant to fundamentally change sectoral boundaries and facilitate increase the overall efficiency of the eco-system by, for example, better valorising all forms of creativity and by promoting resource efficiency. Environmental innovation is a potentially important framework for understanding environmental changes, although it is an area that is still insufficiently understood. Indeed, the following adage is often heard in both environmental and innovation research forums such innovations have a profound impact on the way the economy is organised and the resources are allocated.

Electricity demand growth has been steadily falling within the OECD block for 301 years. In many developed economies, including the USA, the EU and Japan, future demand is projected to grow at a tepid rate of 1% or less [Sioshansi, (2013), p.33]. In same time increased income and new technology innovations, along with the booming population, have led to a massive increase in energy consumption.

In the third paper, ‘Governance of energy system transition: theoretical framework and empirical analysis in Europe’, Totti Könnölä, Javier Carrillo-Hermosilla and Torsti Loikkanen aim is to examine what can be done in developing European economies, both from the theoretical and practical points of view to increase energy efficiency of hydrogen energy systems governance testifying that different governance and funding models with their practices and experiences can play an important role in the transition. Even more important may be the combined use of different modes that contribute to the development of the energy system transition and the economically cost-justified energy system that are presented in the case studies.

In the final article on ‘Crisis management approaches and philanthropic motives: a multiple theory-driven view of research opportunities’ Colin B. Gabler, Tyler R. Morgan and Frank G. Adams developed a framework for crisis management that investigates both the *a priori* and *post hoc* rationalisations for charitable giving. Additionally, they pose a series of research questions that may help scholars to better understand the differences between responsive and pre-emptive philanthropic tendencies by employing theories of economic exchange behaviour and extant marketing literature.

This issue may inspire further research in the area of innovation across different sectors and lead to a better understanding of how to stimulate innovation and what benefits innovation in different fields and parts of the world brings to citizens and businesses alike. We trust that readers will enjoy the final product of this issue.

References

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