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## Editorial

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With this issue, we inaugurate Volume 10, entering the first decade in the life of *IJKBD*. Coming back to undertake the general editorship in the alternating fashion established over the last years, I shall give continuity to the great job carried out by Tan Yigitcanlar since 2017. Thanks to Tan, the journal has gained stability and continues to be the main reference source in the field. We now aim at furthering its presence amongst the scientific community.

A major factor in the strengthening of *IJKBD* editorial processes has been the incorporation of three associate editors of proven academic calibre: Daniela Carlucci of University of Basilicata, Italy, Richard Hu of the University of Canberra, Australia and Harri Laihonon of the University of Tampere, Finland. Their capacity and commitment has made it possible to significantly improve throughput times and overall editorial performance.

While continuing to seek a better service by this journal to the scientific community through quantitative outcomes, a qualitative improvement is also being pursued. Besides the well-established topics providing editorial focus and distinctive literature contribution by the journal, two major issues are demanding increasing attention from those professionally concerned with knowledge economy and knowledge society-knowledge culture at large. One is the configuration of the existential risks associated to the Anthropocene as the dominant challenge of our times. Another is the emergence of an unprecedented concentration of power and wealth based on knowledge capital. These two not unrelated phenomena involve fairly complex matters being tackled by specialist from geology and meteorology through economics and behavioural sciences.

A number of questions at the core of these challenges concern knowledge-based processes, either as part of explanatory frameworks or potential societal response. Why, to begin with, is there such a huge gap between the commensurable risks of trespassing the safe operating space for humanity and the very limited policies so far in place to adequately adjusting our economic culture? How is a healthy flow of capital being hindered by the still poorly understood and unregulated attributes of intangible value? Generally, if we seek knowledge as the main leverage to development, how can we best tap into it when confronted with the prospect of self-inflicted annihilation and social metastasis?

We invite researchers concerned with issues within this problem scope to pursue their study and publish their results. In doing so, the theoretical and methodological scope may need also widening up and we will be open to welcome quality submissions that actually contribute to a better understanding and handling of these realities.

Contributions may also build on the connection between well-known KBD issues and their Anthropocenic prospects. What are, for example, the implication of extreme weather

events for urban planning and city resilience programs? What the best local practices and leading global efforts in effectively tackling environmental challenges? How alternative economic cultures are developing the world over at community level and how could these be scaled up? What social value management frameworks are up to the task of holding to actual collective priorities? How IT innovations can serve this purpose?

The best known KBD topics will continue to be served by this as their publication platform, always looking for research that is as rigorous as relevant. One such topics is that of knowledge cities, that continues to be an effective framework in integrating traditional urban planning dimensions with intangible or knowledge-based ones. Articles carried by this issue constitute a good example. Coincidentally, the paper by Josep Miquel Pique, Francesc Miralles and Jasmina Berbegal-Mirabent provides an evolutionary appraisal of one of the best established cases of deliberate KBD planning in Europe: the 22@Barcelona. In doing so, they aim at integrating a framework for urban innovation. The paper by Sajeda C. Tuli, Richard Hu and Lain Dare deals with another well-established urban KBD case: that of Melbourne, Australia. It also aims at an integrative framework, now on the basis of planning policy analysis.

Similarly, the paper by Josep Miquel Pique, Francesc Miralles, Clarissa Stefani Teixeira, Jadhi Vincki Gaspar and José Roberto Branco Ramos Filho explores the triple helix model as applied to four Brazilian cities. Specifically, they look at the revitalisation process of former industrial districts into urban KBD precincts. Finally, the paper by Elsa Grimsdottir, Ingi Runar Edvardsson and Susanne Durst shifts in KBD level of analysis to look at SMEs. By analysing three small and medium enterprises in Iceland, they try to understand the knowledge creation processes of intellectual capital intensive firms.

As we enter this new phase in the evolution of the *International Journal of Knowledge-Based Development*, we must acknowledge the role of reviewers in sustaining its viability and continued improvement. To all who have generously contributed to assessing the scientific merits of submitted papers, our humble expression of gratitude.