
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Francisco Javier Carrillo is President of The World Capital Institute. His research interests include capital systems, knowledge for the anthropocene and city preparedness for the climate emergency.

This issue carries representative papers from the Knowledge Based Development Domain and the international research arena. The service sector is an integral part of the Knowledge Economy. The paper by Nader Seyed Kalali and Ali Heidari looks at the role of professional service providers. Specifically, they appraise the extent that competition amongst specialised firms depends on continuous innovation. Their study aims at identifying capabilities and strategies enhancing the competitiveness of professional service firms through continuous innovation streams. This work is based on case studies of three financial advising, investment management, and accounting firms from Iran. Their results suggest that these firms were able to sustain continuous innovation streams through strengthening strategic capabilities and strategies.

The paper by Tatiana Schreiner, Mariangela Poleza and Eduardo Moreira da Costa deals with a classical Knowledge Based Development level of analysis: Urban KBD. Their work analyses the initiative of a multidisciplinary group that co-produced guidelines for interventions in a public park in the island of Santa Catarina, in Florianópolis, Brazil. Based on action research, the intervention aimed at creating collective solutions for managing this urban capital. Their results suggest that the community driver moves the ‘input-process-output’ dynamic both seeking to connect the different urban to dialogue about the use of a common good as well as promoting the interaction of a multidisciplinary group for the co-production of improvements of yet another public good.

Verena Karlsdottir, Tamar M. Heijstra and Ingi Runar Edvardsson focus their paper on university-industry collaboration in Iceland. Their work’s aim is to exemplify the importance of the triple helix which serves the purpose of enhancing formal university-industry collaboration. The study uses thematic analysis of qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews of relevant agents. Their main findings suggest both, that while the Icelandic government plays a key role in certain areas of university-industry collaboration, “informal modes of collaboration were prevalent and characterised by short-term orientation and reliance on social capital”.

Finally, the paper by Pedro Henrique Mariosa, Ricardo Devides Oliveira, Duarcides Ferreira Mariosa, Maria Olívia de Albuquerque Ribeiro Simão and Henrique dos Santos Pereira contributes with a welcome study overlapping KBD and the recent ‘Anthropocene turn’ of this journal. Their research aims at identifying local impacts of State intervention processes triggered by the creation of protected areas in the Amazon. They do so by expanding the concepts of polyvalence and pluriactivity as livelihood

strategies. They report that “polyvalence of the Amazon peasants is their original strategy to deal with resources potential and ecosystem limitations while pluriactivity has become an adaptation strategy in response to limitations on access to resources imposed by State interventions”.

The IJKBD editorial team encourages further submissions on aspects of knowledge for the Anthropocene. In particular, research based on the analysis and design of knowledge systems that enable a viable transition from the Holocene globalised culture to new terms of relationship with the Earth System.