Editorial

Sustainable Development Leadership is already now, particularly after the UN Sustainable Development Goals – SDG being established, an essential issue that needs to be considered at the Universities; and hence this implies the need to seek ways to foster entrepreneurship, Innovation and ethics among the students. So our first paper of this issue deals with an experience of sustainopreneurship being developed at the Southern University Bangladesh; moreover Sustainable Development is an Interdisciplinary, Complex and Dynamic issue, so this leeds to the challenge of dealing with Schools Management in a Complex Thinking Perspective, which is the focus of the second paper. As good example of this kind of work a College of Technology ENIAC – FAPI at Brazil is using Active Learning Methodologies to Educate and Train Citizens to Succeed in Life, being competent in the business market, socially responsible and active in preserving the environment, with reference to ethics, dialogue and respect for future generations and this what is presented on the next paper. From there we go to a paper coming dealing with the impact of Cultural differences regarding Customers satisfaction using the classical Geert Hofstede's 5 Cultural Differences Model as well as other more local cultural dimensions like the ones in Pakistan, that may serve as guidelines for reducing service quality gaps. As we enter into the so called Data Revolution there is a growing innovation needs for private a public strategic governance to be able to integrate Big Data Information Technology into the daily life of organizations and culture starting in particular at colleges and universities and this is the issue of a paper coming from the East China University of Political Science and Law. Next paper deals with a research from Pakistan trying to explain the firm-bank relationship and its impact on firm's performance with the help of OLS regression analysis; regarding the relationship of banks and firms and how the firm's performance is affected by number of banks in relation with firm, using data from the Karachi Stock Exchange showing that bank relations are important for firms but there must be an optimal number of banking relations. Next paper deals with an Econometric Model to study Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) contribution to Guinea's mining sector using Granger Causality Test to identify causal relationship among Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a dependent variable and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Government Income (GOVI), Trade volume(TRV), Exchange Rate(ER) as independent variables; the model seems to show that FDI's influence on efficiency lies in the government relaxing its dependency on the mining industry for economic growth. Related to this topic next and last paper deals with Regression Models that may help to study the relationship between exchange rate, GDP growth, money growth and inflation in Sierra Leone, showing that GDP growth has significant negative effect on inflation there whereas exchange rate, foreign price level and money supply growth have a positive effect; and hence recommending government for stability reasons to ensure that the liquidity specifications be broaden in order to incorporate foreign currency deposits held at commercial banks so as to establish efficient control over money supply.

Arnoldo de Hoyos