

## Editorial

On this issue we start with a few papers dealing with Innovation and Sustainability the first one is a very rich study that we strongly recommend regarding trade-offs between socioeconomic and ecological performance and that may help to improve progress towards sustainability in poor countries like Ethiopia combining concepts and methods from literature on strategic corporate social responsibility (CSR), value chain upgrading, sustainability, and technological capability as well as a mixture of methods like comprehensive fuzzy evaluation, biodiversity scorecard and qualitative comparative analysis. Next paper deals with an assessment of the extent to which policy stringency may help to deal with eco-innovation performance through a cross country analysis study so it tries to confirm Porters hypotheses. Green Guerrilla Marketing is an innovative concept, trying to figure out various ways to successfully market the products and at the same time acting ethically and socially responsible towards the sustainable development and next paper shows some examples concerning this approach. Next paper deals with a study on sustainability on the automotive sector on the last ten years or so showing that innovations on this sector like minimization of greenhouse gas emissions, life-cycle assessment, cleaner production, reverse logistics are more incremental; and hence less risky, lower cost and involves less complex operations, which may be so, although this may be changing lately with self-service and autonomous cars. Next paper deals with the challenge to provide renewable Solar Photovoltaic (PV) technology energy for the growing global population in cities. No doubt smart grids are becoming part of Smart Cities and seeking some appropriate infrastructure may be needed for that. The study focuses the possibility of using Walmart Parking Lots Canopies in the US as a study case for this purpose. Next paper aims to study the relationship between institutional innovation and economic growth of Bangladesh over the period from 1991 to 2015 a Cointegration time series that shows that both capital flow from non-bank financial institutions and earnings of financial institutions have long run impact, whereas market capitalization and CPI has a short run impact on economic growth, so this positive relationship between financial innovation and economic growth support recommendations of increasing financial innovation in Bangladesh, which need to develop their financial sectors in order to enhance financial innovations that support economic growth. Next paper also deals with an empirical study using stratified random sampling to show that in Small and Medium Size Enterprises - SME in Bangladesh, Transformational Leadership, Knowledge Management, Citizen Behavior or positive Deviance and Intrinsic Motivations do have a significant impact on Organizational Innovation. Next paper refer to a study from Nigeria using Vector autoregression models – VAR on interest rates Euler relationship that provides a direct link between monetary policy and consumption demand and end up showing that the consumption Euler Equation is consumption-driven, hence suggesting the need for a more flexible interest rate policy that considers the economic needs and conditions of the region. Finally last paper contributes with a very interesting framework for strategic collaborative innovation alliances based on four basic drives : Analysis (Strategic Fit), Connectivity (Personal Fit), Innovation (Network Fit) and Action (Operational Fit).

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