

Editorial

We start this number with an interesting paper from Brazil that goes along what was suggested as a focus for the ICIM 2017: Innovation on the 4th Industrial Revolution (www.pucsp.br/icim/). The paper shows a roadmap based on Design Thinking and a stakeholders jointly collaborative planning, monitoring and co-creative work all along the process. The next one, also from Brazil, goes on the line of the possibilities of using Project Management practices to foster Sustainable Development, particularly regarding critical aspects like Cleaner Production that are essential to be able to deal with Environmental Challenges and walk on the direction of implementing the SDG. The next paper coming from Wuhan comes to help this kind of Project Management process by proposing an efficient Decision Making Aid Model (DMAM) using a framework that takes into account the complexity of the project and the existing alternatives decisions and solutions of previous cases, hence reducing time and marginal errors for decision-making. Following these ideas next papers are focusing on Pakistan development; the first one deals with a study on 134 manufacturing industries in Pakistan using Path Analysis, that ends up showing that Normative Pressures to adopt Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) have impacts on the environmental, but not yet on the economic performance of the manufacturing companies of a developing country such as Pakistan. Actually regarding the Stock Market at this country, next paper based on a statistical regression study of the behavior of 80 firms from 2007 to 2014 on the Stock Market, shows a problem of stock mispricing (difference between the observed market price and its predicted intrinsic value) on corporate investment due to a catering effect that leads to focus more on short term investments, which naturally may have an impact on the country development. The last one about this country deals with a study of 19 firms from the Cement and Energy sectors regarding Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth during the time period 2005-2011, using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) to find out the Malmquist productivity index (MPI) indicating at the cement sector an overall positive TFP growth of 9.7% and at the Energy sector which is more critical an overall positive growth of 1.5% during that period. Now Next paper deals with some case studies at industries in a city near Sao Paulo in Brazil to find out to what extent the complementary use of Six Sigma and Lean Manufacturing, reduce cost of poor quality and deliver the correct product/service at the right time in the right place. In this study, it was shown that there was actually a significant improvement in operating times, reliability / quality and a cost reduction, and even increasing production capacity. Considering the fact that the last issue of the Global Innovation Index GII 2017 stresses Innovation Feeding the World, and given that Brazil plays such an important role on this respect, our last paper is a study comparing Brazil with some OECD Advanced Economy Countries regarding Innovation Performance that shows that particular lately (2012-2015); and due to the country instability and low conditions in macroeconomic, political and social aspects ended up having some impact on variables associated with innovation such as Percent of GDP invested in R&D, number of patents, public spending with education, and focus on STEM education, among other, as may be seeing comparatively through basic indicators such as : Index of Economic Freedom Ranking (IEFR), Global Competitiveness Ranking (GCR), Political Stability and Absence of Violence (PSAVR), Regulatory Quality Ranking (RQR), Corruption Control Ranking (CCR), Corruption Perceptions Ranking (CPR) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) invested in R&D. Lately Brazil is starting to take some basic measures to control corruption that gives some hope that in the future Governance may start improving and hence Innovation Performance may have a better chance over here.