



EDITORIAL

The first paper deals with a study in Trinidad using a structured questionnaire regarding the main of three perception scales and a modified Wilder Collaboration Factor Inventory for Successful Collaboration, seeking to find out the extent to which an effective Watershed Management may be perceived and foster by stakeholders at the region. The next one, also dealing with environmental issues comes from China, but this time concerns CO₂ emissions investigating the impact of financial development, income, trade openness, and urbanization based on the 21 Kyoto Annex countries and using a balance panel data and GMM system over the period of 1970-2016. The study shows that actually urbanization declines the CO₂ emissions; but it is essential for the policymakers and urban planners in these countries to control the rapid increase in urbanization. Next paper comes from Brazil and concerns a Proknow-C bibliometric study of Sustainable Indicators applied in Industry, where of the 28 sustainability indicators located, 11 related to the environmental dimension, 7 to the economic dimension, and 10 to the social dimension. This is somewhat reinforced by the next paper also from Brazil about the importance of Clusters of Small and Medium Enterprises in developing countries because they affect populations from the Base of the Pyramid (BOP) where the social and economic aspects are more relevant, and there is an increasing perception of sustainability innovations. In fact the next paper surprisingly shows that in Bangladesh there is a forced loan-recovered approach when dealing with BOP by well-known microfinance institutions like the Grameen Bank (GB), BRAC and ASA which seems to indicate the need to include a dimension of Cultural Values to the three classical of Sustainability. Next paper also from Bangladesh deals with the so much needed advances regarding Knowledge Creating Organizations and the so-called Economy of Knowledge that moved fast into the direction of Open-Collaborative Innovation and even seeking Strategic Alliances. Next paper comes from Brazil and consists on a survey about practices of collaborative consumption, in the highest social strata A and B of the city of São Paulo in Brazil; showing the difficulties and real interests to increasingly seek access and sharing in ownership products and services. Next paper keeps on with the idea future advances on the sharing economy in Brazil but this time specifically concerning electric cars. The descriptive and qualitative based multiple-case study considered 20 electric-car sharing models, located in 14 different countries showed on the one hand that cost reduction of batteries accompanies the reduction of electric-car ownership cost and on the other hand, that models are not advantageous for long distances, given in particular the low autonomy of the vehicles. Next paper, using patent data extracted from the Derwent World Patent Index as well as an association with R&D reports, also comes from Brazil; but deals with a study of Countries on the context of an emerging pharmaceutical market, that seems to indicate the great need of pharmerging countries like Brazil to really foster R&D public policies for innovation at the biopharmaceutical segment in order to gain competitive advantage. Finally, last paper comes from Germany, and deals with an approach to Decode Sustainability in the Health System to help students understand complex systems bridging the gap between disciplinary boundaries and a more transdisciplinary sustainability approach.

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