EDITORIAL

The first paper this time deals with a study of the relationships between unemployment and several macroeconomic factors in Norway and UK, using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) cointegration technique or bound cointegration technique, to analyse dynamic relationships with time series data in a single-equation framework where the current value of the dependent variable, in this case unemployment, is allowed to depend on its own past realizations – the autoregressive part – as well as current and past values of additional explanatory macroeconomic variables; that end up showing that there is a significant long run Cointegration present between Unemployment and trade, domestic bank lending to the private sector, gross capital formation, Oil consumption and show insignificant relation with inflation in case of Norway. Keeping on with an employment topic next one coming from Pakistan deals with an empirical study regarding the mediating role of job satisfaction in a significant relationship between teamwork and employee in the services sector of Pakistan. Next paper concerns a study dealing with the important role of Social Innovation along side Social Entrepreneurship on Innovation Ecosystems, as is shown in particular in countries like Italy, Brazil, Germany and Spain; and speaking about Social Entrepreneurship, next paper deals with the way the gaps left by the inaction of the State in solving social problems has stimulated attempts by civil society to seek practical alternatives that solve social needs not answered by government institutions; and speaking about Social Entrepreneurship next paper coming from Brazil, aims to propose a FEMTECH development model, reconciling the ability of academic researchers with entrepreneurial skills, emphasizing the relevance of female entrepreneurship. Keeping on with Social Innovation in Brazil, next paper deals with a proposal for structuring multi-selective waste collection for residential condominiums that include the design of a multi-selective waste segregation system in the form of a Center, an environmental education program to stimulate new behaviors and separation habits of residents, and the structuring of new channels for the disposal of sorted materials; so the model proposes a systemically integrated new dynamics and structures to improve logistics efficiency and the recovery of the economic value of the material, as well as the ability for the action of society and the socio-productive inclusion of waste pickers. Next paper seeks to find out the extent to which the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) from the perspective of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Transformative Innovation Policies (TIP) in Brazil that end up showing that considering rural development, access to new markets and increased income of family farmers, in the economic dimension, stand out; agroecological production and crop diversification, in the environmental dimension; and food and nutrition security, social equity and quality of life, in the social dimension the PAA actually may be considered Transformative Innovation Policies from the point of view of the SDG. Digital progress fundamentally transforms social reality, changing not only the key principles of social life but also all social institutions and spheres in which social interaction takes place, without neglecting the fundamental basis of the world's existence – the economy. Therefore, the problem of digitalization of the enterprise's business processes in the conditions of the digital economy becomes extremely urgent, given the need for high-quality management of the development of private capital. Next paper coming from Ukrania deals with a process approach of managing the quality of flows in combination with an interdisciplinary approach and analytical methodology that may made it possible to highlight the peculiarities of business processes in a digital Society considering a general complex system that can be effectively managed using modern digital Technologies; and the study suggested key indicators and analysis of flow management to be carried out with the help of an encapsulated digital approach. Next paper coming from South Africa seeks to develop a framework particularly focusing agile developers with a view to promoting...
adoption and utilization of cloud computing where guided by Technology, organization, and environment (TOE) framework themes, and interactions amongst a selected group of professionals on the area, five propositions were structured around the problem to create new thinking on promoting cloud computing adoption and its utilization by agile developers showing that Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) using agile development methodologies could actually benefit from using the proposed framework when choosing to move into utilization of cloud computing resources. Next paper concerns a study concerning the impact of Reverse Innovation on Multinational Corporations-MNCs’ global competitiveness that attempts to study the moderating role of understanding latent customer needs in developed markets; and where a Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) was used to analyse the impact of Reverse Innovation that end up showing that performance in Emerging Markets requires end-to-end localization, core valued discovery, and a balanced portfolio combination of both types of innovation. Next paper comes from Iran and deals in which way Vertical Farming – VF may represent a way to deal with today’s increasing threats of environmental impacts of worldwide growing trend of cities, that no doubt may trigger numerous health and social problems, such as food shortages, increasing energy usage, global warming and deterioration of urban areas particularly in developing countries. One feasible solution that may tackle this issue is vertical farming (VF). The two next ones comes from Brazil and relates to social problems one is about marketing in Social Networks particularly concerning Transparency and Digital Swarm; and the other is how Social Inequalities keep on present in today’s world. Finally, we are including a very interesting paper concerning how very ancient civilizations like Mesopotamia were able to engineered water infrastructure to drive native agricultural systems in arid and semi-arid conditions, however failed to understand the crucial relationships between water, soil, crops, and sound agricultural practices; as it is still happening today in many other places. That civilization created the earliest irrigation systems known to humankind. The ancient Mesopotamians also won success in creating successful irrigation-driven agriculture in arid and semi-arid conditions. Paradoxically, this very success with irrigation systems became a major factor that triggered the collapse of ancient Mesopotamia. We can now infer the Mesopotamians failed to understand the crucial relationships between water, soil, crops, and sound agricultural practices. This has led to excess water requirement for cultivation and made agriculture a water guzzler consuming 70% to 80% of world water sources. The removal of forest cover and drying of lakes and rivers has destroyed 60% of biodiversity on the planet. The brunt of this loss has been borne maximum by aquatic species as they have suffered 84% of decline. However, if a Hydroponic model were adopted by the collective efforts of society, these could help rivers to be free from the reservoirs that hold its water and be off grid. The water could be harvested from rain and thus eliminating need for canal that trans-grace the planet. This could free the land from canals where forests could come up and arrest the problem of climate change going on. So, a solution exists and we need to move fast since time is critical.

**INDEX**

1 UNLEASHING THE POWER OF ECONOMIC FORCES: EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MACROECONOMIC FACTORS AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NORWAY AND UK USING ARDL APPROACH 4-20
Farah Yasser, Muhammad Daniyal, Ayesha Iftikhar

2 TEAMWORK AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MEDIATED BY JOB SATISFACTION: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF SERVICES SECTOR OF PAKISTAN 21-31
Nazar Hussain Phulpoto
3 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL INNOVATION AND INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS: AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW 32-44
Guilherme Paraol de Matos

4 INNOVATION AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW 45-63
Dênio Almeida Carneiro

5 THE POWER OF FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP SCALING SOLUTIONS FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING THROUGH FEMTECHS 64-83
Silvia Ferraz de Tommaso, Stéfani Paranhos de Oliveira, Guilherme Ary Polnski

6 SOCIAL INNOVATION IN WASTE MANAGEMENT IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS: PROPOSAL OF A CENTER WITH MULTI-SELECTIVE SEPARATION IN BRAZIL 84-98
Lilian Aligleri, Camila Santos Doubek Lopes, Caio Victor Lourenço Rodrigues, Cláudio Pereira de Sampaio

7 THE RESULTS OF THE FOOD PURCHASE PROGRAM (PAA) UNDER THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SDGS AND TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION POLICIES 99-122
Marco Aurélio Larson, Flavia Massuga, Marli Kuasoski, Sergio Luís Dias Doliveira

8 A CAPSULED APPROACH TO ANALYSIS OF THE PROFITABILITY OF DIGITALIZATION OF BUSINESS PROCESSES OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES IN UKRAINE 123-137
Olena Klymenko, Svitlana Lehominova, Alona Goloborodko

9 PROMOTING ADOPTION AND UTILISATION OF CLOUD COMPUTING SERVICES FOR AGILE SOFTWARE DEVELOPERS: A SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIENCE 138-150
Gardner Mwansa

10 IMPACT OF REVERSE INNOVATION ON GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF MNCS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF UNDERSTANDING LATENT CUSTOMER NEEDS IN DEVELOPED MARKETS 151-165
Shweta Saxena

11 VERTICAL FARMING; AN INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL METHOD TO THE URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 166-181
Amir Faraji, Ali Hosseini, Mahdiyeh Zeinali Kermani, Negin Mashatan, Roshanak Shafiee Ardestani

12 MANAGEMENT OF CRISES OF BRAZILIAN BRANDS ON SOCIAL NETWORKS – AN ANALYSIS UNDER THE LIGHT OF THE CONCEPTS OF TRANSPARENCY AND DIGITAL SWARM 182-189
Manoel Joaquim F. de Barros, Paulo Melo, Lívia V. de Oliveira Bispo

13 ARTS OF LETTING LIVE IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD OF GLOBALIZATION 190-204
Claudio Noel de Toni Júnior

14 MESOPOTAMIA: AN ANTIQUE LAND IN DISTRESS 205-223
Sameer Lal