



EDITORIAL

The Global Journal of Strategies and Governance is pleased to announce the release of its January 2011 issue. With the evaluation of researchers from multiple horizons, with strong resources, both theoretical and empirical, this new issue is also placed firmly in our logic of publishing interdisciplinary high standard and original articles focusing on strategy and governance.

Introducing the volume is a free opinion given by Pr Dr Badar Alam Iqbal (Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University), which describes Group 20 as a group of economies comprising of developed and emerging economies is vital economic forum to deal with global issues that the world is facing and also provide or create a consensus on the emerging issues that may have far reaching sequences, implications and impact on the growth and development of world economy. The group also suggests new ways and means to solve global issues and challenges. The latest meeting fifth at Seoul (South Korea) has also discussed the emerging issues namely-trade imbalances between cash-rich exporting economies and debt burdened importers and currency war due to foreign exchange rates especially between the US and China .

From a more local point of view, the first article of this series explores the governance mechanisms used to monitor and control Not-for-Profit (NFP) entities in Australia. The question explored is how much control is exercised by mainly voluntary directors and what monitoring takes place in a sector dominated by time and budgetary constraints? NFP entities were analysed for their corporate governance in accountability, the board of directors, the use of independent directors and

dual roles of chairperson and CEO. It is concluded by Dr Lisa Barnes (Faculty Business and Law, Newcastle University) and Dr Keith Howson (Avondale College) that many more NFP entities need to voluntarily embrace governance recommendations.

In the second paper, written by Pr Roderick Macdonald (Management et technologie, École des sciences de la gestion, UQAM - Montreal Canada) and Dr Yuhilza Hanum (Management Information Systems, Gunadarma University - Depok Indonesia), ALR Technologies provides a telemedicine service: compliance monitoring for chronic disease patients. Their article, a case study of ALRT, illustrates how the order of entry literature and the product life cycle literature do not provide a sufficient understanding of industry emergence to guide or explain business strategy at industry birth. The order of entry and life cycle literatures presume a single format for industry genesis. Industries emerge in varied ways that can be reduced to three, according to the relative rate of advancement in the exploration of technology and market.

The third paper discusses the concept of an "actor's emerging-object-of-activity" and its potential use towards increased understanding and learning of the complexity of organizational change management in organizations. The argument that organizations, as activity systems, offer managers of organizational change an antidote to simplistic interpretations of the nature of individual knowledge and action, and organizational cultures and competencies was critically appraised. Paths for understanding the hidden challenges posed by actors'



emerging objects of activities” in the management of new organizational practices are hypothesized. Dr Mohammed-Aminu Sanda(Department of Human Work Sciences Luleå University of Technology) concludes that by recognizing the importance of human interpretive activity to organizational change, the role of organizational influences in conditioning such interpretive activity will be understood and managed.

In the fourth paper, Pr Sang-Go Lee (Department of Marine Business & Economics, Pukyong National University) notes that since the establishment and enforcement of the yellow croaker stock rebuilding plan in 2007, stock research and evaluation are continuously being conducted on the stock and diverse rebuilding measures are also being considered. The current yellow croaker stock rebuilding plan emphasizes policies to reduce fishing pressure and create resources, but it is relatively indifferent about the management of habitats and spawning grounds, protection of marine environment and reduction of pollution. More active participation by fishers and better understanding between fishers groups are required for the effective enforcement of the rebuilding plan. Education and information campaigns directed at fishers should be reinforced to support the rebuilding plan as these plans must include broader participation by fishers. Summarizing the results of the rebuilding plan, it is clear that the decreasing trend of the yellow croaker stock has been reversed and its catch reached 33,200 tonnes(M/T) in 2008. The increase is believed to be the result of a combination of rebuilding efforts e.g. clean-up of fishing grounds, stricter enforcement of regulations, fewer Chinese fishing vessels operating in the Yellow Sea and favourable changes in the marine ecosystem

where the fisheries are taking place. This demonstrates that management measures must be accompanied by favourable environmental factors in order to be successful and that a holistic approach that addresses various threats to the species be examined. Accordingly, the effect of stock rebuilding plans for yellow croaker on other related fisheries must sufficiently be taken into consideration. In order to rebuild yellow croaker fisheries, a rebuilding plan for the ecosystem must gradually be established and related multi-fisheries should be managed systematically. In addition, because yellow croaker, are captured in the fishing grounds of Korea, China and Japan, efficient management in one nation will not lead to efficient recovery. Therefore, the joint management among Korea, China and Japan regarding the YCSRP is required. A joint regional fisheries management system among Korea, China and Japan must be established in the future to mutual cooperate on ecosystem based YCSRP among adjacent nations.

Finally, the last article explains how, in order to search for model of sport development, Benin republic has adopted in the years 70 to 90, a centralized organization completely controlled by the socialist state without getting any notable results at international plan. Dr Souaibou Gouda (Université d'Abomey-Calavi, Porto-Novo, Bénin) highlights that, since 1990, the settlement of democratic state brought Benin to set free the sport on to the federal model and the liberal association. How do actors assume this change and that are the impacts on the function and the sporty results? By considering in one hand, that in an organization, the change leads to redistribution of roles by actors to satisfy their own interests, in the other hands, that the sport has long represented an important



political consideration (Gouda, 1997) this research aims to understand, by focusing on the sociological approach of the organization, how the actors imply this change In their strategies.

In sum, this volume falls perfectly within the constantly evolving strategies and governance issues. Diversity shown by this volume simply responds to new challenges of this changing world where the interests are moving, where

positions are constantly changing and where new clusters of power are molded.

The world is changing the Global Journal of Strategies and Governance's priorities also!

The Global Journal of Strategies and Governance Team wishes you an excellent end of Year 2010 and a very happy New Year 2011.

Have a nice reading

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