



EDITORIAL

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“Globalization of the economy is not a recent phenomenon: over the centuries, increased trade, movement of ideas and people, dissemination of knowledge, skills and techniques, such as computer, led to gradually opening up economies and borders.

However, the dramatic acceleration of this process, witnessed since the eighties, forced countries, affected, to a sudden and recent awareness of a trend, seen as both a test to undergo and a challenge to take on. Resulting in analyses and comments as numerous as contradictory, by both politicians and economists, the march towards globalization profoundly overturned the global balance, questioning the traditional development pattern between rich and poor countries. But this break, consecrated by the parallel of significant annual growth rate recorded in certain countries, long defined as "developing", and the economic ultra-growth of Asia, is fuelling concerns and uncertainties. Thus, this confrontation between the poor enriching themselves and rich nations seeming poorer inevitably leads to theories upholding the first factor as a cause of the second.” (AMEDZRO ST-HILAIRE, W.G., *How to be a global economic superpower*, 2011, Ed. Unibook)

Confirming these analyses, the last decade has been, for scholars and policy makers working on globalization, a decade of strategies and governance. The institutionalist wave that swept across social sciences as well as the attention in policy circles for the institutional determinants of growth and development has produced a focus on strategic governance. The articles in this Global Journal of Strategies & Governance's issue analyse their particular cases in relation to this broad definition, which does not privilege a narrow-defined understanding of society arena, but rather opts for a broader conceptualisation of ways in which the governance and strategies realm is influenced by socio-economic interests, material conditions, and ideologies.

Over the past decade, strategies frameworks have been studied in relation to a multitude of social, political and economic issues. The contributions to this issue of our Journal relate, in different ways, to various forms of strategies and governance in globalization context. The following articles address how strategies and governance, most social scientists will agree, are of all times and inherent to all forms of social interaction. Yet, the specific forms taken by strategies and governance change over time and vary from place to place.

Moreover, some strategies are developed within broadly accepted governance settings, while others turn into petty domination plan, in which the rules governing the public realm are contested and become subject to discussion.

It is therefore my great pleasure to introduce this new Global Journal of Strategies & Governance's issue to our esteemed readers. The aim of this release is to provide academically stimulating articles that have significant real-world contribution: due to the limited number of articles that display the qualities consistent with our ambition and expectation.

The collection of articles that is presented here has been selected in two stages. In the first stage, fifty papers were selected from two hundred eleven submissions received. In the second stage, nine articles have been selected by the scientific committee because of their quality and relevance to their overall topic.

Introducing the volume is an epistemological article coming from New York Institute of Technology, USA. Drs. ^aLeslie Mr. Bobb & ^bPeter Harris argue for the seminal work of Son (1990, 1994), which offers first, an alternate performance measure which correctly relates the various factors involved in productivity and consequently remedies the productivity paradox proposal and demonstrate its various philosophical implications. The postulate is that the Productivity Paradox whereby productivity and profits are not directly related has befuddled the field of management and its disciplines of management science and operations management for a while now. It has seriously affected the methodology and framework of productivity measurement, so much so, that it threatens the philosophical approaches to the subject material and causes a rift between various practitioners of management science and operations management.

Secondly, the purpose of ^aMrs Asmaa Ait Boubkr, PhD Student, ^bPr Brahim Gaboune & ^cPr Abdelatif Chakor from University Mohammed-V-Souissi. Rabat Morocco, through their paper, is to analyze the governance framework of the first Morocco Tram-line project. The project governance is analysed by determining its relationship with project management and project life-cycle. The idea behind the area improvements is frequently to make public transport competitive with the car. However, any public projects are initiated in order to produce benefits for the users and owners, and project governance framework is recognized as a critical factor for success in project delivery. It sets rules to help public bodies meet the challenges involved in planning and carrying out projects.

Then, Yamaguchi University, Japan's Mrs Doaa Zaher discusses the benefits of having HKM as unassailable owing to the quality management and administrative attributes. This paper describes the importance of KM for development of health care sector:

- 1- First explores KM concepts identifying the main components of KM
- 2- Second, relates the KM concepts to public health goals and activities geared to achieve the goals.
- 3- Last, describes both the need for Managing Healthcare Knowledge and the effectiveness of these approaches as derived from their accumulated performance through proper management structures.

Note that the study has elaborated various factor structural, infrastructural, technological, and operational and support that any KM must demonstrate especially in the case of Saudi Arabia.

In the fourth paper, Dr. Eko Suyono, affiliated to Faculty of Economic and Business, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto, Indonesia,

examined the effect of external ownership structure and corporate social responsibility disclosure on firm financial performance and its implication to shareholders value. This research showed that external ownership structure has positive direct effect to firm financial performance, corporate social responsibility disclosure has positive direct effect to firm financial performance, external ownership structure has positive direct effect to shareholders value, corporate social responsibility disclosure has positive direct effect to shareholders value, and firm financial performance has positive effect to shareholders value. In other side, this research also showed that external ownership structure has positive indirect effect to shareholders value with firm financial performance as intervening, and corporate social responsibility disclosure has positive indirect effect to shareholders value with firm performance as intervening.

Following is the article by Dr Nopadol Rompho, outstanding Professor at Department of Operations Management, Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Thammasat University, Thailand, which focuses on the investigation of performance measurement system and explores the use of the performance measurement system (PMS) in Thai listed companies. The study reveals that a successful PMS can be defined as a system that enables employees to both be aware of and attempt to use strategies to improve their organisation. The survey showed that factors that affect the success of a PMS are consistent to those discussed in the literature. One exception is the difference in industry group, which is found to have an insignificant effect on the success of a PMS.

In his article on considerations and proposals on the public-sector ethics and good governance, Dr Ubaldo Comite, member of Faculty of Economics, Department of Business Sciences, University of Calabria and University e-Campus,

Italy, addresses the relationship that exists between public-sector ethics and good governance: the strategic role of control from the perspective of accountability. The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationships that exist between the system of control in public administration management and the tools used, highlighting the need that even under a profile of functionality of control, a cohesion is attained between the tools and the objectives of the control, and between management philosophy and monitoring methods of the results.

Article seven analyzes the role of clusters in relocation of innovative activities: ^aMr Abdelhafid Otmani & ^bMrs Mounya Bouterf, respectively from LED & ERASME both at Université Paris VIII, postulate that the context of globalization favors internationalization of companies. However, the more the economy of a country is competitive, the more productive it becomes attractive for foreign direct investments. The creation of clusters in many countries has played an important role in increasing the competitiveness of their economies. In this work, they consider the various benefits of these clusters and their role in attracting foreign investment and innovative activities including research and development. Through the analysis of other experiments, they present the role and position of clusters in addressing the issue of how clusters facilitate the reception of business and innovative activities in relocation and what are the relationships between clusters from different countries to encourage the relocation process.

Finally, coming from the Department of Business Law of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, Mr Olabode O. Ayorinde analyses Banking Institutions, over the world, as being often regulated by multiple of laws, which constitute the instruments of regulation for government and its agencies. He observes that these regulatory authorities differ from one country to another. After comparing with

developing and developed Nations, he concludes that, in its case, banking regulatory powers appear to be concentrated in an octopus, the CBN, which appears too powerful. The effect of course, is the counter-productivity of its activities on the licensed banks which had been manifesting in incessant instability of the bank industry.

excellent comments, resulting in a significant improvement of the quality of the papers, favouring its furthering the objective of excellence in research by publishing worldwide. The world is changing ... Global Journal of Strategies & Governance's priorities also!

Have a nice summer & enjoy your reading.

Global Journal of Strategies & Governance
wishes to thank anonymous reviewers for their

The editor

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