Regional Advantage | 3ad2d2ed80593a2e2df76a2d5524a8d7

Regional Policies and Comparative AdvantageCreating Regional AdvantageRegional Advantage and Local Economic Development: Government and Governance in Canada's Technology TriangleBuilding an Entrepreneurial and Sustainable SocietyCreating Collaborative AdvantageFundamentals of World Regional GeographyThe Gift of Global TalentThe New ArgonautsRegional Advantage and InnovationRegional Advantage in the Production of Chemicals from Petroleum and Natural GasRegional Mutual Benefit and Win-win Under the Double Circulation of Global ValueInfnomicsRegional AdvantageRegional Economic AdvantageBest Practices in State and Regional Innovation InitiativesRegional Policies and Comparative AdvantageThe New ArgonautsThe Regional Economics of Knowledge and TalentThe Decline of a Regional AdvantageAdvanced Management Skills Need to Secure Regional AdvantageConstructing Regional AdvantageUniversities and Regional Advantage in the Knowledge EconomyCreating Collaborative Advantage in AppalachiaRemaking Regional EconomiesStart-up FactoriesRegional Advantage and InnovationIntercountry TradeWORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY. (PRODUCT ID 23958336).The Regional AdvantageGrowing Urban EconomiesRegional AdvantageThe New Geography of JobsRegional Mutual Benefit and Win-win Under the Double Circulation of Global ValueThe New ArgonautsA Glass Half FullThe Structure of Costs and Regional Advantage in Primary Aluminum ProductionWhat Attracts High Performance Factories?Strategic Management in the Asia PacificRegional Comparative Advantage in Chinese AgricultureWork-Life AdvantageSince the early 1980s, the region has been central to thinking about the emerging character of the global economy. In fields as diverse as business management, industrial relations, economic geography, sociology, and planning, the regional scale has emerged as an organizing concept for interpretations of economic change. This book is both a critique of the "new regionalism" and a return to the "regional question," including all of its concerns with equity and uneven development. It will challenge researchers and students to consider the region as a central scale of action in the global economy. At the core of the book are case studies of two industries that rely on skilled, innovative, and flexible workers - the optics and imaging industry and the film and television industry. Combined with this is a discussion of the regions that constitute their production centers. The authors' intensive research on photonics and entertainment media firms, both large and small, leads them to question some basic assumptions behind the new regionalism and to develop an alternative framework for understanding regional economic development policy. Finally, there is a re-examination of what the regional question means for the concept of the learning region. This book draws on the rich contemporary literature on the region but also addresses theoretical questions that preceded "the new regionalism." It will contribute to teaching and research in a range of social science disciplines. This text reveals the findings of a concise study of start-up factories in the United States by Japanese companies. This in-depth look at this increased phenomenon discusses not only the quality of jobs these factories produce, but it also expands to explore their keys to success in achieving a strong competitive advantage. Finally, the volume gives the four interrelated strategies (high performance management strategy, the economics of efficient wages, the quality of technology plants and regional economic development) that make for successful, high performance factories. Regional areas are key building blocks of society in many countries. This compilation uses Australian case study examples to demonstrate how regional areas are uniquely well-placed to contribute to national goals in innovation, infrastructure provision, water and food security, environmental sustainability, industry diversification, healthy and liveable communities, and natural disaster preparedness and response. Each of these themes is examined in the context of using innovative approaches from regions to deliver outcomes that are nationally significant. Authorship is drawn from a balance of leading practitioners and academics to provide stories that are both engaging and rigorous. The case studies are contextualised by an analysis of regional advantage literature, discussion on the regional policy implications and lessons, and commentary around the key trends and drivers for innovation and regional advantage in Australia. The book provides a convincing argument that focusing on regional innovation and development offers significant benefits to a nation as a whole. 'Strategic Management in the Asia Pacific' assembles an international team of world-famous practitioners and experts to cover the most significant aspects of doing business in the Asia Pacific. Recent developments such as the domino declines in the world financial markets clearly demonstrate that: * we live, and perceive ourselves as living, in an interdependent world where business developments in Hong Kong can affect those in New York, London or Sao Paolo * understanding how to manage effectively in the Asia Pacific...
positively affects multinationals' profits and survival. 'Strategic Management in the Asia Pacific' explores how to manage effectively and profitably in the Asia Pacific and identifies and interprets important environmental characteristics and key stakeholders' influences. Sources for up-to-the-minute information to make strategic decisions are also indicated. Contributors include: Kam-Hon Lee, Dean of Business School, Chinese University of Hong Kong (who advised Coca-Cola's entry into China); Mike Hobday, University of Sussex (who advises the Malaysia Government on its 2020 policy); Ingo Walter, Stern School of Business, New York University (who advises several major governments and corporate institutions on international banking and finance); Chin Tiong Tan, National University of Singapore (who advises Singapore Airlines among other major companies); Kong Yam Tan, National University of Singapore (who served as Singapore's Chief Economist and is currently its Chair to APEC) and Ian Marsh, Professor of International Business, Australian Graduate School of Management. Usha Haley was formerly Visiting Professor at the Managing Business in Asia Programme, Australian National University, Canberra. She also serves as a consultant on issues concerning strategic management, business-government relations and foreign direct investment for several multinational corporations in North America, Australasia, Europe and Asia. Examines strategic management and organizational change in Asia Pacific from a number of different perspectives: local governments; local companies and MNCs. No other book covers this topic with such range and scope. Quality contributors: Work-Life Advantage analyses how employer-provision of 'family-friendly' working arrangements - designed to help workers better reconcile work, home and family - can also enhance firms' capacities for learning and innovation, in pursuit of long-term competitive advantage and socially inclusive growth. Brings together major debates in labour geography, feminist geography, and regional learning in novel ways, through a focus on the shifting boundaries between work, home, and family. Addresses a major gap in the scholarly research surrounding the narrow 'business case' for work-life balance by developing a more socially progressive, workerist 'dual agenda' Challenges and disrupts masculinist assumptions of the "ideal worker" and the associated labour market marginalization of workers with significant home and family commitments Based on 10 years of research with over 300 IT workers and 150 IT firms in the UK and Ireland, with important insights for professional workers and knowledge-intensive companies around the world Extends geographer's pioneering research into the dynamics of competition in Silicon Valley. This book brings a fresh perspective to the way that technology entrepreneurs build regional advantage in order to compete in global markets. It is useful for scholars, policymakers and business leaders. Many senior executives talk about information as one of their most important assets, but few behave as if it is. They report to the board on the health of their workforce, their financials, their customers, and their partnerships, but rarely the health of their information assets. Corporations typically exhibit greater discipline in tracking and accounting for their office furniture than their data. Infonomics is the theory, study, and discipline of asserting economic significance to information. It strives to apply both economic and asset management principles and practices to the valuation, handling, and deployment of information assets. This book specifically shows: CEOs and business leaders how to more fully wield information as a corporate asset CIOs how to improve the flow and accessibility of information CFOs how to help their organizations measure the actual and latent value in their information assets. More directly, this book is for the burgeoning force of chief data officers (CDOs) and other information and analytics leaders in their valiant struggle to help their organizations become more infosavvy. Author Douglas Laney has spent years researching and developing Infonomics and advising organizations on the infinite opportunities to monetize, manage, and measure information. This book delivers a set of new ideas, frameworks, evidence, and even approaches adapted from other disciplines on how to administer, wield, and understand the value of information. Infonomics can help organizations not only to better develop, sell, and market their offerings, but to transform their organizations altogether. "Doug Laney masterfully weaves together a collection of great examples with a solid framework to guide readers on how to gain competitive advantage through what he labels "the unruly asset" - data. The framework is comprehensive, the advice practical and the success stories global and across industries and applications." Liz Rowe, Chief Data Officer, State of New Jersey "A must read for anybody who wants to survive in a data centric world." Shaun Adams, Head of Data Science, Betterbathrooms.com "Phenomenal! An absolute must read for data practitioners, business leaders and technology strategists. Doug's lucid style has set a new standard in providing intelligible material in the field of information economics. His passion and knowledge on the subject exudes thru his literature and inspires individuals like me." Ruchi Rajasekhar, Principal Data Architect, MISO Energy "I highly recommend Infonomics to all aspiring analytics leaders. Doug Laney's work gives readers a deeper understanding of how and why information should be monetized and managed as an enterprise asset. Laney's assertion that accounting should recognize
information as a capital asset is quite convincing and one I agree with. Infonomics enjoyably echoes that sentiment!” Matt Green, independent business analytics consultant, Atlanta area “If you care about the digital economy, and you should, read this book.” Tanya Shuckhart, Analyst Relations Lead, IRI Worldwide The book offers an in-depth research of the economic situations along the Belt and Road and the initiative’s cooperation prospects, opportunities and challenges. It draws on economic data, including those on trade, investment, infrastructure, urban distribution, industrial cooperation, financial integration and revision of historical and political background. The Belt and Road initiative (BRI) comes from not only the ancient Silk Road, but also a long-term international cooperation between China and relevant countries. As a China-led initiative, the BRI is built upon China’s international vision according to its development process. Therefore, the book also discusses how China balances its own development process among different domestic regions, and how the Initiative fits into the changes of global economic system and brings positive change for developing and developed economies involved, on the long haul. Furthermore, this book aims to find out precise direction of the initiative in order to assess appropriate implication on development under current globalization and provide valuable experience for future economic synergetic development by reviewing the past cooperative experience as references for policy-making and prospective engagement. In terms of methodology, analyses were conducted applying multi-methods with best available evidence to enrich the understanding of the potential of the BRI in terms of socio-economic impact on cooperation and difference and similarities of economic, cultural characteristics and political system among countries. A rising young economist at Berkeley makes correlations between success and geography, explaining how such rising centers of innovation as San Francisco, Boston and Austin are likely to offer influential opportunities and shape the national and global economies in positive or detrimental ways. 'Edward Elgar books are very well organized with a comfortable lay-out and easy to use for readers... I think the book is very valuable for students in regional economics as well as in economic geography... I enjoyed reading the book very much... and strongly recommend it to scholars, students and others interested in the field of regional development and policy.' - Frans Boekema, the Economic Journal This inquiry presents an actor-orientated institutional explanation for the declining 'competitiveness' of the UK in the ceramic tableware sector over recent years. It proposes the role of post-war institutional changes to the institutional and organisational contexts provided by the Stoke-on-Trent ceramic tableware district -the historic centre of the UK sector -in the development of the issues experienced by firms in the present-day district. It argues that, by incorporating alternative conceptualisations of institutions, coordination mechanisms and institutional complementarity into existing comparative capitalism frameworks and typologies, the 1960s district can be classified not as a 'liberal' system, in line with the traditional classification of the UK economy, but as a 'coordinated' capitalist system. It argues that, during the 1960s, the successful 'high road' product market strategies of, particularly smaller, UK firms were facilitated by favourable organisational and institutional contexts provided by informal, non-market coordination mechanisms within the district. These had developed to compensate for deficiencies created by gaps in formal national institutional arrangements. However, since the 1960s, the district has become increasingly dependent upon and dominated by a small number of large corporations and groups. This is attributed to critical changes to product market strategies, the coordination, supervision and organisation of work, and the asset-specificity of skill requirements after the 1960s. These changes had implications for the informal, non-market coordination mechanisms and, therefore, the favourable organisational and institutional contexts within the district. As firms became increasingly reliant upon formal national institutional arrangements to coordinate their activities and strategic interactions, the district developed features of a 'liberal' capitalist system. This title analyzes the conception of economic development in modern regions, which has gone through a fundamental change since the early 1980s. Regions are today increasingly looked upon as independant market places that are connected via interregional and international trade and not as administrative units embodied in a national state. Two complementary theoretical frameworks explain the specialization of economic activity at the regional level. The traditional approach assumes that the comparative advantages of regions depend upon differences in the supply of lasting resources. In contrast the newer complementary framework called the "new economic geography", assumes that the dynamic interaction between geographical market potentials and rational firms in its own way creates the comparative advantage of regions. The book examines the policy implications of the complementarity of the competing views in a variety of geographic and functional contexts. The global race for talent is on, with countries and businesses competing for the best and brightest. Talented individuals migrate much more frequently than the general population, and the United States has received exceptional inflows of human capital. This foreign talent has transformed U.S. science and engineering,
reshaped the economy, and influenced society at large. But America is bogged down in thorny debates on immigration policy, and the world around the United States is rapidly catching up, especially China and India. The future is quite uncertain, and the global talent puzzle deserves close examination. To do this, William R. Kerr uniquely combines insights and lessons from business practice, government policy, and individual decision making. Examining popular ideas that have taken hold and synthesizing rigorous research across fields such as entrepreneurship and innovation, regional advantage, and economic policy, Kerr gives voice to data and ideas that should drive the next wave of policy and business practice. The Gift of Global Talent deftly transports readers from joyous celebrations at the Nobel Prize ceremony to angry airport protests against the Trump administration's travel ban. It explores why talented migration drives the knowledge economy, describes how universities and firms govern skilled admissions, explains the controversies of the H-1B visa used by firms like Google and Apple, and discusses the economic inequalities and superstar firms that global talent flows produce. The United States has been the steward of a global gift, and this book explains the huge leadership decision it now faces and how it can become even more competitive for attracting tomorrow's talent. Please click here to learn more about the book.'Charlie Karlsson, Börje Johansson and Roger R. Stough have collected a set of important articles on some of the most important factors determining the growth of contemporary regional economies. the focus of the book is on important growth determinants that are almost never mentioned in the standard analyses of economic growth. Entrepreneurship is discussed from theoretical as well as empirical points of view. the role of social capital as well as institutional governance are highlighted in chapters that ought to be read by all economists interested in the economic growth and development of regions.' – Åke E. Andersson, Jönköping International Business School, Jönköping, Sweden 'This is an exceptional work that is the result of an outstanding selection of the best papers on agglomeration and innovation given at the 10th anniversary of the Udevalla conference. It is the finest set of conference papers I have seen in the past 25 years. These are artfully woven together into three primary areas. the first focuses on the role of knowledge and innovation in entrepreneurship, the second incorporates the institutional environment, while the third looks at the international context. I recommend this collection to academics, students and all who are interested in the role of creativity and innovation in entrepreneurial development. Not only are these the very best researchers in the field, but the materials are presented in a clear and concise manner, making it an outstanding base for advanced courses in this area. This work combines some of the best writings by top-notch authors sharing the sharpest insight into the complex area of the role of human capital in structuring agglomerative advantages. I take my hat off to the fine editorial work represented in this volume.' – Kingsley E. Haynes, George Mason University, US 'The book provides a remarkable contribution on the role of human capital as major creator of knowledge, interpreted as abilities, capabilities, methods, creativity and persistency in identifying and solving problems by collecting, selecting, interpreting and applying existing knowledge and information. the laws of increasing returns to human capital – among which are urban agglomerations as magnets which attract persons who embody knowledge – are conceptually searched and empirically verified. the book answers questions such as: Why do highly educated people, i.e. the carriers of human capital, tend to concentrate in large agglomerations?; What are the agglomerative forces?; and How does this agglomeration of human capital impact different types of economic activities and in particular their location behaviour? Important normative implications are thus derived from such a collected effort.' – Roberta Capello, Politecnico di Milano, Italy 'The Regional Economics of Knowledge and Talent, edited by Charlie Karlsson, Börje Johansson and Roger R. Stough brings together a wide range of cutting-edge studies and research on the role of talent in regional development. It is an important addition to our understanding of how knowledge, human capital, and talent shape the development of cities and regions across the globe.' – Richard Florida, University of Toronto, Canada This original and innovative new book defines and explores the concept of knowledge as the talent, skills, know-how and understanding embodied in individuals. the distinguished contributors advance the current research frontier in three novel directions which focus on: the role of human capital and talent for creativity, entrepreneurship and regional development; the role of institutions for the behaviour of firms and entrepreneurs; and the influence of the global context on the location, export and innovation behaviour of firms in a knowledge economy. They also address critical questions that underpin the emerging knowledge economy: • Why does human capital and talent tend to agglomerate in large urban regions? • How does this agglomeration affect the location of different types of economic activities? • How does this agglomeration affect regional growth? Presenting the state of the art in the field of knowledge economics, this book will prove a stimulating and challenging read for scholars and researchers with an interest in economics, business and
management, and regional and urban studies. A rich and nuanced analysis of the interplay of social, political, and economic factors in thirteen Canadian city-regions, large and small, this collection integrates research focusing on innovation, creativity and talent-retention, and governance in order to understand the distinctive experience of each region. This comprehensive volume presents key contributions to the topic of regional economic advantage. The gathered literature helps the reader to understand how regions build advantage for industrial development through the use of endogenous and exogenous resources, how regional industrial development can be supported by place-based policy, and how the form and mechanisms of regional advantage change over time in a path dependent manner. Articles within each section are presented in chronological order, from research on industrial districts and new industrial spaces to regional clusters and innovation systems, along with more recent discussion of global development impulses and evolutionary perspectives on regional development. Together with an introductory chapter by the editors, this important collection is an essential resource for those studying, researching or practicing in this area. Why, in the '90s, did business flourish in California's Silicon Valley but decline along Route 128 in Massachusetts? The answer, Saxenian suggests, has to do with the fact that Silicon Valley developed a decentralized but cooperative industrial system while Route 128 came to be dominated by independent, self-sufficient corporations. Most of the policy discussion about stimulating innovation has focused on the federal level. This study focuses on the significant activity at the state level, with the goal of improving the public's understanding of key policy strategies and exemplary practices. Based on a series of workshops and conferences that brought together policymakers along with leaders of industry and academia in a select number of states, the study highlights a rich variety of policy initiatives underway at the state and regional level to foster knowledge based growth and employment. Perhaps what distinguishes this effort at the state level is most of all the high degree of pragmatism. Operating out of necessity, innovation policies at the state level often involve taking advantage of existing resources and recombining them in new ways, forging innovative partnerships among universities, industry and government organizations, growing the skill base, and investing in the infrastructure to develop new technologies and new industries. Many of these initiatives are being guided by leaders from the private sector and universities. The objective of Best Practices in State and Regional Innovation Initiatives: Competing in the 21st Century is not to do an empirical review of the inputs and outputs of various state programs. Nor is it to evaluate which programs are superior. Indeed, some of the notable successes, such as the Albany nanotechnology cluster, represent a leap of leadership, investment, and sustained commitment that has had remarkable results in an industry that is actively pursued by many countries. The study's goal is to illustrate the approaches taken by a variety of highly diverse states as they confront the increasing challenges of global competition for the industries and jobs of today and tomorrow. Trade has played a critical role in global poverty reduction. In harnessing the potential of trade, some of the most successful countries have developed strong trade relationships with their neighbors. However, many South Asian countries have trade regimes that often offset the positive impact of geography and proximity. This report documents systematically the gaps between current and potential trade in South Asia and addresses important specific barriers that have held trade back. These barriers include tariffs and paratariffs, real and perceived nontariff barriers, connectivity costs, and the broader trust deficit. This policy-focused report unpacks these critical barriers to effective trade integration in South Asia through four in-depth studies that produce new, detailed, on-the-ground knowledge. Three of the studies are based on extensive stakeholder consultations. Two also rely on tailored surveys. The fourth study, on tariffs, benefits from new data on paratariffs. The report also marshals new evidence showing how trading regimes in South Asia discriminate against each other. Given the South Asian context, incremental, yet concrete steps aimed at tapping the potential of deeper integration are appropriate. The report has been drafted in this spirit. It offers precise, actionable policy recommendations that could help achieve measurable progress in key areas of trade and integration that would be to the advantage of all countries in the region. In the emerging new collaborative economic order, innovation is achieved by an integrated process of collaboration between policymakers, business and society. Often, the focus for this collaboration is at a regional level. Creating Collaborative Advantage examines the trends in innovation policy that reflect this new thinking and regional focus. This book develops the view that collaboration is one of many ways of organising a competitive economy. It asks how, when and where collaboration is a meaningful way of organisation. It explores collaboration at business level, business networks between companies, and a wider collaborative coalition between business and public authorities. It is not a manual, a 'how to do it', because there is no single straightforward universal model to replace current orthodoxy on economic development, but it will enable people to learn. The
contributors to this unique book have been involved with the implementation of some of the most outstanding examples of collaborative approaches, it therefore gives an outstanding picture of diversity, inbuilt comparisons and contrast, and debate between the cases. The co-authors give their understanding of these issues, but the book tries to establish some common understandings and bring the concept of collaboration to a larger audience, and to increase interest in a field which requires further exploration. Policy makers, advisers and administrators at all levels of government, those involved in research and development, and business leaders and educators, will find this book invaluable, together with readers having an academic interest in the subject of innovation. Since the early-to-mid 2000's, South Africa's Western Cape and Kenya's capital city Nairobi have been attracting flows of trade and investments in information technology-enabled services (ITES). The flows are small but significant and growing, with multinational companies like Amazon, Google, IBM, and others locating and developing market niches in these regions. Why have these regions managed to attract IT-enabled services investments, given their regional economic challenges and marginality with respect to the global services economy? I employed a qualitative case study methodology involving 120 semi-structured interviews, secondary data, and participant-observation in both Kenya and South Africa to investigate each context and make broader claims about how regions create regional advantage in global IT-enabled services. Nairobi's initial attempts to create a BPO sector failed because the region could not compete with other global locations on cost, labor, and service delivery. I argue that two categories of individuals emerged to support the development of Nairobi's nascent BPO market: bureaucrats from the developmental state and members of the international community (as well as local capital) focused on promoting social enterprise and pro-poor entrepreneurship. Though both groups of individuals have resulted in trade and investment opportunities and support job creation, members of the developmental state portray Kenya as an emerging economic and technological hub while individuals involved in social enterprise efforts focus on marginality, highlighting images of poverty. The conflict in developmental strategies and imagery has potential implications for investor sentiment about Kenya's value proposition, the quantity of specific trade and investment opportunities, and the potential for IT-enabled services to address the needs of the poor. Historical legacies and institutions have contributed to what makes Cape Town preferred and what makes investors averse to the region. Starting with Cape Town's advantages, its history of European settlement has created a community of English and Afrikaans speakers who have linguistic capabilities, legal institutions, and historic transnational ties useful for doing business in Anglophone (UK, USA, and Australia) and Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg) markets. However, these institutions that created advantage are in part responsible for what limits the growth of the sector. Along with European colonization and immigration came systems of apartheid that perpetuated inequitable access to economic and educational opportunities and resulted in a shortage of highly-skilled labor. These shortages drive the costs of labor upward, making the region less competitive on wages with respect to India and the Philippines. Based on a comparative analysis of Nairobi and Cape Town, I argue that development can lead to IT-enabled services and that IT-enabled services can also lead back to development. The idea of development, by a number of individuals from different regional, organizational, and institutional contexts, is the impetus and the origin for the region's emerging services sector. However, as the region seeks to deepen and expand services, it leads to a coordinated set of actions to boost services that can be considered developmental whereby impediments in the local political economy are removed. I make a contribution to the literature on cluster genesis by arguing that the concept of the Schumpeterian entrepreneur theorized in such literature must be broadened to include other "developmentalist individuals" (i.e., public sector bureaucrats, members of the diaspora, social entrepreneurs, and individuals from international development agencies), esp. where the regional economies are undeveloped for the purposes of supporting and nurturing a technology-based cluster. The less developed a regional economy, the broader the notion of "entrepreneur" one must consider for the purposes of cluster formation. Regional areas are key building blocks of society in many countries. This compilation uses Australian case study examples to demonstrate how regional areas are uniquely well-placed to contribute to national goals in innovation, infrastructure provision, water and food security, environmental sustainability, industry diversification, healthy and liveable communities, and natural disaster preparedness and response. Each of these themes is examined in the context of using innovative approaches from regions to deliver outcomes that are nationally significant. Authorship is drawn from a balance of leading practitioners and academics to provide stories that are both engaging and rigorous. The case studies are contextualised by an analysis of regional advantage literature, discussion on the regional policy implications and lessons, and commentary around the key trends and drivers for innovation and regional advantage in Australia.
The book provides a convincing argument that focusing on regional innovation and development offers significant benefits to a nation as a whole. The book offers an in-depth research of the economic situations along the Belt and Road and the initiative’s cooperation prospects, opportunities and challenges. It draws on economic data, including those on trade, investment, infrastructure, urban distribution, industrial cooperation, financial integration and revision of historical and political background. The Belt and Road initiative (BRI) comes from not only the ancient Silk Road, but also a long-term international cooperation between China and relevant countries. As a China-led initiative, the BRI is built upon China’s international vision according to its development process. Therefore, the book also discusses how China balances its own development process among different domestic regions, and how the Initiative fits into the changes of global economic system and brings positive change for developing and developed economies involved, on the long haul. Furthermore, this book aims to find out precise direction of the initiative in order to assess appropriate implication on development under current globalization and provide valuable experience for future economic synergetic development by reviewing the past cooperative experience as references for policy-making and prospective engagement.

In terms of methodology, analyses were conducted applying multi-methods with best available evidence to enrich the understanding of the potential of the BRI in terms of socio-economic impact on cooperation and difference and similarities of economic, cultural characteristics and political system among countries. As the global economy continues to evolve, the idea of sustainability has become a prevalent area of concentration. Businesses are searching for more environmentally and socially conscious practices as the market distances itself from the industrial age. Implementing sustainable initiatives starts with entrepreneurs, as these individuals are the foundation for creating and building profitable societies. Understanding the practice of sustainable entrepreneurship is pivotal in predicting future trends in business and the economy. Building an Entrepreneurial and Sustainable Society provides emerging research exploring the theoretical and practical aspects of sustainability within entrepreneurship and its applications in modern socioeconomics. Featuring coverage on a broad range of topics such as public policies, internationalization, and social innovation, this book is ideally designed for entrepreneurs, business specialists, professionals, researchers, managers, economists, educators, scholars, and students seeking current research on the evolution of sustainable entrepreneurship and its contextual factors.

Extends geographer's pioneering research into the dynamics of competition in Silicon Valley. This book brings a fresh perspective to the way that technology entrepreneurs build regional advantage in order to compete in global markets. It is useful for scholars, policymakers and business leaders.

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