

During the last years, INNOVAR Journal has been working in consolidating and strengthening its academic and editorial quality. As a result, it is regarded as a leading publication within the Social and Management Sciences focused on studying organizations. Currently, according to the monitoring report performed by SCIMAGO Laboratory of the journals included in Scopus®, INNOVAR is the leading journal in Latin America in the before mentioned fields of knowledge¹. Additional sources support such recognition from the academic and scientific community in Colombia (A1 category in Publindex from 2010 to present) and Ibero-America. Therefore, it is necessary to acknowledge and thank authors, reviewers, administrative staff, the editorial team, the Editorial and Scientific Committees and those who have headed this project, for their rigorous and committed labor. INNOVAR Journal is deeply involved in epistemological and methodological pluralism within the framework of academic excellence.

This issue of INNOVAR introduces nine (9) research papers that depict the diversity and broad international academic network participating in its publishing work. It also incorporates the review of a book result of a research work on the Colombian organizational context.

The section Strategy and Organizations includes three (3) research papers.

From Warsaw University of Technology in Poland, Professor Anna Sankowska presents the paper *How Organizational Trust Affects the Market Position: The Mediating Role of Innovativeness and Operational Efficiency. Empirical Results*. This research focuses on showing how a combined impact of operational efficiency and innovation transmits the effects of organizational trust to the market position of companies. Empirical work was conducted in 2010 through interviews with 202 companies listed on Warsaw Stock Exchange. The most remarkable finding of the study points at a significant influence of trust in a company's market position in comparison to its influence on operational efficiency.

Spanish Professors Calvo-Bernardino, Mingorance-Arnáiz and Bermejillo-Ibáñez, associated to the CEU San Pablo

University, author the paper *Could the Same Policies be Applied in all the Spanish Autonomous Communities? Empirical Analysis from the Pattern of Potential Growth in Regions with Similar Production Structures*. This research is framed in the field of governmental organizations strategy and is concerned with identifying whether there are differences between the economic structures of the seventeen (17) Spanish Autonomous Communities and assessing the trend or patterns of potential growth for these regions. To do this, statistical data of the last fifty years was analyzed by means of different statistical methodologies. It is concluded that, since the 90s, similar production structures and productivity trends are recognized, emphasizing the need to strengthen human capital.

Professor Mariano García-Fernández from the University of Alicante, Spain, adds the article *Influence of Quality Management over Innovation Performance through Knowledge Management. A Case Study*, which is a study aimed at identifying the influence of Quality Management in innovation through Knowledge Management. Methodologically, this research was carried out in five (5) companies of the service sector in Spain, using in-depth interviews and direct observation. Results provide information on the mediating role played by Knowledge Management in the relationship between Quality Management and innovation.

The second section in the 61st issue of INNOVAR Journal is Entrepreneurship and Business Management. This section introduces two (2) research contributions.

As a result of an international cooperation, Professor David Ernesto Wong from the University of the Pacific, in Peru, and Miguel Víctor Chirinos from the National University of Colombia, sign the paper *Do CAPM-based Models Adequately Assess Entrepreneurial Family Businesses?* The study sought to evaluate the appropriateness of net present value, based on CAPM discount rate, in order to assess family new enterprises. After a thorough review of the literature, authors characterize family enterprises as well as the boundaries and problems of CAPM model for valuing these companies in emerging countries. Then, they evaluate 147 new family ventures created between 1983 and 1993 in the city of Lima. Results show that there is no

¹ <http://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=11600153630&tip=sid&clean=0>

adequate procedure to assess family enterprises, since the net present value model of the CAPM disregards the characteristics and conditions of this type of business.

From the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria in Spain, Professors Batista-Canino, Bolívar-Cruz and Medina-Brito introduce the paper *Monitoring an Entrepreneurial Process through its Business Model*. This work shows how a business model could operate as a prospecting and evaluation tool for the entrepreneurial process of a company. Some adaptations to the theoretical framework of business models are proposed as well as a methodology for the longitudinal analysis of an entrepreneurship, which is then applied for a particular case. The study provides a concrete methodological tool and the characterization of a case, representing entrepreneurs' actions in the process of interpretation and adaptation to the business environment.

Organizations and Culture is our third section, where two (2) papers derived from research studies are presented.

Researchers Elena Navarro-Astor, Marisa Román-Onsalo and Margarita Infante-Perea bring forward the work entitled *International Review of Studies on Career Barriers under the Gender Perspective in the Construction Industry*. This contribution aims to determine the status of international research on career barriers in the construction sector under the gender perspective. The research systematizes the barriers identified in the existing research works, establishing differences between real and perceived barriers. Based on a complete analysis of the literature for the period 2000-2014, the study concludes that such issue has not been adequately explored (infra-researched) for the construction sector, both in Spain and Latin America. As for the real barriers, a difficult balance between professional life and work is identified, as well as some problematic issues of professionalism in the processes of human resource management, generating segregation. Among perceived barriers, the macho culture and male gender social networks in the construction sector are found to be characteristic.

Coming from the *Universidad Católica del Norte*, in Chile, researchers Paulina Irene Salinas and Camila Fernanda Cordero author the paper *Transforming Leadership in Mining: Strategic Management for Incorporating Women into*

the Industry. This research work studies the role of heads or managers in the process of reversing the low participation of women in the mining industry. From a case study in a large mining company in Chile, authors characterize the transformational leadership that managers should adopt in order to facilitate the adaptation and projection of women in this sector. Key aspects, according to the results, would be to provide positions of responsibility and leadership to women themselves in this industry as well as to incorporate changes in human resource management.

Our fourth section is Research and Teaching Contributions, where two (2) papers are published.

From Brazil, Professors Portugal, Ribeiro and Kramer, affiliated to the *Universidade Nove de Julho*, and Professor Almeida, from the University of São Paulo, present their research work entitled *A Bibliometric Study of the Resource-based View (RBV) in International Business Research Using Barney (1991) as a Key Marker*. This study analyzes the incorporation of the Theory of Resources and Capabilities in the field of International Business research for the last twenty years. By selecting journals included in the Social Science Citation Index, authors identify network categories, citations and co-citations generated from the pioneering work introduced by the Theory of Resources and Capabilities. It is concluded that this theory has had a major influence on the development of the field of International Business. Some areas with a high scope for future research are identified as well.

In addition, Magali Cárdenas and Luis Arturo Rivas, researchers at the National Polytechnic Institute of Mexico, and researchers Fernando Ramírez, from the Autonomous University of Mexico City, and Nadima Simón, from the National Autonomous University of Mexico, contribute with the paper *Analysis of a Scientific Network in Mexico*. This paper introduces the study of an environmental network created at the National Polytechnic Institute of Mexico and made up by 231 researchers. The study shows how the understanding of scientific networks operation is a key aspect for the generation, management and evaluation of knowledge creation. Based on the academic production of participating researchers it was possible to characterize such

environmental network. It is concluded that in the building up of this network, researchers still operate in an isolated way, which implies little collaborative work and the prevalence of individual intellectual production. To conclude, some policy elements for managing research resources and encourage collaborative work and a real articulation of this network are presented.

To end this issue of INNOVAR, we add the critical review of the book *Managerial Knowledge. The case of a Multi-business Company: Suramericana S.A. (Conocimiento gerencial. El caso de una empresa multinegocios: Suramericana S.A.)*, written by Professor Hugo A. Macías from the

Universidad de Medellín, in Colombia. This is an invitation to approach the book, which is the result of a doctoral thesis that rigorously addresses the case study of a major Colombian business group.

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