

Website development by nonprofit organizations in an emerging market: a case study of Thai websites

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Journal: International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing

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Abstract

Nonprofit organizations are pertinent players in making the world a better place. Their websites aid in fulfilling their socially beneficial missions by being a platform to present themselves, to interact with stakeholders around the world, and to perform e-transactions to raise funds. This interdisciplinary research explores nonprofit websites in Thailand, an emerging market, to determine their progress through an adapted e-business stage model. A manual website decoding process was used to determine the development of websites, within the sector. On average, almost three-quarters of the websites offered interactivity and just less than half conducted online transactions, but internationally connected organizations in Thailand were significantly more likely to do so. The findings suggest that while nonprofit websites in Thailand are progressing, there is significant lag between local Thai websites and those that have international connections. While the model successfully provided new data for understanding nonprofit websites in less developed markets, it may need to be modified in future studies.

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Wiley Online Library

The Multicultural Business of CSR: How to Ensure a Positive Consumer Response

Authors: Sham Abdulrazak, Fauziah Sh. Ahmad and Farzana Quoquab

Journal: Global Business and Organizational Excellence

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Abstract

Though widely considered to be a force for good, corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs can spark negative fallout. What the leaders of a particular firm assume to be beneficial to society may not necessarily be perceived as such by their current and potential customers. In today's globalized market, consumers from varied cultural backgrounds are likely to espouse different norms, values, and beliefs, which will certainly influence their response to CSR programs. To ensure that social responsibility programs further organizational objectives without alienating customers, the leaders of profit-making entities working in multicultural environments must learn to distinguish between the normative and instrumental grounds for CSR initiatives, factor in the cultural concerns of their stakeholders, and strategically assess the legitimacy of their CSR efforts early in the design and implementation stages.

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Wiley Online Library

How External Factors Influence Business Model Innovation: A Study of the Bosch Group and the Chinese Automotive Aftermarket

Authors: Hua Wang and Chris Kimble

Journal: Global Business and Organizational Excellence

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Abstract

Adapting existing business models for use in developing economies poses particular challenges for established firms. Yet, few studies have separated stable internal factors from the novel external factors that drive change in the existing business model. The Bosch Group's investment in the Chinese automobile aftermarket highlights the impact of four principal external factors—industry, technology, institutions, and market—on business model innovation. A proposed framework comprising these factors offers managers who are charged with expanding into a developing economy guidance in modifying an existing business model to suit local conditions. By so doing, they will be better equipped to ensure the attainment of organizational objectives in their new setting.

Database

Wiley Online Library

Managing innovation of care services: An exploration of Norwegian municipalities

Authors: Tor Helge Aas, Nina Jentoft and Mikaela Vasstrom

Journal: Cogent Business & Management

Published online: 3 August 2016

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<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23311975.2016.1215762>

Abstract

The social impact of care services provided by the public sector is significant. Nevertheless, these services have received relatively little attention from prior innovation management practices research. This paper addresses this gap by raising the question: What characterises management-driven innovation processes in public organisations providing care services? The qualitative exploration of this question is based on in-depth interviews with key managers in three Norwegian municipalities, and in-depth observation of one ongoing innovation initiative in one municipality. Our findings supplement the findings of prior research by showing that different actors are involved in different stages of management-driven innovation processes in care services and by showing that employee-based “bricolage” may be an integrated part of management-driven innovation processes in this sector. The findings provide both managerial implications and implications for further research.

Database

Taylor & Francis Journals

Reviewing Thailand's master plans and policies: implications for creative tourism?

Authors: Walanchalee Wattanacharoensil and Markus Schuckert

Journal: Current Issues in Tourism

Volume: 19, **Issue:** 10, **Pages:** 1045-1070, August 2016

DOI:10.1080/13683500.2014.882295

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13683500.2014.882295>

Abstract

This article contributes to an understanding of how creative tourism is perceived on a national level, by using Thailand as a case analysis. The primary objective of this article is to investigate Thailand's plans and policies for the creative economy at both national and ministry levels in relation to creative tourism. It also identifies how a national strategic plan can provide a blueprint for individual agency master plans to provide policy support for the development of the creative economy in the tourism sector. Thailand is chosen as an example of how government and related agencies can contribute to a national creative tourism movement in the country, especially in the light of the Tourism Authority of Thailand branding campaign to stimulate creative tourism to the destination. The qualitative research methodology through content analysis is used to scrutinise the plan and policy contents from the selected government agencies. The results demonstrate a better view of how creative tourism is positioned in the Thailand context and contribute to a policy study on the creative economy in the tourism sector as well as in creative tourism.

Database

Taylor & Francis Journals

NPM Reforms in Napoleonic Countries: A Comparative Study of Management Accounting Innovations in Greek and Italian Municipalities

Authors: Rebecca L. Orelli, Emanuele Padovani and Epameinondas Katsikas

Journal: International Journal of Public Administration

Volume: 39, **Issue:** 10, **Pages:** 778-789, August 2016

DOI:10.1080/01900692.2015.1034324

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01900692.2015.1034324>

Abstract

This is a comparative study of the rationale and effects of management accounting innovations in Greek and Italian municipalities, as part of the NPM reform in the public sector. This article aims to understand the extent of adoption of accounting innovations in Greek and Italian municipalities, and the factors affecting the specific techniques in use. The study reports on a survey based on medium-sized and large Italian and Greek municipalities, targeted at public municipalities' accountants, the users of accounting techniques. The study identifies the intended purposes of NPM reform and, particularly, management accounting innovations, analyzes a set of factors that affect the implementation of management accounting technologies, and discusses determinants and features of such innovation on a comparative perspective.

Database

Taylor & Francis Journals

Geopolitics, Aid, and Growth: The Impact of UN Security Council Membership on the Effectiveness of Aid

Authors: Axel Dreher, Vera Z. Eichenauer and Kai Gehring

Journal: World Bank Economic Review

Published online: 31 July 2016

DOI: 10.1093/wber/lhw037

<http://wber.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2016/07/26/wber.lhw037.short?rss=1>

Abstract

We investigate the effects of short-term political motivations on the effectiveness of foreign aid. Specifically, we test whether the effect of aid on economic growth is reduced by the share of years a country served on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in the period the aid is committed, which provides quasi-random variation in aid. Our results show that the effect of aid on growth is significantly lower when aid was committed during a country's tenure on the UNSC. This holds when we restrict the sample to Africa, which follows the strictest norm of rotation on the UNSC and thus where UNSC membership can most reliably be regarded as exogenous. We derive two conclusions from this. First, short-term political favoritism reduces the effectiveness of aid. Second, results of studies using political interest variables as instruments for overall aid arguably estimate the effect of politically motivated aid and thus a lower bound for the effect of all aid.

Database

Oxford Journals Online

Entrepreneurship, small businesses and economic growth in cities

Author: Yong Suk Lee

Journal: Journal of Economic Geography

Published online: 28 July 2016

DOI: 10.1093/jeg/lbw021

<http://joeg.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2016/07/27/jeg.lbw021.short?rss=1>

Abstract

Does entrepreneurship cause local employment and wage growth, and if so, how large is the impact? Empirical analysis of such a question is difficult because of the joint determination of entrepreneurship and economic growth. This article uses two different sets of variables—the homestead exemption levels in state bankruptcy laws from 1975 and the share of metropolitan statistical area (MSA) overlaying aquifers—to instrument for entrepreneurship and examine urban employment and wage growth between 1993 and 2002. Despite using different sets of instrumental variables, the ranges of two-stage least squares estimates are surprisingly similar. A 10% increase in the birth of small businesses increases MSA employment by 1.3–2.2%, annual payroll by 2.4–4.0%, and wages by 1.2–2.0% after 10 years. Furthermore, an accounting exercise shows that the employment and payroll growth from entrepreneurship are not confined to the initially created businesses but spillover to the aggregate urban economy.

Database

Oxford Journals Online

Innovative business models and financing mechanisms for distributed solar PV (DSPV) deployment in China

Author: Sufang Zhang

Journal: Energy Policy

Volume: 95, Pages: 458–467, August 2016

DOI:10.1016/j.enpol.2016.01.022

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421516300222>

Abstract

The Chinese government has in recent years put in place a large number of incentive policies for distributed solar PV (DSPV). However, some of these policies have not been well performed due to many constraints, particularly the lack of innovative business models and financing mechanisms. This paper looks into this issue through the approach of combining literature review and interactive research, including interactions with managers from China's policy and commercial banks and PV projects. A comprehensive literature review on DSPV business models and financing mechanisms are firstly reviewed. Then the rapid evolving business models and financing mechanisms in the United States are examined, which provides some insights for China. Subsequent to this, the existing innovative business models and financing mechanisms for DSPV deployment in China and challenges facing them are discussed. Built on this discussion, policy recommendations are provided at the end of the paper. This study provides some insights for renewable energy policy makers in China as well as in other countries.

Database

ScienceDirect

The risk in using financial reports in the study of airline business models

Author: Mariusz Karwowski

Journal: Journal of Air Transport Management

Volume: 55, Pages: 185–192, August 2016

DOI:10.1016/j.jairtraman.2016.05.009

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0969699716300369>

Abstract

A review of published articles has shown that many researchers use financial reports as the main source of information in regard to airline business models. A study of accounting policies and other external information, however, has highlighted the differences in assumptions as to useful lives and the residual values of aircraft, which are the principal assets of airlines. While the considerable, unexplained differences in the accounting policies of enterprises with similar business models indicate there may be risk in using this data, the risk can be eliminated by making appropriate adjustments in the financial statements.

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