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<p><i>Abstract: Research on the creation of new firms and its determinants and origins has typically focused either on industry-level factors, such as market structure and technology regime, or on individual-level factors, such as the work experience of entrepreneurs. This study expands these approaches by examining the relation-ship between new technology and new firm creation in Greece. In this context, this study examines whether and how new technology, as described by the grant of one or more patents, could be a real incentive and a driving mechanism for new firm formation. The analysis shows that more than 10% of Greek firms with one or more patents during the period 1988-2012 use their first patent for the rise of their entrepreneurial activity and the establishment of a new firm. Relating this result to other parameters, this paper could end up to useful results with possible implications to entrepreneurship, technological development and regional planning.</i></p>			
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<p><i>Ramesh Babu</i> <i>Paramkusham</i> <i>Jean Gordon</i></p>	<p>INHIBITING FACTORS FOR KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>26</p>
<p><i>Abstract: Information technology (IT) projects have been known for the high failure rates caused due to multitude of factors ranging from project dynamics, project environment to flexibility and fluid building blocks of these projects (Keith & Demirkon, 2009; Pretorius & Steyn, 2005; Shwalbe, 2010). The work in this paper following a qualitative methodology, based on six IT projects implemented in the last five years in the USA, identified inhibiting factors that influence them negatively. The results indicate that the knowledge transfer initiatives could help the IT projects to improve the overall performance. The research also helps in synthesizing convergence solutions to IT projects in creating innovative methods to minimize project risks.</i></p>			
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Abstract: Developments in information technologies are providing great opportunities for organizations to diversify their service delivery channels. The success of these channels however largely depends on their acceptance by intended users. This paper aimed at profiling non-users of e-government services in an effort to explore factors that need addressing in trying to promote usage of the channel. Data used in the analysis was collected from 161 non-users of government services using a structured questionnaire. The results show that while lack of experience in using the internet may be a contributing factor to non-usage of e-services, the majority of non-users were experienced enough with the internet. The respondents were however found not to have very strong favorable attitude towards e-government services. The results showed no significant relationship between demographic factors and non-users attitude. The results provide useful insights for promoting use of the internet as a channel for accessing government services.

<p>Ritab Al-Khoury M. Umaima Abdul Khalik</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DOES POLITICAL RISK AFFECT THE FLOW OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INTO THE MIDDLE EAST NORTH AFRICAN REGION?</p>	<p>..... 47</p>
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Abstract: Given the political risk in the Middle East North African (MENA) region, this research aimed to unveil the importance of the different components of political risk on the change in foreign direct investment (FDI), controlling for other types of risks and macroeconomic factors. Furthermore, we look at whether there are differences in the factors that affect FDI between rich and poor countries in the region. Fixed effect and random effect dynamic models are applied on a sample of 16 MENA countries over the period 1984 - 2011. Taking all countries together, we find, as hypothesized, that agglomeration, market size, and political risk are significant and positively related to FDI. Additionally, among the 12 political risk components, the level of corruption and the level of external conflict have close association with FDI flows. FDI motives, however, vary greatly between rich countries and the non-rich countries in the MENA region.

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