

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910298539603321
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Titolo	National Intellectual Capital and the financial crisis in Israel, Jordan, South Africa, and Turkey // by Carol Yeh-Yun Lin, Leif Edvinsson, Jeffrey Chen, Tord Beding
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : Springer New York : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2014
ISBN	1-4614-7981-9
Edizione	[1st ed. 2014.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (127 p.)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in Economics, , 2191-5504 ; ; 16
Disciplina	330 330.9
Soggetti	Economic development Economic policy Regional economics Space in economics Economic Growth Economic Policy R & D/Technology Policy Regional/Spatial Science Middle East Economic conditions 21st century South Africa Economic conditions 21st century Turkey Economic conditions 21st century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1 Introduction -- Chapter 2 Impact of 2008 Global Financial Crisis -- Chapter 3 National Intellectual Capital Development in the Four Countries -- Chapter 4 Beyond the 2008 Global Financial Crisis -- Chapter 5 Future Perspective and Policy Implications.
Sommario/riassunto	In the first decade of the twenty-first century, the biggest event of worldwide proportion was the 2008 global financial crisis, which was caused primarily by ineffective governance, failed surveillance systems, and implementation flaws. While fiscal and monetary policies succeeded in pulling many countries out of a financial freefall, most economies have performed beneath pre-recession levels as

governments continued to struggle with their finances. Examining the financial crisis from the viewpoint of intangible assets provides a different perspective from traditional economic approaches. National Intellectual Capital (NIC), comprised mainly of human capital, market capital, process capital, renewal capital, and financial capital, is a valuable intangible asset and a key source of national competitive advantage in today's knowledge economy. The authors—pioneers in the field—present extensive data and a rigorous conceptual framework to analyze the connections between the global financial crisis and NIC development. Covering the period from 2005 to 2010 across 48 countries, the authors establish a positive correlation between NIC and GDP per capita and consider the impact of NIC investment for short-term recovery and long-term risk control and strategy formulation. Each volume in a series of SpringerBriefs on NIC and the financial crisis provides in-depth coverage of the impact of the crisis, the aftermath, future prospects, and policy implications for a regional cluster. This volume focuses on Israel, Jordan, South Africa, and Turkey.

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