Most of the studies on Knowledge Economy have focused upon the developed countries and the literature on emerging countries is scarce. An emerging country is a nation with social or business activity in the process of rapid growth and industrialization (http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/emerging-markets). Emerging countries have seen significant economic growth in recent times. Most notably, BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and, Next Eleven (n-11) to BRICS (Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam) have become economic powerhouse in the global market. These countries do not share any common agenda, but are enjoying an increasing role in the world economy. ‘Knowledge Economy’ in an emerging country refers to the overall economic structure that is emerging due to the knowledge intensity of economic activities, and the increasing globalisation of financial markets. According to the World Bank (2010) report, “the extension of the trade exchanges will lead to the rise of the annual rate of GDP with 0.5% on the long run, and that by 2015 about 300 million people in the developing countries will exceed the poverty threshold”. World Bank acknowledges the significance impact of knowledge economy. Prior studies (Betz 2012; Houghton and Sheehan 2000; Lindberg, Danilda and Torstensson 2012; Resetarits and Resetarits-Tincul 2012; UN 2002; World Bank 2006; Yau 2012; Haller 2011; Carayannis 2012; Carayannis and Campbell, 2009, 2010, 2011; Carayannis and Papadopoulos, 2011) also state the economic realities of knowledge economy from theoretical/practitioner/policymaking angel. The socio-economic realities are very different in emerging countries and they are having substantial problems like political instability, poverty, human rights and corruption. It can be argued that these tensions can be illuminated via knowledge economy.
This special issue invites both scholarly articles of a theoretical and empirical nature, from researchers and practitioners. This issue will provide pragmatic policy lessons drawn from various emerging countries. Themes which could be developed in the special issue include:

- Knowledge based growth in emerging country
- Institutional factors shaping knowledge economy in emerging country
- Knowledge strategies and policy lessons for emerging countries
- Macro/Micro/Meso level analysis of knowledge economy in emerging country
- An exploration of the why and how of knowledge economy differs
- Societal Values, cultural issues and transitions to knowledge economies in emerging countries
- Theoretical or Empirical work based study on knowledge economies in emerging countries

The issue encourages submissions which deal with the above themes, but are not limited to the above list.

Please contact the Guest Editor with your paper proposal (maximum 500 words) by March 31, 2014:
- Dr. Mohamamd Nurunnabi [m.nurunnabi@uel.ac.uk]

Please also cc the Editor-in-Chief at all times at: caraye@gwu.edu

Submission details
Using appropriate theories and research methods, all submissions to the journal are made online at:

- https://www.editorialmanager.com/jkec/

Submissions should follow the Springer Journal of the Knowledge Economy guidelines at:


All papers will be blind reviewed following JKEC’s normal review process and criteria.

- The call for papers deadline is July 31, 2014

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References