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Summary

Overview of Brazilian Scientific Management Journals in 2021

The support of the Brazilian National System of Science, Technology, and Innovation (SNCTI) depends on the flow of scientific knowledge, with journals having the role of amplifying the dissemination of this knowledge to society. Although we can measure a journal's impact by the number of citations, we often do not notice the other effects triggered by its access and use. These effects include creating collaborative research networks, new learning in educational processes in graduate and undergraduate programs, the stimulation of creativity through the generation of new ideas for research, and the combination of new knowledge for research and innovation based on scientific and technological diffusion. Catalytic to this flow of knowledge – and even new academic and non-academic experiences that are unleashed – is recognizing the value of scientific and technological journals for developing the SNCTI.

The nature of scientific journals implies a continuous search for relevance, and they face many challenges in this mission. ANPAD carried out a perception survey with the editors-in-chief of Brazilian scientific journals focused on management to draw an overview of the challenges faced in terms of positioning, indexing, and scientific management. The respondents were invited to contribute and help develop our scientific community. The main results of this survey are reported below, and we hope they can contribute to raising awareness in our community regarding the journal's practices and challenges.

THE EDITORS-IN-CHIEF'S PERCEPTION OF MANAGEMENT JOURNALS

The survey was conducted from October to December 2021 with a sample of 101 editors-in-chief of scientific journals focused on management (obtained from a universe of 325 journals in this field). The descriptive statistics analysis built on the editor's contributions revealed **opportunities and challenges** in the following dimensions: management systems and indicators, editorial policy and ethics, editorial flow, indexing, reach and internationalization, team, and funding.

The **management system and indicators** dimension represents an opportunity since more than 80% of respondents declared to use the OJS (Open Journal Systems) as the primary system for submission, evaluation, editing, and dissemination. In addition, the respondents are familiar with the main impact and management metrics. The most cited impact metrics were H5-Index, Google citations, Spell citations, Spell impact factor, H-Spell. As for the management metrics, the most cited were the number of submissions, submission-approval time, acceptance/rejection rate, desk-review rejection rate, and the authors' regional distribution.

Regarding the **editorial policy and ethics** dimension, more than 95% of journals provide ethical guidelines on the website for authors, reviewers, and editorial staff. Of these, in a multiple-choice question, 48.5% use the ANPAD Ethics Manual, and 32% use the COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) as primary sources, offering access to these documents on their website. This result indicates that journals are concerned and prepared regarding this dimension. In the **editorial flow** dimension, 53% of the respondents declared no delay in publishing the issues, 21% declared a delay of one month, 10% declared a delay of two months, 10% declared a delay of three or more than four months, and 6% chose not to respond. The average time between submission and approval was 200 days. The average rejection rate was 51%, and average numbers in 2021 show 120 manuscripts received and 31 published.

In the **indexing** dimension, the sample adopted indexing technologies (DOI, Crossref, ORCID, XML, and Crossmark) and indexing bases (Google Scholar, Spell, Redalyc, Scielo, Web of Science, Scopus), in addition to DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals). Regarding the technologies for indexing, 82% use DOI, 67% use Crossref, 57% use ORCID, 47% use XML, and 15% use Crossmark. Regarding the journal's indexing bases, 75% are indexed in Google Scholar, 58% are indexed in Spell, 38% are indexed in Redalyc, 10% are indexed in Scielo, 10% are indexed in WOS, and 8% are indexed in Scopus.

The results showed that 69% of journals are indexed in DOAJ. It is worth observing that indexing in more advanced databases is a development and learning process. When asked about their knowledge of indexing requirements and procedures on a scale from 1 (I don't know) to 5 (I know very well), the editors presented scores between 3.10 and 3.67.

For the **reach and internationalization** dimension, we observed the editors' perception of their journal's reach and potential to increase its scope at national and international levels. Also, the survey assessed: the degree of participation of editors, referees, and foreign authors; links with publishers; having an English version of the journal's website; publication of abstracts in English; and acceptance of articles written in languages other than Portuguese. The data shows a greater perception of national reach (8.44) and the potential to expand the national reach (8.75) for 2022 (on a scale from 0 to 10). The average in the Ibero-American context (Latin America, Central America, and Portuguese and Spanish speaking countries) was 4.86 (current range) and 6.13 (potential), and the average in the other regions worldwide was 2.60 (current range) and 4.42 (potential).

The participation of foreign editors, reviewers, and authors in the journals showed that 91% have no more than 25% participation of foreign editors, and 40% do not have foreign editors at all; 90% have no more than 25% foreign reviewers, and 37% have between 1% and 5% foreign reviewers. For 88% of the journals, no more than 25% of the articles published were written with the participation of foreign authors, and 37% published articles with this characteristic at a rate between 1% and 5%. Finally, in 94% of the journals, no more than 25% of articles were written only by foreign authors (45% of journals published between 1% and 5%).

Regarding the journals' intention to connect to a national or international publisher by the end of 2022, 13% are already linked, 60% do not intend to have such a connection, 10% have this intention, and 17% chose not to respond. Regarding the level of adoption of English on the website, 59% declare that they already have a clear and understandable website for the global audience, 24% do not or are interested but do not have the financial resources to implement this measure, and 11% are in implementation. The others are journals that do not have a website in English but are interested and have the means to produce one (2%), do not have and are interested (2%), and did not respond (2%).

In this context, scientific journals already demonstrate readiness to receive articles in a foreign language, with 94% already accepting articles in English, 80% in Spanish, 7% in French, and 93% already publishing abstracts in English. Therefore, in the **reach and internationalization** dimension, there is a greater perception of reach in the national territory and potential for internationalization of journals in the area when they are prepared to receive articles in English and Spanish. Also, it is possible to observe a process of expanding internationalization, considering the interest in offering an English version of the journals' websites. However, the data points out that increasing the participation of foreign researchers in different roles of the journals is still a challenge to be overcome.

A significant challenge was observed in the **team** dimension due to the adoption of a lean structure in many journals, where few people accumulate many operational functions. The average support team size is two people, with a maximum of five in 10% of journals. On average, editors engage in other functions of the editorial flow according to the percentages as follows, counting on support offices: journal planning and guidelines (86%), analysis of the originality of articles (70%), article review (70%), article formatting (56%), metadata tagging (34%), graphic production (34%), article indexing (56%), website updating (38%).

Finally, the **funding** dimension demonstrated that institutions fund 50% of the journals in the sample; 35% count on parent organizations (mantenedores); 9% charge fees; 3% are funded by foundations; commercial entities finance 2%; and 1% adopt a subscription model.

The **main difficulties and management challenges** declared by the editors in open questions led to the following categories: (33%) Internationalization, (32%) Funding, (25%) Indexing, (21%) Management-Structure, (21%) Engagement, (7%) Evaluation, (7%) Dissemination, and (3%) lack of recognition. Moreover, 95% of scientific journals in the area list insufficient institutional support for their development, evidencing a greater need for appreciation and institutional engagement on the part of the community and a more intense relationship among editors.

PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT JOURNALS' IMPACT

The descriptive diagnosis highlighted the need to understand the determining factors affecting the impact of scientific journals to promote their development. The factorial structure of the editors' perception is presented below seeking to improve this diagnosis. We also present an emerging struttural model of the path to influence the development of scientific journals focused on management.

About the factorial structure

In the exploratory factor analysis, six factors were identified with statistically significant results and adequate factor loadings of the editors' perception: knowledge of indexing, perception of international reach, the importance attributed to indexing, internationalization, and advanced indexing. Three main factors were highlighted in this analysis, as they were the most significant in the relationships for the structural model.

Regarding **knowledge of indexing,** i.e., knowing the requirements and procedures for indexing in databases and directories (Table 1), the respondents indicated being more familiar with Google and DOAJ and less familiar with more advanced databases such as Web of Science and Scopus. However, the standard deviations of the averages reveal accentuated heterogeneity of this level of knowledge.

Regarding **internationalization** (Table 2), it is observed that this is still a development point for journals (averages between 2.58 and 2.27), and increasing the involvement of foreign editors in the scientific journals is still a challenge.

The **advanced indexing** factor (Table 3) revealed the journals' lowest scores, measuring the degree of progress and investments necessary to place the journals in these indexes. Exploratory factor analysis helped to understand the data structure, triggering the proposition of an emerging structural model to understand the scientific journals' determining impact factors.

Table 1. Knowledge of indexing.

Knowing the requirements and procedures for indexing in databases and directories			
KMO = 85.8; p ≤ 0.01 Cronbach's Alpha= 0.916	Factor loading	Mean	Standard deviation
Knowledge_Google	0.808	3.67	1.32
Knowledge_DOAJ	0.758	3.65	1.36
Knowledge_Redalyc	0.864	3.52	1.45
Knowledge_Scielo	0.751	3.39	1.55
Knowledge_Spell	0.827	3.26	1.37
Knowledge_WOS	0.769	3.25	1.37
Knowledge_Scopus	0.770	3.10	1.35

Note. Items were listed according to the answers, from the highest to the lowest mean. The table presents the exploratory factor analysis's means, standard deviations, and factor loadings to reveal the reflective factor. The varimax orthogonal rotation method was used to generate the reflective factor. The method offers the maximization of factors with more significant potential for interpretability. The five-point scale considered the categories "I don't know," "I know a little," "I know," "I know well," and "I know very well." Source: Research data.

Table 2. Internationalization.

Internationalization			
KMO = 80.0; p ≤ 0.01 Cronbach's Alpha = 0.893	Factor loading	Mean	Standard deviation
Percentage_Articles_Foreign_Authors	0.902	2.58	1.32
Percentage_Articles_Foreign_Co-authors	0.905	2.57	1.19
Percentage_Foreign_Reviewers	0.838	2.49	1.19
Percentage_Foreign_Editor	0.742	2.27	1.49

Note. Items were listed according to the answers, from the highest to the lowest mean. The table presents the exploratory factor analysis's means, standard deviations, and factor loadings to reveal the reflective factor. The varimax orthogonal rotation method was used to generate the reflective factor. The method offers the maximization of factors with more significant potential for interpretability. The seven-point scale used considered the categories of 0%, between 1% and 5%, between 5% and 15%, between 15% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75% and above 75%. Source: Research data.

Table 3. Advanced indexing.

Advanced indexing			
KMO = 65.1; p ≤ 0.01 Cronbach's Alpha = 0.808	Factor loading	Mean	Standard deviation
Indexa_Scopus	0.876	1.61	2.04
Indexa_Scielo	0.823	1.53	2.03
Indexa_WebofScience	0.738	1.35	1.96

Note. Items were listed according to the answers, from the highest to the lowest mean. The table presents the exploratory factor analysis's means, standard deviations, and factor loadings to reveal the reflective factor. The varimax orthogonal rotation method was used to generate the reflective factor. The method offers the maximization of factors with more significant potential for interpretability. The five-point scale used considered the categories "never submitted," "submitted and not approved," "submission in process," "indexed but still not listed in this database," and "indexed and listed in this database." Source: Research data.

An emerging structural model – identified results

The importance of an exploratory model to investigate the impact of management journals is justified by the expansion of the perception of the most significant factors. The model was proposed and tested after selecting dimensions and variables with statistically significant relationships. The variables considered to measure impact were: **demand** (measured by the number of articles received from the scientific journal); **Google H5-index** (working as a bibliometric reference of citations of articles published in the journal in the last five years); and Qualis – Brazilian classification for scientific journals (in this case, journals classified from B5 to A2 and that published articles in 2017). The first level determining factor variables were **maturity,** measured by the year of the journal, the dimensions emerging from the factor analysis; **advanced indexing, knowledge of indexing**, and **publishing issues with delay,** measured by the average delay time. The second level determining factors considered the variables **size of the support team**, the **internationalization** dimension (also emerging from the factorial analysis), the **level of adoption of English on the website** and the **manuscripts' rejection rate**, collected in the survey with editors. Table 4 summarizes the variables of the structural model.

Table 4. Variables of the structural model.

Conceptual structure	Variables	Metrics	Mean	Standard deviation	Cronbach's Alpha	AVE	Discriminant validity	Composite reliability
Journals' Impact Metrics	Demand	Continuous	125	131.60	-	-		-
	Google H5-index	Continuous	6.08	5.71	-	-		-
	Qualis	Interval (1-6)	3.40	1.41	-	-		-
First level determining factors	Maturity (Year)	Discrete	2007 (median)	8.4	-	-		-
	Advanced indexing	Interval (1-5)	1.31	1.48	0.806	0.883	0.847	0.718
	Knowledge of indexing	Interval (1-5)	3.45	1.19	0.891	0.648	0.805	0.917
	Delay in publishing the issues	Intervalar (1-5)	1.62	1.20	-	-		-
Second level determining factors	Size of the support team	Discrete	2 (median)	1.48	-	-		-
	Internationalization	Interval (1-5)	2.52	1.14	0.845	0.903	0.870	0.757
	Level of adoption of English on the website	Interval (1-5)	4.08	1.32	-	-		-
	Manuscripts rejection rate	Continuous	28.16	31.12	-	-		-

Note. The development of the emerging structural model initially adopted a process of analyzing the relationships between dimensions and dependent and independent variables. It started from the exploratory factor analysis and applied techniques of multiple linear regression, logistic regression, ordinal regression, analysis of variance, and path analysis. After understanding the statistically significant relationships, the variables above were selected for modeling and testing the structural model using the PLS algorithm and PLA bootstrapping. First, the modeling allowed us to observe the relationships between the journals' impact metrics (demand, H5 factor, and Qualis). Subsequently, it was possible to observe the first (mediators) and second level determining factors. The indicators of average variance extracted (AVE), composite reliability, and discriminant validity (Fornell-Larcker criterion) were generated via SMART-PLS v.3.3.9.

The path analysis showed that the **demand** for a scientific journal is explained by these determining factors 38% of the time, whether from first or second level impact metrics. The first one is the **H5-index** journals with a higher Google H5-index tend to attract more articles (B = 0.617, p ≤ 0.01). **Qualis** also influence the Google H5-index – journals with higher Qualis tend to have a higher H5-index (B = 0.756, p ≤ 0.01). **Journal maturity** is crucial for Qualis: newer journals tend to have a lower Qualis, and journals that have been publishing for many years tend to have a higher Qualis (B = -0.462, p ≤ 0.01). In this case, maturity is the factor that most impacts Qualis, and it also reflects the slow and gradual process of consolidation of a journal, from the dissemination of scientific knowledge, readings, and citations, which constitutes its quality over time. **Advanced indexing** is crucial for Qualis: journals that adopt advanced indexers such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Scielo also tend to have higher Qualis and H5-index since such indexing increases the capillarization of the journal at an international level. This was the second dimension with

the most significant impact on the Qualis score (B = 0.224, p ≤ 0.005). **Knowledge of indexing** is crucial for Qualis, given its relationship with advanced indexing. This positive relationship (B = 0.210, p ≤ 0.013) shows that the degree of knowledge of indexing practices, especially in advanced databases, is essential to developing the journal. The **delay in publishing the issues** contributes negatively to Qualis (B = -0.213, p ≤ 0.003), evidencing the role of management and editorial flow and the commitment of reviewers and authors to the deadlines.

The first level determining factors are strategic elements editors must observe, but this analysis also proposed the examination of level determining factors. The results showed that more structured journals (which is reflected in the **size of the support team**) tend to present a higher degree of maturity (B = -0.228, p ≤ 0.039).

Internationalization (degree of participation of foreign editors, referees, and authors) contributes positively to advanced indexing, which is later reflected in quality measures (B = 0.249, p ≤ 0.008). The **manuscripts' rejection rate** also showed a significant relationship with the **delay in publishing the issues** – journals that adopt a higher rejection rate tend to have greater assiduity in publishing issues (B = -0.234, p ≤ 0.004). The **level of adoption of English on the website** was also a statistically significant predictor of knowledge of indexing (B = 0.454, p ≤ 0.000). In this case, the interpretation is that this variable reflects, to some extent, the linguistic competence of the scientific journal, which is a predictor for advanced indexing knowledge since services are usually in a foreign language. Figure 1 shows the final composition of the structural model.
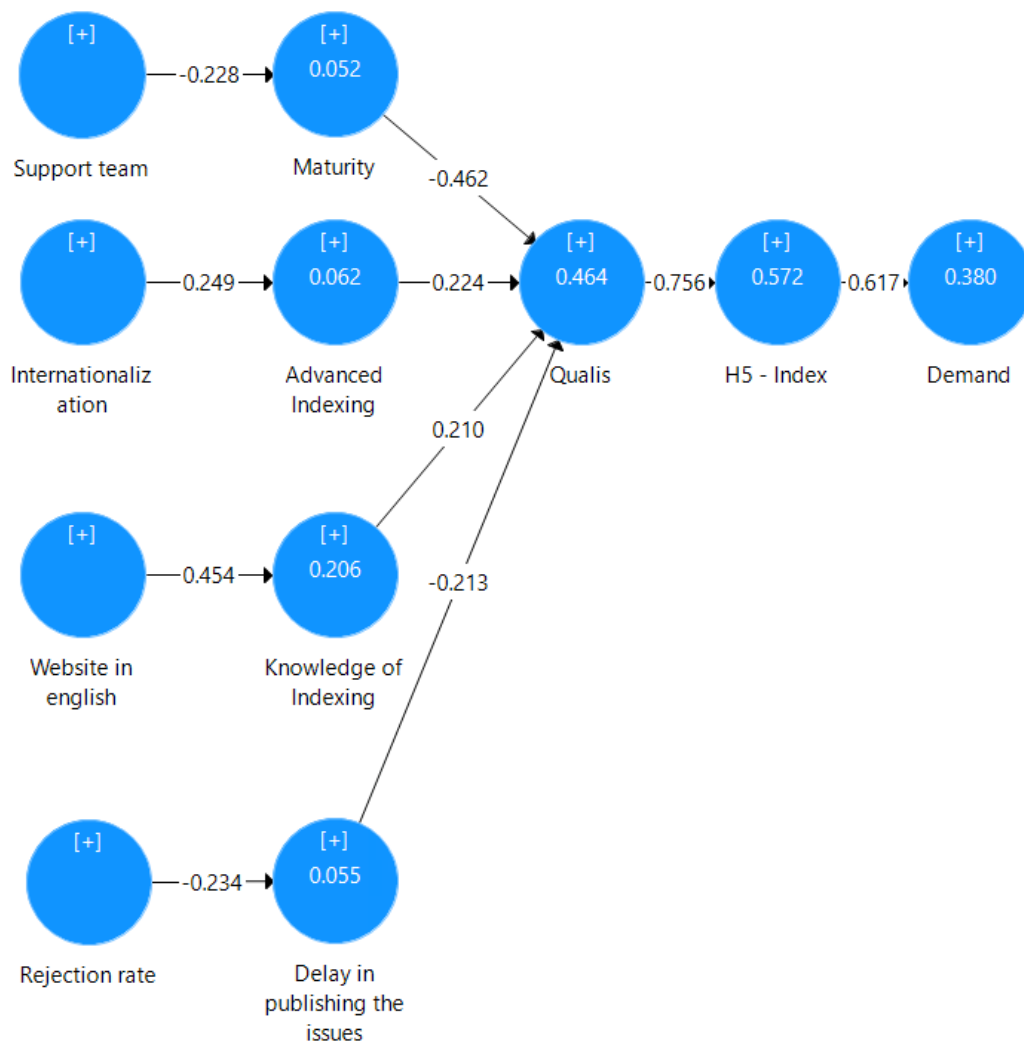

Figure 1. Explanatory model of the management journals' quality factors.
Model fit: SRMR = 0.07; chi-square = 250.48 p < 0.01. Better fitting configuration achieved in alternative models tested.
Source: Research data.

The emerging structural model introduces an original perspective of the determining factors. However, it also raises new questions about other factors to be investigated, or measured differently, such as the journal's funding. In summary, the relationships indicate that increasing the impact and quality of the journal (**demand, Google H5-index, Qualis**) is also a function of the **journal's degree of maturity**, its efforts in **advanced indexing, learning about indexing in advanced databases**, and assiduity in publishing its issues, as first level determining factors. It was observed that investments in management-structure (**size of the support team**) and **internationalization** are essential, at the same time that editors declared them as critical challenges. The scientific journal must have **command of English** to carry out the indexing process and has to adequately manage the manuscripts' **rejection rate** (number of articles received versus published). This implies decisions in the desk-review phase, which have implications for the entire editorial flow, the allocation of reviewers, and the time spent, which converge in preparing the issue within the deadline.

CHALLENGE FOR BRAZILIAN MANAGEMENT JOURNALS

The results of the diagnosis of scientific journals at the national level, carried out in 2021 by ANPAD, inspire the following questions: Where do we want to be in ten years? What should be the desired landscape of the scientific journal system in management for the future? It is necessary to analyze the present potentialities and challenges in this horizon. Among several factors for discussion, the diagnosis highlighted the knowledge of requirements and procedures in indexing databases and journals. Therefore, the role of learning and sharing experiences on this topic is critical for the development of scientific journals.

Operationally, the work of editors involves maintaining a good editorial flow and advancing the journal's indexing mechanisms, which requires learning and assimilating new technologies. Collaboration with various internal and external areas is also crucial to the institution. Providing knowledge of the requirements and procedures of these operations via networks and training programs is an important support mechanism for hundreds of publishers. This resource enables the qualification of scientific journals by advancing the process of indexing databases and directories with less "trial and error." Therefore, it is suggested to design programs in collaboration between ANPAD and other institutions that involve tutorials, training, discussion groups, and exchange of experiences in advanced indexing. This recommendation extends to the organization of the editorial flow and strategies for internationalization, points emerging from both the descriptive diagnosis and the model.

Brazilian journals focused on management have an excellent audience in Portuguese-speaking countries nowadays. They play an important role for young researchers and professors who are still consolidating their careers. Thinking about policies for consolidated and emerging journals and those with a more internationalized focus – whether in Latin America or beyond – is a perception that permeates the editors' statements and is also reflected in the journal's performance. Although a select group of more mature journals has already found its way, the future of more recently established scientific journals depends on understanding their potential and designing their strategies as part of a system, not only in an isolated way. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize the potential of national journals and jointly discuss ways and systemic strategies to overcome these challenges with all stakeholders. The role of disseminating scientific knowledge through management journals is critical for developing science and organizations. The perpetuity of journals is an object of discussion, planning, and action.

However, while strategies for process-level qualification are important, it is also necessary to consider the context around this process. A journal is part of the National System of Science, Technology, and Innovation, supporting the dissemination of scientific knowledge. The qualitative evidence collected during the survey through the editors' statements indicates a history of devaluation of scientific journals as a whole, also observed by the lack of institutional support in most journals. In addition, it is crucial to address the challenge of engaging reviewers, who are the pillar of a successful peer-review process. Essential for publishing issues assertively and on time, the reviewers' work has a global impact on the journal's quality, as observed in the tested model. Therefore, the discussion of strategies and actions to engage a community of national and international reviewers – especially in contexts where reviewers suffer work overload – is critical for the continuity of scientific journals, from a look at the system as a whole (since the same reviewer contributes with several journals). Therefore, it is important to understand what kind of recognition a reviewer seeks at different stages of their scientific trajectory. This suggestion is supported by research on the motivation for evaluating scientific articles.

Furthermore, for this entire system to remain in operation, it is necessary to discuss the funding model of both consolidated and emerging journals. Promoting forums to discuss such models is strongly recommended, especially

in the context of Brazil supporting many scientific journals that are already open access, high-quality, and supported by graduate studies. The respondents highlighted many management challenges that journals will have to face in the coming years, and they are related to internationalization – supporting an editorial body of excellence, funding, indexing – in the face of all requirements and costs, management-structure, engagement, evaluation, dissemination, and lack of recognition by the institutions and funding agencies. In summary, amid a scenario of competition with foreign journals and progressive budget cuts, there is the challenge of professionalizing scientific journals, which operate, in the expressive majority, from a voluntary service of their editorial board.

Therefore, this diagnosis brings important elements to be debated in the Scientific Management Community regarding the evaluation, qualification, and development of journals considering their contribution to strengthening SNCTI. We thank all the editors who participated in the survey for sharing their time and information, which allowed the generation of new insights and elements that help rethink the directions and the future of the system of scientific journals focused on management.

Professor Mateus Panizzon is a professor/researcher working in the Graduate Program in Administration (PPGA) and the Graduate Program in Production Engineering (PPGEP) at UCS and editor-in-chief of the Brazilian Journal of Management & Innovation (RBGI). Professor Panizzon is an expert in innovation strategies, technology and operations, and entrepreneurship. He holds a PhD in Business Administration from PUCRS/UCS, developing studies on management of innovation, competitiveness, and markets, with a sandwich internship at the École de Technologie Superieure of the University of Quebec, Canada.

Professor Rafael Barreiros Porto is an associate professor at the Department of Administration at the University of Brasília and the Graduate Program in Administration at UnB (PPGA/UnB). He is a research productivity fellow from CNPq (PQ-1D) and Director of Communication and Publications at ANPAD (term 2021-2023). Professor Porto is a member of the ANPAD Publications Working Group and completed postdoctoral studies in behavioral economics applied to marketing from the Cardiff Business School (UK). He served as the editor-in-chief of the Journal of Accounting, Management and Governance (JAMG).

Professor Rodrigo Assunção Rosa is a professor and permanent researcher at the Postgraduate Program at Universidade Positivo (PPGA/UP). He is a member of the ANPAD Publications Working Group. Professor Rosa holds a PhD in Business Administration (2020) from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV-EAESP) and was a visiting researcher at the University of Zurich (UZH) between 2018 and 2019, funded by the Swiss Government Excellence Scholarships for Foreign Scholars and Artists in the Chair of Organization and Management.

The Journal of Contemporary Administration (RAC) was Accepted into Scopus

Marcelo de Souza Bispo

The Journal of Contemporary Administration (Revista de Administração Contemporânea – RAC) **was accepted into the Scopus database**. This has been one of the journal's goals since 2017, and **the notification of acceptance was finally received on May 2, 2022**. It is an accomplishment that shows RAC's editorial quality evolution over time. RAC is a multi-handed construction, and many people collaborate for the journal's development. Thus, on behalf of the journal, I would like to thank all the authors, readers, reviewers, administrative staff, editors, and ANPAD for contributing to consolidating RAC as one of the leading administration journals in Brazil and advancing its international recognition. Indexing in Scopus, together with being listed in the Academic Journal Guide – through the famous ABS list – means RAC is now on the radar of authors and readers around the world.

The advancement in **RAC's prestige** increases our responsibility to improve the quality of the published articles. In this sense, it is necessary to continue improving the submissions and the peer reviews. An editorial process where reviews can help authors develop their ideas and proposals is essential to obtaining quality studies worth publishing in our journal.

Another point that needs to be reinforced is RAC's **focus and scope**. The journal seeks to consolidate its **identity** as a platform for studies where administration themes are necessarily connected to debates on social issues and mitigating and overcoming such challenges, making RAC a publication committed to contemporaneity. It is concerned with exploring administration spaces beyond the limits of organizations, looking from the inside out. It is necessary to reflect on how administration and management relate to things that also happen outside organizations. This means that **ethics, sustainability, and social responsibility** concepts can guide managerial practices. As I usually say, it is more than just talking about it; we must **concentrate the discourse on the practice**. This is RAC's primary interest when selecting what to publish.

Finally, it is worth noting that RAC's **achievement** of being part of the prestigious group of Brazilian journals indexed in Scopus shows the development of the quality of **national journals** and what they publish. Thus, the Brazilian administration academia has been growing and evolving significantly, taking as a reference **international standards** of research and publication. I recognize that our Brazilian administration community's (relevant) criticisms about publications in English or about the excess of foreign words in our intellectual production are points of reflection that reveal challenges. On the other hand, there is no denying that we are also conquering international spaces with Brazilian journals that seek to operate within international standards. These journals can **offer space and voice** for national agendas within the international context, agendas that find little or no space in international journals (especially the most prestigious). RAC seeks to be a Brazilian journal of international standards in which the word "internationalization" means (necessarily) exchange and not submission or pure mimicry.

This achievement represents a gift to celebrate RAC's 25th anniversary, and we are thrilled!

2022 Divisional Events: Highlights and Awards

Between the end of May and the beginning of June of this year, ANPAD held **three divisional events**: the XXIII Symposium of Production Management, Logistics and International Operations (SIMPOI), the XI ANPAD Organizational Studies Conference (EnEO), and the IX ANPAD Public Administration Conference (EnAPG). These events aimed **to encourage the development of studies** in the three academic divisions, considering the different subsystems, dimensions of analysis, and themes of interest.

The events received **theoretical-empirical articles, theoretical essays**, and **technological articles**, and SIMPOI hosted **paper development workshops (PDW).** The events were online and counted on the participation of researchers from all over Brazil and abroad. Some international lectures and panels were broadcast live on [ANPAD's Youtube channel](#).

The **XXIII Symposium of Production Management, Logistics and International Operations (SIMPOI)** was held on May 23 and 24, 2022, by the Academic Division of **Operations Management and Logistics (GOL)**. The event featured 17 sessions between paper presentations and PDWs, six activities proposed by the Division, and counted 95 registered participants, and 62 papers presented among the eight themes of interest.

The **keynote speaker** was Prof. Manoj Dora, Director of Collaborative Projects and Outreach at Brunel Business School in London. He is also the founder of the Circular Food Forum, which brings together academics, industry, and policymakers to facilitate dialogue and advance the research agenda. His lecture "A circular pathway for the food supply chain" was mediated by Prof. Juliana Bonomi dos Santos (FGV/EAESP) and Prof. Marcio Machado (Master's Program in Administration/UNIP).

The event granted **awards in five categories**. The winners per category were:

- **Best paper of SIMPOI 2022**: *Contribuições da gestão de resíduos de embalagens para a economia circular: Uma revisão integrativa da literatura* [Contributions of packaging waste management to the circular economy: An integrative literature review], by Jorge Alfredo Cerqueira Streit (PPGA/UnB; ENEG/Centro Universitário Projeção) and Luciel Henrique de Oliveira (PPGA/PUC-Minas; Business Management/UNIFAE-SP).

- **Best paper resulting from a doctoral dissertation:** *Proposta de modelo estrutural para criação de valor nos negócios baseado em modelos de negócios circulares, inovação e recuperação de recursos* [Proposal of a structural model to create value in businesses based on circular, innovation, and resource recovery business models], by Edson Luis Kuzma (Program of Academic Doctorate in Administration/UNOESC) and Simone Sehnem (Program of Academic Doctorate in Administration/UNOESC; PPGA/CMA/UNISUL).

- **Best paper resulting from a master's thesis**: *Gestão do desperdício de alimentos na merenda escolar sob a perspectiva da economia circular* [Management of food waste in school lunches from the perspective of the circular economy], by Lúcia Rodrigues Godoi (PPGA/CMA/UNISUL) and Simone Sehnem (Program of Doctorate in Administration/UNOESC; PPGA/CMA/UNISUL).

- **Young Researcher Award**: Maciel Manoel de Queiroz (Master's Program in Administration/UNIP).

- **Honorable mentions to reviewers**: Patricia Guarnieri (UnB – University of Brasília), Ricardo Toshio Yugue (PPGA/FEA/USP), and Simone Sehnem (Program of Academic Doctorate in Administration/UNOESC; PPGA/CMA/UNISUL).

Text written in a collaboration of Kler Godoy (ANPAD) and Bruna Morete (ANPAD).

O **XI ANPAD Organizational Studies Conference (EnEO)** was held on May 26 and 27, 2022, by the Academic Division of **Organizational Studies (EOR)**. The event featured 38 paper presentation sessions and eight activities proposed by the Division. There were 229 registered participants and 137 papers presented among the 13 themes of interest.

The **keynote speakers** were Prof. Ariston Azevedo, from the School of Administration of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (EA/UFRGS), and Prof. Muryatan Santana Barbosa, associate professor of the Bachelor of Science and Humanities, the Bachelor of International Relations, and the Postgraduate Program in World Political Economy, at the Federal University of ABC (UFABC). The panel theme was "The question of the State in Guerreiro Ramos".

The event granted **awards in three categories.** The winners per category were:

- Best paper of EnEO 2022: *Discurso de sustentabilidade face ao crime da Braskem em Maceió: Reflexões sob a perspectiva pecheutiana* [The sustainability discourse in the face of Braskem's crime in Maceió: Reflections from a Pecheutian perspective], by Paulo Everton Mota Simões (Public Administration – Bachelor's Degree/UFAL; NPGA/UFBA).

- Best paper resulting from a doctoral dissertation: *Dicotomia entre homem e natureza: A noção de modernidade e colonialidade como projeto estruturante da crise ecológica* [Dichotomy between humankind and nature: The notion of modernity and coloniality as a structuring project of the ecological crisis], by Jussara Jessica Pereira (Master and Doctor in Business Administration/FGV/EAESP) and Filipe Cabacine Lopes Machado (PPGAdm-UFES).

- Lifetime Achievement Award: Prof. Dr. Maria de Lourdes Siqueira (UFBA).

The **IX ANPAD Public Administration Conference (EnAPG)**, was carried out with the **VI Lusophone Congress of Human Resources Management and Public Administration.** The combined events were held from May 30 to June 1, 2022, coordinated by ANPAD's Academic Division of **Public Administration (APB)** in a partnership with ISCSP-ULisboa, and the Lusophone Forum on Management and Administration. The event featured 55 paper presentation sessions and eight activities proposed by the Division, gathering 292 registered participants and 189 papers presented on the 21 themes of interest.

The **keynote speaker** was Joaquin Brugué Torruella, a professor at the University of Girona, Spain. He holds a PhD in Political Science and Administration from the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), was director of the Institute of Government and Public Policy (IGOP) at UAB between 2009 and 2014, and was president of the Spanish Association of Political Science (AECPA) between 2015 and 2017. Prof. Joaquin gave the lecture "Democratic Innovation", mediated by Prof. Thiago Ferreira Dias (PPGP/CCSA/UFRN) and Prof. Armindo dos Santos de Sousa Teodósio (PPGA/PUC Minas).

The event granted **awards in three categories**. The winners per categories were:

- **Best article in EnAPG 2022**: Social innovation, experimentalism and public governance: An ethnographical approach to study public arenas in the city by Maria Carolina Martinez Andion (Professional Graduate Program in Administration/College of Administration and Economic Sciences/ESAG/UDESC).

- **Innovative article**: *Repensando o processo orçamentário brasileiro à luz dos pressupostos de Guerreiro Ramos* [Rethinking the Brazilian budget process in the light of the assumptions of Guerreiro Ramos], by Elaine Cristina de Oliveira Menezes (Graduate Program in Sustainable Territorial Development/UFPR), Fabiano Maury Raupp (Professional Graduate Program in Administration/College of Administration and Economic Sciences/ESAG/UDESC), Denise Ribeiro de Almeida (NPGA/UFBA), and Ana Rita Silva Sacramento (NPGA/UFBA).

- **Outstanding reviewers**: Mario Aquino Alves (Master and Doctoral Program in Public Administration and Government/EAESP/FGV), Rodrigo De Bona da Silva (Universidad Internacional Menéndez Pelayo – UIMP), Marcelo Marchesini da Costa (Advanced Program in Public Management/INSPER – Institute of Teaching and Research), Claudia Ferreira Cruz (PPGCC/UFRJ), Ricardo Rocha de Azevedo (PPGCC/UFU), Paulo Ricardo da Costa Reis (GPDES/UFRJ), Dénis Renato de Oliveira (PPGA/UFLA)), Alex Bruno Ferreira Marques do Nascimento (PPGA/UFCG), Rafael Rodrigues Viegas (Master and Doctoral Program in Public Administration and Government/EAESP/FGV), and Celina Alonso (Nutrition School/Department of Food Science/ UFBA).

This year's divisional events also counted on the partnership with República.org for the presentation of a new general award: **best article whose theme contributes to understanding, analysis, and practical intervention regarding the construction of strategies and capacities in the Brazilian Public Administration.** All articles submitted to divisional events (SIMPOI, EnEO, and EnAPG) competed for the award, which was revealed at the opening and award ceremony during the EnAPG 2022. The winning work **was awarded BRL 4,000.00, offered by República.org**.

The winner was: *Ciências comportamentais aplicadas às políticas públicas: Cocriação de soluções para auxiliar na redução do absenteísmo no serviço de emissão de Carteira de Identidade em Minas Gerais* [Behavioral Sciences applied to public policies: Co-creation of solutions to help reduce absenteeism in the Identity Card issuance service in Minas Gerais] (EnAPG4161 Theme 14), by Débora Silva de Miranda (State Secretariat for Planning and Management of Minas Gerais), Larissa Ribeiro Braga (FJP – Fundação João Pinheiro), Giovanni Batista Andrade Resende (FJP – Fundação João Pinheiro), and Josiane Godoy Ferreira Cândido Corrêa (State Secretariat for Planning and Management of Minas Gerais).

Sponsor:

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The **entire community** contributed to the success of the divisional events. Without the **voluntary collaboration** of students who acted as monitors in the presentation sessions, panels, and lectures, the events would not have occurred. We invited some of the student volunteers to share their experiences at the event:

"Participating as a volunteer makes me grow both personally and academically, showing me the gaps in my presentations, insights for improvements either academically or for new presentations, in addition to the interaction with big names in the academic world and especially the learning that we cannot measure in each interaction. Volunteering provides an incredible range of opportunities and increases the desire to delve into this comprehensive and exciting academic world. Thank you, ANPAD, for participating in this unique experience."

Marianna Esteves Nascimento (Professional Master in Project Management/Nove de Julho University – UNINOVE)..

"I volunteered at SIMPOI, EnEO, and EnAPG in 2022. I had the opportunity to meet and interact with excellent people who will be able to support me or become research partners in the future. In addition, a great advantage of participating in all the work sessions and lectures is that I explored topics beyond my research area, which enriched my knowledge about Administration as a whole. It was great to contribute, and I hope to have more opportunities like this in the next events!"

Altair Camargo Filho (Graduate Program in Administration/Federal University of Goiás – PPGADM/UFG).

"Collaborating as a volunteer at EnEO and EnAPG – divisional events of ANPAD – is an enriching experience, which I recommend to all students. In addition to being behind the scenes and learning new technical skills, we have the opportunity to participate in the entire program for free. I understand that this ANPAD initiative, among other aspects, as inclusive since it allows academics, especially those with financial limitations, to benefit from volunteering to participate in events, achieving, above all, knowledge. #IVolunteer #Anpad #BeAVolunter!"

Maira Sgarbossa (Graduate Program in Administration/University of Passo Fundo – PPGAdm/UPF).

"I participated in ANPAD divisional events. I highlight the high level of organization, divisions with innovative sessions, and cutting-edge themes that generated insights for future studies. The most relevant issue was the evident epistemological plurality. The events took into account regional differences, gender, and ethnic-racial diversity. They managed to reflect our advances, deficiencies, gaps, and the different approaches to ways of conceiving, thinking, reflecting, and producing science. In addition, they revealed investigations with meanings closer to the desires, needs, and identity of Brazilian society."

Fabrício do Nascimento Moreira (Graduate Program in Admininistration/University of the Amazon – PPAD/UNAMA).

We reiterate our gratitude to everyone who participated and contributed to the success of this year's divisional events.

IFSAM 2022 Congress will be Held as a Pre-conference of EnANPAD 2022

Juliana Bonomi

IFSAM

The **International Federation of Scholarly Associations of Management (IFSAM)** is a federative organization of management-related scholarly associations (https://www.ifsam.org).

IFSAM strives to be the United Nations of academies pertaining to management around the world and the **worldwide policy body in management research, teaching, and practice.** Its objective is to develop management research and teaching as a unified science and promote its advancement in all nations of the world.

This year, IFSAM will promote its biennial congress to promote **information exchange** on management research and teaching among associations of scholars throughout the world.

We are delighted to announce that IFSAM 2022 Congress will be held virtually in collaboration with ANPAD as a **pre-conference activity of ENANPAD 2022** between 7 and 9 September 2022, and it is a free-of-charge event.

Building on the central theme "**Opportunities and Challenges in a Changing Business & Management HEI Landscape**", the congress will include a series of 90-minute roundtable discussions that focus on management research, management education, and academia-management practice interactions. Check below dates and times and **SAVE THE DATE!**

Date	Activity	Hour (Central Europe Time)
September 7, 2022	Opening	13:00-13:30
	Roundtable 2 – Open science in management research: Future trends and challenges	13:30-15:00
	Roundtable 3 – Technology, change, and the future of higher education in management	15:30-17:00
	Award session	17:30-19:00
September 8, 2022	Roundtable 5 – Models of cooperation with management practice	13:30-15:00
	Roundtable 1 – Reconsidering research assessment in times of impact	15:30-17:00
	Award session	17:30-19:00
	Avenues for the implementation of the soft policy statement on management research in Brazil	20:00-21:30
September 9, 2022	Roundtable 4 – The future of doctoral education	13:30-15:00
	Roundtable 6 – Responsible research and its role in moral markets	15:30-17:00
	Award session and farewells	17:30-19:00

More info on: https://www.ifsam.org/16th-congress/

Professor Juliana Bonomi is deputy VP conferences at IFSAM. She holds a PhD in management science from Lancaster University Management School and is a professor in the Graduate Program in Business Administration at the São Paulo School of Business Administration (FGV-EAESP).