# Editorial

## Country specific energy management issues and challenges

In this issue, we have discussed energy management issues and challenges of organisations in South Asia – India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal; China; organisations of the petroleum exporting countries (OPEC); Japan; Tanzania; Greece; and the United Kingdom. They cover both renewable and non-renewable sources of energy.

H. Vidyarthi empirically examines the relationship between energy consumption and economic growth for a panel of five South Asian economies, namely, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal over the period 1971-2010. The study reveals that implementing energy-efficiency measures and massive renewables development (wind, solar and hydropower) may help the affordable and clean energy access and reducing fossils fuel dependence and its associated greenhouse emissions in South Asia. B. Caiquan, H. Yiqing, Z. Decai, Z. YI and J. Zhengyi present China's nominal energy condition index based on the financial condition index. J.A. Fuinhas, A.C. Marques and T. Quaresma empirically study the oil-growth nexus in OPEC countries using data sources from for a long time span (1960-2011). The study reveals that both oil production and prices are not promoting economic growth in OPEC countries. M. Goto and T. Sueyoshi review the current status and related issues on the market reform of Japanese electric power industry after Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant disaster and discuss the future policy direction for the market reform. M. Albiman presents the Relationship between Energy Consumption, $CO_2$ Emissions and Economic Growth in Tanzania based on Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) using time series annual data from 1975-2013. R. Ranjan and N. Das integrate drivers of economic performance with environmental management aspects and core managerial functions of the Indian coal mining industry. A. Michailidis, E. Loizou, F. Chatzitheodoridis, M. Tsakiri and G. The odossiou analyse the dynamics of Greek energy sector using multiplier and linkage analysis on output, household income and employment. E. Ochieng, A. Price, C. Egbu, T. Zuofa and X. Ruan examine the UK shale gas viability using interviews with senior practitioners and local communities. The study suggests that environmental, health and safety risks can be managed effectively, provided operational best practices are implemented and monitored by the health and safety executives, department of energy, climate change and the mineral planning authorities.

The overarching findings from the above studies are that every country intends to reduce their dependency on fossil fuel due to depletion of fossil fuel and environmental reasons, and strategies and policies are being formulated to promote renewable sources of energy.

Our forthcoming issues will publish research on one of the emerging issues, "water-food-energy nexus" covering integration of the five aspects for development planning, designing institutions for resilience, using economic and regulatory instruments to strengthen the incentives for building resilience into water, food and energy system and development policy to manage trade-offs effectively. Researchers are encouraged to submit reviews as well as original research papers via Manuscript Central for possible publication.

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