**Creating Shared Value and clusters. The case of an Italian cluster initiative in food waste prevention**

**Aim:** to reconcile the literature on Creating Shared Value (CSV) with the one on cluster development, and to understand the role of cluster development in CSV.  
**Method:** critical review of the literature focusing on CSV and exploratory case study of an Italian cluster initiative in CSV, promoted by a MNC.  
**Findings:** the CSV strategy, after the initial input from the MNC, became a “shared meta-strategy”, independent from its initiator thanks to a collective impact approach.

**Shared Value ecosystem and cluster initiatives: the role of charismatic leaders**

**Aim:** to explore how a cluster initiative could generate a collective-impact approach when adopting a CSV strategy.  
**Method:** comparative case study, focused on a successful and a not successful Italian cluster initiative.  
**Findings:** introduction of a new element in the collective impact framework, i.e. the “charismatic leadership approach”.

**The new triple-helix policy of Lombardy region: evidence from nine innovation clusters**

**Aim:** investigation of how regions drive the implementation of renewal policies based on innovation clusters  
**Method:** multi-level analysis of cluster-based policy activities in Lombardy, at the three levels of cluster governance and in the three types of cluster-based renewal of old industrial areas  
**Findings:** institutional and governmental support is crucial for the success of a new triadic policy and cluster organizations need to identify the right strategic and action plan, depending upon the kind of renewal trajectory they are dealing with.

**Makers and clusters. Knowledge leaks in open innovation networks**

**Aim:** investigation of the role of makers in open innovation networks by focusing on whether and how “knowledge leaks” occur in open innovation networks with makers.  
**Method:** SNA applied in an Italian high-tech cluster with a dense ecosystem of makers.  
**Findings:** makers engaging in open innovation networks act as external stars, i.e. not sharing their technological expertise but absorbing general technological knowledge from the ecosystem. By multiplexity effect, open innovation networks become a gateway to several knowledge leaks that makers absorb.

**Search breadth, open innovation and family firms: evidences in Italian mid–high tech SMEs**

**Aim:** to find which determinants can explain whether there are divergences in the search breadth of family and non-family firms.  
**Method:** qualitative (survey to 4500 business) and quantitative approach (Multiple regression models).  
**Findings:** difference of search breadth activities between family and non-family SMEs. Italian family-owned SMEs have a narrower search breadth than their non-family counterparts.

**Knowledge brokerage and innovation in clusters: a dynamic Social Network Analysis**

**Aim:** to study the correlation between knowledge brokerage and innovation in a cluster with a dynamic view.  
**Method:** dynamic social network analysis applied to the web platform for collaborative innovation on technical projects developed by the Lombardy Energy and Cleantech Cluster  
**Findings:** strong positive correlation between rotating leadership and innovation as well as between rotating contribution and innovation. Innovation requires a continuous rotation in brokerage roles and contributions.

**Business model innovation: Lessons from hybrid organizations**

**Aim:** to shed light on the management of hybrid organization, i.e. business models blurring the boundary between for-profit and nonprofit worlds.  
**Method:** case study on WYG WYG business model.  
**Findings:** hybrid companies that are able to more closely align profit and impact will strengthen their long-term sustainability and survival, as well as the sustainability of the societal context and communities on which they depend.

**Family constitution**

**Aim:** to understand the process with which the Family Constitution are developed in a family business and to investigate their content.  
**Method:** 1. Comparative case studies (four) relying on theoretical replication approach to investigate the process with which the agreements are developed. 2. Content Analysis to study their contents.  
**Expected findings:** family constitution process is expected to follow the same content structure and writing pattern involving several meetings with a large part of the family, before final approval.

**Resilience: resources and strategies of SMEs in a new theoretical framework**

**Aim:** to skim among all the key enablers that emerge from literature and identify strategic and managerial features that more likely could support SMEs to obtain a certain level of resilience.  
**Method:** a combination of qualitative and quantitative method. A multiple choice questionnaire was designed and a quantitative method, in particular bivariate/multivariate analysis (correlation) has been used.  
**Findings:** major conclusion that emanate from this research are how firms could develop their resilience potential by tuning their resources and strategies.