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Do initial characteristics influence IJV longevity? [Recurso electrónico] : evidence from the Mediterranean region / Dora Triki, Ulrike Mayrhofer

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 804-805

Abstract: The objective of this article is to determine the influence of initial conditions on the longevity of international joint ventures (IJVs) in the context of the Mediterranean region. Three key determinants are examined: ownership structure, number of partners, and establishment mode. The empirical study is based on a sample of 124 IJVs established in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) countries. The statistical analysis shows that the establishment mode has a significant effect on IJV longevity, but that the impact of ownership structure and the number of partners is not significant. In contrast with previous studies, the obtained findings emphasize the importance of the geographic context for this field of research. They also suggest that transaction cost theory does not completely explain the longevity of IJVs located in the SEMED region and that other theories are necessary to complement our understanding of investments in emerging economies.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 795-805

1. International joint ventures 2. Initial conditions 3. Longevity 4. Transaction cost theory 5. Mediterranean countries

2

The effect of a geographically dispersed supply base on downside risk [Recurso electrónico]: developing and testing the N-shaped theory/ Harri Lorentz ... [et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 881-882

Abstract: Globalisation, and its resultant complexity, has been called the most significant factor in the increase of supply chain risk. In this paper, we investigate the effects of supply base complexity that result from geographic dispersion and how that affects supply chain risk. Informed by several theories, an N-shaped theory for the relationship is hypothesised. A regression analysis that uses survey data from manufacturing firms operating in Finland is utilised to test the hypothesis. Contrary to our hypothesis, we find support for an inverse U-shaped association of supply base complexity due to geographic dispersion and the negative effects of supply risk. The possible causes of the result and how it can be reconciled with the N-shaped theory are discussed. Supply managers are advised to avoid international complexity creeping into supply and to engage in cross-functional discussion about the implications of supply base dispersion.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 872-882

1. Internationalisation of supply 2. Global sourcing 3. Geographic dispersión 4. Complexity 5. Supply risk 6. Survey

3

Engagement in entrepreneurship in emerging economies [Recurso electrónico] : interactive effects of individual-level factors and institutional conditions / Dominic S.K. Lim, Chang Hoon Oh, Dirk De Clercq

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 943-945

Abstract: This paper examines individuals' engagement in entrepreneurship in emerging economies. We conceive of such engagement as encompassing opportunity discovery, evaluation, and exploitation. We investigate the influence of individuals' household income and level of education on their engagement in entrepreneurship, as well as the interaction effects between these individual-level factors and country-level regulatory, cognitive, and normative institutions. We test our hypotheses on a multi-source dataset from 22 emerging economies using a multilevel analysis technique. Our results indicate that the direct effect of individuals' household income on their engagement in entrepreneurship is persistent, regardless of institutional conditions; but the influence of education level varies contingent upon various institutional conditions.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 933-945

1. Comparative international entrepreneurship 2. Institutions 3. Entrepreneurship in emerging economies 4. Multilevel analysis

4

Experience, age and exporting performance in UK SMEs [Recurso electrónico] / James H. Love, Stephen Roper, Ying Zhou

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 818-819

Abstract: We consider the determinants of SME exporting performance using a survey of internationally engaged UK SMEs. We first develop a model incorporating organisational and prior managerial learning effects. Our empirical analysis then allows us to identify separately the positive effects on exporting from the international experience of the firm and the negative effects of firm age. Positive exporting effects also result from grafted knowledge – acquired by the recruitment of management with prior international experience. Innovation also has positive exporting effects with more radical new-to-the-industry innovation most strongly linked to inter-regional exports; new-to-the-firm innovation is more strongly linked to intra-regional trade. Early internationalisation is also linked positively to the number of countries to which firms export and the intensity of their export activity. We find no evidence, however, relating early internationalisation to extra-regional exporting, suggesting that early-exporting SMEs tend to be 'born regional' rather than "born global".

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 806-819

1. Exporting 2. SME 3. International experience 4. Firm age 5. Innovation

5

**Geographical FDI knowledge spillover and innovation of indigenous firms in China [Recurso electrónico]/
Cassandra C. Wang, Aiqi Wu**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 905-906

Abstract: In recent decades, theoretical debate on firm innovation has considered particular forms of spatial clustering and foreign direct investment as almost mutually exclusive drivers. While cluster literature pays less attention to firm heterogeneity in ownership structure, FDI literature ignores the importance of geographical dimension in spillover effects. This study combines these two lines of theoretical inquiry to investigate regional FDI knowledge spillover effects on product innovation of China's indigenous electronic firms. It is found that localized innovative-related activities of foreign-invested firms significantly facilitate product innovation of domestic firms. However, FDI horizontal spillover is more important than vertical spillover and cross-sector rather than intra-sector knowledge is significant for indigenous innovation. FDI spillover effects can be reinforced by local innovative activities of domestic firms. This study highlights the significance of geographical proximity and relatively heterogeneous knowledge in FDI spillover effects on domestic innovation but questions the mutual trust relationship between foreign and domestic firms in a cluster.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 895-906

1. Geographical FDI knowledge spillover 2. Product innovation 3. Horizontal spillover 4. Vertical spillover 5. Electronics industry 6. China

6

The impact of family involvement on the investments of italian small-medium enterprises in psychically distant countries [Recurso electrónico] / Gianpaolo Baronchelli ... [et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 968-970

Abstract: In this paper we investigate a sample of 122 Italian manufacturing small to medium-sized family firms, and analyse the effects of the degree of family involvement on their decisions to invest in psychically distant countries. Our findings indicate that higher family involvement tends to correspond to a lower number of foreign direct investments in psychically distant countries. Additionally, the firm's age has a moderating effect on the relationship between family involvement and investments in psychically distant countries. When we analyse younger firms, family involvement turns out to be negatively associated with these investments, while this relationship is slightly positive when we consider older firms. These results allow us to move beyond family/non family owned comparative studies and provide a more nuanced view of family firm internationalization.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 960-970

1. Family business 2. Internationalisation 3. Psychic distance 4. FDI 5. SMEs

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The impact of home-country institutions and competition on firm profitability [Recurso electrónico]/ Laurens Cherchye, Arnt Verriest

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 845-846

Abstract: Firm profitability depends on firm characteristics, industry structure and home-country institutions. Firm profitability is negatively associated with institutional quality. The effect of entry regulation on profitability runs through competition, while the effect of legal and political institutions only partially runs through competition.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 831-846

1. Corporate profitability 2. Competition 3. Institutions

8

The impact of partner diversity within multiparty international joint ventures [Recurso electrónico]/ Alex Mohr, Chengang Wang, Anthony Goerzen

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 892-894

Abstract: Despite the significant role that multiparty international joint ventures (MPIJVs) play within multinational enterprises, we know little about the significant challenges associated with the management of these ventures. Therefore, we combine the Resource-based View of the Firm and Transaction Cost Economics to investigate the effects of the key aspects of partner diversity (i.e., variety, balance, and disparity) on MPIJV dissolution. We test our hypotheses using a dataset of 248 MPIJVs in China. We find empirical support for a U-curve shaped effect of variety and a negative linear effect of balance on MPIJV dissolution.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 883-894

1. Multiparty international joint ventures 2. Diversity 3. Dissolution 4. Resource based view 5. Transaction cost economics

9

Independent directors' human and social capital, firm internationalization and performance implications [Recurso electrónico]: an integrated agency-resource dependence view / Hsiang-Lan Chen, Wen-Tsung Hsu, Chiao-Yi Chang

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 870-871

Abstract: Despite the importance of internationalization for many firms and the substantial roles of independent directors as monitors and resource providers in corporate strategic orientation, few, if any, studies have investigated how independent directors with human and social capital contribute to firm internationalization. Drawing upon agency and resource dependence theories, this study argues that independent directors with human and social capital provide firms with strategic advice and adequate resources for internationalization, thereby increasing firm willingness to internationalize. Using 173 Taiwanese electronics firms and a weighted linear fixed-effects regression approach, the results indicate that independent directors' industry-specific experience, international experience and interlocking directorate ties are positively associated with internationalization and that an inverted-U relationship exists between independent directors' tenure overlap and internationalization. One implication is that international firms may consider appointing independent directors with human and social capital to the board because they will provide firms with resources necessary for successful internationalization.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 859-871

1. Internationalization 2. Independent director 3. Board human capital 4. Board social capital 5. Agency theory 6. Resource dependence theory

10

Innovation capacity, international experience and export performance of SMEs in Brazil [Recurso electrónico] / Mauricio Massao Oura, Silvia Novaes Zilber, Evandro Luiz Lopes

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 931-932

Abstract: Innovation capacity and international experience are factors often related to the internationalisation process of firms, with export activities as the first stage of the process. However, firms from emerging countries seem to show advantages and follow patterns of international expansion that may differ from firms based in developed countries, where the internationalisation models were created. Specifically, exporting firms from emerging countries tend to have limited resources, especially small firms (e.g., for investing in R&D). Despite these facts, the literature on export performance seems biased towards recommending firms to enhance, above all, their innovation capacity in order to achieve better export performance, while little attention is paid to international experience as a factor that is as important as innovation. In this context, the objective of this study is to investigate the impact of innovation capacity and international experience on the export performance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) located in an emerging country and to identify which factor is more significant. The Resource-Based View and Dynamic Capabilities approach were used as theoretical frameworks. A research model was developed and tested on a significant sample of Brazilian industrial SMEs. The data were analysed through partial least squares structural equation modelling. The results indicate that international experience has a greater impact on export performance than innovation capacity, showing that there is possibility of overemphasising the role of innovation in the export performance of SMEs, at least, in the Brazilian context.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 921-932

1. Export performance 2. Innovation capacity 3. International experience 4. SME 5. Emerging countries

11**International intensity, diversity, and distance [Recurso electrónico] : unpacking the internationalization-performance relationship / Stewart R. Miller, Dovev Lavieb, Andrew Delios**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 919-920

Abstract: Prior research has considered various conceptualizations of internationalization and offered diverse perspectives on its performance implications that, in turn, have generated mixed empirical findings. We advance research on the performance implications of internationalization by uncovering the multifaceted nature of internationalization and developing a generalizable theoretical framework that unbundles internationalization into three main facets: international intensity, international diversity, and international distance. We draw from multiple disciplines to explain the causal mechanisms that underlie the distinctive performance implications of each facet and test our predictions using panel data on Japanese firms. Our findings demonstrate that international intensity and international distance produce sigmoid effects on firm performance, though for different theoretical reasons. In turn, international diversity generates a U-shaped performance effect. Our multidisciplinary perspective contributes to international business research by discerning the distinct facets of internationalization and analyzing the mechanisms that disentangle the complex nature of the internationalization-performance relationship.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 907-920

1. Firm performance 2. International distance 3. International diversity 4. International intensity 5. Internationalization 6. Multinationality

12**Internet marketing capabilities and international market growth [Recurso electrónico]/ Shane Mathews ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 828-830

Abstract: The Internet has been shown to facilitate elements of internationalisation such as information accumulation and network opportunities. However, there is limited understanding of how the Internet combined with marketing capabilities drives international market growth. This study, based on a sample of 224 Australian firms, develops and tests, using structural equation modelling (SEM), a conceptual model of Internet marketing capabilities and international market growth. Results indicate that firms deploying Internet marketing capabilities will benefit due to the reduction of information uncertainty and increased capacity to develop international network capabilities. Moreover, Internet marketing capabilities indirectly lead to international market growth when the firm has a high level of international strategic orientation and international network capabilities. Overall, Internet marketing capabilities enhance the firm's ability to generate other internal capabilities within the firm, which in turn have a positive impact on the international market growth of the firm.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 820-830

1. Internet marketing capabilities 2. Information availability 3. Strategic orientation 4. Network capabilities 5. International market growth

13

The OFDI patterns and firm performance of chinese firms [Recurso electrónico] : the moderating effects of multinationality strategy and external factors / Jeremy Clegg ... [et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 983-985

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to examine how multinationality strategy, home political influence, and host-country risk explain the performance consequences of OFDI patterns of firms in the most important emerging economy, China. Two main patterns of OFDI ('born global' natured multiple simultaneous and IP-natured gradually growing) have been dominant in China during its first OFDI as a latecomer. In contrast to the conventional IP argument, we hypothesize that the multiple simultaneous pattern of a born-global nature leads to better performance. We also hypothesize that firm multinationality strategy and home political influence play greater roles in enhancing the performance effect of the multiple simultaneous pattern than another pattern, i.e., IP-natured gradually growing pattern. Using panel data of 4619 observations from 261 Chinese publicly listed firms from 1991 to 2011, we find a superior performance effect for the multiple simultaneous pattern. Further, we find a greater moderating effect of firm multinationality strategy and home political influence affecting the OFDI and performance relationship undertaken by the multiple simultaneous pattern than by the gradually growing pattern. Our study extends understanding of OFDI patterns in emerging economies and suggests that the analysis of performance consequences should focus on external and firm factors that may facilitate the performance effect.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 971-985

1. OFDI pattern 2. Multinationlaity strategy 3. Home political influence 4. Performance effect

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Perspectives on strategic internationalization [Recurso electrónico] : developing capabilities for renewal / Monica Riviere, Gabriele Suder

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 856-858

Abstract: While strategic renewal has increasingly received interest from strategy scholars (Agarwal and Helfat, 2009, Baden-Fuller and Volberda, 1997, Capron and Mitchell, 2009, Crossan and Berdrow, 2003, Gulati and Puranam, 2009 and Huff et al., 1992), its gains from internationalization are less understood. We draw on both internationalization and strategy literature to investigate what is known about 'if' and 'how' firms renew their capabilities through internationalization. We anticipate that the scope of internationalization has an inverted U-shape effect on the firm's ability to create alternatives for renewal, thus allowing for the development of renewal capabilities. Yet we also draw attention to the factors that may represent limitations of the role of internationalization for strategic renewal. Internationalization strategies related to location, timing and venture mode decisions are antecedents to capability renewal strategies, uncovered as linear vs. non-linear renewal paths.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 847-858

1. Internationalization 2. Renewal capabilities 3. Capability development 4. Dynamic capabilities

15

Transactional and institutional alignment of entry modes in transition economies [Recurso electrónico] : a survival analysis of joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries in Vietnam / Pierre-Xavier Meschi, Thanh Tú Phan, Ulrich Wassmer

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'

References: p. 957-959

Abstract: How do partially aligned entry modes predicted through theoretically pluralistic frameworks perform in terms of longevity? We build on transaction costs and neo-institutional economics and use event history method and Vietnamese data on 3835 joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries established by foreign firms from 1987 to 2008 to answer this question. We find that survival rates for entry modes that are partially aligned to transactional and institutional factors differ for JV- and WOS-based entries. We provide new evidence for the predictive power of the transactional and institutional approach for entry mode choice, performance, and survival in transition economies.

International business review. -- 2016, v. 25, n. 4, august, p. 946-959

1. Entry mode 2. Event history method 3. Institutional environment 4. Transition economies 5. Survival 6. Transaction costs