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**Assigned versus assumed [Recurso electrónico] : towards a contemporary, detailed understanding of subsidiary autonomy / Andrew Cavanagh ... [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. 1182-1183

Abstract: This paper critically documents the rise of autonomy in subsidiary management literature, and develops an agenda for future research in this key area. Integrating and updating the seminal works of Paterson and Brock (2002) and Young and Tavares (2004), the paper begins with a critical review of subsidiary autonomy within the streams of subsidiary management literature. This leads to an assessment of the key contemporary issues requiring further investigation. These issues center around two key types of autonomy: assigned and assumed. We argue these types represent a more accurate, in-depth conceptualization of subsidiary autonomy, and also have significant implications for key related topics, including subsidiary development. This is depicted in an integrative model that draws upon agency theory, the network model of the MNE, the decision process perspective and the bundling model in presenting a revised view of subsidiary autonomy, and offers a basis for further research within the field.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1168-1183

1. Subsidiary autonomy 2. Literature review 3. Agency theory 4. Bundling model 5. Decision process perspective 6. Network model

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**Catch me if I fall [Recurso electrónico] : cross-national differences in willingness to take financial risks as a function of social and state 'cushioning' / Claudia R. Schneider, Dennis D. Fehrenbacher, Elke U. Weber**

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

References: p. 1032-1033

Abstract: Knowledge about the existence and source of national differences in willingness to take risks plays a vital role in ensuring successful communication, collaboration, and understanding across countries, from the personal to the organizational and political/social domain. The current study investigates differences in financial risk-taking willingness between countries as a function of social and state 'cushioning', i.e. the extent of a person's social support network and the state's social-safety support network. The study compares large-scale household data and self-reports on willingness to take financial risks across three countries differing in their state support networks: Austria, Italy and the United States. Results show that personal social support network size influences risk-taking willingness (social cushioning). Furthermore, and most notably, we find evidence of an interactive relationship between social and state cushioning. High state cushioning renders the influence of social cushioning on financial risk-taking willingness less important. Contributions to management and business practice as well as theory on the influence of personal distance to financial support on risk-taking willingness are discussed.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1023-1033

1. Cushion hypothesis 2. Financial risk-taking willingness 3. Cross-national comparison 4. Social support network 5. State support network

**3****Do foreign mergers and acquisitions boost firm productivity? [Recurso electrónico] / Marc Schiffbauer, Lulia Siedschlag, Frances Ruane**

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

References: p. 1139-1140

Abstract: This paper examines the causal relationship between foreign mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and the productivity of acquired firms using micro-data from the UK over the period 1999–2007. Our results suggest a significant heterogeneity in the total factor productivity (TFP) effects of foreign M&A at the industry level. Overall, we uncover a systematic pattern of post-acquisition TFP effects that is consistent with the most recent theoretical models of firm heterogeneity and cross-border mergers and acquisitions as mode of foreign entry. Furthermore, we find positive aggregate effects on labor productivity due to capital deepening but not due to changes in TFP.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1124-1140

1. Cross-border mergers and acquisitions 2. Productivity 3. Firm heterogeneity

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**4****Export prices, selection into exporting and market size [Recurso electrónico] : evidence from China and India / Sushanta Mallick, Helena Marques**

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

References: p. 1049-1050

Abstract: This paper empirically analyses the export pricing behaviour of Chinese and Indian exporters when there is selection into exporting. Previous exchange rate pass-through estimates that did not take selection into account could be biased if selection into exporting is correlated with pricing strategy. We use 6-digit product-level data across high- and low-income export destinations over the period 1994–2007 and assess a number of determinants of the degree of pass-through of exchange rates to export prices, such as the level of external demand, exporter's wage cost, degree of competition in export markets, currency volatility and the direction of currency movements. We find systematic differences in the pricing strategies of Chinese and Indian exporters while uncovering a selection bias in exports to high-income markets, although the pricing of exports to low-income markets is independent of the decision to export. Export prices do not increase systematically with the destination market per capita income, and tend to be less sensitive in shipments to advanced nations. Export prices of India are sensitive to the volatility of the trade-weighted nominal effective exchange rate (NEER), indicating heterogeneity in prices to maintain competitiveness, but not in China as volatility is insignificant given a fixed currency system. It is also revealed that a country with a relatively flexible currency regime and arms-length trade such as India is more likely to exhibit incomplete pass-through, whereas a country with an inflexible currency system and involved in outward processing trade is more likely to have full pass-through as shown in the case of China.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1034-1050

1. Exchange-rate pass-through 2. Pricing-to-market 3. Selection into exporting 4. Product differentiation 5. India 6. China

**5****How personal and organizational drivers impact on SME international performance [Recurso electrónico] : the mediating role of organizational innovation / Christiane Prange, José Carlos Pinho**

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

References: p. 1121-1123

**Abstract:** This article develops and tests a conceptual model to identify the impact of internal drivers (personal and organizational) on the international performance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Drawing on the resource-based view of the firm and its capability extensions, it is argued that the effect of drivers is mediated by organizational innovation. To test the proposed theoretical model, we collected data from 120 exporting SMEs in Portugal. Results show that the indirect mediating effect of innovation is particularly relevant with regard to the organizational driver-performance link. Insights contribute to research on the importance of innovation for capability and resource deployment during internationalization.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1114-1123

1. SMEs 2. International performance drivers 3. Mediation 4. Organizational innovation 5. Resource-based view

**6****Impact of board gender diversity on dividend payments [Recurso electrónico] : evidence from some emerging economies / Abubakr Saeed, Muhammad Sameer**

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

References: p. 1112-1113

**Abstract:** This study investigates the impact of board gender diversity on dividend payments in the context of emerging economies. Using a dataset of listed firms from India, China and Russia over the period 2007–2014, we find strong and robust evidence indicating that board gender diversity is negatively related to cash dividend payments in all emerging economies. Moreover, we find that state-ownership positively moderates the relationship between gender diversity and dividend payments. However, this effect is observed only for China and Russia. In additional analyses, we find that the negative link between board gender diversity and dividend payments is more pronounced during the financial crisis. However, the moderating role of state-ownership does not remain significant during the financial crisis.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1100-1113

1. Dividend payments 2. Board gender diversity 3. Emerging economies 4. Agency theory 5. Uncertainty

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**Internationalization stages of traditional SMEs [Recurso electrónico] : increasing, decreasing and re-increasing commitment to foreign markets / Noémie Dominguez, 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. 1062-1063

Abstract: SMEs attempt to accelerate and diversify their international expansion strategies. The purpose of this article is to identify the internationalization stages followed by traditional SMEs to seize global market opportunities. The authors analyze the internationalization paths of five French SMEs operating in traditional manufacturing industries. The empirical study is mainly based on 66 interviews. The findings indicate that the internationalization process of SMEs continues to follow several stages, but that their commitment to foreign markets may increase, decrease and re-increase. The identified stages, which can be triggered by internal and external factors, reflect characteristics of different internationalization models proposed in the literature.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1051-1063

1. Internationalization stages 2. De-internationalization 3. Re-internationalization 4. SMEs 5. Uppsala model 6. Born globals

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**Learning Sustainability? [Recurso electrónico] : absorptive capacities as drivers of sustainability in MNCs' purchasing / Rilana Riikkinen, Katri Kauppi, Asta Salmi**

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

References: p. 1085-1087

Abstract: MNCs are expected to operate in a sustainable fashion. Implementation of sustainability requires the ability to acknowledge external (sustainability-related) knowledge, and to apply it in intra-company activities such as purchasing. We focus on absorptive capacities as potential drivers of sustainability, and investigate the effect that a purchasing function's capacity to absorb and process knowledge has on social and environmental sustainability practices, and subsequently on economic performance in purchasing. We compare MNCs and nonMNCs using a structural equation model of a large set of survey data from four European countries and find that only realized absorptive capacities impact sustainability practices in purchasing and this impact is smaller in MNCs than in other companies. We suggest that companies respond to the demand for sustainability by strengthening their implementation capabilities: the potential to acquire and transform knowledge within a purchasing function is less relevant, and what matters is its application.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1075-1087

1. Multinational corporation 2. Sustainability 3. Triple bottom line 4. Purchasing function 5. Absorptive capacity

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**Liabilities and benefits [Recurso electrónico] : examining the two sides of the foreignness coin from entrepreneurial perspective/ Arpita Joardar, Sibin Wu**

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

References: p. 1166-1167

Abstract: This paper provides an in-depth examination of foreignness at the individual level by studying it in the context of entrepreneurs. Based on data collected from 470 domestic and foreign entrepreneurs operating in the U.S., it was concluded that foreignness has a curvilinear relationship with entrepreneurial performance. There was also evidence of moderating effects of entrepreneurial orientation on the relationship between foreignness and performance. Implications of the findings are discussed.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1157-1167

1. Foreignness 2. Entrepreneurial orientation 3. Performance

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**Mitigating information asymmetry through sustainability assurance [Recurso electrónico] : the role of accountants and levels of assurance / Beatriz Cuadrado-Ballesteros, Jennifer Martínez-Ferrero, Isabel María García-Sánchez**

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

References: p. 1155-1156

Abstract: This paper aims to examine the usefulness of sustainability reporting in reducing information asymmetry as result of lower dispersion and higher accuracy in financial analysts' earnings forecasts. The empirical results from an international sample of listed companies indicate that the disclosure of sustainability information alone is not sufficient in this regard as our findings indicate that information asymmetry is reduced to a greater when such information is assured, supporting the value relevance role of sustainability reporting and assurance. In addition, the empirical findings suggest differences in terms of assurance attributes (provider and level of engagement) and such differences are even more relevant when controlling the institutional context. Assurance is highly appreciated by investors in more stakeholder-oriented countries; however, in more shareholder-oriented environments, assurance affects information asymmetries only when it is provided by accounting professionals who also report a "reasonable" opinion.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p.1141-1156

1. Assurance 2. Big N firm 3. Auditing 4. Information asymmetry 5. Sustainability reporting

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**MNE performance during a crisis [Recurso electrónico] : an evolutionary perspective on the role of dynamic managerial capabilities and industry context / Stav Fainshmidt, Anil Nair, Mark R. Mallon**

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

References: p. 1097-1099

Abstract: As the likelihood of worldwide crises increases due to globalization and the resulting economic contagion, understanding why some multinational enterprises (MNEs) prevail in such environments becomes ever more critical. Drawing from the concept of dynamic managerial capabilities, we posit that MNE in-crisis performance is associated with the pre-crisis development of asset management capabilities, or the capacity of managers to orchestrate assets so as to extract more value from the firm's resource pool. Specifically, we argue that because dynamic managerial capabilities evolve as a response to a firm's task environment, MNEs that operate in dynamic industries develop stronger asset management capabilities. However, we also posit that whether these capabilities contribute to in-crisis performance is contingent upon the munificence of the industry environment in which the capability evolves. Asset management capabilities that evolve in munificent environments would encompass a wider spectrum of routine-altering activities, and thus increase the ability of the MNE to react to more revolutionary events, such as global economic crises. Conversely, asset management capabilities that evolve in resource-scarce environments will result in more strategic lock-in due to firms' constrained ability to experiment with novel resource configurations, resulting in poorer in-crisis performance. We test our hypotheses using a sample of 854 MNEs in the context of the global financial crisis of 2008, and find support for our hypotheses. We discuss implications for the dynamic capabilities view and MNE resilience.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1088-1099

1. Dynamic managerial capabilities 2. Asset management capability 3. MNE resilience 4. Economic crisis 5. Industry dynamism 6. Industry munificence 7. Evolutionary logic

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**Out of Africa [Recurso electrónico] : the role of institutional distance and host-home colonial tie in South African Firms' post-acquisition performance in developed economies / Ru-Shiun Liou, Rekha Rao-Nicholson**

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

References: p. 1193-1195

Abstract: The colonial ties and institutional distance affect the cross-border acquisition performance of internationalizing South African firms who acquire targets in developed economies. Along with these main effects, this paper examines the moderating effect of the colonial tie on the effects of institutional distance on post-acquisition long-term operating performance. Using data on South African acquisitions in developed economies, this study finds that the colonial tie has a negative impact on the long-term operating performance of South African acquirers. Yet, the colonial tie also moderates the effects of institutional distance. This work contributes to the discussion on host-home country institutional distance and its impact on post-acquisition long-term operating performance and how colonial past can influence the performance of acquirers from South Africa and other such countries with colonial history.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1184-1195

1. Emerging-market multinational firms 2. South Africa 3. Institutional distance 4. Colonial tie 5. Cross-border post-acquisition long-term operating performance

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**Tourism coepetition [Recurso electrónico] : an introduction to the subject and a research agenda / Adriana F. Chim-Miki, Rosa M. Batista-Canino**

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

References: p. 1216-1217

Abstract: This paper aims to verify the current status of the research on coepetition applied to Tourism. In order to overcome the lack of tools for analyzing competitive advantage generated by relational components, this paper suggests the use of the coepetition construct as a methodological tool for analyzing the cooperation in networks for the management of tourism destinations. To that end, we performed a bibliometric analysis on 'tourism coepetition' in scientific research papers published from 1995 to 2015 and indexed in the Web of Science and SciVerse Scopus databases. This helped us to conclude that coepetition is a behavior representing the key organizational methods of tourism destinations, especially when considering the interdependence and complementarity of this sector; thus, it should be a fundamental topic of tourism research. In this sense, the paper presents a research agenda in order to establish coepetition as key to understanding the behavior of all those involved in tourism at a particular destination.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1208-1217

1. Tourism coepetition 2. Collaborative network organizations 3. Bibliometric analysis 4. Research agenda

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**Varieties of CSR [Recurso electrónico] : institutions and socially responsible behaviour / Mehmet Demirbag ... [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. 1072-1074

Abstract: A central concern within contemporary socio-economics has been on the relationship between national institutional configurations and societal outcomes. In this paper, we assess the relationship between legal origin and a range of correlated indicators of social responsibility, focusing on socially responsible investing and voluntary charitable giving. We found that in Common Law contexts, lower levels of social responsibility than in Civil Law contexts, other than in the area of charitable giving, where the converse was the case. We explore the reasons for this distinction, and for the different patterns encountered in post-socialist Central and Eastern Europe. Based on the findings, we identify directions for future research.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1064-1074

1. Legal origin 2. Corporate social responsibility 3. Socially responsible investing 4. Charitable giving 5. Comparative institutional analysis

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**Why does MNE performance vary across countries? [Recurso electrónico] : an inquiry into the competitive value of MNE assets / Marina Carnevale, Lilac Nachum, Helaine Korn**

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

References: p. 1205-1207

Abstract: Variations in MNEs' competitive positions across countries are a prevalent phenomenon in the business landscape, but are not fully explained by MNE theory. Building on competition theories and applying them to the context of MNEs, we hypothesize that the value of MNEs' assets varies in relation to competitors of different nationalities and geographic scope, as well as across locations. These predictions are tested on US legal-services MNEs in competition with US domestic firms and non-US MNEs in the US and abroad. We find support for the hypothesized variations, particularly with reference to competitors' location and nationality. These variations suggest that the value of MNE assets is relative, and that their varying market positions across countries are an inherent feature of international competition, calling for corresponding positioning and strategies.

International business review. -- 2017, v. 26, n. 6, december, p. 1196-1207

1. MNE competitive advantage theory 2. Legal services 3. MNE assets 4. Competition theory