

**1****Accessing vs sourcing knowledge [Texto impreso] : a comparative study of R&D internationalization between emerging and advanced economy firms / Snehal Awate, Marcus M Larsen and Ram Mudambi**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 83-85

Abstract: Research and development (R&D) internationalization is on the rise for advanced economy multinationals (AMNEs) as well as emerging economy multinationals (EMNEs). We study EMNE R&D internationalization by comparing it to that by AMNEs in the context of an emerging, knowledge-intensive industry. We find that these two are fundamentally different processes. While the internationalization of AMNEs' R&D activities can largely be explained in terms of the twin strategies of competence exploitation and competence creation, EMNE R&D internationalization is rooted in the firms' overall catch up strategy to get on par with industry leaders. An in-depth comparison of knowledge flows reveals that within AMNEs, headquarters often serves the primary source of knowledge for R&D subsidiaries. In contrast, within EMNEs, headquarters accesses knowledge from R&D subsidiaries in advanced economies for innovation catch-up. Within this dichotomy, the innovative capabilities of EMNE headquarters develop more slowly and with greater difficulty than those of AMNE subsidiaries.

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1. Innovation and R&D 2. Internationalization 3. Emerging market multinationals 4. Catch-up strategies 5. Knowledge flows 6. Headquarters-subsidiary roles and relations

**2****Barriers to knowledge seeking within MNC teams [Texto impreso]: which differences matter most? / Martine R Haas and Jonathon N Cummings**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 60-62

Abstract: Do international or non-international differences between members matter most for multinational corporation (MNC) teams? We consider two types of international differences, arising from geographic locations and national origins, and two types of non-international differences, arising from structural affiliations and demographic attributes. Examining the barriers to knowledge seeking between MNC team members, we argue that whether international or non-international differences create greater barriers depends on whether they are position-based or person-based. Using the Social Relations Model to analyze 13,616 dyadic interactions among 2090 members of 289 teams in a large MNC, we find that, for both international and non-international differences, those that are position-based (i.e., geographic and structural differences) created greater barriers than those that are person-based (i.e., nationality and demographic differences). In addition, familiarity from a prior team reduced the barriers created by international and non-international differences that are position-based more than those that are person-based. We discuss the implications of our study for understanding the micro-foundations of knowledge flows in MNCs.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2015, v. 46, n. 1, january, p. 36-62

1. Knowledge-based view 2. Knowledge acquisition and Sharing 3. Teams and teamwork 4. Survey method 5. Social Relations Model

3

**The impact of cross-listing in the United States on the precision of public and private information [Texto impreso] / Don Herrmann, Tony Kang and Yong Keun Yoo**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 102-103

Abstract: Our study explores the source of improvement in the information environment from cross-listing shares on US stock exchanges. Are the improvements from cross-listing in the United States achieved more through public or private information channels? While we find evidence that US cross-listing is significantly associated with improvements in both public and private information precision, the association is stronger between cross-listing and improvements in private information precision. This suggests that the improvement in the information environment for cross-listed firms is largely due to analysts expending more effort on firm-specific information discovery as opposed to broader improvements in overall public disclosure. This research should influence international business scholars that improvements in the information environment do not occur solely through public information channels. They also occur through investors' private information search activities.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2015, v. 46, n. 1, january, p. 87-103

1. International cross-listing 2. Information precision 3. Analyst coverage 4. Forecast accuracy