

1

Alliances in international governmental organizations, regional trade agreement formation, and multinational enterprise regionalization strategy [Recurso electrónico] / Yener Kandogan and Jens Hiller

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

References: p. 740-741

Abstract: Drawing from political science alliance theories, we explain why countries are likely to enter regional trade agreements. We argue that the probability that this will happen is higher if the countries are allies in the same international governmental organizations (IGOs), as such alliances can help build trust and reduce political risk. Our results show that IGO scope and also partner reliability and influence in the IGO network play important roles. Our findings provide guidance to multinational enterprises in formulating regionalization strategies.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 6, august, p. 729–742

1. Alliances 2. Path dependence 3. Logistic regression 4. Regional strategy or strategies 5. Political risk 6. International institutions

2

Diplomatic and corporate networks [Recurso electrónico] : bridges to foreign locations / Jing Li ... [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. 679-681

Abstract: Firms and governments operate in broad networks in which the home government and its diplomatic service are a critical node – or a “referral point” – between firms and potential partners in foreign locations. Thus diplomatic relations between countries matter for the choice of foreign investment location. Using a network perspective, we argue that the extent to which good diplomatic relations induce firms to invest in friendly host countries depends on their political connections to home governments. Those with stronger ties to home governments can better access and leverage intergovernmental diplomatic connections, thus benefiting potentially from enhanced access to information, reduced political risks, and increased legitimacy. Such ability of politically connected firms is more useful where weak institutional impartiality in the host country inhibits neutral treatment of foreign investors. Empirically, using overseas investment location decisions by Chinese firms, we find that the types of home government ties (i.e., whether they are organizational or personal and whether those relationships are with central or local governments) and the impartiality of host institutions are both important contingencies affecting firms’ utilization of diplomatic relations. We discuss the implications of our study to research on network theory, political ties, and internationalization of emerging market firms.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 6, august, p. 659–683

1. Diplomatic relations 2. Network theory 3. Political ties 4. State-controlled firms 5. Foreign location choice 6. Chinese multinationals

3**Global connectedness and local innovation in industrial clusters [Recurso electrónico] / Ekaterina Turkina and Ari Van Assche**

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

References: p. 725-727

Abstract: In today's knowledge economy, clusters are a key driver of a country's competitiveness. Yet a cluster's technological base is now more than ever influenced by constituent firms' actions to tap into distant knowledge sources. Drawing on a social network perspective, and distinguishing between horizontal versus vertical organization-based linkages, we explore the effects of a cluster's connectedness to foreign locations on its innovation performance. We show that improvements in horizontal and vertical connectedness both stimulate a cluster's innovation performance, but that their relative effects vary across cluster types. Innovation in knowledge-intensive clusters disproportionately benefits from enhancements in their constituent firms' horizontal connectedness to foreign knowledge hotspots. Innovation in labor-intensive clusters mostly gains from stronger vertical connections by their firms to central value chain players abroad. We discuss the implications of our findings for research on global knowledge sourcing and cluster upgrading.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 6, august, p. 706–728

1. Cluster 2. Knowledge sourcing 3. Connectedness 4. Network analysis 5. Patent

4**Global value chain governance [Recurso electrónico] : a relational perspective / Liena Kano**

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

References: p. 702-705

Abstract: Global value chain (GVC) governance is an established field within international business research, yet the relational aspects of GVCs have, to date, garnered less scholarly attention than have efficiency considerations. This conceptual study's objective is to explore the relational dynamics of GVC governance using an internalization theory perspective, and by linking GVC research with insights from the business network literature. GVCs are argued to be a distinct form of asymmetrical networks, associated with economizing and capability creation features, as well as costs. The orchestrating firm can thus enhance efficiency outcomes of the GVC using social mechanisms similar to those adopted by core actors in a business network. In the study, six such mechanisms were identified: (1) selectivity, (2) inclusion of non-business intermediaries, (3) joint strategizing, (4) relational capital, (5) multilateral feedback, and (6) rules for equitable value distribution. While safeguarding the GVC's efficiency, the above social mechanisms are associated with challenges and limitations, and therefore do not guarantee international competitive success. However, deployed in an integrative fashion, these social mechanisms facilitate coordination (thus economizing on bounded rationality), reduce the hazards of imperfect effort by partners (thus economizing on bounded reliability), and foster innovation and new capability development.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 6, august, p. 684–705

1. Global value chains 2. Asymmetrical network 3. Orchestrating firm 4. Internalization theory 5. Social mechanisms 6. Role of head office 7. Bounded rationality 8. Bounded reliability

5

Internal embeddedness, geographic distance, and global knowledge sourcing by overseas subsidiaries [Recurso electrónico] / Kazuhiro Asakawa ... [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. 751-752

Abstract: We investigate determinants of global knowledge sourcing of overseas R&D subsidiaries, shedding light on vertical cross-border embeddedness within firms. Drawing on the paradox of embeddedness perspective, which assumes that embeddedness may facilitate or hinder knowledge transfer, we examine the extent to which different types of internal vertical embeddedness – administrative versus knowledge – facilitate global knowledge sourcing. We find that vertical administrative embeddedness inhibits global knowledge sourcing, while vertical knowledge embeddedness promotes it. We also find differing moderating effects of geographic distance between headquarters and its subsidiaries on the association between vertical embeddedness and global knowledge sourcing.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 6, august, p. 743–752

1. Global knowledge sourcing 2. Internal vertical embeddedness 3. Geographic distance 4. Overseas R&D subsidiaries

6

Internationalization through exaptation [Recurso electrónico]: the role of domestic geographical dispersion in the internationalization process / Grazia D Santangelo and Tamara Stucchi

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

References: p. 759-760

Abstract: We introduce the notion of exaptation to internationalization theory, a process in which a capability is re-used for a purpose and in a context different than its historical purpose and context. Specifically, we examine which domestic capabilities may be redeployed when organizations engage in cross-border M&As for the first time. We suggest that organizations exapt (re-use) coordination and control capabilities, initially developed to manage domestic geographical dispersion, to acquire and integrate external resources across borders. By analyzing 693 Indian business groups over a decade, we add to the recent effort to frame the internationalization process within evolutionary theory.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 6, august, p. 753–760

1. Internationalization process 2. Exaptation 3. Organizational learning 4. Economic geography 5. Evolutionary theory

7

Social trust in subnational regions and foreign subsidiary performance [Recurso electrónico] : evidence from foreign investments in China / Jane Wenzhen Lu, Yuanyang Song and Mengmeng Shan

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

References: 771-773

Abstract: Recent research suggests that subnational regions can explain the variation in foreign subsidiary performance. However, most studies either treat subnational regions as a whole or focus on formal institutions at the subnational level. This study examines how general social trust, an important dimension of informal institutions at the subnational level, affects foreign subsidiary performance. In a sample of 17,886 foreign investments in China in 2012, we find that the level of social trust in subnational regions has a positive effect on the performance of foreign subsidiaries, reducing the liability of outsidership faced by foreign subsidiaries. Our results also show that this positive effect is contingent on local embeddedness of the foreign subsidiaries. Our findings highlight the importance of incorporating informal institutions at the subnational level in examining strategies and strategy outcomes.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 6, august, p. 761–773

1. Social trust 2. Institutional theory 3. Informal institutions 4. Subsidiary performance 5. Liability of outsidership 6. Hierarchical linear modeling