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Core or periphery? [Recurso electrónico] : the effects of country-of-origin agglomerations on the within-country expansion of MNEs/ Maximilian Stallkamp ... [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. 961-964

Abstract: We show how the initial subnational entry location of foreign multinational enterprises (MNEs) in China influences their subsequent within-country location choices and expansion speed. We distinguish between MNEs that establish their first subsidiary in co-ethnic cores – dense agglomerations of other firms from the same country of origin – and MNEs that locate their first subsidiary in the periphery, i.e., outside of these co-ethnic cores. To identify co-ethnic cores in China, we employ a geo-visualization methodology, which draws the boundaries of cores organically and dynamically over time. We contrast our findings with the prevailing approach of using static administrative boundaries for identifying agglomerations. Our results provide evidence of path dependency, in that (a) entry through subnational locations with strong co-ethnic communities is followed by expansion into other locations where co-ethnic communities are present, and that (b) entry through co-ethnic communities accelerates the pace at which MNEs establish additional subsidiaries in China. We also find that co-ethnic community effects continue to influence within-country MNE activities over time, despite a host of economic, institutional, and investment developments.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 8, october, p. 942-966

1. FDI agglomeration 2. MNE subnational expansion 3. Co-ethnic FDI 4. Geo-visualization 5. Core–periphery framework

2

Domestic alliance networks and regional strategies of MNEs [Recurso electrónico] : a structural embeddedness perspective / Viacheslav Iurkov and Gabriel R G Benito

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

References: p. 1056-1058

Abstract: We draw on a social network perspective to explain multinational enterprises' (MNEs) propensity to distribute their operations unevenly across various regions of the world. We focus on how the positioning of MNEs in their domestic network of strategic alliances affects their geographic scope, i.e., whether they concentrate on their home region or expand beyond it. We theorize that embeddedness in alliance networks constitutes a double-edged sword to the geographic scope of MNEs. Strong embeddedness in domestic alliance networks drives the development of location-bound firm-specific advantages (FSAs), which may narrow down MNEs' geographic scope. In contrast, moderate embeddedness leads to more non-location-bound FSAs, which reduce liability of foreignness, and hence motivate MNEs to widen their geographical scope. We thus predict a non-linear relationship between domestic alliance network embeddedness and MNE geographic scope. Furthermore, the impact of the domestic alliance network on MNE geographic scope hinges on the organizational ability to efficiently and effectively absorb resources stemming from the network. We test our hypotheses using FDI data from 302 US MNEs in the information and communication technology industry for the period of 2001–2008, and generally find robust support for the hypothesized relationships.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 8, october, p. 1033-1059

1. Multinational corporations (MNCs) and enterprises (MNEs) 2. Network theory 3. Regional strategy 4. Embeddedness 5. Absorptive capacity

3**Impact of historical conflict on FDI location and performance [Recurso electrónico] : japanese investment in China / Gerald Yong Gao, Danny Tan Wang and Yi Che**

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

References: p. 1077-1079

Abstract: Historical relations between countries bring important explanatory power for foreign direct investment (FDI) decisions, yet little is known on whether a home–host country relation exhibits heterogeneous effects on FDI across the country's subnational regions. In this study, we examine the long-term impact of historical conflict on FDI location choices and performance. Using a sample of 8,646 Japanese FDI in China, we show that civilian casualties in different provinces of China during the Second Sino–Japanese War exert deterring effects on Japanese FDI location choices. Furthermore, we demonstrate that civilian casualties negatively affect Japanese FDI performance and political capital accumulation strategies, in the forms of excessive tax payment and local employment, can reduce this negative effect. This study contributes to the discussion on how within-country differences of historical factors affect FDI location decisions and performance. The findings on firms' political capital accumulation strategies also provide important implications for FDI operation in an environment characterized by historical animosity.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 8, october, p. 1060-1080

1. FDI 2. Historical conflict 3. Japanese firms 4. Location 5. Performance 6. Political capital 7. China

4**Knowledge connectedness within and across home country borders [Recurso electrónico] : spatial heterogeneity and the technological scope of firm innovations / Vittoria G. Scalera, Alessandra Perri and T. J. Hannigan**

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

References: p. 1005-1007

Abstract: We explore how knowledge-based connections to domestic and foreign locations affect the technological scope of firm innovations. Inspired by a blend of Economic Geography and International Business perspectives, we propose a theoretical framework that distinguishes between domestic subnational differences and cross-national spatial heterogeneity. Further, we combine the Penrosean view of managerial capabilities with the attention-based theory of the firm. Analyzing a sample of US-based firms between 1990 and 2006, we show that both domestic and international knowledge connectedness affect the technological scope of firm innovations, but their effects are different. The breadth of international knowledge connectedness appears to be positively associated with the technological scope of firm innovations. However, the breadth of domestic knowledge connectedness positively contributes to the technological scope of firm innovations up to a certain point, beyond which the bounded rationality of managers constrains firms' ability to further leverage subnational heterogeneity. Thus, domestic search is more likely to be challenged by limited managerial bandwidth. Lastly, domestic and international knowledge connectedness significantly interact with each other to explain the technological scope of firm innovations.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 8, october, p. 990-1009

1. International and domestic knowledge sourcing 2. Knowledge connectedness 3. Technological scope 4. Knowledge recombination 5. Spatial heterogeneity

5**Location strategy in cluster networks [Recurso electrónico] / Pengfei Li and Harald Bathelt**

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

References: p. 986-989

Abstract: This article investigates the location strategies of Canadian and Chinese multisite firms in international and domestic investment decisions at the metropolitan level. By integrating research from international business studies and economic geography, we combine knowledge-based understandings of multinational corporations and industrial clusters to develop propositions regarding the location strategies of multisite firms in cluster networks. It is argued that firms from clusters are more likely to adopt knowledge strategies than firms from other areas and that they tend to choose cluster locations that are specialized in the same or similar industries to achieve their knowledge goals – both in domestic and international investment decisions. We establish and analyze a database of 3500 investment cases within and between Canada and China to test our propositions. The results show that firms in knowledge-intensive industrial environments with substantial business experience are especially inclined to direct their investments to clusters. Consistent with our emphasis of the subnational as opposed to the national scale, we find that cluster-of-origin effects are more important than country-of-origin effects in explaining firms' investment choices in clusters. These findings support the idea that multisite firms, particularly MNEs, leverage local knowledge pools by strategically locating affiliates across clusters.

Journal of international business studies. -- 2018, v. 49, n. 8, october, p. 967-989

1. Cluster networks 2. Domestic investments 3. International investments 4. Knowledge 5. Location strategy 6. Multinational corporations (MNCs) and enterprises (MNEs)

6**Rapid expansion of international new ventures across institutional distance [Recurso electrónico] / Ziliang Deng ... [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. 1030-1032

Abstract: Rapid export expansion into institutionally distant locations has become more possible in the era of digital economy. Will such rapid expansion bring desirable outcome to firms? In a context of international new ventures (INVs) from emerging markets, we reconceptualize export expansion speed as the pace of exporting across institutional distance over a certain period of time. We then examine the relationship between rapid export expansion across institutional distance and overall firm performance. We incorporate directionality into export expansion and hypothesize the relationship to be positive when INVs export upwardly to more open countries, yet the relationship to be negative when INVs export downwardly to less open countries. We also hypothesize that the degree of market liberalization in subnational regions of origin of the INVs moderates the above speed-performance relationships. Instrumental variable models based on data of Chinese indigenous INVs during 2000–2009 support these hypotheses. This study both zooms in and zooms out the analytical lens along the location-related institutional axis, examines the joint effect of institutions involved in supranational directions and subnational origins on firm performance, and advances institutional theory.

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1. International new ventures (INVs) 2. Institutional distance 3. Learning advantages of newness 4. Diseconomies of time compression 5. Emerging markets 6. Instrumental variable models

7

Traversing cultural boundaries in IB [Recurso electrónico] : the complex relationships between explicit country and implicit cultural group boundaries at multiple levels / Mark F Peterson, Mikael Søndergaard and Aycan Kara

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

References: p. 1096-1099

Abstract: International business (IB) scholars continue to struggle to theorize the relationship between country and cultural group boundaries. To progress, we first consider functional, institutional, and critical event explanations for cultural characteristics and boundaries. Second, we contrast theories of explicit global structure based on countries with theories based on implicit cultural groups. Third, we consider the implications of explicit country-based and implicit culture group-based theorizing for the relationship between explicit country boundaries and implicit cultural group boundaries. We do so at three levels that are roughly analogous in country-based and culture group-based theorizing: country/ethnic group, country cluster/civilization, and within-country region/subcultural group. Political science and other fields that help to understand the relationship between countries and cultural groups, but that seldom appear in IB discussions of culture, are emphasized. One main conclusion is that countries remain linked to cultures because of continuing political reasons for cultural groups to seek to be governed by co-ethnics. Political considerations other than cultural identity, however, also continue to promote important discontinuities between country and cultural group boundaries. We suggest that IB scholars and scholarly IB associations should reconsider their traditional way of defining the IB field because of our advancing understanding of the complex mix of correspondence and discontinuity between country and cultural group boundaries.

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1. Cross-cultural management 2. Intra-country diversity 3. Cross-country diversity 4. Country clusters 5. Cultural groups 6. FICE