

Sección de Dirección Internacional de ACEDE



Otoño 2012

Carta del Presidente de la Sección

Una vez más, es para mí un placer prologar un nuevo número, el segundo, de la Newsletter de la sección de Dirección Internacional de ACEDE. Tenéis en vuestras manos los resultados que los miembros de la sección hemos generado durante el último semestre. Recordad que, como suele ser habitual, esta Newsletter se basa exclusivamente en la información suministrada por los socios y simpatizantes de la sección. Os invito a aprovechar este instrumento valioso de difusión de los resultados de nuestra investigación, no sólo para estar al tanto de las actividades de los socios, sino para identificar nuevas oportunidades de colaboración, así como para, en la medida de lo posible, utilizar y citar dichos trabajos.

En el reciente congreso de ACEDE celebrado en Cádiz tuvimos nuestra Reunión de la Sección. De su contenido informamos también en este número, si bien me gustaría señalar diferentes iniciativas que pretendemos impulsar los próximos meses y para las que pido vuestra colaboración. Entre ellas está la creación de un repositorio de casos internacionales, o el desarrollo de una Jornada con JIBS (Seminario de trabajos en progreso). No dejéis de hacernos llegar sugerencias acerca de nuevas iniciativas a desarrollar por la sección.

Nuevamente esta Newsletter llega a vuestros buzones de correo electrónico gracias al trabajo desinteresado de Andrea Martínez Noya y Alfredo Jiménez Palmero como editores de esta publicación, a quienes agradezco nuevamente la labor que vienen desarrollando. También me permite recordaros que es nuestro objetivo ampliar la base de asociados de la sección de Dirección Internacional, por lo que osagradecería que contribuyeseis a la difusión de este boletín de noticias a todas aquellas personas que, a vuestro juicio, pudieran estar interesadas en su contenido y/o puedan unirse a nuestra sección.

Quedo, como siempre, a vuestra disposición.

Esteban García Canal

Presidente:

Esteban García Canal (U. Oviedo)

Vicepresidente:

José Plá Barber (U. Valencia)

Secretaria:

Esmeralda Linares (U. Valencia)

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Andrea Martínez Noya (U. Oviedo)
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2. CONTRIBUCIONES DE LOS SOCIOS DE LA SECCIÓN

ARTÍCULOS PUBLICADOS

Cerviño, J., & Durán, J.J., (2012). "La marca como activo estratégico de la empresa española: situación actual y perspectivas". *Papeles de Economía Española*, vol. 32, págs. 82-107.

Abstract: Este trabajo analiza la marca como factor de competitividad empresarial y fuente de ventaja competitiva sostenible. Desde una perspectiva integradora, y una vez esquematizado el estado de la investigación en materia de marcas, se analiza la situación actual y perspectivas futuras de las marcas españolas en los mercados internacionales. El trabajo analiza como la situación y presencia actual de las marcas españolas en los mercados globales no se corresponde con el nivel de la economía española y el grado de multinacionalización alcanzado por sus empresas. Ahora bien, en estas dos últimas décadas también se refleja una tendencia creciente a una mayor implantación exterior de las marcas con estrategias que van más allá de la mera exportación. Esta situación permite pronosticar una mayor presencia y sostenibilidad de las marcas españolas en los respectivos mercados internacionales en los próximos años.

Durán, J.J., & Bajo, N. (2012). "Institutions as determinant factors of corporate responsibility strategies of Multinational Firms". *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, doi: 10.1002/csr.1308

Abstract: This article examines whether the relative market value and corporate responsibility (CR) performance of multinational corporations (MNCs) that comply with rigorous international standards are explained by the degree of institutional development, the capitalist model of the country of origin, and the industrial sector in which the MNCs operate. Based on a sample of 336 MNCs from 24 countries included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index and the FTSE4Good Index, we find that the corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategy among large MNCs is primarily determined by the capitalist (and institutional) model of their country of origin and the sector of activity in which such firms operate. Namely, more than four-fifths of the firms belong to globally integrated sectors. In general, MNCs perform a global (integrated) CR strategy.

Durán, J.J., & García-López, M.J. (2012). "The Internationalization of Islamic Banking and Finance: Co-Evolution of Institutional Changes and Financial Services Integration". *International Journal of Business and Management*, vol. 7, nº 13, págs. 49-74.

Abstract: The basis for Islamic finance lies in the Shariah. In this paper we point out the co-evolution of institutional change and the banking expansion in Islamic countries; there are certain parallelism between the quantitative and qualitative developments of the Islamic financing industry and the emergence of supportive institutions. There are certain convergences of Islamic banking products and institutions towards traditional banking functioning but keeping their principles. The Islamic financial institutions are effective instruments towards financial and economic integration at regional and global level. The Islamic economy has also showed a lesser impact of the global crisis than the western economy

García, F., Jin, B., & Salomon, R. (2012). "Does inward foreign direct investment improve the innovative performance of firms?" *Research Policy*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2012.06.005>

Abstract: Over the past several decades, research in the fields of international business and strategy has devoted increasing attention to outward foreign direct investment (FDI). Despite extensive scrutiny of the firm-specific motivations for, and consequences of, outward FDI; we know relatively little about inward FDI, the impact of inward FDI on host country firms, and especially, how inward FDI affects the innovativeness of those firms. Extant theoretical arguments predict contrasting effects. One line of research highlights the benefits to host country firms. Another line of research highlights the deleterious consequences to host country firms. Utilizing data from 1799 Spanish manufacturing firms from 1990 to 2002, we investigate the relationships between industry-level and firm-level inward FDI and the innovative performance of host country firms. We find that FDI inflows into Spain are negatively associated with the ex post innovation of local firms. We contrast these findings with those using conventional measures of productivity.

García Cabrera, A.M., & García Soto, M.G.(2012). "Organizational commitment in MNC subsidiary top managers: antecedents and consequences". *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, vol. 23, nº 15, págs. 3151-3177.

Abstract: This article studies, first, how affective and continuance commitments affect MNC subsidiary top managers' intent to leave either their current post or the firm itself, and second, which variables influence these managers' affective and continuance commitments. The analysis uses a sample of MNC subsidiary top managers in Spain, and the results confirm that these managers' intent to leave the subsidiary and the multinational is determined by affective and continuance commitments in its two dimensions (high-sacrifice and low-alternatives), and that these commitments, in turn, are determined by the managers' personal cultural values and company bonding variables.

Guillén, M., & García-Canal, E. (2012). "Execution as strategy". *Harvard Business Review*, vol. 90, nº 10, págs. 103-107.

Abstract: Dozens of multinational companies from emerging markets are roaring out of obscurity to compete head-to-head with the world's great corporations—without paying much attention to the kind of strategy making that is typically taught in business schools. Unencumbered by complicated or calcified rules about which markets to focus on and how to grow, these firms are achieving success by executing first and analyzing later, pursuing headlong expansion, and embracing turbulent markets. Mauro F. Guillén of the Wharton School and Esteban García-Canal of the University of Oviedo in Spain say that these companies' tendency to make strategy on the fly may be the reason they don't garner the kind of respect in the developed world that is showered on the likes of GE, IBM, and P&G.

In this article, the authors take a close look at three firms—Mexico's Bimbo, the number one bread baker in the world; India's Ocimum Biosolutions, a contract R&D and research firm; and Egypt's Orascom, a conglomerate operating in many of the world's most chaotic regions—to understand how their mind-set feeds their success. In today's world, all companies need to be able to function in unpredictable business environments. Emerging multinationals already know how to do that—it's what they're used to. Lessons from their success are applicable to global firms wherever they're from and wherever they do business.

Hanley, A., & Monreal-Pérez, J. (2012): "Are Newly Exporting Firms more Innovative? Findings from Matched Spanish Innovators". *Economics Letters*, doi: 10.1016/j.econlet.2012.03.006.

Abstract: The prevalence of Internet-based sales was highlighted by the World Bank (Ferro, 2011) associating state-of-art technology with exporters. We use propensity score kernel matching with difference-indifferences to reveal export selection and evidence of 'technology upgrading' through higher exporter innovation rates.

Jiménez, A. & Delgado, J.B. (2012) "Proactive management of political risk and corporate performance: the case of Spanish multinational enterprises". *International Business Review*, vol. 21, nº 6, págs. 1029-1040

Abstract: The present study analyzes the relationship between the political risk assumed by Spanish multinational enterprises in their internationalization strategies and their performance over a five-year period, from 2000 to 2005. Significant evidence is obtained of a positive and simultaneous relationship between political risk and performance through the use of simultaneous equations applied to a sample of 164 firms. These results are consistent with the premises of the Prospect Theory and with the traditional financial and economic theory grounded in risk aversion. They also explain the proactive use of political risk, to the extent that greater risk results in greater performance, which in turn contributes the amount of resources that are needed to undertake investments in countries with greater risk.

López-Duarte, C., & Vidal-Suárez, M.M. (2012) "La influencia de La diversidad lingüística en los procesos de adquisición internacional". *Revista Latinoamericana de Administración*, vol. 50, págs. 1-14.

Abstract: El presente trabajo analiza el efecto de la diversidad lingüística (DL) sobre la elección del modo de implantación (creación / adquisición) en el marco de los procesos de inversión directa en el exterior. Partiendo de las premisas de la Teoría de Costes de Transacción, se analiza en qué medida la DL potencia los costes ex ante y ex post inherentes a los procesos de adquisición internacional. Las predicciones se contrastan utilizando una muestra de inversiones realizadas por empresas españolas admitidas a cotización oficial en la Bolsa de Madrid y realizadas en el período comprendido entre 1989 y 2003.

López-Duarte, C., & Vidal-Suárez, M.M. (2012) "Cultural distance and the choice between wholly owned subsidiaries and joint ventures". *Journal of Business Research*, doi:10.1016/j.jbusres.2012.02.017

Abstract: Most empirical research on the choice between joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries analyzes the role of cultural distance in an isolated way. This study explores the potential influence of some factors related to the diversity among countries that are traditionally associated with cultural distance but not explicitly included in measurements of cultural distance. Different approaches to and measurements of cultural distance are used in this analysis. This study examines the potential existence of a moderating or intensifying effect of third variables on the role played by cultural distance. The results confirm the contingent role of host country risk on the choice between equity joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries.

Martínez-Noya, A., García-Canal, E., & Guillén, M.F. (2012) "R&D outsourcing and the effectiveness of intangible relationship-specific investments: May proprietary knowledge be walking out the door? *Journal of Management Studies*, DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-6486.2012.01086.x

Abstract: Intangible relationship-specific investments can be double-edged swords, as they facilitate not only the governance of business relationships but also undesired knowledge transfers. Building on transaction costs theory and the relational view of alliances, we analyze the effectiveness of these investments in R&D outsourcing agreements from the viewpoint of the client. We argue that, when outsourcing to business firms, the safeguards adopted by the clients to prevent spillovers may reduce the effectiveness of the supplier's specialized investments. Using original survey data from 170 European and US technology-intensive firms, we find that the contribution of these investments to client performance decreases the more a client's core knowledge is required to perform the service, except when outsourcing to non-profits. This suggests that as the appropriability hazards associated with outsourcing to business firms rise, the client is able to capture less value from the supplier's relationship-specific investments.

Monreal-Pérez, J., Aragón-Sánchez, A., & Sánchez-Marín, G. (2012): "Innovation and the firm export intensity: the moderating effect of the mode of entry", Esic Market, vol. 141, págs. 27-46.

Abstract: This article studies the relationships between innovation, the mode of entry adopted by a firm and its export performance. In addition, it identifies the mode of entry that is most favourable for the development of the export intensity of the innovative firm. In order to achieve this, the study analyses the behaviour of more than 1100 manufacturing firms in Spain in 2005, and concludes that, in line with the transaction costs theory prescriptions, firms adopting modes of entry with high levels of control develop greater export intensity. With reference to the interactions between the variables analysed, the moderating effect of the mode of entry is greater when considered together with the innovative activity input, it is with the R&D investment.

Monreal-Pérez, J., Aragón-Sánchez, A., & Sánchez-Marín, G. (2012): "Estudio longitudinal de la relación entre la actividad exportadora, la innovación y la productividad de la empresa manufacturera española". Revista Europea de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa, vol. 21; nº 1, págs. 33-52.

Abstract: ¿Conduce la innovación de la empresa y su productividad a una mayor actividad exportadora o es la actividad exportadora de la empresa la que incrementa la innovación y su productividad? Después de que se ha confirmado que las empresas exportadoras desarrollan más innovaciones que las no exportadoras, este trabajo contesta a esta pregunta mediante el estudio de la relación entre la innovación, la productividad y la actividad exportadora de la empresa. Con este fin, se lleva a cabo un análisis longitudinal de una media de 1,610 empresas manufactureras durante el periodo 2001-2005. Los resultados indican que la hipótesis de la autoselección constituye una explicación adecuada de los fenómenos observados: la innovación y la productividad de la empresa favorecen la actividad exportadora de la empresa. El análisis también concluye que aquellas empresas que invierten en I+D, al mismo tiempo que incrementan su productividad previamente, tienen una mayor probabilidad de emprenden una mayor actividad exportadora. La confirmación de la hipótesis del aprendizaje por la exportación se limita al efecto positivo que ejerce la propensión exportadora de la empresa sobre su productividad horaria, mientras que ni la innovación ni la intensidad exportadora favorecen la productividad de la empresa.

Monreal-Perez, J., Aragón-Sánchez, A., & Sánchez-Marín, G. (2012): "A longitudinal study of the relationship between export activity and innovation in the Spanish firm: The moderating role of productivity". *International Business Review*. Doi: 10.1016/j.ibusrev.2011.09.010.

Abstract: Does innovation lead the firm to export more products, or does a firm's export propensity induce it to innovate? How does a firm's productivity level change this relationship? After confirming that exporters develop more innovations than non-exporters, this study attempts to answer these questions by studying two effects. First, we analyse the impact of innovation on a firm's export activities while addressing potential endogeneity concerns. Second, we examine the impact of export activity on a firm's innovation performance. We must address both questions when considering firm productivity. To this end, we conduct a longitudinal analysis of 14,142 observations of an annual average of 1767 Spanish firms within the manufacturing sector during the period from 2001 to 2008. The results suggest that the self-selection hypothesis adequately explains the observed phenomena. That is, innovation induces firms to increase their export activities. This finding is robust to endogeneity. Nevertheless, firms do not experience any learning-by-exporting effects on the obtaining of product or process innovations. Productivity does not modify any of these relationships.

ARTÍCULOS ACEPTADOS Y EN PROCESO DE PUBLICACIÓN

Jiménez, A., Durán, J.J., & de la Fuente, J.M. (in press) "The role of psychic distance stimuli on the East-West FDI location structure in the EU. Evidence from Spanish MNEs". *Journal for East European Management Studies*. Aceptada su publicación.

Abstract: Eastern European countries represent an important and attractive economic area for foreign direct investment nowadays. Nonetheless, and despite the determinants of investments having converged with other European countries, the existence of a differentiated East-West structure still holds in Europe (Disdier/Mayer 2004; Jiménez et al. 2011a). This study examines the existence of such structure from the novel perspective of psychic distance stimuli, showing that there is no evidence of its persistence. Moreover, the results provide evidence on the fundamental role played by different dimensions of psychic distance, especially the distance in levels of industrial development and language, as obstacles to foreign direct investments because they increase transaction costs between the home and the host country. On the contrary, distance in education is positively associated with investments, reflecting an efficiency-seeking approach on the part of MNEs.

Jiménez, A., Palmero, C., & Jiménez, J.A. (in press) "FDI flows from the South to the East of the EU: Dissecting the different effects of psychic distance stimuli". *European Journal of International Management*. Aceptada su publicación.

Abstract: This paper examines the influence of psychic distance stimuli on foreign direct investment flows from countries located in the South of Europe towards the new members of the European Union from Central and Eastern Europe. By applying panel data techniques, evidence of a negative relation is obtained for distance in democracy, whereas a positive one is obtained for per capita GDP and distance in education and industrial development, which demonstrate that these investment flows are characterized by an efficiency-seeking approach and low educational and

technical requirements. This FDI motivation prompts firms to maximize cost advantages such as reduced salaries or input prices. Also interestingly, political risk does not seem an obstacle, in accordance with recent literature on political capabilities. The results highlight the fact that distance does not always constitute a barrier but an opportunity for the firm.

WORKING PAPERS

Merino, F.; Monreal-Perez, J.; & Sánchez-Marín, G. (2012) "Family Firm Internationalization: Influence of Familiness on the Spanish Firm Export Activity", Kiel Institute for the World Economy Working Paper, no. 1770.

Abstract: This paper studies the determinants of the export activity of family SMEs, disentangling the three main dimensions that comprise the concept of familiness: power, experience, and culture. The results, using the F-PEC scale over a sample of 500 Spanish SMEs, show that this approach identifies the determinants that explain the export activity of family SMEs better than a simple dichotomous approach. Specifically, we find that the expertise transmitted from different generations and the family culture orientation to the firm positively affect the international activities of family SMEs; however, the composition of the firm control-management does not have any significant influence on internationalization.

LIBROS

Guillén, M., & García-Canal (2012): "Emerging Markets Rule: Growth Strategies of the New Global Giants ". McGraw-Hill.

Sinopsis: The newest economic behemoth, China is snatching market share from the U.S., Japan, and Europe at an alarming rate. But China isn't alone. The world's largest producers of biofuel, meat, consumer electronics, regional jets, baked goods, candy, and many other products are all emerging market multinationals (EMM). And industries poised to be taken over by EMMs include personal computers, IT services, mining, wind turbines, and cement. The balance of power in the global economy is shifting. Are you in a position to compete with the most energetic, imaginative companies on the planet?

In Emerging Markets Rule, two experts on the global shift in economic hegemony explain what is happening, why it is happening—and how you can prevent it from happening to you. The authors provide an action plan based on leaner, more operationally proficient ways for maintaining the competitive advantage based on seven new axioms of global competitiveness: Execute, strategize, and execute again; Cater to the niches; Scale to win; Embrace chaos; Acquire smart; Expand with abandon; No sacred cows!

Emerging markets multinationals are here to stay; they're not going to go away, even when the global economy rights itself. "What began as a necessity—a kind of guerilla-business warfare against the corporate superpowers—has now evolved into best practices and is on its way to becoming what everyone needs to know," the authors write. "Simply put, down is up. The weak have become strong."

You need to learn these new "best practices" now because tomorrow will be too late. Emerging Markets Rule is your roadmap for business success in the increasingly competitive, chaotic global markets.

CAPÍTULOS DE LIBRO

Florez, R. R., J.M., Velez, M., Alvarez-Dardet, M.C., Araujo, P., & Sanchez, J.M. (2012) "The role of management control systems on inter-organisational efficiency: an analysis of export performance". Editado por Dávila A., Epstein M.J. y Manzoni J.F., "Performance Measurement and Management Control. Global Issues". (págs 195-222) Bingley: Emerald.

Abstract: Recientes trabajos muestran que el rendimiento exportador de una empresa viene determinado por una adecuada combinación de recursos y capacidades que le permite el establecimiento y mantenimiento de una ventaja competitiva. Adoptando esta visión, este trabajo contribuye a la literatura ofreciendo evidencia empírica sobre la influencia de los SCG en la explotación de las capacidades exportadoras de una firma para la optimización del rendimiento obtenido a través de canales de exportación indirectos. A partir de los datos recogidos mediante un cuestionario administrado en empresas españolas exportadoras, se desarrolla un modelo híbrido que combina DEA y técnicas de segmentación para obtener una visión gráfica de la eficiencia exportadora, identificando diferentes estrategias competitivas. El resultado de esta fase es usado para analizar si el diseño y uso de los sistemas de control de gestión tienen un efecto sobre la optimización de la eficiencia en el rendimiento exportador de los recursos y capacidades de la empresa exportadora. Los resultados muestran que los sistemas de control social tienen un papel relevante para explicar la eficiencia de las empresas en el empleo de los recursos y capacidades.

Monreal-Pérez, J.; & Sánchez-Marin, G (2012) "The Innovation and Export Activity Causal Link: A Review of Extant Literature". Editado por Simmons, P.E. y Jordan, S.T. "Economics of Innovation, Incentives and Uncertainty", Ed. Nova Science Publishers, Economic Issues, Problems and Perspectives. Global Economic Studies Series, NY.

Abstract: In this work, we review the literature on the link between innovation and exports. In particular, we try to study the causal direction of the relation between both variables: it is whether innovation improves the export activity of the firm, as suggested by the self-selection theory, or otherwise, whether it is the greater firm export activity what enhances the innovative performance of the firm, as predicted according to the learning-by-exporting arguments. We focus on a number of recent studies that, dealing with the endogeneity concern, show stronger support for the self-selection theory on innovation, rather than for the reverse link, stated by the learning-by-exporting hypothesis. This conclusion matches up with the most common finding of the export literature when considering the firm productivity.

ESTUDIOS DE CASOS PARA LA DOCENCIA Y LA INVESTIGACIÓN

Primer Estudio Temático de Casos (ETC) sobre la "Cooperación en la Internacionalización", coordinado y dirigido dentro de un proyecto en colaboración con la agencia de innovación del País Vasco (Innobasque) en el que se utiliza la metodología del estudio de casos y que pretende aunar en el mismo los tres grandes pilares que conforman la investigación, la docencia y la transferencia de conocimiento.

En los Estudios Temáticos de Casos se combinan los casos escritos para empresarios, directivos y responsables institucionales (casos analíticos para empresa) y los casos para el alumnado universitario de grado y postgrado (casos docentes con orientación pedagógica). Cada estudio se centra en una temática y han participado profesores e investigadores de las tres universidades del País Vasco. Se ha comenzado la preparación de un segundo estudio sobre "Intraemprendizaje" y un tercero sobre "Eco-innovación".

Tanto a la obra completa como a cada uno de los casos en particular del este ETC se encuentran disponibles de forma gratuita en el siguiente enlace: <http://www.casosinnobasque.com/cast/pages/estudios/estudios.asp>

PREMIOS Y MENCIONES RECIBIDOS

XXII CONGRESO ACEDE, Cádiz Septiembre 2012

- Mejor comunicación del XXII Congreso ACEDE celebrado en Cádiz:

Suárez-Suárez, N. (2012) "How do bank market power, regulation, and supervision affect economic volatility? International evidence".

Abstract: This paper analyzes empirically how bank market power, market structure, regulation, and supervision affect economic volatility and shape the influence of real and monetary shocks on the volatility of economic growth. Using a panel dataset of 96 countries over the period 1989-2008, we find that less competitive banking markets increase the growth volatility and magnify the impact of real and monetary shocks. Foreign bank ownership, however, moderates the impact of both real and monetary shocks, while state bank ownership only dampens the effect of monetary shocks on the volatility of economic growth. Stricter regulation on non-traditional banking activities magnifies the impact of real and monetary shocks, whereas restrictions on the mixing between banking and commerce dampen the effect of real shocks. More official supervisory power increases the effect of real volatility, whereas policies that encourage private monitoring of banks reduce the impact of real shocks on economic volatility.

- Mejor comunicación de la Sección de Dirección Internacional del XXII Congreso ACEDE celebrado en Cádiz:

Un, A., Muñoz-Bullón, F., & Sánchez-Bueno, M.J. (2012) "The effect of skills on innovation: Subsidiaries of foreign multinational enterprises versus domestic firms".

Abstract: In contrast to previous studies that argue that subsidiaries of foreign MNEs suffer from a disadvantage or liability of foreignness in comparison to domestic firms, we argue for an advantage of foreignness. We propose that skills of employees of subsidiaries of foreign MNEs have a larger positive effect on innovation than skills of employees in domestic firms. The reason is that being part of the foreign MNE, subsidiaries manage employees to be more cosmopolitan whereas domestic firms tend to manage employees to be more local. Although initially managed this way to facilitate better integration with the MNE, the more cosmopolitan employees of the subsidiaries of foreign MNEs are better at searching for and integrating diverse knowledge to generate innovations than employees of domestic firms.

- Finalistas mejor comunicación de la Sección de Dirección Internacional del XXII Congreso ACEDE celebrado en Cádiz:

Benito-Osorio, D., & Jiménez, A. (2012) "La relación circular entre la diversificación geográfica y la diversificación de producto en las EMs españolas".

Abstract: Actualmente encontramos un número creciente de empresas multinacionales que simultáneamente optan por seguir estrategias de diversificación de producto. Partiendo de los postulados del Enfoque basado en los Recursos y Capacidades de la Empresa, el objetivo de este trabajo es avanzar un paso más en la investigación analizando la existencia de una relación circular entre la diversificación geográfica y de producto. Los resultados, obtenidos a partir de una muestra de las principales empresas multinacionales españolas, sugieren que la adaptación a una gran diversidad de países dificulta la coordinación de actividades requerida en la diversificación de producto relacionada y viceversa. Por el contrario, la diversificación no relacionada aporta sinergias financieras, experiencia y flexibilidad que facilitan el proceso de internacionalización mientras que, simultáneamente, una mayor diversificación geográfica permite que cada división se pueda comportar como unidad independiente y se desarrolle un sistema de control interno y una asignación de recursos más eficientes.

López-Duarte, C., & Vidal-Suárez, M.M. (2012) "Estudio de las decisiones de internacionalización empresarial desde una perspectiva cualitativa: Aplicación del análisis cualitativo comparativo de categorías difusas".

Abstract: En la literatura sobre Gestión Internacional resulta exhaustivo el número de trabajos que analizan diversas decisiones inherentes al proceso de internacionalización empresarial utilizando técnicas cuantitativas de diversa naturaleza o empleando el estudio de casos y el análisis comparado de los mismos como herramientas de estudio. Por el contrario, el Análisis Cualitativo Comparativo, y más en concreto, el basado en la utilización de categorías o conjuntos difusos, constituye una técnica prácticamente obviada en este campo de estudio. En el presente trabajo se lleva a cabo una primera aproximación a la utilización de esta técnica para el estudio de decisiones empresariales de crecimiento internacional —se analiza, en concreto, la decisión inherente a la fórmula de implantación en el mercado receptor —utilizando una

muestra de inversiones realizadas durante las dos últimas décadas por empresas españolas en los países integrados en la Unión Europea.

Villar, C., Pla-barber, J., & León, F. (2012) "Asset specificity and entry-mode: new insights in the hotel industry".

Abstract: The special characteristics of the service sector increase the complexity of the analysis and, thus, traditional explanations of entry mode choice in manufacturing sectors may need to be complemented by other moderating influences.. By introducing the moderator effect of the nature of the services being provided by the firm, we explain some of these differences between manufacturing and services firms. We use a comprehensive database on the Spanish hotel industry which covers practically all the operations carried out by the majority of Spanish hotel chains up to 2011. We found that both intangibility and complexity of the services offered by the hotel moderate the relationship between environmental uncertainties and entry mode choice by increasing the propensity to use greater commitment entry modes when faced with conditions of country risk and cultural uncertainty.

OTROS PREMIOS Y MENCIONES

- **John H. Dunning Visiting Fellow for the academic year 2012-13. Henley Business School.** Awarded to Andrea Martínez-Noya and Vikas Kumar.
- **Premio Robert H. Schlaffer for the Best Paper in Applied International Management y Premio SKOLKOVO Best Paper**

Benito-Osorio, D., Zúñiga-Vicente, J.A., & Guerras-Martín, L.A. (2012) "Internationalization and performance in a recently advanced country: A horizontal S-shaped link".

Abstract: This study provides new insights into one of the most controversial issues in the field of international business studies, namely, the shape of the international diversification-firm performance relationship. Our data cover a sample composed primarily of small and medium-sized Spanish manufacturing firms over a period of 15 years. These firms record different degrees of internationalisation and, most importantly, belong to an economy that has recently attained the status of "advanced", experiencing high growth rates over the timeframe considered. Results support the new 3-stage theory of international expansion that hypothesizes a horizontal S-shaped relationship. We use panel data models to control for non-observable heterogeneity.

- **MED Global Forum Best Symposium Award sponsored by the University of Manchester, Manchester Business School. Academy of Management 2012 Meeting.**

Taras, V., Bode, A., Schuster, A., Jiménez, A., Chan, D., Vargas-Hernández, J.G., Gupta, S.F., Sarala, R., Bryla, P., & Curran, L (2012) "Large-scale international student collaboration projects and experiential exercises in IB".

3. ANUNCIOS E INFORMACIÓN DE INTERÉS PARA LOS SOCIOS:

CONGRESOS CELEBRADOS

REUNIÓN DE LA SECCIÓN DIRECCIÓN INTERNACIONAL EN EL XXII Congreso de ACEDE, 2012



El pasado 18 de septiembre se celebró en Cádiz la última reunión de la Sección Dirección Internacional de ACEDE, a la que asistieron 17 miembros y en la que se trataron los siguientes temas:

1.- Se informó de las actividades apoyadas por la Sección(EIBA, IIBC o Valencia Summer School entre otras). Se aprovechó la reunión para recordar las fechas de próximos congresos internacionales que podrían ser de interés para los miembros de la sección:

- IIBC (Las Palmas, 5 y 6 de Octubre de 2012)
- EIBA (Brighton, 7-9 de Diciembre de 2012)
- AIB (Turquía, 3-6 de Julio de 2013)

- 2.- Se comunicaron los trabajos finalistas de los Premios de la Sección, así como los miembros del Jurado (Esteban García Canal, María Luisa Ramírez Alesón y Ana Valdés Llaneza).
- 3.- Se informó de la ampliación del número de miembros de la sección en el último año (de 41 a 47 miembros) y se animó a continuar ampliándolo.
- 4.- Se informó del funcionamiento de la Newsletter que se puso en marcha a principios de año. Se ha publicado ya el primer número y se está trabajando en el segundo, para el que se piden aportaciones a los miembros.
- 5.- Se planteó la posibilidad de crear un repositorio de casos internacionales. Se anima a los miembros de la sección a realizar casos internacionales en el repositorio y a que los dirijan a la secretaría de la sección.
- 6.- Se planteó la realización de nuevas actividades asociadas a la sección, como es el desarrollo de una Jornada con JIBS (Seminario de trabajos en progreso). Se va a estudiar cómo llevarlo a cabo y se informará a los miembros.
- 7.- Se organizó por parte de la sección la Mesa Redonda "Relaciones entre Gobiernos y Multinacionales extranjeras tras el regreso del populismo. Implicaciones para la empresa española y para la investigación en Dirección Internacional", con la participación de los profesores Juan José Durán, José Pla, Alfredo Jiménez y moderada por el profesor Esteban García Canal.

Esmeralda Linares
Secretaria de la Sección de Dirección Internacional
Universidad de Valencia

VIII Iberian International Business Conference - "Iberian multinationals, getting ready for a challenging future".

La VIII edición del Iberian International Business Conference se celebró en la Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria los días 5 y 6 de octubre de 2012.

El encuentro proporcionó a los asistentes la ocasión de compartir en Gran Canaria tanto los resultados de la investigación por ellos realizada como nuevos proyectos a emprender en colaboración con otros investigadores especializados en el campo de los negocios internacionales.

El foro este año acogió a investigadores con diferentes grados de consolidación, pues en él se inscribieron y presentaron sus trabajos doctorandos, nuevos doctores e investigadores consolidados.

Los papers presentados se distribuyeron en seis mesas de trabajo que abordaron las temáticas siguientes: cross-cultural research, import-export, management, multinational companies, innovation, and international entrepreneurship.

En la elaboración de estos trabajos participaron 40 investigadores vinculados a 19 universidades españolas, portuguesas y, en menor medida, norteamericanas. Esta edición del congreso contó también con dos ponentes invitados, el profesor Gary Knight, catedrático de Global Management y Jackson Chair in International Management (Willamette University), y Pedro Monzón Cabrera, Director de Promoción de Proexca (Sociedad Canaria de Fomento Económico). El profesor Gary Knight presentó mediante videoconferencia su disertación sobre "Small and medium enterprises in international business". Pedro Monzón, por su parte, ofreció la

conferencia titulada: "Canarias Aporta: The Canarian Government's tool designed to face the companies needs in their internationalization projects".

El encuentro, además de proporcionar la oportunidad de debatir sobre temas de interés para los investigadores en negocios internacionales, ofreció un foro entrañable y cercano que hizo posible el estrechamiento de lazos y voluntades entre los participantes.

Antonia Mercedes García Cabrera
Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

CONGRESOS A CELEBRAR

38th EIBA Annual Conference - "International Business and Sustainable Development",
Brighton, 7-9 December 2012

<http://www.eiba2012.org/>

Co-hosts: University of Sussex (venue) & King's College London, UK

AIB 2013 Annual Meeting

Istanbul, Turkey. July 3-6, 2013.

<http://aib.msu.edu/events/2013/>

The Call for Papers for AIB 2013 Istanbul has been posted. They will start accepting submissions on December 1, 2012. The submissions will remain open until January 15, 2013.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Journal of International Business Studies:

Special Issue on "Advancing interdisciplinary research in International Business: Integrative knowledge and transformative theories."

Deadline for submission: January 15, 2013

Special Issue Editors: Joseph L. C. Cheng (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, jlcheng@illinois.edu); Julian Birkinshaw (London Business School, jbirkinshaw@london.edu); Donald Lessard (MIT Sloan School, dlessard@mit.edu); David C. Thomas (University of New South Wales and Simon Fraser University, dcthomas@sfu.ca)

4. OFERTAS DE TRABAJO Y SOLICITUDES DE COLABORACIÓN

University of Kent -Kent Business School, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Postdoctoral Research Associate in International Business

(2 years, full-time)

The Role

The Strategy and International Business

Group: http://www.kent.ac.uk/kbs/research/research-groups/strategy-intl_business/index.html is one of the five research groups within Kent Business School, with a focus on international strategy, alliances, performance management, social enterprise and non-market strategies. This post holder will support on-going research into the internationalisation of non-traditional organisations, in particular in the retail sector. The aim is to analyse various questions surrounding the internationalisation motives, patterns and processes of such organisations and their relevance for organisational performance. The research will primarily focus on the quantitative analysis of a large dataset although a small number of in-depth case studies are envisaged in particular of organisations based in the UK, Germany and Spain. Very good German and/or Spanish language skills would thus be beneficial for this post.

The Person

You will hold a good first degree or equivalent, a Masters in Business/Management or similar and a PhD in a relevant discipline (e.g. International Business; Strategic Management; Organisation Studies; Retail Marketing).

The post holder will need to have experience with statistical analysis packages and knowledge of international business theory. Data analysis skills and strong skills in Excel are also essential to this position.

The Department

Kent Business School was established in 1989, building on two decades of postgraduate management education and research at the University. Our MBA programme was established in 1991 and, in September 1992, we moved to new, purpose-built premises. In 1995 the University's programmes and staff in Accounting & Finance and in Industrial Relations & Human Resource Management were transferred to the School, followed in 1997 by programmes and staff in Management Science. The School has 1676 students on two campuses, 293 postgraduates (including 56 research students) and 1383 undergraduates, distributed across all our programmes. A strategic decision to invest in it has seen the Business School grow in size and calibre since 2003. The appointment of new and highly motivated staff has transformed the research culture within the School, attracting interest nationally and internationally. Through the dedication and commitment of all our staff, we are steadily building on the successes of our foundational years to create a forward-looking Business School with global reach, creating stimulating research and learning environments. Further information can be found at: www.kent.ac.uk/kbs

Further Information

Start Date for applications: 19 October 2012

Closing date for applications: 12 December 2012

Interviews are expected to be held: January 2013

For informal discussion only, please contact: Professor Alexander Mohr, Head of Group, a.t.mohr@kent.ac.uk.

Please do not send formal applications to Professor Mohr. Those sent will be asked to apply via our online recruitment process (please refer to the applications section). Please see the links below to view the full job description and also to apply for this post (please do not send your application directly to the department).

5. CONTRIBUCIONES PARA EL PRÓXIMO NÚMERO

Si desea proporcionar información para divulgar en el próximo número (primavera) de la Newsletter de la Sección de Dirección Internacional de ACEDE, puede contactar con sus editores Andrea Martínez Noya (noya@uniovi.es) o Alfredo Jiménez Palmero (ajimenez@ubu.es) y enviar información relacionada con los siguientes apartados:

- Contribuciones realizadas durante el año 2012 y 2013 no incluidas en números anteriores, tales como: Artículos publicados y aceptados para su publicación, working papers, libros y capítulos de libro, tesis doctorales leídas o en desarrollo, premios y menciones recibidos.
- Estudios de casos realizados y que puedan ser de utilidad para la docencia y/o investigación en Dirección Internacional (tanto en inglés como en español).
- Anuncios de interés para los Socios, tales como: Call for papers (tanto de revistas nacionales como internacionales), y otras actividades como congresos, jornadas, talleres y seminarios (que vayáis a organizar o de las que tengáis conocimiento).
- Ofertas de trabajo y solicitudes de colaboración (p.ej. plazas convocadas, propuestas para desarrollar investigaciones conjuntas, departamentos interesados en contactar con doctorandos que trabajen en temas de dirección internacional).