Call for Papers for Conference and Special Issue

Asia Pacific Journal of Management

Emerging economy multinationals and home country effects: Does origin matter?

Copenhagen, Denmark

Deadline for Submission: 1 December 2013

Conference dates: **September 2014**

Targeted publication date for the Special Issue: **June 2015**

Special Issue Editors:

Bersant Hobdari (Copenhagen Business School)

Peter Gammeltoft (Copenhagen Business School)

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Over the last decade emerging market multinationals (EMNCs) have become important players in the world economy. This has led to increased interest in their behavior by academics and policy makers alike who are beginning to come to grips with the most important analytical and policy issues that affect the world economy due to the rise of EMNCs. A lively debate in the literature is discussing the applicability of lessons from the study of developed country multinationals to EMNCs, and the contributions that the study of EMNCs can offer to theories of the multinational enterprise in general.

Studies from developed economy multinationals recognize that both firm-specific and environmental factors help explain international diversification. Over the last decade, increasing attention has been given to the drivers of internationalization strategies of firms from emerging economies and evidence on the relationship between EMNCs' competitive advantages and the nature of their internationalization strategies is beginning to emerge. In this context, extant literature has focused on aspects of home country environments as potential determinants of EMNCs' advantages and internationalization processes. Erramilli, Agarwal and Kim (1997) observed "that firm-specific advantages are molded by home-country environment has received some empirical scrutiny and support." Yet, there remain significant unresolved questions in the international business and strategic management literatures as to how the home environment of a firm impacts its international strategies and operations. The substantial increase in outward foreign direct investment from countries such as China and India emphasizes the importance of this question.

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The global economy is shifting in ways that offer new opportunities and new challenges for firms from emerging economies. These firms often originate from institutional environments which are heterogenic and segmented, have co-evolved their structures and practices within idiosyncratic institutional environments, and need to overcome differences between diverse institutional settings in their foreign direct investments. These challenges are often compounded by limited organizational and managerial experience and capabilities to internationalize.

We believe that there are significant opportunities for improving our understanding of how home country environment affects various processes and outcomes that drive EMNCs, and thus to advance theories of the multinational enterprise. Consequently, we are soliciting empirical and theoretical work addressing these complex relationships between various forms of home country environmental heterogeneities and EMNCs. This special issue provides an opportunity to bring together the research of scholars from a diverse range of disciplinary traditions such as economics, sociology and political science. As such, the following list of potential research questions is merely illustrative of the broad range of studies that could fit in the special issue of Asia Pacific Journal of Management (APJM):

- How do EMNCs leverage political and social ties at home to gain access to and/or leadership in foreign markets, especially developed country markets?
- How do the institutional framework and the resource endowment of the home country influence the patterns and processes of organizational learning and capability building that enable investments abroad?
- From a co-evolutionary perspective, what are the dynamics of the interrelationship between institutional change and corporate strategy? How do EMNCs leverage their experience abroad to impact institutional development at home?
- What is the extent and modalities through which emerging market governments influence the operations of EMNCs?
- What distinguishes international investment strategies by state-owned and privately owned EMNCs? Is government ownership enabler or liability in internationalization?
- What role do country of origin formal (regulatory) and informal (cultural) institutions play in pace of internationalization and degree of international commitments?
- How do governance structures, such as ownership and managerial incentives, affect internationalization decisions and the success or failure of overseas operations?

All papers are to be submitted to the APJM website http://apjm.edmgr.com. The submission website is already open with the deadline for receipt of papers being December 1, 2013. No late submissions will be accepted. The format of submissions must comply with submission guidelines posted at the APJM website, and we have a marked preference for submissions which debate with, extend, and/or refute the indicative literature cited below. Please indicate that your submission is to be reviewed for the Special Issue on Emerging Economy Multinationals (choose "S.I.: EMNCs and Home Country Effects" during the submission process).

Papers will be double-blind peer-reviewed. We will make initial editorial decisions by June, 2014. Authors invited to revise and resubmit their work will be invited to present the papers at the APJM special issue workshop to be held at the conference on "Emerging Economy Multinationals" at Copenhagen Business School in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The papers accepted and presented at the workshop will be considered for publication in a special issue of the APJM. Presentation at the workshop does not necessarily guarantee publication in the special issue. The combination of a workshop and a special issue nevertheless follows a highly successful APJM initiative to bring out the full potential of authors and papers. For questions about the special issue, please contact Bersant Hobdari, Guest Editor, at bh.int@cbs.dk.

Indicative Contemporary Literature

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Call for Papers

3rd International Conference on Management and Organization

Knowledge management and organizational learning

12th–13th June, 2014

Brdo pri Kranju, Slovenia

The main theme

Knowledge management and organizational learning have become highly discussed topics in the last two decades. Interest in managing what people know and the way they learn appeals to both practitionersand academics, but none seem to be able to offer satisfactory solutions to related ongoing challenges. Theexperiences of organizations around the world show that there is no single best way to address such issues.Solutions that work in one organization turn out to be unsatisfactory in others, even in similar conditions.On the other hand, academia recognizes there is still no consensus on the theory of organizational learning.This is due to the fact that the process we are trying to manage is a cognitive one and takes place withinindividuals. Individuals are constantly learning and are learning in organizational settings. Further, no twoorganizations face the exact same situation; therefore, solutions must differ as well. The fields of knowledgemanagement and organizational learning have long been studied separately. Knowledge management, although discussing similar concepts, has been understood as less scientific than organizational learning,primarily focusing on the support of information technology for knowledge storing and sharing. In recentyears, this perspective has slowly changed and the complementarities of both fields have been recognized, in turn stimulating research that connects both streams. At the same time, difficulties have beenencountered in clearly explaining where organizational learning ends and knowledge management begins.

Despite rich academic research in both fields in the last 20 years, several questions remain at least partly unanswered. How do individuals learn and connect to other members through different relationshipswithin social units in an efficient and effective way? What makes the learning of an individual part of theorganizational learning? The learning of connected members depends on the organization, understood asa dynamic system of relationships. Individuals learn in a coordinated, organized way according to their rolesin organizational settings. What is the basis of this coordinated learning? What does the process oforganizational learning look like? How will learning differ in different organizations? How can knowledgemanagement activities stimulate learning and ensure the purposeful creation of knowledge? What is therole of management activities in knowledge management? Learning and knowledge can be managed by planning knowledge/learning, by actuating the learning process by HRM, leadership, motivation and communication and by controlling knowledge/learning at the individual and firm level. Organizational learning can thus be understood as individual but coordinated processes resulting in knowledge and its use, whereas knowledge management is an organizational process which assures that learning processeswill take place in the most efficient and rational way. We may claim that both organizational learning an knowledge management are closely connected to organization: systems, structures, roles, processes andculture. Measurement systems, performance indicators, knowledge management systems, Web 2.0 andthe architectures for knowledge management all take part in the management of knowledge. Theseconnections represent the focus, the key theme of our conference. Our aim is to stimulate breakthroughresearch streams linking the learning of individuals in organizations to knowledge management from therelationships perspective.

Call for papers

Two sub-themes are proposed: (1) individual, team and organizational learning; and (2) knowledge

and knowledge management.

1. The first sub-theme of our discussion focuses on learning at the individual, team and organizational level. The main questions here are how individuals are learning and how individual learning becomes part of the team and organizational learning process, with organizational learning being the learning of individuals in organizational settings. Possible areas within this sub-theme are:

- individual learning: individual learning process, learning activities, learning styles, learning loops,psychological and other perspectives on learning;
- team learning and organizational learning: knowledge creation and generation, knowledgecodification and storage, knowledge sharing and knowledge use;
- exploitation vs. exploration: efficiency-oriented organizational learning vs. creativity- and innovationoriented learning;
- the contingency perspective on learning in organizations: the influence of technology, the environment, size, goals and strategy and employees;
- the organizational impact on organizational learning: the influence of different organization systems, structures, roles, processes and cultures;

- learning at the group and organizational level; education and training based on organizational learning; learning and innovation;
- the characteristics of organizations, understood as a set of dynamic relationships, to enhance learning;
- methodological issues: different approaches to analyzing learning in organizations; and
- the network perspective on learning in organizations: learning networks, knowledge-sharing networks, innovation networks.

2. The second sub-theme focuses on knowledge and knowledge management. The main goal of the knowledge management process is to ensure that the learning processes of individuals will be as rational and efficient as possible, considering the achievement of social units' goals. Management activities coordinate and encourage learning process, assure purposeful knowledge creation and the dissemination of the acquired knowledge to the proper units and individuals. The focus is on creating conditions in organizations, understood as formal social units, for continuous learning. Possible topics within this subtheme are:

- the knowledge management process: the rationality-assuring process of planning, actuating and controlling; knowledge management as a coordination process;
- knowledge and recognizing knowledge needs/gaps: group and individual knowledge, knowledge mapping, planned and actual knowledge maps;
- planning learning at the organizational and individual level: SWOT analysis of the organizational learning process and organizational knowledge, setting goals and strategies for learning on the organizational level;
- designing an organization for learning, different learning in different types of organization;
- organizational learning and human resources management; skills and competence management;
- leading and motivating employees to participate in planned learning activities; communication and organizational learning;
- controlling learning and knowledge at the individual and organizational level: developing measurement systems for monitoring learning, setting key indicators, measuring intangible assets, intellectual capital, measuring organizational knowledge;
- implementing IT solutions for knowledge storage and the sharing of knowledge; knowledge management and Web 2.0;

- knowledge-based innovation;
- inter- and intra-organizational communities of practice; knowledge management in a networkorganization;and
- knowledge management in public sector and nonprofit organizations.

Papers and discussions will not only be limited to these issues; papers connecting both streams are also invited. Papers from organization science, management, cognitive science, computer science, information systems and other fields are welcome since the conference is promoting an interdisciplinary approach. Theoretical and empirical papers employing qualitative or quantitative methods, as well as workinprogress, PhD research and practical cases are all welcome. Papers accepted for the conference will be published in the conference proceedings. Quality papers will be considered for publication either in The Learning Organization Journal published by Emerald, the Dynamic Relationships Management Journal published by the Slovenian Academy of Management (SAM) or in the Slovenian SAM journal Challenges to Management.

Submission of abstracts and other important deadlines

All authors interested in participating at the conference are invited to submit an abstract. The abstract should not exceed 500 words and should include the names and affiliations of the author(s). It should clearly state the problem, purpose and goals of the paper, the approach taken and the main contribution made. Abstracts may be submitted as a .pdf file, .doc file or .docx file. The number of submissions is limited to one individual paper, one individual and one co-authored paper or two co-authored papers.

The on-line submission of abstracts will take place via the SAM's English Internet site http://sam-d.si/, under the 3rd international management and organization conference. Where co-authors are involved, the information is only required for the main author (or one of the authors). However, in the abstract all

co-authors should be included (their names, titles, institutions, e-mail addresses). You will receive

immediate confirmation when you have successfully submitted your abstract. In the case of any problems, please make contact at this address: alesa-sasa.sitar@ef.uni-lj.si. After the abstracts have been received, they will undergo the review process and the authors will be informed about the abstract's acceptance/rejection. Guidelines for preparing the papers and other information will then be given to the authors of accepted abstracts. The submission of abstracts starts on October 11, 2013. The deadline for submitting abstracts is December 6, 2013. You will be informed about the acceptance of your abstract/paper by January 10, 2014.

Please note the following key deadlines:

- Formal announcement of the conference and call for papers: September 2013
- Submission of abstracts: from October 11 to December 6, 2013
- Acceptance/rejection of abstracts: January 10, 2014
- Submission of papers: April 11, 2014
- Notification of acceptance of papers with comments of the reviewers: May 9, 2014
- Submission of final papers: May 23, 2014
- Registration: May–June 2014
- Conference: 12–13 June 2014

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Call for Papers

Baltic Journal of Management

Qualitative Management Research: Insights and Opportunities

Deadline for Submission: 15th January 2014

Guest editors

Catherine Cassell, Manchester Business School, University of Manchester, UK

Gillian Symon, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK

Traditionally business and management research in the Baltic has been dominated by research studies based on quantitative techniques of data collection and analysis. Yet increasingly there is an interest in the 'in-depth' studies that are produced from qualitative work. Research stemming from qualitative techniques covers a whole spectrum of methods and can be located within a wide range of epistemological perspectives. Many of these techniques are not well known or utilised by researchers in the management arena in the Baltic region despite the potentially unique perspectives they could provide on important and contemporary management research issues. Hence the intention is to publicise the ways in which qualitative research can be used and the insights it offers into contemporary management issues.

Aims of the special issue

- To provide an overview of the current state of the art of qualitative methods in management research
- To highlight the diverse range of subject areas within management research to which qualitative research can contribute
- To demonstrate the insights qualitative research can provide for theoretical development in the field of management research;
- To establish the significant impact that outputs of qualitative research can have on everyday managerial practice;
- To provide a showcase for excellent examples of qualitative empirical work.

To highlight the opportunities that qualitative research offers for investigating management and organizational phenomena and particularly to encourage those in the Baltic region to consider and experiment with these approaches, research papers submitted to the special issue do not have to focus on the Baltic region.

Submission deadline

To be considered for publication in the special issue full manuscripts should be submitted by January 15, 2014. Anticipated publication date of the special issue is 2015.

Manuscript submission

Authors should submit their manuscripts through ScholarOne Manuscripts http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/bjom. Manuscripts should be prepared following the author guidelines http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/author_guidelines.htm?id=bjm. All articles will be double-blind peer reviewed by at least two anonymous referees.

For more information about the submission process please contact Jurga Duobiene, Associate Editor, Baltic Journal of Management, E-mail: jurduo@ism.lt.

Call for Papers

International Business Review

International knowledge flows in the context of emerging economy MNEs and increasing global mobility

Deadline for Submission: 31th January 2014

Guest Editors:

Xiaohui Liu, Loughborough University
Axèle Giroud, UNCTAD/University of Manchester

Existing studies on multinational enterprises' (MNEs) cross-border knowledge flows have predominantly focused on the movement of knowledge within developed countries' MNEs and/or on how local firms in developing countries benefit from the entry of foreign firms (Gupta and Govindarajan, 2000; Buckley et al., 2002; Görg and Strobl, 2005; Liu and Buck, 2007; Blalock and Simon, 2009; Ghauri and Yamin, 2009; Liu et al., 2009; Meyer and Sinani, 2009; Giroud et al., 2012; Irsõvá and Havránek, 2013). Such dominance may reflect the technologically leading position of developed countries. However, emerging economy firms that have lagged behind firms from developed countries in the past are now rapidly catching up. In particular, emerging economy MNEs (EMNEs) have gained new momentum in the world economy through actively engaging in outward FDI. These changes have been reflected in a new body of literature which goes beyond early explanations for FDI from emerging economies (Wells, 1983; Lall, 1983; Amsden, 1989), since FDI outflows from emerging economies have increased significantly and represent a rising share of global FDI (UNCTAD, 2006; 2013). The new literature strives to understand whether EMNEs follow different internationalisation paths or whether their strategies differ from those of MNEs from developed countries (Fleury and Fleury, 2011; Ghauri and Santangelo, 2012; Witt and Lewin, 2007); whether existing theoretical concepts apply similarly for these firms (Liu et al., 2005; Luo and Tung, 2007; Matthews, 2006; Wang et al., 2012); whether there are unique differences in the case of EMNEs investing in other emerging economies or least developed countries (UNCTAD, Global Investment Trends Monitor, 2013).

Despite recent literature, there remain gaps in the understanding of how EMNEs engage in the process of intra- and inter-firm knowledge transfer across borders and within host countries. Many important research questions remain unanswered: What is the best way for EMNEs to be successful in their strategic asset seeking investment in developed countries? How do EMNEs' strategic motives affect the host countries in which they operate? Do EMNEs have new ways of learning or unique mechanisms through which cross-border knowledge flows are facilitated? The lack of answers to these questions is all the more surprising given claims that (1) EMNEs actively invest in developed economies through acquisition in order to access key assets, resources and technologies, and (2) they may have a more positive impact on host developing countries due to similarities in the level of economic development and institutional contexts (Ramamurthi and Singh, 2009; Giroud et al., 2012).

Facilitating international knowledge flows, a significant increase in human mobility has become a major aspect of the globalization process. Emerging economies have attracted a large number of return migrants who moved to developed countries in the past and are now returning to their home countries after several years of education and business experience abroad. This increasing trend of human mobility across countries may have profound implications for international knowledge flows. And yet we know relatively little about whether the cross-border knowledge flows of EMNEs differ from those of developed MNEs in the presence of international labour mobility (Liu et al., 2010; Gao et al., 2013).

These new developments challenge the dominant view of cross-border knowledge flows based on established MNEs from developed countries and represent opportunities to advance existing research in this area. It is theoretically and practically important to examine the nature, direction, process and impact of international knowledge flows in the context of EMNEs and increasing human mobility across borders, and enrich our understanding of these key issues. In particular, we need to unpack the socio-cultural process of cross-border knowledge flows by taking account of the characteristics of EMNEs and increasing global mobility.

This special issue aims to extend this line of research by focusing on cross-border knowledge flows and their impact in the context of EMNEs and human mobility. We wish to encourage IB and management scholars to identify new research questions and reveal new dimensions of international knowledge flows in order to reflect the new landscape of the world economy (i.e. EMNEs and an increasing trend of international labour mobility).

Themes of this special issue

We welcome submissions that make a contribution through interdisciplinary approaches. We invite theoretical/conceptual papers and empirical work that draws on qualitative or quantitative methods or an innovative combination of both. Potential themes include, but are not limited to:

How do EMNEs learn from host countries?

- In what way is OFDI used as a tool to access international knowledge for EMNEs?
- What are the challenges and difficulties facing EMNEs in terms of reverse knowledge transfer (RKT)/spillovers?
- Have EMNEs established internal or unique mechanisms to enhance cross-border knowledge flows?
- What specific roles do expatriates and/or migrants play in enhancing learning by EMNEs from host countries?
- How or to what extent do institutional contexts affect RKT/spillovers for EMNEs?

To what extent do host countries learn/benefit from EMNEs?

- What impact do EMNEs have on developed *and* developing host countries (notably through knowledge spillovers and linkages)?
- How do EMNEs' strategic characteristics affect their potential for knowledge spillovers and linkages in host countries?
- Do knowledge spillovers and linkages of EMNEs differ from those of established MNEs from developed countries?
- What is the role of expatriates and migrants in enhancing the impact of EMNEs in host countries?

Guidelines and submission information: All papers will be subjected to double-blind peer review in accordance with IBR guidelines. Authors should follow IBR guidelines, http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-business-review/. All submissions should be submitted electronically to http://ees.elsevier.com/ibr/choosing SI: International knowledge flows and EMENs as the article type. **Submission deadline: 31 January 2014**. Questions about the special issue can be directed to the guest co-editors: Xiaohui Liu (X.Liu2@lboro.ac.uk); Axèle Giroud (axele.giroud@mbs.ac.uk).

Call for Papers

Business Ethics Quarterly

Ethics, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Developing Country Multinationals

Submission deadline: 15th June, 2014

Information about this special issue can be found on http://www.pdcnet.org/beq/Calls-for-Submissions

Guest Editors

Jonathan Doh, Villanova University

Bryan Husted, York University and Tecnologico de Monterrey

Xiaohua Yang, University of San Francisco

Overview

Over the past decade there has been increasing recognition of the growing influence of multinational enterprise (MNEs) from developing countries. This influence has been acknowledged in both the popular and academic literature. Public and private organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, United National Conference on Trade and Development, investment banks and consulting firms have all documented the rise of developing country MNEs (DMNEs) (see Sauvant, McAllister & Maschek, 2010) and scholars have begun to explore the ramifications of the emergence of these DMNEs for established business and management theory (Carney, Gedajlovic, & Yang, 2009; Cuervo-Cazurra, 2012; Ramamurti, 2004; Ramamurti, Jitendra, & Singh, 2009).

To date, much of the research on DMNEs has focused on whether and how established theories of management and international business should be revised or extended, given the different institutional and cultural contexts in which DMNEs have emerged and the distinct ownership, governance and management strategies of these firms. And while ethics and corporate social responsibility (CSR) scholars have begun exploring the international and global dimensions of MNEs generally (Scherer, et al. 2009), especially in the area of human rights (Kobrin, 2009; Muchlinski, 2012; Wettstein, 2012), and some IB scholars have started examining the CSR practices of MNEs (Campbell, Eden, & Miller, 2012, Doh et. al. (2010) observed that the integration and assimilation of international management and ethics/CSR literature is, to date, relatively underdeveloped. In particular, very little attention has been directed toward the ethical orientation and corporate social responsibility practices of these DMNEs, with a few exceptions (Gugler & Shi, 2009).

The purpose of this special issue is therefore to explore ethics and corporate social responsibility in and by DMNEs. We are especially interested in scholarly investigations of the antecedents, processes and impacts of ethics and CSR as conducted and practiced by DMNEs.

Potential Topics

Among the topics that could be the focus of submissions are the following.

- How do the ethical conduct and /or CSR policies and practices of DMNEs differ from their developed country counterparts? What theoretical explanations can be provided for such differences?
- How do the institutional, cultural environment, and distinct ethical traditions of specific developing countries manifest in the ethical conduct and/or CSR policies and practices of the DMNEs that emerge from those countries?
- How do ethical conduct and/or CSR policies and practices evolve as DMNEs globalize and enter other developing and developed countries?
- Given the high proportion of state ownership among DMNEs, how does government influence affect the ethical conduct and/or CSR practices of DMNEs?
- How do the ethical conduct and/or CSR policies and practices DMNEs from one region (e.g., Asia) compare to - and differ from - those from others (e.g., Africa, Latin America)?
- How might the legacy of post-colonial influence; for example, British influence in India, affect ethical conduct and/or CSR practices and policies of DMNEs in those former colonies?
- Unlike their developed country counterparts, many DMNEs maintain a broadly diversified portfolio of businesses. How does this diversification influence ethics and CSR policies and practices in DMNEs?
- Are DMNEs more or less likely to participate in regional and global ethics and CSR standards and agreements such as the UN Global Compact, the UN Tripartite Framework on Business and Human Rights, GRI, etc.? Which ones are they more likely to participate in and which are they less likely to participate in? What theoretical explanations can be provided for such differences?
- Does available evidence indicate that DMNEs are more or less compliant with labor, human rights, anti-corruption and other regional or global ethical standards than MNEs from developed countries? What theoretical explanations can be provided for such differences?

- Does available evidence indicate that DMNEs engage in business practices that are more or less environmentally sustainable than MNEs from developed countries? What theoretical explanations can be provided for such differences?
- When DMNEs enter into joint ventures and alliances with developed country MNEs, which sets of ethical conduct and/or CSR policies and practices prevails?
- How do DMNEs strategize business ethics and CSR policies and practices to achieve competitive advantages? How should they?
- How do DMNEs adapt their business ethics and CSR policies and practices to legitimize their presence in host countries?
- Does the ethical and CSR behavior of DMNEs suggest a convergence or divergence of global ethical norms regarding international business?

These topics are meant to be illustrative; submissions on any topic that relates directly to the overall special issue theme are encouraged.

To address these questions, we seek a broad and relevant range of submissions, including both normative, philosophical research and theoretical or empirical (quantitative or qualitative) social-scientific research. We encourage contributions that make use of, and contribute to, one or more theoretical perspectives that find their place within business ethics and other relevant fields of inquiry (such as philosophy, business management, organization studies, international business, religion, psychology, sociology, political science/theory, legal theory, economics, etc.). In all cases the expectation for publication is that the submission will make an original theoretical contribution.

Following Cuervo-Cazurra (2012), we consider developing countries as those that are not advanced economies. As such, developing countries include emerging economies (high-growth developing countries) as well as transition countries (countries that used to follow a communist economic system). Consistent with Cuervo-Cazurra (2012), for purpose of this special issue, we also follow the classification of the International Monetary Fund and consider advanced economies to be the following: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, and United States. Hence, papers that only study firms from advanced economies are not appropriate for this special issue.

Dates and Process

Authors must submit manuscripts by June 15, 2014, using BEQ's online submission system.

About BEQ

BEQ publishes new scholarly studies on topics relevant to CSR and the ethics of business.

- Theoretical work including analytical, conceptual, and normative articles;
- Qualitative (e.g., interview, participant-observer, ethnographic, case-based) work that makes an original theoretical contribution;
- Quantitative (e.g., experimental, field, measure development) work that makes an original theoretical contribution; or
- Historical work that makes an original theoretical contribution.

BEQ 2-year Impact Factor: **2.196** (2012)

BEQ 5-year Impact Factor: **2.555** (2012)

Review Process

The Guest Editors are seeking reviewers for this special issue, soliciting nominations and volunteers to participate in the review process. Authors of submitted papers will automatically be included as reviewers. Papers will be reviewed following the regular BEQ double-blind review process.

More Information

For additional information, please contact one of the special issue editors:

Jonathan Doh: jonathan.doh@villanova.edu

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Xiaohua Yang: xyang14@usfca.edu

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Call for Papers

Journal of World Business

Learning and Knowledge Management in and out of Emerging Markets

Deadline for Submission: 1st September 2014

Guest Editors: Preet S. Aulakh, Sumit K. Kundu, and Somnath Lahiri

Supervising Editor: Mike Peng

Significant attention has been devoted in recent years to understand how MNCs from developed nations enter and compete in various emerging markets. A growing body of research has also focused on how MNCs from emerging markets internationalize to compete in the global arena. There is unanimity amongst scholars that competing within emerging markets and internationalizing out of these markets require strategic choices that are markedly different from those prescribed in traditional models of MNC behavior (Aulakh & Kotabe, 2008; Contractor et al., 2007; Hoskisson et al., 2013; Luo & Tung, 2009; Meyer et al., 2009). But how MNCs learn and manage knowledge as they compete in and out of emerging markets has gained little scrutiny in the contemporary international business research (Lahiri, 2011; Peng et al., 2010). The aim of this JWB special issue is to foster scholarship that develops new theory and promotes novel empirical and practitioner insights on MNC learning and knowledge management (LKM) strategies in the context of emerging markets.

The importance, processes, and outcomes of LKM have been well documented in the literature. Organizational learning theory considers firms as cognitive enterprises. Although some overlaps exist between learning and knowledge management, the former can be considered a precursor of the latter. Through learning, organizations are able to create, acquire, and transfer knowledge and accordingly modify their behavior to reflect new knowledge and insights. Knowledge acquired as a result of learning allows firms to either reinforce or change organizational routines. Scholars have forwarded the notion of *learning organizations,* wherein individual-level learning is transferred to the organization level resulting in shared mental models. These mental models allow organizations to update their beliefs about various cause-effect relationships relating to themselves, their markets, and competitors, and devise strategies to adjust and respond to internal and external environments. Learning and consequent knowledge development is facilitated by firms' experience, both positive and negative (Chang et al., 2012). Scholars agree that properly implemented LKM processes can be a source of competitive advantage. However, they also caution that firms can make erroneous strategic decisions if learning is based on biased representation of past reality.

To compete in foreign markets MNCs need to learn and gather knowledge about the local business environment including roles played by various stakeholders, business partners and competitors. Dealing with various components of learning (information acquisition, information dissemination, shared interpretation, and development of organizational memory) and knowledge management can be tricky as host nations may present institutional environments that may be ambiguous and uncertain to foreign MNCs. Therefore, MNCs may need to frame different LKM strategies that fit local contexts and allow them to compete over local rivals by grafting new knowledge or engaging in learning and knowledge gathering from others. Given that business environments in emerging markets are markedly different from those in developed nations, question arises as to how MNCs engage in LKM as they compete in and out of emerging markets and whether LKM processes differ owing to differences in MNCs' home market attributes.

This special issue solicits scholarly contributions that advance our understanding of LKM strategies that (a) MNCs from developed nations deploy to enter and compete within emerging markets, and (b) MNCs from emerging markets utilize in their own internationalization processes. The following is an illustrative list of questions:

- How do developed nation MNCs (DMNCs) learn and build knowledge from their prior entries into emerging markets? What strategies and structures do they employ to use existing knowledge to compete in emerging markets?
- How do emerging market MNCs (EMNCs) learn and build knowledge from their prior internationalization moves out of their home markets? What strategies and structures do they employ to use existing knowledge to compete in developed markets or other emerging markets (Peng, 2012)?
- How and why LKM strategies of DMNCs and EMNCs differ? In addition, how do these strategies differ across manufacturing and service sectors (Kundu & Merchant, 2008)?
- Does affiliation with specific networks or business groups influence the KLM strategies of firms?
- What role does *distance* (institutional, organizational, geographical) (Berry et al., 2010) play in the LKM strategies of DMNCs and EMNCs?
- How do DMNCs and EMNCs organize resources and capabilities (Lahiri et al., 2012) to efficiently formulate and implement LKM strategies?
- How do DMNCs and EMNCs institute policies, structures, and processes to facilitate LKM (Sun et al., 2012)?
- How do LKM strategies affect global competitiveness and performance of DMNCs and EMNCs?

Submission process

Authors should email their manuscripts in Word (no PDF please) to all three Guest Editors (and copy Supervising Editor) with the subject labeled "Submission to JWB SI: Learning and knowledge management" by **September 1, 2014**. Manuscripts should be prepared in accordance with the *Guide for Authors* available at http://www.elsevier.com/journals/journal-of-world-business/1090-9516/guide-for-authors. The anticipated publication date is 2016. All submitted manuscripts will be subjected to JWB's blind review process.

Submitted manuscripts may be conceptual or empirical (quantitative or qualitative). Questions about the special issue may be directed at any of the following guest editors:

- Preet S. Aulakh, Guest Editor, York University, Canada (email: paulakh@schulich.yorku.ca)
- Sumit K. Kundu, Guest Editor, Florida International University, USA (email: kundus@fiu.edu)

- Somnath Lahiri, Guest Editor, Illinois State University, USA (email: slahiri@ilstu.edu)