STRUCTURE AND EVOLUTION OF GLOBAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS

Evolutionary theorists have proposed innovation as a primary driver of economic growth. Evolutionary theory incorporates both stability and change into one dynamic process model. Following a similar approach, I develop a structural framework for innovation incorporating product architecture and the systems perspective on innovation.

EXPLORING THE BENEFITS OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT ACROSS SECTORS

The paper first compares the meaning of good outcomes and responsible management across the private, public and social sectors. It then reviews dynamics of the link between responsible management and good outcomes in each sector. The limits of an isomorphic utilitarian approach to responsible management are then explored.
AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF STRUCTURAL DISTANCE ON CONTRACT DESIGN AND PARTNER RELATIONSHIPS

We experimentally examine the effects of structural distance on contracts and partner relationships. We find that contracts between distant partners contain more enforcement clauses. We also find that close parties behave more opportunistically and have lower trust, which supports economic-based predictions. Therefore, we find that distance emphasizes the contract’s role as an enforcement mechanism.

IT GOVERNANCE: WHAT DRIVES BOARD INVOLVEMENT?

Examination of the IT Governance (ITG) literature revealed the need for a new theoretical perspective to examine what drives the level of board involvement in ITG. Using agency theory and Ashby’s Law of Requisite Variety we propose a model of board involvement in ITG contingent on the importance of IT in the organization and the IT competency of board members.

A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON A PERENNIAL ISSUE: A SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATION OF TIME, INDUSTRY, AND FIRM-LEVEL INFLUENCES ON CEO COMPENSATION

We decompose the components of CEO compensation over time, firm and industry and find that each component is impacted differently at each level. Time and firm level effects predominate, especially for the cash components of salary and bonus, and in the case of stock-pay time alone has the dominating effect.
CONFLICT AND COGNITIVE CHANGE: IMPLICATIONS FOR PARTICIPATORY STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

I argue that the type and level of conflict experienced by individuals involved in participatory stakeholder engagement enable or obstruct cognitive change. The extent to which the individuals from both firm and stakeholder groups are able to productively manage the conflicts inherent in their relationship determines, in part, whether they are able to change their interpretations of the situation and become champions of change.

STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT AND RELATIONSHIP QUALITY: A MULTI-THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH PROPOSITIONS

We advance a framework for stakeholder management that is based on relationship quality and consistent with established theoretical perspectives on organizations. In advancing this framework we intersect the multiple views of stakeholder management and relationship quality from the marketing literature. We argue that relationship quality is fundamental to stakeholder management. We also show how various theoretical perspectives are consistent with and support our argument. Research propositions are offered to test the validity and appropriateness of the framework.

STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIC CHOICE IN SITUATIONS OF TRANSITION: A STUDY OF FIRMS’ BEHAVIOUR IN EAST AND WEST CHINA

Ever since Miles and Snow, the study of Strategic choice has gone unabated. Yet, little work has been done in a transitional context. This research is intended to improve the record. Strategic capabilities are identified and related to strategy choices. Differences between East and West are also described. Even though capabilities appears to be similar, East-based firms tend to be less defensive and more risk-prone, while West-based firms are more risk-averse.
Tentative d’opérationnalisation du concept de capacité d’absorption

La littérature est pléthorique sur le concept de capacité dynamique, et plus particulièrement sur celui de capacité d’absorption. Les travaux de Zahra et George (2002), notamment, ont facilité la compréhension des diverses dimensions du concept, et préciser les variables constituant le modèle. Notre recherche, de type exploratoire, va consister à tenter d’opérationnaliser le concept sur la base d’études de cas dans le secteur de la production et de l’exploitation de logiciels.

EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION IN ORGANIZATIONAL ROUTINES AND AMBIDEXTERY: THE IMPACT OF MANAGERIAL INTERVENTION

How do firms achieve ambidexterity by exploration and exploitation in routines? This is the key question being addressed in this paper. Based on exploration-exploitation theory, organizational routine theory and organizational learning literature, this paper argues that managerial intervention, top managers’ capability to recognize the need for change, identify an appropriate response, and incorporate the response in a revised operational routine, plays a key role in facilitating the building of an ambidextrous organization.

CRACKING THE SUCCESS PARADOX: INTEGRATION COMPLEXITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING IN POST-MERGER INTEGRATION

This qualitative case study explores the role of organizational learning in explaining the relationship between post-merger integration success and integration complexity. The results confirm existing management theories and the main hypothesis that greater integration complexity leads to a less successful outcome, elucidate the new construct’s dimensions and suggests new research directions.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN THE ARAB WORLD: A CASE STUDY

In order to understand corporate governance status in the Arab countries, they are categorized according to the level of economic development and other variables such as stock market existence, banking sector development, and legal protection/Government intervention. A case study illustrates the effect of those variables on enhancing the corporate system.
BUSINESS GROUPS AND EMERGING MARKETS: CO-EVOLUTION OR RIVALRY?

Business groups in emerging markets have become a focus of researchers. With a growing body of studies, still there is a lack of systematic understanding of business groups’ evolution in emerging markets. This paper integrates the research on groups’ development presenting a three-level conceptual framework of business groups’ evolution. Paper also highlights groups’ relationships with institutional environment through the mechanisms of institutional adjustment.

PARTNERSHIP OR SELF-RELIANCE ENTRY MODES: A COMPARISON OF LARGE AND SMALL TECHNOLOGY-BASED ENTERPRISES IN OVERSEAS MARKETS

This study compares large firms against small and medium-sized firms in technology industries and assesses the differences between them in the choices between partnership and self-reliance entry modes. Findings of this study indicate that, given innovative advantage, large and small and medium-sized firms both prefer self-reliance entry modes. With violent market dynamism, large firms prefer self-reliance entry modes while small and medium-sized firms prefer partnership entry modes. When high promotional effort is required, small and medium-sized firms prefer partnership entry modes and large firms may prefer partnership entry modes as well.

Opportunity Seizure in Dynamic Environments: The Power of Rules

This article argues that some opportunities have a recurrent nature, and a set of rules can be associated with them to improve the seizure process. The article suggests that number and quality of rules affect number and average value of seized opportunities. The effects of frequency of opportunity occurrence and environmental dynamism (velocity, complexity, ambiguity, and unpredictability) on the strengths of relationships and quality of rules have been examined.