BJM is pleased to announce a special issue focused on examining the globalisation and regionalization strategies of firms, a key debate in international business which touches on all disciplines of management.

Over the last decade, a debate has raged about the nature of business strategy following Levitt (1983). Many authors had assumed that with the growth of globalization, it is possible for firms to expand globally. Such international expansion yields economies of scale, a so-called integration strategy. A leading proponent of this approach is George Yip (1995, 2003) who proposes a “total global” strategy. In contrast, Rugman (2000, 2005) has demonstrated empirically that there are rigidities in both country level and firm level economic activity respectively. This work suggests that firms must be using regional strategies, not global ones, and that the regions are triad based. Schlie and Yip (2000) have argued that regional strategy is a step towards a global strategy. In a British context, the multinational strategies and performance of large British firms have been examined by Rugman, Yip and Jayaratne (2008). This stressed a strong home region focus upon Europe with 64 percent of sales of British firms in the EU. The way organisations develop internationally has implications not only for strategy but also for structure, organisational development, human resources (HR), institutional engagement, societal engagement, and political engagement.

The current economic crisis is forcing organisations to rethink their strategies and many unresolved issues around the regional and global debate suggest that it is timely to broaden the perspectives with which these issues are examined by adding to the dominant economic and strategy lens organisational and social lenses. It is also timely to add functional perspectives to the mix.

BJM will publish a special issue drawing together original papers addressing the issue of whether firm strategies are global or regional, and their potential impact on a broad range of organisational dilemmas. Building upon the work of Rugman and Verbeke in JIBS (2004) and in Ghemawat (2007), a regional strategy is defined as one confined to a region of the broad triad of the EU, North America, or Asia. In contrast, a global strategy operates across these three broad regions of the world.

At this time, the debate about global versus regional strategy can be advanced by new theoretical and more careful empirical work. Theoretical work needs to address the extent to which there are barriers to business activity between triad regions (the so called liability of inter-regional foreignness). Such an analysis should include both economic and social traditions. At an empirical level, when are both country level and global level activity replaced by regional activity, to what extent do country level metrics for economic, political and cultural activity remain valid? In particular, can the Kogut and Singh (1993) country level cultural index be replaced by a regional one? Are there now regional HR strategies (Tung and Verbeke, 2010)?

In particular, papers will be considered in the following areas:

- The interaction between geographic and product diversification
- The liability of foreignness and the performance of multinational firms across regional and/or global dimensions
- The nexus between firm specific advantages, performance and geography
The nature of home and host country location specific advantages and firm performance

Innovation in multinationals – is it regional or global?

The longitudinal nature of regional sales and assets and their impact on performance

The nature and performance of small “born global” firms – are they regional or global?

Emerging economy multinationals and their regional or global strategies

The regional or global dimensions of inter-firm networks, strategic alliances and international joint ventures

The theoretical and empirical significance of the liability of inter-regional foreignness

The impact on firm strategy of regional trade and investment agreements

Regional head offices of multinationals

The strategies, structures and performance of British multinationals

Country level culture and regional level economic activity

International human resource management strategies and approaches – polycentric versus regiocentric versus geocentric

We welcome empirically based papers from a broad range of scholarly communities. Furthermore, we welcome submissions using a broad range of methodological approaches as well as trans-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary work.

ICT applications in the public sector: e-government, e-governance and m-government

Submissions should be uploaded to the British Journal of Management ScholarOne Manuscripts site at http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/bjm no later than 1st April 2012.

Authors must ensure they adhere to the journal’s guidelines which are available on the journal’s website: www.wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/bjm. The outcome of first review will be communicated to authors by 1 July 2012. The date for the submission of papers selected for revise and re-submission will be 1 October 2012

References:


