Track: Open Innovation and International Entrepreneurship

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Track Chairs
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Description of the track

Entrepreneurial new ventures collaborate with other firms and organizations, most notably, multinational enterprises, higher education and research institutions, from the nearby and international locations. To successfully engage in innovative organizational practices and achieve increasingly more sophisticated markets, both new ventures and their larger counterparts rely on internal capabilities, as well as external sources, drawn from collaborations with increasingly internationalized partners. This phenomenon, referred to as open innovation (Chesbrough 2003), is not only implemented in many companies, but is also well researched (West et al. 2014; Zobel 2017). Nonetheless, there is still great potential in further exploring the more detailed mechanisms, outcomes, and conditions of open innovation – especially at the interface between international entrepreneurship, business models, digital technologies, and societal challenges.

Through open innovation, firms increase their innovativeness by opening up value-creation processes and make them more transparent to others. Such collaborations can be designed to foster co-creation among various partners, thereby breaking down hierarchies, creating impact and value for each partner, and finally enabling disruption. In fact, Bogers et al. (2019) recently urge the adoption of the dynamic capabilities perspective as an approach to better understand and manage open innovation.

Little is known about the ability of entrepreneurial new ventures from laggard innovative countries and emerging economies to source knowledge and financial resources through international markets, based on open innovation strategies. Entrepreneurial firms from laggard innovative countries tend to observe fundamental weaknesses related to the liability of newness and smallness (Lu & Beamish, 2006; Rosenbusch et al., 2011). Additionally, their international performance may be endangered by disadvantages arising from the liability of laggardness (Madhok & Keyhani, 2012).
Therefore, we encourage conceptual and empirical research papers that extend and develop our understanding of open innovation and the link between open innovation, entrepreneurship, and disruptive innovation (Randhawa, Wilden & Hohberger 2016). We welcome research that uses different theoretical, empirical and experimental approaches and encourage interdisciplinary research that contribute to a better multilevel understanding of open innovation by academics, practitioners, and policy makers.

**Key topics and research questions of the track**

- **International entrepreneurship and open innovation**, linking open innovation to moderate innovation contexts in order to support new international entrepreneurial activity; also explaining to what extent institutions (law, culture, politics) affect the advance of international entrepreneurship at country level in laggard contexts; and investigating how open innovation practices contribute to international entrepreneurship performance in general; and studying how open innovation practices mediate the impact that international entrepreneurship has on the inequality levels of laggard countries

- **Open innovation strategy and business models**, meaning the combinations of open and closed innovation strategies; the formal and informal organisational structures for open innovation; the nature and the outcomes of entrepreneurial opportunities enabled by open innovation; the connections between business model innovation and open innovation

- **Open innovation ecosystems**, for example an understanding on how new network forms combine value creation and value capture; interactions (and their governance) between heterogeneous actors in open innovation ecosystems; digital innovation platforms and their governance as well as crowd-based search of ideas and innovation

- **User innovation and open innovation communities**, e.g. the power and benefits of user innovation; the benefit of innovation hub, fablabs, and hackerspaces; the effective and sustainable use of knowledge produced by individual users with different motivations and abilities; the long-lasting support from open innovation communities

- **Open innovation behaviour and capacities**, such human-resources in the context of open innovation; absorptive capacities and open innovation; attributes associated with open innovation on an individual level (identity, commitment, motivation, resistance to change, communication and learning)

- **Open innovation policies**, i.e. the implementation and effects of policies for open innovation; collaborative approaches and new forms in public management (and their consequences for local governments)

- **Open innovation in different contexts**, linking technology and open innovation; or the specifics of open innovation in SMEs and large international firms, specific industry sectors

**References**


The deadline for submissions is June 1st, 2020.
All submissions must use the submission template and use the submission procedure on the webpage otherwise they will not be considered for review.
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