

Editorial note

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I am delighted to write this editorial note for this issue. In one sense, this issue is similar to all others preceding it. In another sense, this is a very special issue for its publication at the junction of two significant milestones in the life of the *Journal of International Entrepreneurship* (JIEn).

First, the journal passed a significant milestone in submissions and four new manuscripts arrived during the last week of January 2013. They covered diverse and rich topics in theory and practice, including the impact of smaller firm's capabilities on internationalization to the study of Born Globals in emerging economies. Their authors also came from different scholarly institutions, ranging from British Columbia, Canada, Malaysia, Turkey, and the USA, suggesting that the journal is clearly visible and attracts accomplished scholars of the field in the far corners of the world.

Second, the journal successfully completed a decade of scholarly publications. The first issue in the 11th volume indicates that the journal quietly contributed to the advancement of the field of International Entrepreneurship over that decade without fanfare. Similar to all the other previous issues, this issue is publishing only double-blind, peer-reviewed, and mainstream articles celebrating the beginning of the journal's second decade. More than 15 reviewers reviewed those articles and provided consistent feedback to their respective authors. The articles appearing in this issue were fully revised at least once before their conditional acceptance. This issue houses four articles, the first of which explores the difference in the path and characteristics of internationalization in international new ventures (INVs) and conventional enterprises (CEs). This research is a study of some 129 New Zealand-based small- and medium-sized enterprises and its findings document the perception of these firms' management of concepts in the export barrier construct. They point to significant differences that distinguish the process, the path, and the pace of

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internationalization in INVs and in CEs with significant implications for research and public policy formulation.

The second article examines the international entrepreneurial efforts of the Diasporas in creating international firms aiming to alleviate poverty and contribute to income and wealth creation in their home and host countries. It also highlights the significant role of Diasporas in fostering internationalization of entrepreneurship. Based on an extensive review of the extant literature, this paper presents a framework, comprising three theoretically grounded blocs leading to creation of INVs, for identifying the determinants contributing to and the better understanding of diasporas-initiated international entrepreneurship efforts. The article suggests a set of influential factors to the success of such firms, ranging from the entrepreneurs' altruistic motives to the implicit support of the immigrant communities to such firms' and initiatives' achieving success and further internationalization.

The third article in this issue is taxonomical and classificatory in nature. It aims to examine differences between the classification of INVs and Born Globals based on their respective original definitions. The information collected from some 900 Danish manufacturing firms forms the database of this study. The findings suggest that firms in both the INVs and the Born Global classifications follow similar pattern of internationalization and produce similar international outcomes, but the original definitions classify the individual firms differently. It recommends that a richer set of indicators are necessary for a better discrimination of these theoretical groupings.

The fourth article builds on the importance of business networks to the internationalization of small- and medium-sized enterprises. It builds on the basic characteristics of the international networks where membership ("insidership") offers network-related benefits, privileges, and resources and exposes the nonmembers ("outsidership") to certain liabilities for denying them access to the network resources. The extant literature suggests that firms aspiring to internationalize need at least two sets of capabilities and knowledge: those of the internationalization processes and the local operations, which the network of international service providers and the host country's local marketing and distribution operator can easily provide. The article draws on an in-depth case study to propose a process model for firms to make the transition from being an outsider to becoming an insider to benefits from access to readily available network capabilities and resources.

On a personal note, I would like to acknowledge a few important groups and offer them our collective gratitude. The first and foremost are many authors in the International Entrepreneurship scholarly community for submitting their scholarly works to the journal for potential publication. The journal is indebted to the family of previous authors that form the backbone of a highly valued Board of Reviewers that review each and every article anonymously and blindly and offer suggestions critical to improving upon submissions. The contributions of the journal's editorial offices and the executives of its parent company, the Springer, have been essential to the journal's decade of accomplishments. I feel privileged to have been the recipient of the continued trust and support of the JIEn's family of authors, reviewers, and supporters in meeting the inherent challenges so far and in aspiring to achieve new heights.