



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

This is a repository copy of *International Knowledge Transfer through International Entrepreneurship: A Systematic Review and Research Agenda*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/225486/>

Version: Accepted Version

Article:

Wang, M., Wei, Y. orcid.org/0000-0003-2556-880X, Wang, C.L. et al. (1 more author) (Accepted: 2025) *International Knowledge Transfer through International Entrepreneurship: A Systematic Review and Research Agenda*. *International Journal of Management Reviews*. ISSN 1460-8545 (In Press)

This is an author produced version of an article accepted for publication in the *International Journal of Management Reviews*, made available under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY), which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence. This licence allows you to distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the work, even commercially, as long as you credit the authors for the original work. More information and the full terms of the licence here: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



eprints@whiterose.ac.uk
<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/>

International Knowledge Transfer through International Entrepreneurship:
A Systematic Review and Research Agenda

Dr Mingchu Wang
Lecturer in International Business
Greenwich Business School
University of Greenwich
m.wang@greenwich.ac.uk

Professor Yingqi Wei
Chair in International Business
Leeds University Business School
University of Leeds
Y.Wei@leeds.ac.uk

Professor Catherine L. Wang
Professor of Entrepreneurship and Strategy
Brunel Business School
Brunel University of London
catherine.wang@brunel.ac.uk

Dr Gideon Azumah
Senior Teaching Fellow in International Business Management
Leeds University Business School
University of Leeds
G.Azumah@leeds.ac.uk

International Knowledge Transfer through International Entrepreneurship: A Systematic Review and Research Agenda

Abstract

We conducted a systematic literature review on international knowledge transfer (IKT) via international entrepreneurship (IE), synthesising fragmented research that employs various conceptualisations, methodological approaches, and theoretical lenses. Based on a review of 40 articles, we inductively developed an analytical framework comprising four key elements: international knowledge, international knowledge agents, IKT processes, and outcomes. Our review identifies three dominant types of international knowledge agents in IE: returnee entrepreneurs, transnational entrepreneurs, and international corporate entrepreneurs who actively engage in IKT. Three distinctive IKT processes emerge: one-way knowledge transfer, two-way knowledge transfer, and interactive knowledge transfer, which result in outcomes at individual, organisational, regional, and national levels, as well as at their intersections. Guided by this framework, we identify and analyse key research themes, highlighting main methodological and theoretical approaches, and revealing significant gaps and inconsistencies. Our paper advances knowledge on IKT via IE by developing an integrated framework that provides conceptual clarity and a cohesive understanding of this intentional, systematic, outcome-oriented process. Our analytical framework facilitates the identification of future research directions along the dimensions of 5Cs: complementarity of knowledge, (re-)contextualisation of knowledge, connectivity of knowledge, community capitalism, and cross-disciplinary research.

Keywords: Knowledge transfer, international entrepreneurship, international knowledge agents

INTRODUCTION

The international business landscape is shaped by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity, requiring mechanisms that provide innovation and collaboration necessary to address complex and interconnected challenges, including natural disasters, political conflicts, and economic shifts (Verbeke, et al., 2021). Against this backdrop, international entrepreneurship (IE), encompassing innovative, proactive, and risk-taking endeavours that transcend borders, continues to generate value for businesses, economies and societies (McDougall & Oviatt, 2000). IE has an influence on business ecosystems at all levels of agglomeration (i.e. regional, national, and global) and plays a pivotal role in creating opportunities for growth, fostering resilience, and instigating positive changes to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (United Nations, 2015; Zucchella, 2021).

Central to IE is its capacity to facilitate international knowledge transfer (IKT) – transferring knowledge across borders, which is crucial for enhancing entrepreneurial competences, organisational capabilities, and firm performance (De Clercq et al., 2012; Reuber et al., 2018). Whereas knowledge is firmly rooted in specific geographical locations (Hannigan et al., 2015), IE has the capacity to break through geographical boundaries to transfer knowledge on an international scale. The relationship between IKT and IE has attracted growing interest, particularly following Drori et al.'s (2009) seminal work that highlights the pivotal role of transnational entrepreneurship in facilitating cross-border knowledge flows.

Since then, studies have shed light on IKT via IE across different contexts, e.g. within the European network (Grodek-Szostak et al., 2020) or Balkan countries (Tekin et al., 2021), from Western developed countries to emerging economies in Africa (Ojo, 2016) or Asia (Liu et al., 2015), thereby facilitating learning (Lee et al., 2020), knowledge adaptation (Hughes et al., 2020), and interactive knowledge transfer (Alonson-Martinez et al., 2021). However,

despite the growing attention to this topic, the literature is notably fragmented, with studies often focusing on isolated aspects of IKT via IE and using different theories. For example, Lin et al. (2016), using social network theory, identify the unidirectional flow of knowledge, where returnee entrepreneurs transfer existing knowledge from host to home countries. Craiut et al. (2022), applying a combination of dynamic capabilities view, institutional theory, and learning theory, explore the bidirectional flow of knowledge between two international entities, highlighting the mutual benefits and shared learning from these exchanges. Alonson-Martinez et al. (2021), employing social capital theory, reveal that new knowledge can be created through dynamic exchange activities via IE. Although all three studies focus on the processes and outcomes of IKT via IE, they are based on different theoretical perspectives and emphasise different directions of knowledge flow, and varying outcomes. These varied approaches and findings highlight the lack of, and the need for, a cohesive framework that integrates the different dimensions of IKT and IE.

Further, existing systematic literature reviews on either IKT or IE have often overlooked the role of each other in their respective processes. As an important element of IE, IKT including knowledge transfer agents and knowledge transfer processes should constitute a main building block of the IE literature. Yet, existing review papers on IE (e.g. Drori et al., 2009; Keupp & Gassmann, 2009; Terjesen et al., 2016; Ahsan & Fernhaber, 2019; Romanello & Chiarvesio, 2019; Nave & Ferreira, 2022) have not considered IKT as a main research theme, hindering our understanding of the antecedents of IE. Conversely, review papers on IKT (e.g., Gaur et al., 2019; Noh & Lee, 2019; Bengoa et al., 2021; Ferreira et al., 2022; Castro & Moreira, 2023; Singh & Dhir, 2024) rarely consider the role of IE. The two parallel but relevant research streams indicate a significant research gap: the intersection of IKT and IE has been under-explored, despite the contribution of IKT via IE to the enrichment of local, regional, national and global business, as well as social and economic landscapes (e.g.,

Ferreira et al., 2020; Gharagozloo et al., 2022).

Our paper addresses this research gap by conducting a systematic literature review and developing an analytical framework encompassing the following: (i) international knowledge; (ii) international knowledge agents (returnee entrepreneurs, transnational entrepreneurs, international corporate entrepreneurs); (iii) IKT processes (one-way, two-way, interactive); and (iv) outcomes. Our analytical framework encompasses inputs (international knowledge, international knowledge agents), mediators (IKT processes), and outcomes of IKT via IE. Our framework yields avenues for research along five dimensions (5Cs): (i) complementarity of knowledge; (ii) (re-)contextualisation of knowledge; (iii) connectivity of knowledge; (iv) community capitalism; and (v) cross-disciplinary research.

Our paper aligns closely with the Special Issue Call for Papers: Entrepreneurship as an Academic Field: Taking Stock and New Directions, which highlights four problems with the existing entrepreneurship studies. Related to Problem 1, on the need for definition and measurement to understand the phenomenon and the appropriate units of analysis, our critical analysis of IKT and IE definitions clarifies conceptual ambiguities and fosters a more cohesive comprehension of these concepts. In connection with Problem 2, on the lack of understanding of the entrepreneurial process, we consider the intersection of IE and IKT processes, enriching the discussion on how entrepreneurship acts as a vehicle for IKT. We address Problem 3 on the ‘relative’ performance outcomes of entrepreneurship by systematically categorising and analysing the outcomes of IKT via IE at the individual, organisational, regional, and national levels. Therefore, our paper highlights how IKT through IE impacts business, the economy, and society at multiple levels. Finally, echoing Problem 4 regarding the lack of novel cross-disciplinary approaches, our review demonstrates the necessity of a holistic approach to capture the full spectrum of factors influencing IKT via IE. This cross-disciplinary focus is essential for developing the robust theoretical frameworks

and practical solutions that can effectively tackle grand challenges and contribute to SDGs. Our review thus provides a foundation for further theorising, empirical research, and academic discourse on IKT via IE.

We begin by reviewing the definitions of IKT and IE in the extant literature, followed by our methodological approach for identifying and analysing 40 selected articles. We then present a descriptive analysis of the sample. Our findings address definitional issues, methodological approaches, and content analysis. We introduce an analytical framework for IKT via IE, outline three emerging research themes, and propose future research directions for advancing this field.

CONCEPTUALISING IKT AND IE

IKT

In the broader management literature, knowledge transfer is defined as a process where one entity (individual, team, organisation or inter-organisational network) is affected by the experience of another (Argote & Ingram, 2000; Inkpen & Tsang, 2005; De Silva et al., 2023). This definition highlights the fact that knowledge transfer is dynamic and outcome-oriented, involving intentional and systematic interactions and knowledge exchanges that can lead to learning, knowledge adaptation, even knowledge co-creation, and resulting in changes in the behaviour, processes, or performance of the receiving entity. However, in a cross-border knowledge transfer context (Audrestch & Caiazza, 2016; Crespo et al., 2022), IKT is defined as “transferring general and specific knowledge regarding foreign cultures, political-social context, and business environments, knowledge of local organisational practices, as well as knowledge of key suppliers and clients” (Lazarova & Cerdin, 2007, p.422). Recognised as a mechanism of globalisation, IKT has largely been explored in the context of intra-organisational knowledge flows within multinational enterprises (MNEs). This research

stream often emphasises IKT between headquarters and foreign subsidiaries, and among subsidiaries in different countries, resulting in several review papers, e.g., Gaur et al. (2019), Ferreira et al., (2022), Castro & Moreira (2023) and Singh & Dhir (2024). However, IKT via IE involving different entities also deserves focused attention, given the growing significance of IE activities beyond MNEs.

IE

IE was initially conceptualised by McDougall & Oviatt (1997, p.293) as “new and innovative activities that have the goal of value creation and growth in business organisations across national borders”. This definition was then refined as “a combination of innovative, proactive, and risk-seeking behaviour that crosses national borders and is intended to create value in organizations” (McDougall & Oviatt, 2000, p.903). These definitions underscore the inherent complexity of IE, where international entrepreneurs must navigate unfamiliar legal, cultural and competitive environments in foreign markets (Reuber et al., 2018). To address these challenges, they must strategically leverage international knowledge through the IKT processes. Despite the significance of the interplay of IKT and IE, existing reviews of IE (e.g. Drori et al., 2009; Keupp & Gassmann, 2009; Terjesen et al., 2016; Ahsan & Fernhaber, 2019; Romanello & Chiarvesio, 2019; Nave & Ferreira, 2022) have not examined this as a core research theme. This paper fills the research gap.

Further, we distinguish IE from other entrepreneurial forms – ethnic entrepreneurship and nomadic entrepreneurship – that do not fully align with the defining attributes of IE, i.e., innovative, proactive, risk-seeking, and value-creation across borders. Ethnic entrepreneurship involves businesses initiated by specific ethnic/immigrant groups, often focusing on community integration or addressing localised needs within ethnic communities (Chaganti & Greene, 2002; Ma et al., 2013). Whereas such ventures may engage in

transnational activities or networks, their primary emphasis is on community-oriented markets rather than global expansion. Nomadic entrepreneurship pertains to entrepreneurial activities driven by lifestyle or necessity, often undertaken by nomads without a deliberate strategy for cross-border market development or long-term expansion (Smith, 2009; Castellano et al., 2020). Delineating IE from these forms of entrepreneurship helps to establish a clear conceptual boundary.

IKT and IE

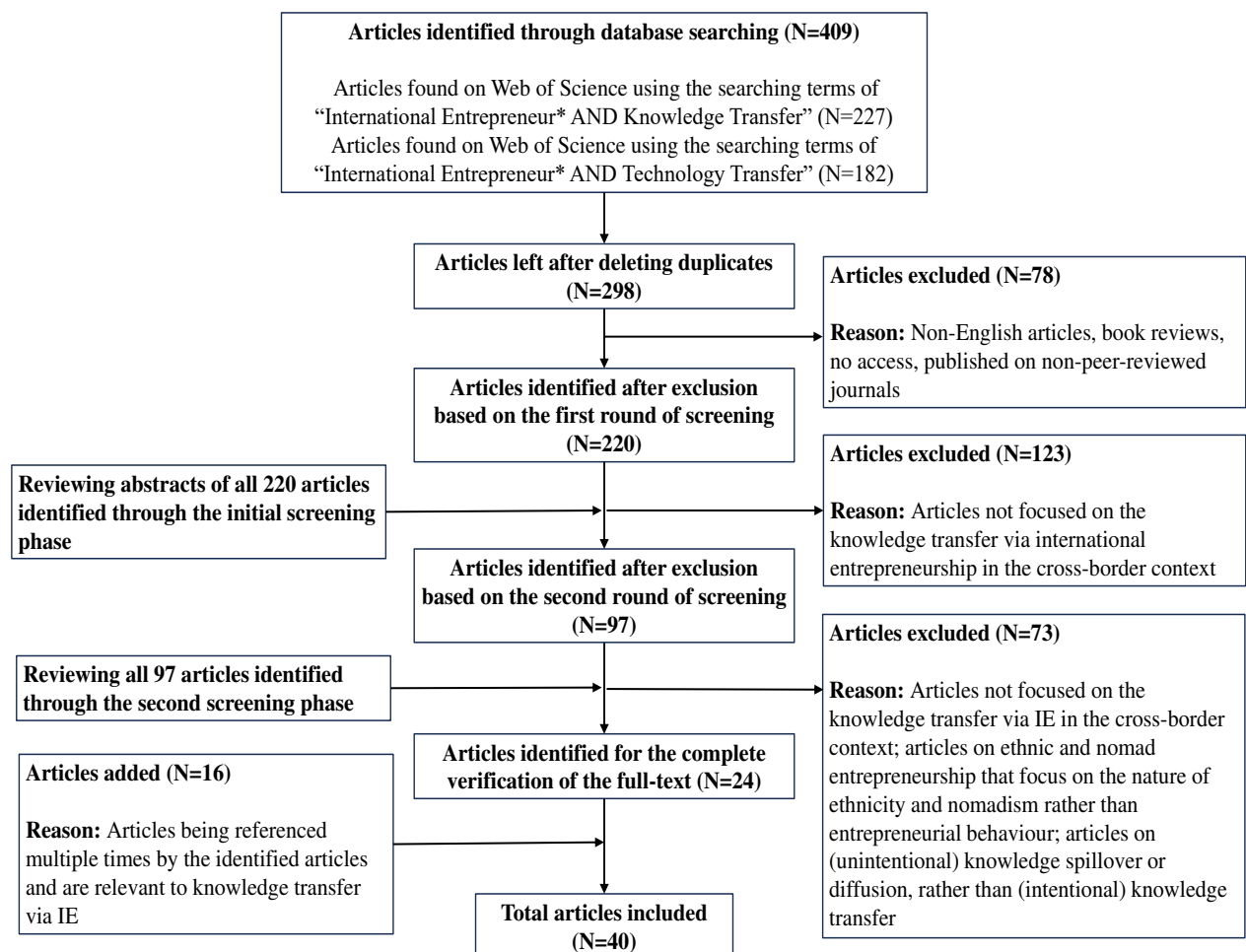
Considering IKT and IE together positions IKT as more than simply knowledge flow from one entity to another across borders; it can involve the active and strategic application and adaptation of international knowledge to align with different country contexts (Tran & Truong, 2022). This intentionality sets apart IKT from international knowledge spillovers (IKS) or diffusion. Specifically, IKT is characterised by the deliberate and strategic dissemination of knowledge aimed at benefiting international knowledge agents, whereas IKS often occurs passively as an unintended byproduct of proximity or interaction (Agarwal et al., 2007; Ghio et al., 2014; Caiazza et al., 2020). This distinction serves as the foundation for our inclusion and exclusion criteria, as outlined in the methodology section, ensuring a focused examination of studies that address intentional IKT processes.

METHODOLOGY

We conducted a systematic literature review following the methodologies outlined by Tranfield et al. (2003) to ensure a transparent and replicable process. Our literature search process is summarised in Figure 1. We started by searching databases with a clear conceptual boundary of IKT and IE, as articulated in the previous section, to ensure transparency and rigour (Fan et al., 2022; Hiebl, 2023; Schätzlein et al., 2023). The initial step involved

searching the Web of Science (WoS) for articles published by 1st April 2023 using the search terms “international entrepreneur* AND knowledge transfer” (resulting in 227 articles) and “international entrepreneur* AND technology transfer” (resulting in 182 articles), as technology transfer is a significant element of knowledge transfer. After excluding duplicates, book reviews, conference papers, letters, meeting abstracts and non-English publications, we identified a collection of 220 journal articles in our initial sample.

Figure 1. Literature Selection Process: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria



One of the authors screened the abstracts, identifying 97 potentially relevant to our review. Subsequently, four authors independently analysed these articles, excluding 73 based on the exclusion criteria outlined in the previous section, i.e., studies focused on ethnic or nomad

entrepreneurship or (unintentional) knowledge spillover/diffusion, rather than (intentional) knowledge transfer. This process left 24 articles. Since formal search techniques based on keywords may potentially overlook some relevant studies, we utilised the snowball search technique to examine the bibliographies of 24 journal articles for additional works of relevance (Greenhalgh & Peacock, 2005). We identified a further 16 journal articles. Finally, we conducted an independent search using the same search terms on Google Scholar and found that the top 50 articles by citations overlapped significantly with our 40 articles – our final sample, providing evidence of our robust searches. In June 2024, we conducted an additional round of searches, incorporating new keywords, e.g. “outward-looking entrepreneur*” and “global entrepreneur*”, as per reviewers’ suggestions. This did not yield additional papers.

Our final sample consists of 40 papers spanning 2009 to 2023. Specifically, our search results returned the first two publications on this topic: Drori et al. (2009) and Fernhaber et al. (2009). However, while Drori et al. (2009) meets the inclusion criteria and is identified as the first publication in our sample, Fernhaber et al. (2009) is excluded because its focus is not on IKT directly, but on the source of knowledge (internal or external) and its role in new venture internationalisation. Following the procedures suggested by Denyer & Tranfield (2009), we conducted a descriptive analysis of the publication trends over the years presented in the next section, and a content analysis to draw out key analytical themes.

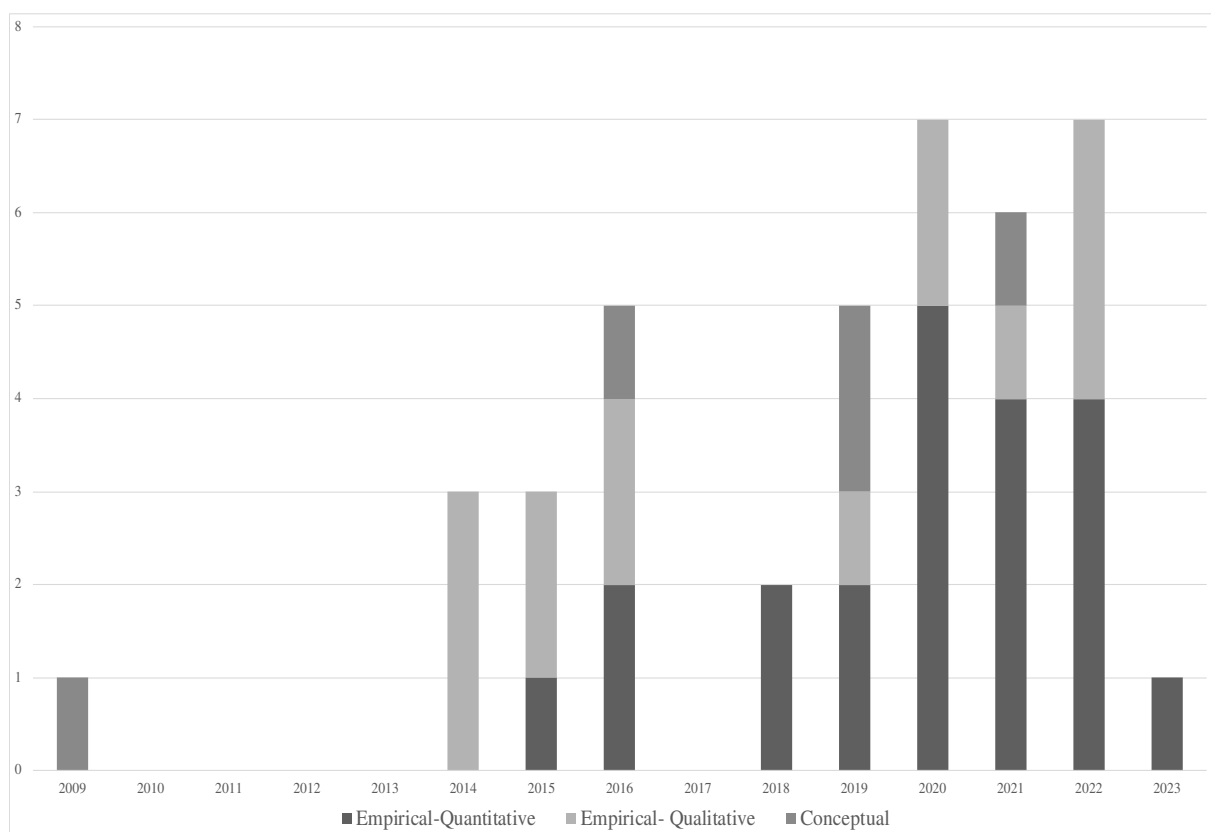
DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

The IKT via IE literature has witnessed growing scholarly interest, as evidenced by a steady increase in publications since 2009 (see Figure 2), following Drori et al.'s (2009) seminal work. This upward trend highlights the increasing recognition of IKT as a vital area of inquiry within IE research. However, Figure 2 also reveals that contributions remained

relatively sparse during the first ten years after 2009. Research activity has significantly accelerated since 2019, reflecting a heightened academic focus on this intersection.

The literature has employed a range of methods (e.g. case studies, interviews, surveys, and observations). Except for five conceptual and review papers (Drori et al., 2009; Audretsch & Caiazza, 2016; Ahsan & Fernhaber, 2019; Noh & Lee, 2019; Bengoa et al., 2021), out of 35 empirical papers, 21 collected data via online surveys (e.g., Lin et al., 2016; Sa & de Pinho, 2019; Hughes et al., 2020), secondary databases (e.g., Gharagozloo et al., 2022; Hashai & Zahra, 2022), and offline channels (e.g., Liu et al., 2015; Gruenhagen, 2021) while 14 papers employed qualitative approaches (e.g., case study, interview and content analysis).

Figure 2. IKT via IE Publications



Nevertheless, research on this topic has been somewhat fragmented. Using VOSviewer, a software tool for constructing and visualising bibliometric networks, we conducted co-word

analysis by constructing keyword co-occurrence maps that visualise the relationships and frequencies of keywords within the set of 40 identified studies. Figures 3a and 3b present maps based on two different frequency thresholds: keywords appearing at least five times and at least three times, respectively. There is no standard threshold for co-word analysis (see publications on the application of [VOSviewer](#) listed on the website). A higher-frequency threshold, such as keywords appearing at least five times, ensures that the most prominent keywords are included. In contrast, a lower-frequency threshold, such as keywords appearing at least three times, helps capture a broader range of keywords, including less frequently mentioned but potentially significant terms that may reveal emerging themes or underexplored areas. Despite adopting different thresholds, neither Figure 3a nor Figure 3b reveals a clear pattern of dominant keywords or consistent thematic clusters. This fragmentation may also stem from the relatively small sample size and the use of broad keywords, such as ‘firm(s)’. Nevertheless, failing to identify clear patterns can be a strong justification for the use of content analysis to identify themes, as this allows for a more nuanced and detailed examination of the articles that goes beyond what automated keyword mapping can reveal.

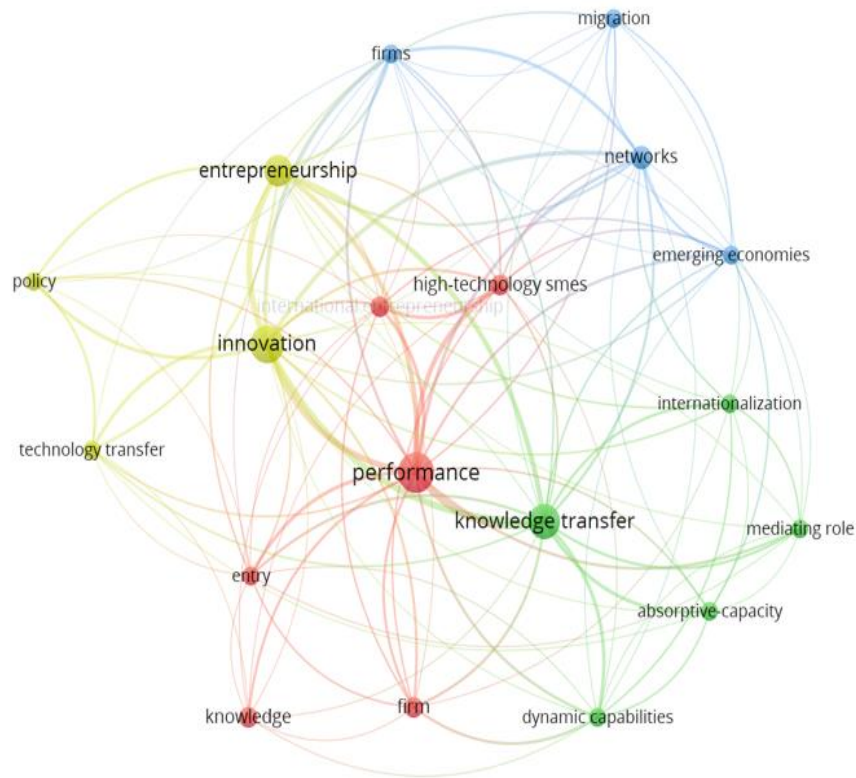
FINDINGS

Definitional Issues

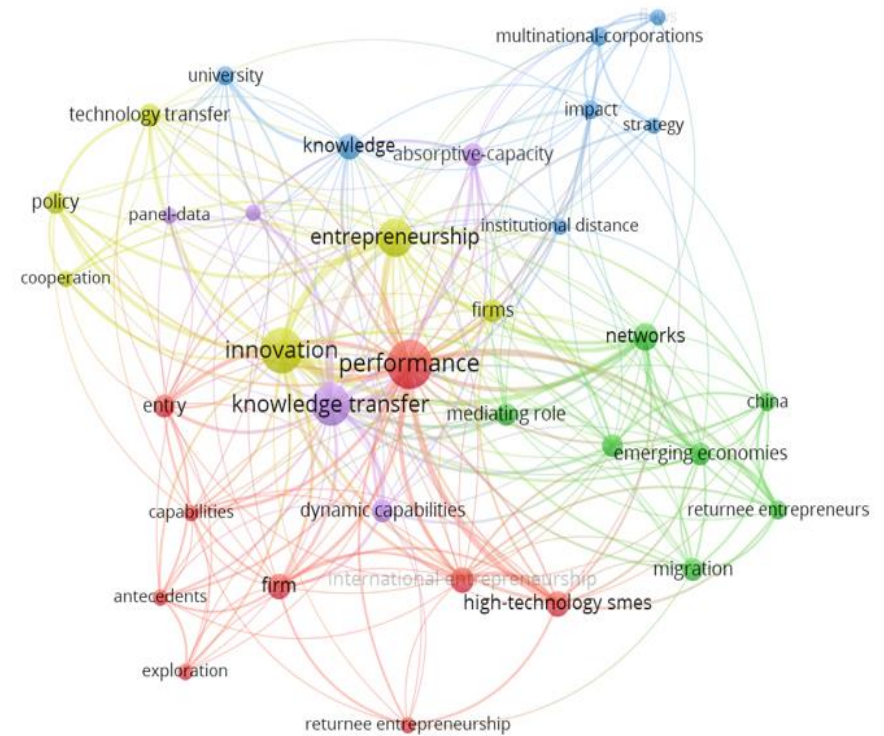
It is crucial to discuss key constructs pertinent to IKT and IE to establish construct equivalence (Engelen et al., 2009; Barkema et al., 2015). Clear definitions enhance the overall quality, accessibility and comparability of academic papers. Conceptually clarifying the nature of IKT and IE builds the foundation for a more accurate understanding of the nature of the knowledge being transferred across borders that is connected to IE. This process involves translating conceptual definitions that expound on abstract concepts into tangible

Figure 3. Keyword Co-Occurrence Network Visualisation of the IKT via IE Literature

3a. High-Frequency Co-word Analysis
(Keywords Appearing at Least Five Times)



3b. Low-Frequency Co-Word Analysis
(Keywords Appearing at Least Three Times)



criteria to establish construct equivalence. Such clarity also helps analyse the distinctive processes of IKT via IE, identify enablers and barriers, and evaluate outcomes of IKT via IE. Figure 4 summarises the papers that explicitly define IKT and/or IE.

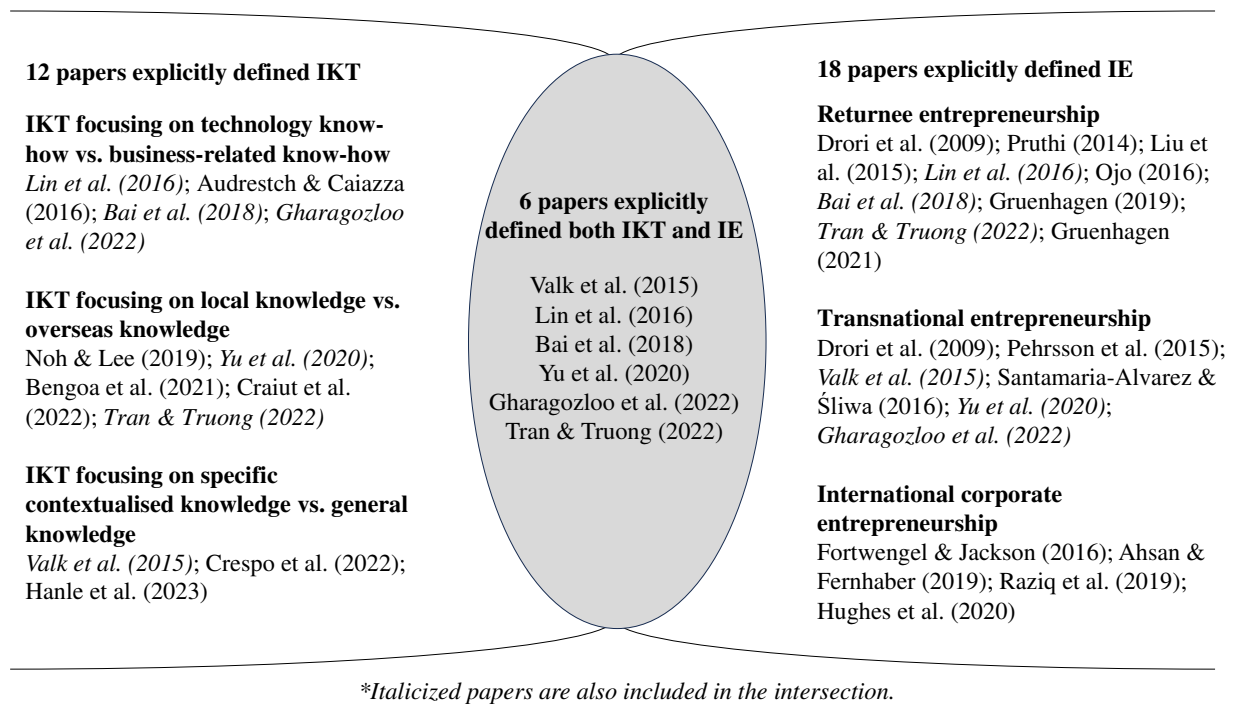
Among 40 identified papers, 6 papers explicitly define both; 12 papers explicitly define IKT focusing on the following: (i) technology know-how versus business-related know-how; (ii) local knowledge versus overseas knowledge; and (iii) contextualized knowledge versus general knowledge. In addition, 18 papers explicitly define IE, focusing on the following: (i) returnee entrepreneurship; (ii) transnational entrepreneurship; and (iii) international corporate entrepreneurship. Below, we discuss these definitional issues.

IKT Definitional Issues

Out of 40 identified papers, 12 papers that explicitly define IKT predominantly adopt or adapt Lazarova & Cerdin's (2007) definition. Nevertheless, the specific definitions of IKT vary in accordance with research questions. For instance, Hanle et al. (2023, p.1553) define IKT as “the transfer of either skills or capabilities (that is, expertise) or external information of strategic value – such as globally relevant information about key customers, competitors or suppliers, from the foreign subsidiary to its parent company” with a focus on institutional and organisational mechanisms, as their research focuses on the role of government in promoting the internationalisation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Among the 12 papers (see Figure 4), certain studies focus on the nature of knowledge by distinguishing between technology know-how (e.g., technological knowledge, patents) and business-related know-how (e.g., business models, management practices). Others delve into the distinctions between local and overseas knowledge, and explore the advantages that overseas knowledge could confer upon entrepreneurs/firms. The IKT unpacked in these papers also entails the conveyance of specific contextualised knowledge alongside general

Figure 4. Focuses of IKT and IE Definitions



knowledge. This involves understanding different cultures, including their values, customs, and social norms (Crespo et al., 2022; Tran & Truong, 2022), as well as complex business environments - global market trends, regulatory landscapes, competitive forces, and emerging opportunities (Noh & Lee., 2019; Craiut et al., 2022). By grasping the nuances of local practices while transferring international knowledge via IE, international knowledge agents establish connections and adapt approaches to align with local norms (Lin et al., 2016).

Among the 28 papers that do not explicitly define IKT, some view it as providing intellectual resources from overseas to promote local growth in the form of IE (e.g., Zygmunt, 2016; Grodek-Szostak et al., 2020; Tekin et al., 2021). This implicit conceptualisation aligns with the economics and sociology perspectives, where IKT is seen as a process that occurs during a particular developmental stage of the knowledge sender and receiver countries to exchange resources and promote growth and development (Wang, 2015; Spencer, 2003). For example, Ferreira et al. (2020) study knowledge transfer to mitigate climate change as a collective effort. Moreover, knowledge transfer, seen as knowledge

sharing and adaptation, fosters sustainable economic development (Ockwell et al., 2008).

The focal point of IKT within all the articles revolves around the identification and utilisation of key attributes of international knowledge, i.e., newness and competitiveness. According to Yu et al. (2020, p.6), “international knowledge is an intangible asset and provides a competitive advantage for firms in foreign markets. Both individuals and firms can utilise existing knowledge resources from prior cross-border business experiences to improve their learning from the foreign market entry experience”. On the newness and competitiveness of international knowledge transferred via IE, studies have emphasised experiential knowledge from individual cross-border experience (Pruthi, 2014; Valk et al., 2015; Wang, 2020; Yu et al., 2020; Balachandran & Hernandez, 2021) and organisational network resources obtained through international exposure (Lee et al., 2020; Torres de Oliveira et al., 2021; Battisti et al., 2022; Hashai & Zahra, 2022; Crespo et al., 2022;). The international knowledge encompasses innovative business frameworks, unique concepts, organisational acumen, and competitive management practices that enable and facilitate IE (Wright et al., 2008; Filatotchev et al., 2009; Lin et al., 2015; Tran & Truong, 2022).

In summary, our review of the literature shows that some studies presume the concepts without furnishing explicit definitions to clarify their conceptual foundations. This introduces ambiguity, hindering a thorough understanding of the relationship between IKT and IE. To address this, we suggest a more nuanced understanding of IKT and IE. The diverse aspects of IKT in the literature prompt us to discuss the complementarity of international knowledge to domestic knowledge for future research in the next section.

IE Definitional Issues

A total of 18 papers explicitly defining IE predominantly use McDougall & Oviatt’s (1997) definition or a refined version by the authors (2000). Three dominant types of IE are

pertinent to IKT: returnee entrepreneurship, transnational entrepreneurship, and international corporate entrepreneurship (see Figure 4).

Returnee entrepreneurship is the focus of 10 papers, including Drori et al. (2009), addressing both returnee entrepreneurship and transnational entrepreneurship, but only 9 papers explicitly define the concept. These papers draw on McDougall & Oviatt (2000) and Drori et al. (2009) to define returnee entrepreneurship as “a subset of diaspora entrepreneurship that involves immigrants’ entrepreneurs who have returned to their homeland to initiate business enterprises after a period of sojourning/living abroad” (Ojo, 2016, p.565). Some further contextualise returnee entrepreneurship by focusing on the length of overseas experience (e.g., at least two years of studying or working) (Tran & Truong, 2022), purpose (e.g., to gain business or education experience) (Bai et al., 2018), field (e.g., scientists and engineers) (Liu et al., 2015), skill levels (Gruenhagen, 2021), and the economic status of host countries (e.g., developed/Western/OECD countries). Pruthi (2014, p.1139) integrates some of these characteristics and provides a contextualised definition of returnee entrepreneurs as “skilled personnel that have lived in a developed country for the purpose of work or study and have returned to their home country to start a new venture after several years of business experience and/or education abroad”.

Transnational entrepreneurship is the focus of 24 papers, but only six explicitly provide definitions. According to Drori et al. (2009), transnational entrepreneurs are migrants who maintain international contacts with the aim of sustaining economic, political, social and cultural cross-border relationships to foster new ventures. Santamaria-Alvarez & Śliwa (2016) define transnational entrepreneurship as the process whereby migrants, leveraging transnational ties and remittances, initiate businesses that operate in multiple countries. In relation to transnational entrepreneurship and IKT, studies have explored aspects like mutual co-operation through internationalisation, international networks, and home country policies

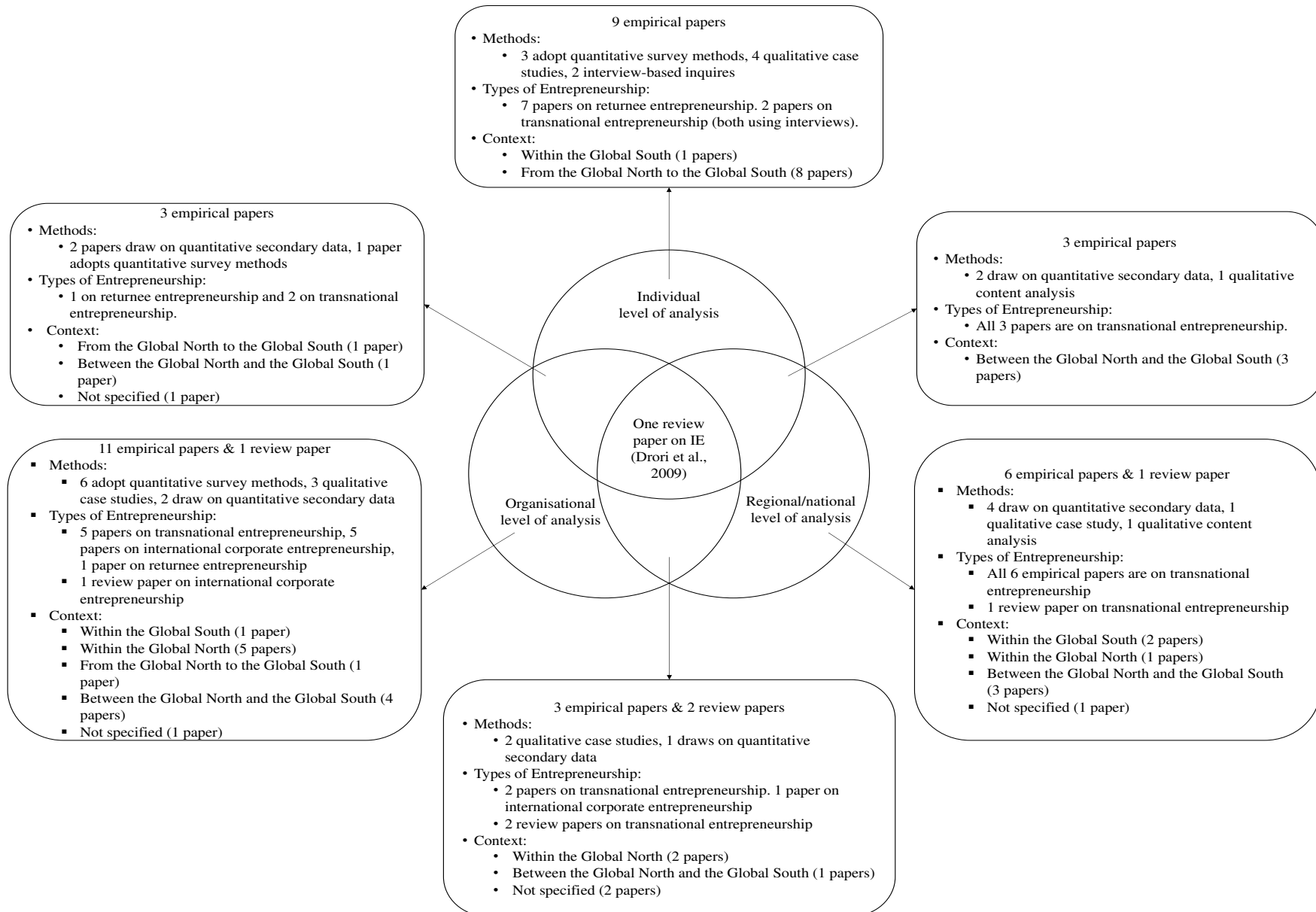
influencing migrants' entrepreneurial activities (Santamaria-Alvarez & Śliwa, 2016; Grodek-Szostak et al., 2020; Van Loon et al., 2020; Tekin et al., 2021).

International corporate entrepreneurship is a key conduit of IKT in seven papers, with four providing explicit definitions. Drawing from Oviatt & McDougall (2005) and Reuber et al. (2018), Raziq et al. (2019) define international corporate entrepreneurship as the internationalisation process through which MNEs explore and harness global opportunities. They focus on multinational subsidiaries that are encouraged to cultivate and transmit knowledge to headquarters via international corporate entrepreneurship. Hughes et al. (2020) investigate international corporate entrepreneurship in the context of cross-border mergers and acquisitions, arguing that it can shape the acquired firm's post-acquisition independence and capacity for exploration and innovation.

Methodological Aspects

As shown in Figure 5, except for five conceptual and review papers (Drori et al., 2009; Audretsch & Caiazza, 2016; Ahsan & Fernhaber, 2019; Noh & Lee, 2019; Bengoa et al., 2021), the level of analysis in the 35 empirical papers varies, encompassing individual (9), organisational (11), and regional/national levels (6), with some addressing multiple levels (9). The latter include (a) the individual-organisational level (3); (b) the organisational-national level (3) (e.g., Sá and de Pinho's (2019) study on how national framework conditions foster new ventures); and (c) the individual-national level (3) (e.g., Ngota et al.'s (2019) study of how entrepreneurial capability and institutional policies facilitate the exploitation of commercial opportunities).

Figure 5. A Summary of Methods and Research Contexts



Among 34 papers that specify their research contexts, most studies (22) focus on IKT via IE between developed and developing countries, the Global North–Global South context. This includes 10 papers investigating one-way IKT from the Global North to the Global South and 12 papers examining two-way IKT or interactive knowledge transfer between the Global North and the Global South. IKT via IE within the Global North (8) and within the Global South (4) are under-explored.

There are five conceptual articles from different levels. Ahsan & Fernhaber (2019) focus on the organisational level, identifying opportunities for subsidiaries to utilise MNEs' existing expertise and resources via international corporate entrepreneurship. Audretsch & Caiazza (2016) propose that regional growth varies primarily due to disparities in knowledge investment and institutional support for knowledge exchange and entrepreneurial activities at the national level. Bengoa et al. (2021) integrate knowledge transfer literature with a focus on organisational and national levels. Noh & Lee (2019) review existing studies on technology transfer from organisational and national levels. Drori et al.'s (2009) paper is the only one that reviews IKT via IE from individual, organisational and regional/national levels. Evidently, advancing IKT via IE at the intersection of different theoretical domains and investigative methods requires a more connected, rather than siloed, approach. Therefore, we will discuss how cross-disciplinary research can help develop new knowledge later.

Content Analysis

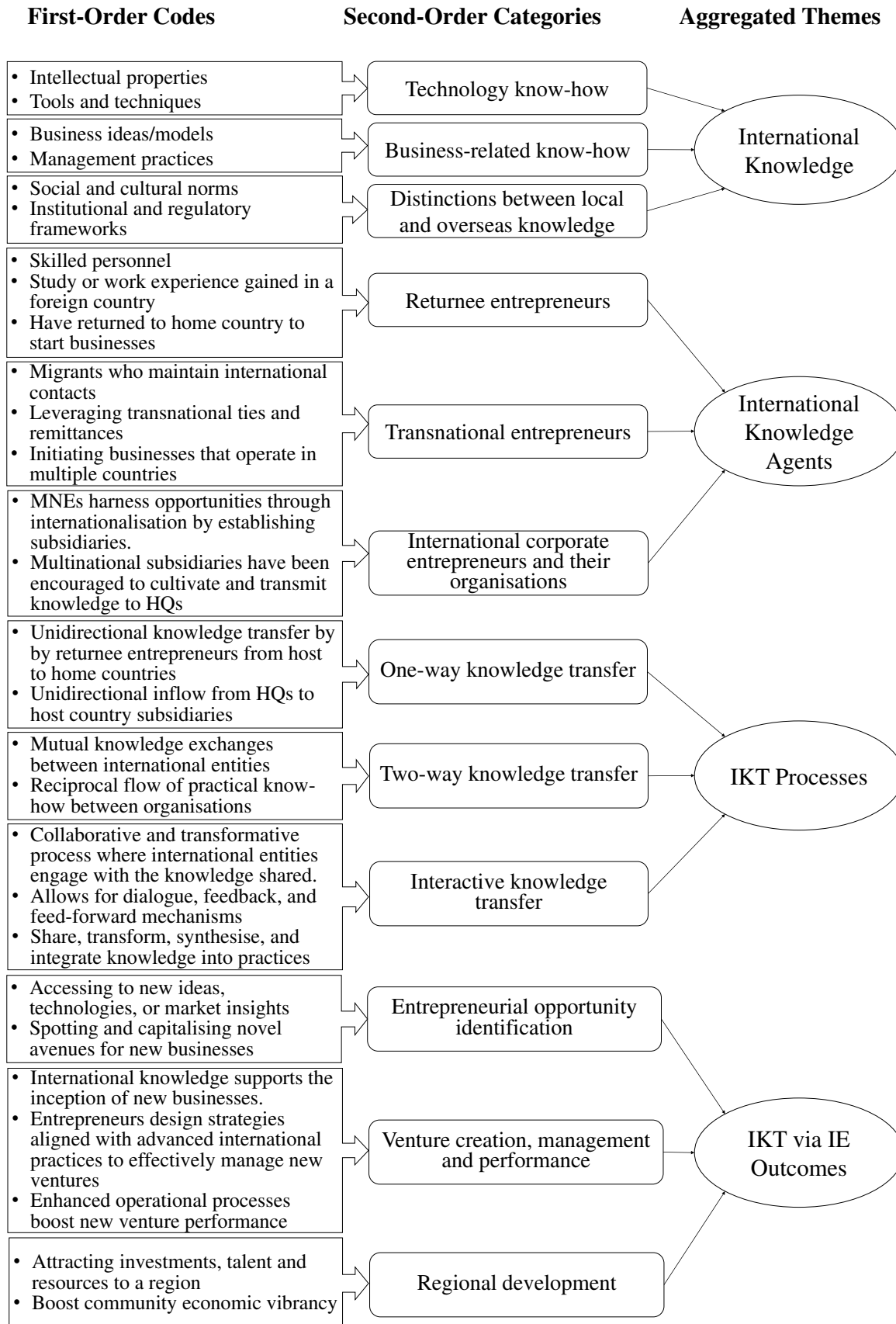
Following Nielsen et al.'s (2020) analytical process and Gruner & Minunno's (2024) 'breakout' review model, we undertook a content analysis to scrutinise the text and underpinning context of each article, and adopted an iterative approach to move beyond the summary of these articles toward developing new ideas. We adopted an inductive coding method aligning with the grounded theory approach commonly used for analysing interview

data in qualitative research (Gioia et al., 2013). Our process follows the guidelines by Tranfield et al. (2003) and resembles the approach employed in other review studies that are often "inductive or grounded in approach, with theoretical frameworks and research agendas emerging from the papers examined as part of the review" (Post et al., 2020, p.362).

The content analysis involves three steps: (1) critically reviewing 40 articles by authors independently and collectively adopting the inductive approach, (2) cross-checking coding and analysis among the authors, and (3) synthesising findings and developing the analytical framework. Specifically, two authors reviewed and coded the papers to systematically develop first- and second-order codes, laying the foundation of aggregated themes: international knowledge, international knowledge agents, IKT processes and IKT via IE outcomes, as key elements of IKT via IE. The other two authors checked to ensure accuracy, consistency and reliability.

All authors then worked collectively on content analysis to move beyond simple summaries and evaluate the content for depth, relevance, and alignment with research objectives to establish the unit of analysis, theoretical perspectives and key findings from the 40 articles. Building on synthesised knowledge, we collectively engaged in an iterative process to distil insights (Miles & Huberman, 1994), meaning that we continuously revisited coded data, re-interpreted and re-analysed papers, and refined our understanding as new insights emerged through independent work and multiple meetings. This process facilitated necessary reflections and intellectual exchanges and helped validate findings and minimise bias. It is important to note that we do not assert that our review is the sole interpretation of the studies forming the basis of the review; instead, we acknowledge that it presents a reasonable interpretation based on reading and examination of texts (Ahuvia, 2001). Figure 6 presents the data structure generated from our content analysis, leading to our analytical framework in the Findings section.

Figure 6. Data Structure



FRAMEWORK

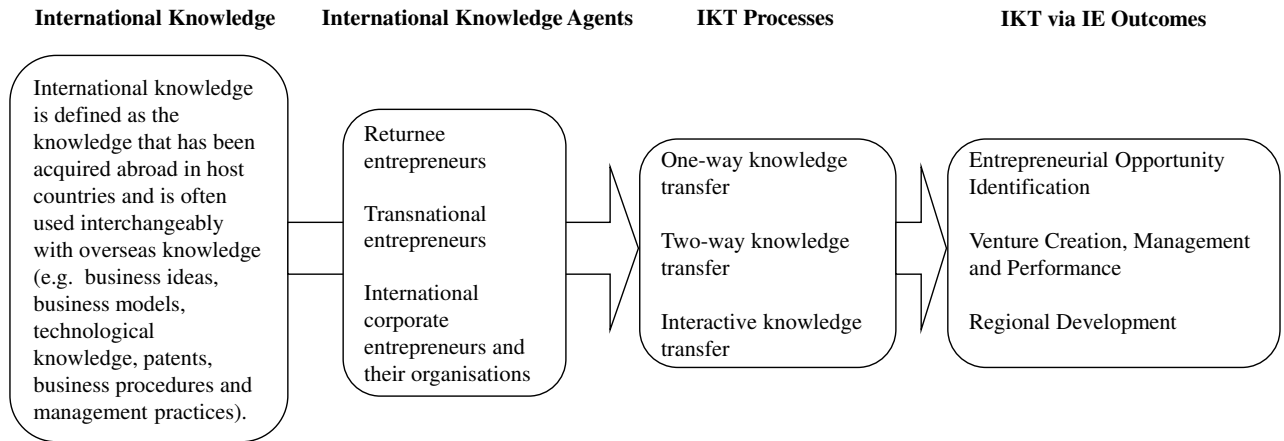
We consolidated our analysis and findings into a unified analytical framework as shown in Figure 7. It is structured in accordance with the ‘inputs-mediators-outcomes’ framework (Klotz et al., 2014), systematically assessing the inputs of distinct international knowledge and international knowledge agents, mediators as IKT processes, and the outcomes of IKT via IE. This framework guides our subsequent discussions of three research themes emerging from the literature and anchors the identification of future research directions.

We have discussed definitional issues of IKT and IE to establish the basis of this analytical framework. In the following sections, we will discuss three discernible types of international knowledge agents that emerged from the literature analysis: returnee entrepreneurs, transnational entrepreneurs, and international corporate entrepreneurs. We further delineate three distinct processes of IKT: one-way knowledge transfer, two-way knowledge transfer, and interactive knowledge transfer. The outcomes of IKT range from venture creation and performance to regional/national development. Additionally, our systematic analysis uncovers three key research themes that weave through the four elements of the analytical framework (Table 1).

International Knowledge Agents and IKT Process

IKT engages entities (individuals and organisations) as international knowledge agents in the three aforementioned IE processes. Returnee and transnational entrepreneurs as individual international knowledge agents bring innovative ideas, business models, technology, and management practices from international experience. By leveraging international knowledge obtained from their firsthand exposure to diverse markets and practices, they identify and exploit entrepreneurial opportunities (e.g., Lin et al., 2016; Ojo, 2016; Gruenhagen et al., 2021), initiate and manage new ventures (e.g., Liu et al., 2015; Audretsch & Caiazza, 2016;

Figure 7. The Analytical Framework of IKT via IE



Fortwengel & Jackson, 2016), and ultimately enrich local business landscapes (e.g., Ferreira et al., 2020; Gharagozloo et al., 2022). Corporate entrepreneurs and their organisations transfer international knowledge through international corporate entrepreneurship to increase subsidiaries' contribution to MNEs' global competitiveness (Lee et al., 2020) and enhance cultural alignment with the host country (Hughes et al., 2020). Entities as international knowledge agents face the key challenge of contextualising and recontextualising knowledge to enable successful IKT via IE. The contextually dependent nature of IKT has been highlighted in the literature, but its complexity is yet to be fully revealed. We will discuss the (re-)contextualisation of knowledge for future research later.

Further, IE is associated with three IKT processes: one-way knowledge transfer, two-way knowledge transfer, and interactive knowledge transfer. The first involves unidirectional knowledge flow from an entity resident in one country to another entity in another country. For example, Crespo et al. (2022) adopt Cavaliere & Lombardi's (2015) definition of IKT as being "the partial or identical replication of knowledge from one location to another" (Crespo et al., 2022. p. 2) to investigate the role of subsidiary leadership and culture in promoting marketing knowledge inflows. Focusing on the lateral and vertical knowledge and unidirectional inflow to host country subsidiaries, they find that strong subsidiary leadership and entrepreneurial culture promote the transfer of international marketing knowledge.

Investigating the relationship between returnees' IKT and their entrepreneurial decisions, Lin et al. (2016) explore the unidirectional IKT by returnee entrepreneurs from host to home countries. They recognise the importance of knowledge recontextualisation, a process whereby knowledge is perceived from a different perspective and acquires unique interpretations within different cultural settings.

Two-way knowledge transfer involves reciprocal knowledge exchange between international entities, with the emphasis on agents sharing knowledge. During this process, knowledge flows both ways, allowing one to benefit from the other's knowledge, but it typically stays within the bounds of knowledge-sharing. For example, Craiut et al. (2022) regard IKT as a dynamic process that evolves alongside technological advancement with various linear, non-linear, and alternative models. In the context of IKT between Romania and other countries, they propose that IKT entails the reciprocal flow of practical know-how between organisations.

Finally, interactive knowledge transfer involves a collaborative and transformative process where international entities engage deeply with the knowledge shared. Beyond simple exchanges, interactive knowledge transfer allows for dialogue, feedback, and feed-forward mechanisms that enable knowledge agents not only to share but also to transform, synthesise, and integrate knowledge into their practices. This form of IKT often leads to the co-creation of new knowledge or innovative solutions that go beyond the knowledge originally contributed by the knowledge agents. For example, Alonson-Martinez et al. (2021) find that knowledge transferred via international patent collaboration not only promotes entrepreneurship at the national level but also serves as a catalyst for cross-cultural knowledge transfer. The interactive knowledge transfer plays a pivotal role in shaping vibrant entrepreneurial landscapes through fostering innovation ecosystems. Two-way and interactive approaches echo Bradley et al.'s (2013) sentiment in the university technology transfer

context. The traditional linear model of technology transfer oversimplifies the IKT process; there is no one-size-fits-all approach, and the context of IKT must be considered. Regardless of the above processes, IKT via IE is facilitated by international knowledge agents, but also involves multiple stakeholders. Effective IKT requires connecting and balancing stakeholder requirements to manage a dynamic process that epitomises the connectivity nature of knowledge, an under-researched topic in the literature which we will discuss in the following section.

Outcomes of IKT via IE

The literature examines three main outcomes of IKT via IE: (a) entrepreneurial opportunity identification; (b) venture creation, management and performance; and (c) regional/national development. Firstly, IKT facilitates the identification of entrepreneurial opportunities, enabling entrepreneurs to spot and capitalise on novel avenues for business creation and growth (e.g., Lin et al., 2016; Bai et al., 2018; Gruenhagen, 2021). Secondly, IKT supports the inception and effective management of new ventures. Armed with intangible and competitive knowledge garnered from international experience, entrepreneurs can design strategies aligned with advanced international practices (e.g., Liu et al., 2015; Hashai & Zahra, 2022). Further, IKT has a direct impact on firm performance, providing new or established organisations with a broader perspective that enriches the strategic planning and operational processes (e.g., Pehrsson et al., 2015; Lee et al., 2020). Lastly, IKT promotes regional/national development by fostering innovation. Leveraging international knowledge, entrepreneurs can boost community economic vibrancy, potentially attracting investment, talent and resources (Ferreira et al., 2020; Van Loon et al., 2020). Surprisingly, the literature has not explicitly addressed the impact of IKT via IE on community-based initiatives, social responsibility and sustainability. We will raise this critical issue through our discussion on

community capitalism in future research.

RESEARCH THEMES

Our analytical framework also encompasses three overarching research themes that emerged from the 40 articles: (a) Theme 1: Exploration of definitions, the enablers of, and barriers to, IKT via IE; (b) Theme 2: Investigation into international knowledge agents and IKT processes via IE; and (c) Theme 3: Examination of the critical factors affecting IKT via IE outcomes.

These themes are predominantly underpinned by six theoretical perspectives (Table 1): social capital theory, social network theory, human capital theory, institutional theory, the resource-based view and its extensions - the knowledge-based view and the dynamic capabilities view and learning theory. It is important to note that these theories are not isolated but inter-connected, influencing IKT via IE. We provide a detailed summary in the online Supporting Information.

Social Capital Theory, Social Network Theory, and Human Capital Theory

We categorise these theories together due to their interconnectedness and shared common elements: social capital and human capital are complementary and can be cultivated through social networks. Social capital theory emphasises that individuals embedded in social networks rich in social capital have access to valuable resources (Adler & Kwon, 2002) which can be leveraged for IKT via IE. Social network theory analyses the structure and patterns of social connections among individuals/groups and how these influence resource flow (Aldrich & Zimmer, 1986). It thus adopts a structural perspective by focusing on network connections relevant to the attributes of international entrepreneurs. In contrast, social capital theory emphasises the qualitative aspects of relationships and the benefits derived from the quality

Table 1. Theoretical Perspectives, Research Themes and Key Findings

Theoretical Perspectives	Research Themes	Key Findings
Social capital theory	Themes 1, 2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Network capability mediates the positive relationship between the international social networks of returnee entrepreneurs and their international performance (Bai et al., 2018). ▪ International patent collaboration helps increase acquisition of precise knowledge, and creates stronger networks that favour the appearance of new ventures with a global strategy (Alonso-Martinez et al., 2021).
Social network theory	Theme 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local ties are indispensable for venture creation by return entrepreneurs despite the availability of international ties developed abroad (Pruthi, 2014). ▪ Returnees who transfer advanced technological knowledge and a combination of technological and business knowledge between host and home countries are more likely to become entrepreneurs (Lin et al., 2016).
Human capital theory	Theme 2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same-industry and other-industry international experience leads to different types of congenital knowledge, which differently affect the continued growth of international new ventures (Hashai & Zahra, 2022). ▪ Entrepreneurial activity in the Visegrad countries is determined significantly by the economy structure and human capital (Zygmunt, 2016).
Institutional theory	Theme 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The perception of a stable institutional environment stimulates returnee entrepreneurship, while the perception of estrangement negatively affects the intention to start a new venture in the home country (Gruenhagen, 2021). ▪ Cross-country institutional interactions can promote efficiency of knowledge transfer by sharing procedural information and coordination mechanisms to foster cross-border entrepreneurship (Grodek-Szostak et al., 2020). ▪ Through government support programs and favourable entry regulations, new and growing firms could benefit more from R&D investment (Sa & de Pinho, 2019).
Resource-based view, knowledge-based view, dynamic capabilities view	Theme 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The performance of born-global firms is impacted by the owner/manager's level of international knowledge, while also being influenced by the firms' dynamic capabilities (Yu et al., 2020). ▪ Investments in learning, knowledge, and capabilities are critical but subject to diminishing returns, implying a need for subsidiaries to make astute resource allocation decisions (Ahsan & Fernhaber, 2019). ▪ Subsidiary autonomy in the local market positively moderates the relationship between subsidiary entrepreneurship and knowledge creation (Lee et al., 2020). ▪ The more organisationally stable periods of an INV's foreign unit, the stronger the positive relationship between the product/market knowledge transferred from the parent firm and the foreign unit's dynamic capabilities (Pehrsson et al., 2015).
Learning theory	Theme 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge sharing between the acquiring and acquired entities fosters organisational ambidexterity (Hughes et al., 2020). ▪ The experiential and vicarious learning of returnee entrepreneurs positively contributes to firm performance (Liu et al., 2015). ▪ In the entrepreneurial trajectory, returnees engage in learning, re-learning and unlearning to foster sustainable entrepreneurial growth (Tran & Truong, 2022).

Note: Theme 1: Exploration of definitions, the enablers of, and barriers to, IKT via IE. Theme 2: Investigation into international knowledge agents and IKT processes via IE. Theme 3. Examination of the critical factors affecting IKT via IE outcomes.

of social connections that could influence both the process and the outcome of IKT via IE. Human capital theory centres on individuals' skills, knowledge, and capabilities as key to personal and economic success (e.g., improved productivity and employability), suggesting individuals can leverage social capital and social networks to enhance their human capital (Gruber et al., 2012). Despite their different focuses, these theories overlap in practical applications, especially in themes related to IKT via IE; social capital theory has been employed in all three themes, and social network theory and human capital theory in Theme 2.

In Theme 1 related to enablers of, and barriers to, IKT via IE, Bai et al. (2018) recognise social capital as comprising both the networks and the resources mobilised within them, which includes networks containing both relational and structural resources acquired by entities through their connections. They reveal that, in returnees' ventures, their network capability mediates the positive relationship between their international social networks and venture performance. It is essential to note that social capital theory is concerned with the resources accessible through social relationships in both host and home countries for international entrepreneurs (Bai et al., 2018; Gruenhagen, 2019). Social capital theory considers social networks in institutional conditions as sources of valuable resources such as trust, information, and support. The social capital derived from these relationships benefit both international entrepreneurs (Gruenhagen, 2019) and their new ventures (Alonso-Martinez et al., 2021). Some studies (e.g., Pruthi 2014) integrate social capital theory and social network theory, arguing that returnee entrepreneurs' personal and professional networks provide social capital, and influence the feasibility of venture creation.

In Theme 2 related to key attributes of IE and mechanisms for IKT, social network theory has been employed to reveal that returnees facilitating the transfer of advanced technological knowledge, along with a combination of technological and business acumen

between their host and home countries, are more inclined to become entrepreneurs (Lin et al., 2016). Cross-border connections boost the chance of returnees establishing ventures (Wang, 2020). Connections with former colleagues abroad serve as valuable channels for accessing novel knowledge, thereby facilitating the identification and development of entrepreneurial ideas. Similarly, Pruthi (2014) employs social network theory, recognising that social networks lead to sources of information and ideas (e.g., local business contacts and distribution channels) which trigger opportunities and provide resources for new ventures (Sullivan & Ford, 2014). Different from social capital theory, social network theory directs attention to the structure and patterns of relationships between entities, emphasising the connections and interactions within a network. It delves into the nodes (international entrepreneurs or new ventures) and ties (relationships within or across host and home countries) providing insights into how these connections influence IKT.

In addressing Theme 3 related to critical factors affecting IKT outcomes via IE, Hashai & Zahra (2022) draw on human capital theory and emphasise the founding team's expertise acquired and honed through prior international experiences. Experience within the same industry and across different industries engenders disparate forms of congenital knowledge, exerting divergent effects on new ventures. Specifically, prior international experience within the same industry negatively impacts continued international expansion of new ventures, whereas experience in different industries positively affects growth initiation and continuation.

Institutional Theory

Institution theory has predominately been employed in Theme 1, focusing on the role of home and host country institutional conditions and their effects on fostering or hindering IKT via IE at individual, organisational and regional/national levels. For example, Gruenhagen

(2021) investigates the home country institutional environment for returnee entrepreneurs across three dimensions: regulatory (e.g., regulations, tax systems, intellectual property protection), normative (e.g., societal acceptance of entrepreneurship, appreciation of innovation, role models), and cognitive (e.g., availability of shared knowledge related to markets and legal protection). The findings suggest that a perceived stable institutional environment catalyses returnee entrepreneurship. However, Gruenhagen (2021) identifies that a sense of estrangement negatively affects the intention to initiate a new venture in one's home country; individuals aspiring to return and engage in entrepreneurship may experience detachment from local network ties because of extended periods of study or work abroad. Their local knowledge may also become outdated (Lin et al., 2019). Consequently, estrangement denotes a loss of social and human capital in the home country that impedes IKT via IE. However, there is limited evidence on how the three dimensions interact with estrangement to affect the process of IKT via IE, a topic for future research.

Besides leveraging institutional theory to investigate individual perceptions of the host and home countries' institutional conditions (e.g., Santamaria-Alvarez & Sliwa, 2016; Ojo, 2017; Gruenhagen, 2021), Grodek-Szostak et al. (2020) employ institutional theory to investigate the role of technology transfer in promoting renewable energy resources in Poland, the Czech Republic and Latvia at the national level. They find that cross-country institutional interactions can enhance IKT efficiency by sharing procedural information and coordination mechanisms to foster IE. Sa & de Pinho (2019) employ institutional theory at the organisational and national levels, proposing that government support programs and favourable entry regulations can help new and growing firms benefit more from R&D investment.

Resource-based View, Knowledge-based View and Dynamic Capabilities View

The resource-based view and its extensions – the knowledge-based view and the dynamic capabilities view – have been employed in Theme 3. The resource-based view elucidates the role of a firm's internal resources and capabilities (e.g., specialised knowledge, technological proficiency, managerial expertise, and cross-cultural competencies) in shaping IKT via IE; distinctive and valuable resources and capabilities significantly influence competitive advantage, enabling the initiation, navigation, and sustainment of IE (Barney et al., 2001; Torres de Oliveira et al., 2021). Drawing on the resource-based view and the information economics perspective, Gharagozloo et al. (2022) investigate variations in how different countries guide and allocate resources for R&D initiatives at the national level. Their findings suggest that a more digitally advanced economy positively influences the transfer of national R&D to international entrepreneurs and their enterprises. Torres de Oliveira et al. (2021) examine Vietnamese manufacturers in global value chains, proposing that strategic choices of entrepreneurial ventures are based on internal capabilities and resources, as well as external environments. Engaging in international ventures helps navigate institutional misalignments that heighten challenges and uncertainties in domestic markets, offering a strategic choice despite additional costs and risks of internationalisation (Clarke & Liesch, 2017).

The knowledge-based view considers knowledge as a critical resource and posits that not only the possession of knowledge assets but also their effective management and utilisation contribute to a firm's ability to navigate international market complexities (Felin & Hesterly, 2007; Cooper et al., 2023). The ability to acquire, create, and apply knowledge strategically is central to leveraging IKT (Yu et al., 2020; Crespo et al., 2022). Crespo et al. (2022) find that strong leadership support and entrepreneurial culture in a subsidiary foster knowledge inflow from headquarters and peer subsidiaries, enhancing the focal subsidiary's innovation abilities.

Yu et al. (2020) show that the performance of born-global firms is notably impacted by the owner/manager's level of international knowledge, as perceived interdependently with firm performance, while also being significantly influenced by the firms' dynamic capabilities.

The dynamic capabilities view emphasises a firm's ability to adapt, innovate, and reconfigure its resources and capabilities in response to changing environments (Teece, 2014). Given the varying market conditions, regulatory environments, and cultural landscapes across borders in IE, dynamic capabilities are crucial for firms and so they need to make continual adjustments to secure value creating potential and to achieve competitive advantages. For example, Lee et al. (2020) find that subsidiary autonomy positively moderates the relationship between subsidiary entrepreneurship and knowledge creation; knowledge creation positively impacts the subsidiary's position within the MNE's network, which in turn positively influences IKT to other overseas subsidiaries. Thus, the dynamic capabilities view recognises the importance of renewing and reconfiguring resources for sustained competitive advantage in the dynamic global landscape of IE.

Learning Theory

Learning theory helps address Theme 3 by illuminating how entities recognise and integrate valuable knowledge from their international experience into their existing knowledge structures. Knowledge absorption is integral to decision-making processes and informs entrepreneurial activities. Adaptive learning, which leads to organisational ambidexterity, becomes pivotal in the dynamic landscape of IE (Hughes et al., 2020), as organisations must continually refine their strategies in response to shifts in business environments, regulatory landscapes, and market conditions.

At the individual level, learning theory explores how international entrepreneurs engage in experiential learning, drawing insights from direct exposure and participation in global

markets, and embracing formal and informal learning mechanisms to enhance their competences and firm performance. For example, the experiential and vicarious learning of returnee entrepreneurs positively contributes to firm performance (Liu et al., 2015). Tran & Truong (2022) have developed a dynamic learning process model for returnee entrepreneurs in Vietnam to recontextualise their overseas knowledge while establishing new ventures at home. The entrepreneurs engage in interactive, vicarious and intuitive learning in the pre-founding phase to comprehend overseas knowledge, adopt a blended learning approach during the founding phase to balance market response and imposition, and in the growth phase cyclically navigate between un-learning and re-learning to discard, select, and recreate knowledge, fostering sustainable entrepreneurial growth.

At the organisational level, Hughes et al. (2020) explore international corporate entrepreneurship to examine how the behavioural context such as corporate entrepreneurship and the structure of integration regulate IKT activities. Their findings indicate that knowledge sharing between the acquiring and acquired entities fosters organisational ambidexterity, whereas excessive utilisation of capabilities acquired from the acquired entities negatively impacts it.

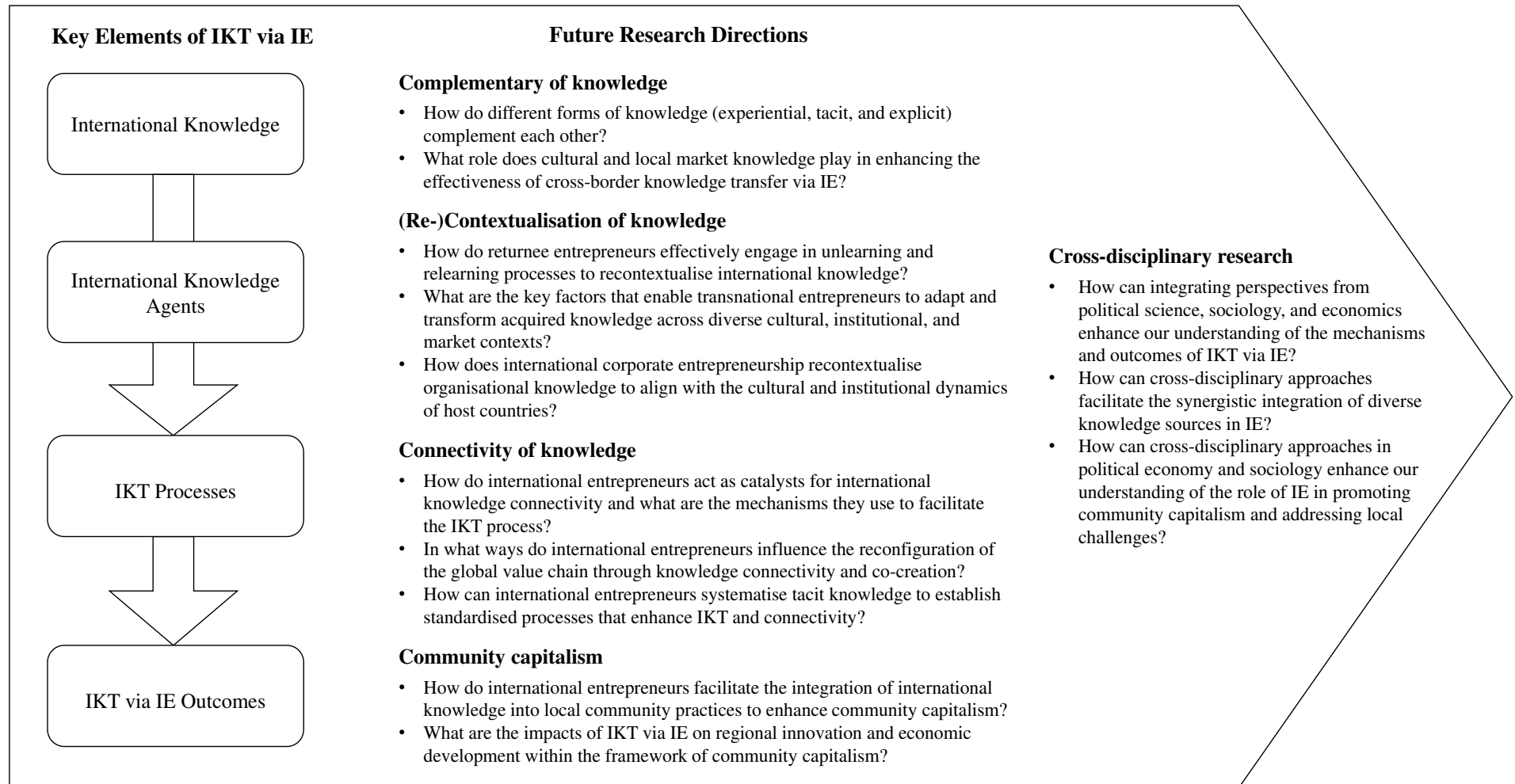
These diverse theoretical perspectives provide a nuanced understanding of the intricate mechanisms underlying IKT via IE. However, many studies neglect to fully unpack and elaborate on the theories they adopt. Significant knowledge gaps remain, necessitating further exploration to uncover the intricacies of IKT via IE. Identifying these gaps highlights the need for future research to delve into both under-explored and unexplored dimensions, thereby advancing the scholarly discourse on the triggers, processes, and outcomes of IKT via IE - a topic which we will discuss later.

DISCUSSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Our paper contributes to the IE literature by providing a critical understanding of IKT via IE and their mutually reinforcing nature. International knowledge is transferred by international knowledge agents in returnee, transnational and international corporate entrepreneurship, and involves three distinctive processes (one-way knowledge transfer, two-way knowledge transfer and interactive knowledge transfer), which results in outcomes at individual, organisational, and regional/national levels. IKT via IE is mainly underpinned by six theoretical perspectives as discussed above. Anchored in our analytical framework (Figure 7), we now discuss future research directions along the dimensions of the 5Cs: complementarity of knowledge, (re-)contextualisation by international knowledge agents, connectivity of knowledge, community capitalism, and cross-disciplinary research (Figure 8). The dimensions are interconnected, which we will delineate below.

We start with the complementarity of international knowledge to domestic knowledge, a crucial attribute that instigates its transfer across borders, followed by knowledge (re)contextualisation underscoring the essential role of international knowledge agents in ensuring effective IKT in IE. We move onto knowledge connectivity on a global scale, within which IE contributes to global innovation and collaboration through three distinctive IKT processes. We then discuss the significance of IKT via IE in boosting outcomes at individual, organisational and regional/national levels beyond economic performance, to contribute to community capitalism aligning with SDGs. Finally, we call for more cross-disciplinary research to integrate economics, sociology, and environmental science to deepen our understanding of IKT via IE. Therefore, our discussion builds on and expands the analytical framework (Figure 7) and is summarised in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Future Research Directions for Investigating IKT via IE



Complementarity of international knowledge to domestic knowledge

Existing literature elaborates on different types of IE and distinctive IKT processes, but there is a gap in understanding regarding the nature of the knowledge transferred via IE.

Fundamentally, the international knowledge transferred by entrepreneurs versus that by organisations can differ along several dimensions. For example, international knowledge transferred by entrepreneurs is often more experiential and tacit, whereas that by organisations may include explicit forms, e.g., codified information, procedures and manuals (Kiss et al., 2012).

Organisations, with their structured processes and established procedures, may transfer knowledge that is less dynamic and less adaptable to unique circumstances compared to the more agile knowledge transfer in returnee and transnational entrepreneurship. International corporate entrepreneurship may also be constrained by risk mitigation strategies and the need to align with organisational goals. In contrast, returnee or transnational entrepreneurs, leveraging their experiential knowledge and risk-taking tendencies, can navigate uncertainty more effectively (Pisano et al., 2007). Moreover, differentiating between technology and business-related know-how, and between local and overseas knowledge, presents challenges to entrepreneurs and their firms in the IE process (Fernhaber et al., 2009). Further research needs to delineate the nuanced nature of the knowledge transferred. Exploring these intricacies will provide a comprehensive understanding of the specificities and complexities of IKT via IE.

The complementarity of knowledge helps unleash the potential of different knowledge originating from diverse sources and disciplines to work synergistically, enhancing overall understanding, problem-solving and innovation (Acharya et al., 2020). Integrating diverse knowledge components can lead to more productive IE activities (Ghio et al., 2014). This calls for a cross-disciplinary and integrated perspective that recognises the roles of diverse

knowledge sources in fostering innovation and effective decision-making amid global market opportunities and challenges. Future research will help to appreciate the interconnectedness and mutual reinforcement of diverse knowledge components exchanged in IE.

Moreover, integrating various forms of knowledge from diverse contexts enables international entrepreneurs to address challenges and seize opportunities when establishing international new ventures (Un & Rodriguez, 2018). Specifically, complementarity of knowledge might involve leveraging technical expertise alongside cultural insights or combining industry-specific know-how with a deep understanding of local market dynamics. Future research can unpack the nature of this complementarity to understand what knowledge has been transferred and how international knowledge complements domestic knowledge to advance IE.

(Re-)Contextualisation of knowledge

Existing literature highlights the fact that knowledge is contextually dependent and embedded within the institutional and market environments of its origin (Williams, 2007). Being a contributor to global knowledge connectivity and a vehicle for knowledge absorption and distribution across borders, IE activities require recontextualising knowledge in accordance with the host country setting (Lin et al., 2016). This requires entities as international knowledge agents to contextualise and recontextualise knowledge to enable successful IKT via IE.

In returnee entrepreneurship, knowledge recontextualisation involves realigning international experience with the home-country setting (Tran & Truong, 2022; Wang et al., 2024). After studying or working abroad, returnee entrepreneurs may experience estrangement (Lin et al., 2019; Gruenhagen, 2020). Therefore, effectively transferring international knowledge necessitates a cycle of unlearning and relearning. The unlearning

process includes filtering, selecting and discarding unfit knowledge from international experience to align with the home country's institutional setting. Organisational learning literature highlights that unlearning is integral to upgrading organisational practices (Tsang & Zahra, 2008) and facilitates organisations responses to a changing environment (Pinto, 2019; Zhao et al., 2013). We extend this by proposing unlearning as a starting point to recontextualise international knowledge. Unlearning lays the foundation for effective knowledge adaptation and utilisation, leading to relearning and creating new knowledge in the new setting in pursuit of entrepreneurial development.

In transnational entrepreneurship, knowledge recontextualisation involves adapting, adjusting, or transforming acquired knowledge to suit the specific cultural, institutional, and market contexts of different countries or regions (Sa & de Pinho, 2019). It requires the ability to reinterpret and apply international knowledge in a relevant and effective manner within diverse business environments. The fluid and ongoing nature of transnational entrepreneurship facilitates global knowledge connectivity by recontextualising and tailoring international knowledge to each specific context while navigating the complexities of varying markets, regulations, and consumer behaviours across borders. This also sets the stage for two-way knowledge transfer and interactive knowledge transfer, as transnational entrepreneurs not only bring knowledge to new markets but also gain insights and understanding from those markets' unique challenges and dynamics. This reciprocal exchange fosters a dynamic learning environment, promoting innovation and adaptability. Further, the adaptability of transnational entrepreneurs in recontextualising knowledge enables them to bridge cultural and institutional gaps, fostering cross-border collaboration and enhancing knowledge connectivity in global business ecosystems.

In the context of international corporate entrepreneurship, recontextualising knowledge pertains to the adaptation and transformation of international knowledge by established

organisations when they launch new ventures in different countries. This process involves recontextualising and modifying existing organisational knowledge, strategies, and practices to align with the specific cultural and institutional dynamics of the host country (Fortwengel et al., 2023). The fluid and ongoing nature of international corporate entrepreneurship emphasises the systematic adaptation and interactive transfer of knowledge, based on the existing knowledge, to align with the unique challenges and opportunities presented by different markets. Therefore, within the recontextualisation process, the learning and unlearning cycle carried out by international corporate entrepreneurship via interactive knowledge transfer at an organisational level contributes to global knowledge connectivity and initiates increasingly structured processes and resource allocation by organisation seeking to expand their global footprint (Fortwengel, 2017). Moreover, as existing studies have primarily investigated the dynamics of knowledge recontextualisation within the transfer process from developed to developing countries, exploring this in the Global South context represents a promising avenue for future research. This could shed light on how IE adapts to the specific contexts of developing economies and contributes to more nuanced understandings of the recontextualisation process.

Connectivity of knowledge

Knowledge connectivity refers to the degree and effectiveness of the links, interactions, and networks that facilitate the transfer, sharing, and co-creation of knowledge among entities within the global value chain (De Silva et al., 2023; Cano-Kollmann et al., 2016). Knowledge connectivity goes beyond transmitting information; it involves establishing and maintaining connections that facilitate a continuous and dynamic exchange of insights, which fosters innovation, problem-solving, and collaboration in the international context (Andersson et al., 2015). Existing literature has investigated knowledge connectivity focusing on the

interactions between MNEs and their host locations (Cantwell & Santangelo, 1999; Chakravarty et al., 2021), the incentives driving the pursuit of knowledge (Song & Shin, 2008), and the co-evolution of firms and locations within the global value chain which transfers tacit knowledge via both organisational pipelines and personal relationships (Cano-Kollmann et al., 2016).

Our review highlights the dearth of research focusing on the role of IE in international knowledge connectivity. Building upon insights garnered from the 40 papers reviewed, we call for more research on this topic, particularly recognising IE as a catalyst and learning mechanism for international knowledge connectivity. International entrepreneurs can act as key connectors in social networks linking stakeholders with researchers, investors and customers, but also as intermediaries translating knowledge to commercially viable products, services and business models. The dynamic capabilities of international entrepreneurs in continuously learning, adapting to changes in their evolving business landscape, and managing environmental uncertainties would also make a fruitful avenue of future research.

Within the global value chain, key activities including both specialised and non-repetitive activities, and standardised and repetitive activities, are distributed to matching geographic locations (Lorenzen & Mudambi, 2013). Through IE, individuals and corporates can reconfigure the existing international division of labour by leveraging unique knowledge acquired, and implement it across different countries (Davidson et al., 1985; Luo, 2022). Moreover, this engagement with varied environments fosters a rich exchange of perspectives, expertise, and experiences (Pinto, 2013; Kano et al., 2020). As individuals and corporates navigate these international landscapes, the cross-fertilisation of ideas offers the potential to knowledge co-creation (Audretsch et al., 2023). Therefore, future research can investigate the role of IE in reshaping the global economic framework which could result in a more dynamic and flexible arrangement of tasks and responsibilities, influenced by the strategic utilisation

and co-creation of specialised knowledge in various international settings.

Further, international entrepreneurs as international knowledge agents have the potential to contribute to knowledge connectivity by codifying and systematising tacit knowledge in the new context, thus they possess the potential for converting present specialised and non-repetitive tasks into prospective standardised and repetitive activities through IE. Future research could focus on the establishment of standardised processes that transform IE into a vehicle for disseminating expertise, promoting consistency, and enabling a broader audience to engage with and implement the acquired knowledge, which could further enhance IKT, fostering more cohesive globally connected knowledge networks.

Community capitalism

Community capitalism refers to an economic model emphasising local or community-based initiatives, cooperation, and shared benefits within the broader capitalist structure (van Dyk, 2018). It involves firms prioritising community development, social responsibility, and sustainable practices alongside the economic objectives of profit maximisation and market share enhancement. Although there are studies on SDGs, corporate social responsibility, social enterprises, community-based enterprises, and local economic development in the broad international business and entrepreneurship literature (e.g., Krisciunas & Greblikaite, 2007; Bell et al., 2018; Schaltegger et al., 2018; Montiel et al., 2021; Zucchella, 2021) that touch upon the principles of community capitalism (Baker & Nelson, 2005), research specifically addressing the intersection of community capitalism and IKT via IE is scarce.

At the local level, IE can act as a conduit for the transfer of diverse knowledge through entrepreneurial activities, strengthening the community's foundation. International entrepreneurs bring valuable insights and practices from different markets and cultures to the local community, inspiring and empowering local businesses (Kraus et al., 2021) and

enhancing their competitiveness (Breitenecker et al., 2016). Community initiatives and grassroots activities play a pivotal role in integrating the knowledge disseminated through IE into the fabric of local economies (Fuller-Love et al., 2006; Smith & Bagchi-Sen, 2012). This aligns with the broader perspective that community engagement is essential for realising the full potential of IKT via IE, thereby contributing to the principles of community capitalism.

The transfer and integration of overseas and local knowledge through IE can establish sustainable businesses that contribute to the overall resilience of local communities (del Olmo-García, 2023). By addressing local challenges and leveraging global insights, international entrepreneurs can enhance the competitive advantage of their ventures and the robustness of the local economy. IE activities that transfer knowledge across borders contribute to SDGs by fostering resilience, promoting economic growth, decent work, and industry innovation, and instigating positive changes in local business ecosystems. Future cross-disciplinary research in areas such as political economy and sociology could further develop our understanding of the complex dynamics of IKT via IE and its impact on knowledge connectivity and community capitalism.

Cross-disciplinary investigation of IKT via IE

IKT via IE involves the intersection of various domains, including politics, sociology and environmental science, as well as economics, business and management studies (Drori et al., 2009). A siloed approach within a single discipline may overlook the complexity of IKT via IE, as it involves the transfer of different types of knowledge (e.g., explicit vs. tacit; technical, cultural and business-related) via different processes (one-way knowledge transfer, two-way knowledge transfer and interactive knowledge transfer) and by various international knowledge agents (returnee entrepreneurs, transnational entrepreneurs and international corporate entrepreneurs). Hence, this hinders a comprehensive understanding of this process

(Dabić et al., 2022). For instance, political factors significantly influence policies that impact IKT mechanisms (Kostova et al., 2008). Sociological perspectives contribute insights into cultural dynamics and social networks, elucidating how societal structures influence knowledge transfer via entrepreneurship in different contexts (Jones & Coviello, 2005). A holistic investigation through synthesising insights from diverse fields is essential to grasp the intricate interplay of factors influencing the process of IKT via IE and driving the outcomes.

Cross-disciplinary research is imperative for investigating IKT via IE, especially in addressing grand challenges and aligning with the pursuit of SDGs (Kunisch et al., 2023). The interconnected nature of global business necessitates a comprehensive approach that transcends traditional disciplinary boundaries (George et al., 2016). Grand challenges such as sustainable development, economic inequality, and geopolitical tensions demand insights from different disciplines to formulate effective solutions (Buckley et al., 2017; Fernhaber & Zu, 2022). A cross-disciplinary lens enables researchers to explore the intersectionality of these challenges and understand how IKT via IE can mitigate these issues. It also allows researchers to examine how entrepreneurial activities can contribute to specific SDGs (Montiel et al., 2021), e.g. shedding light on the role of international entrepreneurs in fostering sustainable practices and social inclusion (Schaltegger et al., 2018).

Cross-disciplinary research enhances its theoretical richness. Integrating perspectives from different disciplines allows for the development of more robust and nuanced conceptual frameworks. For instance, combining insights from organisational theory, political science, and sociology provides a holistic view of the complexities involved in the co-evolution of firms and locations in IE (Cano-Kollmann et al., 2016). This approach enriches the theoretical foundations, enabling the exploration of the interconnectedness of knowledge transfer with greater depth and breadth.

Moreover, cross-disciplinary research facilitates the development of practical insights

with broader applicability. The challenges faced by international entrepreneurs often transcend disciplinary boundaries. Investigating IKT via IE through a cross-disciplinary lens enables the identification of actionable strategies that consider the interplay of economic, political, and social factors. For example, integrating insights from management, politics, and sociology may help entrepreneurs navigate cross-cultural collaboration in politically sensitive regions, acknowledging the impact of institutional and societal factors (Welter & Smallbone, 2010). Cross-disciplinary research, therefore, advances theoretical understanding and provides pragmatic guidance for IE in an interconnected world.

CONCLUSION

Based on a critical evaluation of the IKT via IE literature, our paper makes a significant contribution to the IE literature by developing an analytical framework (Figure 7) as a blueprint for a holistic understanding of the current state of the field. It includes four key elements: international knowledge, international knowledge agents, IKT processes and outcomes. Our evaluation of these elements combined with a critique of theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches leads to recommendations for future research (Figure 8) to collectively advance knowledge on IKT via IE.

From a practical standpoint, this paper offers significant insights for international entrepreneurs seeking to leverage IKT for competitiveness. By understanding the distinctive IKT processes, practitioners can tailor their strategies to optimise international knowledge utilisation and creation in combination with domestic knowledge. Further, the framework highlights the critical role of international knowledge agents in (re-)contextualising knowledge to align with local market dynamics, thus facilitating more effective cross-border business operations. For transnational entrepreneurs, the emphasis on knowledge adaptability and the fluid nature of knowledge (re-)contextualisation offers practical guidance on

navigating diverse regulatory, cultural, and market environments to foster innovation and growth.

Our findings have important policy implications. Policymakers aiming to optimise positive outcomes of IKT via IE should focus on creating supportive structures that encourage cross-border knowledge exchange and transfer. Policies that promote international collaboration and mobility can enhance the flow of knowledge globally, contributing to regional/national innovation ecosystems. Further, aligning entrepreneurial activities with SDGs can be facilitated through policies that incentivise sustainable and inclusive business practices embedded in local communities. By acknowledging the interconnectedness of economic, social, and environmental factors, policies can be developed to contribute to broader societal well-being.

We acknowledge the limitations of this paper. First, our review is confined to English-language literature. We may have overlooked contributions published in other languages. Echoing the movement towards decolonising international business research (Banerjee, 2022; Westwood & Jack, 2007), diverse cultural contexts and linguistic perspectives could be valuable for understanding IKT via IE. Second, we have not accounted for the industrial context, despite its importance in knowledge transfer (Bekkers & Bodas-Freitas, 2008), as the nature of knowledge can vary significantly across industries. However, many of the papers did not specify their industry context, making it difficult to address this boundary effectively. Third, we excluded international knowledge spillover, a critical aspect of cross-border knowledge dynamics. Although this was a deliberate decision to maintain a focused review, it may overlook insights where knowledge spillover and transfer overlap (Scarrà & Piccaluga, 2022). Finally, some studies have employed correspondence analysis based on homogeneity analysis by means of alternating least squares (e.g., Vlačić et al., 2021; Dabić et al., 2022) to map the intellectual structure of different research fields. We could not incorporate this

approach into our analysis. This is mainly because our sample of 40 studies comprises a mix of conceptual/review, quantitative and qualitative studies, each with distinct characteristics and types of data. It is challenging to encode this diverse data into a framework suitable for multiple correspondence analysis. Future research may consider the method when a more homogeneous set of primary studies becomes available.

In conclusion, our paper provides an analytical framework that enhances understanding of IKT via IE. By identifying the critical role of international entrepreneurs as international knowledge agents, the processes of IKT and the associated outcomes of IKT via IE, it offers theoretical and practical insights that can guide future research and practice. Anchoring future research through a comprehensive, multi-level, and cross-disciplinary structure, it opens opportunities for advancing research on IKT via IE, helping it to develop and mature. It also informs IE practitioners seeking to accelerate the effectiveness of IKT, leading to a greater impact.

References

- Acharya, C., Rechberg, I. & Dong, X. (2020). Race to learn: knowledge characteristics and resource structure. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 24(5), 1059–1078.
- Adler, P. S., & Kwon, S.W. (2002). Social capital: Prospects for a new concept. *Academy of Management Review*, 27(1), 17–40.
- Afzal, M. N. I., Siddiqui, S., & Dutta, S. (2018). Determinants of entrepreneurial capability (EC) environment in ASEAN-05 economies - a log-linear stochastic frontier analysis. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 8(1), 1-14.
- Agarwal, R., Audretsch, D. & Sarkar, M.B. (2007). The process of creative construction: knowledge spillovers, entrepreneurship, and economic growth. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 1(3-4), 263–286.

- Ahsan, M. & Fernhaber, S.A. (2019). Multinational enterprises: Leveraging a corporate international entrepreneurship lens for new insights into subsidiary initiatives. *Journal of International Management*, 25(1), 51-65.
- Ahuvia, A. (2001). Traditional, interpretive, and reception based content analyses: Improving the ability of content analysis to address issues of pragmatic and theoretical concern. *Social Indicators Research*, 54(2), 139-172.
- Aldrich, H. E., & Zimmer, C. (1986). Entrepreneurship through social networks. In D. Sexton & R. Smilor (Eds.), *The Art and Science of Entrepreneurship*. New York: Ballinger.
- Alonso-Martínez, D., González-Álvarez, N. and Nieto, M. (2021). Does international patent collaboration have an effect on entrepreneurship? *Journal of International Entrepreneurship*, 19(4), 539–559.
- Andersson, U., Gaur, A., Mudambi, R. & Persson, M. (2015). Unpacking interunit knowledge transfer in multinational enterprises. *Global Strategy Journal*, 5(3), 241–255.
- Argote, L. & Ingram P. (2000). Knowledge transfer: A basis for competitive advantage in firms, *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 82(1), 150-169.
- Audretsch, D. B., Belitski, M., Caiazza, R., & Phan, P. (2023). Collaboration strategies and SME innovation performance. *Journal of Business Research*, 164, 114018.
- Autio, E., George, G., & Alexy, O. (2011). International entrepreneurship and capability development-Qualitative evidence and future research directions. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 35(1), 11-37.
- Bai, W.S., Holmstrom-Lind, C., & Johanson, M. (2018). Leveraging networks, capabilities and opportunities for international success: A study on returnee entrepreneurial ventures. *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, 34(1), 51-62.
- Baker, T., & Nelson, R. E. (2005). Creating something from nothing: Resource construction through entrepreneurial bricolage. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 50(3), 329–366.

- Banerjee, S.B. (2022). Decolonizing management theory: A critical perspective. *Journal of Management Studies*, 59(4), 1074-1087.
- Barkema, H.G., Chen, X.P., George, G., Luo, Y., & Tsui, A.S. (2015). West meets East: New concepts and theories. *Academy of Management Journal*, 58(2), 460-479.
- Barney, J., Wright, M. & Ketchen, D.J. (2001). The resource-based view of the firm: Ten years after 1991. *Journal of Management*, 27(6), 625–641.
- Battisti, E., Alfiero, S., Quaglia, R. & Yahiaoui, D. (2022). Financial performance and global start-ups: The impact of knowledge management practices. *Journal of International Management*, 28(4), 100938.
- Balachandran, S. & Hernandez, E. (2021). Mi Casa Es Tu Casa: Immigrant entrepreneurs as pathways to foreign venture capital investments. *Strategic Management Journal*, 42(11), 2047–2083.
- Bekkers, R. & Bodas-Freitas, I.M. (2008). Analysing knowledge transfer channels between universities and industry: To what degree do sectors also matter? *Research Policy*, 37(10), 1837–1853.
- Bell, M., Jayne, M., & Nasir, M.A. (2018). International entrepreneurship, innovation, and sustainable development: A focus on Pakistan. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 56(4), 555-579.
- Bengoa, A., Maseda, A., Iturralde, T. & Aparicio, G. (2021). A bibliometric review of the technology transfer literature. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 46(5), 1514–1550.
- Bradley, S. R., Hayter, C. S. & Link, A. N. (2013). Models and methods of university technology transfer. *Foundations and Trends in Entrepreneurship* 9(6): 571–650.
- Breitenecker, R.J., Harms, R., Weyh, A., Maresch, D. & Kraus, S. (2016). When the difference makes a difference – the regional embeddedness of entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 29(1-2), 71–93.

- Buckley, P.J., Doh, J.P. & Benischke, M.H. (2017). Towards a renaissance in international business research? Big questions, grand challenges, and the future of IB scholarship. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 48(9), 1045–1064.
- Caiazza, R., Belitski, M., & Audretsch, D.B. (2020). From latent to emergent entrepreneurship: the knowledge spillover construction circle. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 45(3), 694-704.
- Cano-Kollmann, M., Cantwell, J., Hannigan, T.J., Mudambi, R. & Song, J. (2016). Knowledge connectivity: An agenda for innovation research in international business. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 47(3), 255–262.
- Cantwell, J. A. & Santangelo, G.D. (1999). The frontier of international technology networks: Sourcing abroad the most highly tacit capabilities. *Information Economics and Policy*, 11(1), 101–123.
- Castellano, S., Khelladi, I., Sorio, R., Orhan, M. and Kalisz, D. (2020). Exploring the microfoundations of nomadic dynamic capabilities: The example of flying winemakers. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 120445.
- Castro, R. & Moreira, A.C. (2023). Mapping internal knowledge transfers in multinational corporations. *Administrative Sciences*, 13(1), 16.
- Cavaliere, V. & Lombardi, S. (2015). Exploring different cultural configurations: how do they affect subsidiaries' knowledge sharing behaviors? *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 19(2), 141–163.
- Chaganti, R. & Greene, P.G. (2002). Who are ethnic entrepreneurs? A study of entrepreneursapos: Ethnic involvement and business characteristics. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 40(2), 126–143.
- Chakravarty, S., Cumming, D.J., Murtinu, S., Scalera, V.G. & Schwens, C. (2021). Exploring the next generation of international entrepreneurship. *Journal of World Business*, 56(5),

101229.

- Chang, S.H. (2023). International technology market hotspots and development trends from the perspective of inventor mobility, *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 15, 2361-2382.
- Clarke, J.E., & Liesch, P.W. (2017). Wait-and-see strategy: Risk management in the internationalization process model. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 48(8), 923–940.
- Cooper, S.C., Pereira, V., Vrontis, D. & Liu, Y. (2023). Extending the resource and knowledge based view: Insights from new contexts of analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 156, 113523.
- Craiut, L., Bungau, C., Bungau, T., Grava, C., Otrisal, P. & Radu, A.F. (2022). Technology transfer, sustainability, and development, worldwide and in Romania, *Sustainability*, 14(23), 15728.
- Crespo, C.F., Crespo, N.F. & Curado, C. (2022). The effects of subsidiary's leadership and entrepreneurship on international marketing knowledge transfer and new product development. *International Business Review*, 31(2), 101928.
- Dabić, M., Obradović, T., Vlačić, B., Sahasranamam, S., & Paul, J. (2022). Frugal innovations: A multidisciplinary review & agenda for future research. *Journal of Business Research*, 142, 914-929.
- De Clercq, D., Sapienza, H.J., Yavuz, R.I., & Zhou, L.X. (2012). Learning and knowledge in early internationalization research: Past accomplishments and future directions. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 27(1), 143-165.
- De Silva, M., Al-Tabbaa, O., & Pinto, J. (2023). Academics engaging in knowledge transfer and co-creation: Push causation and pull effectuation? *Research Policy*, 52(2), 104668.
- del Olmo-García, F., Domínguez-Fabián, I., Crecente-Romero, F.J. & del Val-Núñez, M.T. (2023). Determinant factors for the development of rural entrepreneurship. *Technological*

- Forecasting and Social Change, 191, 122487.
- Denyer, D. & Tranfield, D. (2009) Producing a systematic review. In: Buchanan, D. A. & Bryman, A. (Eds) The Sage Handbook of Organizational Research Methods. Riverside County, CA: Sage, 671–689
- Dimitratos, P., Amoros, J. E., Etchebarne, M. S., & Felzensztein, C. (2014). Micro-multinational or not? International entrepreneurship, networking and learning effects. *Journal of Business Research*, 67(5), 908-915.
- Drori, I., Honig, B., & Wright, M. (2009). Transnational entrepreneurship: An emergent field of study. *Entrepreneurship, Theory and Practice*, 33(5), 1001-1022.
- Engelen, A., Heinemann, F., & Brettel, M. (2009). Cross-cultural entrepreneurship research: Current status and framework for future studies. *Journal of International Entrepreneurship*, 7(3), 163-189.
- Fan, D., Breslin, D., Callahan, J.L., Iszatt-White, M. (2022). Advancing literature review methodology through rigour, generativity, scope and transparency. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 24(2), 171–180.
- Felin, T. and Hesterly, W.S. (2007). The knowledge-based view, nested heterogeneity, and new value creation: Philosophical considerations on the locus of knowledge. *Academy of Management Review*, 32(1), 195–218.
- Fernhaber, S.A., Mcdougall-Covin, P.P., & Shepherd, D.A. (2009). International entrepreneurship: Leveraging internal and external knowledge sources. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 3(4), 297-320.
- Fernhaber, S.A. & Zou, H. (2022). Advancing societal grand challenge research at the interface of entrepreneurship and international business: A review and research agenda. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 37(5), 106233.
- Ferreira, J.J., Fernandes, C.I., Guo, Y., & Rammal, H.G. (2022). Knowledge worker mobility

- and knowledge management in MNEs: A bibliometric analysis and research agenda. *Journal of Business Research*, 142, 464-475.
- Ferreira, J.J.M., Fernandes, C.I., & Ferreira, F.A.F. (2020). Technology transfer, climate change mitigation, and environmental patent impact on sustainability and economic growth: A comparison of European countries. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 150, 119770.
- Filatotchev, I., Liu, X. H., Buck, T., & Wright, M. (2009). The export orientation and export performance of high-technology SMEs in emerging markets: The effects of knowledge transfer by returnee entrepreneurs. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 40(6), 1005-1021.
- Fortwengel, J. (2017). Practice transfer in organizations: The role of governance mode for internal and external fit. *Organization Science*, 28(4), 690–710.
- Fortwengel, J., Gutierrez Huerter O, G. & Kostova, T. (2023). Three decades of research on practice transfer in multinational firms: Past contributions and future opportunities. *Journal of World Business*, 58(3), 101430.
- Fortwengel, J. & Jackson, G. (2016). Legitimizing the apprenticeship practice in a distant environment: Institutional entrepreneurship through inter-organizational networks. *Journal of World Business*, 51(6), 895-909.
- Fuller-Love, N., Midmore, P., Thomas, D. & Henley, A. (2006). Entrepreneurship and rural economic development: a scenario analysis approach, *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 12(5), 289-305.
- Gaur, A.S., Ma, H.J., & Ge, B.S. (2019). MNC strategy, knowledge transfer context, and knowledge flow in MNEs. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 23(9), 1885-1900.
- George, G., Howard-Grenville, J., Joshi, A. & Tihanyi, L. (2016). Understanding and tackling societal grand challenges through management research. *Academy of Management*

- Journal, 59(6), 1880–1895.
- Gharagozloo, M.M., Askarzadeh, F. and Gharagozloo, A.M. (2022). More power for international entrepreneurs: The effect of digital readiness of economies on channeling national R&D resources to entrepreneurship. *Journal of International Entrepreneurship*, 20(3), 474–502.
- Ghio, N., Guerini, M., Lehmann, E.E. & Rossi-Lamastra, C. (2014). The emergence of the knowledge spillover theory of entrepreneurship. *Small Business Economics*, 44(1), 1–18.
- Gioia, D. A., Corley, K. G., & Hamilton, A. L. (2013). Seeking qualitative rigor in inductive research: Notes on the Gioia methodology. *Organizational Research Methods*, 16(1), 15–31.
- Greenhalgh, T. & Peacock, R. (2005). Effectiveness and efficiency of search methods in systematic reviews of complex evidence: audit of primary sources. *BMJ*, 331(7524), 1064-1065.
- Grodek-Szostak, Z., Luc, M., Szelag-Sikora, A., Sikora, J., Niemiec, M., Siguencia, L.O., & Velinov, E. (2020). Promotion of RES in a technology transfer network. Case study of the Enterprise Europe Network. *Energies*, 13(13), 3445.
- Gruber, M., MacMillan, I. C., & Thompson, J.D. (2012). From minds to markets: How human capital endowments shape market opportunity identification of technology start-ups. *Journal of Management*, 38(5), 1421–1449.
- Gruenhagen, J.H. (2019). Returnee entrepreneurs and the institutional environment: case study insights from China. *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, 15(1), 207-230.
- Gruenhagen, J.H. (2021). Returnee entrepreneurship: how home-country institutions, estrangement and support influence entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*, 13(5), 945-966.
- Gruner, R.L. & Minunno, R. (2024). Theorizing across boundaries: How to conduct a

- ‘breakout’ literature review, *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 26, 331-341.
- Hanle, F., Weil, S. & Cambré, B. (2023). China’s OFDI support mechanisms in Germany: How governments can work together to promote SME internationalization, reduce liability of foreignness and contribute positively to society. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*, 15(6), 1534-1565.
- Hannigan, T.J., Cano-Kollmann, M., & Mudambi, R. (2015). Thriving innovation amidst manufacturing decline: The Detroit auto cluster and the resilience of local knowledge production. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 24(3), 613–634.
- Hashai, N. & Zahra, S.A. (2022). A double-edged sword? Founder teams’ prior international experience and INV international scale-up. *Journal of World Business*, 57(2), 101309.
- Hiebl, M.R.W. (2023). Sample selection in systematic literature reviews of management research. *Organizational Research Methods*, 26(2), 229-261.
- Hughes, P., Hughes, M., Stokes, P., Lee, H., Rodgers, P., & Degbey, W.Y. (2020). Micro-foundations of organizational ambidexterity in the context of cross-border mergers and acquisitions. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 153, 119932.
- Inkpen, A.C. & Tsang, E.W.K. (2005). Social capital, networks, and knowledge transfer, *Academy of Management Review*, 30(1), 146-165.
- Jones, M.V. & Coviello, N.E. (2005). Internationalisation: conceptualising an entrepreneurial process of behaviour in time. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 36(3), 284–303.
- Kano, L., Tsang, E. W. K., & Yeung, H. W. 2020. Global value chains: A review of the multi-disciplinary literature. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 51, 577–622.
- Keupp, M. M. & Gassmann, O. (2009). The past and the future of international entrepreneurship: A review and suggestions for developing the field. *Journal of Management*, 35(3), 600-633.
- Kiss, A.N., Danis, W.M. & Cavusgil, S.T. (2012). International entrepreneurship research in

- emerging economies: A critical review and research agenda. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 27(2), 266–290.
- Klotz, A. C., Hmieleski, K. M., Bradley, B. H., & Busenitz, L. W. (2014). New venture teams: A review of the literature and roadmap for future research. *Journal of Management*, 40(1), 226–255.
- Kostova, T., Roth, K. & Dacin, M.T. (2008). Institutional theory in the study of multinational corporations: A critique and new directions. *Academy of Management Review*, 33(4), 994–1006.
- Kraus, S., McDowell, W., Soriano, D.E.R. & García, M.R. (2021). The role of innovation and knowledge for entrepreneurship and regional development. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 33(3-4), 175–184.
- Krisciunas, K. & Greblikaite, J. (2007). Entrepreneurship in sustainable development: SMEs innovativeness in Lithuania. *Engineering Economics*, (4), 20-26.
- Kunisch, S., zu Knyphausen-Aufsess, D., Bapuji, H., Aguinis, H., Bansal, T., Tsui, A.S. and Pinto, J. (2023). Using review articles to address societal grand challenges. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 25(2), pp.240–250.
- Lazarova, M.B. & Cerdin, J.L. (2007). Revisiting repatriation concerns: organizational support versus career and contextual influences. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 38(3), 404-429.
- Lee, K., Yang, J. Y., & Roh, T. (2020). MNC subsidiary's entrepreneurship and knowledge transfer: Evidence from MNC subsidiaries in South Korea. *Journal of Korea Trade*, 24(8), 189-206.
- Lin, D., Lu, J., Liu, X., & Zhang, X. (2016). International knowledge brokerage and returnees' entrepreneurial decisions. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 47(3), 295-318.

- Lin, D. M., Lu, J. Y., Li, P. P., & Liu, X.H. (2015). Balancing formality and informality in business exchanges as a duality: A comparative case study of returnee and local entrepreneurs in China. *Management and Organization Review*, 11(2), 315-342.
- Lin, D., Zheng, W., Lu, J., Liu, X., & Wright, M. (2019). Forgotten or not? Home country embeddedness and returnee entrepreneurship. *Journal of World Business*, 54(1), 1-13.
- Liu, X., Wright, M., & Filatotchev, I. (2015). Learning, firm age and performance: An investigation of returnee entrepreneurs in Chinese high-tech industries. *International Small Business Journal*, 33(5), 467-487.
- Liu, X.H., Lu, J. Y., Filatotchev, I., Buck, T., & Wright, M. (2010). Returnee entrepreneurs, knowledge spillovers and innovation in high-tech firms in emerging economies. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 41(7), 1183-1197.
- Lorenzen, M. & Mudambi, R. (2013). Clusters, connectivity and catch-up: Bollywood and Bangalore in the global economy. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 13(3), 501–534.
- Luo, Y. (2022). New connectivity in the fragmented world. *Journal of International Business Studies*. 53, 962–980
- Ma, Z., Zhao, S., Wang, T. and Lee, Y. (2013). An overview of contemporary ethnic entrepreneurship studies: themes and relationships. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 19(1), 32–52.
- McDougall, P.P. & Oviatt, B.M. (1997). International Entrepreneurship literature in the 1990s and directions for future research. In D.L. Sexton & R.W. Smilor (Eds.), *Entrepreneurship 2000*, 291-320. Chicago: Upstart Publishing
- McDougall, P.P. & Oviatt, B.M. (2000). International entrepreneurship: The intersection of two research paths. *Academy of Management Journal*, 43(5), 902-906.
- Meyer, K.E. (2007). Asian contexts and the search for general theory in management research: A rejoinder. *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, 24(4), 527-534.

- Miles, M.B. & Huberman, A.M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Montiel, I., Cuervo-Cazurra, A., Park, J., Antolín-López, R. & Husted, B.W. (2021). Implementing the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals in international business. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 52(5), 999–1030.
- Nave, E. & Ferreira, J.J. (2022). A systematic international entrepreneurship review and future research agenda. *Cross Cultural & Strategic Management*, 29(3), 639-674.
- Ngota, B.L., Rajkaran, S., & Mang'anyi, E.E. (2019). African immigrant entrepreneurs in South Africa: Exploring their economic contributions. *Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review*, 7(4), 33-55.
- Nielsen, B.B., Welch, C., Chidlow, A., Miller, S. R., Aguzzoli, R., Gardner, E., Karafyllia, M., & Pegoraro, D. (2020). Fifty years of methodological trends in JIBS: Why future IB research needs more triangulation. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 51(9), 1478-1499.
- Noh, H. & Lee, S. (2019). Where technology transfer research originated and where it is going: a quantitative analysis of literature published between 1980 and 2015. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 44(3), 700-740.
- Ockwell, D.G, Watson, J., MacKerron, G., Pal, P., Yamin, F. (2008). Key policy considerations for facilitating low carbon technology transfer to developing countries, *Energy Policy*, 36(11), 4104–4115.
- Ojo, S. (2017). Interrogating returnee entrepreneurship in the Nigerian context. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, 11(5), 590-608.
- Oviatt, B.M. & McDougall, P.P. (2005). Defining international entrepreneurship and modeling the speed of internationalization. *Entrepreneurship, Theory and Practice*, 29(5), 537-553.

- Pehrsson, T., Ghannad, N., Pehrsson, A., Abt, T., Chen, S., Erath, F., & Hammarstig, T. (2015). Dynamic capabilities and performance in foreign markets: Developments within international new ventures. *Journal of International Entrepreneurship*, 13(1), 28-48.
- Pisano, V., Ireland, R.D., Hitt, M.A. & Webb, J.W. (2007). International entrepreneurship in emerging economies: the role of social capital, knowledge development and entrepreneurial actions. *International Journal of Technology Management*, 38(1/2), 11-28.
- Pinto, J. (2019). Key to effective organizational performance management lies at the intersection of paradox theory and stakeholder theory. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 21(2), 185-208.
- Pinto, J. (2013). Expanding the content domain of workplace aggression: A three-level aggressor-target taxonomy. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 16(3), 290–313.
- Post, C., Sarala, R., Gatrell, C., & Prescott, J. E. (2020). Advancing theory with review articles. *Journal of Management Studies*, 57(2), 351–376.
- Pruthi, S. (2014). Social ties and venture creation by returnee entrepreneurs. *International Business Review*, 23(6), 1139-1152.
- Reuber, A.R., Knight, G.A., Liesch, P. W., & Zhou, L.X. (2018). International entrepreneurship: The pursuit of entrepreneurial opportunities across national borders. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 49(4), 395-406.
- Raziq, M.M., Rodrigues, C.D., Borini, F.M., Malik, O.F. & Saeed, A. (2019). Linking corporate entrepreneurship, expatriation and reverse knowledge transfers. *European Journal of Innovation Management*, 23(1), 67-89.
- Rojon, C., Okupe, A. & McDowall, A. (2021). Utilization and development of systematic reviews in management research: What do we know and where do we go from here?

- International Journal of Management Reviews, 23, 191-223.
- Romanello, R. & Chiarvesio, M. (2019). Early internationalizing firms: 2004-2018. *Journal of International Entrepreneurship*, 17(2), 172-219.
- Sá, E.S. & de Pinho, J.C.M.R. (2019). Effect of entrepreneurial framework conditions on R&D transfer to new and growing firms: The case of European Union innovation-driven countries. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 141: 47-58.
- Santamaria-Alvarez, S.M. & Śliwa, M. (2016). Transnational entrepreneurship in emerging markets. The Colombian case. *Journal of Enterprising Communities-People and Places in the Global Economy*, 10(2), 203-223.
- Scarrà, D. & Piccaluga, A. (2022). The impact of technology transfer and knowledge spillover from Big Science: a literature review. *Technovation*, 116, 102165.
- Schaltegger, S., Beckmann, M. and Hockerts, K. (2018). Collaborative entrepreneurship for sustainability. Creating solutions in light of the UN sustainable development goals. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Venturing*, 10(2), 131.
- Schätzlein, L., Schlütter, D. & Hahn, R. (2023). Managing the external financing constraints of social enterprises: A systematic review of a diversified research landscape. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 25, 176–199.
- Singh, S. & Dhir, S. (2024). Knowledge transfer and innovation in multinationals: A review of the literature using SCM-TBFO framework. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, 31(2), 508-534.
- Smith, R. (2009). Looking back at Scottish travellers as nomadic entrepreneurs? *International Journal of Business and Globalisation*, 3(3), 237.
- Smith, H.L. & Bagchi-Sen, S. (2012). The research university, entrepreneurship and regional development: Research propositions and current evidence. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 24(5-6), 383–404.

- Song, J. & Shin, J. (2008). The paradox of technological capabilities: A study of knowledge sourcing from host countries of overseas R&D operations. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 39(2), 291–303.
- Spencer, J.W. (2003). Global gatekeeping, representation, and network structure: A longitudinal analysis of regional and global knowledge-diffusion networks. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 34(5), 428–442.
- Sullivan, D.M., & Ford, C.M. (2014). How entrepreneurs use networks to address changing resource requirements during early venture development. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 38(3), 551–574.
- Teece, D. (2014). A dynamic capabilities-based entrepreneurial theory of the multinational enterprise. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 45(1), 8–37.
- Tekin, E., Ramadani, V., & Dana, L.P. (2021). Entrepreneurship in Turkey and other Balkan countries: are there opportunities for mutual co-operation through internationalisation? *Review of International Business and Strategy*, 31(2), 297-314.
- Terjesen, S., Hessels, J., & Li, D. (2016). Comparative international entrepreneurship: A review and research agenda. *Journal of Management*, 42(1), 299-344.
- Torres de Oliveira, R., Nguyen, T. T. K., Liesch, P., Verreyne, M. & Indulska, M. (2021). Exporting to escape and learn: Vietnamese manufacturers in global value chains. *Journal of World Business*, 56(4), 101227.
- Tran, Y. and Truong, A.T. (2022). Knowledge recontextualisation by returnee entrepreneurs: The Dynamic Learning Perspective. *Journal of International Management*, 28(3), 100922.
- Tranfield, D., Denyer, D., & Smart, P. (2003). Towards a methodology for developing evidence-informed management knowledge by means of systematic review. *British Journal of Management*, 14(3), 207-222.

- Tsang, E.W.K. & Zahra, S.A. (2008). Organizational unlearning. *Human Relations*, 61(10), 1435–1462.
- Un, C.A. & Rodríguez, A. (2018). Local and global knowledge complementarity: R&D collaborations and innovation of foreign and domestic firms. *Journal of International Management* 24(2), 137–152.
- United Nations (2015). Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations. <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
- Valk, R., Van der Velde, M., Van Engen, M., & Szkudlarek, B. (2015). Warm welcome or rude awakening? Repatriation experiences of Indian and Dutch international assignees and intention to leave the organisation. *Journal of Indian Business Research*, 7(3), 243-270.
- van Dyk, S. (2018). Post-wage politics and the rise of community capitalism. *Work, Employment and Society*, 32(3), 528–545.
- Van Loon, J., Woltering, L., Krupnik, T. J., Baudron, F., Boa, M., & Govaerts, B. (2020). Scaling agricultural mechanization services in smallholder farming systems: Case studies from sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America. *Agricultural Systems*, 180, 102792.
- Verbeke, A., van Tulder, R., Rose, E.L. & Wei, Y. (2021). Institutions 2.0: Which institutions matter in IB research? In: A. Verbeke, R. van Tulder, E. L. Rose & Y. Wei (eds.), *The Multiple Dimensions of Institutional Complexity in IB Research*. Bingley: Emerald.
- Vlačić, B., Corbo, L., e Silva, S.C., & Dabić, M. (2021). The evolving role of artificial intelligence in marketing: A review and research agenda. *Journal of Business Research*, 128, 187-203.
- Wang, D. (2015). Activating brokerage: Inter-organizational knowledge transfer through skilled return migration. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 60(1), 133–176.

- Wang, D. J. (2020). When do return migrants become entrepreneurs? The role of global social networks and institutional distance. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 14(2), 125-148.
- Wang, M., Wei, Y., Azumah, G. & Wang, C.L. (2024). African returnees in international knowledge transfer: A social capital perspective. *Journal of International Management*, 30(1), 101118.
- Welter, F. & Smallbone, D. (2010). Institutional perspectives on entrepreneurial behavior in challenging environments. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 49(1), 107–125.
- Westwood, R.I. & Jack, G. (2007). Manifesto for a post-colonial international business and management studies. *Critical Perspectives on International Business*, 3(3), 246–265.
- Williams, C. (2007). Transfer in context: replication and adaptation in knowledge transfer relationships. *Strategic Management Journal*, 28(9), 867–889.
- Wright, M., Liu, X., Buck, T., & Filatotchev, I. (2008). Returnee entrepreneur characteristics, science park location choice and performance: An analysis of high technology SMEs in China. *Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice*, 32, 131–156.
- Yu, Y., Hu, X., Wang, Y. & Ward, P. (2020). A patulous progress: International entrepreneurship effects on Chinese born-global firm performance. *Sustainability*, 12(14), 5508.
- Zahra, S. A. (2021). International entrepreneurship in the post Covid world. *Journal of World Business*, 56(1), 101143.
- Zahra, S.A., Ireland, R.D. & Hitt, M.A. (2000). International expansion by new venture firms: International diversity, mode of market entry, technological learning, and performance. *Academy of Management Journal*, 43(5), 925–950.
- Zhao, Y., Lu, Y. & Wang, X. (2013). Organizational unlearning and organizational relearning: a dynamic process of knowledge management. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 17(6), 902–912.

- Zucchella, A. (2021). International entrepreneurship and the internationalization phenomenon: taking stock, looking ahead. *International Business Review*, 30(2), 101800.
- Zygmunt, J. (2018). Entrepreneurial activity drivers in the transition economies. Evidence from the Visegrad countries. *Equilibrium-Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy*, 13(1), 89-103.

Online Supporting Information: A Summary of Reviewed Articles

No.	Study (author(s)/year/title/journal)	Method	Unit of Analysis	Definition relevant to IE	Definition relevant to IKT	Key Theoretical Perspectives	Key Findings
1	Afzal, Siddiqui & Dutta (2018) Determinants of entrepreneurial capability (EC) environment in ASEAN-05 economies - a log-linear stochastic frontier analysis <i>Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research</i>	Quantitative secondary data	Individual and national	Unspecified	Unspecified	Dynamic capabilities view	Results indicate that viewing entrepreneurship favourably and perceiving opportunities positively affect entrepreneurial capability in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-05 countries, whereas fear of failure hampers entrepreneurial efficiency.
2	Ahsan & Fernhaber (2019) Multinational enterprises: Leveraging a corporate international entrepreneurship lens for new insights into subsidiary initiatives <i>Journal of International Management</i>	Review	Organisational	Entrepreneurship is defined as “the scholarly examination of how, by whom, and with what effects opportunities to create future goods and services are discovered, evaluated, and exploited” (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000, p.218)... International entrepreneurship refers to new ventures internationalising in a way that was not consistent with traditional international business theories.	Unspecified	Dynamic capabilities view	Investments in learning, knowledge, and capabilities are critical but subject to diminishing returns, implying a need for subsidiaries to make astute resource allocation decisions.
3	Alonso-Martinez, Gonzalez-Alvarez & Nieto (2021) Does international patent	Quantitative secondary data	National	Unspecified	Unspecified	Social capital theory	International patent collaboration helps detect new business opportunities,

	collaboration have an effect on entrepreneurship? <i>Journal of International Entrepreneurship</i>						increases acquisition of precise knowledge, and creates stronger networks that favour the appearance of new ventures with a global strategy.
4	Audretsch & Caiazza (2016) Technology transfer and entrepreneurship: cross-national analysis <i>Journal of Technology Transfer</i>	Review	National	Unspecified	Szulanski (1996, 2003) defines IKT as the process of dyadic exchanges of knowledge between the creator and the receiver.	NA	The configurations of institutions exert a substantial influence on knowledge creators, established entities, and newcomers. These settings shape the actions taken by these actors, potential rewards, the legitimacy of organisational structures and technologies, as well as the entitlements to resources and residual profits.
5	Bai, Holmstrom-Lind & Johanson (2018) Leveraging networks, capabilities and opportunities for international success: A study on returnee entrepreneurial ventures <i>Scandinavian Journal of Management</i>	Quantitative survey	Organisational	Returnee entrepreneurs refer to those who have received education or professional training abroad and bring knowledge and ideas back to their native countries (Drori, Honig, & Wright, 2009; Li, Zhang, Li, Zhou, & Zhang, 2012).	Knowledge transfer is the process by which one party shares or disseminates information, expertise, or skills to another party. In this context, it's particularly about how returnee entrepreneurs share and leverage the knowledge they have gained overseas to benefit their new ventures in their home countries.	Social capital theory, social network theory	Network capability mediates the positive relationship between the international social networks of returnee entrepreneurs and their international performance.
6	Balachandran & Hernandez (2021) Mi Casa Es Tu Casa: Immigrant entrepreneurs as	Quantitative secondary data	Individual and organisational	Unspecified	Unspecified	Social network theory	Venture capitalists' domestic connections with immigrant entrepreneurs foster future investments in their home

	pathways to foreign venture capital investments <i>Strategic Management Journal</i>						countries, especially in Indian startups. Stronger ties lead to increased investments, particularly in the face of heightened domestic competition and in the immigrants' origin, enhancing the success of US investments in India.
7	Battisti, Alfiero, Quaglia & Yahiaoui (2022) Financial performance and global start-ups: the impact of knowledge management practices <i>Journal of International Management</i>	Quantitative survey	Organisational	Unspecified	Unspecified	Learning theory	The adoption of different knowledge management practices (i.e., acquisition, documentation, creation, transfer and application) has a positive impact on the financial performance of global start-ups.
8	Bengoa, Maseda, Iturralde & Aparicio (2021) A bibliometric review of the technology transfer literature <i>Journal of Technology Transfer</i>	Quantitative bibliometric review	Organisational and national	Unspecified	According to Autio and Laamanen (1995), technology transfer is considered an intentional and goal-oriented process of interaction between two or more social entities during which the technology and the knowledge related to it is transferred.	NA	The paper identifies research trends related to technology transfer, identifying five main research streams, i.e., university technology transfer, international technology transfer, intra-firm technology transfer, absorptive capacity and public innovation policies.
9	Chang (2023) International technology market hotspots and development trends from the perspective of inventor mobility <i>Journal of the Knowledge Economy</i>	Quantitative secondary data	Individual and national	Unspecified	Unspecified	Human capital theory	In 2021, patent issuance was led by the USA, Japan, China, South Korea, Germany, and Taiwan, suggesting a predominant flow of inventors among these nations.
10	Craiut, Bungau, Bungau,	Qualitative	Individual and	Unspecified	Knowledge transfer is	Dynamic	The extent of international

	Grava, Otrisal & Radu (2022) Technology transfer, sustainability, and development, worldwide and in Romania <i>Sustainability</i>	content analysis	national		a dynamic process that has evolved alongside technological advancements, with various linear, non-linear, and alternative models.	capabilities view, institutional theory, learning theory	technology transfer and its impact on innovation and the economy in European countries exhibit significant variation and ongoing changes, influenced by the factors that underlie the performance of technology transfer.
11	Crespo, Crespo & Curado (2022) The effects of subsidiary's leadership and entrepreneurship on international marketing knowledge transfer and new product development <i>International Business Review</i>	Quantitative survey	Organisational	Unspecified	The partial or identical replication of knowledge from one location to another (Cavaliere and Lombardi, 2015).	Knowledge-based view	Effective leadership support and a culture of entrepreneurship within subsidiaries are essential mechanisms that promote the influx of marketing knowledge from both headquarters and peer subsidiaries. Additionally, these marketing knowledge inflows contribute to enhancing the focal subsidiary's innovation capabilities.
12	Torres de Oliveira, Nguyen, Liesch, Verreynne & Indulska (2021) Exporting to escape and learn: Vietnamese manufacturers in global value chains <i>Journal of World Business</i>	Quantitative secondary data	Organisational	Unspecified	Unspecified	Resource-based view, institutional theory	Small and medium-sized enterprises are driven to engage in international markets due to limitations in local markets and industrial organisation. These constraints prompt them to be attentive to foreign factors that facilitate internationalisation.
13	Dimitratos, Plakoyiannaki, Thanos & Forbom (2014) The overlooked distinction of multinational enterprise subsidiary learning: Its managerial and entrepreneurial learning	Qualitative case study	Organisational	Unspecified	Unspecified	Learning theory	Managerial learning exploits opportunities through understanding the market in subsidiary activities, facilitated by internal embeddedness in the MNE context. Entrepreneurial

	modes <i>International Business Review</i>						learning explores opportunities through activities enhancing market understanding, benefiting from external embeddedness in the host country context.
14	Drori, Honig & Wright (2009) Transnational entrepreneurship: An emergent field of study <i>Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice</i>	Review	Individual, organisational and national	(Transnational entrepreneurs are) Entrepreneurs that migrate from one country to another, concurrently maintaining business-related linkages with their former country of origin and currently adopted countries and communities.	Unspecified	Social capital theory, social network theory, human capital theory, institutional theory	The paper introduces the scope, boundaries, variation, and theoretical lenses of transnational entrepreneurship research. It also compares transnational entrepreneurship with international entrepreneurship, ethnic entrepreneurship, and returnee entrepreneurship from agency, institutional, cultural, power relations, and social capital and networks perspectives.
15	Ferreira, Fernandes & Ferreira (2020) Technology transfer, climate change mitigation, and environmental patent impact on sustainability and economic growth: A comparison of European countries <i>Technological Forecasting and Social Change</i>	Quantitative secondary data	National	Unspecified	Unspecified	Institutional theory, learning theory	European countries' location has a mediating effect on environmental patents' link with real GDP growth. Country-level climate change mitigation and adaptation capabilities can be improved when environment technology policies are integrated into national sustainable development strategies.
16	Fortwengel & Jackson (2016) Legitimizing the apprenticeship practice in a distant environment: Institutional entrepreneurship through inter-organisational	Qualitative case study	Organisational and national	Greenwood and Suddaby (2006, p.29) define institutional entrepreneurs as "organised actors who envision new	Unspecified	Institutional theory	Utilising networked institutional entrepreneurship is an effective strategic approach for overcoming the specific institutional differences

	networks <i>Journal of World Business</i>			institutions as a means of advancing interest they value highly yet that are suppressed by extant logics.”			between coordinated market economies and liberal market-oriented economies.
17	Gharagozloo, Askarzadeh & Gharagozloo (2022) More power for international entrepreneurs: the effect of digital readiness of economies on channeling national R&D resources to entrepreneurship <i>Journal of International Entrepreneurship</i>	Quantitative secondary data	National	Innovative entrepreneurship refers to providing new products or services or developing and using new methods to produce or deliver existing goods and services at a lower cost (Baumol et al. 2007).	One of the major ways to ensure the emergence and success of innovative entrepreneurship is to provide access to sources of knowledge and technology such as national R&D and make it widely and fairly available to all entrepreneurs to energize their high growth and young ventures.	Resource-based view, institutional theory	A digitally advanced economy has a positive impact on transferring national R&D to entrepreneurs and SMEs. Further, government entrepreneurship programs and a lack of internal market dynamics underscore the favourable role of digital readiness.
18	Grodek-Szostak, Luc, Szelag-Sikora, Sikora, Niemiec, Siguencia & Velinov (2020) Promotion of RES in a technology transfer network. Case study of the Enterprise Europe Network <i>Energies</i>	Qualitative case study	National	Unspecified	Unspecified	Institutional theory	Cross-country institutional interactions can promote efficiency of knowledge transfer by sharing procedural information and coordination mechanisms to foster cross-border entrepreneurship.
19	Gruenhagen (2019) Returnee entrepreneurs and the institutional environment: case study insights from China <i>International Journal of Emerging Markets</i>	Qualitative case study	Individual	Returnee entrepreneurs are “scientists and engineers returning to their home countries to start up a new venture after several years of business experience and/or education in another (developed) country” (Drori et al., 2009, p. 1006).	Unspecified	Institutional theory, social capital theory, human capital theory	Whereas entrepreneurial activities are encouraged by institutions, returnee entrepreneurs must navigate gaps, like insufficient intellectual property protection, and may leverage these voids for venture advantages.

20	Gruenhagen (2021) Returnee entrepreneurship: how home-country institutions, estrangement and support influence entrepreneurial intentions <i>Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economics</i>	Quantitative survey	Individual	Returnee entrepreneurs are skilled people who have studied or worked abroad and returned home to start a business (Liu, 2015; Wright et al., 2008)	Unspecified	Institutional theory, social capital theory, human capital theory	The perception of a stable institutional environment stimulates returnee entrepreneurship, while the perception of estrangement negatively affects the intention to start a new venture in the home country.
21	Hanle, Weil & Cambre (2023) China's OFDI support mechanisms in Germany: how governments can work together to promote SME internationalization, reduce liability of foreignness and contribute positively to society <i>Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies</i>	Qualitative case study	Organisational and national	Unspecified	The transfer of either skills or capabilities (that is, expertise) or external information of strategic value, such as globally relevant information about key customers, competitors or suppliers from the foreign subsidiary to its parent company.	Institutional theory	In partnership with Germany's federal government, China's ministries have established an effective OFDI support network in Germany. This involves Chinese government entities, national champions, and business associations supporting SMEs through networking, knowledge transfer, cooperation advocacy, and investment facilitation.
22	Hashai & Zahra (2022) A double-edged sword? Founder Teams' Prior International Experience and INV International Scale-up <i>Journal of World Business</i>	Quantitative secondary data	Individual and organisational	Unspecified	Unspecified	Human capital theory	Same-industry and other-industry international experience leads to different types of congenital knowledge, which differently affects an international new venture's continued international growth.
23	Hughes, Hughes, Stokes, Lee, Rodgers & Degbey (2020) Micro-foundations of organisational ambidexterity in the context of cross-border mergers and acquisitions <i>Technological Forecasting</i>	Quantitative secondary data	Organisational	Corporate entrepreneurship (Burgers and Covin, 2016; Kuratko et al., 2015) reflects the attitudes and priorities of senior managers in	Unspecified	Learning theory	Knowledge sharing between the acquiring and acquired entities fosters organisational ambidexterity.

	<i>and Social Change</i>			their organisation of the firm's activities. CE involves creating structures within the organisation that facilitate autonomy (Burgers and Covin, 2016; Zahra, 1996).			
24	Lee, Yang & Roh (2020) MNC subsidiary's entrepreneurship and knowledge transfer: Evidence from MNC subsidiaries in South Korea <i>Journal of Korea Trade</i>	Quantitative survey	Organisational	Unspecified	Unspecified	Resource-based view, dynamic capabilities view	Subsidiary autonomy in the local market positively moderates the relationship between subsidiary entrepreneurship and knowledge creation.
25	Lin, Lu, Liu & Zhang (2016) International knowledge brokerage and returnees' entrepreneurial decisions <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>	Quantitative survey	Individual	Returnees are defined as individuals who have studied and/or worked in foreign countries for a substantial period of time after graduation and then returned to their home countries (Saxenian, 2005).	The literature defines overseas knowledge as the knowledge that returnee entrepreneurs have acquired in host countries (for example, business ideas, business models, technological knowledge, patents, business procedures, management practices).	Social network theory	Returnees who transfer advanced technological knowledge and a combination of technological and business knowledge between host and home countries are more likely to become entrepreneurs.
26	Liu, Wright & Filatotchev (2015) Learning, firm age and performance: An investigation of returnee entrepreneurs in Chinese high-tech industries <i>International Small Business Journal</i>	Quantitative survey	Individual and organisational	Returnee entrepreneurs are defined as scientists and engineers or students who studied or worked in OECD countries for at least two years and returned to their native countries to become entrepreneurs by setting up new	Unspecified	Learning theory	The experiential and vicarious learning of returnee entrepreneurs positively contributes to firm performance.

				ventures.			
27	Noh & Lee (2019) Where technology transfer research originated and where it is going: a quantitative analysis of literature published between 1980 and 2015 <i>Journal of Technology Transfer</i>	Quantitative bibliometric review	Organisational and national	Unspecified	Scholars (e.g., IPCC 2000; Roger 1972; Shih and Chang 2009) have long described technology transfer as a systematic process in which entities exchange technological knowledge.	NA	This paper broadens the Triple Helix theoretical model by proposing a novel conceptual framework that brings together diverse viewpoints on technology transfer.
28	Ojo (2016) Interrogating returnee entrepreneurship in the Nigerian context <i>Journal of Enterprising Communities-People and Places of Global Economy</i>	Qualitative case study	Individual	Returnee entrepreneurship is a subset of diaspora entrepreneurship (Drori et al., 2009) that involves immigrant entrepreneurs who have returned to their homeland to start business enterprises after a period of living abroad.	Unspecified	Institutional theory, social network theory	The difficulties and challenges confronted by returnee entrepreneurs from developed host countries in their entrepreneurial pursuits in the homeland.
29	Pehrsson, Ghannad, Pehrsson, Abt, Chen, Erath & Hammarstig (2015) Dynamic capabilities and performance in foreign markets: Developments within international new ventures <i>Journal of International Entrepreneurship</i>	Qualitative case study	Organisational	International new ventures in the field of international entrepreneurship are defined as firms that are international from inception (e.g., Oviatt and McDougall 1994; Baum et al. 2011).	Unspecified	Dynamic capabilities view	The more the organisationally stable periods of an INV's foreign unit, the stronger the positive relationship between product/market knowledge transferred from the parent firm and the foreign unit's dynamic capabilities.
30	Pruthi (2014) Social ties and venture creation by returnee entrepreneurs <i>International Business Review</i>	Qualitative case study	Individual	Returnee entrepreneurs are defined as skilled personnel that have lived in a developed country for the purpose of work or study and	Unspecified	Social capital theory, social network theory	Local ties are indispensable for venture creation by return entrepreneurs despite the availability of international ties developed abroad.

				have returned to their home country to start a new venture after several years of business experience and/or education abroad.			
31	Raziq, Rodrigues, Borini, Malik & Saeed (2019) Linking corporate entrepreneurship, expatriation and reverse knowledge transfers <i>European Journal of Innovation Management</i>	Quantitative survey	Organisational	The concept of corporate entrepreneurship has evolved over the years with a predominant focus from internationalisation of MNE activity across borders to seeking and tapping the opportunities in the international markets (Oviatt and McDougall, 2005; Reuber et al., 2018).	Unspecified	Learning theory	Subsidiary initiatives partially mediate MNE entrepreneurial strategy and reverse knowledge transfers in Brazil, and fully in New Zealand. In New Zealand, expatriation negatively interacts with subsidiary initiatives and reverse knowledge transfers, whereas in Brazil it has no moderating role. These results highlight how host economy and HQ–subsidiary relationships explain the impact of MNE entrepreneurial strategy and expatriation on reverse knowledge transfers.
32	Sa & de Pinho (2019) Effect of entrepreneurial framework conditions on R&D transfer to new and growing firms: The case of European Union innovation-driven countries <i>Technological Forecasting and Social Change</i>	Quantitative survey	Organisational and national	Unspecified	Unspecified	Institutional theory	Through government support programs and favourable entry regulations, new and growing firms could benefit more from R&D investment.
33	Santamaria-Alvarez & Sliwa (2016) Transnational entrepreneurship in emerging	Qualitative interview-based inquiry	Individual	Transnational entrepreneurship refers to the process where migrants, through their	Unspecified	Institutional theory	Colombian migrants' transnational impact on the economy and society is limited compared to

	markets: The Colombian case <i>Journal of Enterprising Communities-People and Places of Global Economy</i>			transnational ties, networks, and savings from remittances, start businesses that operate across two or more nations.			migrants in other countries, despite the potential for contributions to national development. Possible factors include the unique characteristics of Colombian emigrants, fragmented transnational networks, and a lack of governmental support strategies.
34	Tekin, Ramadani & Dana (2021) Entrepreneurship in Turkey and other Balkan countries: are there opportunities for mutual co-operation through internationalisation? <i>Review of International Business and Strategy</i>	Qualitative content analysis	National	Unspecified	Unspecified	Institutional theory, learning theory, human capital theory	Entrepreneurship in the Balkans is below expectations, with Turkey playing a central role in areas like product innovation and high-growth startups. Collaborative efforts, such as joint incubation programs and training activities, can enhance the regional entrepreneurial ecosystem.
35	Tran & Truong (2022) Knowledge recontextualization by returnee entrepreneurs: The dynamic learning perspective <i>Journal of International Management</i>	Qualitative case study	Individual	Returnee entrepreneurs are individuals who have spent at least two years studying or working in more developed economies and then returned home to start their own businesses (Dai and Liu, 2009; Drori et al., 2009; Liu et al., 2015).	The literature defines overseas knowledge as the knowledge that returnee entrepreneurs have acquired in host countries (Lin et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2019). Overseas business knowledge refers to the new and compelling business models and concepts, organisational knowledge, and management practices that returnees have acquired abroad	Learning theory	In the entrepreneurial trajectory, returnees engage in learning, re-learning and unlearning to foster sustainable entrepreneurial growth.

					(Filatotchev et al., 2009; Lin et al., 2015; Wright et al., 2008).		
36	Valk, Van der Velde, Van Engen & Szkudlarek (2015) Warm welcome or rude awakening? Repatriation experiences of Indian and Dutch international assignees and intention to leave the organisation <i>Journal of Indian Business Research</i>	Qualitative interview-based inquiry	Individual	International assignments serve as “knowledge agents” between organisational units, both during their assignments and after repatriation to their home organisations (Furuya et al., 2009; Reiche et al., 2009).	Knowledge transfer in the repatriation context refers to transferring knowledge about foreign cultures, political and social contexts, business environment, local organisational practices, as well as key suppliers and clients (Lazarova and Cerdin, 2007).	Human capital theory	Repatriates' decisions are shaped by their expectations on using skills gained abroad and the home country's economic situation. Met expectations reduce the intention to leave for Indian respondents, even in a favourable economic context, whereas unmet expectations increase the intention to leave for Dutch respondents, even in an unfavourable economic situation.
37	Van Loon, Woltering, Krupnik, Baudron, Boa & Govaerts (2020) Scaling agricultural mechanization services in smallholder farming systems: Case studies from sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America <i>Agricultural Systems</i>	Qualitative case study	Organisational	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Despite positive examples like integrating capacity development into vocational training, there is still a strong reliance on projects for coaching service providers, fostering collaboration in the value chain, and providing leadership for governance issues.
38	Wang (2020) When do return migrants become entrepreneurs? The role of global social networks and institutional distance <i>Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal</i>	Quantitative survey	Individual	Unspecified	Unspecified	Social network theory, learning theory	Maintaining cross-border ties with former co-workers abroad enhances a returnee's chances of founding a venture by providing channels for novel overseas knowledge. Strong ties are crucial for complex knowledge transfer, but the

							benefits diminish for returnees in institutionally dissimilar home countries.
39	Yu, Hu, Wang & Ward (2020) A patulous progress: International entrepreneurship effects on Chinese born-global firm performance <i>Sustainability</i>	Quantitative survey	Organisational	International entrepreneurship was defined by McDougall and Oviatt (2000, p.903) as “a combination of innovative, proactive, and risk-seeking behaviour that crosses national borders and is intended to create value in organisations”.	International knowledge is an intangible asset and provides a competitive advantage for firms in foreign markets.	Knowledge-based view, dynamic capabilities view	The performance of born-global firms is impacted by the owner/manager’s level of international knowledge, as perceived interdependently with firm performance, while also being influenced by the firms' dynamic capabilities.
40	Zygmunt (2016) Entrepreneurial activity drivers in the transition economies. Evidence from the Visegrad countries <i>Equilibrium-Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy</i>	Quantitative secondary data	National	Unspecified	Unspecified	Human capital theory, learning theory	Entrepreneurial activity in the Visegrad countries is determined significantly by the economy structure and human capital.