Lecture	Paper	Topic	Keywords	Essence
	<ul> <li>Hohenthal 2012</li> <li>Going beyond borders</li> <li>Portrait of professor</li> </ul> Levitt 1983 <ul> <li>Globalization of markets</li> </ul>	A: Introduction	<ul> <li>Internationalization process</li> <li>Uppsala Model</li> <li>Experiential knowledge</li> <li>Explicit knowledge – transfer</li> <li>Incremental Commitment</li> <li>Psychic distance</li> <li>Bounded rationality</li> <li>Network theory</li> <li>Standardization</li> <li>Economies of scale competition</li> <li>Ignore differences</li> <li>Homogeneous preferences</li> <li>Scarcity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not an investment but a Commit – exp. Knowled commit, more knowled</li> <li>Low PD → Higher PD</li> <li>Bounded rationality – c process all info needed</li> <li>Relevant to work in intr network economy</li> <li>Homogeneous global v</li> <li>Develop standardized, 1 global products and ma standardized advertisin distribution</li> <li>Treat world as flat – be standardization</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Why the world isn't flat</li><li>Ghemawat video</li></ul>		<ul> <li>Semi-globalization</li> <li>Integration – not fully</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Over-estimating global</li> <li>Technology facilitating in a small degree; not c globe</li> <li>Bridges/barriers cannot</li> </ul>
	Hollensen 2012 – CH 1: • Global marketing		<ul> <li>EPRG framework         <ul> <li>Ethnocentric</li> <li>Poly centric</li> <li>Region centric</li> <li>Geocentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>Glocalization</li> <li>De-globalization</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ethnocentric; domestic</li> <li>Poly; adaptation for eac</li> <li>Regio; adapt across constandardize within</li> <li>Geocentric; global procadaptation</li> <li>Glocalization: think glo</li> <li>De-globalization; Each with own culture/religition</li> </ul>

Johanson & Vahlne 1977 • Knowledge development • Increasing commitment	<ul> <li>Establishment chain</li> <li>Objective knowledge</li> <li>Experiential knowledge Market knowledge</li> <li>General knowledge</li> <li>Market commitment</li> <li>Risk-taking</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Objective = taught</li> <li>Experiential = not trans</li> <li>Direct relation between knowledge &amp; commitm</li> <li>Market experience = H manager</li> <li>Experiential knowledge risk taking, more comm</li> </ul>
Johanson &Wiedersheim-Paul 1975 • 4 Swedish cases • internationalization	<ul> <li>Establishment chain</li> <li>Psychic distance</li> <li>Market commitment</li> <li>Experiential knowledge</li> <li>Learning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4 firms following the exchain to large extent</li> <li>production started in a having sold via agent o</li> <li>When firms had gained setting up and managin they developed policies through subsidiaries in</li> <li>Sandvik &amp; Atlas         <ul> <li>Agent - PD → Pa</li> <li>Subsidiary - mk.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Volvo &amp; Facit         <ul> <li>Agent - MS</li> <li>Subsidiary - PD</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Weerawardena, Mort, Liesch & Knight 2007 • Born global firms	<ul> <li>Accelerated internationalization</li> <li>Dynamic capabilities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Learning perspective deborn global</li> <li>Market knowledge insuexplain BG</li> <li>Knowledge explains methere is no representation internationalization pha</li> <li>Rapid globalization with preceding long term do internationalization per</li> <li>CEO + knowledge is in</li> <li>Less risk averse</li> </ul>

<ul> <li>Anderson 1986</li> <li>Modes of entry Transaction cost</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>TCA</li> <li>Bounded rationality</li> <li>Opportunism</li> <li>Free-riding potential</li> <li>Trans. Specific asset</li> <li>External uncertainty</li> <li>Internal uncertainty</li> <li>Internalize – Equity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We look at costs related flexibility and risk with</li> <li>When TCA – need for linternalize through equ this secures long-term eminimization of TCA</li> <li>Internalization is neede         <ul> <li>Transaction spec</li> <li>Ext. uncertainty</li> <li>3 other factors</li> <li>Internal uncertain performance of i</li> <li>Free-riding poter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	C: Internationalization		

Pan & Tse 2000 • Hierarchical modes	<ul> <li>Decision making</li> <li>Hierarchical process</li> <li>Non-equity vs Equity</li> <li>Export, contracts vs. JV, Subs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>1. Decision starts betwee non-equity modes – ma</li> <li>2. Lower hierarchical le factors <ul> <li>Contract terms, HI channels etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Non-equity; <ul> <li>Exports vs Contrac</li> <li>License, allia</li> </ul> </li> <li>Equity mode <ul> <li>EJV vs. Wholly ov</li> <li>Majority, min</li> <li>Greenfield, ac</li> <li>Industry factors m advertising intensi turnover = Equity</li> </ul> </li> <li>We do not need any mode</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Shaver 2013</li> <li>Need more entry mode studies?</li> </ul>	• How to advance in research field	<ul> <li>We do not need any intestudies because they all same</li> <li>How to advance;         <ul> <li>Describe what firm doing instead of w</li> <li>If you want to e.g. benefits of acquisi compare it with ot</li> <li>Understand that m interdependent</li> <li>What I did pr another mark will do next</li> <li>Assess the effect of study to only analy many entry modes the consequence (i</li> </ul> </li> </ul>