## Index

### A
- Anglo–Saxon market-based system, 68

### B
- Bayh-Dole Act, 177
- Bazaar governance, 239
- **Business angel networks (BANs)**
  - European, 119
  - informal venture capital market inefficiencies, 117
  - neutral intermediation structures, 120
  - role and proponents, 118
  - supply and demand, 120
- **Business angels**
  - entrepreneurial features, 116
  - vs. informal venture capital market, 114
  - networking relationships, 114
  - uncertainty sharing, 115
- **Business-university alliances**
  - capabilities lifecycle (CLC) conceptual model
    - firm’s knowledge, 176
    - limitations, 191–192
    - pathway, 191
    - sources, 187
    - stages, 176
  - capability development, 177
  - knowledge spillovers, 191
  - methodology
    - control variables, 186
    - firm-specific intellectual assets, 185
    - innovation performance, 186
    - operational measures, 185
    - research setting, 183
    - top management team characteristics, 185
    - university alliance formation, 186
  - model development and hypothesis
    - geographic location and intellectual capital, 181–182
    - intellectual capital and innovation, 182–183
    - top management team, 185
    - reasons, 177
    - structural equation modeling (SEM), 186
- **Corporate governance systems**
  - Anglo–Saxon market-based system, 68
  - capital and labor markets
    - agency theory, 70
    - external vs. internal, 74
    - institutional congruence model, 70
    - transactional and relational, 71

- **Comparative fit index (CFI), 188**
- **Control variables, 186**
- **CEO.** See Top management team (TMT), CLC model
- **CLC.** See Capabilities lifecycle (CLC) conceptual model
- **Capabilities lifecycle (CLC) conceptual model**
  - firm’s knowledge
    - acquisition factors, 176
    - characteristics and performance, 180
    - sources, 179
  - geographic location and intellectual capital, 181–183
  - limitations, 191–192
  - potential pathway, 191
  - stages, 176
  - top management team
    - characteristics and performance, 180
    - founding team, 179
  - Capability development, 177
  - Capital gap, 118
  - Catania conference, 3
  - CEO. See Top management team (TMT), CLC model
  - **CLC.** See Capabilities lifecycle (CLC) conceptual model
  - **Comparative fit index (CFI), 188**
  - **Control variables, 186**
  - **Corporate governance systems**
    - Anglo–Saxon market-based system, 68
    - capital and labor markets
      - agency theory, 70
      - external vs. internal, 74
      - institutional congruence model, 70
      - transactional and relational, 71

- **CEO.** See Top management team (TMT), CLC model
- **CLC.** See Capabilities lifecycle (CLC) conceptual model
- **Comparative fit index (CFI), 188**
- **Control variables, 186**
- **Corporate governance systems**
  - Anglo–Saxon market-based system, 68
  - capital and labor markets
    - agency theory, 70
    - external vs. internal, 74
    - institutional congruence model, 70
    - transactional and relational, 71
Corporate governance systems (cont.)
cognitive and technological path
dependencies, 69
implications
global competitiveness, 87–89
high-tech management, 86–87
public policy, 85–86
institutional adjustments
explorative and revolutionary
innovation, 84
independent firms, 85
myopia, 84
revolutionary innovation, 83
institutional congruence
entrepreneurial start-ups, 84
explorative innovation, 75, 78
innovation characteristics, 78
institutional complementarity, 75
institutional embeddedness effect, 68
internal labor markets, 77, 82
Japanese and US firms, 68
Japanese keiretsu firms, 80
potential global competitiveness
effects, 69
Corporate investor’s portfolio
codification, 153–154
diversity, 152–153
maturity, 154–155
Cox proportional hazard models, 16
χ² test, 132

D
Data and measures, firm’s exploratory
knowledge creation
control variables, 159–161
dependent variable, 157–158
independent variables, 159
Distant search, 150
D_LI/GPL, LGPL, 208
D_MAIL, 206
D_MAIL_COM, 206
D_MISSING_CHAR, 208
D_NL, 207
D_NL_ENG, 208
D_OS_LINUXPOSIX, 208
D_PL_C/C++, 208

E
e-business and developed theory, 235
Empirical analysis, OSS
dependent variables, 204
descriptive statistics
founders profile, 211
individuals profile, 210
key regressors and controls, 209
nonfounders profile, 211
individual-level controls, 206–207
key regressors
correlations, 212
individuals diversity, 205–206
skills measures, 206
project-level controls, 207–208
regression results, 211–216
robustness checks, 216–218
SF.net dataset, 203
Entrepreneurial capability, 112
Entrepreneurial society
appropriability problem, 102
bureaucratic red tape and illogical
government regulations, 99
clusters, 104
corporate downsizing, 98
economic growth, 97, 103
European and American stock indexes, 98
globalization, 98–99
growth and employment, 100
incumbent enterprise, 102
innovative activity, 101
innovative process, 100
knowledge filter, 103
physical capital, 98
post-war economic period, 97
resource and development (R and D), 100
role of, 96–97
Romer knowledge-based economy, 100
Romer model, 99
small-firm entrepreneurial innovation, 101
Swedish and European paradox, 99
Entrepreneurship
access global markets (SMEs), 5
adolescent technology, 6
Catania conference, 3
corporate governance, 4
corporate venture capital (CVC), 6
developments, 2
distinct domains, 1
entrepreneurial society, 5
European business angel network (EBAN),
5–6
goals, 3
initial public offering (IPO), 4
internet-based, innovation community, 7
nature and boundaries, 2
new frontiers, 4
new technology-based firms (NTBFs), 6
open source software (OSS) community, 7
strategic management, 1–2
strategic management society special conference, 3
systematic analysis, 1
venture capital (VC), 6
European and American stock indexes, 98
European business angel network (EBAN), 5–6
Executing opportunities, 112
EXPERIENCE, 206

F
Firm growth, VC
event study analysis, 129
self-selection control, 139
size and age variables, 137
Firm’s exploratory knowledge creation
corporate venture capital (CVC) investing
data and measures, 157–162
influences, 163
limitations, 169–170
model specification and estimation, 161–162
research context and sample, 155–156
theory and hypotheses, 149–153
investor’s portfolio characteristics, 149
Firm’s exploratory knowledge creation, CVC investing
data and measures
control variables, 159–161
dependent variable, 157–158
independent variables, 158–159
negative binomial panel regression model, 162
research context and sample, 155–156
theory and hypotheses
diversity, 152–153
portfolio codification, 153–154
portfolio maturity, 154–155
research streams, 149
Firm-specific intellectual assets, 185

G
Generalized method of moments difference (GMM-DIF) estimator, 135
Geographic location and intellectual capital, 181–182
Geographic munificence, 185–186
Gibrat law type dynamic growth model, 134

H
Heckman two-step procedure, 134
HERF, 206

I
Incremental fit index (IFI), 188
Informal venture capital market
vs. business angels, 114–116
inefficiencies, 118
Information gap, 118
Initial public offering (IPO) firms
agency theory, 14
boards and performance
direct and indirect agency costs, 16
initial stock performance, 15
potential, 14
theory development
accountability, 21
compensation schemes, 20
degree of separation, 18
dual leadership structures, 19
extensive bonding, 20
financial community, 18
goals and projections, 24
government-owned firms, 22
higher bonding and monitoring costs, 20
IPO firm’s road show, 19
IPO funds, 24
new equity holders, 18
private firms and public equity holders, 17
Sarbanes–Oxley Act, 20
supply dynamics, 22
US internal revenue service, 23
venture capitalists, 17
vigilant board monitoring, 19
Innovation performance, 186
Institutional adjustments
market-based systems, 83–84
relationship-based systems
explorative and revolutionary innovation, 84
independent firms, 85
Institutional congruence
market-based system
explorative innovation, 77, 78
innovation characteristics, 78
internal labor markets, 77
labor market, 79
transactional capital markets, 78
venture capital, 77
Institutional congruence (cont.)
relationship-based system
internal labor markets, 82
Japanese keiretsu firms, 80
moral hazard problem, 81
potential investors, 82
relational capital markets, 81, 83
static efficiency, 83

Intellectual capital
innovative performance and organizational
knowledge, 182
research productivity, 183
university research, 181

Interfirm coordination, mechanisms
collective efficiencies, 7
contractual self-enforcement theories, 8
opportunistic expropriation, 7
relational governance, 8

Internet economy, 239
Interorganizational learning, 151
IPO firm’s road show, 19

J
Japanese-style layoff system, 80

K
Key regressors
correlations, 212
individuals diversity, 205–206

L
Labor market, 79
Lazear’s entrepreneurship theory
open source software (OSS) founders, 202
skill heterogeneity and diversity, 201
Local search, 150

M
Mill’s ratio, 134
Mobilizing capital
business angel networks (BANs)
European BANs, 119
informal venture capital market
inefficiencies, 117
neutral intermediation structures, 120
role and proponents, 118
supply and demand, 120
business angels
entrepreneurial features, 116
vs. informal venture capital market, 114
networking relationships, 114
uncertainty sharing, 115
entrepreneurial capability, 112
outside equity, 111
profitable opportunities, 110
uncertainty and equity gap, 113

Monopoly rents
capital requirements, 233
cost advantages, 231
cost disadvantages, 231–232
distribution channels, 234
effects and bargaining power, 229–230
entrepreneurial rents, 230
market power, 234–235
resource-based theory, 229
switching costs, 233–234
valuable and inimitable resources, 230
virtual communities, 233

Moral hazard problem, 81
Morphing, 239

N
Negative binomial panel regression model, 162
New technology-based firms (NTBFs), 132–140
N_FILE_REL, 208
N_MAINCONTR_ASS, 207
N_MAINCONTR_SUB, 207
N_MESSAGES, 207
N_OTHERCONTR_ASS, 207
N_OTHERCONTR_SUB, 207
N_SKILLS, 206
NSUB_PROJECTS, 207

O
Open innovation
contextual factors, 225–227
economic rent, effects
monopoly rents, 229–235
Ricardian rents, 235–237
internet
benefits, 226–227
small business, 227
open sourcing, 228
Open source software (OSS) community, 7
decision making chain, 198
empirical analysis
descriptive statistics, 208–211
regression results, 211–216
robustness checks, 216–218
SF.net dataset, 203
variables, 203–208
occupational choice theory, 198
ordered logit model
dependent variable, 217
estimation, 214
regressors, 216
theory and research hypotheses
Lazear’s entrepreneurship theory,
201–202
OSS projects, 199
Open systems strategy, 238
Operational measures, 185
OSS projects
core developers, 200
leaders role, 201

P
Portfolio codification, 153–154
Portfolio diversity
hypotheses, 149–152
independent variables, 158–159
Portfolio maturity, 154–155
Potential investors, 82

R
Recognizing opportunities, 112
Recombinatory search, 149
Relational capital markets, 81, 83
Resource-based theory, 229
Ricardian rents
e-business and developed theory, 235
innovative transaction methods, 236
internet business, 235
open-innovation community, 237

S
Sarbanes-Oxley Act, 20
Schumpeterian revolution, 239
Search behavior, firm’s exploratory knowledge creation
CVC relationships, 150
interorganizational learning, 151
local and distant search, 150
recombinatory search, 149
Seizing opportunities, 112
SEM. See Structural equation modeling (SEM)
SF.net dataset, 203
SIZE, 207
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) access, global markets
collective efficiencies
benefits, 13
distinct types, 9–13
infrastructure and institutional environments, 14
product innovation, 7
scale economies, 13
smaller scale firms, 6
complementary theoretical lenses, 4
data and methods
data collection, 15–16
industry setting, 14–15
measures, 16–19
structural equation method, 19–20
empirical methods, 6
firm advantages, 3
implications
interfirm alliances, 29
interfirm relations, 30
international alliances, 31
inter organizational relationships, 33
management literature, 28
modern quantitative techniques, 32
property rights and enforcement of contracts, 29
relational governance, 28
strategic alliances and entrepreneurship, 31
interfirm coordination, mechanisms
collective efficiencies, 7
contractual self-enforcement theories, 8
opportunist expropriation, 7
relational governance, 8
inter organizational collaborative arrangements, 4
results
hypotheses, 24–25
interpretation, 26–28
measurement model, 20–21
structural model, 21–24
testing alternative models, 25–26
strategy and entrepreneurship, 3
Static efficiency, 83
Structural equation modeling (SEM), 186
Survey-based decision, NTBFs, 132
Swedish and European paradox, 99

T
Technological diversity, 161
TIME_REG, 206
Top management team (TMT), CLC model characteristics and performance
educational background, 181
functional background, 180
model development and hypothesis, 182
founding team, 179
characteristics variable, 186
organizational knowledge, 182
upper echelons theory, 179
Transaction capital markets, 78

U
University alliance formation, 186
University research, 177
Unobserved heterogeneity, 162
Upper echelons theory, 179

V
Venture capital (VC) investors
entrepreneurs relation,
127–128
monitoring and coaching
function, 128
Venture capital (VC) financing, 77
vs. banks, 126
econometric analysis
independent variables, 135
model specification, 134–135
effect on firm growth, 129–130
NTBFs
Italian, 130
survey-based decision, 131
two stage process, 130
value, 127–128