
Editorial

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1 Introduction

The aim of this special issue is to extend the academic dialogue about entrepreneurship, migration, and family as dimensions that can influence growth and internationalisation of existing firms and new venture creations affecting socio-economic development in peripheral contexts. Even though peripheral contexts provide additional challenges for

any entrepreneur, migrants and their families are able to respond to these challenges in a particular and different way compared to the local population. Beyond the integration challenges, migrants and their families provide resources and capabilities for economic activities that may be particularly useful and inimitable due to the way they connect home and host country contexts resulting in competitive advantages for business. Thus, such resources may address pressures of internationalisation, opportunities for growth, and creation of alternative strategies.

This special issue contains nine articles that contribute to our understanding about how migration, families and entrepreneurship are interconnected in different peripheral contexts combining resources and capabilities to overcome challenges and to develop opportunities. It comes to life after the two Nordic workshops on transnational entrepreneurship (18th–19th May 2016 in Odense, Denmark and 24th–25th October 2016 in Kalmar, Sweden) and an open call for papers for this special issue. We wish to thank the Swedish Research Council and the Foundation for Economic Education for their funding, the editor of journal, Professor Leo-Paul Dana, for his engagement and support, and the authors and reviewers for their arduous efforts in shaping this special issue. The outcome provides conceptual and theoretical views and numerous empirical findings for researchers, practitioners and policy makers to delve into migration, entrepreneurship and family in peripheral contexts as avenues for growth and internationalisation.

We start this editorial by briefly presenting each article and highlighting their contributions. Further, we join the debate by developing a cohesive framework based on these articles for addressing the dimensions of entrepreneurship, migration, and family in peripheral contexts. In line with other requests for interdisciplinary approaches, we believe that this kind of framework is useful for scholars who do not work inside rigid disciplinary boundaries but are more phenomenon-driven. Finally, the editorial concludes by proposing questions for future research.

2 Articles in this special issue

First, we briefly introduce the articles published in this special issue. These articles represent different analytical contexts and objects, they focus on various dimensions of entrepreneurship, migration, and family and they examine peripheral contexts and challenges related to growth and internationalisation from numerous perspectives. Table 1 provides an overview of the articles.

The majority of these articles focus on the host country context as the place, but they also illustrate diverse flows and interfaces of places and business environments across country borders. They present various aspects of social networks and ties related to family, friends, other entrepreneurs, diasporas and other transnational migrant formations. The migrants researched are involved in entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship, new venture creation, and international economic activities in versatile and multifaceted ways shaping their personal and family economic dynamics – as well as those of related businesses, places and ecosystems. Place and context, and the flows between them, represent central areas of interest related to entrepreneurship, migration, and family. The following section concisely presents the key contributions of these articles.

Table 1 The articles of the special issue

<i>Article</i>	<i>Author/s</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	Bai	Linking periphery with centre: the liability and usefulness of returnee entrepreneurial firm in home country context
2	Pruthi and Wright	Social ties, prior experience, and venture creation by transnational entrepreneurs
3	Baron and Harima	The role of diaspora entrepreneurs in start-up ecosystem development – a Berlin case study
4	Elo and Vincze	Transnational intrapreneurship: opportunity development in transnational teams in the Nordic periphery
5	Lundberg and Rehnfors	The immigrant effect from employer and employee perspectives in a Swedish context
6	Ndoro et al.	Practices in operating a small business in a host community: a social capital perspective of Chinese immigrant entrepreneurship within the South African business context
7	Evansluong and Ramírez-Pasillas	The role of family social capital in immigrants' entrepreneurial opportunity creation processes
8	Minto-Coy	From the periphery to the centre: start-up and growth strategies for minority diaspora entrepreneurs
9	Sandberg et al.	Refugee entrepreneurship: taking a social network view on immigrants with refugee backgrounds starting transnational businesses in Sweden

The first article written by Bai is entitled 'Linking periphery with centre: the liability and usefulness of returnee entrepreneurial firm in home country context'. This study on the returnee entrepreneurship presents special dynamics related to the international scientific community. It investigates the context constraints that influence returnee entrepreneurial firms' innovation and entrepreneurial performance in the home country and builds on the literature on centre-periphery dichotomy in the international scientific community. Returnee entrepreneurship relates to the debate on innovation, international orientation and performance advantages, further, this articles discusses the emerging understanding of how returnee entrepreneurial firms achieve desirable entrepreneurial goals once back in the home country context. This longitudinal case study investigates a successful returnee entrepreneurial firm from China and shows that the returnee entrepreneurial firm is able to overcome its peripheral research condition by developing international network connections with researchers at the centre of the international scientific community. It points out that the firm may not be able to properly respond to the regulatory regime constraints without having a good understanding of the home country and making readjustments accordingly. The study contributes to the discussion of the usefulness and liability of returnee entrepreneurial firms that influence their entrepreneurship process and performance in the home country.

The second article continues the discussion related to the place – or places – and provides a discussion on the interconnectedness related to where social ties and experience are gained and on the nature of those ties that facilitate venturing. In their paper titled 'Social ties, prior experience, and venture creation by transnational entrepreneurs', Pruthi and Wright explore the use of prior experience, and personal and industry ties in the founding of transnational ventures in the transnational entrepreneur's

(TE) home country by TE of Indian origin in the UK. They show that TEs substitute or complement personal and industry ties in the host and home countries based on two dimensions of prior work experience: prior experience of entering the home country and prior experience of implementing the business opportunity underlying the transnational venture in the home country, respectively, with a former employer. This paper makes two novel contributions. First, in showing how differences in the nature of prior experience of TEs translate into differences in social ties for venturing, it extends the migrant entrepreneur literature on the role of social ties in venture creation. Second, in showing where specific human capital is gained, whether in the host or home country, has a contingent influence on the interaction between human and social capital, it extends the literature on the difference between specific and general human capital in venture founding to the case of TEs.

The third article 'The role of diaspora entrepreneurs in start-up ecosystem development – a Berlin case study', by Baron and Harima, focuses on the incoming flow to the 'centre' – Berlin and its entrepreneurial ecosystem – by examining the role of diaspora entrepreneurs and discussing the conceptual frameworks. This explorative study investigates how the uniqueness of diaspora entrepreneurs may contribute to the development of successful start-up ecosystems. They found that diasporans in Berlin reinforce ecosystem's capitals and act as important 'interweavers' of such capitals to the unique and successful structure of Berlin's start-up ecosystem. Diasporans are auspicious co-creators of Berlin's ecosystem development as they enrich the supportive environment with diverse resources that local entrepreneurs cannot provide. Start-up ecosystems have gained interest in recent research and this study contributes to this and the current debate on diaspora entrepreneurs by extending the knowledge beyond the individual/group level and focusing on a broader context and its dynamics.

The fourth article entitled 'Transnational intrapreneurship: opportunity development in transnational teams in the Nordic periphery', by Elo and Vincze, represents the opposite – the flow and dispersion to the periphery – in the sense that it addresses migrants and their transnational resources after they have migrated to the Nordic periphery. It examines how migrants' transnational resources can be employed for opportunity development in the new context. This study takes the perspective of intrapreneurship addressing transnational resources of entrepreneurs and employees that foster the firm's competitiveness, as between entrepreneurship and employment intrapreneurship also provides ways of organising resources for venturing. This single case study describes an enterprise in Northern Sweden, which is strategically employing transnational diaspora resources and foreign STEM-talent as transnational intrapreneurs. It discusses the problems of attracting STEM talent in peripheral locations but also ways of overcoming underemployment of transnational talent. Firm competitiveness, especially the knowledge intensive business, is linked to its talent base and embeddedness in international networks providing business opportunities, but in peripheral regions, it is challenging to capitalise on international talent. The study contributes to international opportunity development and transnational diaspora research illustrating how the creation of a transnational work-scape may compensate locational disadvantages and enable access to new opportunities and ideas.

The fifth paper is written by Lundberg and Rehnfors: 'The immigrant effect from employer and employee perspectives in a Swedish context'. It analyses the effects of immigrants in enterprises active in international markets, i.e., connecting places. The

immigrant effect is the focal concept in this explorative study. This comparative study focuses on two immigrant-employing SMEs in Vasternorrland, a peripheral and sparsely populated region located in Mid Sweden, in Northern Europe. The employment of immigrants reportedly had several advantages as well as disadvantages. Both employers and immigrant employees agreed that the immigrants' language and cultural competences reduced psychic distances between the company and the export market represented by the immigrant's country of origin. Employers reported a generally increased awareness of psychic distance among markets resulting from the employment of immigrants, though employing immigrants resulted in increased psychic distance within the companies. Immigrants improved general internationalisation knowledge and created a more internationally-oriented company culture beyond sales positions. The study provides novel insights for the dynamics of these effects. Whereas psychic distance and language differences in relation to foreign markets may be reduced, they may increase within the firm, which may deter firms from employing immigrants, in particular when the differences become substantial. This article contributes to the debate on international human resources by providing insights to the immigrant effect for a firm's internationalisation and organisation.

The sixth article focuses on South Africa and is entitled 'Practices in operating a small business in a host community: a social capital perspective of Chinese immigrant entrepreneurship within the South African business context'. The authors, Ngoro et al. bring up difficulties and ways of coping with immigrant entrepreneurship that are often neglected in research, but essential for entrepreneurs stemming from ethnic migrant minorities, particularly in more peripheral host locations. It examines how Chinese immigrant entrepreneurs, who own small retail businesses in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa, employ their social capital to operate their small retail businesses. By using a qualitative research design containing 21 in-depth interviews, the authors found that Chinese immigrant entrepreneurs develop particular practices for operating their retail businesses, such as actions of delegation in business, practices of employee motivation, responding to conflict, and managing security risks. This paper contributes to the debate on immigrant entrepreneurship by highlighting practices that owner-managers are using in their firms to compete and survive. It contributes to a better understanding on the use of social capital embedded in relationships with various stakeholders being central for the operations of these small retail businesses to ensure their own personal security and that of their small businesses in a rather hostile host community context.

The seventh article, 'The role of family social capital in immigrants' entrepreneurial opportunity creation processes', by Evansluong and Ramírez-Pasillas, explores the meaning of family in the opportunity creation process across country settings. Thus, this study provides new insights on both contexts. This inductive case study attempts to build theory on the role of family in the host and home country regarding the process of immigrant entrepreneurs' creation of entrepreneurial opportunities. Studying Lebanese, Syrian, Cameroonian, and Mexican immigrant entrepreneur cases in Sweden, they identify a more granular structure of family social capital that consists of family duties, family trust and family support that are all found relevant for the opportunity creation. Family duties trigger the process of forming an entrepreneurial idea, which is then advanced by the existence of family trust, and finally, immigrant entrepreneurs count on family support for the actual launching of the idea. The identification of these family social capitals illustrates that family in both contexts contribute to immigrant entrepreneurs' opportunity creation in distinct ways. This granular and processual view

provides a novel understanding of how the intersection of family – across contexts – and the entrepreneurial opportunity are interconnected and how family social capital contains distinct sources and types.

The eighth article presents the flows from the periphery towards the centre discussing the formations of social ties, ethnic minority communities and diasporas. Minto-Coy's article, 'From the periphery to the centre: start-up and growth strategies for minority diaspora entrepreneurs', uses the lens of social network theory to explore the case study of the founder of Golden Krust Caribbean Bakery and Grill (GK), the largest Caribbean eatery in the USA and their start-up. The article discusses increased challenges and barriers – related to founder ethnicity and place of origin – in the entrepreneurial process and addresses how such entrepreneurs survive and grow their businesses, for example, by employing family and co-ethnic networks, cultural knowledge, experiences and other resources from the country of origin. It contributes to transnational diaspora research and to a broadening of the contexts on transnational diaspora and ethnic entrepreneurship where there is a tendency to focus on small businesses.

Finally, the ninth article takes a deeper look into the starting point of entrepreneurship and the particularities of refugees as entrepreneurs representing a form of forced immigrants. This constitutes a new 'periphery' far from their origin. Sandberg et al. article 'Refugee entrepreneurship: taking a social network view on immigrants with refugee backgrounds starting transnational businesses in Sweden' discusses the particular nature of these entrepreneurs and how they may employ their social networks for transnational business in the new host country. By examining four cases of immigrant entrepreneurs with refugee backgrounds, the authors identify a time span before the entrepreneurs become self-employed, an urge to start their own business, strong transnational ties, importance of country of residence-ties and knowledge of the native language and legislation, as key for refugee entrepreneurs. The article advances the discussion from simple economic adaptation towards examining the transnational dimension that contains particular tensions in refugee entrepreneurship.

3 Broadening the theory lens: a model to approach the topic

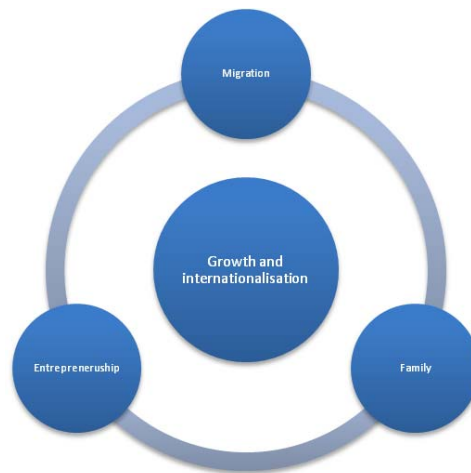
The articles in this special issue use various lenses and approaches to analyse entrepreneurial activities in peripheral contexts. Peripheral contexts are often disadvantageous environments characterised by a shortage of customers, lack of physical and human resources, higher cost of imported raw materials, obstacles in terms of logistics and scarcity of international networks (e.g., Dana, 1996; Jansson and Sandberg, 2008). In addition, many peripheries face severe problems of brain drain as urbanisation and migration absorbs human resource potential from the periphery to the centre (e.g., Wescott and Brinkerhoff, 2006). On the other side, novel challenges arrive as the phenomenon of migration wave reaches these areas and creates a need to integrate the newcomers into the local economies and societies (e.g., Heikkilä et al., 2015).

To understand these challenges of new venture creation, growth and internationalisation of firms in peripheral contexts, it is necessary to dig into three main interconnected dimensions: entrepreneurship, migration, and family. For this framing and future positioning of research, we employ the articles and propose a model that illustrates the key elements explaining this phenomenon. The resulting context and content model

(Figure 1) attempts to integrate a set of dimensions relevant for analysing, theoretically and empirically, the dimensions for economic and social development within peripheral areas that may affect growth and internationalisation of existing firms and new venture creation.

Our model highlights the inherent interdisciplinary character of this phenomenon in which economic development connects to the entrepreneurial activity performed by and linked with migrants and their families that fosters business creation, growth and internationalisation across time and contexts.

Figure 1 Context and content model (see online version for colours)



Note: Developed by the guest editors.

3.1 *Peripheral context*

Peripheral context does not merely refer to the outskirts of a geographical location but also to the business frameworks (cf., Yeung, 1998) and the interplay of periphery-centre dynamics (Bai; Minto-Coy). Peripheral context, the resource availability, investment and information access that such contexts provide, form a condition that strains on the pace and breadth of entrepreneurial activities and affects the birth, development, growth and mortality of the firm. In addition to geographically distant locations far away from metropolitan cities, peripheral context can be contained in urban and highly populated areas (e.g., Heikkilä and Kashinoro, 2009). Periphery may influence the mindset of those settled on its geographical association for a substantial period of time (e.g., entrepreneurial orientation) or even be the trigger and reasoning for intra-or entrepreneurial action (cf., Lundberg and Rehnfors; Elo and Vincze).

Beyond the traditional overlooking importance of a single entrepreneur, the entrepreneurial teams and families in business go about creating more than one business over time (Discua Cruz et al., 2013) often responding to migration processes and changing institutional conditions (Pérez and Lluch, 2016). Particular limitations and dynamics are often linked with the formation (Johannisson, 2007), or absence (Sandberg and Jansson, 2014), of entrepreneurial enclaves in peripheral areas, having significant effects on regional development. Periphery may also serve as the comparison and

reflection on emerging places and related entrepreneurial post-migration expectations, as the case of Berlin suggests (Baron and Harima, 2017).

3.2 *Entrepreneurship*

The traditional entrepreneurship literature may explain why migrants engage in conventional entrepreneurial processes by identifying, evaluating and exploiting opportunities. Entrepreneurship schools of thought predict that individuals with diverse mental schemas, information and skills may identify and be 'alert' to diverse opportunities even in disadvantaged areas including those perceived to be in the peripheral context (see more in Ardichvili et al., 2003; Muzychenko, 2008; see also Wauters and Lambrecht, 2006). Nascent migrant entrepreneurs may identify, evaluate and exploit opportunities based on their home country experiences, skill development and relationships nurtured before becoming migrants or based on their transnational ties and resources (cf., Pruthi and Wright). The outcome of such processes may turn into unconventional businesses, done by unconventional people in unconventional places for entrepreneurship (e.g., Bai; Sandberg et al.; Ndoro et al.; Elo and Vincze). The particularity, for both voluntary and forced migrant entrepreneurship, is that the connection between home and host country is employed and engaged for entrepreneurial activities (Minto-Coy; Sandberg et al.). Entrepreneurship on societal, organisational and individual levels represent an important element of economic growth and development (e.g., Dana, 2011) because it refers to the mobilisation of physical, human, and social resources for detecting, creating and developing opportunities (Ardichvili et al., 2003; Muzychenko, 2008) by taking risks (Knight, 1921; Zahra, 2005). Risks for migrant entrepreneurs, such as visible minorities, can be multifaceted and complicated (Ndoro et al.). The conditions for employing migrant resources in venturing are often more deficit-driven and under-resourced (Lundberg and Rehnfors) but their social network including family ties can counterbalance some deficits (Pruthi and Wright; Minto-Coy; Ndoro et al.; Sandberg et al.).

3.3 *Migration*

In growing and developed economies, migration policy may encourage the arrival of several waves of migrants to new host contexts, reaching also peripheral communities (Kultalahti et al., 2006; see also Heikkilä et al., 2015; Bailey, 2001). Such areas are the new context for life in a host country as migrants begin to be settled, whether this is due to marriage, refugee policy or business opportunity (Heikkilä and Rauhut, 2015; Heikkilä and Kashinoro, 2009).

Migrants bring and introduce their perspectives and ideas into the new environment, because their cultural and institutional background and mind-set are different from those of local people (cf., Tung, 2008). An entrepreneurial approach on livelihood is typical for some migrant communities and may allow them to challenge existing views or mind-sets (e.g., Razin and Light, 1998). Thus, migrants and their modern mobility may facilitate business even in peripheral areas, and particularly where several capital endowments are present (e.g., Mattila and Björklund, 2013; Tung, 2008; Riddle and Brinkerhoff, 2011), moreover, their resilient attitude may accompany the entrepreneurial drive when arriving into peripheral areas (e.g., Dana, 1996; Dutia, 2012). Nevertheless, diverse reasons, such

as family ties, the proximity to ethnically-similar communities, or the pursuit of entrepreneurial opportunities may eventually entice further relocation to other geographical areas perceived to be richer in terms of resources, relationships, and opportunities (Chand, 2012; Nkongolo-Bakenda and Chrysostome, 2013; Mainela et al., 2014; Elo and Volovelsky, 2016; see also Minto-Coy; and Baron and Harima). In this sense, migration is a cross-action element that may accelerate the economic and social development of a peripheral context (Dana, 1991; de Lange, 2013; Riddle, 2008; Kalantaridis, 2010).

International migration is discussed from the perspective of brain drain, but also as brain gain and brain circulation as it may attract new human resources serving as valuable input for existing firms transferring knowledge and ideas (Wescot and Brinkerhoff, 2006; Tung, 2008). Moreover, transnational diasporans may be central in attracting investments, multinational business actors and innovations to areas that would otherwise not be considered (Rana and Elo, 2017; Elo, 2016). Migration is also approached as a potential entrepreneurial resource and as an agent of change triggering regional development (Riddle and Brinkerhoff, 2011, Brinkerhoff, 2009, 2016). For instance, migrants and their access to diaspora networks provide multiple positive effects on venturing and international business by providing specific resources inherent in their 'migrantness' and transnationalism (e.g., Bai; Pruthi and Wright).

3.4 *Family*

Family aspects are often relevant as motivations for migration flows (e.g., family welfare, safety and wellbeing, opportunities for upcoming generations) but also for unfolding entrepreneurial processes. Family, as a group of people with blood relationships and emotional ties, is the most important social association for individuals (e.g., Heikkilä and Rauhut, 2015); moreover, family ties and extended families influence decisions on migration and entrepreneurship. In this sense, families act a hub for creation, developing and assigning resources that may affect entrepreneurship, for example, opportunity discovery and exploitation (Evansluong and Ramirez-Pasillas; Minto-Coy; Elo and Vincze; see also Ndoro et al.; Sandberg et al.). Diaspora families may access unique resources and capabilities across places being embedded in local and global diaspora networks (cf., Brinkerhoff, 2009; Riddle et al., 2010), while a lack of such diaspora to tap into could lead to failure of the venture (Sandberg and Jansson, 2014). In addition, families may leverage their local socio-cultural embeddedness and family networks fostering the survival of new firms and forming family firms and teams (cf., Stough et al., 2015; Littunen, 2000; Discua Cruz et al., 2013). Families being the source and recipient of social traditions, culture, and values perform important entrepreneurial functions and influence the type of entrepreneurship (Basco, 2015; Rosa et al., 2014).

Therefore, both indigenous and migrant families may – independently or in combination – be the source of entrepreneurial activities accelerating the economic dynamism of peripheries through the creation of new ventures and increasing internationalisation of existing firms (Madsen and Servais, 1997; Elo et al., 2015; see also Lundberg and Rehnfors; Evansluong and Ramirez-Pasillas).

3.5 *Business growth and internationalisation*

The way the aforementioned dimensions combine and interact with contextual dimensions (such as institutional, cultural historical, and proximity dimensions) may boost or hinder economic and social development of peripheral geographical areas. This can happen through development and internationalisation of existing businesses or new venture creation. Businesses in peripheral areas have traditionally been able to do more with less. However, because of the migration process, established businesses have a greater intake of labour, skills and knowledge (cf., Lundberg and Rehnfors). Furthermore, migration may provide relevant ties, resources and knowledge that help new and existing businesses to develop new businesses or produce solutions for new or foreign markets (see more in Pruthi and Wright; Bai; Elo and Vincze). It goes in line with Emontspool and Servais (2017), pointing out that international entrepreneurship and immigrant entrepreneurship increasingly intersect in a global world (cf., Acs et al., 2003). For those businesses started by migrants, internationalisation may initially target countries of origin or psychologically and culturally close markets. Their transnational connections may form competitive advantages or be part of the business idea (Bai; Elo and Vincze), but refugee entrepreneurs are a particular case as their transnational ties may also be largely dispersed due to war or crisis, and may thus be more difficult to employ for business (Sandberg et al.). In general, migrants may enrich the cultural awareness of already existing firms or have a competitive advantage due to the dual cultural knowledge, the information provided by family networks in the home country and the resources that may emanate from their ethnosocial communities in these peripheral areas (cf., Lundberg and Rehnfors; Minto-Coy).

4 **Future research avenues**

The articles in this special issue underline the importance of research in this interface of entrepreneurship, migration, and family in peripheral contexts. As John Wilmoth, Director of the Population Division, points out: “Migration is now widely recognised as a powerful force that contributes in multiple ways to sustainable development, for countries of origin and countries of destination alike” (<http://www.un.org/development/desa/undesavoice/feature/2016/09>, retrieved 24.3.2017). This special issue contributes to this debate by presenting diverse ways migrants and their families shape contexts by developing and nurturing economic activities and entrepreneurship.

The findings in this special issue highlight the importance for contextualised research that facilitates the generation of sustainable migration and entrepreneurial policies and other support systems for various entrepreneurs and their families, particularly in such periphery-centred constellations. Well-functioning support frameworks and policies may also reduce potential tensions across social groups and promote entrepreneurship as a solution model for growth and prosperity. Further, migration and diaspora networks act as accelerators and incubators for internationalisation and transnational venturing (cf., Riddle et al., 2010; Brinkerhoff, 2009). Specifically, several findings underline the usefulness of transnational social context and interpersonal ties, both strong and weak (cf., Jack, 2005). Moreover, the articles point out the need for improved managerial insights for employers, employees, entre- and intrapreneurs in how to optimise their resource employment for business and entrepreneurship.

Notwithstanding the academic debate generated in this special issue, theoretical and phenomenological gaps emerge which may be the source and inspiration for future studies. Some examples of relevant themes and research questions that remain relate to the following topics:

- How context and place (e.g., remoteness, climate, small island state) influence entrepreneurship, resulting in firms' growth and internationalisation?
- How context can enable and foster entrepreneurial business and strategies through institutional frameworks, support systems and designed paths for developing entrepreneurship?
- How the type and form of entrepreneurial activity (e.g., seasonal business, niche business, social entrepreneurship) influence venture survival and growth?
- How in-and out-migration influence the entrepreneurial landscape in peripheral contexts?
- What is the role of embeddedness in local, glocal and global networks for entrepreneurship and expansion?
- How can multi-ethnic and international embeddedness enhance entrepreneurship and business development in peripheral contexts?
- What kind of business models, coping strategies and best practices, or failures and success stories can be identified for internationalisation and growth?
- Who are the people – the entrepreneurs and families – behind entrepreneurship?
- Why entrepreneurs choose to do business in a peripheral context?
- What kind of roles family and the ethno-cultural settings have and how do they influence entrepreneurial businesses?
- How family, business strategy and business development across countries are managed and organised for growth and prosperity?

The future research agenda can benefit from a more detailed understanding of processes, structures, contexts, and related mechanisms. Research that takes into consideration the specific context and content of entrepreneurial activity may generate new knowledge by going beyond often employed mainstream assumptions that might not be valid in peripheral contexts. Thus, we welcome more holistic style and inter-and multidisciplinary research to tackle these research challenges.

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