

Editorial: Global Entrepreneurship from the European Perspective

International entrepreneurship or global entrepreneurship specifically examines and prioritises the role of the entrepreneur as a key factor in the internationalisation process of the firm or non-profit organisations (Wach & Wehrmann, 2014). Thus, research in international entrepreneurship emphasizes the ‘human factor’.

International entrepreneurship describes internationalisation as a “combination of innovative, pro-active, and risk-seeking behavior that crosses national borders and is intended to create value in organizations” (McDougall & Oviatt, 2000, p. 903). Entrepreneurship done on worldwide basis is known as the **global entrepreneurship**.

International or global entrepreneurship is reported to be a research domain at the intersection of two fields, which are entrepreneurship theory and international business (McDougall-Covin *et al.*, 2014). Zucchella & Sciabini (2007) add one more very important fundamental pillar, which is strategic management. However, strategic management is included also in entrepreneurship (strategic entrepreneurship) as well as in international business (business strategy approach). Nevertheless, its rich productivity and influence can also be analysed separately.

Doing business in Europe or even within the European Union has special peculiarities, thus international business from the European perspective is worth focusing on and being investigated. Firms operating under conditions of progressive European integration as well as globalisation of the world’s economy should effectively use all existing possibilities, which are created by integration and globalisation processes (Wach, 2014). Businesses should search for their competitive advantage by introducing the Europeanisation or internationalisation (and even globalisation) strategies. Entries on foreign markets can improve the competitive advantage of the firm. It is very crucial that the possibilities, which are created for Central and Eastern European (CEE) as well as South and East European (SEE) businesses by the process of political and economic integration in the frame of the European Union (EU), become fully embraced (Klich, 2013). The Europeanisation of activities of a firm is one of such possibilities.

This issue includes six very interesting papers focusing on global dimensions of entrepreneurship.

Andrzej Cieřlik, Jan Michałek (both from Warsaw University, Poland) and Anna Michałek (from European Central Bank) analyse the Influence of firm characteristics on export performance on the example of Visegrad, Baltic and Caucasus countries.

Jörg Freiling and Mareike Zimmermann discuss the driving forces for learning in ‘Born Transnationals’.

Marian Holienka, Anna Pilková (both from Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia) and Michal Munk (Slovakia) using the data of Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, (GEM) analyse business restart in all four Visegrad countries.

Andrea S. Gubik and Sándor Karajz from Miskolc University (Hungary) analyse the role of resources and industrial driving forces in the selection of foreign market entry modes.

Abderrezzak Benhabib, Amina Merabet, Mohamed Benachenhou, Yamina Gari, Fouzi Boudia, and last but not least, Hadjira Merabet from Tlecman University (Algeria) present interesting study results on determinants of female entrepreneurship in Algeria.

Finally, Janusz Fudaliński from Cracow University of Economics (Poland) discusses the global context of NPOs and NGOs by conducting some international comparisons.

On the behalf of the Editorial Board, I would like to give my special thanks to all people involved in the editorial and publishing process, especially both linguistic editors Agnieszka Żur and Radosław Rybkowski as well as the layout editor Marek Szarucki.

Krzysztof Wach
Editor-in-Chief

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