

# From Host Country Nationals to Entrepreneurs: Insights from Professional Service Ventures in Vietnam

Yen Tran,<sup>1</sup> Snejina Michailova,<sup>2</sup> and Huong Nguyen<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Heriot Watt University, UK*, <sup>2</sup>*The University of Auckland Business School, New Zealand*, and  
<sup>3</sup>*VNUK Institute for Research and Executive Education, The University of Danang, Vietnam*

**ABSTRACT** Working for multinational companies (MNCs) is often viewed as a privilege for host country nationals (HCNs) in emerging economies. This raises the question: Why do HCNs leave their jobs to pursue the hardship of establishing their own business? This article addresses this question by adopting a phenomenon-based approach to study 12 professional service firms in Vietnam. We explore *why* HCNs initially become entrepreneurs and identify *how* they make this transition. We reveal several idiosyncratic motivations and identify four types of migration pathways: MNC returnee, committed hybrid, transitional hybrid, and direct spin-off. Our findings address the shortcomings of the existing HCNs literature that centers on MNCs' view and employee entrepreneurship literature that overlooks the context of emerging markets. We find evidence that institutional voids often promote, rather than suppress, entrepreneurship in emerging markets. Importantly, by taking a local perspective, our findings help MNCs increase their awareness that in the fast-growing market of Vietnam, a brain drain might occur as a result of HCNs becoming entrepreneurs.

**KEYWORDS** employee entrepreneurship, host country nationals, MNC, professional service firms, Vietnam

**ACCEPTED BY** Deputy Editor Xiaowei Rose Luo

---

## INTRODUCTION

Multinational corporations (MNCs) from developed economies play a major role in contributing knowledge, transferring technology, and increasing income and employment in the host emerging economies in which they operate (Almeida & Phene, 2004; Kogut & Chang, 1991). Emerging economies exhibit high growth yet lack the sophisticated institutional framework seen in developed economies (Bruton, Ahlstrom, & Obloj, 2008; Khanna & Palepu, 1997; Meyer & Tran,

Corresponding author: Yen Tran ([y.tran@hw.ac.uk](mailto:y.tran@hw.ac.uk))

This paper has been updated since its initial publication. For details, see DOI: [10.1017/mor.2021.73](https://doi.org/10.1017/mor.2021.73).

2006). Vietnam, the focus of the present study, is one such economy. It has transitioned from a centrally planned economy to a market economy, and from a poor country heavily damaged by multiple wars to a lower-middle-income country (Christens & Kirshner, 2011). It has recently become one of the fastest-growing star markets in South East Asia (Sickle, 2020; Vanham, 2018). By the mid to late 1990s, as a result of the ‘open door’ policy adopted by the Vietnamese government, numerous MNCs expanded their businesses into Vietnam through a number of foreign direct investment (FDI) projects – of which there were five times as many in 2000 as there were in 2007 (Ni, Spatareanu, Manole, Otsuki, & Yamada, 2017; Yang, 2019). The frequency with which MNCs have entered Vietnam over the past decades has, in part, been driven by opportunities arising from its market’s sheer size and, until recently, impressive economic and population growth. With a population of over 90 million people and a market larger than that of several European countries, Vietnam’s demographics are considered more favorable than those of China (Alam, 2020; Ni et al., 2017). Vietnam’s per capita income has more than quadrupled since the 1990s (GSO, 2014, 2015, 2018), its economic growth is 6–7% higher than China’s, and almost 75% of the population are aged between 15 and 64. A fast-growing middle class and low labor costs make Vietnam an attractive proposition for MNCs, especially those who have recently made a strategic move to the country due to the current China–USA trade war (Jennings, 2019; Leng, 2019; Reed & Romei, 2019). The country has also coped well with the COVID-19 crisis (Alam, 2020; Sickle, 2020).

Numerous host country nationals (HCNs) seek employment with MNCs, typically because of relatively high pay and the opportunity to gain new knowledge and learn new skills. Overall, 1/3 of the country’s labor force has worked for MNCs, growing from 330,000 in 1995 to 1.5 million in 2007, to 4 million in 2014 (MOLISA, 2015; Tran, 2018). However, by the end of 2010, this trend was surprisingly reversed, with most HCNs leaving to establish their own businesses, having worked for these MNCs for some time (GSO, 2015; Viettonkin Consulting, 2019). A survey by the Topica Founder Institute in 2016 reported that 78% of people founding successful start-ups used to be MNC employees, 48% of whom used to work for foreign companies (Topica Founder Institute, 2016). Given the advanced working conditions, excellent learning opportunities, and substantially higher compensation compared to what domestic firms offer, this raises two questions: why do HCNs leave their MNC jobs to create their own ventures, and how do they achieve this?

The literature on HCNs typically assumes that HCNs stay as HCNs (Collings & Scullion, 2006; Fee & Michailova, 2019; Harzing, 2001a, 2001b). HCNs in less developed countries are often viewed as lucky, fortunate, and/or privileged to work for MNCs from developed countries and are therefore not typically expected to quit their MNC jobs and create new ventures. Although several studies have examined expatriate entrepreneurship (Selmer, McNulty, Lauring, & Vance, 2018; Vance, McNulty, Paik, & D’Mello, 2016), few, if none, have recognized the phenomenon of HCN entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurship literature on

employees leaving jobs to become entrepreneurs has predominantly focused on developed markets and manufacturing industries where institutions are less volatile. Such studies have generally examined dimensions of entrepreneurship with regard to motivation, decision-making, and regulatory focus, typically in spin-offs in high-tech industries and mainly for patent commercialization (Folta, Delmar, & Wennberg, 2010; Klepper, 2001). Little is known about this phenomenon in relation to HCNs and service industries in emerging markets such as Vietnam. This lack of insight is particularly regrettable as Vietnam's institutional context offers an exciting avenue for research: it both affords entrepreneurial opportunities and exhibits substantial institutional voids, leading to idiosyncratic forms and types of entrepreneurship.

Several scholars have highlighted the need for a deeper understanding of emerging markets as a context for entrepreneurial phenomena (Bruton et al., 2008; Kiss, Danis, & Cavusgil, 2012). Although emerging markets are becoming more important with regard to growth patterns and entrepreneurial activity (Bruton et al., 2008; Bruton, Ahlstrom, & Puky, 2009; Peng & Meyer, 2011), they also exhibit significant institutional differences that have resulted in different forms and types of entrepreneurship (Webb, Khoury, & Hitt, 2020). However, studies have not scrutinized the fact that in the absence of well-enforced institutions, new types of businesses can be founded by employees who used to work for MNCs. In the context of changing institutions, MNCs ignite the growth of local emerging economies where they operate through HCN entrepreneurship. This type of entrepreneurship has contributed to unleashing entrepreneurial energy and fueling growth in previously state-dominated economies.

The HCN-founded ventures also play a vital role as a major route through which knowledge spillovers occur and jobs are created (Agarwal, Ganco, & Ziedonis, 2009; Bruton et al., 2008; Meyer & Sinani, 2009). Knowledge spillovers via the HCN entrepreneurship route arise from non-market transactions when knowledge resources are disseminated without a contractual relationship between the knowledge owner and recipient. However, the nature of such spillovers and how they emerge have not been examined in great detail from an entrepreneurship perspective; indeed, most of the findings in this area are concerned with macroeconomic relationships between FDI and economic growth. There are limited insights into the reasons why HCNs leave MNCs and become entrepreneurs, as well as the different paths they follow when deciding to establish their ventures. Given the dearth of knowledge on entrepreneurial ventures founded by HCNs in emerging economies, the research question we posed is: *Why and how do HCNs exit the MNCs that employ them to become entrepreneurs?*

Emerging market research has been criticized for its heavy reliance on existing questions, theories, constructs, and methods developed in the Western context (Jia, You, & Du, 2012; Plakoyiannaki, Wei, & Prashantham, 2019; White, 2002). To counter this, we adopted a phenomenon-based approach, allowing us to avoid such theoretical constraints and identify the puzzling issues that may emerge from

case observations in a Vietnamese context (Davies, 2006; Hambrick, 2007; Kharuna, 2007; von Krogh, Rossi-Lamastra, & Haefliger, 2012). We began our process of inquiry by observing and then identifying and describing salient aspects of the entrepreneurial journey undertaken by Vietnamese HCNs who left their MNC employer to set up their business. Our fieldwork took place in 2015, 2017, and 2018 and found that the key reasons for becoming an entrepreneur are contextually driven rather than purely individually motivated, and include the following: (1) seize new local market opportunities created by MNCs themselves, (2) utilize advanced professional knowledge and skills acquired while working in an MNC, and (3) address work-life balance issues and limited options for career progress within MNCs. We were able to identify four different migration pathways HCNs tended to follow once they decided to leave the MNC: MNC returnees, transitional hybrids, committed hybrids, and direct spin-offs. We found that the transitional hybrid and committed hybrid pathways operate ‘under cover’ and are only made possible due to institutional voids.

Our article contributes to the employee entrepreneurship literature by exploring HCNs leaving MNCs in emerging markets for reasons idiosyncratic to the contrasting working conditions of MNCs and local firms. The key motivational factors that drive new ventures and the four paths we have identified differ from the prevailing literature on employee entrepreneurship facilitated by the absence of regulated and well-enforced institutions. Contrary to the literature on HCNs, our findings suggest that the typical view that HCNs typically continue to work for MNCs should be questioned. HCNs amount to so much more than being local employees who are merely there to support expatriates sent by the headquarters. Nor is their acquisition of knowledge and expertise merely a contribution to the development of the local subsidiary and, ultimately, the MNC. HCNs develop their own strategies while working for the MNC and, at a suitable time, prefer to exit and become entrepreneurs. Our study has implications for local governments in promoting local entrepreneurship and attracting well-trained talent. MNCs should also be aware that the HCNs who work for them can become their competitors.

The remainder of the article is structured as follows. In the next section, we briefly outline existing research in the two streams of literature, HCNs and employee entrepreneurship, that form our study’s conceptual background. This is followed by an explanation and justification for the methodological choices adopted and the fieldwork conducted. We then present our analysis and findings. Finally, we conclude and outline the key theoretical and practical implications of our study.

## CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND

### Host Country Nationals in MNCs

The literature on HCNs predominantly adopts an MNC- or expatriate-centered perspective. Discussion regarding HCNs centers around exploiting local

advantages through knowledge sharing (Heizmann, Fee, & Gray, 2018), staffing (Collings & Scullion, 2006; Collings, Morley, & Gunnigle, 2008), compensation (Bonache, Sanchez, & Zárraga-Oberty, 2009), and career progression (Vo, 2019) to facilitate MNCs' international operation or support expatriates in the host countries. Because HCNs are familiar with the cultural, economic, political, and legal environment of the host country, they bring valuable local knowledge of the market and business practices (Harzing, 2001a) to both the headquarters and the subsidiary, thus decreasing the liability of foreignness among MNCs in the host country. It is, therefore, mainly because of HCNs that MNCs can react and respond better to the requirements, demands, and preferences of the host country. For instance, HCNs can easily address local idiosyncrasies associated with the specificities of the local environment (Fee & Michailova, 2020; Harzing, 2001b). HCNs are also the preferred subsidiary employees when local knowledge is more valuable than expatriates' managerial and functional knowledge (Harzing, 2001b; Michailova, Mustafa, & Barner-Rasmussen, 2016). Staffing by expatriates leads to escalating relocation overheads and administrative costs; and the headquarters fear failure or under-performing expatriates because of the long process of adjustment to the host country environment (Collings & Scullion, 2006; Harzing, 2001a). The employment of HCNs, especially in key positions, is better received by host governments as it tends to be interpreted as a sign of an MNC's commitment to the host country (Selmer, 2004). Employing HCNs in visible subsidiary positions also indicates that an MNC is committed to developing their careers (Collings & Scullion, 2006).

MNCs tend to deploy more HCNs in industries and functional areas where localization is more important than coordination and control (Putti, Singh, & Stoeber, 1993). Therefore, especially in the service sector, MNCs often rely on hiring HCNs and making use of their locally-specific knowledge as well as their sensitivity to local demands and changing market conditions (Ando, 2015; Ando & Endo, 2013; Beamish & Inkpen, 1998). A vital part of this knowledge lies in HCNs' familiarity with the way formal and informal institutions in the host country work (or not) and how institutional challenges can be overcome. This has been found to help establish effective relationships and reduce tensions and conflicts between the MNC and local entities (Ando, 2015; Ando & Paik, 2013). Therefore, hiring HCNs is an efficient way for MNCs to establish and promote the legitimacy of the company (Putti et al., 1993).

The HCN literature has offered some explanations for why some HCNs would consider leaving the MNC. Reiche (2007), albeit in a different context, argues that existing literature reflects the view that 'a huge number of foreign expatriates block HCNs' career advancement opportunities and create sizeable income and status disparities, leading to frustration and dissatisfaction among locals' (526). Another, somewhat related, reason is that HCNs are more likely to start and/or develop their careers with MNCs at the subsidiary in the host country (Tan & Mahoney, 2006). Compared with expatriates and third country

nationals, HCNs often occupy lower positions in the hierarchy (Michailova et al., 2016). However, these studies do not reveal what the HCNs ultimately do if they are frustrated in their career development; whether they stay or leave, and, if the latter, where they go. We address this by investigating HCNs leaving MNCs to set up their own business.

### **Employee Entrepreneurship: A Brief Review and Specificities in Emerging Economies**

Employee entrepreneurship refers to employees who leave their jobs and start ventures in the same industry as their employer organizations (Agarwal, Echambadi, Franco, & Sarkar, 2004; Franco, 2005; Klepper, 2001), including individuals who develop a business idea during their paid employment (Bosma et al., 2013). Current research has investigated the factors that motivate employees to quit and engage in entrepreneurial activity. These include a lack of attention and credible commitment by the former employer, contracts on entrepreneurial rents that are not enforceable, exhaustion of learning and career possibilities, or simply frustration (Agarwal et al., 2004; Anton & Yao, 1995; Burton, Sørensen, & Beckman, 2002; Gans & Stern, 2003; Hellmann, 2007; Klepper & Thompson, 2010). Another substantial body of literature focuses on how the spillover and transfer of knowledge from previous employers affect new employee-founded firms' performance. In this stream of research, previous employer organizations act as contexts that define the types and characteristics of the knowledge, resources, and assets that are transferred to new firms. For instance, the transfer of knowledge and resources has been explored under the effects of either weak appropriability regimes (Campbell, Ganco, Franco, & Agarwal, 2012; Carnahan, Agarwal, Campbell, & Franco, 2010; Garvin, 1983; Phillips, 2002; Simons & Roberts, 2008; Wenting, 2008) or strong appropriability regimes (Chatterji, 2009; Ganco, 2013; Stuart & Sorenson, 2003a, 2003b) as well as in relation to the success, size, and age of the employer organizations (Phillips, 2002; Sørensen & Phillips, 2011)

The literature also highlights two main ways individuals can engage in employee entrepreneurship outside current employment contracts: hybrid-entrepreneurship and spin-offs. The former refers to the state of being active as an entrepreneur outside an existing employment contract (Burke, FitzRoy, & Nolan, 2008; Burmeister-Lamp, Lévesque, & Schade, 2012; Folta et al., 2010; Petrova, 2012; Wennberg, Folta, & Delmar, 2006). Empirical work emphasizes the initiation of ventures (Folta et al., 2010) while simultaneously working for wages. Burmeister-Lamp et al. (2012) focus on how hybrid entrepreneurs make decisions enabling them to allocate their time between entrepreneurial and employment-related activity. On the other hand, spin-offs are companies founded by the employees of incumbent firms after they have ceded their employment contracts (Klepper, 2001). Several factors are known to influence the survival of new ventures. For

instance, Agarwal et al. (2004) argue that the quality of parent knowledge at the point of separation influences the sustainability of a spin-off: better knowledge eases the absorption of new knowledge about markets and how to serve them, as well as knowledge of technology and managerial processes (Shane, 2003). The chances of a spin-off surviving have also been found to increase with higher levels of employment and a greater variety of positions held in previous jobs (Helfat & Lieberman, 2002). The literature on spin-offs indicates there is a logical nexus between the prior knowledge of founders and the survival of new ventures in the same industry.

However, the extant employee entrepreneurship literature does not offer an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon in the context of emerging economies. For instance, although the literature on hybrid entrepreneurship highlights the motivation to pursue employee entrepreneurship outside current employment contracts, no insights exist in relation to HCNs in this context. Conversely, most of the empirical research on spin-off survival has been conducted in traditional manufacturing industries as well as high tech industries in developed markets. Other than a series of studies on returnee entrepreneurship in China that are built upon knowledge spillover theory and human mobility (Liu, Lu, & Choi, 2014; Liu, Wright, & Filatotchev, 2015; Liu, Lu, Filatotchev, Buck, & Wright, 2010; Liu, Wright, Filatotchev, Dai, & Lu, 2010), little is known about how the transition of employees to entrepreneurship is affected by the unique characteristics of other emerging economies in Asia in the context of MNCs. Emerging markets are characterized as high growth, large markets but with institutional voids that do not support stable, efficient, and effective economic activities and entrepreneurship (Bruton et al., 2008; Bruton et al., 2009; Henry & Welch, 2016; Meyer & Tran, 2006; Ni et al., 2017; Peng & Meyer, 2011; Webb et al., 2020). It is unclear whether the absence of well-regulated institutions would support or constrain enterprise pursuit (Khoury & Prasad, 2016; Light & Dana, 2013; Mair, Martí, & Ventresca, 2012), particularly in the context of employee entrepreneurship.

In summary, although a considerable amount of generic knowledge exists about employee entrepreneurship, less is known about HCN employees leaving MNCs to become entrepreneurs in the context of emerging markets. Why they leave, the pathways they choose to optimize their circumstances, and the characteristics of the emerging markets that make this transition process idiosyncratic are key questions that need to be addressed. The present article aims to answer these questions. In so doing, we deepen the understanding of MNCs' role in promoting local entrepreneurship in emerging markets. We also provide valuable input for MNCs in terms of raising their awareness of the trade-off between benefits and brain drain when dealing with HCNs. In the next section, we explain how the present study was conducted to achieve these objectives.

## METHODS

### **Phenomenon-Based Approach: How Fieldwork Changed the Initial Aim of Our Inquiry**

One of our research team members previously worked in an MNC in Vietnam and then left to study abroad. When she returned, she found that most of her colleagues, family members, and friends who had worked for MNCs had quit their jobs and established their own businesses in sectors similar to those of their former MNC employers or in supplementary (supplying or contracting) industries. Most newly established ventures provide professional services, probably because of the relatively low capital investment needed to set them up. These HCN entrepreneurs brought the professional knowledge and skills they had acquired while working for the MNC to their new ventures and the social networks they had established and cultivated, including government and MNC contacts. Some entrepreneurial ventures grew into large businesses and expanded internationally; others eventually failed.

Intrigued by this phenomenon and the lack of research that explains what had occurred, we decided to explore this more thoroughly. Because only a limited body of research exists linking the literature on HCNs with employee entrepreneurship perspectives in general and emerging economies in particular, a phenomenon-based approach was deemed most appropriate (Cheng, 2007; Hambrick, 2007; von Krogh et al., 2012). Although we invoke two streams of literature, we began our inductive study, unaware of whether this literature would either resemble or differ from our findings. Phenomena are defined ‘as regularities that are unexpected, that challenge existing knowledge (including the extant theory) and that are relevant to scientific discourse’ (von Krogh et al., 2012). Thus, the aim of our phenomenon-based research was to capture, describe, and document, as well as conceptualize, a phenomenon so that appropriate theorizing and the development of research designs can proceed at a later stage or in a different/subsequent study. We subscribe to Hambrick’s argument (2007: 1346) that too strong a focus on theory is likely to ‘prevent the reporting of rich details about interesting phenomena for which no theory yet exists’. We began with a broadly scoped inquiry and remained flexible about our focus. We kept an open mind and worked with various questions, including what motivated HCNs to become entrepreneurs, why some new businesses founded by HCNs survived and grew while others were short-lived, and what factors were responsible for the success and failure of such ventures.

### **Sampling and Interviewing**

We applied for and received funding from one of our universities to conduct fieldwork for the research, entitled ‘Employee spin-offs from MNCs in emerging markets: The case of Vietnam’. We were interested in HCN entrepreneurs who



had previously worked for MNCs and survived in the new business they had launched. We chose to sample the service sector because this was the sector in which MNCs' entry was most commonly observed. It was also more common for HCNs to create a new business in this sector as there were fewer entry requirements. We specified three inclusion criteria. The venture had to: (1) be established by former or current HCNs; (2) have a minimum of three years of survival (except for MNC returnees); and (3) operate in the professional service sector. We identified and interviewed 30 HCNs who satisfied all three criteria. The fieldwork began in 2015 and continued for three months. After initial data collection and analysis, we undertook further in-depth fieldwork in 2017 and 2018. Semi-structured interviews were at the heart of our fieldwork.

We began by adopting a naturalistic inquiry approach, which allowed us to engage physically and psychologically with the study's context. We stayed in direct contact with participants and therefore obtained in-depth accounts of the field (Plakoyiannaki et al., 2019). We conducted each interview with an open mind as we wanted to explore the phenomenon rather than test any pre-defined predictions. We stayed alert to potential new issues, stories, and patterns that emerged as we continued the data collection. We treated each HCN's story as a case study that represented a new venture that they had started, with a retrospective view on what happened to them and their company. We took an open approach to interviewing by letting the participants tell us about their career stories and noting any critical events that took place along the journeys they described. We consistently asked them why they did what they did and how their story had unfolded.

After 20 interviews, we realized that most of our research participants wanted to converse primarily on two issues: why they became entrepreneurs and how they achieved this. At this point, we decided these two issues would become the two elements of our research question. Through recursive recycling, the use of replication logic, and by comparing interview transcripts (Eisenhardt, 1989; Eisenhardt & Graebner, 2007), we began to see how certain motivations to start a new venture were associated with a particular way of establishing this venture and the factors underpinning its success. We also started to identify distinctive patterns of migration that were surprisingly different from those established in both the HCN and the employee entrepreneurship literature. We began to realize that each migration pathway was characterized by a certain set of specificities not shared by other pathways.

After identifying the pathways from a large sample (see Table 1 for illustrative quotes for each pathway), we decided to include 12 cases in our final sample for further in-depth exploration, with three cases representing each pathway. The cases were theoretically sampled because they were particularly suitable for understanding the phenomenon of HCNs' entrepreneurial journey and can provide the answer to our research questions (Eisenhardt, 1989; Eisenhardt & Graebner, 2007; Glaser & Strauss, 1998). Our criteria for retaining these 12 cases were duration of

Table 1. From HCNs to entrepreneurs: Identification of four key pathways and illustrative quotes

<i>Illustrative quotes</i>	<i>Concept description</i>	<i>Pathways</i>
<p><i>'I thought I could manage the business but it did not work out. Going solo meant I had to manage everything myself, and there was lots to handle...so I decided to work again for an MNC'. (Khoa)</i></p> <p><i>'The moment I left, I quickly realized that everything was not as perfect as I had fantasized. Previous business partners and clients no longer treated me the same way as they did when I still worked for that MNC'. (Vuong)</i></p> <p><i>'I found I was not passionate enough to take risks, it is safer to be an employee so I sold my restaurant and came to KPMG'. (Delvinci)</i></p> <p><i>'Only when I left my company and started my new business did I realize that running my own business is more difficult than expected'. PS (RE3)</i></p> <p><i>'Entrepreneurship is actually an extremely lonely job compared to an MNC job where we could request help from the company or from our boss anytime. It requires a huge responsibility, which means you have to do everything on your own. This life is actually horrible if one is not prepared for it'. (NLQ)</i></p> <p><i>'I indeed set up this business six years before leaving as I wanted to ensure its success before an official and clear-cut exit. I was then uncertain whether I would be successful so the transition helped'. (HACT)</i></p> <p><i>'We were aware of the company code of conduct, but we set up our business anyway alongside, just to try it out. We kept it secret as we were not sure if it would survive, until our definite decision to leave when we were discovered'. (J&amp;J)</i></p> <p><i>'I knew I would like to leave my company to set up my own business as I was fully aware of the difficulty running the business, so I wanted to take time to fully prepare for the exit'. (TraQue)</i></p> <p><i>'MNC gave me a good salary and good benefits so it was not about the income but my desire to run my own business. So I just started it small at first and saw how that went for later decisions'. (PS)</i></p>	<p>HCN left MNC to set up own business and later returned to work for MNCs</p> <p>HCN worked for an MNC and ran his/her business simultaneously with a plan to leave the MNC when ready</p>	<p><b>MNC Returnees</b></p> <p><b>Transitional Hybrids</b></p>

Table 1. Continued

<i>Illustrative quotes</i>	<i>Concept description</i>	<i>Pathways</i>
<p><i>'I want both. I enjoy the professional working environment and am extremely grateful for what benefits I got working for MNC, so I cannot leave. But, paradoxically, I also want to try out my own business. Shall I say I was not entrepreneurial enough to explicitly leave? Maybe I still want to be on the safe side.'</i> (GL)</p> <p><i>'I would never leave the MNC, I mean considering all the benefits I got in terms of training and working conditions, I would keep the business alongside. There is no clash anyway.'</i> (SS)</p> <p><i>'I could have left but I don't want to.'</i> (JW)</p> <p><i>'From the 10th year working for MNC onwards, I was really bored and wanted to leave. I wanted to have freedom, was willing to try something completely new, I was ready for any challenges so I took the chance to leave.'</i> (NEXTIA)</p> <p><i>'The working pressure was enormous if not unbearable so I left, yes for good...'</i> (Trung)</p> <p><i>'I always felt I did not belong to this world [MNC]. I don't fit in, I felt irrelevant...'</i> (Thao)</p> <p><i>'One cannot perform both tasks well, so I had to choose whether to stay or leave, and I left...'</i> (Giang)</p>	<p>HCN worked for an MNC and ran his/her business simultaneously without any plan to leave the MNC</p> <p>HCN left the MNC and started a new business</p>	<p><b>Committed Hybrids</b></p> <p><b>Direct Spin-Offs</b></p>

around 5–10 years for each new venture to ensure a stable pathway had been established (except for the case of MNC returnees where a period of 1-year survival was deemed sufficient). As summarized in Table 2, the sample was mixed, with varying levels of seniority, working experience, sectors, and the associations between previous MNC sectors and new businesses. Some HCNs worked for service firms but opened a product-related business, while others worked for manufacturing industries but in a trade marketing and consultancy capacity. All qualified for our sample as being service-related.

Two research team members conducted interviews with HCNs-turned-entrepreneurs in the three largest cities in Vietnam: Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh, and Danang. Each interview lasted 45–90 minutes. The interviews commenced with a series of open-ended questions to explore how HCNs transitioned into becoming entrepreneurs, how they switched between an employee and an entrepreneur role, and what particular pathway they followed and why. We also arranged follow-up interviews via phone or through an exchange of emails when the information from the first interviews was unclear or inconsistent with what we had learned from later interviewees. Interviews were conducted in the Vietnamese language by two native-speaking researchers with an in-depth knowledge of the local context (Liu et al., 2019; Outila, Piekkari, & Mihailova, 2019; Win & Kofinas, 2019). This meant that only a selection of interviews were back-translated from Vietnamese to English (Easton, 2010; Outila et al., 2019). This translation was conducted by two independent researchers fluent in both languages. To ensure accuracy, a comparison was then made until the translation was finalized. All interviews were audiotaped and transcribed.

## Data Analysis

In line with the phenomenon-based research approach, we immersed ourselves in the data. We coded all transcripts and defined the patterns relative to the data. Four broad categories relating to the four pathways HCNs followed to entrepreneurship emerged relatively early in the analysis stage. Because we were somewhat surprised to have identified the four distinct pathways at such an early stage, we asked industry experts to check whether our initial labeling made sense. Once we were assured the emerging codes were meaningful, we labelled them *MNC returnees*, *transitional hybrids*, *committed hybrids*, and *direct spin-offs*. While collecting data from the 12 focal cases, we remained anchored in our research question: *why and how do HCNs become entrepreneurs?* We continued the coding process in accordance with the guidelines developed by Glaser and Strauss (1998) and Miles and Huberman (1994). Our goal for each case was to explore independently emerging concepts characterizing the pathways and then analyze these with respect to the research question. Our primary purpose was to explore the contextual phenomenon in an original and genuine manner (Michailova, 2011); therefore, rather than drawing on existing theories or comparing the findings to literature in

Table 2. Cases and their key characteristics

	<i>Phan &amp; Associate (RE1)</i>	<i>DeVinci (RE2)</i>	<i>TuanTV (RE3)</i>	<i>Mai KT (TH1)</i>	<i>Brandmaker (TH2)</i>	<i>TraQue (TH3)</i>	<i>Investive (PH1)</i>	<i>SG Thienly (Khoa) (PH3)</i>	<i>My Quang Que (Liem) (PH4)</i>	<i>Nexia STT (DS1)</i>	<i>Chu Thi (DS2)</i>	<i>Son (DS3)</i>
<i>Firms</i>	<i>MNC Returnees</i>			<i>Transitional Hybrids</i>			<i>Committed Hybrids</i>			<i>Direct Spin-offs</i>		
<i>Segment</i>	FDI consultancy	Restaurant	Trade Marketing	Auditing	Brand Management Consultation	Business consultation	Investment (Serial entrepreneur)	Restaurant	Restaurant	Auditing service	Brand communication	Logistic service
<i>Former MNC</i>	Daewoo Copr - Trading and Investment, GE Korean	KPMG USA	PS USA	KPMG USA	P&G USA	GIBC (Global Integration Business Consultant) USA	Vina Capital Singapore	Dutch Lady Netherland	Sab Miller Vietnam S. Africa	PWC, Grant Thompton USA	J Water Thompson USA	Ahlers Belgium
<i>Former MNC business segment</i>	Investment consultancy	Auditing	Marketing	Auditing	FMCG	Consulting	Investment	Sales	Beverage Marketing consultancy	Auditing (Tax, Insurance)	Content, marketing	Logistics service and consultancy
<i>Position against former MNC</i>	Same industry	Not-related	Supplementary	Same industry but not direct competitor	Related	Supplementary	Same industry but not direct competitor	Non-related	Non-related	Direct Competitor	Same industry but not direct Competitor	Direct competitor
<i>Duration of new venture</i>	4	1	2	4	5	5	5	5	7	9	7	5
<i>Position in MNC</i>	Intermediate	Junior	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Senior	Senior	Intermediate	Senior	Senior	Senior	Senior

other emerging market settings, we remained open to new categories emerging inductively from the cases in this particular context. In line with recent critiques of narrow theorizing practices in qualitative methodologies (Plakoyiannaki et al., 2019), we did not intend to build theories by conceptualizing constructs, capturing their causal relationships, or channeling our theoretical contribution in the direction of ‘factor analytic proposition or variance models’ (Cornelissen, 2017: 368; Plakoyiannaki et al., 2019). The coding exercise was useful for identifying emerging categories of pathways or themes relating closely to our research question. We also believe that reporting the phenomenon in the rarely studied context of Vietnam rendered the study both insightful and original.

## RESULTS

In this section we present the findings of our study. This first subsection addresses the first part of our research question: why do HCNs become entrepreneurs; while the second subsection is devoted to how do they achieve this. For clarity, we present our findings in summary form in Table 3 and then elaborate further upon them in subsequent sections.

### Why Do HCNs Become Entrepreneurs?

Because the focus of the research was on MNC employee spinoffs in Vietnam, our interviews began with questions exploring the key factors in Vietnam that facilitate this. Initially, the questions were rather open and the answers referred to numerous factors; however, through a process of data reduction and coding, these were condensed into the three main factors listed in Table 3: (1) seizing local market opportunities newly created by the MNC; (2) advanced professional knowledge and skills acquired while working in the MNC; and (3) limited work-life balance and opportunities for career progression within the MNC. We now elaborate on each of these factors.

*Seizing newly created local market opportunities created by the MNC.* Most of the businesses launched by MNCs in Vietnam were new to the local market when the economy opened up, especially in professional services such as auditing, shipping, insurance, and management and education consultancy. Numerous businesses within the country began shifting from industrial manufacturing and agricultural development toward services to embrace and pursue new business opportunities and address gaps that existed for decades. There was a growing demand for newly emerging high-knowledge intensive services at different scales. As one HCN from Nexia STT (DS1) commented: ‘*The big four companies only serve big clients, and there is a huge market of mid-sized local companies who also need auditing services. The industry regulations require these local firms to meet the auditing standards, so we saw the market potential.*’ Expressing a similar view, another HCN from VinaCapital (PH1) reflected: ‘*By*

Table 3. From HCNs to entrepreneurs: Key motivations

<i>Illustrative quotes</i>	<i>Motivation</i>
<i>'The big four companies only serve big clients and there is a huge market of mid-sized local companies who also need auditing services. The industry regulations require these local firms to meet the auditing standards, so we saw the open local market potential'. (Nexia STT)</i>	Seizing local market opportunities newly created by the MNC
<i>'Back then, while working at JWT, I reckoned that the content industry has strong potential for business development, but the company did not have a long-term investment plan in this industry. Therefore I decided to grasp the opportunity'. (Mai ST)</i>	
<i>'HCN status gives me two views, local and from an MNC; it helps me to see the whole picture of the business ecosystem so it is much easier for me to identify business opportunities compared to the locals or foreigners'. (Cong NK)</i>	
<i>'Back then, only a few people in Vietnam could speak English so with the advantage of working for PWC, my English improved significantly. I was given the opportunity to pursue and achieve an ACCA certificate [an accounting certificate]'. (Khoa NTK)</i>	Advanced professional knowledge and skills acquired while working in the MNC
<i>'Also, various international short courses provided me with professional skills which were ultimately important for my own business at a later stage, such as problem-solving and work pressure endurance'. (Ngan DW)</i>	
<i>'MNCs encourage teamwork to enhance the social working skills and interpersonal skills local firms do not usually promote. This is clearly my advantage and determined my success compared with the local entrepreneurs'. (Ngoc Textile)</i>	
<i>'I have learned so much from working for Daewoo and GE. I mean how things work professionally, how to organize simple things like a presentation, manage a team, dealing with investors or local government. The network and contacts as well, that is clearly an advantage'. (Vuong from Phan &amp; Associates)</i>	
<i>'All the professional formats and branding/marketing frameworks I was trained with are the foundation for us to start our business professionally'. (Giang Brandmaker)</i>	
<i>'I was watching the advertising campaigns of local companies like Myhao, Botgiat and was thinking, yes, I can do this much better and more professionally'. (Bung from TraQue)</i>	
<i>'When my baby was born, I was struggling between work, baby, and family when working for EIG'. (DeVinci)</i>	Limited work-life balance and limited opportunities for career progression within the MNC
<i>'There is a kind of psychological contract, you are expected to work long hours and stay over in the evening to work without any extra payment, It is a trap to live up to that kind of expected "citizenship"'. (Son)</i>	
<i>'I was so relieved to have flexible time for travelling and do what I really need to do rather than responding to the competition from my colleagues to perform. I don't need to live up to anyone's expectations'. (Chu Thi)</i>	
<i>'As a local there is not much chance, it is like a ceiling for your career. I thought I was about to be promoted but they relocated someone from Hong Kong to take the job instead'. (Nexia STT)</i>	

*working for an MNC, I could spot many investment opportunities*’. Another HCN from Chu Thi (TH1) stated: *‘Back then, while working at JWI, I reckoned that the content industry had strong potential for business development, but the company did not have a long-term investment plan in this industry. Therefore I decided to grasp the opportunity*’.

Notably, one interviewee who worked in a logistic service company (DS3) indicated that working in an MNC provides opportunities to see the potential of a market that is less likely to be recognized by local entrepreneurs: *‘HCN status gives me two views, local and from an MNC; it helps me to see the whole picture of the business ecosystem so it is much easier for me to identify business opportunities compared to the locals or foreigners*’. This reflects HCNs’ ability to access much needed information. Given that the *raison d’être* of an entrepreneur is not ownership but negotiation and control (Casson, 1985), possessing unique information provides HCNs with more opportunities to be(come) entrepreneurs. Adopting the perspectives and position of being both an MNC employee and a local, HCNs are in the unique position of having a dual perspective through which to recognize unexplored market loops and establish their business.

*Advanced professional knowledge and skills acquired while working for the MNC.* Professional knowledge refers to the knowledge MNCs provide to employees through training courses or apprenticeship programs. Working in an MNC provides HCNs with excellent opportunities to acquire professional knowledge and skills not readily available elsewhere – giving them a distinct competitive advantage over local entrepreneurs. This is particularly the case in professional services where tacit knowledge and skills are less likely to be codified and transferred and thus remain largely embedded within HCNs. A shortage of such knowledge and skills in the local market creates a high demand for HCNs. This gives them confidence and strengthens their belief that they can effectively exploit their advantages if they run their own businesses.

Advanced professional knowledge (compared to that of local entrepreneurs) was the strongest reason identified across all cases when HCNs were asked about their motivation to leave the MNC and become entrepreneurs. For example, one HCN from Investive (DS1) shared his story as follows: *‘Back then, only a few people in Vietnam could speak English so with the advantage of working for PWC, my English improved significantly. I was given the opportunity to pursue and achieve an ACCA certificate [an accounting certificate]. Also, various international short courses provided me with professional skills which were ultimately important for my own business at a later stage, such as problem-solving and work pressure endurance*’.

An interviewee who worked for Ahlers (DS2) stated that most HCNs received a series of highly professional training programs that enabled them to work closely with various departments in the organization. Consequently, he acquired a wide variety of knowledge and skills that enabled him to adopt a holistic approach to business. As DS4 explained: *‘MNCs encourage teamwork to enhance the social working skills and interpersonal skills that local firms do not usually promote. This is clearly an advantage and determined my success*



*compared with the local entrepreneurs*'. Vuong from Phan & Associates revealed the following: *'I have learned so much from working for Daewoo and GE, I mean how things work professionally, how to organize simple things like a presentation, managing a team, dealing with investors or local government. The network and contacts are also beneficial, that is clearly an advantage*'. Brandmaker's founder commented: *'All the professional formats and branding/marketing frameworks I was trained in provide the foundation for us to start our business professionally*'. Bung from TraQue confirmed: *'I was watching the advertising campaigns of local companies like Myhao and Botgiat and I was thinking, yes, I can do this much better and more professionally*'. These and several other interview quotes clearly suggest there is knowledge spillover from MNCs to the local new businesses established by HCNs in terms of advanced service management, mentality, and ways of conducting business.

*Limited work-life balance and few opportunities for career progression within the MNC.* Our findings show that MNCs' working environment, especially in Japan or South Korea, is typically stressful and demanding and often creates a hostile relationship between HCNs and their foreign managers. Across all cases, we identified a clear career pyramid with limited promotion opportunities for HCNs. There is also an additional implicit 'expatriate favoring HR policy' that gives expatriates an advantage over the locals (i.e., only expatriates can hold high positions in the company, which means there are no incentives for HCNs to make any further effort in their career development with the MNC). Moreover, compliance with international standards, the requirements for professionalism, and the deadline-focused nature of professional service firms all create a high-pressure atmosphere in which HCNs are expected to perform. Having no free time for themselves or their families impelled numerous employees to leave their jobs and start their own business. For instance, HCN from DeVinci (RE2) stated: *'When my baby was born, I was struggling between work, baby, and family when working for EIG*'. Furthermore, the pressure to perform created unhealthy competition among peers and colleagues. Such a highly competitive environment in MNCs presented severe challenges for HCNs and led them naturally to a decision to leave. For instance, one of the HCNs, Ms. Hong Anh at Chu Thi (DS2), decided to leave her job to start her own business and enjoyed her new-found autonomy and flexibility: *'I was so relieved to have flexible time for travelling and do what I really need to do rather than responding to the competition from my colleagues to perform. I don't need to live up to anyone's expectations*'.

### **How Do HCNs Transition to Entrepreneurs?**

As depicted initially in [Table 1](#) and elaborated on in [Table 4](#), four different pathways leading HCNs to become business entrepreneurs emerged from our data, namely: (1) *MNC returnees*: those who launched their business but failed and returned to work for MNCs; (2) *Direct spin-offs*: those who quit their jobs and created new ventures; (3) *Transitional hybrids*: those who simultaneously established

Table 4. From HCNs to entrepreneurs: Migration paths and their characteristics

	<i>MNC returnees</i>	<i>Transitional hybrids</i>	<i>Committed hybrids</i>	<i>Direct spin-offs</i>
Description	HCN left MNC to set up own business and later returned to work for MNCs	HCN worked for MNC and ran his/her business simultaneously with a plan to leave the MNC when ready	HCN worked for MNC and ran his/her business simultaneously without any plan to leave the MNC	HCN left MNC and started a new business
Entrepreneurial goals	Seize opportunities as they arise	Test the business idea and entrepreneurial capability. Prepare for financial safety net	Seek extra income and exercise entrepreneurial opportunities	Pursue own control and be self-challenging
Legitimacy	<i>Explicit move</i> Direct competitor/conflict of interest with MNC	<i>Usually under cover</i> Code of compliance issue- violence Conflict of interest with MNCs	<i>Usually under cover</i> Code of compliance issue- violence Conflict of interest with MNCs	<i>Explicit move</i> Direct competitor/conflict of interest with MNCs
Context	Passion for new business but lack of commitment High opportunity cost (stay/come back)	Indecisive regarding the business opportunity Lack of financial capital	Exploitation of existing and accessible network and resources High opportunity cost (stay/leave)	Clear business opportunities and plan Full commitment
Required professional and entrepreneurial skills and knowledge	High professional skills and knowledge but low entrepreneurial skills Inexperienced, overconfident	High professional skills and knowledge and high entrepreneurial skills Indecisive, precautious	Low-medium professional skills and knowledge and entrepreneurial skills Experienced, senior, career ambitious	Very high professional skills and knowledge Very high entrepreneurial skills Experienced, senior, leadership

and ran their business while remaining employed for a while; and (4) *Committed hybrids*: those who simultaneously establish and run their business without any plan to quit their jobs. In the following sections, we analyze these pathways in greater depth.

*Path 1: MNC returnees.* MNC returnees are HCNs who left the MNC that employed them to establish a business but then returned to work either for the same or a different MNC. They typically saw new available business opportunities emerging and were sufficiently confident to seize them. In our data, no clear pattern was observed regarding whether the new business was the same as that of the MNC; they ranged from a similar business sector to an unrelated business. These HCNs were confident in their professional knowledge and strongly believed they could manage the business on their own. However, our findings suggest that immature business plans caused by a lack of entrepreneurial skills and strong commitment discouraged them from continuing the business. Moreover, the stay versus leave trade-off between the benefits provided by the MNC and the difficulties of launching a business was the principal concern that led HCNs to abandon their new business. They were unable to bear the pressure of running a new venture and were not determined enough to abandon the (relatively) high income provided by MNC and take a risk with their new firm(s). Their entrepreneurial mindset was not strong enough. In the words of one HCN: *'I found myself not passionate enough to take the risk, it is safer to be an employee so I sold my restaurant and came to KPMG'*.

Tuan, who worked in the trade department of PS (RE3), was one among many MNC returnees in Vietnam. While working at a trade marketing division, he thought he could create a new venture and become the supplier of consultancy services for PS. However, having overestimated the vitality of the business opportunity, he could not persuade his former company to allow him to become their supplier. He also revealed that he did not possess the important business skills needed to run his own business. He explained: *'Only when I left my company and started my new business did I realize that running my own business is more difficult than expected'*. HCNs were often too confident in their ability to successfully launch a new business. They overestimated their professional knowledge while underestimating their entrepreneurial skills; skills their local counterparts may have acquired in abundance while working for local companies or running a business for several years. Their success at MNCs often led HCNs to believe in their ability to master environmental turbulence and market competition; sometimes, this belief was not justified. This was often a result of underrating some of the specificities arising from conducting a business alone. For instance, after spending five years running her own business, Vuong (Phan & Associates) (RE1) returned to work for the GE corporation and confessed: *'Entrepreneurship is actually an extremely lonely job compared to an MNC job where we could request help from the company or from our boss anytime. It requires a huge responsibility, which means you have to do everything on your own. This life is actually horrible if one is not prepared for it'*.

All interviewees concurred that the working conditions in an MNC were so different from those involved in establishing and running one's own business that often HCNs could simply not adapt to a new working life as an entrepreneur. Some respondents stated that they returned to the MNC because they did not want to lose the benefits they had enjoyed while working there: a high salary, a professional working environment with good support from a well-organized system, and a business class lifestyle. One interviewee from DeVinci (RE2) admitted that even though she recognized her entrepreneurial ability and passion, she still preferred the MNC life and eventually decided to return.

*Path 2: Transitional hybrids.* Transitional hybrids are ventures launched by HCNs who simultaneously work for an MNC and run their own business, albeit with a plan to leave. This group of HCNs do not plan to maintain their hybrid lifestyle in the long term. Their business is typically similar to that of the MNCs they work for; they, therefore, understand that a hybrid status may result in them breaking the code of conduct of the MNC. However, they are unsure whether they have a viable business idea and sufficient entrepreneurial skills to successfully run their business. This transition period would therefore help them nurture their business and ascertain whether they are, in fact, are up to the challenge of exiting and becoming full-time entrepreneurs. Fully cognizant of the contrasting conditions between the two working environments, they are not willing to countenance the difficulties associated with an entrepreneurial life. Interestingly, they also used this transition time to make use of the available access to MNC's resources for their private business. For instance, one HCN from GIBC (TH3) expressed a concern as follows: *'The transition time gave me a chance to completely compare two different working conditions, to test my leave or stay decision and whether I was willing to leave a very high paid job for some uncertain path. It also helped to utilize the resources and network of my employer and determine whether my new service would be relevant for the target market'*. This seems to be a strategic approach for HCNs to test market acceptance for their new business while challenging their entrepreneurial mindset, capabilities, and persistence.

Establishing transitional hybrid entrepreneurial firms has become a common phenomenon among Vietnam HCNs who are keen to develop a safety net for themselves. Due to high work pressure and competition at the MNC and limited options for career growth, numerous HCNs create their business while working at MNCs to provide a back-up option if their employment goes wrong or they cannot keep pace with MNC working conditions. These businesses are typically similar to that of the MNC and are therefore kept secret. For instance, MaiKT (TH1) disclosed: *'When I left the job everyone was astonished to find I had my own business running alongside for the last 10 years. They felt sorry for me being made redundant at first'*. Giang from Brandmaker (TH2) shared her view thus: *'We have to prepare for our future, I would go nowhere if I stayed. High positions are usually planned for expatriates. Looking back, I think at least 20% of my former colleagues were building their own business alongside'*. One of the conditions enabling these HCNs to set up their business alongside

their MNC employment is the financial savings they accumulated as a result of the high salaries they received. Working for foreign companies gave HCNs an extremely good income (three to five times higher) compared with employees in local firms. This helped HCNs prepare financially for their new ventures once they felt the desire to run their own business. One informant from Brandmaker (TH2) stated: *'Unlike a manufacturing business with lots of upfront capital commitment, the consultancy business requires much lower capital. I think I put down only about 100 mil VND (£3K) with my partners to start the business'*.

*Path 3: Committed hybrids.* Committed hybrids are new ventures launched by HCNs simultaneously working for an MNC and running their own business without any plan to leave the MNC. They maintain and run their business as a side job while working for the MNC during the day. They remain in the MNC because their position provides them with the opportunity, networks, and even the market for their own business. One research participant from Vinacapital stated: *'Working for the MNC gives me the opportunity to access promising projects, some of which I would invest in. With the knowledge and skills accumulated from my employer, I would be able to select good startup projects to invest in and become the co-founder of the business'*. For these reasons, he decided to maintain a working life as both an employee and an entrepreneur. For instance, SG Thienly started his own business in a related sector. Staying in the MNC offered him the opportunity to approach and expand the market for his own business. There was no conflict of interest as his company's product was in the food sector and was not related to the business of the MNC. Nevertheless, he still could utilize his current network with the distributors, which was crucial for his own business. As well as the advantages of access to information and networks, several HCNs simply wanted to remain in MNCs. For instance, Chung (Samsung) stated that even though he was truly passionate about his own business, he did not want to leave the MNC because he had acquired new knowledge and skills through training.

We also observed that although the HCNs in this group were highly entrepreneurial-minded, they were also risk-averse; they did not want to lose their high and secure income from the MNC. Mr. Liem from Myquang que was able to satisfy his entrepreneurial desire by opening a restaurant chain that sold local noodles while maintaining a permanent position in the MNC. Although his own business was not related to his current job in the MNC, he wanted to run it because he had always dreamed of opening a business that would provide his customers with authentic and fresh food from the Central Region of Vietnam. However, he admitted that his MNC income was too high to risk leaving to open a business. Having made a similar decision, Khoa from SGThienly also refused to give up his high income from the MNC to concentrate solely on his business. The opportunity cost of leaving the MNC appeared to be too high for these HCNs.

As noted previously, these businesses usually operated under cover. HCNs utilized MNCs' system to access market analysis, supporting systems, and

knowledge to support their business. Thus, they did not publicly declare their names as entrepreneurs or co-founders. Some presented themselves as CEOs and/or founders under an alternative name to avoid breaching the labor law and MNCs' codes of conduct. This was only possible due to the continuing weakness of Vietnam's institutional system.

*Path 4: Direct spin-offs.* Direct spin-offs are new ventures founded by HCNs after leaving their MNC jobs. This was usually an explicit move rather than one conducted under cover. These HCNs usually held senior positions in the MNCs, had a diverse experience, were financially relatively strong and self-sufficient, and were entrepreneurially prepared with a strong commitment to run their business. They were decisive in striving to pursue their autonomy in business and had clear business plans and ambitions.

Mr. Son from Ahlers (DS3) argued that only people who have a strong entrepreneurial mindset, staunch determination, and a powerful desire to pursue their business autonomy should follow this pathway. Both Son from Ahlers and Khoa from Nielsen (DS1) emphasized that they had longed to establish their own business since university. They both decided to leave their MNCs when they saw a great opportunity. Their business and leadership experience was acquired by holding a variety of job roles, including leadership positions, and through exposure to different working environments via the MNC rotation policy. These HCNs typically had a very clear business vision.

Additionally, some of our research participants admitted that having reached the highest position they could in the MNC; they lost motivation: there were no new substantive forms of knowledge or skills available for them to acquire if they continued to work in the MNCs. For instance, Ms Hong Anh at Chu Thi (DS2) stated: *'After a long-time at the highest management position, you might find there is no space for you to learn new things, to try new things. You may want to leave to do something new'*. She went on to elaborate: *'Imagine, if I continue to work at JWI for 10 more years, my subordinates will have no opportunity to be in my position. Meanwhile, I want them to have the opportunity to learn, to be promoted. That is one of the reasons that made me to decide to leave the company even though I love my colleagues so much'*. HCNs were self-confident and tended to leave their MNCs whenever an opportunity became available. They acted professionally and were determined to comply with the code of conduct of the MNC; they did not opt for the (typically illegitimate) hybrid model. Ms Hong Anh confirmed: *'When I leave JWI, I never think of a day when I will come back. I want to put all of my determination into the new business'*.

## DISCUSSION

In this study, we explored the phenomenon of HCNs setting up entrepreneurial ventures in Vietnam's emerging market. The idiosyncratic nature of working for MNCs in emerging markets results in different motivations and pathways for

entrepreneurial spin-offs compared with a conventional (Western) context. Our analysis identified four unique pathways followed by HCNs who become entrepreneurs in professional service firms: MNC returnees, transitional hybrids, committed hybrids, and direct spin-offs. Across these different pathways, a key factor that led to the survival of the newly established business was the ability of HCNs to manage the trade-offs between working for MNCs and launching new ventures. Our findings identified several such trade-offs: risk vs. regret management (the ability to decisively give up a high-income job and take the risk of running a business alone), stress vs. balanced lifestyle (work-life balance), no safety net at all versus having a solid safety net (being on one's own with low or no pay vs. being well paid by the MNCs) and, finally, making an explicit move vs. having an undercover status (legitimate vs. illegitimate status of new ventures).

HCNs decide which pathway would be the most suitable based on their perceptions of the risks they may take when starting their own business. Our findings show that the entrepreneurial spirit plays a crucial role in HCNs' behavior. The more independent and entrepreneurial they are, the more determined they are to leave the MNC and commit strongly to their new ventures. Our findings also highlight two particular research issues that emerged alongside those presented in our analysis and which we discuss next.

### **MNCs as a New Gateway for Knowledge Spillover in Promoting Local Entrepreneurship via HCNs**

As we have alerted to, the HCN literature focuses predominantly on MNCs and expatriates and how they can manage HCNs to utilize their key advantages. Some studies acknowledge the discrimination between expatriates and HCNs in terms of constraints on career opportunities as HCNs are typically further away from the (typically) powerful headquarters, not only in terms of physical distance but also in relation to nationality. This inevitably positions them at a lower level in the MNC organizational structure. Furthermore, HCNs often have less experience with and a more superficial knowledge of the MNC and a lower level of commitment and allegiance to the organization (Michailova et al., 2016). While consistent with some of these observations, our findings go further by examining HCNs' new career choice as entrepreneurs. We offer a new perspective on HCNs as people acting as entrepreneurs rather than their well-established role in supporting MNCs' localization strategy (Collings & Scullion, 2006; Harzing, 2001b; Putti et al., 1993). They take opportunities created by MNCs themselves and assume responsibility for their own career development, which can even mean becoming direct competitors of MNCs. This is a provocative view that contrasts strongly with their stereotyped role as staff inferior to expatriates.

The HCNs in our study acted as international knowledge brokers, facilitating knowledge spillover from MNCs to the local market through entrepreneurial activities. Indeed, MNCs operating in emerging markets are often described as a key

source of knowledge spillovers (Meyer & Sinani, 2009). They provide a fertile training ground by offering advanced technology and occupational skills; they also develop market opportunities in growing consumer markets (Meyer & Tran, 2006) and serve as an avenue to access leading management practices. In fact, a *raison d'être* for the existence of MNCs in emerging markets is that they have attractive capabilities and knowledge that compensate for the liability of foreignness associated with local institutions (Narula & Dunning, 2000). Our findings indicate that MNCs in emerging markets also become a gateway for their employees to commercialize intellectual assets within and beyond their current employment contracts. The professional knowledge, experience, skills, and networks HCNs acquire during their employment in MNCs are key drivers in them establishing new ventures and play an important role in the survival and success of HCNs' new businesses. The HCNs in our sample obtained experience, knowledge, information, and skills from the MNCs where they worked. All our cases provide clear evidence of entrepreneurial experience at the time HCNs exit, an experience accumulated throughout their employment and including multiple job and leadership skills, market sensibility, and strategic thinking. The HCNs we studied also acquired other types of tacit knowledge, such as recognizing opportunities and market sensibility. They all acknowledged that the experience accumulated during their MNC employment afforded them clear advantages over other entrepreneurs in setting and running new local businesses. They considered this a key factor in the subsequent success of their businesses. Several of these have grown substantially and some are listed as being among the most successful upcoming startups in the country. Given the importance of MNCs as an employer of highly skilled labor in emerging economies, it is unsurprising that employee entrepreneurship outside the labor contracts of current MNC employees is a frequent avenue through which knowledge spillovers occur in emerging economies. HCNs seem to play a key role in this process.

### **Institutional Voids Promoting, Rather Than Suppressing, Unique Pathways for Entrepreneurship Among HCNs**

Following the 'Doi moi' economic reforms, Vietnam quickly developed and emerged as one of the fastest-growing economies in South East Asia (King-Kauanui, Ngoc, & Ashley-Coutleur, 2006). In a relatively short period, the central government unleashed the local private sector's potential and attracted foreign investment (Quang, 2006). However, similar to developments in other transition economies, the centrally planned economy's formal constraints were weakened. At the same time, the formal institutions needed for a market economy, such as a well-defined property rights-based legal framework and an infrastructure to support market transactions, were under-developed (Boisot & Child, 1996; Peng & Heath, 1996). Until today, the road for development chosen by the Vietnamese government has remained that of a market economy



under socialist guidance, encouraging the development of the private sector and attracting foreign direct investment.

Conducting business in Vietnam is often highly volatile due to frequent institutional changes, capital market swings, and macro-economic transitions. However, although such volatility imposes a business risk, it also provides entrepreneurial opportunities for those with the strategic flexibility to react to changing circumstances and seize new business opportunities. Such flexibility may be achieved through an alignment to institutional frameworks and the discovery and morphing of business opportunities that require specific ways of relating to business partners and authorities. 'Institutional voids' often inhibit the efficiency of markets and increase business risks: for this reason, firms may internalize markets for intermediate goods and services such as financial and human capital, and rely to a larger extent on personal relationships to organize exchanges (Khanna & Palepu, 1997; Mair et al., 2012; Meyer, Tran, & Nguyen, 2006; Pinkham & Peng, 2017). Bruton et al. (2008) contended that emerging markets differ from developed markets in terms of the existence and stability of institutions that can provide new business opportunities. In emerging markets, entrepreneurs operate in unpredictable, volatile, and uncodified institutional environments (Meyer, 2001; Peng, 2001; Webb, Bruton, Tihanyi, & Ireland, 2013). Institutional differences mean that emerging economies can be expected to influence different forms of entrepreneurship through which employees seek to appropriate returns on human capital investments (Becker, 1964; Webb et al., 2020). As documented in our analysis, one example of a specific context in emerging markets in which an entrepreneurial phenomenon unfolds is MNCs' persuasiveness and importance as a host and driver of employee entrepreneurship.

Formal institutions with over-regulated enforcement in areas such as intellectual property rights might suppress the creativity and innovativeness of new businesses in the context of employee entrepreneurship in developed countries. Therefore, the established literature on employee entrepreneurship outlines only two types of pathways, spin-off and hybrid entrepreneurship. Our findings suggest that in Vietnam, different pathways exist in the transition from HCNs to entrepreneurs and this is mainly due to the idiosyncratic characteristics of institutions in emerging markets. They also indicate that weak institutional enforcement (in terms of company code compliance, copyright, and labor law) means support for entrepreneurship among HCNs comes in different forms – namely transitional hybrids and committed hybrids in competition with the existing businesses of MNCs. These hybrids usually operate under cover. Transitional hybrid path is a hedging option to develop a safety net for HCNs if they lose their jobs rather than a transitional path to test the markets as conventionally observed in the literature. Hybrid paths help them to maintain their highly paid income by MNCs which they do not want to comprise losing. Only weak enforcement conditions, in particular the lack of normative institutions, make possible prolonged periods of transitional hybrid entrepreneurship (McHenry & Welch, 2018). HCNs utilize

their (former) MNCs to access market analysis, support systems, and knowledge to assist their businesses while at the same time bypassing the labor law and the codes of conduct of MNCs. This is only possible within a weak institutional context. Our study provides empirical evidence for the claim by Webb, Khoury, and Hitt (2020), that the absence of formal institutions results in different forms of entrepreneurship idiosyncratic to the context.

At the same time, we contend that the pathways we have identified and analyzed are not static: for instance, hybrid entrepreneurs may become MNC returnees or independent entrepreneurs. In the long term, as their own business develops and they cannot face the pressure from both their MNCs and their own business, they might decide to abandon their own business or sell it and become MNC returnee entrepreneurs. Alternatively, they might decide to become a direct spin off by leaving their MNCs and investing full-time in their venture. Moreover, issues relating to their family or their position in the MNCs may impel hybrid entrepreneurs to move onto another pathway. However, in this study we primarily focused on identifying observed alternative pathways and the possibility of moving between these. Future research can focus on the conditions and antecedents of such dynamic transitions.

## CONCLUSION

Working for MNCs in less developed economies has long been considered an attractive job with higher pay, better conditions, and more and better career development opportunities compared to jobs provided by local firms. However, our empirical study indicates that numerous HCNs leave their MNCs with privileged working conditions and set up their own businesses despite entrepreneurial challenges. They follow different pathways when doing so. Adopting a phenomenon-based approach, through an inductive study of 12 service firms, we conducted an in-depth exploration of the key motivations and dimensions of these pathways in professional service firms in an emerging market context – Vietnam. Our study revealed three key motivations: the availability of unexplored market opportunities created by the businesses of MNCs themselves; the possession of advanced knowledge and skills; and the limited career progress that forces them to leave. We identified four distinct migration pathways: *MNC returnees*, *direct spin-offs*, *transitional hybrids*, and *committed hybrids*. In revealing these pathways, we contribute to the literature on both employee entrepreneurship and HCNs by providing insights into how knowledge spillovers occur through entrepreneurial migration by HCNs from MNCs to local entrepreneurship – a non-market transaction – in the context of an emerging market.

Our results also imply that MNCs play an important role in training and providing professional and entrepreneurial knowledge and business opportunities for HCNs starting entrepreneurial ventures. While this is often unintentional, knowledge spillovers may facilitate economic growth at a macro level. It may also lead to

a brain drain inside MNCs where high-performing and talented HCNs with a high entrepreneurial orientation leave the company and start a new business. Our findings provide insights that will help make MNCs aware of the trade-off between benefits vs brain drain when dealing with HCNs. MNCs entering markets such as Vietnam may need to think carefully when hiring HCNs with high entrepreneurial mindsets, especially if they are not prepared to provide sufficient conditions to retain them and utilize their ability to provide innovation and strategic change MNC. In contrast to the conventional view, institutional voids may facilitate this entrepreneurial process rather than suppressing it. Vietnam is an exemplar for similar emerging markets; thus, our findings can be validated in future research in other markets. Vietnam is a new destination for multiple MNCs now shifting their business focus away from China due to the current trade war. However, successful penetration of this market requires MNCs to develop a local perspective and be fully aware of its dynamism. MNCs should think more about providing opportunities for their employees to become involved in starting a new business within their corporation or give them more power within their management scope. Understanding HCNs is an important step in that direction.

## REFERENCES

- Agarwal, R., Ganco, M., & Ziedonis, R. H. 2009. Reputations for toughness in patent enforcement: Implications for knowledge spillovers via inventor mobility. *Strategic Management Journal*, 30(13): 1349–1374.
- Agarwal, R., Echambadi, R., Franco, A. M., & Sarkar, M. B. 2004. Knowledge transfer through inheritance: Spin-out generation, development, and survival. *Academy of Management Journal*, 47(4): 501–522.
- Alam. 2020, June. Vietnam: A success story in fight against COVID-19. *AA magazine*. Available from URL: <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/vietnam-a-success-story-in-fight-against-covid-19/1866670>
- Almeida, P., & Phene, A. 2004. Subsidiaries and knowledge creation: The influence of the MNC and host country on innovation. *Strategic Management Journal*, 25(8–9): 847–864.
- Ando, N. 2015. Internal mimetic behavior of MNCs with respect to foreign subsidiary staffing. *Journal of Global Mobility*, 3(1): 46–61.
- Ando, N., & Endo, N. 2013. Determinants of foreign subsidiary staffing by service firms. *Management Research Review*, 36(6): 548–561.
- Ando, N., & Paik, Y. 2013. Institutional distance, host country and international business experience, and the use of parent country nationals. *Human Resource Management Journal*, 23(1): 52–71.
- Anton, J. J., & Yao, D. A. 1995. Start-ups, spin-offs, and internal projects. *Journal of Law, Economics, & Organization*, 11(2): 362–378.
- Beamish, P. W., & Inkpen, A. C. 1998. Japanese firms and the decline of the Japanese expatriate. *Journal of World Business*, 33(1): 35–50.
- Becker, G. S. 1964. *Human capital theory*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Boisot, M., & Child, J. 1996. From fiefs to clans and network capitalism: Explaining China's emerging economic order. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 41(4): 600–628.
- Bonache, J., Sanchez, J. I., & Zárraga-Oberty, C. 2009. The interaction of expatriate pay differential and expatriate inputs on host country nationals' pay unfairness. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 20(10): 2135–2149.
- Bosma, N., Wennekers, S., Guerrero, M., Amorós, J. E., Martiarena, A., & Singer, S. 2013. *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor: Special report on entrepreneurial employee activity*. Babson Park, MA: GERA.

- Bruton, G. D., Ahlstrom, D., & Obloj, K. 2008. Entrepreneurship in emerging economies: Where are we today and where should the research go in the future. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 32(1): 1–14.
- Bruton, G. D., Ahlstrom, D., & Puky, T. 2009. Institutional differences and the development of entrepreneurial ventures: A comparison of the venture capital industries in Latin America and Asia. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 40: 762–778.
- Burke, A. E., FitzRoy, F. R., & Nolan, M. A. 2008. What makes a die-hard entrepreneur? Beyond the ‘employee or entrepreneur’ dichotomy. *Small Business Economics*, 31: 93–115.
- Burmeister-Lamp, K., Lévesque, M., & Schade, C. 2012. Are entrepreneurs influenced by risk attitude, regulatory focus or both? An experiment on entrepreneurs’ time allocation. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 27(4): 456–476.
- Burton, M. D., Sørensen, J. B., & Beckman, C. M. 2002. Coming from good stock: Career histories and new venture formation. *Research in the Sociology of Organizations*: 229–262.
- Campbell, B. A., Ganco, M., Franco, A. M., & Agarwal, R. 2012. Who leaves, where to, and why worry? Employee mobility, entrepreneurship and effects on source firm performance. *Strategic Management Journal*, 33(1): 65–87.
- Carnahan, S., Agarwal, R., Campbell, B. A., & Franco, A. 2010. The effect of firm compensation structures on employee mobility and employee entrepreneurship of extreme employers. *US Census Bureau Center for Economic Studies*, Paper No. CES-WP-10-06.
- Casson, M. 1985. Entrepreneurship and the dynamics of foreign direct investment. In P. Buckley & M. Casson (Eds.), *The economic theory of the multinational enterprise*: 172–191. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Chatterji, A. K. 2009. Spawned with a silver spoon? Entrepreneurial performance and innovation in the medical device industry. *Strategic Management Journal*, 30(2): 185–206.
- Cheng, J. C. L. 2007. Critical issues in international management research: An agenda for future advancement. *European Journal of International Management*, 1(1/2): 23–38.
- Christens, B. D., & Kirshner, B. 2011. Taking stock of youth organizing: An interdisciplinary perspective. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*, 2011(134): 27–41.
- Collings, D. G., Morley, M. J., & Gunnigle, P. 2008. Composing the top management team in the international subsidiary: Qualitative evidence on international staffing in US MNCs in the Republic of Ireland. *Journal of World Business*, 43(2): 197–212.
- Collings, D. G., & Scullion, H. 2006. Approaches to international staffing. In H. Scullion & D. G. Collings (Eds.), *Global staffing*: 33–54. Oxon, UK: Routledge.
- Cornelissen, J. P. 2017. Preserving theoretical divergence in management research: Why the explanatory potential of qualitative research should be harnessed rather than suppressed. *Journal of Management Studies*, 54(3): 368–383.
- Davies, H., 2006. Improving the relevance of management research: Evidence-based management: Design science or both. *Business and Leadership Review*, 3(3): 1–6.
- Easton, G. 2010. Critical realism in case study research. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 39(1): 118–128.
- Eisenhardt, K. M. 1989. Building theories from case study research. *Academy of Management Journal*, 14(4): 532–550.
- Eisenhardt, K. M., & Graebner, M. E. 2007. Theory building from cases: Opportunities and challenges. *Academy of Management Journal*, 50(1): 25–32.
- Fee, A., & Michailova, S. 2020. How host organizations prepare for and learn from expatriate assignments. *Thunderbird International Business Review*, 62(4): 329–342.
- Folta, T. B., Delmar, F., & Wennberg, K. 2010. Hybrid entrepreneurship. *Management Science*, 56(825): 253–269.
- Franco, A. 2005. Employee entrepreneurship: Recent research and future directions. In S. A. Alvarez, R. Agarwal, & O. Sorenson (Eds.), *Handbook of entrepreneurship research: Disciplinary perspectives*: 81–96. New York: Springer.
- Ganco, M. 2013. Cutting the gordian knot: The effect of knowing complexity on employee mobility and entrepreneurship. *Strategic Management Journal*, 34(1): 666–686.
- Gans, J. S., & Stern, S. 2003. The product market and the market for ‘ideas’: commercialization strategies for technology entrepreneurs. *Research Policy*, 32(2): 333–350.
- Garvin, D. A. 1983. Spin-offs and the new firm formation process. *California Management Review (Pre-1986)*, 25(2): 3–20.
- Glaser, B. G., & Strauss, A. L. 1998. *Grounded theory: Strategien qualitativer sozialforschung*. Bern: Huber. (Im Original Erschienen: 1967).

- GSO. 2014. Statistical data. Available from URL: <https://www.gso.gov.vn/>
- GSO. 2015. Statistical data. Available from URL: <https://www.gso.gov.vn/>
- GSO. 2018. Statistical data. Available from URL: <https://www.gso.gov.vn/>
- Hambrick, D. C. 2007. The field of management's devoting to theory: Too much of a good thing? *Academy of Management Journal*, 50(6): 1346–1352.
- Harzing, A. W. 2001a. Who's in charge? An empirical study of executive staffing practices in foreign subsidiaries. *Human Resource Management*, 40(2): 139–158.
- Harzing, A. W. 2001b. Of bears, bumble-bees, and spiders: The role of expatriates in controlling foreign subsidiaries. *Journal of World Business*, 36(4): 366–379.
- Heizmann, H., Fee, A., & Gray, S. J. 2018. Intercultural knowledge sharing between expatriates and host-country nationals in Vietnam: A practice-based study of communicative relations and power dynamics. *Journal of International Management*, 24(1): 16–32.
- Helfat, C. E., & Lieberman, M. B. 2002. The birth of capabilities: Market entry and the importance of pre-history. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 11(4): 725–760.
- Hellmann, T. 2007. When do employees become entrepreneurs? *Management Science*, 53(6): 919–933.
- Jennings, R. 2019. Vietnam economy benefits from US-China trade war spillover. *VOV News*. Available from URL: <https://www.voanews.com/east-asia-pacific/vietnam-economy-benefits-us-china-trade-war-spillover>
- Jia, L., You, S., & Du, Y. 2012. Chinese context and theoretical contributions to management and organization research: A three-decade review. *Management and Organization Review*, 8(1): 173–209.
- Khanna, T., & Palepu, K. 1997. Why focused strategies may be wrong for emerging markets. *Harvard Business Review*, 75(4): 41–51.
- Kharuna, R. 2007. *From higher aims to hired hands: The social transformation of American business schools and the unfulfilled promise of management as a profession*. Princeton, NY: Princeton University Press.
- King-Kauanui, S., Ngoc, S. D., & Ashley-Coutleur, C. 2006. Impact of human resource management: SME performance in Vietnam. *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship*, 11(1): 79–95.
- 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.
- Klepper, S. 2001. Employee startups in high-tech industries. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 10(3): 639–674.
- Klepper, S., & Thompson, P. 2010. Disagreements and intra-industry spinoffs. *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, 28(5): 526–538.
- Kogut, B., & Sea Jin Chang. 1991. *Review of Economics & Statistics*, 73(3): 401–413.
- Leng, S. 2019. Vietnam biggest winner from first year of the US-China trade war as supply chains shift, report shows. *South China Morning Post*. Available from URL: <https://www.scmp.com/economy/global-economy/article/3013067/vietnam-biggest-winner-first-year-us-china-trade-war-supply>
- Liu, X., Lu, J., & Choi, S.-j. 2014. Bridging knowledge gaps: Returnees and reverse knowledge spillovers from Chinese local firms to foreign firms. *Management International Review*, 54(2): 253–276.
- Liu, X., Lu, J., 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.
- Liu, X.-x., Tsui-Auch, L. S., Yang, J. J., Wang, X., Chen, A., & Wang, K. 2019. The color of faults depends on the lens: MNCs' legitimacy repair in response to framing by local governments in China. *Management and Organization Review*, 15(2): 429–458.
- 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: Researching Entrepreneurship*, 33(5): 467–487.
- Liu, X., Wright, M., Filatotchev, I., Dai, O., & Lu, J. 2010. Human mobility and international knowledge spillovers: Evidence from high-tech small and medium enterprises in an emerging market. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 4(4): 340–355.
- Mair, J., Martí, I., & Ventresca, M. J. 2012. Building inclusive markets in rural Bangladesh: How intermediaries work institutional voids. *Academy of Management Journal*, 55(4): 819–850.
- McHenry, J. E. H., & Welch, D. E. 2018. Entrepreneurs and internationalization: A study of Western immigrants in an emerging market. *International Business Review*, 27(1): 93–101.

- Meyer, K. E. 2001. Institutions, transaction costs, and entry mode choice in Eastern Europe. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 32(2): 357–367.
- Meyer, K. E., & Sinani, E. 2009. When and where does foreign direct investment generate positive spillovers? A meta-analysis. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 40(7): 1075.
- Meyer, K. E., & Tran, Y. T. T. 2006. Market penetration and acquisition strategies for emerging economies. *Long Range Planning*, 39(2): 177–197.
- Meyer, K. E., Tran, Y. T. T., & Nguyen, H. V. 2006. Doing business in Vietnam. *Thunderbird International Business Review*, 48(2): 263–290.
- Michailova, S. 2011. Contextualizing in international business research: Why do we need more of it and how can we be better at it? *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, 27(1): 129–139.
- Michailova, S., Mustaffa, Z., & Barner-Rasmussen, W. 2016. Subsidiaries of multinational corporations: A framework for analyzing employee allegiances. *Journal of Leadership and Organizational Studies*, 23(2): 116–127.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. 1994. *Qualitative data analysis* (2nd ed.). New York: Sage Publications.
- MOLISA. 2015. Statistical data.
- Narula, R., & Dunning, J. H. 2000. Industrial development, globalization and multinational enterprises: New realities for developing countries. *Oxford Development Studies*, 28(2): 141–167.
- Ni, B., Spatareanu, M., Manole, V., Otsuki, T., & Yamada, H. 2017. The origin of FDI and domestic firms' productivity—Evidence from Vietnam. *Journal of Asian Economics*, 52: 56–76.
- Outila, V., Piekkari, R., & Mihailova, I. 2019. A discursive void in a cross-language study on Russia: Strategies for negotiating shared meaning. *Management and Organization Review*, 15(2): 403–427.
- Peng, M. W. 2001. The resource-based view and international business. *Journal of Management*, 27(6): 803–829.
- Peng, M. W., & Heath, P. S. 1996. The growth of the firm in planned economies in transition: Institutions, organizations, and strategic choice. *Academy of Management Review*, 21(2): 492–528.
- Peng, M. W., & Meyer, K. 2011. *International business* (1st ed.). London: Cengage Learning.
- Petrova, K. 2012. Part-time entrepreneurship and financial constraints: Evidence from the panel study of entrepreneurial dynamics. *Small Business Economics*, 39(2): 473–493.
- Phillips, D. J. 2002. A genealogical approach to organizational life chances: The parent-progeny transfer among Silicon Valley law firms, 1946–1996. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 47(3): 474–506.
- Pinkham, B. C., & Peng, M. W. 2017. Overcoming institutional voids via arbitration. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 48(3): 344–359.
- Plakoyiannaki, E., Wei, T., & Prashantham, S. 2019. Rethinking qualitative scholarship in emerging markets: Researching, theorizing, and reporting. *Management and Organization Review*, 15(2): 217–234.
- Putti, J., Singh, K., & Stoeber, W. 1993. Autonomy and localization of American, European, and Japanese MNC subsidiaries in Singapore. *International Research in the Business Disciplines*, 1: 91–106.
- Putti, J., Singh, K., & Stoeber, W. 1993. Autonomy and localization of American, European, and Japanese MNC subsidiaries in Singapore. In C. L. Swanson (Ed.), *The dilemma of globalisation: Emerging strategic concerns in international business*. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.
- Quang, T. 2006. Human resource management in Vietnam. In A. Nankervis & S. Chatterjee (Eds.), *Perspectives of human resource management in the Asia Pacific*: 213–252. Sydney: Pearson Education.
- Reed, J., & Romei, V. 2019. US-China trade war gives Vietnam a winning streak. *Financial Times*. Available from URL: <https://www.ft.com/content/4bce1f3c-8dda-11e9-a1c1-51bf8f989972>
- Reiche, B. S. 2007. The effect of international staffing practices on subsidiary staff retention in multinational corporations. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 18(4): 523–536.
- Selmer, J. 2004. Expatriates' hesitation and the localization of Western business operations in China. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 15(6): 1094–1107.

- Selmer, J., McNulty, Y., Luring, J., & Vance, C. 2018. Who is an expat-preneur? Toward a better understanding of a key talent sector supporting international entrepreneurship. *Journal of International Entrepreneurship*, 16: 134–149.
- Shane, S. 2003. *A general theory of entrepreneurship: The individual-opportunity nexus*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Sickle, A. V. 2020. Why Vietnam is the star of Southeast Asia. *Money Week Newsletter*. Available from URL: <https://moneyweek.com/investments/stockmarkets/emerging-markets/601900/why-vietnam-is-the-star-of-southeast-asia>
- Simons, T., & Roberts, P. W. 2008. Local and non-local pre-founding experience and new organizational form penetration: The case of the Israeli wine industry. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 53(2): 235–265.
- Sørensen, J. B., & Phillips, D. J. 2011. Competence and commitment: Employer size and entrepreneurial endurance. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 20(5): 1277–1304.
- Stuart, T., & Sorenson, O. 2003a. The geography of opportunity: Spatial heterogeneity in founding rates and the performance of biotechnology firms. *Research Policy*, 32(2): 229–253.
- Stuart, T., & Sorenson, O. 2003b. Liquidity events and the geographic distribution of entrepreneurial activity. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 48(2): 175–201.
- Tan, D., & Mahoney, J. T. 2006. Why a multinational firm chooses expatriates: Integrating resource-based, agency and transaction costs perspectives. *Journal of Management Studies*, 43(3): 457–484.
- Topica Founder Institute. 2016. Entrepreneurship–Vietnam–entrepreneur survey.
- Tran, N. 2018. FDI - Cú hích tạo việc làm, cải thiện nguồn nhân lực. (FDI - a kick start for job and human resources). *Vietnam Financial Magazine*. Available from URL: <http://tapchitai-chinh.vn/nguyen-cuu-trao-doi/fdi-cu-hich-tao-viec-lam-cai-thien-nguon-nhan-luc-144298.html>
- Vance, C., McNulty, Y., Paik, Y., & D'Mello, J. 2016. The expat-preneur: Conceptualizing a growing international career phenomenon. *Journal of Global Mobility*, 4(2): 202–224.
- Vanham, P. 2018. The story of Viet Nam's economic miracle. *World Economic Forum on Asean*. Available from URL: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/09/how-vietnam-became-an-economic-miracle/>
- Viettonkin Consulting. 2019. Start up market research report.
- Von Krogh, G., Rossi-Lamastra, C., & Haefliger, S. 2012. Phenomenon-based research in management and organisation science: When is it rigorous and does it matter? *Long Range Planning*, 45(4): 277–298.
- Webb, J. W., Bruton, G. D., Tihanyi, L., & Ireland, R. D. 2013. Research on entrepreneurship in the informal economy: Framing a research agenda. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 28(5): 598–614.
- Webb, J. W., Khoury, T. A., & Hitt, M. A. 2020 The influence of formal and informal institutional voids on entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 44(3): 504–526
- Wennberg, K., Folta, T. B., & Delmar, F. 2006. *A real options model of stepwise entry into self-employment*. Babson College Entrepreneurship Research Conference (BCERC) 2006 Paper, Frontiers of Entrepreneurship Research 2006. Available from URL: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1310937>
- Wenting, R. 2008. Spinoff dynamics and the spatial formation of the fashion design industry, 1858–2005. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 8(5): 593–614.
- White, S. 2002. Rigor and relevance in Asian management research: Where are we and where can we go? *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, 19(2): 287–352.
- Win, S., & Kofinas, A. K. 2019. Reflecting and integrating the contextual influences of ambiguities and institutional power in organisational research design: A case of Myanmar. *Management and Organization Review*, 15(2): 341–370.
- Yang, C. H. 2019. Foreign entrants and domestic entrepreneurship: Evidence from Vietnam. *Review of Development Economics*, 23(4): 1725–1747.

**Yen Tran** ([y.tran@hw.ac.uk](mailto:y.tran@hw.ac.uk); PhD, Copenhagen Business School) is an Associate Professor of Innovation, Strategy, and International Entrepreneurship at Heriot Watt University, Edinburgh, UK. Her research centers around organizational capability development in response to technological changes, and entrepreneurial mobility and knowledge repatriation across international contexts. Her work has appeared in *R&D Management*, *International Business Review*, *Management International Review*, *Long Range Planning*, *Thunderbird International Business Review*, *Industry and Innovation*, *Industry Marketing Management*, *the Academy of Management Best Paper Proceedings*, and others.

**Snejina Michailova** ([s.michailova@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:s.michailova@auckland.ac.nz); PhD, Copenhagen Business School) is a Professor of International Business at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Her research is in International Business and Management, and has appeared in *Academy of Management Review*, *Academy of Management Executive*, *California Management Review*, *Global Strategy Journal*, *International Journal of Management Reviews*, *Journal of International Business Studies*, *Journal of Management Studies*, *Journal of World Business*, *Long Range Planning*, *Management Learning*, *Organizational Dynamics*, *Organization Studies*, *Technovation*, and others.

**Huong Nguyen** ([huong.nguyen@vnuk.edu.vn](mailto:huong.nguyen@vnuk.edu.vn); PhD, University of Manchester) is a Lecturer of Entrepreneurship and Innovation at the University of Danang, with expertise in Design Thinking, Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Corporate Entrepreneurship. She holds the leadership role as the Dean of VNUK Institute for Research and Executive Education, an institution established in cooperation by the United Kingdom and Vietnam.

Manuscript received: December 20, 2019

Final version accepted: March 11, 2021 (number of revisions – 1)