BOOK REVIEW

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Abstract:


JEL classification: L26, L31

The book “Entrepreneurship Development in the Balkans: Past, Present, and Future”, authored by Veland Ramadani, Sasho Kjosev, and Bruno S. Sergi, and published by Emerald Publishing Limited, sheds light upon the entrepreneurial developments in the Balkans. In a region where the lack of data is a persistent issue, this book offers 15 chapters which address a spectrum of topics related to entrepreneurship. The book presents a much-needed overview showcasing the region’s potential and the contemporary developments that go hand-in-hand with global practices.

The authors of the book provide an overview of entrepreneurship in the Balkans in Chapter One, highlighting the region’s potential and placing entrepreneurship as a driving force for growth. Chapter Two delves into how family ties shape entrepreneurial intentions using the newest Global University Entrepreneurial Spirit Survey (GUESS). Chapter Three addresses how social entrepreneurship is pursuing the path of development in the Western Balkans through political, legal, institutional and social dimensions. The authors provide the current country-based situation and the contemporary national and regional gaps. Chapter Four examines green entrepreneurship and firm performance in Albania, identifying the sustainability transition enablers and prerequisites for achieving the SDGs and a sustainable economy. Chapter Five investigates the perspectives and challenges of developing an entrepreneurial ecosystem in Bosnia and Herzegovina, outlining the difficult road ahead.

Chapter Six focuses on the facilitators and constraints in entrepreneurial implementation intentions among STEM students in Bulgaria, based on empirical quantitative research. The authors analyse four mechanisms that support or hinder student implementation intentions. Chapter Seven provides an in-depth analysis of the development of social entrepreneurship in Croatia in the last decade through social entrepreneurship-related policies. Chapter Eight analyses the case of Harbor Lab from the perspective of digital entrepreneurship and disruptive innovation in the Greek maritime industry, which is a positive example for future research and practice. Chapter Nine covers the informal economy through institutional lenses based on empirical data surveying private company owners/managers. Chapter Ten examines a multi-context analysis of the developing entrepreneurship environment in Montenegro by analysing the contemporary support measures for developing the entrepreneurial environment and recommendations for further development.

Chapter Eleven overviews the challenges and perspectives of sustainable entrepreneurship in North Macedonia, analysing the contemporary state of the art and presenting a case study and managerial implications. Chapter Twelve investigates the gender differences in early-stage entrepreneurship in Romania, based on Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) data, focusing on the significant importance of psychological factors in entrepreneurship. Chapter Thirteen explores the main external factors and influences concerning the development of entrepreneurship in Serbia and highlights the impact of foreign direct...
investments and the increase in entrepreneurial activity as indicators for entrepreneurial growth. Chapter Fourteen addresses intrapreneurship, ecopreneurship, and digitalisation in Slovenia. The authors present the findings on eco-innovations and digitalisation in Slovenia. Chapter Fifteen, the last chapter, presents a bibliometric analysis of the contribution of publications in the context of Türkiye to the international entrepreneurship literature, covering the period between 2005-2022.

This book presents a significant contribution and summary of the current developments in the entrepreneurship theory, practice, and policy by including investigations from all Balkan countries, providing evidence-based research, which makes the book contemporary, with contributions to theory, practice and policy. It presents a compendium of entrepreneurial theoretical and empirical studies that analyse various types of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial concepts. This book also comes at a suitable time when different types of entrepreneurship are increasingly promoted, and much has changed since the last collection and investigation on entrepreneurship in the Balkans (Ramadani & Schneider, 2013). There are several books, articles and publications providing a body of knowledge on entrepreneurship in the Balkans, addressing various topics such as family-business entrepreneurship (Poutziouris, O’Sullivan, & Nicolescu, 1997) and social entrepreneurship (Andjelic & Petricevic, 2020). However, they are focused on a specific topic.

This book contributes significantly to entrepreneurship and is a must-read for students, scholars, policymakers, and decision-makers from developing and developed countries. For students, it is a focal point for learning and understanding entrepreneurship development in the region from various perspectives. For scholars, it is a body of knowledge contributing to theory and practice. For policy and decision-makers, it is a road map for the continuous development of entrepreneurship on a national and regional level.

REFERENCES:


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