Research on cultural aspects in entrepreneurship present long traditions and various perspectives offer a wide spectrum for a better understanding of the phenomenon (Berger, 1991; Dana, 1993). Over recent years, the body of research and publications on culture and entrepreneurship has developed distinctly (Dubina & Carayannis, 2016; Freytag & Thurik, 2010; Greene, Storey, & Mole, 2008; Greenman, 2013; Marttila, 2013; Rezaei, Goli, & Dana, 2014). Studies have for instance covered topics such as the relationship between culture, religion and entrepreneurship (Dana, 2010; Glinka, 2008), how entrepreneurship in various countries/cultures varies relative to country-specific institutions and their institutional logic (Busenitz, Gomez, & Spencer, 2000; Greenman, 2013), the heterogeneity of cultural dimensions and their relationship to entrepreneurship (Chand & Ghorbani, 2011; Huggins & Thompson, 2014; Mitchell et al., 2002), and culture as an aspect of international or transnational activity of entrepreneurs (Dana, Han, Ratten, & Welpe, 2008; Rouse, 1992; Sui, Morgana, & Baum, 2015). Culture is therefore not a missing link in entrepreneurship studies; nevertheless, long traditions do not always translate it into a sufficient or focused body of knowledge about the dynamic relationships between entrepreneurship, culture and institutions (George & Zahra, 2002). Both empirical and theoretical changes demand a more coherent, contextualised and holistic understanding of different aspects of the relationship between entrepreneurship, culture and institutions (Acs, Stam, Audretsch, & O’Connor, 2017; Ram, Jones, & Villares-Varela, 2017).

Empirical changes relate to social upheavals and massive migrations, as well as scepticism towards corporations, the financial sector and capitalistic institutions. In recent years, such empirical changes have fostered the importance of exploring and harnessing the entrepreneurial potential within and between different cultural backgrounds that carry heterogeneous institutional contingencies (Busenitz et al., 2000; Kloosterman, van der Leun, & Rath, 1999). Such discussions focus on immigrant and refugee entrepreneurs operating in different cultural contexts, or switching between them (Hamilton, Dana, & Benfell, 2008; Kloosterman, Rusinovic, & Yeboah, 2016; Light & Bhachu, 1993; Sahin, Nijkamp, & Baycan-Levent, 2007).

From a theoretical perspective, a need to break with the western (US and West European) dominion emerges. A need to re-think entrepreneurship theory arises to improve entrepreneurship theory by focusing more on empirical data and perspectives from countries and cultures other than US/West-European ones (Ramirez Pasillas, Brundin, & Markowska, 2017). Entrepreneurship theory needs also to become more systematic. From a system thinking perspective, we should ask ourselves how the systemic interactions of people, business entities and individuals from various cultures are linked (or not) to foster entrepreneurial behaviours, and whether institutions operating in these contexts are supportive.

At the beginning of 20th century, Schumpeter (1934/2004) used the idea of "creative destruction" to characterise the behaviour of the entrepreneur and describe his/her role in economies and societies. This started a still-ongoing discussion on the role of entrepreneurs in creating innovation, defining public space, and potentially contributing to social development, economic welfare and cultural exchange. One of the most ambitious recent efforts in re-igniting this discussion is the four-volume "New Movements in Entrepreneurship" series edited by Daniel Hjorth and Chris Steyaert and published by Edward Elgar from the late 1990s to the 2000s, wherein the fourth and last volume, "The Politics and Aesthetics of Entrepreneurship" (Hjorth & Steyaert, 2009) summarises this pivotal effort. Other singular efforts in the same vein are, for instance, Baumol,
The discussion refers to fundamental questions on the nature of entrepreneurship with respect to societal norms, cultures and institutions, such as the following: Is the friction between creative destruction and order the essence of entrepreneurship? Do different cultures create different entrepreneurial ecosystems? Does culture matter for entrepreneurs? If so, to what extent is culture an enabler or an inhibitor for entrepreneurship?

The special issue aims to contribute to a deeper recognition of the phenomenon of entrepreneurship by concentrating on its cultural and institutional facets, antecedents and consequences. The idea behind this thematic issue is to continue the discussion on entrepreneurs' role in societies, as well as the influence that culture and institutions have on entrepreneurs' attitudes, perceptions, choices and actions.

The Guest Editors will be inviting substantially extended versions of selected papers presented at 1st EIASM Workshop On Entrepreneurship: Culture And Institutions for review and potential publication, but are also inviting other experts to submit articles for this call.

References
Subject Coverage

The special issue welcomes a wide range of topics connected with entrepreneurship, culture, and institutions. We invite researchers representing different paradigms, both qualitative and quantitative approaches are welcome; we also encourage scholars pursuing comprehensive approach (Dana & Dumez, 2015) in their projects. We welcome empirical, theoretical, and conceptual papers Topics include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Cultural context of entrepreneurship: values, symbols and institutions
- Social perception of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship
- Entrepreneurial societies: theory and reality
- Being entrepreneurial: an opportunity or a social constraint?
- Institutionalisation of entrepreneurship and innovations: discourses, systems and frictions
- Institutional theory and entrepreneurship.
- Immigrant and ethnic entrepreneurship
- Social entrepreneurship from individual and societal perspectives
- Social innovations
- Entrepreneur between cultures: international entrepreneurship
- Cooperation, competition and co-opetition
- Building entrepreneurial identities in different cultural contexts
- Social and organisational resistance to creativity and entrepreneurship
- Gender in entrepreneurship studies
- Entrepreneurs as a simulacrum of creative destruction: managers and speculators destroying the entrepreneurial spirit
- Entrepreneurs and managers as creative heroes of pop-culture?
- Critical approaches to the creative process
Notes for Prospective Authors

Submitted papers should not have been previously published nor be currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. (N.B. Conference papers may only be submitted if the paper has been completely re-written and if appropriate written permissions have been obtained from any copyright holders of the original paper).

All papers are refereed through a peer review process.

All papers must be submitted online. To submit a paper, please read our Submitting articles page.

Important Dates

Manuscripts due by: 15 January, 2019

Notification to authors: 15 April, 2019

Final versions due by: 30 June, 2019