

From Crisis to Collaboration: Mapping Strategic Entrepreneurship

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Abstract. *Entrepreneurship has long been recognized as a driver of economic growth and innovation. However, in a highly competitive and volatile global market, traditional entrepreneurial approaches may not be sufficient for sustained success. Strategic entrepreneurship entails how businesses strive to excel over rivals. In implementing strategic entrepreneurship, both large and small organizations encounter challenges. Most firms struggle to find the right combination of advantage-seeking and opportunity-seeking operations. As an answer, collaborative innovation may be utilized when there is a constant flow of new ideas required. Through bibliometric analysis based on data taken from the Web of Science database and VOSviewer software, the paper aims to present an overall insight on this topic and observe the common opinion by academic environment. This paper revealed that 196 unique articles were published in Web of Science over the period 2020-2025. It also aims to identify the main topics that assembled the studies on strategic entrepreneurship, determine the most significant clusters and a research trend in this area.*

Keywords: strategic entrepreneurship, collaborative innovation, bibliometric analysis, strategic leader, competitive advantage.

Introduction

Strategic entrepreneurship will play a key role in ensuring sustainable development and gaining a competitive advantage in dealing with post COVID-19 challenges. The current period necessitates the replacement of previous company structures since the new business landscape requires agility and adaptability.

Nowadays collaboration is being discussed more and more frequently. As more sectors recognize that partnerships will be key in driving progress - growing numbers of companies are resorting to innovation accelerators by sharing their networks, resources and experience for faster and wider dissemination as well as incubation of responses to market needs. These transitions pose their own challenges including technological advancement and digital transformation; also there are cultural fusion and issues regarding intellectual property rights.

Creativity, risk-taking and innovation are encouraged through collaboration (Antoncic, 2007). Strategic alliances enable businesses to be entrepreneurial in seizing new opportunities

through continuous innovation because they are a collaborative process where two or more parties collaborate to create mutual and private benefits (Miles et al., 2006).

This paper explores the dynamic interaction between strategic entrepreneurship and collaborative innovation. Also, it aims at providing a comprehensive understanding on how firms use the principles of both to build resilience; foster growth or sustain competitive advantages in such an environment that is experiencing rapid transformations by assessing possibilities as well as threats towards strategic entrepreneurship and collaborative innovation.

Literature review

In the view of Teng (2007), entrepreneurship is the unrelenting search for chances that present themselves as new market niches, resource windows, or operational strategies that can be applied in new and creative ways. As such, entrepreneurship can be defined as a company's efforts to identify and take advantage of new opportunities for developing economic value.

Today, climate has turned hostile for companies because they have to be innovatively consistent. Hence, firms are in search of entrepreneurship partnerships that foster cooperation within their businesses. In order to cope up with challenges regarding limited resources, companies develop strategic partnerships which may result in numerous favorable outcomes (Parida et al., 2012).

In order to exploit new opportunities, businesses must acquire resources beyond those they currently control. Strategic alliances arise when companies in strategically vulnerable positions require more resources, or powerful and well-positioned companies mobilize their resources in order to create cooperative opportunities (Montoro-Sánchez et al., 2009). Finding gold is only half of a company's problem; the other half lies in how to extract it effectively (Ireland and Webb, 2007).

Collaboration for creating and using knowledge is a highly sophisticated behaviour since it is predicated on skill and experience, trust between individuals and organizations, and the full and effective sharing of ideas and information. Collaboration may be taught and acquired, just like any other habit, and as a result, it can spread throughout a community over time and eventually become a meta-capability. Companies cannot implement their business plans until a particular social good is widely available (Miles et al., 2006).

The process of creating inventions through the exchange of concepts, knowledge, skills and abilities across organizations is known as collaborative innovation (Miles et al., 2005; Busu, 2018). Small businesses can reduce the negative impact of their size while maintaining their flexibility and ingenuity by implementing collaborative innovations. By pooling their insights and applying them on a larger scale, small companies can enter the market with the same speed and effectiveness as larger ones.

Conversely, collaborative innovation can help large companies explore innovation-related opportunities beyond their current industry while capitalizing on their ability to create competitive advantage. Due to their size, even large companies can work efficiently. Large companies can learn to "think small" by collaborating with small companies (Ketchen Jr et al., 2007).

Collaborative entrepreneurship is the managerial procedure used by a company to engage externally for mutual benefit. By creating cooperative partnerships, a collection of businesses with a common goal of supporting innovative processes are involved in the collaborative entrepreneurship process (Miles et al., 2005). Firms practicing collaborative entrepreneurship can encourage the efficient use of the resource-pooling system for value co-creation by taking use of entrepreneurial chances to co-develop innovations continuously (Seo, 2020). Collaborative entrepreneurship is creating a strategy for a company that permits ongoing innovation in its entrepreneurial process to take advantage of fresh chances for value co-creation (Teng, 2007).

In the opinion of Roche and Miles (2009), a company's capacity for entrepreneurial management of its relationships with counterparts who have complementary knowledge-based resources necessary for ongoing innovation is a major factor in the success of collaboration. Furthermore, social capital at the alliance level may act as a strategic asset that encourages partners to take a more entrepreneurial approach to the value-co-creation process (Maurer et al., 2011).

Collaboration, entrepreneurial orientation and strategic leader

Collaborative networks might arise as a result of strategic intent for collaboration. From the perspective of collaborative networks, interaction between organizations leads to changes in the relationship structure. Positive outcomes include those related to performance, power dynamics and other non-economic activities (Roja and Năstase, 2013).

The social context of partner interactions at the alliance level, which emphasizes relationship attributes such as trustworthiness, mutual commitment, a shared vision, or shared values. Research confirms the potential of these characteristics to improve relationships between different organizations (Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998).

Social capital assumes controlling and resolving emotional and physical conflicts in relationships and utilizing the enterprising spirit of partners. Social capital can provide the holistic view of the multiple traits, such as network ties/stability, trustfulness, and shared vision (Gedajlovic et al., 2013).

It has become necessary for modern leaders to find ways through which they can make use of diverse competencies necessary for organizational survival without having an impact on organizational identity or appearance. For this purpose, leaders will be required to initiate and control different types of advantage seeking and opportunity taking at the same time (Ireland et al., 2003).

Over time, turbulence and complexity affected businesses in many ways. Another principle that supports the rationale for internal collaboration among enterprises is contingency theory which highlights how external business environment factors impact an organization's strategic approach. To be able to remain competitive in such environments, organizations must focus on their distinctive characteristics. Informal or unstructured interactions can promote collaboration within companies. The fact is that many partnerships arise when companies work together without a contract (Roja and Năstase, 2013).

In large organizations, there are likely to be many different types of strategic resources. Small businesses may have a limited number of resources, all of which may need to be dedicated to the network (Ketchen Jr et al., 2007).

Moreover, the concept of entrepreneurial orientation contextualizes the achievement of continuous innovation through collaborations. Social capital at the network level could be a strategic asset that motivates partners to engage in value-co-creation more entrepreneurially, and their entrepreneurial orientation could address the strategic intention to turn the network-embedded asset into a source of competitive advantage (Jiang et al., 2016).

According to Dess and Lumpkin (2005), entrepreneurial orientation is a strategic organizational posture that encompasses the specific practices, aspirations, and procedures that enable companies to create value through their entrepreneurial endeavors. It has long been recognized in the literature that an entrepreneurial orientation usually "acts" as a catalyst for entrepreneurial growth (Rauch et al. 2009).

The progress of a company is significantly influenced by its leadership (Năstase et al., 2016). A key element in the relationship between strategic entrepreneurship and collaborative innovation is strategic leaders. Strategic leaders consider their limitations and work to create and

deliver the greatest possible value to their stakeholders. Strategic leaders need to build more horizontal networks instead of the traditional hierarchical structures (Năstase, 2010).

The many uncertainties presented by today's business environment do not prevent the strategic leader from applying this long-term strategic thinking. The opportunities and challenges of the company or its team as well as the market situation continuously influence its decisions and actions. It is possible that a particular set of traits are deeply embedded in leaders that impact their performance. This is an interesting concept that could help increase the number and quality of leaders that society and the economy need in all areas (Năstase, 2010).

Wales (2023) suggests that a theory needs to be developed that explains how entrepreneurial orientation affects other relevant outcomes. Aspects of interest should also include the growth of an entrepreneurial attitude in people (Covin et al., 2020) or inside firms through non-managerial workers (Urbano et al., 2022).

It is the duty of organizational leaders to find practical solutions that promote the expansion and survival of the organization. If not, the emerging competition in the education sector will bring many problems to the way the company operates in terms of tailored teaching and ever-increasing organizational standards (Năstase, 2010).

Methodology

The Web of Science core collection was used for the bibliometric analysis. In the search strategy, "strategic entrepreneurship" was used. The database search returned 552 articles. Papers from 2020 to 2025 were the only ones considered. A thorough peer-review procedure and an assessment of originality are also the standard grounds for only journal papers to be included in the scientific filtration step. Additionally, we retain proceedings papers and book chapters. 196 publications were found during a WOS search. Linguistic screening was the third phase. Only papers published in English were kept. Bibliometric analyses were prepared for the 196 publications that passed the screening process. A summary of the research design is shown in Figure 1.

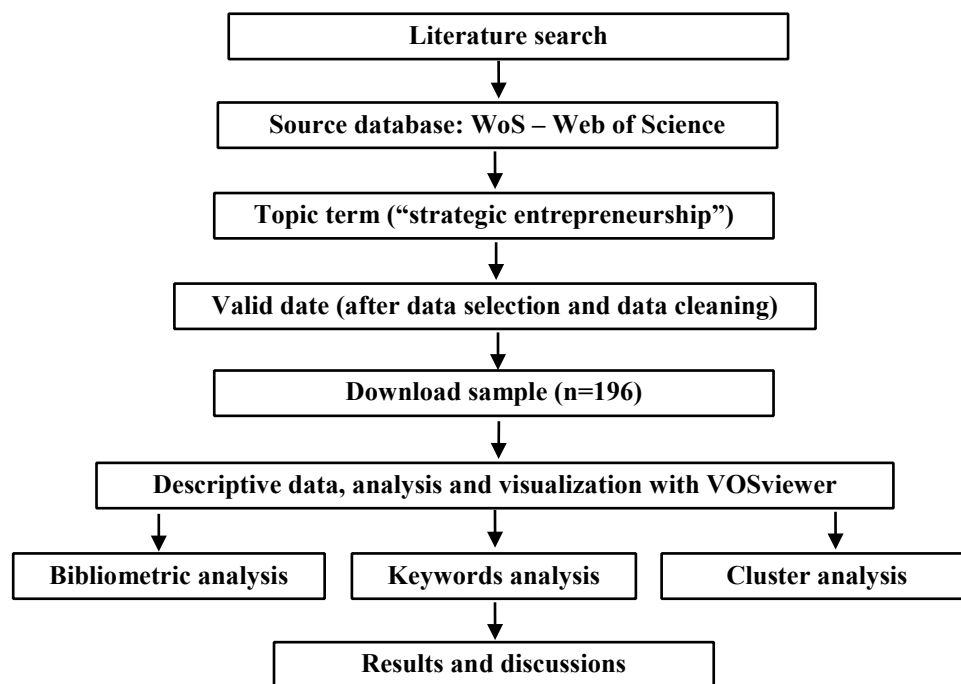


Figure 1. Research fremawork of strategic entrepreneurship

Source: Authors' own research results.

The following are the main research questions: Which topics represent the majority of the literature on strategic entrepreneurship? What are the anticipated developments in strategic entrepreneurship?

This study attempts to determine the main subjects that make up the research and offers responses to these queries in order to give an in-depth overview of the field of strategic entrepreneurship.

Results and discussions

This analysis was carried out a bibliometric analysis of strategic entrepreneurship. We acquired 196 articles in this study. For the bibliometric study, we utilized the VOSviewer software. In order to create new maps, the 196 publications that Web of Science produced were exported (in a plain text file with all the records and referenced references).

The search for “strategic entrepreneurship” in Web of Science database, using the filters showed at methodology part of this study, returned 196 articles between 2020 and 2025. We can see over 30 articles in every year (without 2025), suggesting an interest on this topic (Fig. 2).

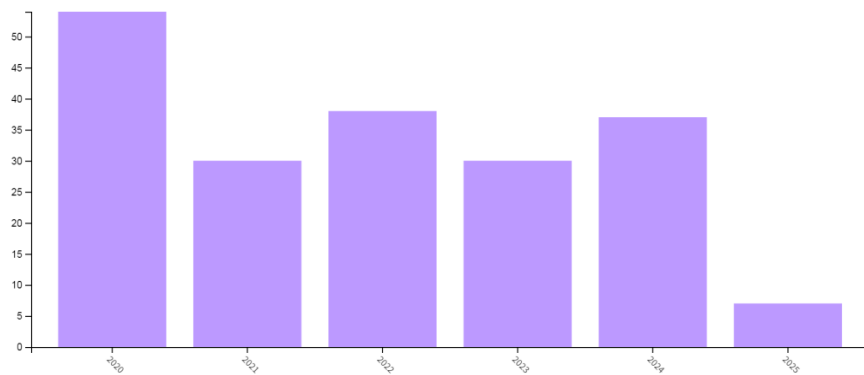


Figure 2. Documents by year (2020-2025)

Source: Web of Science.

The topic's multidisciplinary nature, strategic entrepreneurship has led to a total of 24 Web of Science categories, covered by the resulted articles (Fig.3). In first hand, we have Business with 116 documents, followed by Management with 101 articles. The following subject areas register significant results in terms of number of articles: Economics (16), Green Sustainable Science Technology (16) and Environmental Studies (14).

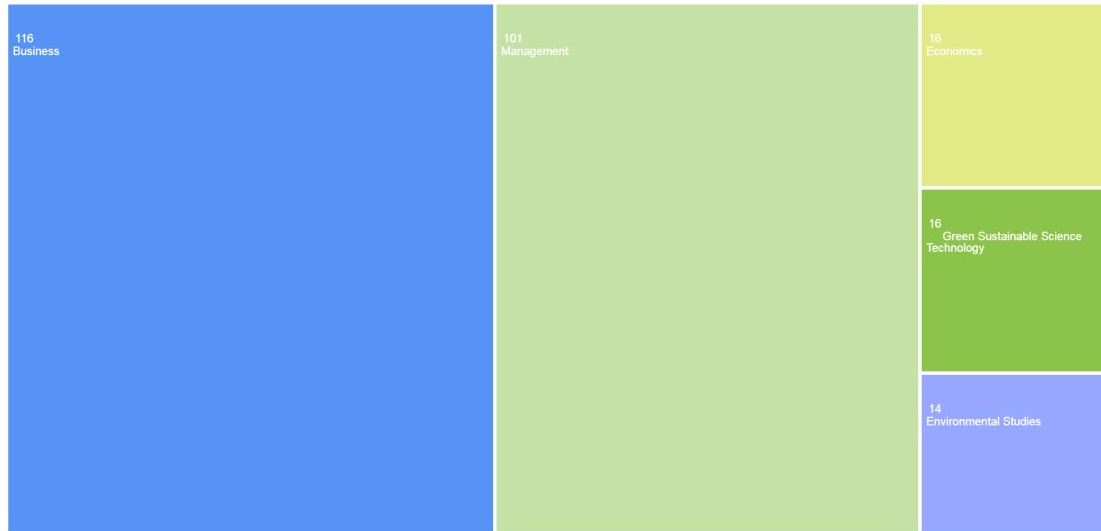


Figure 3. Web of Science categories of the research data

Source: Web of Science.

In considering affiliation, 381 entities are represented; the highest number of articles (Fig. 4) has been published under the auspices of: Universidade da Beira Interior (8 articles), Indiana University Bloomington and Indiana University System with 6 articles each, IU Kelley School of Business (5 articles), Fucape Business School (4 articles).

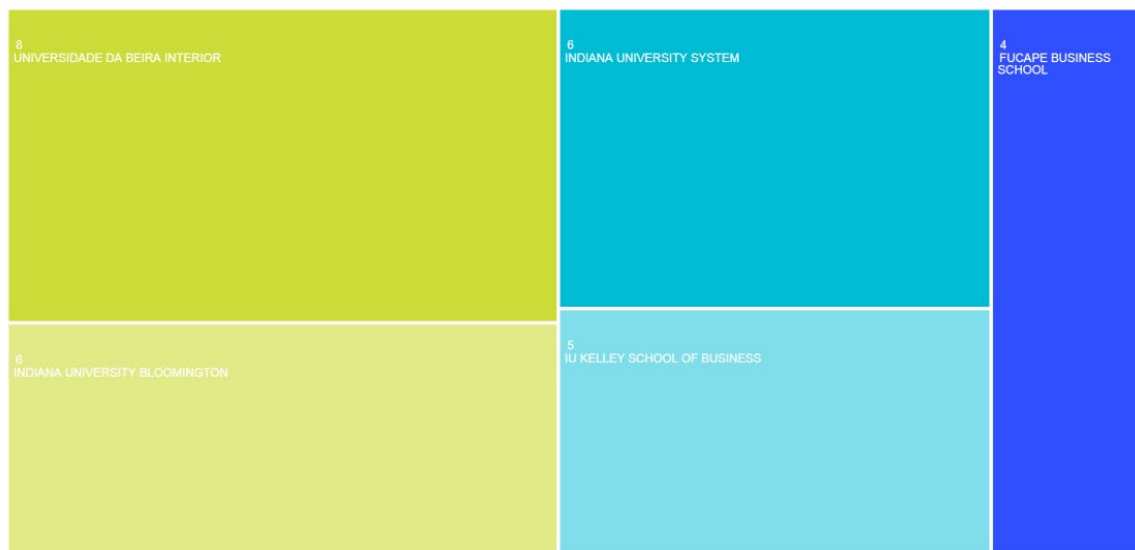


Figure 4. Top 5 Affiliations

Source: Web of Science.

A total number of 534 authors have contributed to the 196 articles (Figure 5): João J. Ferreira (6 articles), Silveli Cristo-Andrade (5 articles), Ruslan Prijadi and Adhi Setyo Santoso with 6 articles each, Alfredo De Massis (2 articles).

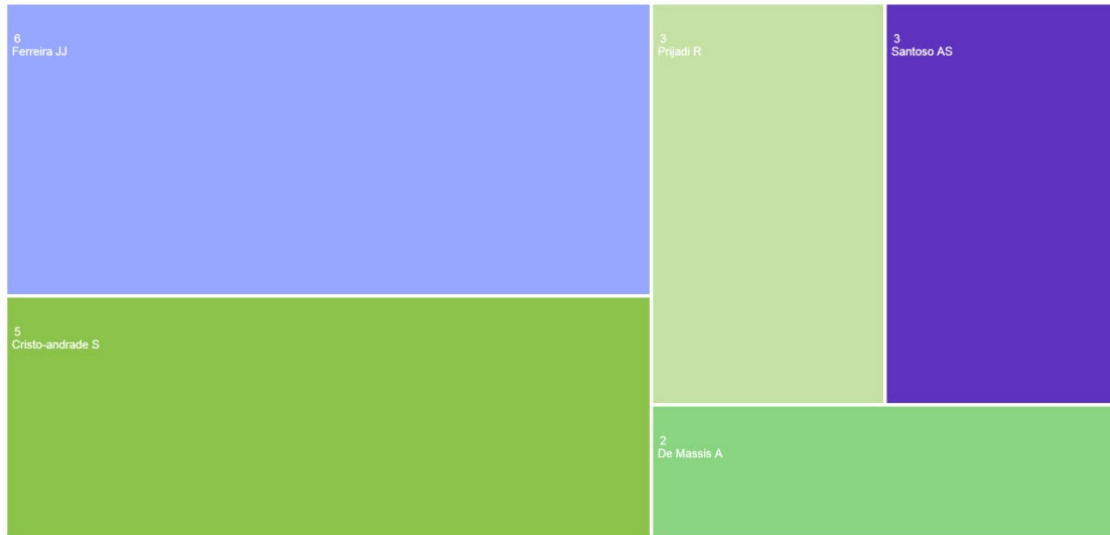


Figure 5. Top 5 Authors

Source: Web of Science.

The country criterion reveals 58 different countries. The best represented countries are (Fig. 6): USA with 43 results, England with 29 results, China with 19 results, Spain with 15 results and Canada with 14 results.

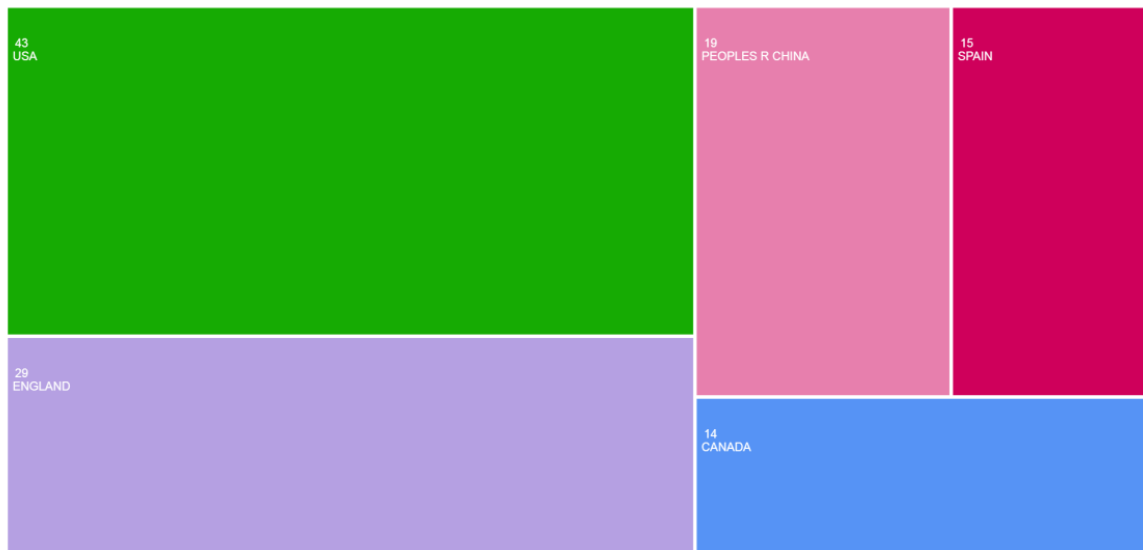


Figure 6. Top 5 Country

Source: Web of Science.

In considering publishers, 26 entities are represented; the highest number of articles (Fig. 7) has been published under the auspices of: Emerald Group Publishing with 47 results, Springer Nature with 26 results, Wiley with 25 results, Elsevier with 20 results and Mdpi with 17 results.

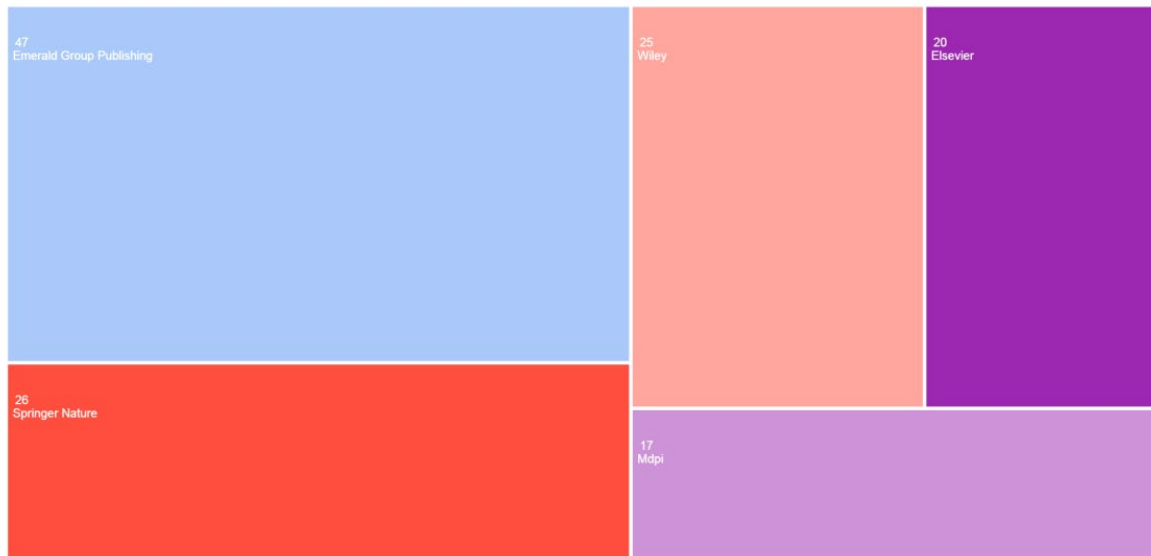


Figure 7. Top 5 Publishers

Source: Web of Science.

The research areas criterion reveals 13 different areas. The best represented research areas are (Fig. 8): Business Economics with 164 results and Science Technology with 18 results.



Figure 8. Top 5 Research areas

Source: Web of Science.

Bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer software

The map was created in VOSviewer software, setting a threshold of 10 occurrences of a keyword. Of the 1174 keywords, 37 met the threshold, for each one of them, the total strength of the co-occurrence links with other keywords was calculated and the number of keywords selected remains 37. The Fig. 9 shows the analysis of co-occurrence of all keyword.

Besides strategic entrepreneurship (with 150 occurrences and 637 total link strength), the keywords with the most powerful total link strength are: innovation (with 64 occurrences and 317 total link strength), management (with 54 occurrences and 270 total link strength) and performance (with 57 occurrences and 260 total link strength). Four clusters may be noticed (Figure 9) to have emerged, considering a resolution of 1 and a minimum cluster size of 2 items. The clusters are around the following keywords: performance (cluster 1 – red), strategic entrepreneurship (cluster 2 – green), entrepreneurial orientation (cluster 3 – blue) and exploration (cluster 4 – yellow).

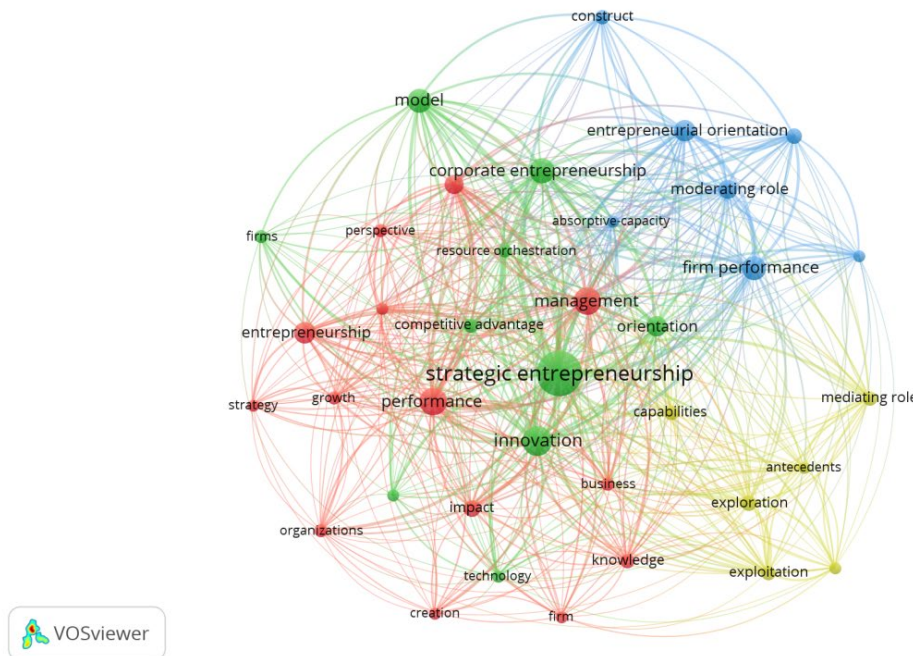


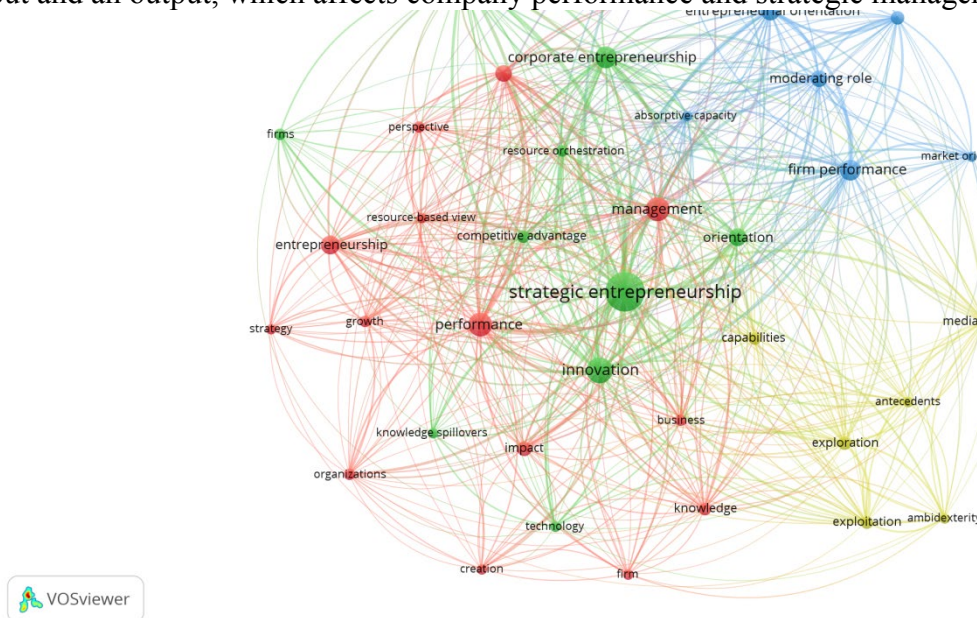
Figure 9. Analysis of co-occurrence of all keyword

Source: Authors' own research results.

The co-occurrence of all keywords, assuming a minimum cluster size of 10 items reveals 4 clusters. These clusters provide a more comprehensive view on the topic of strategic entrepreneurship and future trends on this subject.

Source: Authors' own research results.

Cluster 1 (red): performance, entrepreneurship, management, dynamic capabilities, strategy, creation, and knowledge. This cluster focuses on how management, dynamic skills, and strategic knowledge production are used by entrepreneurs in order to improve performance. Value creation is centered on entrepreneurship, which propels innovation through managerial and strategic initiatives. The adaptive mechanisms that match internal resources with external opportunities and threats are known as dynamic capacities. These processes involve knowledge as both an input and an output, which affects company performance and strategic management.



Source: Authors' own research results.

Cluster 2 (green) includes keywords related to strategic entrepreneurship, with a focus on innovation, resource orchestration, competitive advantage, and corporate entrepreneurship. By combining advantage-seeking and opportunity-seeking tactics, strategic entrepreneurship connects corporate entrepreneurship to long-term strategic planning. Technology is one of the resources that businesses organize, combine, and use to develop and compete. This is known as resource orchestration. In order to shape entrepreneurial orientation and strategic models, innovation and knowledge spillovers are essential. This cluster focuses on strategic entrepreneurship mechanisms, namely how companies get a competitive edge through technological integration, resource coordination, and innovation.

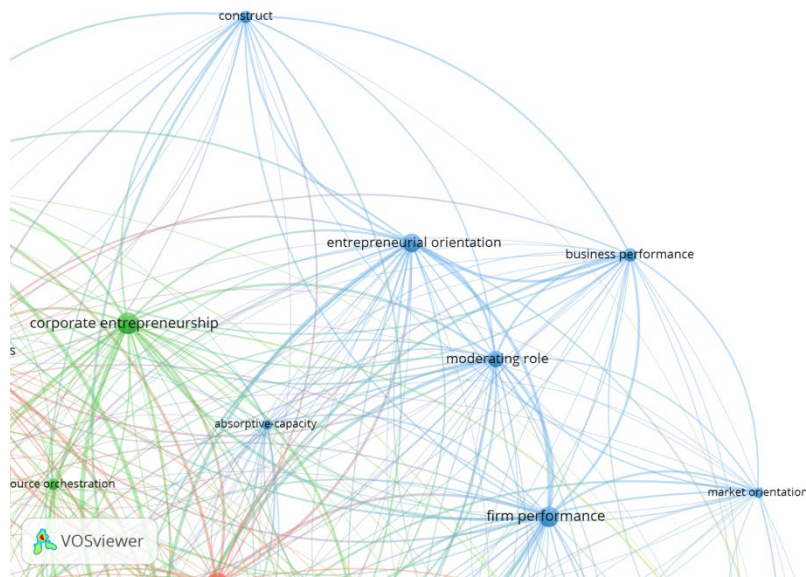


Figure 12. Cluster 3 (blue) - entrepreneurial orientation

Source: Authors' own research results.

Cluster 3 (blue) includes keywords related to entrepreneurial and market orientation, firm performance, and absorptive capacity. This cluster explores how different organizational orientations—especially entrepreneurial and market orientations—influence firm performance. The cluster implies that performance is influenced by underlying capabilities as well as orientation.

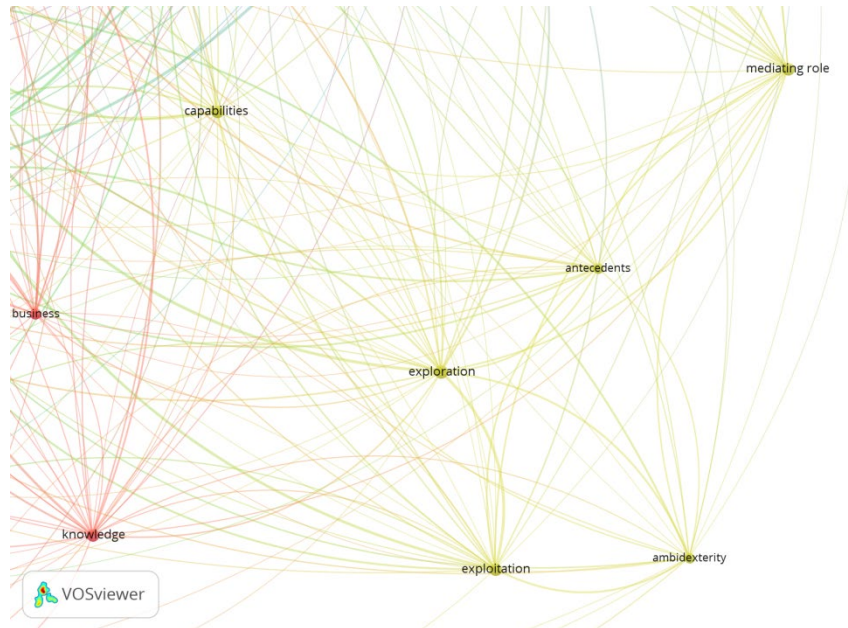


Figure 13. Cluster 4 (yellow) - exploration

Source: Authors' own research results.

Cluster 4 (yellow) includes keywords related to exploration and exploitation, capabilities, ambidexterity, and the mediating role these factors play in balancing innovation and efficiency within organizations. Two essential tactics for organizational growth and innovation are exploration and exploitation. Exploitation makes the most of already-existing resources and capabilities, whereas exploration concentrates on finding new information and opportunities.

Cluster analysis

Across all clusters, innovation and the management of knowledge (both internal and external) are recurring themes. Whether through dynamic capabilities (Cluster 1), resource orchestration (Cluster 2), absorptive capacity (Cluster 3), or ambidexterity (Cluster 4), each cluster emphasizes how firms must leverage and manage knowledge to maintain a competitive advantage.

In order for businesses to successfully manage the strategic problems of performance, entrepreneurship, innovation, and competitive advantage, competencies play a critical role. Cluster 1 is based on dynamic capacities, Cluster 2 is about resource orchestration, and Clusters 3 and 4 are about ambidexterity and absorptive capacity, which mediate how companies adapt and operate. In order for organizations to succeed, they must strike a balance between exploration and exploitation, which is the tension that unites Cluster 4. Supported by the corporate entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial orientation, and performance measures covered in the other clusters, ambidexterity makes this balancing achievable.

The first cluster's fundamental pillars—management, entrepreneurship, and dynamic capabilities—allow businesses to take advantage of innovation. Strategic skills, such as dynamic capabilities, enable businesses to adjust and use their resources over time, supporting the development of new products, processes, or business models (the foundation of innovation). In these processes, knowledge serves as both an input and an output, allowing businesses to innovate and perform better.

Dynamic skills improve operational capabilities, which in turn improve firm performance. This highlights the crucial role that strategic flexibility plays in converting entrepreneurial agility into quantifiable results (Protogerou et al., 2012).

In a volatile and hostile business climate, Shirokova et al. (2013) investigate how well Russian companies can cultivate strategic entrepreneurship (SE) as a source of long-term competitive advantage. Its objectives are to provide a model of SE that incorporates the two elements of exploration and exploitation, and to evaluate this model on 500 small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in Russia to demonstrate how these elements affect company performance. Exploration and exploitation have a favorable impact on the performance of Russian companies.

Strategic entrepreneurship and innovation are closely related to cluster 2, which highlights the importance of innovation in gaining a competitive advantage. In order to generate and maintain innovation, businesses must coordinate their internal resources with external information (via knowledge spillovers), as exemplified by resource orchestration and corporate entrepreneurship.

An input-process-output model is developed by Hitt et al. (2011) to expand the understanding of the SE construct, building on an earlier model of SE. They look at how resources, such as personal knowledge and abilities, are incorporated into SE. Furthermore, they examine the processes of resource orchestration that are crucial for SE and the results, such as generating value for consumers, increasing stockholder wealth, and benefiting other stakeholders, particularly society as a whole.

In the next cluster, entrepreneurial orientation, a crucial component of strategic entrepreneurship, drives innovation by encouraging businesses to be proactive, take measured risks, and look for new opportunities. A key factor in fostering innovation is the firm's ability to absorb and apply outside knowledge. Market orientation maximizes innovation's efficacy and competitive advantage by ensuring that it is in line with client needs.

A systematic evaluation of 121 empirical research, from 1987 to 2016, found that market and entrepreneurial orientations are frequently examined as unidimensional constructs and have a positive correlation with business performance (Montiel-Campos, 2018).

Based on Khizar et al. (2024), SMEs perform better when they combine market, sustainability, and entrepreneurial approaches than when they do so separately. Rezaei and Ortt (2018) pointed out that different aspects of entrepreneurial orientation have distinct effects on functional performances: risk-taking may reduce production efficiency, whereas innovativeness increases R&D and proactiveness improves marketing.

In last cluster, ambidexterity, or the capacity to strike a balance between exploration and exploitation, is essential for sustaining ongoing innovation. In order to practice strategic entrepreneurship, businesses must effectively utilize their current resources (through exploitation) while also investigating new concepts (via exploration).

March (1991) presented the traditional dichotomy of exploration (search, innovation) vs exploitation (refinement, efficiency), emphasizing the necessity for balance to prevent "success traps" (over-exploitation) or "failure traps" (over-exploration) due to their conflicting resource needs.

Ambidexterity, according to O'Reilly III and Tushman (2008), is a dynamic skill that is essential for long-term survival in handling both revolutionary (exploratory) and evolutionary (exploitative) change.

According to Chou et al. (2024), exploration necessitates strategic agility, whereas exploitation-focused strategies, such as improving current procedures, perform better in resource-scarce situations during crises.

Opportunities and challenges for collaborative innovation

The phrase "collaborative innovation" did not emerge as a notable keyword in the bibliometric analysis carried out for this study. There are multiple reasons for its absence. Initially, the notion of collaborative innovation may be examined within more general frameworks like corporate entrepreneurship or open innovation, where the collaborative process is implied rather than specifically labeled as collaborative innovation.

Another factor contributing to the lack of prominence of "collaborative innovation" in the bibliometric analysis is the search strategy used for the Web of Science (WoS) database. Quotation marks guarantee that only documents that include the exact phrase are returned when searching for specific phrases in WoS. Using quotation marks to search for "collaborative innovation" and "strategic entrepreneurship" revealed only six articles, all of which were published prior to 2020. These previous papers were left out of the bibliometric study because it only looked at the years 2020–2025. This shows that there hasn't been much current study that specifically connects these two concepts.

Enhancing the results of strategic entrepreneurship requires collaborative innovation. Collaborative innovation, when examined alongside with strategic entrepreneurship, offers a thorough grasp of how entrepreneurial organizations may use networks, resources, and expertise from outside sources to establish and maintain a competitive advantage.

Ketchen Jr et al. (2007) highlight how strategic entrepreneurship fosters collaborative innovation to generate wealth, emphasizing the power of shared knowledge and coordinated action in creating competitive advantage.

Knowledge is by far the greatest underutilized resource in industrialized countries. For companies, it is a significant need to open up the process of knowledge creation and exchange. Managers are motivated to convert knowledge into profit and therefore constantly experiment with new ways to reorganize operations, organizational structures, and strategic plans (Miles et al., 2006).

Through constant teamwork and inventiveness, continuous teams can improve competitiveness. The primary motivators for such collaborations are the sources of collaborative advantage among companies. As a means of exploring new horizons, businesses are choosing to work together (Roja and Năstase, 2013).

Investment on soft assets should be continuous to enhance company capability. Many business architectures are unsuccessful as their backers forget to invest in soft assets. The success of Henry Ford was due to reliable labour and production models that are vertically integrated. Nevertheless, some managers may find that collaborative models for entrepreneurship do not meet their expectations because they require time and training (Miles et al., 2006).

Businesses must hold human resources strategic role. Leaders need to demonstrate a change in how they practically approach the issue of human resources. There should have been a greater emphasis put on people by organizations than ever before. By considering human resource as an organization's most important resource, firms can attain agility, competitiveness as well as sustainability (Munteanu et al., 2020).

In spite of this, the power of collaborative innovation to create strategic resources that can be easily copied is well known. Such strategic resources are no longer found only within the

confines of a company because they may also come from its network members (Ketchen and Hult, 2007). A rival network is therefore unable to imitate them due to the vagueness regarding causation involved in producing these resources (Reed and DeFillippi, 1990).

Businesses have been faced with yet another challenge by COVID-19, which has impacted various sectors. Organizations are now supposed to get unique ways of regaining their normalcy and at the same time handling those new changes initiated during this pandemic phase (Țînovanu et al., 2023).

Conclusion

This study provides a bibliometric analysis of the strategic entrepreneurship field, emphasizing significant publications, emerging trends, and the development of this field of study between 2020 and 2025. Core ideas including innovation, entrepreneurial approach, dynamic skills, and competitive advantage were found to be heavily emphasized in the analysis. Nonetheless, it was also noted that the literature on collaborative innovation in the framework of strategic entrepreneurship is noticeably lacking. Few studies have examined how collaboration may be strategically managed to encourage creativity, despite the fact that collaboration is becoming increasingly important in fostering innovation, especially in dynamic business contexts.

This reinforces the necessity of more research into the relationship between collaborative innovation and strategic entrepreneurship since knowing how businesses might strategically use cooperation to encourage innovation could indicate valuable insights.

Businesses that practice strategic entrepreneurship are more concerned with generating value via ongoing innovation than they are with operational effectiveness. This might involve developing new company strategies, breaking into untapped markets, or improving technology. Innovation is guaranteed to be in line with long-term objectives thanks to the strategic component.

Collaborative innovation is the process of developing innovations by exchanging ideas, knowledge, opportunities, and experience beyond traditional borders. This paper argues the concepts, opportunities and challenges of strategic entrepreneurship and collaborative innovation. The concept of collaborative innovation refers to seeking new ideas, knowledge and skills that transcend different boundaries. This article encompasses possible ideas for future prospects related to innovative collaboration milestones as well as the challenges faced by such engagements.

Incorporating strategic entrepreneurship and collaboration-driven innovation effectively can create wealth overtime for companies of all sizes. Engage fully into strategic entrepreneurship by both large and small businesses is often made difficult by diverse factors. We assert that these obstacles cause both large and small businesses to join forces in order to draw on each other's know-how while forming an all-encompassing strategic entrepreneurship "package" made up of capabilities for seeking advantage as well as those for pursuing opportunities that foster continuous and effective innovation.

According to Ketchen Jr et al. (2007), collaborative innovation based on network, learning, resource-based and real options theories has the potential to drive strategic entrepreneurship across businesses of all sizes.

Human resources in a organization plays a crucial role in achieving a competitive advantage (Năstase et al., 2019). Employees are a company's most valuable asset when it comes to innovation and creativity. Also, employees are the sole resource that can guarantee competitiveness through innovation. In an era of rapid worldwide change, an organization's human resources represent its key to competitiveness, or the direction of the industrial environment towards excellence (Năstase et al., 2019).

The current research advances our understanding of the relationship between collaborative innovation and strategic entrepreneurship by providing new perspective into the management implications of social capital and entrepreneurial orientation in the context of business collaborations. Researchers and practitioners can gain a deeper understanding of how collaborative networks can be strategically managed to promote innovation, strengthen business resilience, and ultimately enhance long-term success by examining collaborative innovation within the framework of strategic entrepreneurship.

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