

Dear readers,

the aim of this special issue is to promote new theoretical and empirical research on the development within the field and practice of **innovation management and entrepreneurship**. Six original research articles present new directions for research as well as new empirical findings.

The first paper analyzes the relationship between unemployment and precarious employment, and young people's entrepreneurial intentions in Spain. The authors focused on the effects of employment conditions and experience on young people's intentions to start their own business or become self-employed. Their results revealed that besides behavioral attitudinal factors that influence the entrepreneurial intentions of Spanish young people, having a precarious contract or being unemployed for more than 6 months can't be regarded as necessity-driven factors for increasing intentions toward entrepreneurship. Moreover, well educated, experienced and economically stable women are more likely to engage in entrepreneurial activity than men.

The second article demonstrates the beneficial impact of advanced manufacturing technologies (AMT) on firms' environmental performance. The author found three functional areas where the application of industry 4.0 solutions cannot only enhance operational excellence and cost-efficiency, but they can also improve eco-efficiency, namely in the field of quality management (through smart production control, data analytics and predictive modelling solutions); process optimization (through capacity planning and production scheduling solutions); and product and process engineering (through advanced virtual technologies). The author also found that AMT adoption facilitated subsidiary upgrading along various dimensions.

In the third study, the authors evaluated the impact of envy on enterprise potential and entrepreneurial intentions. Among other findings, the authors suggest that feelings of inferiority in relation to other people and the perception of having a boring or a bad life have an especially negative impact on entrepreneurial potential and intentions. Envy, which occurs due to the desire for more entertainment, travel, and due to the perception of the lack of fortune, also has a negative impact on entrepreneurial potential and intentions, but the influence is considerably weaker. There was a statistically significant predictive effect of certain items of envy on enterprise potential dimensions and entrepreneurial intentions dimensions, but this fact was not so strongly expressed. Several results suggest the possibility that envy, in some circumstances, can mildly encourage entrepreneurial intention.

The fourth paper quantifies the determinants of entrepreneurship in the four countries of the Visegrad group with a particular focus on the relationship between entrepreneurship and unemployment. The purpose of the research was to analyze whether, during the periods of higher unemployment rate, individuals more likely engage into entrepreneurial activity. Data were collected from the national statistical offices of the Visegrad countries, World Bank, Eurostat and Heritage Foundation. The results suggest the existence of a positive relationship

between entrepreneurship and unemployment. A higher unemployment rate was associated with the increase in overall entrepreneurial activity. The models further confirmed the negative influence of the administrative barriers on the overall entrepreneurial activity.

In the fifth paper, the authors analyzed what drives student entrepreneurs in Visegrad (V4) countries (i.e. the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia) in their business activities. The authors examined potential drivers from individual human and social capital characteristics, perceived institutional support, and demographic attributes. Applying a unique perspective and distinguishing between different types of student entrepreneurs, they focused especially on promisingly sustainable student entrepreneurs with already active businesses, who planned to continue them after completing their studies. According to the results, gender (being a male), increasing age together with dropping number of years to finish studies, intensity of entrepreneurship education, studying in a business-related field, and having entrepreneurial parents significantly drive student entrepreneurship inclinations during their university studies.

The past paper analyzed the relationship between a company's declared innovation strategy and declared problems with access to capital. The author found that there is relationship between innovation strategy and financial constraints. The firms that are moderate innovators are financially constrained more than strong innovators, which can be linked with their better financial condition. The results also suggest that SMEs are still in a worse position compared to large enterprises in the area of access to different sources of capital. Moreover, innovative companies are exposed to additional difficulties in raising funds successfully, which confirms the validity of the used dedicated tools as a subsidy by authorities.

The next issue of CEBR will be focused on international management.

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