Appendix A. Necessary Conditions

Before obtaining the configurational solutions, we checked our individual conditions against the 0.90 consistency threshold for necessary conditions (Greckhamer, 2011; Schneider et al., 2010). The results are presented in the table below, which shows that none of the conditions exceeded the threshold.

Causal Conditions	Scale of MNE Entry		Scale of MNE Exit	
	Consistency	Coverage	Consistency	Coverage
Economic Conditions				
Factor conditions	0.80	0.82	0.76	0.78
Demand conditions	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.78
Market intermediary development	0.82	0.77	0.77	0.73
Product market competition	0.78	0.73	0.76	0.72
Role of Government				
Market-intervening policies	0.78	0.74	0.75	0.72
Dominance of state economy	0.84	0.81	0.80	0.77

Note: Necessary conditions are calculated with the fsQCA 3.0 software.

References:

Greckhamer, T. (2011). Cross-cultural differences in compensation level and inequality across occupations: A set-theoretic analysis. Organization Studies, 32, pp. 85–115.

Schneider, M. R., Schulze-Bentrop, C., & Paunescu, M. (2010). Mapping the institutional capital of high-tech firms: A fuzzy set analysis of capitalist variety and export performance. Journal of International Business Studies, 41(2), pp. 246-266.

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Appendix B. Robustness Checks

We performed robustness checks to understand the stability of the configurational solutions. Following Crilly (2011), we checked the robustness of our results by reducing the threshold used in the fsQCA procedure. Specifically, a reduced consistency threshold of 0.75, the minimum threshold recommended by Ragin (2008) and Crilly (2011), was adopted. Although the coverage level increased (0.84 for MNE entry solutions and 0.75 for MNE exit solutions), the overall solution consistencies reduced significantly (0.85 for MNE entry solutions and 0.83 for MNE exit solutions). Nonetheless, this test reproduced all of the seven configurational solutions from the original test.

Second, since we have adopted a high frequency cut-off at two, we reduced the frequency cut-off to one (Judge, Fainshmidt, & Brown, 2014). For the outcome of MNE entry, the new solutions remained largely similar, with an overall coverage of 0.67 and a consistency of 0.91. For the outcome of MNE exit, solutions 4-7 can still be identified, but three new solutions emerged with a slightly higher coverage of 0.72 and a lower consistency of 0.87. As suggested by Judge et al., (2014), the lower frequency threshold yielded a plethora of configurations, and, to keep our solution more parsimonious, we confirmed that a frequency cut-off of two generates robust results.

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