# Article information:

Bringing Nordic Slush to Asia: Entrepreneurial internationalization of an NGO as a social movement | Elsevier Enhanced Reader
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# Article summary:

1. This article examines the internationalization of NGOs through the lens of Social Movement Theory (SMT) and Entrepreneurial Internationalization (EI).

2. The article focuses on the case study of Slush, a non-governmental and non-profit organization that has expanded from Finland to Japan, China, and Singapore.

3. The article proposes a model for understanding how NGOs expand across borders through collective action, resource mobilization, and collective identity.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Bringing Nordic Slush to Asia: Entrepreneurial Internationalization of an NGO as a Social Movement” is an interesting exploration into the internationalization of NGOs through the lenses of Social Movement Theory (SMT) and Entrepreneurial Internationalization (EI). The authors provide a detailed overview of both theories and then apply them to the case study of Slush, a non-governmental and non-profit organization that has expanded from Finland to Japan, China, and Singapore.

The article is well written and provides an in-depth analysis of both SMT and EI. It also provides a comprehensive overview of the case study which allows readers to gain insight into how these theories can be applied in practice. Additionally, the authors provide several theoretical contributions such as proposing a model for understanding how NGOs expand across borders through collective action, resource mobilization, and collective identity.

The only potential issue with this article is that it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on SMT or EI. While this does not necessarily detract from its overall quality or trustworthiness, it would have been beneficial for readers if there had been some discussion about other possible interpretations or applications of these theories. Additionally, while the authors do note some potential risks associated with internationalizing NGOs such as inexperience limits access to resources and networks or lack of slack resources hindering their survival, they do not go into much detail about these risks or discuss any strategies for mitigating them.

In conclusion, this article is generally trustworthy and reliable due to its thorough analysis of SMT and EI as well as its detailed case study example. However, it could benefit from further exploration into alternative perspectives on these theories as well as more discussion about potential risks associated with internationalizing NGOs.

# Topics for further research:

* Strategies for mitigating risks of internationalizing NGOs
* Alternative perspectives on Social Movement Theory
* Alternative perspectives on Entrepreneurial Internationalization
* Impact of internationalizing NGOs on local communities
* Challenges of internationalizing NGOs
* Strategies for successful internationalization of NGOs

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