



Host country employees' negative perceptions of successive expatriate leadership: the role of leadership transference and implicit leadership theories

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Introduction

The importance of perceptions and attitudes of host country employees (HCEs) towards expatriates has long been recognised. The bulk of work has focused on how these perceptions and attitudes impact HCEs' willingness to offer support to expatriates (e.g. Varma et al., 2012; Varma, et al., 2016 a, b; Shen et al., 2018; Yamao et al, 2020) and, by extension, contribute to expatriate success (Kang and Shen, 2018; van Bakel, 2019). The literature has generated valuable insights into the factors that affect the attitudes of HCEs towards expatriates. A rich strand of work has considered expatriate characteristics, qualities, skills and behaviours, and the underlying mechanisms (e.g. Peltokorpi and Froese, 2014; Selmer and Luring, 2013; Zhang and Harzing, 2016; Varma et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2014). Others, by contrast, have unpacked the role of the preferences, characteristics and identification of HCEs (e.g. Peltokorpi, 2020; Syed et al., 2014; Templer, 2010) as well as the impact of contextual factors, such as culture (Grodzicki and Varma, 2011) or organisational policies and practices (e.g. Aris, 2014; DeNisi et al., 2006; Shen et al., 2018).

Previous studies have, however, not studied these attitudes in the context of *successive* expatriate leadership assignments. This is despite compelling evidence from leadership scholarship of the influence of previous experiences on followers' implicit leadership theories (Lord and Maher, 1993) and the phenomenon of leadership transference (Ritter and Lord, 2007). These theories argue that past experiences with leaders, as stored in people's memories, are activated, often subconsciously, to evaluate and form expectations of oncoming leaders (Song et al., 2015). Most expatriate studies seem to make an implicit assumption that expatriate assignments can be investigated in relative isolation without a careful consideration of how

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3 HCEs' experiences with expatriates' predecessors affect their perceptions and, by extension,
4 relationships with on-coming expatriates. We see this assumption as problematic, in particular
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6 because of the likelihood that HCEs work with a few successive expatriate leaders, often in the
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8 course of their employment with one organisation (Fee, 2020) and are thus likely to have
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10 developed mental representations of them.
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15 Our study contributes to the expatriate-HCEs relations literature by illustrating how
16 leadership transference research (Lord and Maher, 1993) and implicit leadership theories (e.g.
17 Lord and Maher, 1993; Offermann and Coats, 2018) advance our understanding of HCEs'
18 perceptions of successive expatriate leadership. We apply this theoretical framework to an
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20 intrinsic case study (Flyvbjerg, 2006; Stake, 1995) based on forty interviews with HCEs in a
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22 Polish subsidiary of an American MNE that capture their retrospective accounts of being
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24 managed by a string of expatriate leaders. We demonstrate how HCEs' memories of past
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26 experiences with expatriate leaders as well as their implicit leadership theories affected their
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28 negative perceptions of successive expatriate leadership. More specifically, we propose a new
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30 concept - *expatriate leadership schema* - to describe HCEs' cognitive structures, developed
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32 during past experiences with successive expatriate leaders in a specific cultural context, which
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34 specify what HCEs believe expatriate leadership to look like and what they expect from it.
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44 We argue that it is particularly important to explore successive expatriate leadership
45 from the perspective of HCEs for two main reasons. First, while expatriates are often peers and
46 subordinates of HCEs, they also continue to occupy key leadership positions (Bebenroth and
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48 Froese, 2020; DeNisi et al., 2006), including general management roles. Despite localization
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50 trends, it is not uncommon for subsidiaries, especially newly established ones and those in
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52 emerging markets (Bruning et al., 2011), to be managed by successive expatriate leaders. While
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54 expatriate placements offer opportunities for the hosting organisation, they also carry a hidden
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56 cost for the local workforce, such as extra role demands, (Fee, 2020) and can cause significant
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3 disruption (Fee and Michailova, 2020). These disruptions can be more pronounced, longer
4 lasting and affect a larger proportion of the workforce in the case of successive assignments in
5 key leadership positions. The perspective of HCEs, while growing in representation (Kang and
6 Shen, 2018; van Bakel, 2019), however, tends to receive less academic attention (Andresen,
7 2019; Peltokorpi, 2020; Zhang and Harzing, 2016). Secondly, exploring the perspective of
8 HCEs who experience successive expatriate leadership as disruptive can help us better
9 understand and address the causes of their negative perceptions. This is important not only
10 because these perceptual and attitudinal aspects affect expatriate-HCEs interactions but also
11 because we see HCEs as a crucial stakeholder in their own right (Fee, 2020; van Bakel, 2019).
12 Building on retrospective accounts of HCEs, we therefore ask the following research question:
13 How do HCEs' shared past experiences affect their perceptions of successive expatriate
14 leadership?
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32 Locating our work within the expatriate-HCEs relationships literature, we start by
33 providing a brief overview of studies looking at the perceptions and attitudes of HCEs towards
34 expatriates. We then outline our conceptual framework which draws on the notion of leadership
35 transference and implicit leadership theories. After introducing our case study organisation and
36 outlining our methods, we present the findings of our intrinsic case study. We end by discussing
37 our findings against the backdrop of existing studies and consider theoretical and practical
38 implications of our work.
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51 **Previous studies on HCEs' perceptions and attitudes towards expatriate leaders**

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54 The extant expatriate literature has provided valuable insights into the expatriate skills,
55 attributes and behaviours, contextual factors and HCEs' perceptions and attitudes towards
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3 expatriates that affect expatriate-HCEs relationships (Kang and Shen, 2018). We provide a
4
5 concise overview of key insights as a background to our study.
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9 Research on expatriate-HCEs relationships at an individual and, to a lesser extent, on a
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11 dyadic level of analysis (van Bakel, 2019) tends to focus on the attributes, skills and behaviours
12
13 of expatriates. These have been shown to enable them to better adapt to the local setting and to
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15 build quality relationships with HCEs (e.g. Caligiuri, 2000; Mahajan and DeSilva, 2012; Toh
16
17 and DeNisi, 2005). Existing studies have particularly pointed to the importance of attributes
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19 such as cultural sensitivity (Mahajan, 2011), openness and sociability (Caligiuri, 2000),
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21 cultural intelligence (Stoermer et al, 2020), perceived professionalism (Sokro and Pillay, 2020),
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23 as well as skills and skill clusters (Wang et al., 2014), such as language and communication
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25 (e.g. Peltokorpi and Pudelko, 2021). They have also highlighted attributes, such as expatriate
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27 ethnocentrism (Sonesh and DeNisi, 2016), which undermine these relationships. The position
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29 of expatriates also plays a role as HCEs were found to be more willing to provide role-related
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31 support to peers and subordinates than to supervisors (Varma et al., 2011b). Others have
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33 examined the role of behaviours exhibited by expatriates in affecting the attitudes of HCEs,
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35 such as their socialisation tactics (Selmer, 2001) or reluctance to invest in relationships with
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37 their local colleagues (Przytuła et al., 2015), which might be exacerbated by overconfidence in
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39 their familiarity with the local culture (Cheung, 2008).
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47 A second line of investigation focuses on the preferences, perceptions and, less
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49 commonly, characteristics and attitudes of HCEs towards a specific group of expatriates.
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51 Studies have, for example, shown that openness to experience (Arman and Aycan, 2013),
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53 HCEs' ethnocentrism (Varma et al., 2011a; Varma et al., 2012), and in-group collectivism
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55 (Stoermer et al., 2020; Varma et al., 2016b) are significantly correlated, the former positively
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57 and the two latter negatively, with positive outcomes. These positive outcomes include among
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59 others, HCEs' willingness to support expatriates or expatriate embeddedness in the host
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3 organisation. With regards to the preferences and perceptions of HCEs, Templer's (2010) study
4 has found that job knowledge, relational leadership skills, cultural openness and adaptability
5 were related to expatriate success. Relational leadership skills were seen as the most important
6 attribute. This line of investigation has also generated insights into the concerns expressed by
7 HCEs, for example with regards to the expatriates' ability to adjust to the local culture and thus
8 to successfully manage foreign subsidiaries (Syed et al., 2014). Different nationality can
9 become an obstacle if expatriates are unable to successfully operate in the local business
10 context or when the nationality difference is salient in a given context (Sonesh and DeNisi,
11 2016).

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25 The third strand of work relevant for our study explores the influence of contextual
26 factors on expatriate-HCEs relationships (Kang and Shen, 2018; Shen et al., 2018). Banai and
27 Reisel (1999), for example, describe the role of the heterogeneity of the setting in impacting
28 HCEs' willingness to trust their superiors. In their study, participants were more likely to trust
29 same-nationality superiors if they worked in a nationally homogenous setting. If the setting
30 was nationally heterogeneous, the supervisor's nationality did not appear to play a role in trust
31 formation. Other studies have demonstrated how HRM practices and policies undermine the
32 expatriate-HCEs relationships when they are seen as favouring expatriates with regards to
33 remuneration, benefits and career opportunities (Ariss, 2014; DeNisi et al., 2006). HRM
34 practices, however, can also facilitate expatriate-HCEs relationships. For example, high-
35 commitment and socially responsible HRM practices have been found to increase HCEs'
36 willingness to help expatriates (Shen et al., 2018). A common organizational identity can also
37 perform a similar role (Peltokorpi, 2020). Finally, a few studies have explored the influence of
38 culture on expatriate-HCEs relationships (e.g. Selmer 1996, 1997; Grodzicki and Varma, 2011;
39 Varma et al., 2012), yet with mixed results. This body of work often highlights the importance
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3 of cultural differences between expatriate and HCEs and the need for adjustment (e.g.
4 Grodzicki and Varma, 2011; Varma et al., 2009; Varma et al., 2012).
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8 While these previous studies have advanced our understanding of factors affecting
9 HCEs' perceptions and attitudes towards expatriates, they have not considered how these
10 factors play out in the context of successive expatriate assignments. We therefore turn to
11 research into leadership transference and implicit leadership theories to create our analytical
12 framework.
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24 **Leadership transference and implicit leadership theories**

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27 To advance our understanding of how HCEs' shared past experiences affect their perceptions
28 of successive expatriate leadership, we turn to two socio-cognitively orientated strands of work
29 within leadership studies: transference studies and implicit leadership theories.
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35 Ritter and Lord (2007: 1683) define transference in the context of leadership as “the
36 use of a mental structure developed in a previous relationship to automatically guide cognitive
37 and emotional processes in a new relationship”. These processes are moderated by leader
38 characteristics that are salient for the followers in a given context. Transferential actions
39 prompt followers to subconsciously react towards present leaders reminiscent of a past leader
40 as they did towards the past leader. This enhances our analytical framework by suggesting that
41 past experiences with specific leaders influence the interactions and relationships that followers
42 can build with a new leader. In other words, the interactions and relationship with the new
43 leader become intertwined from the outset with those they had with the past leader. As Kets de
44 Vries and Balazs, (2011: 387) observed, no relationship is ever new as “all relationships are
45 colored by previous relationships”.
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3 Transference effects apply to positive and negative treatment expectations which, in
4 turn, have significant implications for the formation of new leader-follower relations (Ritter
5 and Lord, 2007). They can, for example, lead to a self-fulfilling prophecy, whereby followers
6 expecting unjust treatment react accordingly thereby undermining their work performance and
7 relationships with new leaders. Transference studies differ markedly from existing leadership
8 succession frameworks that usually explore single succession events (e.g. Ballinger and
9 Schoorman, 2007; Farah et al., 2020). Indeed, the concept of transference enables us to look
10 beyond a single succession episode and is therefore particularly relevant in the context of
11 successive expatriate leadership. Interestingly, despite these illuminating insights into
12 transference processes, there are to date no studies that look at the instance of transference in
13 successive expatriate assignments.

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15 Building on this notion of transference actions, we are interested in understanding
16 further the wider cognitive processes that lead to particular views on leadership based on past
17 experiences and how these may influence present and future attitudes towards leaders. This is
18 where we turn our attention to implicit leadership theories. Implicit leadership theories capture
19 not only the influence of past experiences with individuals (as is the case for transference
20 studies) but also recognise the importance of cultural contexts. Implicit leadership theories
21 explore how individuals develop cognitive schemata or prototypes that specify the traits and
22 abilities that characterise leaders, thus shaping their perception of and attitudes towards others
23 (Braun et al., 2017; Epitropaki et al., 2013; Junker and van Dick, 2014; Offermann and Coats,
24 2018; Offermann et al., 1994). Informed by cognitive categorisation theory (Rosch, 1978), an
25 individual's implicit leadership theory is defined as a cognitive structure or schema of
26 leadership that has been developed over time and through prior experiences with leaders and
27 followers, socialisation processes situated within cultural contexts and learned behaviours
28 (Lord and Maher, 1993; Stock and Oezbeck-Potthoff, 2014). This cognitive schema is activated

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3 when individuals interact with someone who resembles that category (Epitropaki et al., 2013).
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5 These implicit theories are people's individual constructions and represent their subjective
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7 perceptions of reality. They shape the way individuals interpret, explain and predict both
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9 effective and ineffective leadership attributes, actions and behaviours of themselves and others
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11 in everyday life (Offermann and Coats, 2018; Schyns and Schilling, 2011).
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15 As Offerman and Coats (2018: 514) observe, implicit leadership theories "can be both
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17 stable and mutable, with new schema being created when matches to existing schema cannot
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19 be found while matched schema continue to persist". These changes in schema can also be
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21 attributed to changes in context which place new expectations on leaders. Similar to
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23 transference studies, Schyns and Schilling (2011) highlight the dangers of self-fulfilling
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25 prophecies, whereby individuals holding a more ineffective image of leaders may perceive and
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27 evaluate their actual leaders more negatively. This recognises that past individual experiences
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29 and shared, cultural context will influence what individuals recognise as leadership and who
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31 they perceive to be effective or ineffective leaders (Riggs and Porter, 2017). Of notable
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33 importance for our analytical framework in this paper is research evidence on the impact of
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35 these cognitive schemata on followers' perceptions of specific leaders (Junker and van Dick,
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37 2014) and the influence that the mutual assessment of fit into leader/follower categories has on
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39 the leader-follower relationship (Riggs and Porter, 2017).
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46 In summary, we address the paucity of research into successive expatriate leadership
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48 assignments by using an analytical framework based on insights from transference processes
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50 and implicit leadership theory. We do so to inform our understanding of the role of HCEs'
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52 shared past experiences with individuals and in specific cultural contexts in affecting their
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54 perceptions of successive expatriate leadership. Before we analyse the findings from our study,
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56 we introduce the case study organisation and outline the methodology of our research.
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Methods

The Case organisation

Our data come from an intrinsic case study (Stake, 2005) based on forty interviews with HCEs of Pharma (a pseudonym). Pharma is a Polish subsidiary of an American pharmaceutical corporation, here called PharmaGlobal. At the time of data collection, Pharma, a sales and marketing subsidiary, employed over two hundred employees and had recently appointed its first local General Manager (GM). PharmaGlobal employs over 90,000 staff worldwide and operates in more than 100 countries. It generates revenues of nearly 40 billion dollars, produces both pharmaceuticals and medical devices and makes substantial investments in research and development of innovative patented products. According to FORTUNE, it has been listed among America's Most Admired Companies' for over twenty years.

At the time of data collection, the Polish subsidiary had been on the Polish market for over ten years and had been led by four expatriate leaders who each stayed in Poland for just over two years and a newly appointed Polish GM. The expatriate leaders were third country nationals from PharmaGlobal. The first expatriate leader originally came from France. He was followed by an assignee from Mexico, who in turn was succeeded by a Canadian GM. The fourth expatriate leader came originally from New Zealand. He was replaced by a local Polish executive, a former medical doctor with an MBA degree, who joined Pharma from one of its competitors. The expatriate executives moved to Poland from other assignments, rather than the HQs, and subsequently took on further international posts. Only one of them, the fourth, New Zealand executive, had previous experience in general management roles, albeit lasting only a year. The expatriate leaders held bachelor's degrees in different fields such as engineering, surgical technology and marketing. The Polish workforce was highly ethnically homogenous – composed of Polish nationals, bar one member of staff from another Eastern

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3 European country who spoke fluent Polish. Most employees had master's degrees, with a
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5 number of staff in more senior roles with master's degrees in medicine.
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9 In order to better understand the perceptions of successive expatriate leadership in our
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11 case study, a few additional external factors need to be considered. The first expatriate leader
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13 joined the Polish unit after a few months of its establishment as a greenfield operation. There
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15 was no formal GM in place up to this appointment. It was a time of considerable growth and
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17 very favourable market conditions. The market growth continued during the incumbency of his
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19 successor, the Mexican GM. However, at that time PharmaGlobal took over another
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21 pharmaceutical company, the integration of which posed a significant challenge in Poland. The
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23 challenges, inherent in take-overs, were exacerbated by the perceived very different working
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25 styles of staff, especially sales representatives, in the two companies. Some of the longest
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27 serving staff at Pharma came from the taken over company.
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33 The vacancy created by the departure of the Mexican GM was filled by a Canadian
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35 executive whose time at Pharma coincided with more demanding market conditions. These
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37 were associated with challenges with keeping the company's drugs on the government
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39 reimbursement list, government pressures on price reductions and the resulting deteriorating
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41 financial performance of the subsidiary. Financial pressures continued during the incumbency
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43 of the fourth expatriate GM – a New Zealander – when the subsidiary consistently failed to
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45 meet the HQs' sales targets. His leadership coincided with increased media scrutiny of
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47 pharmaceutical companies associated with a number of high-profile scandals affecting the
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49 company's competitors and a political climate marked by a strong anti-corruption rhetoric by
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51 the government. During the incumbency of the New Zealand expatriate, Pharma's market share
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53 took a tumble as did its financial performance, while voluntary and involuntary turnover
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55 totalled over forty percent annually. Under the leadership of his Polish successor the negative
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3 performance trend was reversed, with the subsidiary meeting the HQs' sales targets and
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5 managing to gradually rebuild its weakened market position.
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8 **Data collection methods**

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11 Access to Pharma was granted under the condition of anonymity and in return for a research
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13 report. The organisation was known to the first author who carried out a culture study there
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15 three years prior to the commencement of the current project, just before the departure of the
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17 third expatriate GM. Our insights come from forty semi-structured interviews carried out in
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19 Polish by the first author, twenty-one of which were conducted with HCEs who had been
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21 managed by at least three expatriate leaders, whereas ten had been managed by one expatriate.
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23 To enhance the richness of our study, we used a dynamic adaptive approach to sampling
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25 (Plakoyiannaki and Budhwar, 2021) which combined purposeful and maximum variation
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27 sampling to represent different departments, length of service, seniority and exposure to
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29 expatriates (see Table 1). In line with our concern with the under-researched (Andresen, 2019;
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31 Peltokorpi, 2020; Zhang and Harzing, 2016) but crucial role of the HCEs' perspective on
32
33 successive expatriate leadership, we focussed exclusively on HCEs' perceptions. We see the
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35 perceptions of HCEs as fundamental in understanding expatriate leadership. Our focus on the
36
37 followers' perspective mirrors a growing body of work within leadership studies. As Lord and
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39 Emrich (2000: 551) observed, "If leadership resides, at least in part, in the minds of followers,
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41 then it is imperative to discover what followers are thinking."
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53 Interviews lasted on average an hour and were transcribed in full. The interview guide
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55 combined a retrospective and contemporary focus. It included questions about participants'
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57 history in the organisation, their experiences with the expatriate GMs and the subsidiary's
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59 situation during these times. It also focussed on the local GM and their assessment of the
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3 current situation of the subsidiary, the introduced changes as well as their hopes for the future
4 of the subsidiary. In line with our social constructivist approach (Berger and Luckmann, 1966),
5 we view HCEs' retrospective accounts as their constructions of past events which have a
6 bearing on their attitudes and actions, indicating perceptions and sense making efforts rather
7 than factual reports. Exploring the role of past experiences as reflected in people's cognitive
8 structures is a long-standing tradition in socio-cognitive studies, including the two strands of
9 work which form our theoretical framework, namely leadership transference (Ritter and Lord,
10 2007) and implicit leadership theories (e.g. Schyns and Schilling, 2011).

21 22 **Data analysis**

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25 Data analysis followed abductive reasoning (Mantere and Ketokivi, 2013; Sætre and Van de
26 Ven, 2021). Analysis commenced with a detailed reading of the untranslated transcripts and
27 open coding (Strauss and Corbin, 1998) by the first author. This first round of analysis resulted
28 in a comprehensive set, counting approximately two hundred, open codes, many of which
29 referred to the current situation of the subsidiary. To tease out insights on expatriate leadership,
30 analysis shifted to focused coding (Thornberg and Charmaz, 2014). This procedure entailed
31 zooming in on interview excerpts that pertained directly to HCEs' views on particular
32 expatriates, expatriate leadership as a general category, successive expatriate assignments, the
33 local GM and comparisons between expatriate and local leaders and leadership. In keeping
34 with the importance of contextualisation in case study research (e.g. Piekkari and Welch 2018),
35 we remained attuned to codes pertaining to organisational context, past and present, and how
36 they were linked to evaluations and HCEs' perceptions.

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39 The next stage of analysis entailed reviewing and grouping codes in search for themes
40 and patterns (Braun and Clarke, 2012). The first author, in discussions with the second author,
41 compared sections devoted to each of the expatriate GMs which contained quotes focused on
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3 their qualities, behaviours, interactions, HCEs' evaluations and their attitudes to individual
4 leaders. These codes were grouped under a theme of experiences with previous expatriate
5 leaders. She did the same for sections focused on the first Polish GM. We looked for patterns
6 underlying positive and negative evaluations. Subsequently, we focused on excerpts discussing
7 expatriate leadership as a general category. We noticed that perceptions of expatriate leadership
8 were not only built around generalised views about expatriate leaders (which contained codes
9 on expatriate qualities, behaviours, HCEs' expectations of treatment from expatriate leaders
10 and attributed motives) but also included perceptions of an assignment pattern and its
11 consequences. Because of the general nature of these descriptions, we labelled this core theme
12 as *expatriate leadership schema*.
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27 The current expatriate literature could not explain our findings and so, following
28 abductive reasoning (Mantere and Ketokivi, 2013; Sætre and Van de Ven, 2021), we turned to
29 the literature which has discussed the role of past influences on perceptions of and attitudes to
30 new leaders. Two strands of work generated most relevant insights, namely leadership
31 transference studies (Ritter and Lord, 2007; Song et al., 2015) and implicit leadership theories
32 (e.g. Braun et al., 2017; Epitropaki et al., 2013; Junker and van Dick, 2014; Lord and Maher,
33 1993; Offermann and Coats, 2018; Offermann et al., 1994). More specifically, the concepts of
34 transference (Ritter and Lord, 2007) and implicit leadership theory (e.g. Lord and Maher, 1993;
35 Stock and Oezbeck-Potthoff, 2014) served as a useful analytical framework for our emerging
36 themes. It also prompted us to return again to our data to examine whether there were other
37 leadership schemata present in the retrospective and contemporary accounts of HCEs which
38 could explain the value judgements made in relation to expatriate leaders. An additional round
39 of analysis revealed not only the presence of HCEs' implicit leadership theories but also how
40 they served as a platform for both, the retrospective evaluation of past expatriate leaders and
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3 the shaping of expectations towards future leaders. In what follows, we present the outcome
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5 of our analysis.
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11 **Findings**

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15 In this section we discuss how HCEs' retrospective and contemporary accounts of leadership
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17 reveal the influence of shared past experiences on their perceptions of successive expatriate
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19 leadership and the emergence of expatriate leadership schema. We explain the content of the
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21 schema and how it was influenced by past experiences with expatriate leaders and HCEs'
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23 implicit leadership theories. We start by outlining retrospective accounts of HCEs' experiences
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25 with past leaders and their implicit leadership theories before discussing schema pertaining to
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27 expatriate leadership.
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31 **HCEs' shared experiences with the subsidiary's successive expatriate leaders**

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35 There were considerable differences in how individual past expatriate leaders were perceived,
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37 with the first (French) and fourth (New Zealand) expatriates evoking intensively negative
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39 emotions, whereas the second (Mexican) and third (Canadian) expatriates being viewed in a
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41 more positive light. In fact, the Mexican GM was at times referred to as "*the best GM [the*
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43 *subsidiary] has had*" (# 9 Darek). Despite the differences in assessment of each of the
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45 expatriate leaders, HCE's accounts highlight very similar themes which were used to praise or
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47 highlight shortcomings of the given expatriate leader. The accounts focused predominantly on
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49 highlight shortcomings of the given expatriate leader. The accounts focused predominantly on
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51 the relational dimension by describing and evaluating expatriate leaders' behaviours when
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53 interacting with staff. The negatively perceived leaders were commonly presented as
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55 impulsive, coarse, unapproachable and controlling. They were often described as behaving in
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3 a dismissive manner towards HCEs. This is well captured in the quote below describing the
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5 first, French expatriate leader:
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9 *He was a hot-headed individual who could fire somebody for coming to a meeting in*
10 *jeans. ... You could not be sure whether you would come back from a meeting with him.*
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12 *If you were 5 minutes late, the door was already closed. He was very sales oriented.*
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14 *I remember that he presented a slide which showed that we would do 30 sales visits a*
15 *day. He had such strange ideas. He treated us as if we came from a seriously*
16 *underdeveloped country; as if we resembled a strange race to him. Everybody was*
17 *afraid of him. ... He had a very instrumental approach to people. I remember that every*
18 *day a different team would have breakfast with him. He would quiz everybody about*
19 *their performance. 'How much did you sell?' Why so little?!' Nobody could eat*
20 *anything. He pretended that he praised people, but he scolded them. (# 5 Kacper)*
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32 HCEs, as the above example illustrates, recalled the French expatriate leader as an excessively
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34 punitive and controlling GM who induced fear in staff. HCEs drew attention to unpredictable
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36 behaviour, as captured for example in the 'jeans' incident which was mentioned to us by four
37
38 longest serving HCEs. The quote and other accounts painted a picture of a leader who treated
39
40 staff with suspicion and superiority. Simultaneously, HCEs questioned the expatriate leader's
41
42 business acumen in the local context, for example by citing a proposed three-fold increase in
43
44 the sales visits KPI. Participants often admitted to harbouring negative feelings towards this
45
46 leader, which was presented as a result of poor treatment and the expatriate's dislike for Poles
47
48 and Poland. While the quote below refers to this first expatriate leader, similar concerns were
49
50 also voiced regarding the most recent expatriate:
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56 *This was a boss that was widely disliked because he did not like Poles. He often*
57 *highlighted how much he did not like Poland. ... He would call people morons. ... He*
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3 *did not end up well. He went to Belgium and was dismissed. ... Such people should not*
4
5 *be in leadership roles. (# 1 Anna)*
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8
9 The quote suggests that the negative affect on part of the expatriate leader was not discerned
10
11 from subtle behavioural cues but was repeatedly and openly confirmed by the expatriate leader
12
13 himself.
14

15
16 Similar perceptions were expressed in relation to the fourth, New Zealand, expatriate
17
18 manager who was also depicted as erratic and curt. The accounts of his tenure bring to the fore
19
20 another important relational dimension, namely trust. HCEs discussed how, in their
21
22 experiences, the attitude of the expatriate GM towards them changed over time. Some admitted
23
24 that he was initially perceived as “*sensible and down-to earth*” (# 11 Jarek). At the start of
25
26 his tenure, he worked closely with an influential local sales director - Norman (a pseudonym)
27
28 who “*invested a lot in this relationship and spent the first few months in [the GM’s] office.*
29
30 *One could tell that they got on very well and were speaking the same language*” (# 34
31
32 *Patrycja*). A discovery of an irregularity in a financial audit, however, triggered a thorough
33
34 review and expansion of compliance procedures, a freeze of all marketing spending and
35
36 eventually led to Norman’s dismissal. HCEs reported struggling to adjust to what they
37
38 perceived was unprecedented, distrust motivated, micromanagement:
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45 *He did not need product managers, or anybody else Product managers would*
46
47 *present their forecasts to him, and he would challenge them so that they ended up*
48
49 *writing down his numbers ... the following month he would ask them where these*
50
51 *numbers came from. ... He interfered in everything. He was very hard working and*
52
53 *demanding that others worked that hard.... My colleague sat for weeks in the office until*
54
55 *10 or midnight’. (# 21 Małgorzata)*
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3 The above-mentioned unwillingness to listen to staff, in particular subject experts, was
4 interpreted as a sign of distrust and disrespect. It was blamed for unprecedented staff turnover
5 and a loss of initiative among staff. Our data suggest that HCEs initially tried to challenge what
6 they saw as problematic, if not harmful, business decisions. However, after repeated failed
7 efforts, they withdrew their support:
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15 *Initially, when he introduced some paranoid rules, everybody tried to explain why they*
16 *were not appropriate. We would then hear: 'Do it, because I say so' or 'If you cannot*
17 *cope this this, I can send you on a training course.' Our initiative started to die out. We*
18 *stopped fighting and started taking this sick reality for granted. (# 12 Paula)*
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25 In contrast to the two unpopular expatriate leaders discussed so far, HCEs also recounted
26 positive experiences. Interactions with the second expatriate leader, originally from Mexico,
27 are particularly noteworthy. The qualities and behaviours that were highlighted in his
28 descriptions closely corresponded to the critique of the other expatriate GMs. While he was
29 also characterised as hot-headed, HCEs praised his ability to foster closer relationships with
30 staff, his agreeableness, enthusiasm and openness. They described him as a reasonable, capable
31 and professional manager, with impressive analytical skills, whom staff could openly talk to.
32 His business acumen was often contrasted with other expatriate GMs:
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45 *He listened to all sides. During his incumbency first problems started to appear on the*
46 *pharmaceutical market and he was the first one who had to deal with this. We all*
47 *thought that he was doing a good job. ... He respected and valued his employees. He*
48 *was not a boss that is sat in his room. He knew everybody's name, where they work and*
49 *what they do.... [His successor, the Canadian GM] had absolutely no idea what we*
50 *were talking about; he did not understand our slides with numbers; he did not*
51 *understand graphs He avoided such topics. ... He was a quiet boss, an unnoticeable*
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3 *one. Probably because he did not know much, he avoided confrontation. ... During his*
4 *incumbency we stopped talking about the business, about sales and the numbers.*
5
6 *Projects about the company atmosphere started to matter and this is when the*
7 *atmosphere began to deteriorate. We missed the progress that we enjoyed under the*
8 *Mexican GM (# 2 Monika).*
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15 The quote above is a good example of how expatriate GMs were evaluated against each other.
16 It contains implicit references to other GMs (the first French and the most recent New Zealand
17 expatriate) who were seen as not valuing local staff and unable or unwilling to form closer
18 relationships with them. It also explicitly critiques the successor, the Canadian GM, who, while
19 approachable and friendly, was seen as lacking the required business acumen and unable to
20 make difficult decisions.
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30 *He did not know how to ensure that people delivered. We talked about one thing for*
31 *three, four months. He did not check the progress ... we had massive price cuts and we*
32 *stopped hitting our targets. He had no clue what was happening here and that we had*
33 *agreed to these price cuts. (# 12 Paula)*
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40 Both the Canadian and the Mexican GMs were praised for displaying trust to staff, especially
41 their direct reports, including the earlier mentioned influential Polish sales director as a pivotal
42 figure in HCE accounts. Displays of trust were linked to the fact that operational decisions,
43 such as targets for sales visits for sales reps, were left for the local staff to make, relying on
44 their understanding of the local market and other HCEs. Some, especially sales, staff described
45 the influential Polish sales director as running the company:
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54 *When [the Canadian expatriate] was our GM, Norman was our sales director, and he*
55 *was our 'real' GM. He was a buffer between the expatriate GM and us. ... He was the*
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3 *one who communicated with us. ... This was for the better for us and for the business.*

4
5 (# 22 Ewa)

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9 It is important to note that in their evaluations of expatriate GMs, HCEs often acknowledged
10 the influence of the industry and organisational contexts – both as influences on the expatriate
11 GMs' performance and their own sense-making of these past experiences. The early years of
12 the operation were described as a great period for pharmaceutical companies, as they were
13 launching previously unavailable drugs on the market so *“the business was taking care of*
14 *itself”* (# 11 Jarek). More challenging market conditions, such as Government triggered price
15 cuts or changes on the list of reimbursed drugs, significantly affected sales results. These were
16 acknowledged as contributing to increased pressure on later GMs – the Canadian and the New
17 Zealand GMs – and facilitating the work of the first two. For example, the Mexican GM was
18 described as being in a very fortunate position as *“the market was booming so sales were*
19 *rocketing”* (#4 Tomasz). However, he was also the one who had to oversee the integration of
20 Pharma with another key market player taken over by Pharma Global. While staff from the
21 taken over company, with very few exceptions, recalled this time as very traumatic, the
22 Mexican GM's leadership of the integration phase was widely praised for its focus on fairness.

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42 The Polish Pharmaceutical market was seen by participants as unique and demanding
43 tailored strategies. This perceived specificity of the market as well as the particular position of
44 the subsidiary, such as the length of its patents and availability (or lack) of new products were
45 used to form evaluations of and expectations towards the expatriates and the first Polish GM.
46 For example, the perceived increased vulnerability of the subsidiary strengthened expectations
47 for providing inspirational motivation:

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56 *[The Polish GM] is showing us that there is a light at the end of the tunnel, that we*
57 *are heading somewhere. ... we all worry that we have few products ... All of our*
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3 *products are old, they will have generic equivalents soon. Everything depends on the*
4
5 *boss's ability to show us that we can live with this and in fact grow. (# 2 Monika)*
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9 The specificity of the market and the organisational context also informed HCEs' implicit
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11 leadership theories and expatriate leadership schema, as we will explain in the next section.
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14 **HCEs' implicit leadership theories**

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17 HCEs' accounts revealed the presence of implicit leadership theories which can be seen to
18
19 shape their expectations and evaluations of the expatriates and the local GM. The most common
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21 theories identified in the data were those associated with given past leaders recalled by
22
23 participants. We also identified general normative views on leadership without associations
24
25 with specific leaders. The most referred to attributes of effective leadership were heavily
26
27 influenced by the aforementioned influential Polish sales director – Norman. Many of the
28
29 longer serving HCEs positioned this local executive as epitomising effective leadership despite
30
31 admissions that he was also exceptionally demanding and, in many respects, uncompromising.
32
33 The qualities, behaviours and ways of interacting with staff demonstrated by the first Polish
34
35 GM were also often used to convey beliefs about effective GM level leadership. These implicit
36
37 leadership theories typically highlighted decisiveness, business acumen and clarity of goals as
38
39 well as openness to divergent views.
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46 *Norman was a strong boss. At that time staff expected somebody directive and*
47
48 *knowledgeable. Norman liked being challenged by staff. His decisions were clear-cut.*

49
50 *The [last, New Zealand] expatriate GM's decisions were directive, but staff did not*
51
52 *agree with them. They disagreed with them but didn't tell him. Some rebelled and left.*

53
54 *(# 31 Patrycja)*
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3 The implicit leadership theories suggested a preference for a more directive leadership style,
4 although the directiveness was expected not to undermine staff's ability to influence decision-
5 making:
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11 *I have had four other bosses after Norman, but nobody has lived up to him when it*
12 *comes to the clarity of his communication or the precision of set goals... Everybody*
13 *knew what they were supposed to do. Other bosses could not cope with this. ... He held*
14 *everything together. Maybe did not give staff that much autonomy, especially when it*
15 *comes to the sales team but ... everyone knew that he was on top of things. ... I very*
16 *fondly remember his leadership style. (# 13 Tatiana)*
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25 The first Polish GM was praised for his calmness, business and goal orientation, as well as a
26 respectful approach to staff and their expertise which he did not challenge in daily encounters.
27 This favourable account simultaneously implicitly critiqued unpopular traits, behaviours and
28 approaches of selected expatriate GMs. The expectations of effective leadership could be
29 interpreted as a response to negative experiences with expatriates who were perceived to lack
30 these attributes. This transference of previous experiences can be seen to colour views and
31 expectations of future GMs. Indeed, it has led to the shared expectation that a GM would have
32 answers to strategic and operational problems and provide staff with reassurance that they were
33 heading in the right direction:
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47 *[The Polish GM] is a total opposite to the last expatriate GM. He is calm, to the point,*
48 *but he is also not afraid to insist on execution. He knows how to set priorities, what is*
49 *important He acts as an image of a GM that I have – he has his right-hand man*
50 *who communicates with us. ... People look up to them. He does not unnecessarily*
51 *interfere in things. ... Once I sat next to him and I told him: 'We have a problem, we*
52 *are not meeting our sales targets. People are demotivated...' And he tells me 'Listen,*
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3 *this is not a problem. You have to do this and this'. He immediately knew what had to*
4
5 *be done.'* (#8 Irek)
6
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9 The quote above, corroborated by other interview data, suggests that a GM was expected to
10 strike a delicate balance between providing a clear strategic oversight and solutions to business
11 problems and simultaneously cultivating shared leadership with their direct reports and
12 allowing others to exercise their judgement within their scope of duties.
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17 18 **Expatriate leadership schema**

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21 Our data shows clear links between HCEs' accounts of their past experiences and their implicit
22 leadership theories with their general perceptions of expatriate leadership. We refer to these
23 perceptions as *expatriate leadership schema*. Reflecting on their experiences, HCEs not only
24 considered individual expatriates and evaluated them against each other, the Polish GM and
25 their general expectations of a GM, but they also discussed what they saw as a pattern
26 associated with the process of successive expatriate leadership. The *expatriate leadership*
27 *schema* contained (a) generalised views about expatriates as leaders which we refer to as HCEs'
28 expatriate leader theories, (b) descriptions of a characteristic pattern that expatriate leadership
29 assignments were seen to adopt and (c) beliefs about the consequences of successive expatriate
30 leadership. Expatriate leadership schema therefore is a broader category capturing three core
31 elements of HCEs' perceptions of the successive expatriate leadership process. We will now
32 discuss each of these elements.
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50 a) HCEs' expatriate leader theories

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53 Despite some notable positive past experiences with expatriate leaders, especially the Mexican
54 GM, HCEs emphasized perceived shared negative characteristics of expatriate leaders. These
55 were poor understanding of the local market context, a tendency to favour solutions from other
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3 contexts, mistrust and disrespect towards HCEs, rigidity in decision-making and self-serving,
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5 career-driven motives.
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9 First of all, the expatriate GMs were seen as struggling to understand the specificity of the
10
11 Polish pharmaceutical market, which, as we discussed earlier, was presented as very different
12
13 from Western and other Eastern European markets:
14

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16 *Foreign bosses, as we've seen so far, are not able to grasp the specificity of our market.*
17
18 *... A Pole has a better chance because they know how a Pole will behave, how our*
19
20 *healthcare system - which is an anomaly on a global scale- works. ... A person from*
21
22 *outside will not get this [In Poland] he elderly won't let [the sales rep] jump the*
23
24 *queue [in a GP practice]. They had enough of queuing in the 80s. A Polish boss will*
25
26 *understand this. (# 19 Włodek)*
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31 The perceived uniqueness of the Polish pharmaceutical market was associated with the
32
33 country's history, the political context and the customs and mentality of both patients and
34
35 doctors. These factors were seen as impacting on how sales representatives could operate, the
36
37 performance targets which were deemed attainable and effective marketing strategies. The
38
39 commonly held view was that expatriate GMs underestimated both the uniqueness of the local
40
41 market and its impact on business operations. They were also seen as struggling to effectively
42
43 respond to its volatility. Some staff extended this concern to perceived expatriate struggles to
44
45 understand the internal operations of the subsidiary, which was to a large extent linked to their
46
47 inability to communicate in the local language and effectively deal with internal politics. As
48
49 the only foreign born, albeit highly fluent in Polish, member of staff observed:
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54 *None of the expats have it easy here. They do not understand the realities of our*
55
56 *organisation. None of the foreigners knew what was going on in our company. Their*
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3 *major problem was that they did not understand Polish, and everybody here speaks*
4
5 *Polish on a daily basis. (# 16 Kamil)*
6
7

8
9 Another perceived common behavioural characteristic of expatriate GMs was their tendency
10 to favour solutions from other contexts – “*a mistaken belief that activities that worked in one*
11 *market can be replicated elsewhere and will work in Poland*” (# 36 Borys). We acknowledge
12 that there may have been a preference by the parent organisation for a centralised strategy being
13 applied to this foreign market and that expatriates might have been sent to enforce this rather
14 than to adopt local solutions. Yet, this was certainly not a preference shared by HCEs, with
15 many expatriate-generated solutions viewed as unrealistic, ineffective and sometimes counter-
16 productive. A strongly held view among HCEs was that the subsidiary needed to adopt context
17 sensitive strategies in order to be effective. These strategies did not have to be innovative, as
18 tested solutions from other companies in the local market, were also seen as appropriate. In
19 fact, as discussed earlier, GMs were expected to readily offer solutions to strategic and
20 operational problems and to be open to devising such strategies with experienced local staff.
21 This reveals HCEs’ concerns and shared opposition to super-imposed strategies by expatriate
22 GMs, in particular when these were deemed maladjusted to the local context. The resulting
23 tension between HCE views on effective strategies and expatriate GMs’ actions, informed by
24 MNE global strategies, are likely to negatively impact leader-follower relations and leadership
25 effectiveness (Riggs and Porter, 2017).
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48 The second component of expatriate leadership theories referred to the relational
49 dimension and described HCEs’ expectations of treatment from expatriate GMs. HCEs
50 presented expatriate leaders as tending to approach the local workforce with distrust and
51 oftentimes also disrespect. They were seen to “*have a problem with valuing Poles, with*
52 *respecting the employees.*” (# 6 Szymon). This perceived disrespect and distrust were typically
53 discussed with reference to the perceived rigidity of the expatriates’ decision-making process.
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3 Expatriate leaders were critiqued for displaying a tendency to impose their views and
4 disregarding HCEs' concerns and counter-arguments. This was seen as highly problematic
5
6 considering the earlier described perceived uniqueness of the Polish pharmaceutical market
7
8 and gaps in expatriates' expertise. These conclusions were based on personal direct
9
10 interactions with expatriate executives as well as observations and stories developed over the
11
12 course of the successive GMs and shared among HCEs. As one assistant observed: "*I never*
13
14 *exchanged a word with [the most recent expatriate GM] but I was aware of people's*
15
16 *experiences and knew what influence he had on others*" (# 23 Magdalena).

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22 The final element of HCEs' theories of expatriate leaders referred to inferred expatriate
23
24 motives. Managing the Polish unit was seen by the HCEs as a short step in the expatriates'
25
26 international careers. Expatriate leaders were believed to be using the assignment in Poland to
27
28 gain the relevant experience needed for their career advancement. As such, their objectives
29
30 were understood to be different from the motivation of the HCEs:
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35 *[It is not good that] all the bosses are expatriates, that they come here for two*
36
37 *or three years, and they all need to meet their own goals and that they don't*
38
39 *care about the goals of our subsidiary. These are not the same goals. (# 7*
40
41 *Danuta)*

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44
45 This interpretation of expatriate motives was particularly visible when participants contrasted
46
47 them with those of their first local leader. Although the Polish GM admitted to being ambitious
48
49 and therefore unlikely to stay long in the organisation, HCEs tended to project expectations of
50
51 stability and a stronger subsidiary orientation.

52 53 54 b) Assignment pattern schema

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3 HCEs perceived expatriate assignments as following a predictable pattern and displaying
4 similar characteristics. The underlying theme we found in the data depicts assignments as being
5 of a transitional nature, requiring a relatively long time to proficiency and involving a period
6 of increased volume and pace of change initiatives, which we refer to as change intensification,
7 in their second half. We define time to proficiency after Waxin et al. (2019: 301) as the “time
8 it takes expatriates, after starting the foreign assignment, to become proficient, i.e. to reach full
9 performance in the official and informal demands of their job”.

10
11
12 As most of the longer serving staff observed: *“It was common knowledge that [the*
13 *expatriate leaders] came for two years”* (# 2 Monika). The length of stay and the background
14 of the assignees were used to infer that the assignments were of a transitional nature. As we
15 mentioned earlier, the expatriate leaders were third country nationals who moved between
16 subsidiaries and did not have any previous experience in the Polish market. Expatriate
17 leadership appointments were thus often described as random and with an unclear logic,
18 although such logic was plausibly more self-evident from the HQ’s perspective:

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21 *We would always get somebody at random, [like in a carousel] more or less*
22 *haphazardly (...) just as if it was all spinning somewhere.* (# 2 Monika)

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24
25 The perceptions of a short-term and instrumental focus of expatriate leaders underpinned the
26 expressed reservations towards successive expatriate leadership. The concerns about the short-
27 term transitional nature of expatriate executive assignments were further exacerbated by a
28 perceived pattern in which they unfolded. Assignments were seen to entail a prolonged learning
29 phase and an intensive change period in the second year of placement:

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31
32 *[the expatriate GMs] would learn for one year and then look for a better job for*
33 *themselves during the second year. This is how we perceived it. There was always some*
34 *rush, and a renewed focus, for example on effectiveness.* (# 4 Tomasz)

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3 Arguably, the perceived long time to proficiency could be largely explained by assignees'
4 background and the perceived idiosyncratic nature of the Polish context. The perceived change
5 intensification was linked to the observed tendency of expatriate leaders to seek to propose
6 familiar solutions as a fix for local problems and the initiation of new projects. The changes
7 introduced towards the end of expatriate assignments were seen as being self-serving. Only
8 one expatriate leader – the Mexican GM - was described as breaking the familiar pattern, as
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17 *“he did not keep saying for a year that he was new” (# 2 Monika)*. This exception
18 notwithstanding, longer serving staff formed expectations towards a distinctive behavioural
19 pattern by successive expatriate leaders.
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23 24 25 c) Perceived negative consequences of successive expatriate leadership

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28 Staff who worked with two or more successive expatriate leaders tended to perceive expatriate
29 assignments as not only having a negative impact on individuals and the relationships between
30 staff and the expatriate leaders but also on the subsidiary. The negative consequences on
31 individuals were mainly discussed in detail in relation to the most recent expatriate leader who
32 was typically described as having *“disrespected, hurt and demotivated a lot of people” (# 16*
33 *Kamil)* and *“cost [individuals] their health” (# 1 Anna)*. The negative consequences on the
34 relationships and the subsidiary were associated with the assignment pattern and quick
35 expatriate succession.
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47 The perceived short-term nature of assignments was seen as posing challenges to the
48 relationships between expatriate leaders and HCEs as it made it difficult for relationships to
49 form. This was especially pronounced for staff who did not report directly to the expatriate
50 leaders:
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3 *If there is a constant change of bosses ... what's the point of opening up to*
4 *them? What's the point of talking to them today if we have a new boss the*
5 *next day?' (# 8 Irek)*
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10 Even very positive experiences with one of the past assignees were used to suggest
11 that investment in these relationships was counterproductive. As Anna, one of the
12 longest serving staff, recounted her personal story:
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16 *Once I had negotiated very good terms and conditions [with a different company] ... I*
17 *go to [the Mexican general manager] and say: 'I am leaving'. Half an hour later he*
18 *comes to my office, stands in the doorway and says: [Anna] don't go.' I was so stupid*
19 *that I said: 'Alright.' I called the other company, and I rejected their offer. And soon*
20 *afterwards [he] left us. (#1 Anna)*
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31 The short assignment length was believed to be insufficient for the changes to be fully
32 implemented before being replaced by new initiatives, which undermined continuity. The
33 speed and frequency with which expatriate leaders introduced changes was seen as preventing
34 a clearer vision. A compelling vision and reassurance were seen as particularly desirable
35 considering the challenging conditions on the market and the company's aging product
36 portfolio.
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45 **Discussion**

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48 In this paper we have proposed a shift in attention from a focus on the attributes, behaviours
49 and skills of individual expatriates, or a particular group of expatriates, (e.g. Mahajan and
50 DeSilva, 2012; Peltokorpi and Pudelko, 2021; Stoermer et al, 2020) to the underexplored, albeit
51 empirically and theoretically significant, phenomenon of *successive* expatriate leadership
52 assignments. We adopt the relatively under-represented perspective of HCEs (Andersen, 2019;
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3 Peltokorpi, 2020; Zhang and Harzing, 2016) for whom hosting expatriate assignments can
4 cause considerable disruption (e.g. Fee, 2020; Fee and Michailova, 2020), especially if the
5 assignments proceed in a short succession and are in key leadership roles. By focusing on
6 retrospective accounts of HCEs from a single subsidiary which had been managed by a series
7 of successive expatriate leaders, our study has generated a more nuanced understanding of the
8 role that HCEs' past experiences play in subconsciously shaping their perceptions of expatriate
9 leadership. Contrary to previous work which has linked past experiences and frequent
10 interaction with expatriates with decreased stereotyping and more positive attitudes (e.g.
11 Arman and Aycan, 2013; Selmer, 2001; Wang and Varma, 2018), our study has brought to the
12 fore the relatively underexplored negative consequences of past experiences.

13
14
15 Building on insights from leadership transference studies (Ritter and Lord, 2007) and
16 implicit leadership theories (e.g. Braun et al., 2017; Epitropaki et al., 2013; Junker and van
17 Dick, 2014; Lord and Maher, 1993; Offermann and Coats, 2018; Offermann et al., 1994) our
18 paper problematizes the limited attention paid to past experiences in affecting HCEs'
19 perceptions of expatriates. As summarised in figure 1 below, our retrospective study of
20 successive expatriate leadership has demonstrated that expatriate leaders are not only judged
21 based on the qualities and behaviours they themselves exhibit, or the qualities or characteristics
22 of the HCEs', as explored in the current literature (e.g. Stoermer et al., 2020; Varma et al.,
23 2009; 2020; Zhang and Harzing, 2016). HCEs' evaluations of expatriate leaders are also
24 affected by transferential processes, associated with HCEs' shared experiences with past
25 expatriate leaders, their implicit leadership theories and the wider organisational, industry and
26 cultural context. It is important to recognise that many of the qualities of individual expatriate
27 leaders highlighted in previous studies on HCEs-expatriate relationships have also surfaced in
28 our study. These included agreeableness, openness, perceived professionalism (Soko and
29 Pillay, 2020), job knowledge and relational leadership skills (Templer, 2010) as well as ability
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3 to successfully operate in the local business context (Sonesh and DeNisi, 2016; Syed et al.,
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5 2014). However, our study demonstrates that these only partially explain HCEs' perceptions
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7 of successive expatriate leadership. As we argue, these can be better understood in contextually
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9 sensitive studies which consider the so far overlooked combined influences of transferential
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11 processes and implicit leadership theories.
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15 Our study has shown that transferential processes associated with shared past
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17 experiences and HCEs' implicit leadership theories in a specific work context have jointly
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19 contributed to the formation of what we call HCEs' *expatriate leadership* schema (see Figure
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21 1 for a visual representation of our findings).
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25 [Insert Figure 1 about here]
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29 This new concept of HCEs' expatriate leadership schema, as defined here, refers to cognitive
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31 structures of HCEs which they developed over the years, and which specify what they
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33 subjectively believe expatriate leadership to look like and what they expect from it. As our
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35 findings captured in figure 1 illustrate, shared past experiences with successive expatriate
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37 leaders influence HCEs' mental representations – cognitive structures here referred to as
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39 schema - of what expatriate leaders have in common, how they tend to behave and relate to
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41 HCEs when they assume general management of the local unit and, more broadly what
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43 expatriate leadership entails. The elements that are foregrounded in these mental
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45 representations are deeply contextually embedded. They direct HCEs' attention to the most
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47 salient aspects of expatriate leadership in a given context. They are also coloured by what they
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49 perceive leadership, in this case general management of a subsidiary operating in a given
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51 context, to look like and require. Again, these judgements are context sensitive and affected by
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53 HCEs' past experiences and transferential processes. In our case study, for example, the
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55 precarious financial position of the subsidiary exacerbated by its aging product portfolio and
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3 perceptions of the uniqueness and, relatedly, very specific requirements of the local market
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5 played a major role in both the evaluations of individual expatriate leaders and HCEs' implicit
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7 leadership theories.
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11 In contrast to implicit leadership theories which refer to schemata describing a
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13 prototypical leader's traits and attributes (e.g. Braun et al., 2017; Epitropaki et al., 2013; Junker
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15 and van Dick, 2014; Offermann and Coats, 2018), expatriate leadership schema, as theorised
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17 in this paper, is a broader construct which goes beyond the focus on individual leaders. While
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19 it contains HCEs' implicit theories relating to expatriate leaders it also consists of two other
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21 elements: cognitive structures describing the perceived pattern of expatriate leadership and
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23 finally beliefs about its consequences. We will discuss each of these elements in more detail
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31 In relation to the first component - expatriate leader theories - our findings suggest that
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33 these do not only contain traits and characteristics, as discussed in the leadership literature, but
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35 also comprise beliefs about prototypical behaviours of expatriate leaders, their motives and
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37 HCEs' expectation of treatment by expatriate leaders. These additional dimensions of HCEs'
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39 expatriate leader theories underscore the importance of the relational aspects of expatriate-
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41 HCEs interactions. They resonate with Templer's (2010) findings which showed that relational
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43 leadership skills were seen as the most important contributor to expatriate success by their host-
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45 country national subordinates. The HCEs' shared expatriate leader theories found in our study
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47 were most pronounced among the longest serving staff and were not found among
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49 organisational newcomers.
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55 The second component of expatriate leadership schema consists of beliefs about
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57 patterns of expatriate leadership. Expatriate leadership assignments in our case study were
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59 described by HCEs as displaying similar characteristics and unfolding in a familiar pattern.
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3 They were seen as being of a transitional nature, requiring a relatively long time to proficiency
4 and being underpinned by change intensification in their second half. Contrary to the
5 definitions adopted in the literature (e.g. Collings et al., 2007), assignments with an average
6 length of two and a half years were seen as short. This perceived short succession of expatriate
7 leaders who moved between assignments in different geographical locations contributed to
8 perceptions of a transitional nature of these appointments.
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18 The perceived long time to proficiency was largely linked to the challenges of work
19 adjustments. Work adjustment to the General Manager's position was seen to require not only
20 leadership competencies but also an understanding of the specificity of the local culture and
21 market. This finding echoes earlier studies which reported HCEs' concerns about expatriate
22 adjustment (e.g. Cheung, 2008; Syed et al., 2014) and the adverse consequences of
23 asymmetrical understanding when expatriates overestimate their familiarity with the local
24 context (Cheung, 2008). Our study has further revealed that potential benefits of expatriate
25 proficiency were seen by HCEs to be compromised in the second half of their assignment by
26 the need to secure the next placement. The concern with subsequent appointments was
27 interpreted as resulting in change intensification focused on making a visible short-term impact
28 necessary for expatriate career progression. HCEs' perceptions of expatriate assignment
29 patterns have so far not been explored in the expatriate literature. We argue that this is an
30 important oversight.
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49 The final component of expatriate leadership schema, as depicted in figure 1, refers to
50 the perceived consequences of successive expatriate leadership. These consequences were seen
51 to affect individuals, expatriate-HCEs' relationships and the subsidiary as a whole. Negative
52 consequences for individuals, such as increased stress, frustration and health problems, were
53 most pronounced in discussions of the most recent expatriate General Manager, which can be
54 explained by the recency of these experiences and their intensity. Consequences for expatriate-
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3 HCEs relationships and the subsidiary as a whole, by contrast, were associated with the
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5 aforementioned assignment pattern. In support of findings by Varma et al. (2009), the
6
7 perceived short assignment length was found to impact HCEs' willingness and ability to build
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9 relationships with expatriates. Importantly, this was a concern not only for staff who had
10
11 regular contact with expatriate leaders but also those in less senior positions. Finally, perceived
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13 negative consequences for the subsidiary were associated with their adverse effects on the
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15 formation and maintenance of a clear and stable vision and securing continuity.
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21 It is important to recognise that a range of additional contextual factors, beyond the
22
23 ones discussed above, are likely to have influenced the predominantly negative HCEs'
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25 expatriate leadership schema in our study. A significant factor was the nationally homogenous
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27 composition of the subsidiary. In homogenous contexts HCEs are more inclined to trust same
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29 nationality supervisors (Banai and Reisel, 1999). In such contexts a shared ethnic identity can
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31 gain in importance (compare Fan and Harzing, 2017), especially when expatriate leaders are
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33 seen to struggle with work and general adjustment. Furthermore, the expatriate leadership
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35 position is also consequential. Previous studies (e.g. Varma et al, 2011) have demonstrated that
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37 HCEs are more willing to support expatriates if they are their peers and subordinates.
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39 Expatriates in senior leadership positions can have a more far ranging and longer lasting effect
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41 on wider groups of staff and the hosting organisation as a whole. Expatriate leaders will be
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43 subject to increased scrutiny. Finally, in our case study, expatriate leaders were third country
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45 nationals who moved between assignments and had no substantial general management or host
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47 country context experience which has affected the perceptions of their suitability for their role,
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49 a crucial factor reported in the literature (e.g. Templer, 2010). These factors have reinforced
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51 the perception that the assignments were designed to mainly benefit the expatriates, a problem
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53 highlighted in earlier studies (e.g. Benenroth and Froese, 2020). The risk of perceptions of
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55 divergent goals increases when expatriate expertise and qualifications are perceived as
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3 insufficient to provide them with a clear advantage over local managers (Toh and DeNisi,
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5 2005), or appear to be lacking in comparison.
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11 **Implications for Theory**

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15 Our findings have several important implications for theory. First, we conceptualised and
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17 empirically illustrated a so far unknown phenomenon – HCEs’ expatriate leadership schema,
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19 which contains the poorly understood expatriate leader theories of HCEs. There is compelling
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21 evidence in the field of socio-cognitively oriented leadership studies of the implications of
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23 cognitive schema and transferential processes in shaping employees’ perceptions of, attitudes
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25 towards and relationships with leaders (e.g. Epitropaki et al., 2013; Epitropaki and Martin, 2005;
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27 Offermann and Coats, 2018). Crucially, where cognitive schema of effective leadership differs
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29 between leaders and followers, this is likely to negatively impact leader-follower relationships
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31 (Riggs and Porter, 2017) and leadership effectiveness. The expatriate-HCEs relations literature
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33 would therefore be valuably extended by a systematic exploration of the emergence, content
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35 and role of the here proposed schema and its implications.
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41 More generally, the study’s findings highlight the importance of a shift from the
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43 dominant preoccupation with the qualities, characteristics and behaviours of individual
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45 expatriates, or a group of expatriates, studied in relative isolation to a more contextualised
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47 focus. This contextualised focus that we call for in this paper needs to consider the impact of
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49 transferential processes associated with HCEs’ past experiences and former HCEs-expatriate
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51 relationships on HCEs’ perceptions and the formation of new expatriate-HCEs relationships.
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55 Second, our study suggests that HCEs’ expatriate leadership schema, developed over
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57 time through prior experiences and socialisation processes (Lord and Maher, 1993; Oezbeck-
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3 Potthoff, 2014), are highly contextually situated. In our study, this schema was, for example,
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5 strongly influenced by implicit leadership theories associated with shared experiences with an
6
7 influential past local executive. The expatriate leadership schema also contained other
8
9 “contextually sensitive elements” (Offerman and Coats, 2018: 513), such as very particular
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11 expectations regarding the understanding of the local industry and market, which were linked
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13 to the perceived vulnerable position of the subsidiary. These insights demonstrate that the
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15 expatriate-HCEs relations literature would benefit from a fine-grained approach to context,
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17 beyond national values and HRM policies, and how it shapes these relations.
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23 Third, current literature typically focuses on HCEs who have frequent contact with
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25 expatriates (e.g. Fee, 2020; Ljubica et al, 2019). Our study demonstrates that when studying
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27 successive expatriate assignments in senior leadership roles it is important to consider
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29 relationships beyond dyads as “leaders also have relationships with collectives” (Shamir, 2011:
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31 311). HCEs engage in sensemaking by sharing stories, observations and experiences thus
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33 forming shared understandings which enhance the reach of the transference effects of these
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35 shared experiences (Ritter and Lord, 2007). Moving to the social group level, we also note that
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37 implicit leadership theories have so far failed to consider shared leadership schema in detail
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39 (Schyns and Schilling, 2011). They have also not explicitly explored the impact of successive
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41 expatriate leader assignments. Based on our case study, we argue that shared negative
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43 experiences with successive expatriate leaders at a group level may influence individual
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45 expatriate schema. Since implicit leadership theories are likely to be seen by HCEs as depicting
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47 stable leader characteristics able to predict future behaviours (Lord and Dinh, 2014), exploring
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49 shared cognitive schema sheds light on “the frame in which followers begin engaging with
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51 leaders and which sets expectations for subsequent interactions” (Offermann and Coats, 2018:
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53 514).
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Practical implications

The findings of our study have several practical implications for expatriates, subsidiary and corporate level HRM professionals and, more broadly, MNEs global staff policies. Incumbent expatriate leaders would benefit from an increased awareness of the subsidiary's history, HCEs' past experiences and the role these past experiences have in colouring HCEs' evaluations, expectations and reactions to them. This understanding could allow them to make conscious efforts to either highlight their uniqueness, in the case of strained past relationships between an expatriate and HCEs, or to emphasize similarity between themselves and a respected former leader. Recognising the importance that HCEs place on expatriates' contextual awareness, expatriate leaders should invest more in pre-assignment preparation not only in terms of enhancing their understanding of the local culture but also the local market, the position and history of the subsidiary and its past leaders.

Another crucial area of consideration is a sustained investment in the relational dimension of their role. Here, expatriate leaders need to be cognisant of how their decision-making styles can be interpreted by HCEs as signs of respect, or lack thereof, towards them and their expertise. They should also be very careful about expressing frustrations about the host country and host country nationals. Manifestations of their negative affect, even when unintentional, can contribute to HCEs' negative perceptions and attitudes. Furthermore, awareness of HCEs' possible negative implicit theories of successive assignment patterns can also help orient incumbent expatriate leaders to the challenges they may encounter and encourage them to interact with HCEs in ways which reaffirm their commitment to and investment in the subsidiary and relationships with staff. This may be done, among other strategies, by demonstrating the willingness to learn and use the local language.

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2
3 Subsidiary and corporate level HRM professionals can also benefit from an increased
4 awareness of the existence and the role of expatriate leadership schema and transferential
5 processes. Subsidiary level HRM professionals can use these insights to provide support for
6 incumbent leaders by helping them understand the history of the subsidiary and staff's
7 expectations. Corporate level HRM professionals responsible for delivering or commissioning
8 pre-assignment training can ensure that the training raises expatriate leaders' awareness about
9 the factors that are likely to affect HCEs' evaluations of them and how they are context and
10 time sensitive.
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13 Corporate level HRM professionals involved in the development and execution of
14 global staffing policies can play an important role in counteracting HCEs' perceptions of a
15 negative assignment pattern. In recognition of the potentially divergent perceptions of what
16 constitutes a sufficient and mutually beneficial assignment length and its impact on the
17 expatriate-local relations, decisions on assignment length need to take the local context into
18 consideration. Organisations need to be aware of the limitations of successive expatriate
19 leadership in nationally homogenous contexts and the potential this bears for transference and
20 nurturing negative expatriate leadership schema.
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23 Finally, our findings also support critical voices (e.g. De Nisi et al., 2006) by
24 highlighting the risks associated with filling subsidiary executive roles with assignees on the
25 move. Such staffing policy can cause suspicion among HCEs around the purpose of the
26 assignment and undermine the HCEs' commitment to developing quality relationships with
27 expatriate leaders. Attention needs to be directed towards expatriate succession instead of
28 considering assignments in isolation. New appointments need to be made after careful
29 consideration of HCEs' experiences with past expatriate assignments.
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Limitations and Future Research

Our study has contributed towards a more nuanced understanding of HCEs' negative perceptions of successive expatriate leadership by considering the role of their shared past experiences in the formation of HCEs' expatriate leadership schema. However, we recognise the limitations of this exploratory retrospective study which was carried out in a single organisation in one cultural context and from the subjective perspective of HCEs. We recognise that by focussing solely on HCEs' accounts, we are unable to corroborate whether their cognitive models of effective leadership coincide with or are different from those of the expatriate leaders. We are further unable to shed light on the strategic intent of the MNE and instructions that the expatriate GMs had received from HQ, which might have shed additional light on their attitudes towards HCEs and local processes. Future research could extend and refine our insights by using different methodologies and designs, such as comparative qualitative studies and studies adopting longitudinal designs. They could further explore implicit leadership theories of expatriate leaders and MNE strategies to assess the existence or absence of mutual fit of cognitive schema.

The role of transference and implicit leadership theories in affecting HCEs' expatriate leadership schema and expectations of expatriate skills, attributes and competences in different leadership roles warrants further attention. It would be valuable to investigate which conditions promote more positive expatriate leadership schema in the context of successive expatriate assignments and which factors mitigate the negative appraisal and possible transference effects. Comparative studies could provide rich insights into specific local contexts and shed more lights on "contextually sensitive elements" (Offerman and Coats, 2018: 513) of expatriate leadership schema.

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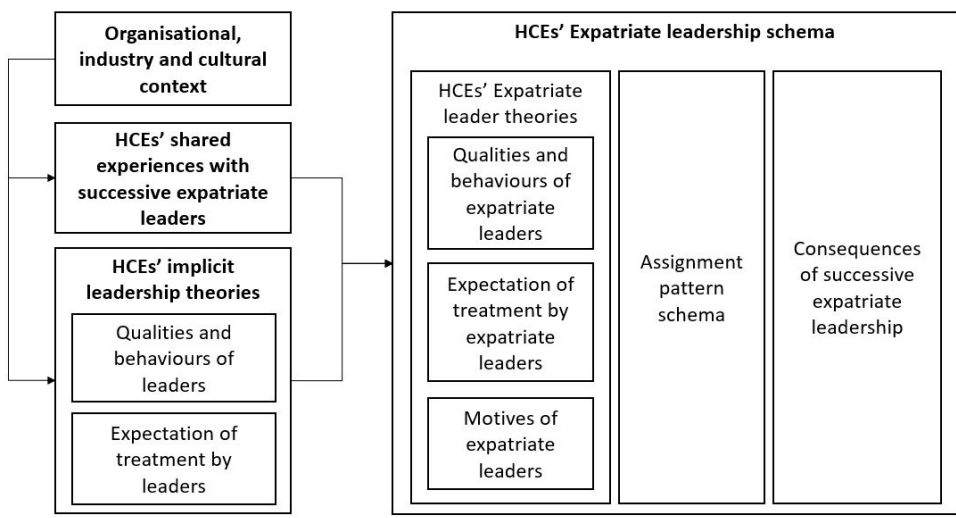
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Participant (pseudonym)	Sex	Position	Length of service (years)	No. of observed expatriate EAs
1 Anna	F	Director	12	4
2 Monika	F	Middle manager	10	4
3 Norbert	M	Specialist	9	4
4 Tomasz	M	Specialist	9	4
5 Kacper	M	Rep	9	4
6 Szymon	M	Director	9	4
7 Danuta	M	Specialist	9	4
8 Irek	M	Middle manager	8	4
9 Darek	M	Specialist	8	4
10 Lucyna	F	Administrator	7	3
11 Jarek	M	Specialist	7	3
12 Paula	F	Specialist	6	3
13 Tatiana	F	Assistant	6	3
14 Jan	M	Administrator	6	3
15 Edward	M	Middle manager	6	3
16 Kamil	M	Rep	6	3
17 Adam	M	Rep	6	3
18 Jacek	M	Middle manager	6	3
19 Włoddek	M	Administrator	6	3
20 Olek	M	Specialist	5	3
21 Małgorzata	F	Specialist	5	3
22 Ewa	F	Middle manager	5	3
23 Magdalena	F	Administrator	4	2
24 Bogusia	F	Middle manager	4	2
25 Grzegorz	M	Middle manager	4	2
26 Mirek	M	Middle manager	4	2
27 Sara	F	Specialist	3	2
28 Adam	M	Director	3	2
29 Alicja	F	Administrator	3	2
30 Roman	M	Administrator	3	2
31 Oliwia	F	Administrator	3	1
32 Renata	F	Assistant	3	1
33 Ilona	F	Rep	3	1
34 Patrycja	F	Director	3	1
35 Teresa	F	Director	3	1
36 Borys	M	Rep	2	1
37 Michał	M	Specialist	2	1
38 Ela	F	Specialist	2	1
39 Norbert	M	Director	2	1
40 Patryk	M	Director	2	1

Table 1 Sample composition

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