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Global Events Demand Global Data: COVID-19 Crisis Responses and the Future of Selling and Sales Management Around the Globe

Abstract

In the context of the global crisis presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, we investigate the perspectives of sales managers regarding their organizations' responses to the crisis and future expectations in a post-COVID-19 world. While there has been much discussion about these topics in the sales literature, very little research has examined them globally by collecting data from many nations and across many continents. Yet, how can global events be understood without analyzing global data? In response, we conducted the first, to our knowledge, global data coalition by hosting video-recorded group interviews with 76 sales executives representing twenty-seven nations. Our inductive investigation, informed by institutional logics, reveals how organizations accepted new norms, retained old ones, or blended the old with the new in response to the crisis. Our results simultaneously validate certain emerging concepts on a global scale (e.g., Customer Success Management, bricolage, etc.) and give rise to several insights not currently detailed by extant scholarship (e.g., localization, cultural cringe, etc.). This work also catalyzes new, relevant avenues for international research and sheds light on issues facing sales practice globally.

Keywords: global, international, sales, sales management, personal selling, inductive, global data, institutional logics

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The popular press loves to poeticize about the global nature of business, often suggesting the world is “flat,” connected, and shrinking (Friedman 2006; Lerman 2019; Miller 2016). The trend toward internationalization driving these claims has also spurred increased scholarly attention to issues of international selling and sales management. The past ten years alone have delivered special journal issues, data initiatives, and conference sessions all focused on international sales topics (Chaker et al. 2024; Dugan et al. 2020; Sharma 2016). Despite this excitement, collecting global data remains prohibitively difficult. For scholars trying to study such topics, the world seems mountainous, fragmented, and expanding. And yet, creating quite an impasse, how are we to understand global topics, or the effects of global events, if not by collecting global data?

Take the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, which spurred a wave of research activity from sales scholars over the past four years (e.g., Anwar, Coviello, and Rouziou 2023). Whereas a product recall crisis might affect an organization (Cleeren, Van Heerde, and Dekimpe 2013), an economic crisis might affect a nation (Kottika et al. 2020), and a natural disaster might affect a region (Raggio and Folse 2011), COVID-19 was uniquely global in that it touched every part of the world. Yet almost all research on the topic utilizes data drawn from one or two nations (e.g., Bonney, Beeler, and Chaker 2022; Epler and Leach 2021; Hartmann et al. 2023). These focused studies are certainly worthwhile and can begin to provide global insights if aggregated (assuming many studies use data from a wide variety of nations), but a more direct approach to understanding global phenomena by collecting data from around the globe seems a worthy research endeavor.

While epidemiologists predict that more pandemics are likely to occur in the future (Montanari 2020), public health scares are not the only global events on the horizon. Indeed,

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phenomena like climate change and technology developments are almost certain to impact sales organizations globally. Further, even seemingly local crises can have global effects. For instance, the 2021 Suez Canal obstruction (Bloomberg 2021) was a local crisis, yet its impact was felt globally as supply chains, and the selling functions that drive them, were halted. Similarly, the 2010 Icelandic volcano eruption, again a local event, halted flights in and out of Europe, profoundly disrupting businesses that rely on air transport worldwide (BBC 2010). Regardless of the nature of the event, we argue that global data should be used to understand global events.

Motivated by all these factors, we applied a novel data acquisition method we call a global data coalition (detailed herein). Through this global data coalition, we conducted qualitative group interviews with 76 sales executives representing 27 countries on five continents to understand two research questions (RQs): (1) how did sales organizations respond to COVID-19 around the globe, and (2) what future expectations do managers have for their sales organizations around the globe. While our data collection *approach* was novel, the resulting interviews were video recorded and subjected to standard analytic procedures used in inductive research (Christianson 2018; LeBaron et al. 2018).

Overall, interviewees described response resources to COVID-19 (RQ1) that fall into four categories – capabilities (e.g., bricolage, sales enablement, etc.), digital transformation (e.g., online channels, virtual sales meetings, etc.), relationship investments (e.g., internal cooperation, new approaches to customers, etc.), and leadership (e.g., transformational, transactional, etc.). Interviewees also shared perspectives on the future of sales organizations (RQ2) that fall into four areas – business models, human capital development, role characteristics, and societal implications. It should go without saying that these “future foci” were not created by the COVID-19 crisis but were informed by it (along with the response resources). Through these

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results and interpreted via institutional logics (Flaherty and Schroeder 2022), we offer three main contributions.

First, we reveal important insights that either align with *new* or *old* institutional logics (i.e., socially constructed, patterns of practices, assumptions, values, beliefs, and rules; Thornton and Ocasio 1999) that emerged during the crisis or represent a *blend* of the new and old logics. The insights that align with the *new* logics contribute to marketing knowledge by validating important concepts on a global stage. For example, concepts like bricolage (i.e., creatively utilizing available resources to navigate uncertainty; Epler et al. 2023) and customer success management (i.e., a sales-adjacent role focused on ensuring customers achieve desired outcomes post-purchase; Hochstein et al. 2023) have emerged as important features of sales organizations in recent years but have been predicated primarily on data from Western economies.

Insights that adhere to the *old* logics reveal several provocative perspectives that should be accounted for by practitioners and scholars. For example, it is now widely accepted that business models that emphasize virtuality (including virtual sales meetings) are “the way of the future” (Rangarajan et al. 2021; Yu et al. 2024). Yet, when we spoke with respondents from around the globe, we found valid reasons to question, or even reject, the universality of this notion. As another example, it is often taken for granted that internationalization is the way of the future (Biçakcioğlu-Peynirci and Morgan 2022), ensuring organizational performance and global economic welfare; however, when we spoke with respondents from around the globe, we found sales leaders who stressed localization in the face of the COVID-19 crisis instead.

Regarding all insights, we attempt to focus on the longer-term expectations related to sales.

While there has been a surge of research on the immediate response of sales organizations to COVID-19 (e.g., Bonney, Beeler, and Chaker 2022; Dugan et al. 2022; Habel et al. 2020), there

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has been relatively little work discussing longer-term implications (Good, Pullins, and Rouziou 2022), let alone discussing these implications from a global perspective.

Second, we demonstrate the effectiveness of the global data coalition method of *acquiring* data. This approach involves partnering with scholars from around the world to collect data from their local areas following a shared procedure that facilitates the combination of this data into a larger global dataset. In our case, this meant partnering with 23 professors from nearly every continent to collect qualitative interview data from 76 sales executives (i.e., key informants who speak on behalf of their sales organizations and locales; e.g., Hewett and Bearden 2001; Jayachandran, Hewett, and Kaufman 2004; Leonidou et al. 2019) from around the globe. Others have hinted at the value of a system like this (see Panagopoulos et al. 2011, p. 232), but we are the first to show proof-of-concept – a fact we hope will spur new global research efforts.

Third, our work responds to calls for research using data collected from sales managers. Just as sales organizations have been criticized for focusing the preponderance of their development efforts on *salespeople* (vs. *sales managers*; Kraaijbeek 2018; Vera 2020), sales scholars have been criticized for focusing the preponderance of their research attention similarly (Plank et al. 2018). Our work makes use of sales managers and executives – individuals ranging from first-line sales managers to top executives, all with responsibilities for sales in their firms – in order to contribute to the literature by leveraging these individuals as important data sources. The value of doing this is demonstrated by our provocative findings.

Literature Review

Before proceeding, it will be helpful to provide a more explicit review of two research streams relevant to the present work: (1) international (vs. global) selling and sales management and (2) sales organization's crisis response (COVID-19 and otherwise). Overall, a review of

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these literature streams (see Web Appendix A) reinforces the value of our intended contributions.

International Versus Global Sales Research

Turning first to the international sales literature, we can make two key observations (see Web Appendix A). First, compared to sales research in general, this work is relatively rare (though, as noted, increasing). While recent reviews on broad topics like performance may need to cover hundreds of articles from recent decades alone (Bolander et al. 2021; Kerr and Marcos-Cuevas 2023), our effort to identify international sales articles produces fewer than one hundred publications. Second, much of this work tends to simply compare one developed nation, often the U.S., with a single nation outside North America, often in Europe or Asia (e.g., Baldauf and Lee 2011) or to examine interactions between salespeople based in one developed nation, again often the U.S., selling to customers internationally without specifying the markets involved (e.g., Rutherford et al. 2023; Schrock et al. 2024). Many of these papers align with Chaker et al.'s (2024) definition of international selling and sales management research concerning interactions between any two sales stakeholders (i.e., customers, salespeople, or managers) who operate in different national markets. And yet, a review of this literature reveals more of a gorge than a gap. Specifically, *international* sales research is not equivalent to *global* sales research.

We offer a precise definition of *global sales research* as “that which examines sales and sales management issues using data collected from one or more nations from at least four of the world’s continents” (allowing representation from the majority of inhabited continents). This definition provides a simple, concrete way to identify whether research is sufficiently global by accounting for both the number of nations and the geographies that those nations represent and can be thought of as a minimum threshold for work to be considered global. That is, this definition is conservative in how it defines global-ness. Certainly, collecting data from multiple

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nations from every continent would be ideal, but if an article doesn't at least collect data from a slight majority of continents, in what way can it be considered global? Under this definition, a scholar using data from all 27 members of the E.U., while accomplishing something very impressive, would *not* be conducting global sales research as they collect data solely from Europe. However, a scholar collecting data from five nations, each on a different continent, would be conducting global sales research as they are gathering data from a range of locales.

When we revisit our literature review with this definition in mind, we identify only eleven examples of global sales research. These articles explore topics including (among others) industrial purchasing (e.g., Habel et al. 2020), sales innovation (e.g., Hohenberg and Homburg 2016), compensation (e.g., Rouziès, Onyemah, and Iacobucci 2017), and sales stereotypes (Fournier et al. 2014) around the globe. Given how the global economy is described in the popular press (Friedman 2006; Lerman 2019; Miller 2016), this number is surprisingly low. We argue that the primary reason for this low number is not insufficient analytic capabilities or scholarly disinterest, but rather the immense difficulty in collecting global data (Dugan et al. 2020), which strengthens the value of our demonstration of the global data coalition.

Research on Sales Crisis Response

There has been a flurry of recent research focused on consumer and organizational responses to COVID-19 (in addition to work on crises in general). Much of this work focuses on immediate outcomes. On the consumer side, articles explore differences in stockpiling behaviors during and immediately following the crisis (e.g., Ahmadi et al. 2022; Kim, Sheng, and Ketron 2022; Krasnikov, Shultz, and Rebianza 2022). On the organizational side, articles discuss virtual customer interactions (e.g., Dugan et al. 2022), hybrid work environments (e.g., Ewe and Ho 2022), and leveraging the disruption to improve sales training (Habel et al. 2020) or to better

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understand opportunities (Bonney, Beeler, and Chaker 2022). However, not much attention is paid to what the world will look like in the long term for sales organizations (Good, Pullins, and Rouziou 2022).

Similar to what we previously noted about the sales management literature, much of the international crisis research also tends to look at a small number of countries. Tuan (2022) focuses on leader behaviors in Vietnam, Ewe and Ho (2022) study sales organizations in Malaysia, and Epler and Leach (2021) examine salespeople in the U.S. These single-nation studies are certainly valuable, yet as discussed, are not global in themselves.

Finally, much of the crisis-focused research highlights the importance of some expected capabilities in dealing with turbulent times. Specifically, in addition to leadership behaviors (Alavi, Ehlig, and Habel 2022; Tuan 2022), several studies examine some somewhat expected salesperson constructs like resilience, perseverance, and agility (Dugan et al. 2022; Epler and Leach 2021). While there is little reason to doubt that these variables can play a role in crisis response, this body of work does beg the question of whether truly global data might avail any less conventional insights.

Theoretical Background: Institutional Logics During Crisis

Although inductive, our work relies on institutional theory's focus on "logics," or organizing principles that direct thoughts and behaviors of people and organizations through a "socially constructed, pattern of practices, assumptions, values, beliefs, and rules" (Flaherty and Schroeder 2022; Thornton and Ocasio 1999, p. 804). The institutional logics lens enables a holistic understanding of the institutional system, facilitating a deeper exploration of grand challenges (Ertimur and Coskuner-Balli 2015). Indeed, at the pandemic's outbreak, many sales organizations conformed to new dominant patterns and norms (Thornton and Ocasio 1999)

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dictated by the crisis (i.e., new logics). However, in some cases, sales organizations defied new logics (Agrawal and Henderson 2002) by retaining the old ones. There also exists a middle ground between complete adherence to new norms and outright non-conformity (Chow and Tsui-Auch 2020) where these contrasting logics are blended and reconciled.

To be clear, we are leveraging institutional logics to *interpret* our findings, not to *predict* hypotheses. This is in line with inductive research both within (Bonney, Beeler, and Chaker 2022) and beyond (Ketokivi and Mantere 2010) marketing, in enhancing the process of deriving theoretical conclusions from empirical data in a manner that is both credible and comprehensible to scholarly and practitioner audiences.

Method: A Global Data Coalition for Inductive Inquiry

Data Collection Process

To collect truly global data, a global cohort of academics (henceforth, “discussion chairs”) were recruited to organize video-recorded group interviews in parts of the world where they live, work, or have connections¹. Twenty-three academics agreed to participate in the creation of these discussions. Discussion chairs leveraged their networks (local to their nation) by inviting sales executives and managers to participate in an interview as key informants (similar to the tradition of using authoritative individuals to speak on behalf of larger groups, e.g., Hewett and Bearden 2001, Jayachandran, Hewett, and Kaufman 2004, Leonidou et al. 2019). Discussion chairs were also encouraged to conduct the interviews - if possible - in the mother tongue of each nation to ensure cultural and linguistic richness (indeed, ten discussions, or nearly half, were conducted in a language other than English). The interview guide provided to all discussion chairs is included in Web Appendix B.

¹ While most interviews focus on a single nation, in some cases (e.g., Asia-Pacific) multiple nations are covered. Since this is rare, we will use “nation” to refer to the geographic focus of each video, whatever it may be.

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The size of each local group was a function of the availability of qualified interviewees and ranged from 2-6 individuals per nation (not counting the discussion chair). In addition, strict screening criteria were applied to participants to ensure that each interviewee, regardless of their title, had responsibilities related directly to the salesforce and was a valid key informant. For example, one interviewee's title is Chief Executive Officer, but this individual worked in an organization that is primarily a salesforce, giving them direct knowledge of the sales function. Each interview lasted approximately one hour.

A total of 21 group interviews were completed and the database comprised of these videos includes nations from almost every continent, thus providing uniquely comprehensive global coverage². Taken together, these interviews feature the perspectives of 76 sales executives representing 27 countries and regions (see Web Appendix C for a complete list). Both males (58) and females (18) participated, and a multitude of company sizes and industries (consumer goods, software, financial services, healthcare, manufacturing, and wholesalers) were represented. The discussions were video recorded and, when necessary, translated and captioned by native speakers of the language in question who were also fluent in English. Web Appendix D contains additional guidance on how one can independently conduct a global coalition data collection.

Research and Analysis Approach

Video-based research (and, by extension, education) enables the investigation of organizational phenomena, such as rhetoric, emotion, and interactions by providing auditory, visible, and temporal characteristics (Christianson 2018; Gylfe et al. 2016; LeBaron et al. 2018). Our recorded interviews focus on two questions of particular interest: (RQ1) responses to the

² These videos are publicly available at <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLwI2IejVV8C9KSvrFg77IwQbJxafLCsG9> and can be used for various educational and research purposes.

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COVID-19 crisis by sales organizations around the globe and (RQ2) their expectations for the future of sales organizations around the globe.

To begin to understand our global respondents' perspectives on these topics, the 23 discussion chairs provided a written summary of the key responses from their nation, along with representative quotes from the interviewees that support their summary. Four researchers ("regional summary coordinators"), each responsible for a continent or region (i.e., North America, South America, Europe, Asia-Oceania), then validated these summaries, interacting with the original discussion chairs to resolve any inconsistencies (which were, in most cases, nonexistent). These validated interview summaries then became the focus of our ongoing analysis. Figure 1 depicts a visualization of this process.

[Insert Figure 1 about here]

For analysis, we rely on Gioia, Corley, and Hamilton's (2013) method to list the empirically driven subthemes (see Tables 1-6). Given our exploratory intent, this open-ended exploration is ideal. To that end, we follow an *ex-post* inductive approach where the summary coordinators "scrutinized" the content and identified subthemes that condense the responses of their interviewees. The identified patterns were then independently validated by another two discussion chairs to ensure that the best interpretations had been made.

Findings: Inductive Research Themes

While our data – consisting of several hours of audio-video content – has many things to say, to properly answer our two focal RQs and manage space constraints, we will make use of tables to present and organize indicative quotes (henceforth, IQs) from each of our themes and subthemes (rather than including quotes in the text directly) and focus on these themes as findings (consistent with Bonney, Beeler, and Chaker 2022). Of course, the quotes we share are

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not exhaustive and, for each theme, there are other supporting examples. However, we cannot publish every data point and, just as an empirical article publishes summaries and results as opposed to raw data, we refer to particularly impactful and representative examples. We will also use descriptive language in this section to save more theoretically rich language for our discussion section. Finally, while we will refrain from over-detailing the COVID-19 pandemic as it is described elsewhere (e.g., Dugan et al. 2022; Good, Pullins, and Rouziou 2022), and assume that the reader already understands this context, we offer a few initial comments (based on quotes highlighted in Table 1).

[Insert Table 1 about here]

First, responses between organizations from different nations and between organizations within one nation vary considerably. While many respondents reported obeying strict regulations, not all did. For instance, a Brazilian Head of Sales described how, based on cultural preferences, many workers refused to work from home (IQ1). Second, since most decisions during the crisis were made amidst serious constraints, doubt remains about how well things were handled (as explained by a U.K. respondent in IQ2). Third, respondents who had weathered prior crises recently expressed greater comfort in handling the pandemic (IQ3 regarding Greece's financial crisis). Thus, some countries benefited from their prior crisis management experiences.

Resources in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis

With regard to RQ1 – how did sales organizations respond to the crisis around the globe? – we highlight four themes that represent resources that arose from our data: capabilities, digital transformation, relationship investments, and leadership. These response resources and their IQs are highlighted in Table 2.

[Insert Table 2 about here]

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Capabilities. The crisis placed new demands on sales organizations, and many participants highlighted the necessity of new capabilities as resources. For instance, adaptability was crucial during the crisis as changes occurred rapidly without the luxury of time for deep deliberation (Rangarajan et al. 2021). This quick adjustment is encapsulated by the term - recently introduced to the sales literature – bricolage, which is defined as “making do with what is at hand” and “creating something from nothing by combining resources for new purposes” (Epler and Leach 2021, p. 115). Many respondents mentioned immediate improvised actions including adapting the salesperson’s role (IQ4), focusing on training (IQ5) and products (IQ6), reducing sales-related costs (IQ7), and increasing price promotions (IQ8). To prevent salespeople from losing their jobs or being furloughed, their roles had to be adapted to promoting (even more so) customer success (IQ4; Hochstein et al. 2023). Overall, the notion of bricolage was implied by respondents in countries ranging from Australia, India, Sri Lanka, and China.

Related, a French respondent highlighted the necessity of agility (IQ9), specifically by understanding the psychological implications of the crisis for customers and shifting previously transactional relationships towards ones that are more empathetic. Indeed, marketing agility reflects the rate at which an entity iterates between understanding the market and executing marketing decisions to adapt to the environment (Kalaiganam et al. 2021). Respondents also mentioned organizational flexibility (IQ10) by developing and implementing short-term tactics for survival. Again, without time to determine the optimal long-term solution, action was needed.

Moreover, during the crisis, the idea that sales organizations must establish a capability that ties internal resources to the success of the sales function was further embraced. Recently, this capability was branded “sales enablement” (Peterson et al. 2021). A Sri Lankan respondent astutely noted that during the crisis the entire organization should pivot its focus toward the sales

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function (IQ11). In addition, interviewees indicated that the crisis brought sales and non-sales entities together, for instance, connecting sales with IT as a lifeline for smooth digitalization (IQ12; e.g., Bosnia and Herzegovina and Greece), and sales with marketing as a lifeline for digital content creation (IQ13; e.g., Finland and Thailand). Such cross-functional synergies are a critical indicator of sales enablement (Rangarajan et al. 2020).

Digital Transformation. While digital transformation (i.e., the application of digital technologies to enhance a firm's value proposition; Singh et al. 2019) was already underway, as many nations faced lockdowns and travel restrictions, COVID-19 functioned as an accelerant to these changes. As a result, digital transformation emerged as an important resource according to our respondents. For instance, respondents from the U.S. stressed the importance of virtual communication tools and solutions (IQ14), and those from Canada described remote work and virtual meetings (IQ15). Further, respondents from at least six countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, China, Finland, France, and Sri Lanka) confirmed a drastic transition to e-commerce (IQ16). As traditional face-to-face (F2F) exchanges rapidly shifted to virtual ones, communication increasingly occurred online via enterprise social media platforms like Microsoft Teams, Facebook Workplace Groups, and Zoom (IQ17). Firms and customers alike were challenged by this kind of communication. Interestingly, while meeting virtually rather than F2F sometimes lead to depersonalization, at other times, as indicated by a Mexican respondent, it increased intimacy in that salespeople were virtually entering customers' homes (IQ18).

Relationship Investments. Another category of response resources focused on various forms of relationship investments. Internal relationships are an established performance driver (Bolander et al. 2015; Burchett et al. 2023), and many firms were concerned about psychological challenges stemming from employee isolation and social loneliness (Chaker et al. 2021). Indeed,

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one Taiwanese respondent explained how working from home, while welcome at the beginning, quickly became a point of frustration (IQ19). As a result, salespeople found creative ways to engage with colleagues. A Brazilian respondent described a variety of virtual events intended to bring sales employees together and enhance connectivity and performance, including virtual happy hours and cooking events (IQ20).

Additionally, new approaches to external relations with customers were necessary as salespeople employed new tactics to better serve customers. For example, it is well known that salespeople train their customers to use their solutions. During the crisis, though, a Greek respondent discussed also having to educate their tech-laggard clients on new digital tools (IQ21), going on to state that training customers was given a higher priority than even closing sales. Further, respondents in certain areas, where relationships are of great importance, reported that for coworkers and customers alike, F2F interactions remained common (IQ22). A Brazilian respondent even emphasized the importance of a F2F coffee ritual (“cafezinho”) to bond with customers (IQ23). To further enhance bonding, some firms worked to approximate events they would have historically done in person. Another Brazilian respondent explained that their organization held a virtual “Oscar-themed” awards ceremony for their customers (IQ24).

Leadership. The final response resource that emerged from our interviews involves leadership. A participant from the U.K. highlighted the benefits of *transformational* leadership during a crisis (IQ25), presenting a contrast to recent results from Alavi, Ehlig, and Habel (2022) who conclude that *transactional* leadership’s benefits are superior during a crisis. A Greek respondent seemingly agrees and discusses leadership, coaching, and management, specifying that he would “leave management to the side” (IQ26) to focus on what scholars would seemingly describe as transformational behaviors.

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Future (Post-COVID-19) Foci of Sales Organizations Around the Globe

With regard to RQ2 – what will selling and sales management look like in the (post-COVID-19) future? – we highlight four themes that represent future foci that stemmed from our interviews: business models, human capital development, role characteristics, and societal implications. Of course, many of these issues were salient prior to our research or even the COVID-19 crisis. However, each of these foci emerged from our respondents as a matter of importance for the future of selling and sales management, and many were implied to have been altered in some way by the crisis.

Business models. Traditional business models were questioned during the crisis (Dugan et al. 2022; Rangarajan et al. 2021), suggesting new ways of doing business that will persist into the future (Table 3 presents relevant IQs). For instance, participants were certain that, given increased information availability (Hochstein et al. 2021), more informed buyers (Hochstein et al. 2019), and the heightened need for salespeople to possess analytic skills (Peesker et al. 2022), organizations will have to contend with big data in the future. A Taiwanese respondent details how data is essential to “decode” the best method for attracting customers (IQ27). Indeed, future business models must account for using data to drive decisions.

Participants also discussed the importance of hybrid selling (i.e., combining virtual and F2F selling in an omnichannel setting) proceeding into the future (IQ28). Importantly, this stands in contrast to a fully virtual model, which our respondents suggest is not realistic in the long term (as stated by a French respondent in IQ29). A Canadian respondent summarizes that the minute he loses an account to a competitor who engaged the customer F2F, a model that is at least partially F2F will become a matter of necessity (IQ30). Thus, all voices concur that a hybrid sales model will pervade in the post-COVID-19 era, forcing salesforces to develop the necessary

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skills to prevail in both F2F and digital channels (per a Chilean respondent in IQ31).

Finally, participants had interesting things to say about internationalization and, in some cases, *de*-internationalization (i.e., “localization”). With COVID-19 establishing the viability of virtual communication, respondents from both Denmark (IQ32) and Finland (IQ33) expressed that the future involves a more level “playing field” than they have known previously. For instance, when in the past they were unable to build relationships with Asian customers, virtuality allowed them to forge bonds as competitors closer to the customer were also prevented from meeting with them F2F.

However, respondents also noted societal challenges to internationalization. For example, a Taiwanese respondent expressed the need to overcome governmental obstacles and align with geo-political constraints in going global (IQ34). Sri Lankan respondents also describe facing high duties on imports/exports (IQ35) and price controls (IQ36), both hindrances to internationalization. Additionally, border closures led to local sourcing. *De*-internationalization remains far less recognized than internationalization and requires a self-sustaining supply chain of local materials, production processes, and markets. Of course, this notion has political implications, as a Danish respondent flags concerns with “localization” possibly transforming into nationalism (IQ37).

[Insert Table 3 about here]

Human capital development. It is well known that the crisis halted talent acquisition and stunted retention (Good, Pullins, and Rouziou 2022), precipitating a collapse in human capital in sales organizations. It seems this challenge will have persistent effects well into the future. Our participants pointed to three subthemes along these lines: cultural cringe, onboarding/training platforms, and the war for sales talent (refer to IQs in Table 4).

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[Insert Table 4 about here]

Respondents implied future concerns about “cultural cringe,” or an internalized inferiority complex that causes people in a nation to disregard their own culture as inferior to that of others (Feather 1993). While there can be benefits to utilizing an international salesforce, sometimes organizations – particularly those in smaller countries – over-rely on international personnel and dismiss local talent, especially when filling leadership positions (as a Mexican respondent describes in IQ38). This excessive “import” of foreign leaders can make local talent wonder if they lack requisite skills and can accentuate inferiority perceptions.

Respondents also described how the expectation of persisting remote and hybrid work drives the need for training and onboarding to adjust accordingly. A French respondent describes the use of a virtual training and development platform (IQ39) to guide salesperson development into the future. A U.S. respondent (IQ40) stresses the challenge innate in onboarding in virtual work environments, comparing the difficulty of starting one’s sales career in an organizational setting (implying a relatively strong culture and normative socialization) with the enhanced difficulty of starting a sales career in one’s apartment (without these normative elements).

Finally, respondents recognize the essential relationship between talent quality and business performance (see IQ41 stating that the organization with the best talent wins). This realization has resulted in a “war for talent” (i.e., the fierce competition to attract and retain salespeople). This subtheme is different from our previous discussion of training and development. As a respondent from Taiwan states (IQ42), training is insufficient, organizations also need salespeople with ideas and know-how in analyzing accounts. In some regions, the challenge of attracting talented salespeople seems amplified by the bad reputation of the profession. A Sri Lankan respondent describes this as both a “stigma” and a “nightmare”; IQ43).

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Adding further to the difficulty, once an organization manages to find these quality hires, they face a constant threat of poaching from competitors offering better professional conditions (IQ44). Taken together, our respondents provide a compelling narrative of how the current and future war for talent will affect all aspects of human capital development in sales.

Role characteristics. Whereas Rangarajan et al. (2021) call for salespeople's adaptive role in the post-pandemic era, Alavi, Ehlig, and Habel (2022) reiterate the need for sales role redefinition. Our respondents agree with both positions and detail how the role of salespeople will be redefined in the future. Two specific subthemes emerge on this topic (see Table 5 for IQs). First, if business models need to change moving forward (as previously outlined), perhaps the definition of the future sales role does as well? A Chinese respondent (IQ45) describes a new definition of the sales role that, in addition to gaining trust through personal interaction, includes adaptive technology use and even a quantified social media presence. A French respondent adds his thoughts (IQ46) about the need for the future sales role to include an ability to drive customers to a physical store in an omnichannel environment. Second, the future sales role may need to incorporate new performance metrics that align with the new environment and role definition. An Indian respondent, for example, highlights the emergence of "time to value" as a crucial performance indicator (IQ47). This metric gauges the duration it takes for a new client to derive benefits from a seller's solution post-purchase.

[Insert Table 5 about here]

Societal implications. Finally, respondents made several comments that seemed to home in on the future importance of the societal impact of selling practices (see Table 6). Jones et al. (2005) previously noted that one's legal and ethical environment can constrain a sales organization's ability to effectively pursue its activities and emphasized the importance of

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transparent ethical operations. Yet since then, this topic has not been discussed frequently in the sales literature. Nevertheless, our respondents commented on sustainability and the legal and political environment. Respondents from both Italy (IQ48) and Denmark (IQ49), for example, emphasize the growing importance of environmental impact, sustainability, and renewable resources. These topics have not historically been the focus of sales organizations. Also, some respondents expressed concerns related to the impact of laws and legislation on sales. A respondent from Bosnia and Herzegovina pointed out that governmental inertia and political uncertainty are major factors impacting their perception of the future of sales organizations (IQ50).

[Insert Table 6 about here]

General Discussion

The COVID-19 crisis represented a major shock (Hartmann et al. 2023) that forced sales organizations to respond in a variety of ways. If they responded by adopting the new socially constructed “rules of the game,” they are said to have embraced new institutional logics (Thornton and Ocasio 1999). If they held to the prior socially constructed “rules,” they are said to have held to the old logics (Agrawal and Henderson 2002). Some responses fell between these two extremes and are said to be blended (Chow and Tsui-Auch 2020). These responses, we argue, not only describe the immediate post-COVID-19 world but also provide glimpses into the longer-term future. We therefore seek to transform our findings into a forecast of the future of selling and sales management as interpreted via institutional logics. Which new logics will dominate the future, which old logics will remain, and in what ways will the old and the new be blended? By asking these questions, we address our first intended contribution.

We offer a few notes before moving forward. Certain broad themes, for instance, digital

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transformation, underlie many of our results and will not be discussed much in this section as doing so would distract from our more nuanced points. We will assume then that the reader is aware of the role of digitalization in our discussion. Also, our discussion will not repeat our results section as it is meant to serve a unique purpose. Specifically, while the results section *describes* the themes and subthemes that arise from our data, the discussion section is intended to offer more elaborative thoughts that address the question: *what do the results mean?*

Global Practices Aligning with New Institutional Logics

We begin by discussing findings that align with *new* institutional logics, meaning that our respondents imply an acceptance of new socially constructed norms coming out of the COVID-19 crisis. Many of these insights are important because they confirm emerging wisdom and globally validate certain concepts previously based only on Western data. Our data seem to speak to four key new logics that inform the future of selling and sales management and warrant further discussion: resilient agility, internationalization, sales enablement, and new metrics.

Resilient Agility and Adaptability. Research emphasizes resilience as a key competency (Anwar, Coviello, and Rouziou 2021) and during the crisis, many organizations are said to have embraced resilience (Cancialosi 2020). Despite its popularity, though, none of our participants used this term. Instead, they anchored on concepts like agility and flexibility (Dugan et al. 2022). A quick glance at this discrepancy could lead one to think that our results value agility over resilience. However, revisiting relevant quotes (coming from Canada (QC), Chile, France, India, and Sri Lanka), it seems that these two terms are being used interchangeably and that, conversationally at least, they are two sides of the same coin (see Cancialosi 2020). In any event, it is interesting to note that this conceptualization of resilience does not refer to a rigid obstinance but a commitment to withstand challenges by adapting to them. This smart, adaptive resilience

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appears meaningful in various parts of the globe.

One specific manifestation of such adaptability comes in the form of bricolage (Epler et al. 2023), a concept that has grown in popularity since the beginning of COVID-19 but appears entirely grounded in data from the U.S. economy (Epler and Leach 2021; Epler et al. 2023). Respondents from nations as varied as Australia, China, and India implied the importance of this capability, demonstrating its applicability in various places around the globe and cementing it as an important new logic for the future of selling and sales management.

Internationalization and Localization. Internationalization is not a new undertaking and, therefore, does not represent a novel institutional logic for well-established sales organizations from larger nations equipped with the resources (e.g., technology savvy, Singh et al. 2019; client relationships, Sharma 2016; customer-centricity, Habel et al. 2020) required to expand into new markets. However, these resources and the knowledge available online (Fletcher, Harris, and Richey Jr 2013) lead less established sales organizations - especially those from smaller nations - to reap the benefits of digitalization and going international (Weiger 2023). In short, virtual tools have somewhat opened the marketplace for smaller players. Moreover, voices are speaking against the tendency toward internationalization. Danish executives reported that the crisis turned business customers toward local suppliers (or de-internationalization) to support the local market or enhance patriotic sentiment. The crisis in international supply management studies demonstrates that localized systems are likely to be more robust and resilient than global supply chains (Nandi et al. 2021). This suggests an opportunity for suppliers' sales organizations to leverage the advantage of serving local customers when global systems fail.

Sometimes, though, localization is linked to nationalism, and while nationalism has received relatively little attention in marketing, it is becoming recognized as a potent anti-

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globalization force worldwide (Strizhakova and Coulter 2019). Such research claims that nationalistic beliefs are promulgated by countries to secure their own economic, cultural, and geopolitical interests. Admittedly, the political implications of nationalism are beyond the scope of our analysis. However, the current nationalism revival has become inextricably intertwined with the practices of promotion and consumption (Castelló and Mihelj 2018), providing opportunities for sales organizations that represent local brands.

Based on our research findings, however, an intriguing observation emerges; both in the realms of internationalization and localization, there is a pronounced emphasis on the "local." With the advent of digitalization, smaller enterprises now have the means to market their local goods on a global scale, while sales organizations are increasingly valuing the reliability of locally produced goods, particularly underscored during times of crisis. This shift could potentially steer the focus towards the promotion of local products over their international counterparts. The mantra of "think locally, sell globally" encapsulates this paradigm shift. As smaller players gain international visibility, it is imperative for them to cultivate the requisite capabilities and allocate resources towards comprehending and surmounting the challenges of global selling. For example, research entertains the concept of cultural distance as a tool for enhancing understanding of market entry strategies and their efficacy, particularly in the contexts of market penetration and consumer behavior (Vendrell-Herrero et al. 2018; Yu et al. 2024). Therefore, sales organizations, in collaboration with marketing teams (in alignment with the principles of sales enablement), can leverage local talent to craft "cultural content," thereby projecting a positive image for their offerings (Vendrell-Herrero et al. 2018).

Sales Enablement. Sales enablement is defined as the overarching dynamic capability that aligns varied firm resources to benefit the customer journey and selling productivity (Peterson et

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al. 2021) and seems useful as somewhat of an umbrella term because, with its broad definition, it can encompass several capabilities that emerged in our data. For instance, customer success management, or the focus on not only acquiring new customers but ensuring the success of those customers in the long term, is a way for organizations to incorporate sales into a function that, in the past, may have been solely focused on service. Our global respondents confirm the significance of customer success on a global scale (Madruga et al. 2024), which represents a contribution in itself. Moreover, two noteworthy observations emerge from the importance of sales enablement as a new logic being embraced.

First, while interest in various interfaces (e.g., marketing-sales, Rouziès and Hulland 2014; marketing-finance, Edeling, Srinivasan, and Hanssens 2021) has been increasing in recent decades, this interest is always on a *dyadic* interface (i.e., two departments interacting). Our respondents encourage a more complicated, and we think more interesting, reality – that of *triadic* organizational interfaces. Specifically, we note the three-way relationship between Sales, Marketing, and IT (where all play a role in creating and delivering tech-enabled messaging and solutions) as a critical consideration for both scholars and practitioners. Given the ongoing advancements in AI and technology (Pappas et al. 2023), it becomes increasingly apparent that we should anticipate the circulation of ideas and data among these, and perhaps other, functions in the future. In short, as unrealistic as it is to consider organizational functions in silos, focusing solely on dyadic interfaces is only one step (out of many potential steps) better.

Second, while those in sales have long been aware that, as the adage goes, “nothing happens until someone sells something,” the growth of sales enablement around the globe seems to suggest that other functions are also coming to this same realization. During the COVID-19 crisis, as revenues dried up for many organizations, it apparently became clear to those

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occupying roles not typically considered “quota bearing” that bottomed-out sales would result in their unemployment and, therefore, they are on a “quota” of sorts (just a quota they’ve outsourced to others). It is interesting to see signs of the rest of the organization rallying behind this critical mission, even if it may only be out of self-interest.

New Metrics. Organizations are increasingly concerned with not only immediate dollar sales, but also long-term customer success (Hochstein et al. 2023; Madruga et al. 2024). Given this fact, along with the growth of sales enablement, it is not surprising that a final element of the new logics forecast should involve new metrics. Indeed, given the many changes navigated by sales organizations of late, the standard performance metrics (Bolander et al. 2021) will be rightfully questioned. For instance, an Indian respondent identified "time to value" as an emerging performance indicator that relates to the amount of time it takes for a new client to benefit from a seller's solution after purchase. This metric is very much in the spirit of customer success from an economic standpoint (Katsikeas et al. 2016).

Our research also confirms the growing emphasis on issues of environmental and societal impact of business activities, including sales. Comments from our Danish and Italian respondents are consistent with voices that advocate firms’ societal impact transparency (Cohen and Serafeim 2020). Accordingly, there also exists a need to incorporate societal success dimensions into performance metrics. While traditional metrics typically assess the outcomes of decisions, societal metrics often extend beyond the direct control of salespeople and may reflect organizational performance rather than individual contributions (e.g., reduced environmental footprint, customers’ wellbeing, diversity-equity-inclusion initiatives etc.). Consequently, the introduction of societal metrics may not always be warmly received by the salesforce but is in the spirit of customer success from a non-economic standpoint (see also the discussion of

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“customer health” in Hochstein et al. 2023, p. 919).

Global Practices Embracing Old Institutional Logics

We will also highlight several findings that run counter to the new institutional logics and appear to embrace the old logics. These insights are critical as they challenge and provoke the emerging wisdom coming out of the COVID-19 crisis. Moreover, the divergence of these insights from these socially constructed new logics reinforces the importance of assessing global data in trying to understand global phenomena. Indeed, a review of the literature largely coming from Western economies might imply more homogeneity than we see when collecting data from a variety of places around the globe. Our data seems to speak to three key old logics that inform the future of selling and sales management and warrant further discussion: emphasizing local talent, leadership, and legislative and governmental constraints.

Local Talent. An old logic that continues to be embraced by some, despite not appearing to be advantageous in the war for talent, is the tendency of some regions to devalue local achievement. The oppressive impact of cultural cringe (referred to as “malinchismo” by a Mexican interviewee) in preventing local professionals, regardless of qualifications, from moving into leadership positions in their firms was an intriguing insight. Cultural cringe may have implications for sales organizations as it is generally negatively associated with organizational and brand identification, runs counter to an organization’s national standing, and favors the fall of high achievers while disfavoring their awards (Feather 1993).

One can imagine at least two ways that the cultural cringe associated with local talent could affect sales organizations. For instance, in the context of new market entry, sales organizations need to consider staffing with talent local to the new market versus importing talent from elsewhere. This decision may be particularly nuanced as an organization may

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prioritize local talent but will also need to consider how customers in the new market will respond. There may also be some complicated long-term versus short-term challenges associated with the decision. For instance, perhaps it would be simpler in the short-run to respond to cultural cringe in a new market by importing managers from elsewhere (Dabic, González-Loureiro, and Harvey 2015), but care should be taken to consider whether there may be more long-term value in explicitly working to counter-cultural cringe by hiring and developing local talent in an attempt to, over time, sway these attitudes. This issue is also likely to play out during international mergers and acquisitions (Cooke et al. 2018). Often, the acquiring or “stronger” company may rely heavily on expatriates to oversee the newly acquired entities. However, managers must be mindful of such approaches and carefully consider the effects of these decisions.

Leadership. Researchers and practitioners alike have debated which leadership style is most effective both in times of stability and crisis (Hayati, Atefi, and Ahearne 2018; Bartsch et al. 2020). Throughout the recent challenges, supervisors have extended various forms of support to their salesforces, including bonding events, remote working facilitation, and psychological assistance. Contrary to popular belief favoring *transformational* leadership, recent research suggests that during crises, sales teams often require clear directives and specific resources to navigate through adversity (Alavi, Ehlig, and Habel 2022), highlighting the efficacy of the less celebrated *transactional* leadership. While our findings underscore the importance of resources during crises, they predominantly endorse supervisors' efforts to motivate and inspire salespeople – a perspective aligned with transformational leadership. This highlights an interesting tension with the findings of Alavi and colleagues (2022) and questions their applicability on the global stage. Of course, there is also a possibility that our qualitative results emphasizing

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transformational leadership reflect more about respondents' implicit beliefs or preferences rather than empirical reality. We acknowledge the ongoing tension between these two leadership styles and are hopeful for future work to disentangle the role of leadership globally.

Legislative and Governmental Constraints. For scholars based in more developed economies, it can seem like “free trade” is the dominant economic scenario around the world (recall, once again the “world is flat” narrative). Yet, our respondents highlight situations where this is not the case due to legislative and government barriers. Bosnian and Brazilian respondents, for example, mentioned that salespeople need the ability to adapt specifically to new challenges generated by governmental inertia, corruption, and economic depression. Such abilities, for instance, adaptation, agility, and resilience (Dugan et al. 2022; Epler and Leach 2021), could also facilitate sales organizations becoming increasingly global in their orientation and thus more likely to be faced with conflicting legislation and corrupt markets (Lindgreen 2004). While adaptive selling is arguably one of the most important concepts in research on selling (Alavi, Habel, and Linsenmayer 2019), it is interesting to note that it has yet to say much about adapting to such macro-level constraints.

Global Practices Blending New and Old Institutional Logics

We will also highlight key findings that appear to represent a blending of old and new logics. These insights involve a combination of retained old logics and embraced new logics and demonstrate the value of balance in crisis response. Our data seems to speak to two key blended logics that inform the future of selling and sales management and warrant further discussion: the nature of business relationships and the sales role itself.

Nature of Business Relationships. There have been many voices in recent years promoting the idea that virtuality will dominate the future of business relationships (Rangarajan

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et al. 2021). Certainly, the emphasis on virtual communication was undeniable during the COVID-19 crisis. Our respondents provided rich insights into the various ways that this reality unfolded – for instance, working to preserve traditional standards of hosting social bonding events, which might have otherwise been canceled, by simulating the in-person experience to the greatest extent feasible (e.g., virtual “Oscar-like” awards ceremony to celebrate their customers, virtual cooking lessons, etc.). Nevertheless, we are compelled to draw further attention to our respondents whose comments cast doubt on this as the *lone* path into the future. We highlight three considerations in this regard, with the first two focused on external customer relationships and the third on internal employee relationships.

First, even during the height of the COVID-19 crisis, we found respondents pushing back against virtual interactions. Those from South America, for instance, lamented the lack of human touch and non-verbal cues in virtual interactions and reported sticking to old logics that prioritize F2F interactions (e.g., the “cafezinho” coffee ritual of companionship as a play of autotelic and interpersonal actions; see also Karababa and Ger 2011). So even at a time when virtuality was most likely to be embraced, it found resistance.

Second, in a clear forecast of a blended logics future, a Canadian (Ontario) respondent provided a powerful perspective by noting that solely virtual selling would instantly be disrupted when one organization starts winning business over others by conducting F2F sales calls rather than virtual ones. This manager agreed with many of the purported positives of selling via digital technologies but also viewed competitive necessity as a potential threat to its ongoing use. Indeed, if virtual selling becomes a liability, the goal of efficiency will take a back seat to that of simple effectiveness. In other words, it won’t matter how little virtual sales calls cost to conduct if they don’t result in sales.

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Third, focusing on internal business relationships, that is, those with sales employees, we note a particular concern related to the socialization and training of new employees in a purely virtual environment. Respondents from France and the U.S. each described the difficulty of creating an enriching onboarding experience for salespeople without the ability to meet with them F2F, sit next to them in the office, etc. Given the inextricable link between normative cues and effective socialization (Wiseman et al. 2022), the question of how to approximate the F2F new employee onboarding process by virtual means remains completely unresolved. We can detail policies and procedures through a computer, but socializing newcomers into an organization requires far more than that (e.g., interaction, vicarious learning, etc.).

On balance, similar to how some have recently argued that AI will not replace human salespeople (Pappas et al. 2023), we must predict that virtual business relationships – internal or external – will not entirely replace F2F ones. Yes, virtual sales calls seem here to stay, but that doesn't mean that F2F interactions don't bring unique value to business relationships. People buy from people, even in the most rigid and mechanical business-to-business settings, and, as such, the F2F interaction, or the “last three feet” as George (2012) calls it, will remain critical.

The Sales Role. We also note a blended logics future for the sales role itself. While the world is changing drastically, and this results in some dramatic alterations to the sales role – including remote work and integrating AI into the sales process (Pappas et al. 2023) - several aspects of selling and sales management will maintain their importance in the future. We offer two specific insights that relate to the future of sales around the globe from a blended logics perspective: salesperson capabilities and the ongoing stigma of the profession.

As an initial insight, the future expectations of what a salesperson needs to be able to do, or the capabilities they need to possess, clearly blends both new and old logics. Regarding old

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logics, we see widespread agreement from our respondents that salespeople in the future will still need to be able to perform many of the tasks traditionally associated with success in the sales role, for instance, establishing relationships, and building trust (Burchett et al. 2023). At the same time, drawing on new logics, respondents from nations including China and France point to some very non-traditional expectations for salespeople now and in the future. These include things like, seemingly sharing in the spirit of bricolage, adapting technology use to solve novel problems, building and maintaining a large social media presence, and identifying ways to drive customers into physical stores or offices in an omni-channel environment.

The notion that salespeople will need to maintain a strong social media presence and perhaps even have to achieve a certain threshold of online “followers” is particularly intriguing. It might seem strange to imagine postings for a sales job with a minimum number of followers in addition to the seemingly boilerplate criteria of prior experience, education, etc. Yet, the strangeness of this vision is offset by the strong rationale propping it up. Taking LinkedIn as a single example and its effectiveness in helping salespeople connect with targeted prospects, it seems well within reason that a firm facing two otherwise identical candidates for a sales job would pick the one with more followers and online influence (see Peterson and Dover 2014). So, this element of the future of the sales role, while quite new, appears well-grounded.

Overall, though, comments like these seem to reinforce recent research pointing to the importance of salesperson competencies like analytic skills (Peesker et al. 2022), creativity (Kalra, Itani, and Rostami 2023), digital selling readiness (Mullins and Agnihotri 2022), and social media aptitude (Schmitt et al. 2024). Indeed, the days of the fast-talking and charismatic, but otherwise low-competence, salesperson are over. The future, it would seem, doesn't need mere talking heads; it needs intellectually sophisticated experts who are also adept at influencing

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and persuading others. It needs salespeople who possess both “hard” and “soft” skills.

Considering the insights discussed above, the “professionalization” of selling (Fournier et al. 2014), and the growth and efficacy of sales education (Bolander et al. 2020), it might be tempting to imagine, at least in many Western economies, that the historical stigma associated with selling (Lanzrath, Homburg, and Ruhnau 2023) is disappearing. However, this appears far from true globally. Respondents from nations including China and Sri Lanka report considerable challenges regarding the stigmatization of the sales profession and the resulting effects on the ability of sales organizations to hire and retain salespeople. Interestingly, there may be some apparent tension between the competencies sales organizations will desire in the future and the strength of the sales stigma. For instance, our respondents discuss expanding the sales role to include social media influence, perhaps even down to a minimum threshold of followers. It is easy to imagine that this type of emphasis might further aggravate the social stigma of the profession by appearing to emphasize activities that, at least in the past, have been associated with leisure and frivolity.

Implications for Scholars

The preceding general discussion section was aimed at providing a longer-term forecast of the future of selling and sales management that can be helpful to both practitioners and scholars. In addition, we now discuss two important scholar-specific contributions coming out of this work that we hope will encourage and inform future scholarly efforts.

Proof-of-Concept of the Global Data Coalition

Collecting truly global data represents an entrenched challenge for scholars (recall that a literature review using our conservative definition of global sales research uncovered only eleven articles). As a step toward improving this number, in this work, we’ve executed the first global

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data coalition (a data *collection* method only hinted at previously; see Panagopoulos et al. 2011, p. 232). While it involves a fairly large number of people, and quite a few moving parts, the delegation inherent in the process also makes it appealingly simple. Indeed, if a scholar can connect with several other scholars in other parts of the world, and identify some common research interests, then collecting global data may be well within their reach (see also Web Appendix D for additional recommendations). It is worth mentioning that this approach enabled us to produce important insights in the present work (an already useful contribution). Yet the greatest contribution of showing proof-of-concept of this approach is not in the present findings, but in the potential for others to apply it to other topics and questions in the future.

Importantly, while we've executed the global data coalition with qualitative data, there seems no reason it can't be executed with quantitative data. What if, rather than asking all our discussion chairs to conduct interviews with sales executives, we asked them to obtain survey responses from a target number of salespeople on a topic of shared interest? Data from each coalition member could then be aggregated into a much larger, perhaps multilevel (i.e., where salespeople are nested within nations), dataset where a model could be run to assess within- and between-nation effects. In addition to potentially producing unique data, this approach could save scholars from paying data brokerage firms large amounts for data that is often not as high quality as one would hope (around \$25USD per response in our experience). We hope that our demonstration of a proof-of-concept of the global data coalition eliminates some barriers to collecting global data and spurs activity across a variety of marketing subdisciplines.

Sales Managers as Data Sources

In addition to answering the call for global sales research (Dugan et al. 2020; Sharma 2016), this work is the first to our knowledge to examine the perspectives of a variety of global

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sales *managers* (as opposed to salespeople, e.g., or salesperson-leader dyads, e.g., Peesker et al. 2019) as our focal unit of analysis. By doing so, we echo Plank et al.'s (2018) voice about the importance of managers in sales research. Indeed, the manager holds a unique and important perspective on salespeople and processes, and perhaps especially, the effects of more macro events on the sales organization. Specifically, sales managers make strategic and tactical decisions that have a great influence on the success of their organizations. Thus, our study helps gain wisdom on how these leaders equip their teams with the right resources, thereby empowering their strategies (Friend et al. 2024). Furthermore, sales managers are recognized as role models who shape salespeople's behaviors, attitudes, and work habits (Bolander et al. 2020; Rich 1997) and they serve as central figures connecting salespeople with the organization and often, with customers as well (Peesker et al. 2019). We hope our enthusiasm for leveraging managers as data sources is embraced by the field broadly.

Limitations and Future Research

As with all research, ours comes with some limitations. First, our data is qualitative. While we feel this has just as many strengths as it does drawbacks, particularly in our ability to probe for perspectives that would be difficult to discover through, say, a survey designed a priori, it would be worthwhile to apply the global data coalition in a quantitative context. Second, there are two very large omissions in our otherwise global data. We have no data from the Middle East or Africa. In fact, not much research is conducted in these areas – a reality long overdue to change. Third, our data are cross-sectional in that we conducted our interviews at a single point in time. Qualitative research can be made longitudinal by conducting interviews in meaningful increments, or before and after critical events, and we strongly encourage such work. Fourth, the global data coalition included 23 professors serving as discussion chairs who relied on their

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personal networks to conduct interviews. This approach introduces the potential for sampling bias, as the sample might not accurately represent the broader population. As a result, to ensure generalizability of findings, we encourage future research to explore more sophisticated sampling methods.

Beyond these specific limitations, we simply encourage scholars to address global sales questions *using global data* (per the definition offered herein). Our global data coalition method for *acquiring* this type of rare data can and should be used liberally in this pursuit. We do not have the space to provide a comprehensive discussion of all worthwhile directions that one could take, but we do offer Web Appendix E, which lists several future research directions that stem from our discussion. For instance, the notion of triadic interfaces (perhaps between IT, Sales, and Marketing) appears interesting and worthy of exploration, but are these complex interfaces equally relevant across the globe? Further, do they operate differently in different locales? Or, thinking about internationalization vs. localization, how might competing perceptions – perhaps a well-regarded sales organization operating from a stigmatized locale, or a poorly-perceived organization operating from a highly favored locale – interact to affect performance? Finally, how can sales organizations from around the world measure and report their societal impact? In any event, the global intricacies of these, and other, notions should be further fleshed out. We encourage readers to refer to Web Appendix E for more of these ideas and, again, to leverage the global data coalition approach in this pursuit.

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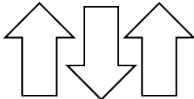
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Figure 1: Visualization of Data Collection and Organizing Process

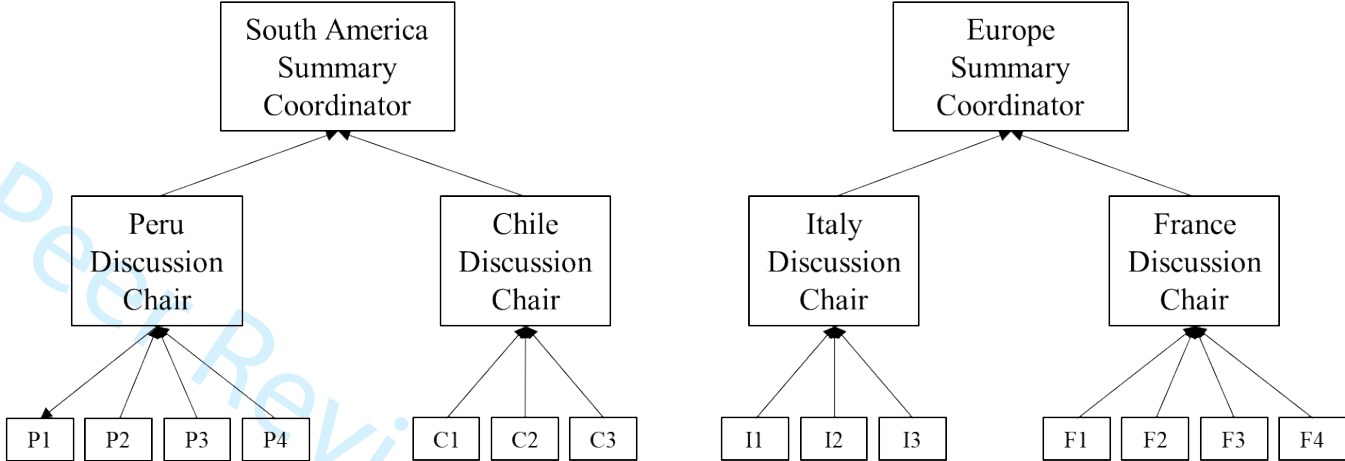
3) Regional Summary Coordinators organize summary data from Discussion Chairs, clarifying points as needed.



2) Discussion Chairs summarize data from Interviewees and provide summary to Summary Coordinators.



1) Interviewees provide the data, which the Discussion Chairs summarize.



Note: While data were collected from far more countries, we only depict a subset to illustrate our process. This same process was applied to all countries and regions in our sample, regardless of whether they are included above.

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Table 1. The Crisis: COVID-19

Subthemes	Response	Description	Indicative Quotes
COVID-19	Adaptation to Measures	Sales organizations responded to COVID-19 specific measures.	<i>IQ1: When we consider Latin America, and specifically Brazil, for sure the pandemic had a strong impact for most of the population, because most people refuse or are unable to work from home. They work in a daily activity outside their homes, in services, in stores, mostly doing business in hotels, bars, restaurants, and engaging in other activities [with customers] that are not possible to do from home. So, when we talk about salespeople working from home, we're talking here about big companies that support such conditions [compared to smaller companies that are predominant in Latin America] (Head of Sales, Steel Sector, Brazil).</i>
	Skepticism about the response to the pandemic	Sales organizations expressed concern about the impact of measures they took during the covid in the long run.	<i>IQ2: The pace of change has been more rapid through necessity, but I think what we'll start to see in the fullness of time is that change hasn't been as well thought through or as well executed as we think it is now (Country Sales Director, Postal Services/Courier, U.K).</i>
	Prior Crisis Experience	The local environment prepared sales organizations for crisis management as they regularly had to cope with different exogenous disruptions before COVID-19.	<i>IQ3: We need to see the bigger image; Greece was exiting a ten-year crisis, and then COVID-19 happened; essentially the Greek economy couldn't recover. Despite the general demand decrease, revenue and profitability decrease due to the continuous crisis, the pharma was not that much affected. I would say that the big operational changes occurred during the financial crisis. During COVID-19 though, we changed our daily work routine, our quick decision making was tested (National Sales Manager, Pharma, Greece).</i>

Table 2. COVID-19 Response Resources

Subthemes	Response	Description	Indicative Quotes
Capabilities	Bricolage: Focus on Salespeople Role Adaptation	Salespeople were retrained in neglected steps of selling in which they had little or no expertise.	<i>IQ4: We have actually worked on customer retention actively during the pandemic. We decided to have some of our more early- and mid-career salespeople switch to become customer success professionals. Our idea was to protect our market share by reducing churn and to serve our existing customers proactively. So, we decided to introduce the customer success function. We wrote playbooks and then trained our sales reps to become customer success managers. We had to also change the way we evaluated them; and had to inform our customers about these new roles (Managing Director, AdTech, Australia).</i>
	Bricolage: Focus on Training	Sales organizations took advantage of the confinement, offering extra/specialized training sessions to salespeople.	<i>IQ5: Now, when this pandemic came about, initially, one and a half months, we spent all sorts of extracurricular training. You have to kill your time somehow. So, we used to do daily training, and that's how we spent a few months. After that we started realizing that there was something at the end of the tunnel (Head of Sales & Marketing, Capital Goods/Heavy Machinery, India).</i>
	Bricolage: Focus on New Products	Sales organizations promoted products that were specifically designed for the pandemic.	<i>IQ6: We also designed and sold financial products that customers preferred during turbulent times. We leaned more toward selling balanced and low risk products, which catered to customers' needs for low risk during the pandemic (Chief Technology Officer, Commercial Banking, China).</i>
	Bricolage: Focus on Price War and Sales Cost Reduction	Salespeople engaged in excessive price wars to overcome the crisis and remain competitive, and sales organizations reduced selling costs (e.g., work from home, reducing staff, and reducing travels).	<i>IQ7: We cut down to one showroom and managed to make more profit than the last year. It was a real eye-opener for us to look at our operations in detail and see what our unwanted expenses were (General Manager, Consumer Goods, Sri Lanka).</i>
			<i>IQ8: Salespeople were behind on their quota when all the businesses shut down. There are more promotions than ever to win businesses (Chief Technology Officer, Commercial Banking, China).</i>
	Focus on Agility	Sales organizations adapted to external and internal changes, employing long-term strategies.	<i>IQ9: We tried to be agile. We were proud to be the first (in the retail space) to return to calling on customers in stores. Even with customers with whom we had previously had only transactional relationships, when we returned in person the interaction was much more of a partnership (VP Customer Development, Consumer Goods, France).</i>
	Focus on Flexibility	Sales organizations adapted successfully employing short-term strategies.	<i>IQ10: We came up with some, you know, some special assortments, which every household will need. Rather than selling it in units, we started assembling these different types of "assemble packs", which was a real hit during the COVID-19 time (General Manager – Sales, Distributor of Personal Care Consumer Products, Sri Lanka).</i>
	Focus on Sales Enablement	Sales organizations aligned varied firm resources to benefit selling productivity.	<i>IQ11: The philosophy and the culture of the company should give some priority to salespeople. That is, the whole company should orient around the sales team (General Manager – Sales, Personal Care, Sri Lanka).</i>

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			<p><i>IQ12: It is perhaps the major transformation that colleagues from IT, colleagues from operations and back offices have a common KPI, which is customer satisfaction, and therefore they collaborate as never before (Retail Board Member, Financial Services, Bosnia and Herzegovina).</i></p> <p><i>IQ13: We say that we are the ones who sell the message, but we need to acknowledge that marketing produces it. Our message was unclear. We needed marketing to be really good at content creation (CEO, Sales Services, Finland).</i></p>
Digital Transformation	Digitalization	Accelerated or forced adoption of technology, or artificial intelligence, or automation.	<p><i>IQ14: The pandemic produced a huge demand for our virtual work solutions – we went from 100 to maybe 1000 leads a day overnight. We were staying busy just trying to meet the demand and were successful being dispersed and working virtually (Director of Americas Digital Sales, Software Solutions, U.S.).</i></p> <p><i>IQ15: We had to move tens of thousands of individuals to working from home. 98% of them did so within two weeks. We broadened our activities and are beyond telecommunications now. A lot of companies contacted us asking for technological solutions, increasing the demand for these products (Sales Vice-President, Telecommunications, QC, Canada).</i></p>
	E-commerce/Online Channels	Development and dissemination of e-commerce channels (e.g., webstore).	<p><i>IQ16: COVID-19 forced us to introduce online sales channels. In 2020, 53% of our revenue came from online channels, which was unimaginable before. Pharmacists did not waste time meeting with my sales reps and making small talk over coffee, which is part of the culture here, as they were using their time in a more efficient manner. We were forced to change our business models in ways that just a couple months ago, we thought were not possible (Country Manager, Pharma Wholesaler, Bosnia and Herzegovina).</i></p>
	(Enterprise) Social Media	Usage of (Enterprise) Social Media to communicate internally with salespeople/other colleagues and customers.	<p><i>IQ17: The last three years have seen our sales teams rely on WhatsApp to talk to our customers. Tools like YouTube have become invaluable during the pandemic, especially when we use it to create self-help videos for our customers when they are faced with urgent issues and cannot wait for our customer service or sales reps to contact them (District Manager, Industrial Products, Philippines).</i></p> <p><i>IQ18: Understanding that when you have a video conference and you see the child screaming, the dog barking, or Oaxacan tamales [customary local food] on the table – that it is now something normal (Industry Technical Lead, Social Media, Mexico).</i></p>
Relationship Investments	Emotional Support/Internal Social Bonding Events	Managers emotionally supported salespeople (providing emotional resources, such as professional psychological help, burnout webinars) and organized virtual meetings for internal social	<p><i>IQ19: We made a quick adjustment. Our company allowed employees to work remotely before the pandemic. But now the long-term remote work is extended. We couldn't believe that we could work independently for two weeks without seeing each other. For the first two days, everyone enjoyed sleeping until ten and then attending the morning meeting. After three or four days, everyone started to suggest that we should meet in the office next week. We missed the interaction in the workplace (Director of Customer Success Team, Digital Consulting, Taiwan).</i></p>

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		networking, such as happy hour-cocktail Zooms.	<i>IQ20: To bring emotional comfort to our team, we tried to do something different – like happy hours, Halloween sessions, and cooking sessions. At some point, some people offered themselves to prepare a dish and share food with everyone. We sent a kit to their houses with the basic materials needed to prepare the food (virtually) all together. So, it's sort of a way to create more connectivity with the team, and it brings a more collaborative environment with the team. It really makes a difference in maintaining relationships with everyone (Country Division Leader, Health Care Sector, Brazil).</i>
	Training Customers	Helping customers to adapt to the new reality was the priority over selling.	<i>IQ21: We were all using the internet before, but the COVID-19 digital transformation was different. To create an overall positive customer experience, we had to first create a positive experience with virtual tools. Clients needed to learn how to use Zoom. Our sales reps were trained and then they trained their clients (Area Sales Manager, Pharma, Greece).</i>
	Focus on Face-to-face Interactions	Despite the global strict measures, sales organizations continued visiting customers in person.	<i>IQ22: Because of our culture in Brazil, we want to be in contact with each other. We must respect this, but we cannot forget about the virtual ways to approach customers. So, I think that the digital transformation will not replace the relation with the customers face to face (Country Division Leader, Conglomerate/Health Care Sector, Brazil).</i> <i>IQ23: There's a particular thing that could be bizarre to hear; all our F2F meetings are followed by a coffee, what we in a very special way call "little coffee" or "cafezinho." It is a cheap, cold drink from Brazil, and it is part of visiting and talking with customers. The coffee is present every day (Country Sales Head, Iron & Steel, Brazil).</i>
	Customer Social Bonding Events	Sales organizations organized virtual meetings for social networking with customers, such as happy hour-cocktail Zooms.	<i>IQ24: Talking about the customer, we used to have a kind of a certification program where we recognized hospitals and professionals for applying best practices and generating the best outcomes in terms of patients. So, it's a kind of an "Oscar ceremony" that took place once a year, where we invited every hospital [i.e., our customers] and professionals to stay with us for a few days in a hotel with international speakers, technical speakers, key opinion leaders, and influencers. But all of this was in person. And this year, we were thinking how we were going to manage this expected event for our key customers. Thus, we developed a hybrid event with a very sophisticated virtual platform, a virtual congress, with different rooms and different speakers, but done remotely. We put together more than 600 of our clients, and of course it was a shorter event, but we could deliver to them the same value as before (Country Division Leader, Health Care Sector, Brazil).</i>
Leadership	Transformational Leadership	Sales supervisors focused on motivating, inspiring, and encouraging salespeople instead of focusing on results.	<i>IQ25: As sales leaders, we had to get more creative about how we inspire people to get out there every single day and go do the job in a very different, much more digital and creative, way (Chief Customer Officer, Software Solutions, U.K).</i>
			<i>IQ26: COVID-19 was terra incognita and there is need for self-criticism and to better adapt regarding the mix of leadership, management, and coaching. I would emphasize the leadership and coaching, leaving management on the side, emphasizing KPIs less and focusing more on what is important (Area Sales Manager, Pharma, Greece).</i>

Table 3. Sales Organizations Future Foci – Business Models

Focus	Indicative Quotes
Data Analytics	<i>IQ27: The challenges we have now mainly regard how consumers use their fragmented time. There are too many channels to attract them. They are constantly distracted. It is a decoding challenge for our industry. We need more creative thinking about how to use data to accelerate business (Director of Customer Success, Digital Consulting, Taiwan).</i>
Hybrid Sales Structures	<i>IQ28: The imminent future standard will be a hybrid structure. It will be interesting to see how external-facing sellers will be influenced by customers [while using this structure], who are ultimately the most important variable. When people return to work, who knows what will happen (VP Commercial Partner, Software Development, ON, Canada).</i>
	<i>IQ29: For us, the sales force will, at least in part, remain physical. We know that in the physical human relationship we capture a lot of information that helps understand the needs of a customer – the informal, unspoken things. This relationship and proximity will remain absolutely essential (Key Account Sales Director, Postal Services/Courier, France).</i>
	<i>IQ30: The moment I hear that my competitor has gone to see a big customer and I wasn't there... if you're a salesperson and you own that account, you're going to be racing to your manager's door to say you need to go visit them in person too (Executive Director of International Sales and Industry Relations, ON, Canada).</i>
	<i>IQ31: There are two important things: the first is having our salesforce prepared for, and motivated by, constant change. And the second is building the organization's omnichannel capabilities (Commercial Stores Manager, Wood Manufacturing, Chile).</i>
Internationalization	<i>IQ32: No business can honestly claim they can't take online meetings anymore. That means that suddenly a small business from Denmark is on equal footing to get a meeting with a business in the U.S. I am just as relevant as someone in the U.S. because I can get up in the middle of the night and take a virtual meeting just like they can (Founder and CEO, IT Tourism Services, Denmark).</i>
	<i>IQ33: Historically, it is difficult to work with distant nations (e.g., Asian countries). However, when companies that are closer to Asia cannot meet F2F either, we find ourselves in a more equitable competitive position (Sales Director, Digital Services, Finland).</i>
	<i>IQ34: Our production and export should be in line with government policies. Large-scale infrastructure in Southeast Asia expects not only financial investment but also technology. In terms of national development funds, we do not do as well as Japan and South Korea who have long term plans and invest time, money, and human capital. Taiwanese manufacturers also face political issues when we do business abroad. Compared to strong advertising and promotion domestically, we tend to be more modest overseas (Sales Executive in Southeast Asia, Engineering, based in Taiwan, operating in Thailand).</i>
	<i>IQ35: We are facing high duties when it comes to imports and exports (Business Director, Apparel and Textile, Sri Lanka).</i>
	<i>IQ36: Exporting is not always financially beneficial, as governments impose price controls to our products (Head of Sales & Marketing, Food Conglomerate, Sri Lanka).</i>
	<i>IQ37: What we fear the most in the aftermath of COVID-19 is nationalism. We deliver world class products from northern farms [other Nordic countries], fishing and other areas, even though these are the best products, some people would say "why can't we make this ourselves?" I think there is some kind of nationalist movement, protectionism that we have to be careful of (CEO, Services (Chamber of Commerce), Denmark).</i>

Table 4. Sales Organizations Future Foci – Human Capital Development

Focus	Indicative Quotes
Cultural Cringe	<i>IQ38: In Mexico we always look at the foreigner as the one who knows the most. We have the people, we have everything, but we also have “malinchismo³” as it is called. Consider that Facebook is the first time that I have had a Mexican CEO. It is difficult to find a Mexican leader in a Mexican company (Industry Technical Lead, Social Media, Mexico).</i>
Onboarding & Training Platforms	<i>IQ39: We have created a training platform. So they must connect to the platform, and they have access to a whole library of training. We also attach a great deal of importance to personal development. We identify, for each salesperson, two or three skills – knowing how to convince, how to deal with an objection, knowing how to resist pressure – which we ask them to work on, to help them grow and evolve (Pet Food, SPT Pillar Head, France).</i>
	<i>IQ40: Onboarding is a challenge in a virtual environment. It is hard to face setbacks in a traditional office environment where you’re surrounded by others in your cohort. It is far more challenging when you’re alone in your apartment (Director of Americas Digital Sales, Software Solutions, U.S.).</i>
War for Talent	<i>IQ41: The flexibility of being able to accommodate remote working can be a competitive advantage in terms of acquiring and keeping the best talent; and in sales, the company with the best talent wins! (Director of Americas Digital Sales, Software Solutions, U.S.).</i>
	<i>IQ42: Our biggest challenge is employee development. Of course, we can spend money for training, but we need people who have ideas about the concepts and structures of the account and know how to optimize and analyze it (Director of Customer Success Team, Digital Consulting, Taiwan).</i>
	<i>IQ43: Attracting the right talent has become a nightmare for sales: people are not willing to take on a sales job. There is a kind of a myth in the market that the marketers are above, and sales is below – a stigma... (Head of Sales & Marketing, Food Conglomerate, Sri Lanka).</i>
	<i>IQ44: Frontline salespeople are jumping from company to company because competitors offer 5000 more in salary than we do (General Manager, Sales, Personal Care, Sri Lanka).</i>

³ Malinchismo refers to the attraction that a person from one culture develops for another culture.

Table 5. Sales Organizations Future Foci – Role Characteristics

Focus	Indicative Quotes
Sales Role Definition	<i>IQ45: Sales talent has a new definition now. Traditionally, we think salespeople who are good at personal interaction and gaining trust are the ideal. Now those who took the initiative to creatively sell in a digital world stand out. Some top sellers who are not well versed with technologies may have become average performers. It may not mean that they will be lagging forever but the ability to quickly adapt to remote communication and connect through apps is important for sales talent. Companies are even going after those with many online followers (Chief Technology Officer, Commercial Banking, China).</i>
	<i>IQ46: Despite the rise of e-commerce there will always be a role to be played by our sales teams. Omni-channel means physical stores plus e-commerce. We must also make salespeople's roles change in a way that creates more value for customers. What interests me is that in this world of omni-channeling, the problem that we are going to encounter even more so today is 'how to create traffic for physical stores?' (SPT Pillar Head, Pet Food, France).</i>
Performance Indicators	<i>IQ47: Look at the travel and transportation industry, look at hospitality. These industries have still not recovered anywhere close to where they were before. Now, being empathetic to those customers who are already doing business with us can make a huge difference in building and re-establishing a partnership. I see that "time to value" has become extremely important. This has been very useful in the Indian enterprise market. Leading with "time to value" changes the business (MD and RVP Sales India and SAARC, Enterprise Software Solutions, India).</i>

Table 6. Sales Organizations Future Foci – Societal Implications

Focus	Indicative Quotes
Sustainability	<i>IQ48: We talk a lot about sustainability. For example, we are changing our sales force's car fleet to limit the impact of CO2 (Area Sales Manager, Manufacturing, Italy).</i>
	<i>IQ49: We are quite far ahead in Denmark, in terms of some of the issues also directed towards the UN (sustainability, effectiveness, scarce resources). So, there is a lot of credibility and potential in our model (CEO, Services/Chamber of Commerce, Denmark).</i>
Legislation	<i>IQ50: Laws and legislation are not aligned with the EU⁴ which can lead to contradictions even across regions of the same country! We are a small market, and we have key account managers operating in regions where they face completely different laws about what they can and cannot do. There is still a lot of corruption and a lack of transparency that hinders growth (Country Manager, Pharma Wholesales, Bosnia and Herzegovina).</i>

⁴ Bosnia and Herzegovina has been an official candidate for membership in the EU since December 2022. On March 21, 2024, all 27 EU leaders approved opening accession talks.

Global Events Demand Global Data: COVID-19 Crisis Responses and the Future of Selling and Sales Management Around the Globe (Web Appendices)

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These materials have been supplied by the authors to aid in the understanding of their paper. The AMA is sharing these materials at the request of the authors.

Peer Review Version

Web Appendix A: Thematic Literature Review of Representative International Sales Research

Theme 1:

International sales research gap for emerging countries

Study	Journal	Single Nation	Single Continent	Multi Nation	Global	Main Topic	Countries or Regions
Cheung and Florea (2009)	JE			✓		Sales management in emerging countries	Romania, China
Dugan et al. (2020)	JPSSM				✓	Global & cross-cultural sales	India, The Netherlands, U.K, Australia, U.S.
Graça, Barry, and Doney (2016)	JPSSM			✓		Sales and emerging markets	Brazil, U.S.
Hewett and Krasnikov (2016)	JIM	✓				Buyer-seller relations in transitional markets	Russia
Kadić-Maglajlić, Chaker, and Arslanagić-Kalajdžić (2021)	RAS			✓		Selling in emerging markets	N/A
Madruga et al. (2024)	JIM			✓		Customer success community influence on a new sales practice	Brazil, Portugal, U.S.
Malshe and Al-Khatib (2023)	IJMR		✓			Template for conducting qualitative sales research in ME	Middle East
Malshe et al. (2012)	JBR	✓				Sales-Marketing interface in emerging markets	Saudi Arabia
Malshe et al. (2013)	JSM	✓				Salesforce transformation in emerging markets	Saudi Arabia

Onyemah, Mulki, and Rivera-Pesquera (2021)	IJBM					Salesperson turnover intentions	India, Mexico
Piercy, Low, and Cravens (2004)	JIM			✓		Sales management behaviors and compensation effects in developing countries	Greece, India, Malaysia
Piercy, Low, and Cravens (2004)	JWB			✓		Sales management control in developing countries	Greece, India, Malaysia
Rajagopal (2007)	JAPB			✓		Sales management in developing countries	India, Mexico
Rippé et al. (2016)	JPSSM			✓		Selling in asymmetric retail world; perspectives from a developed and developing countries	India, Russia, U.S.
Singh and Koshy (2011)	IMM	✓				B2B sales relationships in emerging markets	India
Sy-Changco et al. (2016)	JGM		✓			Selling in emerging countries	China, India, Korea, Philippines

**Theme 2:
Opportunity to explore cultural differences**

Study	Journal	Single Nation	Single Continent	Multi Nation	Global	Main Topic	Countries or Regions
Agarwal, DeCarlo, and Vyas (1999)	JIBS			✓		Role of culture on organizational commitment in sales leadership relationships	India, U.S.
Blodgett et al. (2001)	JAMS			✓		Effects of culture on ethical sensitivity	U.S., Taiwan
Bush et al. (2001)	JAMS					Intercultural communication in buyer-seller relationships	U.S. operating globally
DeCarlo, Agarwal, and Vyas (2007)	JPSSM			✓		Performance expectations and culture	U.S., India
Ellis and Iwasaki (2018)	JBIM	✓				Cultural differences in global key account management	Japan
Fam and Merrilees (1998)	IMR			✓		Cultural values and personal selling	Australia, Hong Kong

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Fang, Palmatier, and Evans (2004)	JAMS	✓	Goal difficulty and goal specificity on selling behaviors	China, U.S.
Fang, Palmatier, and Evans (2008)	JAMS	✓	Goal setting and the importance of cultural setting	China, U.S.
Fournier et al. (2014)	JME	✓	Cross cultural identification of salespeople stereotypes	Cameroon, France, Japan, Mexico, U.S.
Habel et al. (2020)	IMM	✓	Cross-cultural industrial buying during COVID-19	57 countries
Hohenberg and Homburg (2016)	JM	✓	Sales Innovation in different cultures	38 countries across Europe, North and Latin America, Asia-Pacific
Javalgi, Granot and Brashear Alejandro (2011)	JPSSM	✓	Cross cultural challenges and the case for qualitative research	N/A
Kimber, Guesalaga, and Dickmann (2022)	JBIM		Cultural intelligence of international salespeople	U.S. (selling to 82 countries) Sample 1: Finland, France, U.K., U.S.
Koponen, Julkunen, and Asai (2019)	IMM		Communication competence in international B2B solution selling	Sample 2: traveling to at least 3 countries
Li and Murphy (2012)	JBE	✓	Sales ethics across countries	Canada, Mexico, U.S.
Macquin, Rouziès, and Prime (2000)	JE		Impact of culture on selling interactions	N/A
Magnusson, Peterson, and Westjohn	IMR	✓	National cultural values effect on sales collaboration	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria

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Merrilees and Miller (1999)	JBR	✓	Direct selling in the west and east	Norway, Poland, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, U.A.E., U.K., U.S. Australia, China
Mintu-Wimsatt and Gassenheimer (2000)	JPSSM	✓	Effects of culture in buyer-seller negotiation	U.S., Philippines
Mintu-Wimsatt and Gassenheimer (2002)	JMTP	✓	Cross cultural sales negotiation	U.S., Philippines Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, India, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.
Moberg and Leasher (2011)	AJB	✓	Salesperson motivation differences between eastern and western cultures	U.S., Philippines Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, India, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.
Onyemah, Rouziès, and Iacobucci (2018)	IJCCM	✓	Effects of religiosity and culture on salesperson job satisfaction and performance	38 Countries
Onyemah, Rouziès, and Panagopoulos (2010)	IJHRM	✓	HRM effect on sales behavior and satisfaction & cultural performance	France, Ireland, Italy, Spain, U.K., U.S.
Rouziès, Onyemah, and Iacobucci (2017)	JPSSM	✓	International sales compensation, culture and fairness	11 Countries
Rouziès, Segalla, and Weitz (2003)	IJRM	✓	Culture impact on recruitment and promotion of salespeople	Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, U.K.
Roy and Menasco (2015)	JMTP	✓	Sellers' information strategy on price negotiations in two cultures	China, U.S.

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Segalla et al. (2006)	IJRM	✓				Sales managers' sales compensation selection across nations	Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, U.K.
Weeks et al. (2006)	JPSSM					Cross cultural ethics and sales force excellence	Mexico, U.S.

Theme 3:
International sales leadership and salesperson behavior gap

Study	Journal	Single Nation	Single Continent	Multi Nation	Global	Main Topic	Countries or Regions
Baldauf, Cravens, and Grant (2002)	IBR			✓		Sales management behavior control	Australia, Austria
Baldauf, Cravens, and Piercy (2001)	JPSSM		✓			Sales organization effectiveness	Austria, U.K.
Baldauf, Cravens, and Piercy (2001)	IMR		✓			Sales management in European sales	Austria, U.K.
Deeter-Schmelz, Lauer, and Rudd (2019)	JPSSM		✓			Cross cultural sales manager salesperson relations	China, India, Japan, Australia, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia
Fock, Yim, and Rodriguez (2010)	IMM			✓		Sales supervisor relationship, work meaning in cross cultural setting	Canada, China
Hohenberg and Homburg (2019)	JAMS			✓		Enhancing innovation commercialization through supervisor–sales rep fit	Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Rep., France, Germany, Hungary India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland,

							Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S., Vietnam
Honeycutt and Ford (1996)	JBIM				✓	Hiring and training a worldwide sales team	Non-U.S.
Honeycutt, Siguaw and Hunt (1995)	JBE			✓		Salespeople’s business ethics and job-related constructs	U.S. and Taiwan
Mintu-Wimsatt and Gassenheimer (2004)	JPSSM					Problem solving of international salespeople of exporting firms	U.S.
Mulki, Caemmerer, and Heggde (2015)	JPSSM	✓				Exploration of sales leadership styles	India
Murphy and Li (2012)	IMM				✓	Sales management effectiveness across cultures	Australia, Canada, China, Mexico, New Zealand, U.S.
Peesker et al. (2019)	JPSSM				✓	Exploration of sales leadership behaviors	Europe, Canada, Australia, Asia, Middle East
Pourmasoudi et al. (2022)	JIM			✓		Cross cultural marketing and measurement	Brazil, Japan, U.K.
Rouziès and Macquin (2003)	JPSSM		✓			Impact of culture on sales management	France, Italy, Spain, Germany, U.K.
Rouziès et al. 2009	JM		✓			Determinants of pay levels for international and national sales organizations	France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, U.K.
Tanner et al. (2008)	JBIM				✓	Executives’ perceptions of the changing role of the sales profession	USA, France, Mexico

**Theme 4:
Sales performance in international sales research**

Study	Journal	Single Nation	Single Continent	Multi Nation	Global	Main Topic	Countries or Regions
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Agnihotri et al. (2017)	JBR	✓		Social CRM technology implementation and sales outcomes in an emerging market	India
Agnihotri, Krush, and Singh (2012)	JBIM	✓		Impact of interpersonal traits and social behaviors on performance in eastern culture.	India
Arnold, Birkinshaw, and Toulan (2001)	CMR			Pitfalls of global account management	N/A
Badrinarayanan, Sreedhar, and Granot (2011)	JPSSM			Global virtual sales teams' intellectual and social capital	N/A
Chonko, Tanner, and Smith (1991)	JPSSM	✓		Salesforce role in international marketing research and marketing information systems	U.S. (selling globally)
De La Cruz, D'Urso, and Ellison (2014)	JPIOC	✓		Correlation between emotional intelligence and positive sales performance	Puerto Rico
Eggert and Serdaroglu (2011)	JMTP	✓		Impact of technology on salespeople's performance	Brazil
Jaramillo et al. (2012)	IJBM	✓		Impact of resistance to change in salespeople	Mexico
Küster and Canales (2011)	JBIM	✓		Impact of compensation system on salespeople	Spain
Matthews and Rutherford (2022)	JBBM	✓		Demands, resources and burnout of international selling	U.S. (selling globally)
Money and Graham (1999)	JIBS		✓	Salesperson performance, pay, and job satisfaction	Japan, U.S.
Panagopoulos and Dimitriadis (2009)	EJM	✓		Transformational leadership and sales performance	Greece
Panagopoulos and Ogilvie (2015)	IMM		✓	Strategies for self-leadership in sales	Greece
Piercy, Low, and Cravens (2011)	JWB		✓	Antecedents of sales effectiveness	Bahrain, Greece, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, U.K., Saudi Arabia
Peterson and Dover (2021)	IMM		✓	Global perspectives of sales enablement	Asia Pacific, Europe, North America

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Rutherford, Park, and Han (2011)	JPSSM	✓		Reducing turnover and increasing job performance in sales	South Korea
Rutherford et al. (2012)	JMTP	✓		Reducing turnover in salespeople in collectivist cultures	China
Rutherford et al. (2023)	JPSSM		✓	Post-disruptive era international sales interactions	Mexico, U.K., U.S. (selling globally)
Salojärvi and Saarenketo (2013)	EJM	✓		Key Account managers performance	Finland
Schmitt et al. (2024)	JIM	✓		Salesperson social media use in multinational vs local firms	France
Schrock et al. (2024)	JIM			Sales-supply chain management collaboration effect on sales performance	U.S. (operating internationally)
Singh and Das (2013)	JBIM	✓		Impact of job satisfaction in sales	India
Yu et al. (2024)	JIM		✓	Live streaming use and international seller performance	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.S., U.A.E., U.K. Vietnam

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**Theme 5:
Commentaries-Literature
reviews-Metanalyses**

Study	Journal	Single Nation	Single Continent	Multi Nation	Global	Main Topic	Countries or Regions
Claro, Ramos, and Palmatier (2023)	JAMS				✓	Metanalysis of global drivers of salesperson effectiveness	32 Countries
Hansen et al. (2011)	JPSSM					Cultural intelligence in cross-cultural selling	N/A
Marshall, Brouthers, and Lamb (1998)	IMM					Political economies and strategies in international selling	N/A
Panagopoulos et al. (2011)	JPSSM					Literature review	N/A
Rouziès and Segalla (2012)	JBR	✓				Commentary on Sales-Marketing interface	Saudi Arabia
Schrock et al. (2018)	JPSSM					Literature review	N/A
Sharma (2016)	JPSSM				✓	Literature review	U.S., U.K., Germany, Japan, Brazil, China, India
Walle (1986)	JPSSM	✓				Conceptualization of personal selling in international business	Hong-Kong

**Theme 6:
International sales special issue introduction articles**

Study	Journal	Single Nation	Single Continent	Multi Nation	Global	Main Topic	Countries or Regions
Baldauf and Lee (2011)	JPSSM					International sales research issue	-
Chaker et al. (2024)	JIM				✓	Research future in international sales	U.K., U.S., South Africa, Canada, Germany, Portugal,

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Dixon, LeBon, and Wieseke (2019)	JPSSM	✓	International sales collaboration research issue	Italy, Australia, Poland, Rest of world U.S., Canada, U.K., Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Taiwan, New Zealand
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Notes: Single nation=Data from a single nation, not in North America; Single Continent=Data from multiple nations all from the same continent; Multi-nation=Data from multiple nations from across continents; Global=Data from the majority of continents of the world

List of Journals: JE: Journal of Euromarketing, JPSSM: Journal of Personal Selling and Sales Management, JIM: Journal of International Marketing, RAS: Research Agenda for Sales, IJMR: International Journal of Market Research, JBR: Journal of Business Research, JSM: Journal of Strategic Marketing, IJBM: International Journal of Bank Marketing, JWB: Journal of World Business, JAPB: Journal of Asia-Pacific Business, IMM: Industrial Marketing Management, JGM: Journal of Global Marketing, JIBS: Journal of International Business Studies, JAMS: Journal of Academy of Marketing Science, JBIM: Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing, IMR: International Marketing Review, JME: Journal of Marketing Education, JM: Journal of Marketing, JBE: Journal of Business Ethics, JMTP: Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice, AJB: American Journal of Business, IJCCM: International Journal of Cross-Cultural Management, IJHRM: International Journal of Human Resource Management, IJRM: International Journal of Research in Marketing, IBR: International Business Review, JPIOC: Journal of Psychological Issues in Organizational Culture, CMR: California Management Review, JBBM: Journal of Business-to-Business Marketing, and EJM: European Journal of Marketing.

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Web Appendix B: Interview Guide

Focal Question 1:

What were the effects of, and how did your organization respond to, the COVID-19 pandemic?

Potential Probing Questions:

- How did the pandemic affect salespeople, managers, customers, and the organization overall?
- How did your organization, customers, and competitors respond to the pandemic?
- Tell me some things about your response that worked well and some things that did not?
- What would you have done differently in your response if you could do it again? Why?

Focal Question 2:

What do you see as the main opportunities and challenges facing your organization moving forward?

Potential Probing Questions:

- What opportunities or challenges do you perceive regarding salespeople, managers, customers, and the organization overall?
- What opportunities or challenges do you perceive regarding the environment, political system, and market?
- With everything that has changed during the pandemic, what do you expect next?
- What aspects of the way you've been doing business during the pandemic will stay, and which will go away?

Web Appendix C: Participant Demographics

No	Continent/Area	Country	Gender	Industry	Affiliation/Title ¹	Company Profile
1	North America	Canada (QC)	Male	Pharma	Executive Director, Business Unit Head	Multinational
2		Canada (QC)	Male	Insurance	President-Chief Executive Officer	Local
3		Canada (QC)	Male	Sales Consulting	Chief Executive Officer-Sales Growth Expert	Local
4		Canada (QC)	Male	Retail	Vice President, Human Resources	Multinational
5		Canada (QC)	Male	Telecommunications	Vice President, Sales, Business Solutions	Local
6		Canada (QC)	Female	Financial Services	Executive Vice-President Wealth Management Advisory Services	Multinational
7		Canada (ON)	Female	Software Development	VP One Commercial Partner	Multinational
8		Canada (ON)	Male	E-commerce	VP Global Sales and Partnerships	Multinational
9		Canada (ON)	Male	Hospitality	Executive Director of International Sales and Industry Relations	Multinational
10		Canada (ON)	Female	Telecommunications	Partner Leader Americas	Multinational
11		U.S.	Female	Software Solutions	Sales Director	Local
12		U.S.	Male	Real Estate	Executive Vice President of Broker Sales	Local
13		U.S.	Male	Wholesale Frozen Food Distribution	Chief Executive Officer	Local
14		U.S.	Male	Software Solutions	Director of Americas Digital Sales	Multinational
15	Central & South America	Argentina/Paraguay/Uruguay	Male	Machinery	General Manager	Multinational
16		Brazil	Male	Iron and Steel	Country Sales Head	Multinational
17		Brazil	Male	Conglomerate/Health Care Sector	Country Division Leader	Multinational
18		Chile	Female	Wood Manufacturing	Commercial Stores Manager	Multinational

¹ Notwithstanding the diverse affiliations of the participants, we have only conducted interviews with individuals whose primary role is to manage sales teams.

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19		Chile	Male	Grocery and Related Product Merchant Wholesalers	Commercial Manager	Local
20		Chile	Male	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	Head of Power Networks	Local
21		Mexico	Male	Social Media/Social Network Consumer Electronics	Industry Technical Lead	Multinational
22		Peru	Male	Metal and Mineral (except Petroleum) Merchant Wholesalers	Country Sales Manager	Local
23		Peru	Male	Coating, Engraving, Heat Treating, and Allied Activities	Sales Advisor	Multinational
24		Peru	Male	Food Manufacturing	National Sales Manager	Local
25		Peru	Male	Healthcare	Entrepreneur	Local
26	Europe	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Female	Financial Services	Retail Board Member	Multinational
27		Bosnia & Herzegovina	Female	Pharma Wholesaler	Country manager	Multinational
28		Bosnia & Herzegovina	Female	Computer Technology	Senior Sales Executive South Central Europe	Multinational
29		Denmark	Female	IT Tourism Services	Founder & CEO	Local
30		Denmark	Male	Machinery Manufacturing	Head of Sales	Local
31		Denmark	Male	IT Services and Consulting	Managing Director	Local
32		Denmark	Male	Software Solutions	CEO	Local
33		Denmark	Male	Services	CEO	Local
34		Finland	Female	Digital Services	Sales Director	Local
35		Finland	Male	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	Senior Advisor	Local
36		Finland	Male	IT Services and IT Consulting	CEO	Local

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37		Finland	Female	Sales Services	CEO	Local
38		France	Male	Postal Services, Courier	Key Accounts Sales Director Commerce Industry Utilities	Multinational
39		France	Male	Consumer Goods	VP Customers Development	Multinational
40		France	Male	Pet Food	SPT Pillar Head	Multinational
41		France	Female	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	Head of Business Development	Local
42		Germany	Male	Wireless Internet Service Provider	Chief Sales Officer	Multinational
43		Germany	Male	Sales Consulting	Consultant/Interim Manager; Managing Director	Local
44		Germany	Male	Semiconductor / Photonics	VP Global Sales	Multinational
45		Germany	Male	Medical Product Manufacturing and Distribution	Managing Director	Local
46		Germany	Male	Software Provider	Senior Key Account Manager	Local
47		Germany	Male	Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	Head of Key Account Management	Multinational
48		Greece	Male	Pharma	National Sales Manager	Multinational
49		Greece	Male	Pharma	Business Unit Director	Local
50		Greece	Male	Pharma	Senior Field Sales Manager	Multinational
51		Italy	Male	Commercial Refrigeration	Chief Commercial Officer UK-Nordics-Int'l market-Italy	Multinational
52		Italy	Male	Eyewear Manufacturing	Area Manager South	Multinational
53		Italy	Female	Manufacturing	Head of Sales Talent Acquisition	Multinational
54		Italy	Male	Manufacturing	Area Sales Manager	Multinational
55		U.K.	Male	Manufacturing	Sales Director	Multinational
56		U.K.	Female	Enterprise Search Observability Security Logging and Data Analysis Data Visualization APM	VP EMEA Sales	Multinational

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57		U.K.	Male	Enterprise Software and Network Solutions	Sales and Marketing Director	Multinational
58		U.K.	Male	Software Solutions	Chief Customer Officer	Multinational
59		U.K.	Male	Postal Services, Courier	Country Sales Director	Local
60	Asia-Pacific	Australia	Male	Software Solutions	Managing Director	Multinational
61		China	Male	Consulting	Partner	Multinational
62		China	Male	Thermal Energy Technology Provider	Engineering Sales Director	Multinational
63		India	Male	Investment	MD- CIEL & CEO	Multinational
64		India	Male	Enterprise Software Solutions	MD and RVP Sales India & SAARC	Multinational
65		India	Male	Capital goods/Heavy Machinery	GM (Head - Sales & Marketing)	Multinational
66		New Zealand	Male	Manufacturing	General Manager	Multinational
67		Malaysia	Male	Steel Wire Transformation and Coating Technologies	Market Manager SEA	Multinational
68		Philippines	Male	Manufacturing	Sales Manager	Multinational
69		Singapore	Female	Online Food and Grocery Delivery	Head of Commercial APAC	Multinational
70		Sri Lanka	Male	Apparel & Textile	Business Director	Local
71		Sri Lanka	Male	Consumer Goods	General Manager	Local
72		Sri Lanka	Male	Personal Care	General Manager – Sales	Multinational
73		Sri Lanka	Male	Food Conglomerate	Head of Sales & Marketing	Multinational
74		Taiwan and Southeast Asia	Female	Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills	Director of Overseas Department	Multinational
75		Taiwan and Southeast Asia	Female	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	Sales Executive in East and Southeast Asia	Multinational
76		Taiwan and Southeast Asia	Female	Digital Consulting	Director of Customer Success Team	Multinational

Web Appendix D: Steps to Conduct a Global Coalition Data Collection

We feel that readers might appreciate some additional dialog and recommendations regarding conducting a global coalition data collection of their own. In the main article, we provide various details as to how we conducted our qualitative project that focused on recorded interviews. However, as we've mentioned at various points in the manuscript, the general idea of a global data coalition can also be applied to various forms of quantitative data (e.g., surveys, scenario-based experiments, etc.).

In this web appendix, we intend to highlight some of the major considerations in planning and executing a global coalition data collection, regardless of the type of data being collected. We focus on considerations that are unique to the global data coalition but acknowledge various other best practices that apply to all forms of data collection and research (e.g., proper construct conceptualization and operationalization). The following table (Table WD1) displays these relevant considerations in a series of steps.

Table WD1: Stages of a Global Coalition Data Collection

STAGE 1: RESEARCH DESIGN

Assess Global Relevance

Does the issue need to be examined globally?

Is the research question innately global?

Determine Appropriate Geographies

What specific geographies are required to inform the issue?

What geographies might be nice to have, but are not strictly required?

Draft Initial Research Plan

What data will be collected and how?

How will data be analyzed and to what end?

STAGE 2: COALITION DESIGN

Draft Initial Coalition Agreement

How many people will be involved in the coalition?

What are the roles and responsibilities of each coalition member?

What journals or conferences will be results be submitted to?

How will disagreements among coalition members be resolved?

What are the consequences of a member not fulfilling their obligations?

Identify Relevant Scholars with Connections to Each Target Geography

What scholars currently live or work in each geography?

What scholars have lived or worked in target geographies in the past?

Approach Identified Scholars

Share research plan and coalition plan drafts with each identified scholar.

Ask each scholar for feedback on drafts and whether they'd like to join the coalition.

Revise Research Plan and Coalition Agreement Drafts

Discuss research plan and coalition agreement drafts.

Revise each draft to the coalition members' satisfaction.

STAGE 3: PROJECT EXECUTION

Execute the Research Plan

Collect and analyze data per the research plan.

Refer to coalition agreement to address any conflicts.

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In Stage 1 (“Research Design”) we emphasize three items. First, a researcher should assess whether global data is truly needed to address their research area and question. For instance, our work assesses the impact of COVID-19 on sales organizations globally because the pandemic was uniquely global. As our title boldly states: global events require global data. So, we would discourage scholars from attempting a global data coalition “just because.” Second, with global relevance confirmed, a researcher needs to determine which specific geographies need to be included in the data collection effort. We would encourage thoughtfulness at this stage as we doubt that in most cases “more is better” simply because it is more. Scholars should ask what geographies are “must haves” and which might be nice to have, but not strictly necessary. Third, and before approaching any possible coalition members, a researcher should draft an initial (and tentative) research plan that explains the topic, the data needed, and what will be done with the data once collected. This plan can be short – perhaps only a page or two in length – but will help the primary investigator communicate what they are intending to do. Thorough planning and documentation will be a recurring theme in our recommendations.

In Stage 2 (“Coalition Design”) we emphasize four items. First, and still before approaching any potential coalition members, a researcher should draft an initial coalition agreement that outlines how eventual members will interact throughout the project. For instance, how many people will be involved in the coalition? What roles and responsibilities will each member have? Will one person or a team of several people be in charge of writing up the eventual results? What about conducting the actual data analysis? What if someone wants to join the coalition but fails to contribute the needed data? How will disagreements be resolved? In short, this document will want to offer tentative answers to any questions that might arise during the execution of the project. At this stage, the document should be thought of as a first draft (which will be refined once coalition members are solicited). Second, with the coalition agreement drafted, a researcher should next identify scholars with possible connections in each of the targeted geographic areas. These could be scholars who currently live and/or work in geography or scholars who have done so previously. In essence, any scholar who you suspect might have both connections in the geography that would facilitate data collection and an interest in the topic under examination. Third, it is finally time for the researcher to approach the scholars they just identified. We recommend that this be done by leveraging the research plan and coalition plan drafts as these two documents, if well-constructed, have the ability to paint a detailed picture of the project and what the individual is being asked to do. So a simple email explaining the topic and referring the intended coalition member to the two planning documents should suffice. Fourth, once all coalition targets have been solicited and coalition membership has solidified, we recommend having meetings with coalition members to refine the two planning documents, especially the coalition plan draft. Given that this document forms the basis of everything that will happen throughout the project, it is worth taking sufficient time to make it crystal clear and to ensure that each coalition member agrees to the plan. Again, we can’t emphasize this enough, given the large number of scholars involved in any type of global data coalition (recall that we have over 20 individuals in ours), getting a documented plan in place can pay dividends in the long run by simplifying communication, detailing responsibilities, and prescribing how conflicts should be managed.

In Stage 3 (“Project Execution”), we encourage the researcher, and really the entire coalition, to simply do what they said they would do. Collect the data per the research plan and lean on the coalition agreement to resolve any conflicts.

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Web Appendix E: Future Research Questions

Table WE1: Global Practices Aligning with New Institutional Logics	
<i>Resilient Agility and Adaptability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are salespeople in some parts of the world characterized by more rigid resilience (as opposed to agile resilience) and to what effect? • How is the practice of bricolage conducted by salespeople in different locales and does its importance to success depend on one's locale? • Are there cultures around the globe where adaptability is viewed as a weakness (i.e., a strong person should stand their ground) and what does this mean for salesperson performance?
<i>Internationalization and Localization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What specific practices enable sales organizations from smaller nations to leverage virtual selling tools to compete with those from larger nations on the global stage? • What tactics allow sales organizations to achieve success through internationalization vs. localization in different parts of the world? • How do competing perceptions – perhaps a good sales organization operating from a stigmatized locale, or a poor sales organization operating from a favorable locale – interact to affect performance? • How can a foreign sales force effectively sell to a market high in nationalism?
<i>Sales Enablement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key challenges and best practices for fostering collaboration among the triadic interface between Sales, Marketing, and IT in different parts of the globe? • What are the potential negative effects of over-reliance on sales enablement technologies on sales professionals' creativity and personal connection with clients in different parts of the world?
<i>New Metrics</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can "time to value" be effectively integrated into sales performance metrics to enhance customer success? Should it be an individual or team-based metric and does this depend on locale? • How can sales organizations measure and report their societal impact to customers in different parts of the world? How should sales professionals communicate such value? • What are the key societal metrics that should be included in the performance evaluations of organizations and salespeople globally?

Table WE2: Global Practices Aligning with Old Institutional Logics	
<i>Local Talent</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the effectiveness of local (vs international) talent vary over time for sales organizations entering new international markets? • In what contexts, if any, do international sales managers perform better than local sales managers (or vice versa)? • How does cultural cringe affect salespeople's performance and career paths in different parts of the world?

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do customers in different locales respond differently to customer cringe? In what way?
<i>Leadership</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under which conditions, or in which locales, is transformational leadership is better than transactional leadership (or vice versa) in driving salesperson performance? What are the leadership style thought worlds of sales managers and salespeople in different parts of the globe?
<i>Legislative and Governmental Constraints</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key challenges and best practices for salespeople overcoming legal and governmental constraints that may vary between markets and customers? What type of selling approach is more effective when sales organizations enter international markets with established macro-level constraints?

Table WE3: Global Practices Blending New and Old Institutional Logics

<i>Nature of Business Relationships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can salespeople in different parts of the world make effective use of virtual sales calls? What are the downsides of virtual sales interactions and do these vary by locale? What is the ideal mix of virtual and F2F sales interactions in different parts of the globe? In what ways will the use and effectiveness of AI vary across different international markets?
<i>The Sales Role</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the core competencies of the future sales force? How might these competencies vary across the globe? What are the risks and benefits of implementing AI into the sales function in different parts of the world? Do salespeople have to evolve from knowledge brokers to social media influencers? What are the implications in B2B vs B2C markets and in different locales? How can the stigma of the sales profession be handled in different parts of the world?