




## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND STRATEGIC EXPANSION: A BRAZILIAN LEADING BILLION-DOLLAR VENTURES ACROSS THE AMERICAS

 <https://doi.org/10.56238/isevmjv1n1-027>

Receipt of originals: 04/23/2022

Acceptance for publication: 05/23/2022

**João Douglas da Silva**

### ABSTRACT

This article explores the internationalization strategies and leadership of Joe Douglas, a Brazilian entrepreneur at the forefront of billion-dollar business ventures expanding across the United States, Brazil, and Latin America. It examines how Douglas integrates cultural intelligence, dynamic capabilities, and institutional entrepreneurship to foster transnational ecosystems for innovation and investment. The study highlights the role of the DX Business Center in Florida as a strategic hub for cross-border entrepreneurial collaboration and economic development. Grounded in academic frameworks such as born global theory and dynamic capabilities, the article connects real-world business leadership to emerging trends in global entrepreneurship, particularly among Latin American enterprises. The case of Joe Douglas exemplifies how private-sector leadership can bridge institutional voids, catalyze regional integration, and redefine international business strategy in a rapidly evolving global economy.

**Keywords:** International Entrepreneurship. Strategic Expansion. Dynamic Capabilities. Institutional Entrepreneurship. Latin American Business.



## INTRODUCTION

Joe Douglas, a Brazilian entrepreneur, has emerged as a pivotal figure in the expansion of billion-dollar business ventures across the United States, Brazil, and Latin America. His strategic efforts in building bridges between diverse business ecosystems have resulted in transformative outcomes for international trade, investment, and entrepreneurship. Operating at the intersection of three distinct cultures, Douglas has successfully navigated the complexities of global commerce by fostering cooperation, promoting innovation, and creating strategic platforms that enable multinational growth.

One of the most significant manifestations of Douglas's vision is the creation of the DX Business Center in Florida, launched in January 2025. Co-founded with Anna Luisa Marinho, this center represents a cutting-edge entrepreneurial hub designed to facilitate the integration of Latin American and U.S. business communities. The facility offers a suite of services tailored to the needs of global entrepreneurs, including high-tech private offices, advanced meeting spaces, and a modern auditorium equipped with immersive digital infrastructure. More than just a co-working space, the DX Business Center functions as a launchpad for startups and established companies looking to scale operations across borders. According to reports, businesses connected to this ecosystem contributed more than \$2 billion to the U.S. economy in 2024, highlighting the substantial economic impact of the initiative (Brazilian Times, 2025).

Douglas's role extends beyond infrastructure to a deeper understanding of international business strategy, including cultural intelligence, network building, and adaptive leadership. His efforts reflect broader trends in the rise of Brazilian entrepreneurship abroad. The Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has estimated that around 20,000 Brazilian entrepreneurs operate internationally, with a notable presence in the United States. Approximately 9,000 micro and small Brazilian enterprises are based in the country, many of which are concentrated in Florida, a state that serves as a major gateway for Latin American business expansion (LatReview, 2023).

The economic context in which Douglas operates is defined by increasing bilateral trade and investment. As noted in the 2022 U.S.-Brazil CEO Forum report, U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) in Brazil reached \$81.7 billion in 2019, while Brazilian FDI in the U.S. totaled \$4.6 billion during the same year. These figures reflect not only the scale of economic cooperation but also the growing opportunities for Brazilian businesses to internationalize their operations and for American investors to tap into emerging markets (U.S.-Brazil CEO Forum, 2022).



Douglas's success is rooted in his capacity to act as a cultural and economic intermediary. He connects investors, policymakers, and business leaders from distinct backgrounds, enabling collaborative projects that might otherwise be hindered by cultural and bureaucratic barriers. His work underscores a critical principle in international business: that strategic expansion is not only about capital and markets, but also about human networks, trust, and mutual understanding.

In a global economy increasingly shaped by regional integration and transnational entrepreneurship, Joe Douglas's initiatives exemplify the potential of strategic vision combined with intercultural competence. His contributions to connecting the United States, Brazil, and Latin America through multimillion-dollar ventures are not merely a testament to personal success—they represent a broader movement of entrepreneurial diplomacy and global collaboration poised to define the future of business.

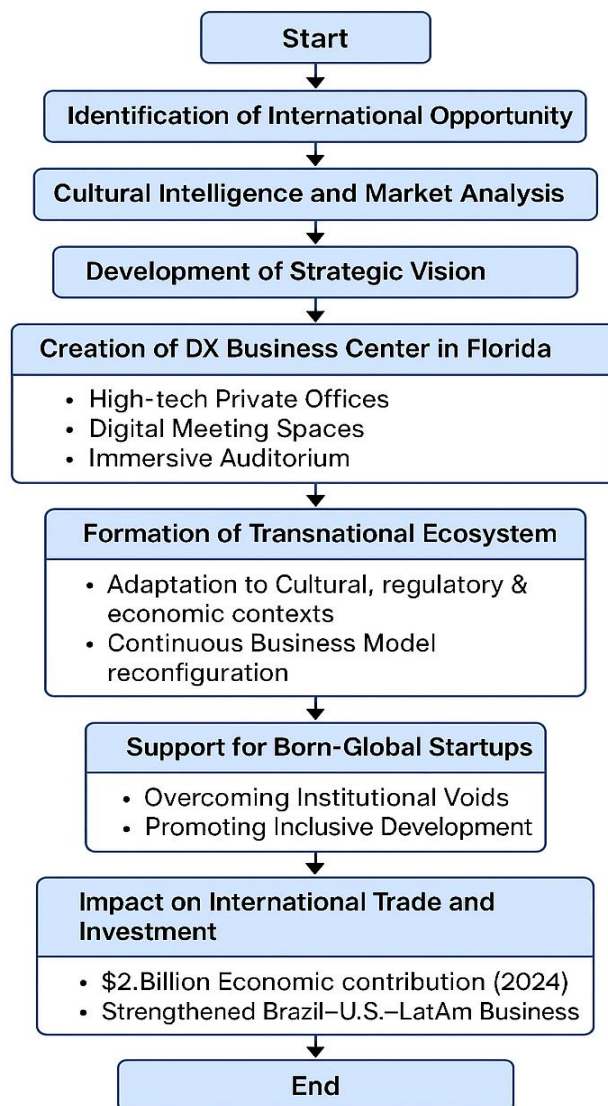
Another critical factor in Douglas's success lies in his application of dynamic capabilities in the context of international entrepreneurship. According to Teece (2014), dynamic capabilities refer to a firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments. Douglas exemplifies this by continuously adapting business models and operational strategies to the regulatory, economic, and cultural conditions of each market he enters. The agility of his ventures aligns with research suggesting that dynamic capabilities are essential for firms seeking sustainable competitive advantage in global markets (Teece, 2014; Zahra, Sapienza, & Davidsson, 2006).

Moreover, Douglas's approach resonates with the theoretical framework of "born globals," which describes companies that internationalize rapidly from inception (Knight & Cavusgil, 2004). Although not all ventures associated with Douglas began with an international focus, many of the startups incubated in the DX Business Center adopt global strategies from early stages. This pattern reflects the shifting paradigm in entrepreneurship, where access to digital infrastructure and global networks enables rapid cross-border scaling. The prevalence of born-global firms in Latin America has been increasing, particularly among technology-driven startups (Lopez, Kundu, & Ciravegna, 2009), a trend reinforced by Douglas's initiatives.

The flowchart titled "Strategic International Expansion of Joe Douglas's Ventures" outlines the key stages of Joe Douglas's internationalization strategy, beginning with

identifying global opportunities and conducting cultural and market analysis. It illustrates how Douglas developed a strategic vision that led to the establishment of the DX Business Center in Florida, a hub designed to support cross-border entrepreneurship. Through adaptive business practices and the integration of dynamic capabilities, Douglas fostered a transnational ecosystem that supports born-global startups. His approach embodies institutional entrepreneurship by overcoming structural voids and promoting inclusive economic development, ultimately contributing significantly to international trade and strengthening ties between Brazil, the U.S., and Latin America.

Figure 1. Strategic International Expansion of Joe Douglas's Ventures.



Source: Created by author.



In addition, Douglas's work embodies the concept of institutional entrepreneurship, in which actors leverage their position to reshape institutional frameworks and create new norms for market behavior (Battilana, Leca, & Boxenbaum, 2009). By establishing platforms that support entrepreneurial ecosystems across national borders, he challenges conventional barriers to internationalization and fosters inclusive economic development. His efforts align with findings by Khanna and Palepu (2010), who argue that in emerging markets, institutional voids can be overcome through innovative private-sector leadership. Douglas's ventures not only respond to these voids but also actively contribute to institutional strengthening by connecting fragmented markets through business diplomacy and transnational collaboration.



## REFERENCES

1. Antonio, S. L. (2025). Technological innovations and geomechanical challenges in Midland Basin drilling. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(3), Article e78097. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n3-005>
2. Battilana, J., Leca, B., & Boxenbaum, E. (2009). How actors change institutions: Towards a theory of institutional entrepreneurship. *Academy of Management Annals*, 3(1), 65–107. <https://doi.org/10.5465/19416520903053598>
3. Brazilian Times. (2025, February 6). Coquetel de inauguração oficial do DX Business Center: O novo epicentro de negócios nos EUA. <https://www.braziliantimes.com/economia/2025/02/06/coquetel-de-inauguracao-oficial-do-dx-business-center-o-novo-epicentro-de-negocios-nos-eua.html>
4. Brito Furlan, C., & lally Ramos dos Santos, G. (2019). A qualidade do transporte público urbano em cidades médias: Estudo de caso em Palmas – Tocantins. *arq.Urb*, (17), 75–88. <https://revistaarqurb.com.br/arqurb/article/view/177>
5. Delci, C. A. M. (2025). The effectiveness of Last Planner System (LPS) in infrastructure project management. *Revista Sistemática*, 15(2), 133–139. <https://doi.org/10.56238/rcsv15n2-009>
6. Filho, W. L. R. (2025a). The role of AI in enhancing identity and access management systems. *International Seven Journal of Multidisciplinary*, 1(2), Article e011. <https://doi.org/10.56238/isevmjv1n2-011>
7. Filho, W. L. R. (2025b). The role of zero trust architecture in modern cybersecurity: Integration with IAM and emerging technologies. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(1), Article e76836. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n1-060>
8. Freitas, G. B., Rabelo, E. M., & Pessoa, E. G. (2023). Projeto modular com reaproveitamento de contêiner marítimo. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 9(10), 28303–28339. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv9n10057>
9. Furlan, C. B. (2016). A qualidade do transporte público urbano em cidades médias: Estudo de caso em Palmas-Tocantins. *Revista em Gestão, Inovação e Sustentabilidade*. <https://editora.iabs.org.br/site/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/ReGis-Dez-16-1.pdf>
10. Furlan, C. B. (2020). Indicadores de resultados finalísticos como instrumento de diagnóstico do transporte urbano: Um estudo de caso do Distrito Federal (Dissertação de mestrado). Universidade de Brasília, Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo, Brasília, DF. <https://repositorio.unb.br/handle/10482/38714-723>
11. Furlan, C. B. (2024). Uma análise bibliométrica da pesquisa de framework de cidades inteligentes. *Revista Sistemática*, 14(8), 591–605. <https://doi.org/10.56238/rcsv14n8-009>



12. Furlan, C. B., Magalhães, M. T. Q., Rocha, M., et al. (2022). Desempenho urbano em uma cidade planejada (Palmas-TO): Uma leitura pela sintaxe espacial. In *Anais do XIX Encontro Nacional da Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Planejamento Urbano e Regional*. Blumenau, SC. <http://repositorio2.unb.br/jspui/handle/10482/47810-75>
13. Garcia, A. G. (2025). The impact of sustainable practices on employee well-being and organizational success. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 58(2), Article e58599. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n3-0587>
14. Khanna, T., & Palepu, K. G. (2010). *Winning in emerging markets: A road map for strategy and Execution*. Harvard Business Press.
15. Knight, G. A., & Cavusgil, S. T. (2004). Innovation, organizational capabilities, and the born-global firm. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 35(2), 124–141. <https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.jibs.8400071>
16. LatReview. (2023, August 11). Brazil has 20 thousand entrepreneurs abroad. Medium. <https://medium.com/latreview/brazil-has-20-thousand-entrepreneurs-abroad-53e0a0fe1202>
17. Lopez, L. E., Kundu, S. K., & Ciravegna, L. (2009). Born global or born regional? Evidence from an exploratory study in the Costa Rican software industry. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 40(7), 1228–1238. <https://doi.org/10.1057/jibs.2008.69>
18. Magalhães, M. T. Q., & Furlan, C. B. (2022). Planejamento e smart cities. In *CESUs: Centros de Eficiência em Sustentabilidade Urbana (Livro) – Volume I: Fundamentos*. Editora Ecos. <https://repositorio.ecos.unb.br/exhibits/show/editoraecos/item/562>
19. Mello, C. M. C., & et al. (2019). Localização, encontros e esquivanças nos conjuntos habitacionais do PMCMV: Um olhar sobre uma experiência no Distrito Federal. In *Anais do 5º Fórum HABITAR 2019: Habitação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável*. Belo Horizonte, MG: UFMG. <https://www.even3.com.br/anais/forumhabitar2019/197679-LOCALIZACAO-ENCONTROS-E-ESQUIVANCAS-NOS-CONJUNTOS-HABITACIONAIS-DO-PMCMV--UM-OLHAR-SOBRE-UMA-EXPERIENCIA-NO-DIST>
20. Moreira, C. A. (2025). Digital monitoring of heavy equipment: Advancing cost optimization and operational efficiency. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(2), Article e77294. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n2-011>
21. Moysés, D. de A., Furlan, C. B., Magalhães, M. T. Q., & Fernandes, J. H. C. (2022). Processos finalísticos de um CESU. In *CESUs: Centros de Eficiência em Sustentabilidade Urbana (Livro) – Volume III: Proposições e Perspectivas*. Editora Ecos. <https://repositorio.ecos.unb.br/exhibits/show/editoraecos/item/563>





22. Moysés, D. de A., Fernandes, J. H. C., Hosoume, J. M., et al. (2022). Iniciativas experimentais. In CESUs: Centros de Eficiência em Sustentabilidade Urbana (Livro) – Volume II: Aplicações. Editora Ecos. <https://repositorio.ecos.unb.br/exhibits/show/editoraecos/item/554>
23. Oliveira, C. E. C. de. (2025). Gentrification, urban revitalization, and social equity: Challenges and solutions. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(2), Article e77293. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n2-010>
24. Pessoa, E. G. (2024). Pavimentos permeáveis: Uma solução sustentável. *Revista Sistemática*, 14(3), 594–599. <https://doi.org/10.56238/rcsv14n3-012>
25. Pessoa, E. G. (2025a). Optimizing helical pile foundations: A comprehensive study on displaced soil volume and group behavior. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(4), Article e79278. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n4-047>
26. Pessoa, E. G. (2025b). Utilizing recycled construction and demolition waste in permeable pavements for sustainable urban infrastructure. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(4), Article e79277. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n4-046>
27. Pessoa, E. G., & Freitas, G. B. (2022a). Análise de custo de pavimentos permeáveis em bloco de concreto utilizando BIM (Building Information Modeling). *Revistaft*, 26(111), Article 86. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10022486>
28. Pessoa, E. G., & Freitas, G. B. (2022b). Análise comparativa entre resultados teóricos da deflexão de uma laje plana com carga distribuída pelo método de equação de diferencial de Lagrange por série de Fourier dupla e modelagem numérica pelo software SAP2000. *Revistaft*, 26(111), Article 43. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10019943>
29. Pessoa, E. G., Benittez, G. S. P. A., Oliveira, N. P. de, & Leite, V. B. F. (2022). Análise comparativa entre resultados experimentais e teóricos de uma estaca com carga horizontal aplicada no topo. *Revistaft*, 27(119), Article 67. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7626667>
30. Pessoa, E. G., Feitosa, L. M., Padua, V. P., & Pereira, A. G. (2023). Estudo dos recalques primários em um aterro executado sobre a argila mole do Sarapuí. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 9(10), 28352–28375. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv9n10059>
31. Pessoa, E. G., Feitosa, L. M., Pereira, A. G., & Padua, V. P. (2023). Efeitos de espécies de alna eficiência de coagulação, Al residual e propriedade dos flocos no tratamento de águas superficiais. *Brazilian Journal of Health Review*, 6(5), 24814–24826. <https://doi.org/10.34119/bjhrv6n5-523>
32. Santos, H., & Pessoa, E. G. (2024). Impacts of digitalization on the efficiency and quality of public services: A comprehensive analysis. *Lumen et Virtus*, 15(40), 4409–4414. <https://doi.org/10.56238/levv15n40-024>





33. Silva, J. F. (2024a). Enhancing cybersecurity: A comprehensive approach to addressing the growing threat of cybercrime. *Revista Sistemática*, 14(5), 1199–1203. <https://doi.org/10.56238/rcsv14n5-009>
34. Silva, J. F. (2024b). Sensory-focused footwear design: Merging art and well-being for individuals with autism. *International Seven Journal of Multidisciplinary*, 1(1), Article e016. <https://doi.org/10.56238/isevmjv1n1-016>
35. Teece, D. J. (2014). A dynamic capabilities-based entrepreneurial theory of the multinational enterprise. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 45(1), 8–37. <https://doi.org/10.1057/jibs.2013.54>
36. Turatti, R. C. (2025). Application of artificial intelligence in forecasting consumer behavior and trends in e-commerce. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(3), Article e78442. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n3-039>
37. U.S.-Brazil CEO Forum. (2022). 2022 Recommendations Report. Casa Civil, Brazil. <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/fevereiro/u-s-brazil-ceo-forum-2-7-2022-recommendations-report>
38. Venturini, R. E. (2025). Technological innovations in agriculture: The application of blockchain and artificial intelligence for grain traceability and protection. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 11(3), Article e78100. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv11n3-007>
39. Zahra, S. A., Sapienza, H. J., & Davidsson, P. (2006). Entrepreneurship and dynamic capabilities: A review, model and research agenda. *Journal of Management Studies*, 43(4), 917–955. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6486.2006.00616.x>