Research Methodology In Foreign Direct Investment Fdi 2013

Foreign Direct Investment in Large-Scale Agriculture in Africa
Research Methodology in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) 2017 Impact Estimation
Of Exchange Rate On Foreign Direct Investment Inflows And Annual
Update Of Competitiveness Analysis For 34 Greater China
Economies
Examination of Key Factors Influencing International
Franchisor's Entry Mode Choice in China
Foreign Direct Investments
Managing Chinese Outward Foreign Direct Investment
Analysis of Global Foreign Direct Investment
Libyan Foreign Direct Investment
Exports, Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Development
in China
Foreign Direct Investment in China
Analysis of Global Foreign Direct Investment Work for Sub-Saharan
Africa
Foreign Direct Investment and Poverty Reduction
Research Handbook on Foreign Direct Investment
Japanese Direct Investment in Mexico's Transport Equipment Sector
Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) and Opportunities for Developing Economies in the World Market
Foreign Direct Investment and Human Development
Targeting the Foreign Direct Investor
Planning and Analyzing Foreign Direct Investment Projects:
Emerging Research and Opportunities
2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis And Impact Of Exchange Rates On Foreign Direct Investment Inflows To Sub-national Economies Of Indonesia
Foreign Direct Investment Inflows Into the South East European Media Market
Foreign Direct Investment in the U.S.
Multinational Corporations in Developed Countries
Globalization and the State in Central and Eastern Europe
2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis And Impact Of Exchange Rates On Foreign Direct Investment Inflows To Sub-national Economies Of India
Research Methodology in Strategy and Management
Research Methods in Business Studies
Foreign Direct Investment
How to Write about Economics and Public Policy
Foreign Direct Investment in Emerging Economies
Planning and Analyzing Foreign Direct Investment Projects
Research Methodology
Legal Protection of Foreign Direct Investment. A Critical Assessment with Focus on South Africa and Zimbabwe
Foreign Direct Investment in Japan
Buying Behaviour of Consumers
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India & its Impact on Industrial Development
Foreign Direct Investment in Bahrain
Technology Transfer via Foreign Direct Investment in Central and Eastern Europe
Foreign Direct Investment in Central and Eastern Europe
Exports as a Mediator Variable Between Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and GDP in Low and Low-Middle Income African Countries
Foreign Direct Investment in Large-Scale Agriculture in Africa This book examines environmental sustainability and inclusive economic growth, providing in-depth analysis of foreign direct investment (FDI) in large-scale agriculture in Ethiopia. In most African states, arable land and other natural resources play a pivotal role for economic growth and development. Ethiopia is one of those countries where agriculture is the backbone of the economy. This sector has also been an attraction for FDI in Sub-Saharan Africa since the global food and financial crisis of 2007 and 2008. This book uses six foreign investments in large-scale agriculture as case studies to examine current Ethiopian policies, the patterns of investment they promote, how these impact on land-based resources and communities’ wellbeing. Presenting analyses of the economic, social and political realities of foreign direct investment in the local context, Foreign Direct Investment in Large-Scale Agriculture in Africa discusses how the fundamental principles of pro-poor and environmentally sustainable investments intersect with the government’s ambition to advance Ethiopia’s development agenda. This book will be of interest to scholars and students of African economics and sustainable development, African policy makers, intergovernmental organisations as well as multilateral and bilateral development partners.
Research Methodology in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Abstract

Market entry strategies of international franchising firms have been extensively researched. However, most of the studies focus on the cases of developed countries rather than developing countries. Since China adopted the open policy in 1978, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has grown rapidly and played an increasingly important role in contributing to the 9 percent of economic growth in the last two decades in China. Franchising, as an important entry method, has been adopted by many foreign investors to expand their business in China. Although the Chinese franchising market is still in its infancy, it creates tremendous opportunities for international franchisors. This thesis attempts to determine the factors associated with the international franchising firms' entry modes choices when these international franchisors enter the Chinese market and to find the relationships between these factors and decision of entry mode choice. To achieve these objectives, the positivist has been chosen as the philosophical stance for this research. Consisting with this research paradigm, a structured survey was undertaken as the main research method underlying quantitative research methodology. After a pilot study, 400 questionnaires were conducted by sampling international franchisors in China in the main research. Based on the five developed hypotheses, the determinants of franchising entry mode choice have
been tested by using a logit model. The findings of this research reveal five important factors which dramatically influence international franchisors' entry mode choices in the Chinese markets. They are: culture and geographic distance, market operation experience, risk spreading, franchising system development stage and mature of the franchising system. Firstly, this study indicates that the less the cultural and geographic distance between the host and home country, the more likely the international franchising firms is to adopt direct franchising entry mode into Chinese market. Secondly, the richer experience the international franchisor, the more likely the firms is to adopt direct franchising entry mode into China. Thirdly, the higher the rate of the expansion of the franchising system, the more likely the firms is to adopt direct franchising entry mode in China. Fourthly, the more mature the international franchising system, the more likely the firms is to adopt direct franchising entry mode in China. Finally, the more consideration of risk spreading, the more likely the firms is to adopt direct franchising entry mode in China. This study offers a number of distinctive contributions from both academic and practical perspectives. Theoretically, this study has advanced the current literature of international franchising by examining cases in the emerging market of China and added more insights to the mainstream of franchising theories. Most importantly,
it provides a guide to assist practitioners deciding their franchising entry modes effectively and offers valuable suggestions for policy makers in their foreign policy development regarding international franchisors' business operations in China. Significantly, this study provides timely information for academics and practitioners concerning the current status of international franchisors' business in the Chinese market.

2017 Impact Estimation Of Exchange Rate On Foreign Direct Investment Inflows And Annual Update Of Competitiveness Analysis For 34 Greater China Economies

Examination of Key Factors Influencing International Franchisor's Entry Mode Choice in China

Foreign Direct Investments Master's Thesis from the year 2014 in the subject Business economics - Marketing, Corporate Communication, CRM, Market Research, Social Media, grade: Merit, University of Lincoln (PG Business School), course: Master's in Business Administration, language: English, abstract: The research report is based on studying foreign direct investments and global FDI flows. The primary part of the study focuses on understanding Foreign Direct Investment and its
global flows using reports and handouts issued by economic organizations and departments. The secondary part of the research focuses on studying FDI flows between developed and developing economies. The study attempts to determine the key drivers for the FDI and determinants of FDI, using traditional FDI models and frameworks presented by research scholars and authors. Laterally, the research focuses on exploring the relationship between the determinants of FDI and advantages offered by host developing economies. The final part of the study focuses on analyzing the FDI trends in India and its likely impact on the retail trade and country's economy. The primary objectives of the study was to study the historical and present trends in FDI flows in India and contrast the outcomes with China and United Kingdom using Dunning's OLI paradigm and Differential rates of return. Finally, the study concludes of analyzing the outputs gathered through primary data collection methods, surveys, interviews and historical analysis, presenting the readers about the FDI flows between developed and developing economies. In the theoretical part of the research, the study attempts to explore the relationship between foreign direct investments and the motives for the firm's to indulge in foreign direct investments. The literature part also focused defining recent trends in FDI inflows in India and its likely impact on the retail market. Different theories and models were contrasted to
gain conceptual knowledge about the area of interest of the

Managing Chinese Outward Foreign Direct Investment

Analysis of Global Foreign Direct Investment This volume, based on a series analysis using up-to-date econometric technique, systematically investigates the role that exports and foreign direct investment (FDI) have played in China's development process, and questions the received wisdom that exports and FDI are always an unalloyed blessing. It focuses on the transmission mechanisms through which exports and FDI influence growth and economic development and investigates the impact of exports and FDIs on employment, development financing and productivity growth, amongst other issues, in China.

Libyan Foreign Direct Investment International investment in its different modes has existed in the world economy for centuries. The emergence of multinational companies from the so-called third world is a relatively recent phenomenon. These "third world multinationals" (TWMs), arguably, have specific characteristics, with particular implications for international economic and political relations. TWMs have motivations and strategies which differ when comparisons are made with developed country multinationals, although the extent of these
differences is open to dispute. However, despite the fact that some work has been done in this area, a review of literature shows that this work has several limitations. This study investigates the foreign investments operations of companies from a third world country from different perspectives (in the context of International Business and Political Economy Literature) for the first time; in order to contribute to overcome part of these limitations. It aims at adding to the literature further evidence on the specific characteristics of foreign investment by companies from oil (and resources) income surplus developing countries. The main questions of this study are: 1) Why has Libya invested abroad? 2) What are the characteristics (strategies, managerial and performance aspects) of this investment? 3) How have political and economic factors affected the motives, strategies and performance of Libyan FDI? These questions have been tackled in comparison with direct investments from other developed and developing countries. To achieve the objectives of this research, the case study approach has been used. The major reason behind the use of this method is the small number of Libyan companies involved in international investment. Within the research methodology, top executives of the main Libyan foreign investment companies were interviewed, using semi-structured questionnaires. Other evidence was collected from different sources. Qualitative analysis has been
carried out in this study depending on the nature of the data. However, the study's evidence contains both qualitative and quantitative data.

Exports, Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Development in China

This book provides an insightful exploration of whether foreign direct investment (FDI) can promote the productivity of domestic enterprises. The book is based on a series of dedicated research conducted in the context of the Chinese economy, which has been the largest FDI host among the developing economies since 1993. The main themes of this book are (a) based on the latest literature and first-hand research, outlining possible mechanisms through which foreign direct investment could promote the productivity of domestic enterprises; (b) developing a comprehensive research framework to quantify the spillover effects with cutting-edge methodology; (c) constructing a decision support system for evaluating FDI policy reforms with advanced computer simulation techniques; (d) evaluating the broader impact of FDI spillovers on banking system and trade pattern. The book examines topical economic issues in the contemporary world economy from innovative perspectives, namely, how the presence of multinational enterprises has been one of the most important microeconomic drivers for the Chinese economy, how foreign banks have helped to enable
Chinese banking system survive the global financial crisis, and how the domestic enterprises have learned to do exports from multinational affiliates and have changed the landscape of U.S.-Asian trade. The book incorporates the latest development of economic theory as well as computational economics model.

Foreign Direct Investment in China Globalization, accelerated by information technologies, has increased the speed of business transactions and has reduced the distances between international businesses. This growth has transformed the realm of foreign investment in countries around the world, calling for a methodological approach to planning feasible capital investment proposals in general and foreign direct investment projects. Planning and Analyzing Foreign Direct Investment Projects: Emerging Research and Opportunities is a pivotal reference source that provides a systems approach to investment projects in a globalized and open society. While highlighting topics such as consumer analysis, competitive strategy, and market analysis, this publication explores the profitability and feasibility of international investments, as well as the risks and resources associated with strategic project planning. This book is ideally designed for business managers, entrepreneurs, researchers, academicians, graduate students, policymakers, investors, and project
managers seeking current research on planning, analyzing, and evaluating investment projects.

Analysis of Global Foreign Direct Investment The effect on developing countries of the arrival of foreign direct investment (FDI) has been a subject of controversy for decades in the development community. The debate over the relationship between FDI in developing countries and the progress of these countries towards human development is an ongoing and often heated one. Adopting an interdisciplinary perspective combining insights from international investment law, human rights law and economics, this book offers an original contribution to the debate. It explores how improvements

Making Foreign Direct Investment Work for Sub-Saharan Africa This book presents the results of a groundbreaking study on spillovers of knowledge and technology from global value-chain oriented foreign direct investment (FDI) in Sub-Saharan Africa, and discusses implications for policymakers hoping to harness the power of FDI for economic development.

Foreign Direct Investment and Poverty Reduction This book is the fifth annual project of the Asia Competitiveness Institute studying
competitiveness at the sub-national level of Greater China. ACI's flagship competitiveness study adopts a comprehensive framework to measure competitiveness by incorporating 102 indicators under four environments and 11 sub-environments. By undertaking the study at the sub-national level, it accounts for the considerable disparities within a large economy like Greater China. The study's unique methodology incorporates comparative strengths and weaknesses, and what-if policy simulations aimed at policy suggestions for each sub-national economy and region. A new feature of this competitiveness study introduces the concept of Shapley value for the assignment of weights to the various indicators that constitute competitiveness. This methodological innovation not only adds an element of objectivity in terms of the assignment of weights, but also validates the robustness of results obtained from the competitiveness studies over the past years. Moreover, the empirical research featured in this book attempts to understand the drivers of FDI inflows to Mainland China, with a specific focus on exchange rate movements and volatility. Nowadays with the international flows of goods and capital becoming ubiquitous and comprising an important aspect of national competitiveness, the role of exchange rate is drawing much more policy attention. In view of this, the research findings presented in this book make an important academic and policy contribution by empirically...
examining the relationship between FDI inflows and exchange rate. Finally, the timing of this publication makes it indispensable to include the interpretation and reconciliation of policy development of China after the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held in October 2017. With the growing prosperity of its people and the improvement of its international status, China would ‘realise the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation and see the people realise their aspirations for a better life.’ As such, China has achieved the transformation from regaining dignity to becoming prosperous and growing strong to be a great modern socialist country visualised by President Xi Jinping. This book attempts to investigate the vision of 'growing strong to be a great modern socialist country' from different aspects.

Research Handbook on Foreign Direct Investment This book introduces an interdisciplinary approach to the study of Japanese foreign direct investment determinants, the close relations between foreign investment and trade flows in the host country, and the effects and responses by the local economy. It provides an accessible and comprehensive view of the overall macro impacts and local effects associated with the increasing flow of Japanese firms to Mexico’s automotive industry. The research and its outcomes presented here
follow extensive fieldwork and use unique statistical datasets to integrate qualitative and quantitative approaches to the analysis. Carefully chosen case studies produce an integrated approach to the subject. As a result, the book fills a vacuum on this topic and provides readers with a clear understanding of the complex interactions among participating actors: Japanese multinationals and Japanese parts-and-components suppliers, Mexican local suppliers, government at the national and local levels, and cooperating Japanese agencies. By critically assessing current theories and empirical methodologies the monograph covers aspects related to the creation of regional production networks and their impact on trade patterns of the recipient country, location determinants of Japanese foreign investment, and spillover externalities in host entities. It presents the reader with a comprehensive view of the different levels of interaction between multinational firms, local recipient economies, and local suppliers and the challenges they face to engage in global chains of production. The book is highly recommended to academics and their students who seek to understand the complex international economic relations in the global economy. This compilation also serves as a valuable guide to policy makers, both at national and local levels, as it provides an informed analysis of how to engage local suppliers in regional and global production chains.
Japanese Direct Investment in Mexico's Transport Equipment Sector

How to Write about Economics and Public Policy is designed to guide graduate students through conducting, and writing about, research on a wide range of topics in public policy and economics. This guidance is based upon the actual writing practices of professional researchers in these fields and it will appeal to practitioners and students in disciplinary areas such as international economics, macroeconomics, development economics, public finance, policy studies, policy analysis, and public administration. Supported by real examples from professional and student writers, the book helps students understand what is expected of writers in their field and guides them through choosing a topic for research to writing each section of the paper. This book would be equally effective as a classroom text or a self-study resource. Teaches students how to write about qualitative and quantitative research in public policy and economics in a way that is suitable for academic consumption and that can drive public policy debates. Uses the genre-based approach to writing to teach discipline-appropriate ways of framing problems, designing studies, and writing and structuring content. Includes authentic examples written by students and international researchers from various sub-disciplines of economics and public policy. Contains strategies and suggestions for textual analysis of research samples to give students an opportunity.
to practice key points explained in the book Is based on a comprehensive analysis of a research corpus containing 400+ research articles in various areas of public policy and economics

Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) and Opportunities for Developing Economies in the World Market Indonesia's diverse economic landscape and growing importance in the global and regional stages warrant deeper understanding of the economy at sub-national levels. This book by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) is an update of ACI's annual study of the competitiveness landscape of 34 Indonesian provinces. With 100 indicators covering four environments and 12 sub-environments of competitiveness, the study's unique methodology incorporates comparative strengths and weaknesses, and 'what-if' policy simulations aimed at policy suggestions for each province. This fifth instalment will continue to feature a structure and graphical presentation that offer investors an overview of each province's competitiveness landscape. A novel addition to this update is the chapter co-authored by academics from Indonesian provinces, which details recent developments in 34 provinces of Indonesia. This latest edition also introduces a novel approach of weights assignment in the form of Shapley values as a robustness test to our findings. Additionally, a new appendix has been included which provides a richer
visual representation of each province's competitiveness profile. Finally, our study on the impact of exchange rates on foreign direct investment inflows to the provinces of Indonesia is also featured as a chapter in this book. Coupled with practical insights and policy implications, this book is a recommended read for policymakers, researchers, and the general audience interested in Indonesia's economic development.

Foreign Direct Investment and Human Development This study undertakes a critical assessment of the legal protection of foreign direct investments (FDI) in South Africa and Zimbabwe by determining their compliance with the international minimum standards, norms and/or best practices on the legal protection of FDI by host states. Firstly, the study argues that foreign investment is much needed in South Africa and Zimbabwe to improve economic growth and development, to create jobs, and to increase their competitiveness. However, these benefits are not accrued automatically but rather host states need to create an enabling environment to receive such benefits. Thus, host states need to put an investment scheme into operation to guarantee the legal protection of foreign investments. South Africa and Zimbabwe have at large crafted and implemented investment laws and related policies which tend to be hostile towards foreign investments. Therefore,
similar investment laws and related policies in both jurisdictions are analysed. This study will also offer recommendations for a legal investment which is not only flexible, friendly, and favourable to foreign investment in South Africa and Zimbabwe but also advances their local economic policies.

Targeting the Foreign Direct Investor The role of foreign direct investment initiatives is pivotal to effective enterprise development. This is particularly vital to emerging economies that are building their presence in international business markets. Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) and Opportunities for Developing Economies in the World Market is a critical scholarly publication that explores the importance of global stocks to new economic structures and explores the effects that these holdings have on the financial status of growing nations. Featuring a broad range of topics, such as economic transformation, investment in production facilities, and foreign direct investors, this publication is geared towards academicians, practitioners, and researchers seeking current and relevant research on the importance of global investment in new and growing financial municipalities.

Planning and Analyzing Foreign Direct Investment Projects: Emerging
Research and Opportunities Increasing international investment, the proliferation of international investment agreements, domestic legislation, and investor-State contracts have contributed to the development of a new field of international law that defines obligations between host states and foreign investors with investor-State dispute settlement. This involves not only vast sums, but also a panoply of rights, duties, and shifting objectives at the juncture of national and international law and policy. This engaging Research Handbook provides an authoritative account of these diverse investment law issues.

2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis And Impact Of Exchange Rates On Foreign Direct Investment Inflows To Sub-national Economies Of Indonesia FDI in India has a significant role in development of India. FDI in India to various sectors can attain sustained economic growth and development through creation of jobs, expansion of existing manufacturing industries. The inflow of FDI in service sectors and construction and development sector attained substantial sustained economic growth and development through creation of jobs in India.

Foreign Direct Investment Inflows Into the South East European Media Market Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is one avenue for offering
assistance to developing countries in their efforts to grow. Small countries typically have limited resources to direct toward investment attraction programs, so the ability to segment the market (of Multinational Corporations looking to invest) is a crucial skill. This book develops and employs an investment preference analysis model to give evidence that homogenous groups of investors can be identified. Once these groups are identified, their needs – specific preference requirements for laws, regulations, incentives, and general conditions – can be more efficiently addressed.

Foreign Direct Investment in the U.S. Foreign subsidiaries of multinational companies are suggested as one of the main channels of technology transfer to less developed economies. In Central East Europe their presence proved to be a decisive factor to economic restructuring and development. This volume is a unique guide to theory, method of research, and empirical evidence, for technology transfer via foreign subsidiaries of multinational companies. It combines the merits of a core text on technology transfer via FDI with up-to-date empirical evidence.

Multinational Corporations in Developed Countries China's outward foreign direct investment, for which Australia is one of the largest
destinations, has rapidly increased and become an important source of global capital. Nevertheless, Chinese investors have encountered many challenges in making their investment decisions and managing their foreign direct investments for sustainable development and profitability. Managing Chinese Outward Foreign Direct Investment focuses on the management of Chinese outward foreign direct investment, particularly foreign subsidiaries established through merger and acquisition, at the organisational level. Considering investment as a process, the book addresses complex managerial issues from strategic entry decisions to corporate sustainable development. Particular emphases have been placed on the post-acquisition integration and management such as liability of foreignness mitigation, post-acquisition integration, corporate control and governance, human resources and cross-cultural management, and corporate social responsibility.

Globalization and the State in Central and Eastern Europe "This book focuses on foreign direct investment projects that are proposals for making fixed or real capital investments abroad. It deals with how foreign or international direct investment projects should be prepared and designed in detail to determine all business activities involved in and costs associated with investment proposals"--
2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis And Impact Of Exchange Rates On Foreign Direct Investment Inflows To Sub-national Economies Of India

"This book explores the importance of global stocks to economic structures and explores the effects that these holdings have on the financial status of nations. It also provides a systems approach to investment projects in a globalized and open society"--Provided by publisher"

Research Methodology in Strategy and Management The Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad-Tobago represent excellent examples of the increasingly important role played by Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in less developed, micro-economies. The increased dependence of these countries on FDI, however, calls into question the attractiveness of the business environment of the region to the foreign investor. This volume examines both the investment behaviour and corporate strategies operating in these three countries, and assesses the factors which influence the motivations, location choices and market entry mode of multinationals making investments in the Caribbean.

Research Methods in Business Studies Foreign Direct Investment examines the different approaches to explaining the growth and
distribution of FDI in the world. Pulling together contributions from an array of international experts, this study combines theoretical with empirical work on issues such as computable general equilibrium modelling, trade, intellectual property, environment, labour, services and development. By analysing different aspects of the growth and impact of FDI this book is able to balance areas where research is well advanced with areas, such as the role of FDI in development, where many questions remain. This insightful and important text will be useful to students of development economics as well as policy makers and researchers.

Foreign Direct Investment A significant volume of literature has been developed that seeks to provide an explanation for the growth of FDI and its impact on less developed countries. The literature is characterized by diversity and controversy. Based on it, a range of reasons for encouraging investment have been proposed including its favorable effects on employment levels, the balance of payments and balance of trade of the host country and also the potential for acquisition of technology and skills (Cave: 1982 and Dunning: 1993). Equally, the potentially negative effects of growing levels of foreign investment on domestic market structures and national sovereignty have long been the focus of attention (Vernon: 1971 and Jenkins: 1987).
More recent studies focused on the positive effect FDI can create through the integration of a host country into the global economy and the system of international division of labor based on fragmentation of production (Gereffi and Korzeniewicz: 1994, and Henderson, Decken, Hess, Coe and Yeung: 2002). Little if any research has examined the impact of FDI on the oil monarchies. Conventional expectations persisted that once they enter the post-oil phase of their histories, it will be difficult for them to uphold their political legitimacy and survive intense domestic and international pressures upon their regimes (Taeker: 1998 and O'Reilly: 1999). It has been argued that oil income enable them to pacify opponents by providing their subjects with jobs that pay well and has had detrimental effect on both economic development and political liberalization. These expectations have tended to be contradicted by actual development. The private sector has become remarkably strong in the oil monarchies and their governments were not highly resistant to change as depicted by the rentier state paradigm (Mahdavy: 1970, and Beblawi: 1987). Taking Bahrain as a case study, this thesis argues that despite its limitations as a small nation and the paucity of its oil reserves, Bahrain punched well above its weight due to its open economy and foreign direct investment. Its domestic economy is well integrated into the global market. It was able to exploit some of the
opportunities that were presented by economic globalization when niches were opened or vacated within the networks of global production. It has developed energy-intensive industries (aluminium and petrochemicals) and became the major financial centre of the Middle East. Yet in spite of the government incentives, it still faces some challenges in attracting FDI in downstream activities related to oil and aluminium, which suggests that additional reforms are needed.

How to Write about Economics and Public Policy This book is a survey and discussion of some of the issues surrounding foreign direct investment in the U.S., focusing on economic impacts. Written during the late-1980's, the time period was one during which Japanese direct investment in the U.S. was sparking considerable controversy and debate about the nature of the contribution such investment made to the U.S. economy.

Foreign Direct Investment in Emerging Economies This title was first published in 2003. Covering a diverse range of countries such as Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Russia, as well as referring to the characteristics of the region as a whole, this book examines the inflow and outflow of foreign direct investment from both home and host company and country perspectives.
By analyzing foreign direct investment in terms of process, content and context, the book provides a holistic approach towards direct foreign investment in the transitional context of Central and Eastern Europe, embracing both macro- and micro-economic perspectives of the process.

Planning and Analyzing Foreign Direct Investment Projects This book examines the transformation of the state in Central and Eastern Europe since the end of communism and adoption of market-oriented reform in the early 1990s, exploring the impact of globalization and economic liberalization on the region’s states, societies and political economy. It compares the different policies and national strategies adopted by key Central and Eastern European states, including the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia, showing how initial internally oriented strategies of market reform, privileging domestic sources of investment, had by the late 1990s given way to externally oriented strategies emphasizing the promotion of competitiveness by attracting foreign investment. It explores the reasons behind this convergence, considering the influence of internal and external forces, and the roles of interests, institutions and ideas. It argues that internationalization of the state is forged in the processes through which domestic groups linked to transnational capital attain
domestic influence necessary to shape state policy and strategy. These groups — the comprador service sector in particular — constitute and organize political, social and institutional support of the competition state in the region. Overall, this book not only provides a detailed account of the political economy of post-communist transformation in Central and Eastern Europe, but also the processes by which states adapt to the forces of globalization.

Research Methodology Master's Thesis from the year 2014 in the subject Business economics - Marketing, Corporate Communication, CRM, Market Research, Social Media, grade: Merit, University of Lincoln (PG Business School), course: Master's in Business Administration, language: English, abstract: The research report is based on studying foreign direct investments and global FDI flows. The primary part of the study focuses on understanding Foreign Direct Investment and its global flows using reports and handouts issued by economic organizations and departments. The secondary part of the research focuses on studying FDI flows between developed and developing economies. The study attempts to determine the key drivers for the FDI and determinants of FDI, using traditional FDI models and frameworks presented by research scholars and authors. Laterally, the research focuses on exploring the relationship between the determinants of FDI
and advantages offered by host developing economies. The final part of the study focuses on analyzing the FDI trends in India and its likely impact on the retail trade and country’s economy. The primary objectives of the study was to study the historical and present trends in FDI flows in India and contrast the outcomes with China and United Kingdome using Dunning’s OLI paradigm and Differential rates of return. Finally, the study concludes of analyzing the outputs gathered through primary data collection methods, surveys, interviews and historical analysis, presenting the readers about the FDI flows between developed and developing economies. In the theoretical part of the research, the study attempts to explore the relationship between foreign direct investments and the motives for the firm’s to indulge in foreign direct investments. The literature part also focused defining recent trends in FDI inflows in India and its likely impact on the retail market. Different theories and models were contrasted to gain conceptual knowledge about the area of interest of the study. In the analysis and findings part, the findings that were obtained using primary and secondary data were presented with the brief interpretation in a graphical format to communicate message in a quantifiable manner. In addition, when findings of the study are related with literature review. The study emphasizes on the fact that foreign direct investment is an important source of capital for
development of nation’s economy. In addition, there is an increased flow of FDI towards developing countries rather than developed countries, because the advantageous factors offered by the developing nations.

Legal Protection of Foreign Direct Investment. A Critical Assessment with Focus on South Africa and Zimbabwe This book offers a strategic analysis of current and future perspectives of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the South East European media market. The author develops a hybrid FDI business model strategy to guide media companies wishing to more effectively position and leverage their media infrastructure within the increasingly globalized and expanding media market. By conducting sixteen comparative and exploratory case studies of the South East European media market, the author explores how specific microeconomic factors influence spillover effects, absorption capacities and investment incentives between local and foreign firms through FDI inflows. The book is directed towards researchers and students, as well as practitioners/professionals involved with media organizations.

Foreign Direct Investment in Japan This book offers a design research methodology intended to improve the quality of design research- its
academic credibility, industrial significance and societal contribution by enabling more thorough, efficient and effective procedures.

Buying Behaviour of Consumers Strategic management relies on an array of complex methods drawn from various allied disciplines to examine how managers attempt to lead their firms toward success. This book discusses about key methodology issues in the strategic management field.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India & its Impact on Industrial Development Scientific Study from the year 2020 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, language: English, abstract: This study aims identifying the mediation effect of export in the relationship between FDI and GDP in low and middle low-income African countries. The study uses correlation analysis, Baron and Kenny method, Bootstrap procedure and Sobel test to investigate the significance of the indirect effect. The relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, exports and economic growth as measured by gross domestic product (GDP) has been a global interest of academics and policy-makers, but research methods did not allow the characterization of the indirect mediating effects that exports have
on that relationship. The result of the analysis shows a partial mediation of exports in the relationship between FDI and GDP. The study demonstrates the indirect effect caused by FDI through export. It is therefore recommended that low and middle-low-income African countries should stimulate foreign direct investment to boost their exports, and gross domestic product. Additionally, these countries should find new ways of financing exports as FDI are predicted to fall due to the Covid-19 pandemic during 2020.

Foreign Direct Investment in Bahrain Providing clear, practical explanations of research methods in business studies, this guide is indispensable for students writing reports.

Technology Transfer via Foreign Direct Investment in Central and Eastern Europe Foreign Direct Investment in Japan presents a detailed examination of recent trends of inward foreign direct investment (FDI) and their impact on the Japanese economy. Historically much less open to foreign trade and investment than other major economies, Japan experienced an unprecedented jump in FDI inflows around the turn of the millennium. This book looks at the profound changes in Japan that made this jump possible and considers foreign firms' potential contribution to productivity and overall economic growth. Detailed
case studies illustrate that in certain sectors the presence of foreign firms already is a key factor shaping industry dynamics. Yet, despite recent changes, resistance to inward FDI remains strong and the government could do much more if it were committed to attracting FDI. Overall, Japan continues to appear reluctant to embrace fully, and therefore seems unlikely to benefit even more substantially from, globalization.

Foreign Direct Investment in Central and Eastern Europe In the 1990s, foreign direct investment began to swamp all other cross-border capital flows into developing countries. Does foreign direct investment support sound development? In particular, does it contribute to poverty reduction?

Exports as a Mediator Variable Between Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and GDP in Low and Low-Middle Income African Countries This book entitled 2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis and Impact of Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Sub-National Economies of India is the fifth edition of the Asia Competitiveness Institute's flagship analysis of competitiveness covering the sub-national economies of India. The research in this study comes from an effort to recognise the heterogeneity of India and how the variations
in the dynamics of competitiveness pan out at the sub-national level. Based on rigorous methodological foundations, the competitiveness study possesses several distinguishing features. First, the competitiveness index is constructed from a holistic set of 75 indicators spanning four different dimensions encompassing (1) macroeconomic stability, (2) government and institutional setting, (3) financial, business and manpower conditions, and (4) quality of life and infrastructure development, which carry equal weights. Second, the Shapley Values approach is used to construct alternative weights for the competitiveness index. Such approach measures the marginal contribution of a particular indicator used in the analysis and is embedded in solid mathematical and theoretical foundations. This serves as a robustness check to the Equal Weights approach. Third, the analysis includes a What-if competitiveness simulation exercise to identify the specific policy areas that each sub-national economy must focus on to improve its rankings. Intrinsically tied to the notion of competitiveness is the issue of maintaining a competitive exchange rate. Using real effective exchange rates as a proxy for competitiveness, this book also undertakes an empirical investigation of the impact of real exchange rates on foreign direct investment inflows at the sub-national level in India. This edition is recommended for academics, undergraduate and graduate students, and professionals
interested in India's economic development.

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