Determinants Of Export Performance Of Pakistan Evidence

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Sectoral and Firm-specific Determinants of Export Performance

Export Performance in Developing Countries

Evidence on Productivity, Comparative Advantage, and Networks in the Export Performance of Firms

Strategic Determinants of Export Performance

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The Determinants of Export Performance, a Firm-level Study in Italy

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Determinants of export performance of jute and jute goods from Bangladesh

Determinants of Export Performance of SMEs in the Kyrgyz Republic

Determinants of Export Performance in the German Business Services Sector

Determinants of Export Performance of Ukrainian Firms

The Determinants of Export Performance Growth and Export Performance of Developing Countries

Exporter Performance and the Determinants of Export Performance in the German Business Services Sector

Kumulative Dissertation Vorgelegt Von Alexander Vogel

A Cross-sectional Investigation of the Determinants of Recent Export Performance of Thirty-nine Less-developed Countries

Export Strategies, Firm Internal Factors and Export Performance of Industrial Firms

Historical Output and Trade Distortions as Determinants of Export Performance in Post-communist Transition

Determinants of Export Performance in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

An Examination of the Determinants of Export Performance in a Small Developing Country Context

Determinants Of Brazil’s Manufactured Exports

Determinants of Export Performance of China’s Township and Village Enterprises

The Determinants of Export Performance Exporter Performance and the Determinants of Export Performance in the German Business Services Sector

Von Alexander Vogel Determinants of Export Performance

The Determinants of Export Performance of China’s Township-village Enterprises

Manufactured export performance of Brazil

"Using a quantile regression econometric formula, this study examines the relationship between export performance, supply capacity factors and foreign market access. The main determinants of export performance are discussed and the results of the study are explained."--Publisher's description.

The emergence of new firm-level data, including the European Community Innovation Survey (CIS), has led to a surge of studies on innovation and firm behaviour. This book documents progress in four inter-related fields: the use of new indicators of innovation output - investigation of determinants of innovative behaviour - the role of spillovers, the public knowledge infrastructure and research and development collaboration - The impact of innovation on firm performance.

Written by an international group of contributors, the studies are based on agriculture and the manufacturing and service industries in Europe and Canada and provide new insights into the driving forces behind innovation.

This paper tests the effect of comparative advantage, size, and networking on the firm probability of exporting. The closest theoretical framework is the one of Bernard, Redding, and Schott (2007), with firm heterogeneity across countries and industries. We use a recently assembled multi-country multi-industry firm level dataset, and construct original measures of comparative advantage. The results show that firms are more likely to export if they belong to the comparative advantage industry, if they enjoy a higher productivity, or if they benefit from foreign, domestic, or communication networks.

A wide range of empirical studies has analysed exporter performance, especially the relationship between exports and productivity in the manufacturing sector. By contrast, a detailed investigation of the services sector has remained largely neglected. To close this gap, this paper focuses on the relationship between exports and several performance characteristics in the German business services sector.

average wage, productivity, size and turnover profitability-in order to determine whether export premia and self-selection into export markets exist in the business services sector. To ensure the comparability of the results with those from the manufacturing sector, empirical models used to analyse the manufacturing sector are transferred to investigate the business services. Although Latin American and Caribbean countries have assigned a high priority to increasing exports, export performance in most cases remains deficient. This work investigates why this is so, identifying the policies that determine successes and failures in Brazil, China, and Mexico. This study of the determinants of Brazil’s favourable export performance until the mid-1980s, especially in the field of manufactured goods. Two hypotheses figure prominently in the analysis. The export success may be due to Brazil's specialization in industries which made intensive use of the country's relatively abundant productive factors. Alternatively, economic policies may be responsible for the success in manufactured exports. This thesis investigates determinants of economic growth and export performance of landlocked developing countries (LLDCs).

It consists of three research papers enveloped in a stage-setting introductory chapter and a concluding chapter which summarises the key findings and draws policy inferences. The three research papers are written in the form of self-contained essays, but taken together the findings indicate that even though landlockedness hampers a country's economic growth in many ways, economic policy has the potential to minimise these adverse effects: landlockedness is not destiny. The first paper examines the impact of landlockedness on economic growth using a panel dataset covering 214 countries, including 34 landlocked developing countries, over the period 1980 - 2009. The key focus of the analysis is on the role of openness to foreign trade in determining differences in growth performance between landlocked developing countries as a group and other developing countries, and among landlocked countries themselves. The results indicate that generally landlockedness hampers economic growth, but landlocked countries have the potential to grow faster through greater openness to foreign trade, and through carrying out institutional reforms to improve the quality of governance, which help reducing trade costs. The second paper examines the determinants of export performance of developing countries, with emphasis on the implications of landlockedness, using a panel dataset covering the period from 1995 to 2010. The analysis is conducted within the standard gravity modelling framework. The results indicate that although landlockedness has a significant negative impact on performance, landlocked developing countries which have embarked on trade policy reforms perform significantly better than their non-reforming counterparts. There is also evidence that African LLDCs have maintained relatively higher export performance compared to other LLDCs. The third paper is a case study of export performance of a selected landlocked country, Nepal. Following an analytical narrative of export performance over the past three decades on the backdrop of policy reforms and the changing political climate, the paper examines the determinants of export performance within the gravity modelling framework using a product-level (at the three digit level of the Standard International Trade classification) panel dataset covering Nepal’s export to the top 20 trading partners over the period from 1980 to 2010. The analysis distinguishes between Nepalese exports to India and to third country markets, in order to identify a possible 'big-neighbour' effect (Gulliver-effect) on export performance of a landlocked country. The results support the hypothesis that exports of high-value-to-weight products generally grow faster, because trade costs resulting from landlockedness has a fewer adverse
effects on these products. Real exchange rate appreciation resulting from the fixed parity of the Nepalese rupee with the Indian rupee adversely affects Nepalese exports to third-country markets. The relatively faster growth of exports to India is partly due to the re-direction of imports by Indian companies via Nepal in order to benefit from significant tariff differences between Nepal and India relating to some products. Following the new strand in the new trade theory literature that focuses on firm heterogeneity in this paper we investigate determinants of firm export performance in Ukraine. The study is based on the BEEPS firm level data compiled by EBRD and the World Bank. The study covers the period starting in 2005 and ending in 2013. We estimate probit regressions for each year of our sample as well as for the pooled dataset that includes all years. Our pooled estimation results indicate that the probability of exporting is related to the level of productivity, the firm size, R&D expenditure, the share of university graduates in productive employment, as well as the internationalization of firms. The estimation results obtained for particular countries reveal some degree of heterogeneity. In particular, the firm age is significant only in the last years of our sample. This paper investigates the determinants of countries’ export performance looking in particular at the role of international product market linkages. We begin with a novel decomposition of the growth in countries’ exports into the contribution from increases in external demand and from improved internal supply-side conditions. Building on the results of this decomposition we move on to an econometric analysis of the determinants of export performance. Results include the finding that poor external geography, poor internal geography, and poor institutional quality contribute in approximately equal measure to explaining Sub-Saharan Africa’s poor export performance. "Export performance of the individual firm is the focus of this research. Performance (export growth and export level) is thought to be a function of export strategies and firm and managerial determinants. Export strategies are defined a priori and relevant firm determinants selected through a literature survey. Primary data was collected from 142 firms of the electronics industry in Canada. The findings are: (1) export growth and export level are virtually independent gauges of export performance; (2) the sets of determinants for the two gauges of export performance are different; (3) export performance is fairly well explained by the selected determinants; (4) export performance is strategy specific: world oriented marketers perform best, U.S. oriented sellers perform worst; (5) characteristics of the firms that adopt each specific strategy differ. The results yield important implications for research applications, government export policies and management." --Increased participation in global value chains is firmly related to the engagement of local producers in international markets through increasing sales in these markets. This study aims to examine factors affecting export performance of SMEs in the Kyrgyz Republic. Empirical estimations based on the Enterprise Survey data set reveal that correspondence with quality requirements, increasing participation of foreign capital in ownership of firms, availability of financial resources, and labor productivity are important determinants of exporting activities of SMEs. Along with this, firms in industries with a low technology level demonstrate relatively higher export activities. However, it can also be argued that SMEs do not have enough capability to adopt medium and high technology in their production process, which may lead to concern over the long-term sustainability of their competitiveness in international markets. These findings underline that government policy towards enhancing labor productivity, foreign capital participation associated with the higher availability of financial resources, and knowledge-supporting programs are important for the export of SMEs in the Kyrgyz Republic.