

Essays on international trade

Citation for published version (APA):

Ndubuisi, G. O. (2021). *Essays on international trade: the role of institutions and imported intermediate inputs*. [Doctoral Thesis, Maastricht University]. Maastricht University. <https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.20211012gn>

Document status and date:

Published: 01/01/2021

DOI:

[10.26481/dis.20211012gn](https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.20211012gn)

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

[Link to publication](#)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:

www.umlib.nl/taverne-license

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:

repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl

providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Propositions belonging to the Dissertation

**Essays on International Trade:
The Role of Institutions and Imported Intermediate Inputs**

Gideon Onyewuchi Ndubuisi

1. A country's industry composition can shape the effect of capital controls on trade, with capital controls tending to lead to comparative disadvantage in external finance-dependent sectors (Chapter 2).
2. A country specializing in sectors that depend extensively on external finance may do well for itself by avoiding policies that restrict cross-border capital flows especially when the domestic credit market is underdeveloped (Chapter 2).
3. For countries intending to pursue export-led growth, policies promoting capital controls are incompatible with export-led growth (Chapter 2).
4. Domestic policies aimed at softening barriers to imports in order to facilitate access to world-class inputs are imperative for upgrading of African countries' manufacturing industries (Chapter 3).
5. Sourcing knowledge through imports from developing countries with similar levels of technology may be the most appropriate means of upgrading manufacturing industries across Africa.
6. Policy-makers in Africa must be aware of the options at hand: whereas sourcing inputs from other developing countries requires little additional absorptive capabilities to be built, sourcing inputs from advanced countries requires intensive investments in building absorptive capacities (Chapter 3).
7. Effective patent enforcement may lead to international specialization in R&D-intensive industries (Chapter 4).
8. Countries seeking to specialize in the production and export of higher quality products in R&D-intensive sectors require effective patent enforcement as a means of encouraging technology exchange and investment in those sectors (Chapter 4).
9. One of the ways patent enforcement affects economic growth and export success is through enhancing export quality.
10. There is no one size fits all argument. Countries must take into account their development and technological level in fashioning their patent protection regime.