Stellingen
behorende bij het proefschrift

Assessing the Impact of Foreign Direct Investment in Transition Economies

1. MNC decisions about how much innovative capability affiliates need depend on local conditions, and vary between product and process technology and marketing and management technology.

2. Foreign firms tend to perform better when the competitive pressure from local firms is higher.

3. Depending on the institutional conditions the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on local industry may differ not only between industries in a host country, but also between regions.

4. Differences between foreign firms, the role they play in a MNC international production network and the host country environment determine if there are spillovers.

5. Depending on local conditions FDI can have different impacts on the technical change and efficiency change of domestic firms.

6. In transition economies the organisational knowledge that foreign firms bring with them might spur the efficiency of domestic firms rather than the technical change.

7. 'Spillovers' from foreign presence are the consequences, which foreign firms cannot control. But the more powerful the MNC is the more spillovers it can control.

8. 'Spillovers' are external effects of FDI. Therefore studying FDI spillovers one should keep in mind that everything external is a subject to change. The forces that will make a change are the crucial elements to be studied.

9. It is somewhat strange that the recent literature on FDI spillovers competes on the quality of the data and the econometric methodology more than on the theoretical development of the concept of FDI spillovers itself.

10. Since the transition from plan to market is nearly completed in all countries and there are views that there is no market for more papers on spillovers from FDI this study can serve as a gravestone in this field.

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