



# **GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS**

## **Descriptions**

### ***FISCAL YEARS***

**2006-2007**

**2007-2008**

**2008-2009**

**2009-2010**

**2010-2011**

**2011-2012**

**2014-2015**

**2015-2016**

**2016-2017**

**2017-2018**

**2018-2019 & 2019-2020**

**2020-2021**

**2021-2022**

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2006-2007

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Enduring Industries-Fostering Economic Development by Safeguarding Human Capital</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Tenagne Haile-Mariam, School of Medicine and Health Services, Department of Emergency Medicine
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$1,000.00 - Catering expenses - Conference materials support - Limited use of GW-CIBER staff and equipment - Limited use of the focal area RA
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project, undertaken in the form of a conference, addresses the problem of brain drain of health care professionals coming from emerging and developing countries, and the impact that this loss of human capital has on the economic development of these nations. Focusing on Ethiopia, the venue examines strategies developed by businesses that have successfully recruited and retained local talent, and seeks ways to apply these strategies to the healthcare sector. Invited business leaders and healthcare policy makers collaborate on building healthcare models that can sustain economic growth. Healthcare models created by other countries are analyzed for possible application to Ethiopia.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Cross-Border Mergers: The Role of International Competitiveness</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Protiti Dastidar, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries / Global Governance
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$18,000.00 - Summer support for PI - Worldscope database license - Limited use of the focal areas RAs
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project consists of two research papers addressing the following questions: (i) the impact of the institutional framework on cross-border acquisitions; and (ii) the cyclical patterns in and causes of cross-border acquisition activity. The PI investigates the characteristics that distinguish cross-border acquisitions from U.S. domestic ones, and examines how the macro-economic environment and market trends drive managers to take decisions that impact the international competitiveness of firms. Both research studies develop an interdisciplinary approach that draws from the international business, finance, and economics fields to develop testable hypotheses.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Organizational Challenges for Businesses, PVOs and Developing Country Partners: Strategy of Bottom-Up Market Development, Scope of International Enterprises, and the Case of BRAC</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Stephen Smith, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance / Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries / Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$4,000.00 - Course buyout support for PI - Limited use of the focal areas RAs
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project presents an in-depth analysis of the management and influence of BRAC, the world's largest NGO and developing-country-based non-profit multinational enterprise. Strategies for escaping poverty traps and helping the ultrapoor reach the first step of the economic ladder are researched, and comparative case studies, as well as econometric research on household impacts with different program combinations, are examined. Uganda and Bangladesh are the two focal countries of this study.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Does FDI Facilitate Domestic Entrepreneurship? Evidence from the Czech Republic</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Renata Kosova and Meghana Ayyagari, School of Business, Department of International Business / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries / Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$1,640.00 - Domestic travel - Conference pre-registration fees - Journal submission fees - Limited use of the focal area RA
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The project investigates the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on domestic firm formation and entrepreneurship in transition economies. More specifically, the study examines: (i) if FDI generates positive spillovers that stimulate domestic firms' entry or if it creates barriers to entry; (ii) the nature of the possible spillovers (intra-industry vs. inter-industry); (iii) if the extent of these spillovers vary across countries; and (iv) if the presence of FDI affect the firm size distribution of domestic firms. The focus of the project is on the Czech Republic and encompasses data for an 8-year period and for 245 industries.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Bloom of Regionalism: Implications for U.S. Multinational Firms</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie Chen, Elliott School of International Affairs / Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$7,127.00 - Summer support for PI - Research assistance support - Limited use of the focal area RA
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The main objective of this project is to investigate and quantify the impact of regional trade agreements (RTAs) on U.S. multinational firms and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The PI examines the complexity of regionalism and the opportunities and challenges that it presents to U.S. Multinational Enterprises (MNE) as they consider optimal geographical locations in order to maximize the gains from regional economic integration. The project aims at generating publishable research papers, policy briefings, and a series of presentations and seminars, as well as serving as a foundation for International Trade course development.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Motivating Diaspora Homeland Investment</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Tjai Nielsen, School of Business, Department of Management and Liesl Riddle, School of Business, Department of International Business /Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$10,134.00 - One course buyout for PI T. Nielsen - Research assistant support
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This research project examines the role of diasporas in homeland Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by: (i) identifying diaspora-oriented trade and investment promotion programs and services offered by homeland governments; and (2) exploring diaspora-related psychological motivations for homeland investment interest and action. Some of the specific questions addressed here concern the extent to which diasporas are viewed as important in their country's economic development, and how cultural similarities and business environment knowledge affect diaspora investment interest.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Strategies of MNEs and Indigenous Firms in Ghana: Development of Teaching Materials and Activities</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Jennifer Spencer, School of Business, Department of International Business / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance / Trade Investment, and Labor Flows in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$11,442.40 - Research assistant support - Research assistant international travel support
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project involves the development of teaching materials that focus on how Multinational Enterprise (MNE) investment into a developing country, such as Ghana, affects indigenous firms in the same industry through productivity spillover and crowding out effects. Specifically, the materials will address 1) strategies used by US MNEs to penetrate the market of a developing country that had previously seen little US investment; 2) strategies used by indigenous firms to survive MNE entry into their industry; 3) advantages, disadvantages, strategies, and challenges present when indigenous enterprises seek out investors in the diaspora; 4) impact of corruption on the strategies and performance of US MNEs and indigenous firms.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Diasporas and Institution-Building in War-torn Societies: International Collaboration in Assessing the Methodological State of the Art</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Stephen Lubkemann, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Anthropology Department / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,420.00 - Washington, DC lodging support - Participant international travel support - Catering expenses - Audio/visual support - Use of the focal area RA - Use of GW-CIBER staff, equipment and materials
<b>Brief Description:</b> The project, implemented in the form of a conference, attempts to further the understanding of contemporary diasporas and, more specifically, the roles they play in the institutional development of war-torn homelands. The conference objectives are to: 1) produce a landmark methodological volume to be published as a book or as a special peer-reviewed journal edition; 2) consolidate GWU's emerging international profile in contemporary diaspora research; 3) develop GWU's working relationship with key international centers in this field; 4) create an international network of diaspora research centers based on research collaboration and annual workshops; 5) enhance GWU's standing with major donors interested in supporting "diasporas in war-torn societies" research; and 6) establish a stronger U.S. institutional presence in the important domain of development and international security policy research.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Energy Security in a Market Era</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Robert Weiner, School of Business, Department of International Business / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Business and Society in Critical Countries / International Security and Crisis Management / Global Governance / Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$18,000.00 - Summer research stipend for PI - Materials production for a conference - Catering for a conference - Audio-visual support and/or back-up venue costs - Use of International Security and Crisis Management focal area RA - Limited use of GW-CIBER staff support for conference administration
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project investigates the role of institutions in responding to oil shocks, as well as host-government/petroleum-MNE relationships. The PI analyzes the reasons behind the dramatic price spikes and the likely effects on oil exporters and importers, as well as on the international petroleum industry. The project has two components: (i) a workshop, aimed at policymakers, researchers, development practitioners, institutional investors, and industry people, to evaluate the state of knowledge in the area and discuss future directions; and (ii) research into political-risk aspects of energy security.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>International Business Research on “Institutions and Development” in the International Business Department Seminar Series</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Reid Click, School of Business, Department of International Business / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development / Business and Society in Critical Countries / International Security and Crisis Management / Global Governance / Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,000.00 - Domestic travel and lodging expenses for 2-4 invited seminar presenters
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project involves the conversion of approximately half of the International Business departmental research seminar series for the academic year 2006-07 into seminars devoted to the topic of “Institutions and Development.” The main objective of this endeavor is the enrichment of the seminar series by coordinating visits of renowned scholars who present their work to the GW community. There are several benefits from the organization of this program of invited speakers: (i) it gives faculty and Ph.D. students from across the various schools and departments more exposure to ongoing research in the areas of International Business and Institutions and Development; (ii) it raises the national and international visibility of GWU among scholars pursuing International Business Research on “Institutions and Development” by showcasing the active research agendas and the intellectually-stimulating environment that are being created at GWU; and (iii) it helps upgrade the seminar series to include a formal schedule for invited scholars visits and thus be comparable to the seminar series at the top research-oriented universities.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Transnational Washington: Diasporic Institutions</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Marie Price and Elizabeth Chacko, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Geography / Elliott School of International Affairs and Robert Albro, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Anthropology
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,000.00 - Focus group support - Limited use of the focal area RA
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The research project traces the transnational linkages and institutions that tie Washington, D.C. to numerous sending communities and their impacts on development. The project's focus is on seven of the largest country-of-origin diaspora groups in the region (Afghans, Bolivians, Ethiopians, Indians, Koreans, Salvadorans, and Vietnamese), and it elaborates on the diversity of transnational actors which have converged upon a relatively new urban immigrant destination. The study's objective is to demonstrate the complementary and competing strategies of diverse immigrant streams and organizations while providing the unifying context of one urban space – Greater Washington. Another potential of the project is to theoretically advance our understanding of how immigrant transnational networks in global cities create new institutions that promote development.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Public Policy Process and Business Political Strategies in Developing Nations</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Jorge Rivera, School of Business, Department of Strategic Management and Public Policy
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$8,500.00 - Summer support for PI - Course buyout support for PI - Domestic travel - Limited use of the focal area RA
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project investigates business political strategies addressing governmental demands for increased corporate social/environmental responsibility in developing countries. The PI develops a framework which explains the underlying institutional logic determining business political strategies adopted during the different stages of the public policy process in developing countries. Additionally, several cases are identified and documented that illustrate how business political resistance to environmental/social responsibility and regulatory demands varies depending on the stage of the policy process and country contextual characteristics.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Doha Round Collapse-Implications for US Business Strategies</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Michael Moore, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$1,380.00 - Domestic travel - Catering for conference
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The Elliott School's International Trade and Investment Policy Program proposes to organize public events geared at building knowledge on the affects of the Doha Round collapse. In particular, the issues concerned at these events relate to how this collapse affects U.S.: (i) trade and investment strategy; (ii) foreign economic policy generally and the relations with the developing world in particular; and (iii) approaches to intellectual property rights protection. The events have as a target audience the Washington corporate and trade association community, embassy representatives, academics, students, and members of the think-tank world. The discussion is centered on how the Administration and Congress plans will affect U.S. business trade and investment strategies in the absence of a long-anticipated multilateral trade agreement, especially with regard to market opportunities in the developing world.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Security Behavior of International Business and NGOs</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Deborah Avant, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Political Science / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance / International Security and Crisis Management
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,493.75 - Research assistant support - Data acquisition/reimbursement - Limited use of the focal areas RAs
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project examines how non-state actors, such as businesses and NGOs, respond to new security threats, and how these actors' risk-management activities impact the surrounding communities and the relationships between their home and host government and societies. The study's main contribution is twofold in that it (i) analyses both corporate and NGO behavior, and (ii) relies on a variety of not usually combined sources of information on comparative security behavior. The final outcome of the research provides both theoretical and practical benefits and encompasses (i) a conceptual paper that develops a framework of analysis for non-state actors and security planning, (ii) a database of corporate and NGO response to security, conflict, and crisis management issues over times and territory, and (iii) a book, series of articles, and policy papers utilizing the database to answer theoretical and policy questions.</p>	



<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Implications of Union Political Ties for Economic Development</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Emmanuel Teitelbaum, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Political Science / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$17,968.40 - Summer support for PI - Research assistant support - Limited use of the focal area RA
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project examines the economic effects of union political ties in developing countries by testing the hypothesis that major political parties restrain and institutionalize protest. For this purpose, the PI compiles three original cross-national datasets, which help (i) determine how the political structure of the labor movement affects worker protest, (ii) the ability of the working-class to influence legislative outcomes, and (iii) the impact of labor protest and working-class political mobilization on economic performance.</p>	

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2007-2008

<b>Project:</b>	<a href="#"><i>Role of Institutions and the Business Environment in Determining Industry Life Cycles</i></a>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Meghana Ayyagari, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance; Trade, Investment and Labor Issues in Developing Countries; International Security and Crisis Management; Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$11,173.56 - Course buyout for PI - Research assistance - Software acquisition/reimbursement
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Using new panel data on 30 industries across 100 countries, this study examines the impact of institutions on industry life cycles. The PI discusses factors such as industry and country characteristics, as well as the interaction between the two, to analyze the changes in number of producers within an industry and thus predict its life-cycle stage. Additionally, the impact of stock market liberalizations on industry life cycles is analyzed, and a new algorithm is also used in order to identify and map out structural breaks in both industry life cycles and in growth rates of countries. The research consists of three components – research, dissemination, and teaching.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<a href="#"><i>Economic Determinants of the Preferential Trade Agreement Network</i></a>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie Xiaoyang Chen, Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliot School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	<a href="#"><u>Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries</u></a>
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	- \$ 7,183 - Research assistant support - Summer stipend for PI
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) have become an increasingly favored approach for countries who are seeking free trade. However, although economists have extensively studied the effect of these agreements, little attention has been devoted to analyzing their determinants. This project aims to identify the economic and strategic factors that play a significant role in countries' decision to form a PTA and their choice of preferential trading partners. Research for the project includes inquiry into current PTAs that have been adopted by nearly all WTO member nations.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>International Business Research on Institutions and Development in the International Business Department Seminar Series</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Reid W. Click, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development / Global Governance / International Security and Crisis Management / Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries.
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,000 - Domestic travel and lodging expenses
<b>Brief Description:</b> Continuing the initiative started in the previous year, the PI, on behalf of the International Business Department, proposes that approximately half of the seminars from the departmental research seminar series for AY 2007–2008 be devoted to the topic of Institutions and Development. As earlier, the main objective of this endeavor is to enrich the seminar series by coordinating visits of renowned scholars who will present their work to the GW community.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Trade Openness, Property Rights and Private Investment</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Shahe Emran, Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliot School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance / Trade Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$4000 - Course relief
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project seeks to understand the link between trade-growth and institutions-growth by looking at the effects of trade openness and quality of property rights institutions on private investment across a sample of developed and developing countries. According to the PI, this is an important analysis since capital accumulation is found to be the most robust determinant of growth, and trade liberalization that is conditioned by higher quality institutions (especially such as those that protect property rights) encourages private investment and entrepreneurship. The project involves econometric analysis using cross panel data for the period 1960-2003 to investigate the above conjectures and interactions.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Domestic Institutions and State-Private Actor Relations in Electronic Information Governance</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Henry Farrell, Elliot School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$15,420 - Research assistant - Summer stipend - Domestic travel
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project seeks to understand how states' domestic institutions shape new forms of global governance. The specific objectives of the study are: (i) to map the relationship between domestic institutions, private actors, and global governance arrangements in key fields of e-commerce and information policy; and (ii) using cases from the field of e-commerce, to examine the circumstances under which states can or cannot use these domestic institutions to press private actors into service as proxy regulators, and thus to shape effective international regulatory outcomes.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Transnational Washington: Leveraging Diasporic Entrepreneurship in a Global City</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Marie Price, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Geography / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$4,792 - Research assistant
<b>Brief Description:</b> This study investigates the Washington metropolitan area's diasporic communities as a base of the economic pyramid approach to understand how diasporic entrepreneurs interact with each other, as well as with other immigrant and native-born groups, in making the area more transnational and competitive. The research compares a range of diasporic groups and asks: (i) where and how they build local and global entrepreneurship; (ii) what sectors of the economy they are most active in; (iii) what the role of ethnic and social capital in creating entrepreneurship is; and (iv) how this capital is most effectively integrated with the economies of global cities. By shifting analysis from the scale of the nation-state to that of the metropolitan area, this research highlights the often invisible local contexts, institutions, and networks impacting entrepreneurship among a range of diasporic groups.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Business Responses to the Protective Public Policy Process</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Jorge Rivera, School of Business, Department of Strategic Management & Public Policy
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance / Trade Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$4,000 - Course relief
<b>Brief Description:</b> Building on a previously-funded GW-CIBER project, this study explores the business responses to the enactment and implementation of public policies requiring enhanced social labor standards, worker health and safety, consumer protection, and environmental protection. The current study aims at developing a more robust theoretical model of the protective policy process-business response relationship.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Role of Targeted Promotion of FDI in Industrialization Strategy: An Analysis of Institutions Promoting or Curtailing FDI into Developing Countries in Light of Recent Research</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Stephen Smith, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliot School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance / Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries / Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$4,000 - Course relief
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project examines incentives designed to promote (or sometimes channel or curtail) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into developing countries by multilateral, bilateral, and domestic developing country agencies. The project focuses on theory and (conjecture) practice of targeted promotion of particular types of FDI as part of an industrialization strategy (and more broadly of national economic development policies). In particular, the study will examine the relationship between strategic export promotion and strategic FDI promotion. Related economic development policy issues to be considered in the context of FDI promotion are human capital and infrastructure.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Resource Nationalism Meets the Market: Competition between Private and State-Owned Enterprise in Oil</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Robert Weiner, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$10,130 - Research assistant support      - Summer stipend
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project examines the impact of resource nationalism in oil industry on the competitiveness of multinational enterprises (MNEs). More specifically, it investigates if the state role in the industry provides an unfair competitive advantage to national oil companies (NOCs) over MNEs. The assessment of NOC-MNE competition involves the identification of the market with (i) relevance to resource nationalism; (ii) head-to-head competition between the two groups; (iii) many transactions (to permit statistical analysis); and (iv) detailed information about each transaction and its counterparties.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Diaspora Homeland Investment</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Tjai Nielsen, School of Business, Department of Management Liesl Riddle, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$21,480 - Research assistant   - Course relief   - Survey administration   - International travel
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project seeks to contribute to the literature on the role of diasporas in homeland foreign direct investment by: (i) empirically testing a multi-level model of diaspora homeland investment; (ii) exploring the process of interested diaspora homeland investors becoming actual investors; (iii) investigating how diaspora business incubators might play a vital role in encouraging diaspora homeland investment	

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2008-2009

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Remittances and the Real Exchange Rate</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Brett Rayner, Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in developing countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$1,435 - Data procurement
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The goal of this study is to determine the effects that remittances may have on the equilibrium real exchange rate and therefore the competitiveness of the export sector in the receiving country. The PI investigates the extent to which the marginal propensity to consume non-tradables is different from that of tradables in remittance receiving households. The relevant question is how expenditures stemming from remittance receipts affect the relative demand and therefore relative price of non-tradables. There exists a lack of study in this area due to the fact that there is a conventional wisdom which suggests that households or individuals will spend their income without regard to the source of that income. However, the PI contends that, compared to other income, remittances are used in different way by the receiving households. This study uses household-level micro data in order to determine how remittances are used.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Surviving (Even Thriving?) Under Excessive Volatility: A Case Study of the Firestone Plantation Company in Liberia from 1980 to 2007</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Suzanne Kathleen McCoskey, Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elizabeth Somers Women's Leadership Program
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$9,805 - International travel
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This research aims at determining how the Firestone Plantation Company in Liberia was able to survive in the presence of an extreme combination of domestic shocks and near chaos in the country during the years of 1980-2007. Thus, this study promotes the understanding of U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries, particularly in the presence of conflict. Further identifying reasons for Firestone's survival could allow for competitive lessons learned for other U.S. companies interested in FDI in Africa. An additional hypothesis of the research is that the ability for Firestone to thrive, not only survive, in the future will depend on the institutional capacity of Liberia and its ability to work with the company to strengthen its bond with the people and future of the nation.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Transnational Washington: Immigrant Entrepreneurship and Development Linkages in a Global City</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Elizabeth Chacko and Marie Price, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Geography / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,912 - Summer stipend - Research assistant support - Domestic travel - Survey/interview administration - Catering/food & facility expenses - Use of GW-CIBER staff and equipment
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The study examines business strategies and trade linkages of Ethiopian, Bolivian and Indian immigrant entrepreneurs in the Washington metropolitan area with their respective countries, and sheds light on how they use their social networks and cultural connections to start new business ventures, build business relationships, and gain market share. Through a web survey of immigrant entrepreneurs from the above country groups, the project documents the entrepreneurial histories and strategies of the members, identifying obstacles as well as opportunities for business growth and development. This project also enhances our understanding of how immigrants' investments in their home countries are linked to U.S. enterprises and the extent to which such connections have contributed to the firms' success.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Public-Private Partnerships: Addressing Global Challenges and Opportunities</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Jennifer Brinkerhoff, Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$11,200 - Course relief - Summer stipend - Washington, DC lodging support - Catering/food expenses - Use of GW-CIBER staff and equipment
<p>This project builds on the conceptual and empirical knowledge of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the international arena. Although PPPs have traditionally been used for service delivery and infrastructure, they have the potential to contribute to providing global public goods, establishing new global governance architecture, coping with the unprecedented movement of people and information, and mitigating intra-state conflict and its security implications. Therefore, a better understanding of the range and potential of PPPs can: clarify the role of the private sector's contribution; inform U.S. businesses' competitiveness strategies in terms of new markets, new partners, new marketing opportunities, and risk management; and help guide government policymaking to better support initiatives that capitalize on the strengths of the private sector.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Indigenous Firm Response to FDI Investment: A Dyadic Analysis</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Meghana Ayyagari, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$12,851.84 - Course relief - Summer stipend - Research assistant support
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Despite extensive research, the direction and magnitude of spillovers from foreign direct investment (FDI) to local firms in developing countries remain unclear. This project takes a different methodological approach focusing on multinational enterprises' (MNEs) characteristics that contribute to differential spillovers in India. The PI uses a unique database that tracks the capital investments of MNEs and local firms in India; since the country is vast, it offers the opportunity to study the role of FDI across different institutional environments. A greater understanding of the impact of FDI can assist U.S. trade negotiators in making the case for liberalization, and help MNE managers predict the probable response of local policy makers and the strategic response of local competitors to their investment. In addition, identifying how governance-related factors influence MNE investment and local firm response will help contrast U.S. governance models with non-market based models in other countries.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Do Financial Development and Strong Institutions Reduce Corporate Level Financial Constraints?</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Senay Agca, School of Business, Department of Finance
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,000 - Course relief - Research assistant support - Journal submission fees
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This research project addresses important issues that are relevant for cross-discipline studies of corporate finance and international business. More specifically, the project investigates whether firms in countries with strong institutions, better governance, and improved financial sector (factors that reduce capital market imperfections) raise external funds easier and depend less on internal funds. Additionally, the PI examines whether the above-mentioned factors really matter in each country, and, if there are deviations in the countries, what the possible reasons for this are.</p>	



<b>Project:</b>	<i>How Do Labor Standards Affect Trade and Investment in Developing Countries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Emmanuel Teitelbaum, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Political Science / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor issues in developing countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$13,542.50 - Course relief - Summer stipend - Research assistant support - Domestic travel
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> In recent years, social scientists have become increasingly interested in how government respect for worker rights affects trade and investment in low- and middle-income countries. According to the general discussion in the econometric literature, higher labor standards result in increased labor costs. If the principle comparative advantage of developing countries lies in their low labor costs, and higher labor standards result in higher level of unionization and therefore higher wages, more respect for worker rights should cut against export performance and foreign direct investment (FDI). However, the literature examining how worker rights affect investment has been characterized by contradictory findings. A fundamental reason for this may be that the mechanisms through which labor standards affect trade and investment have not been fully explored. Therefore, the PI takes up on investigating one such underdeveloped mechanism of this relationship, and this mechanism refers to the argument that higher labor standards facilitate trade and investment by enhancing social stability and promoting human capital.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Globalization &amp; Transnational Terrorism: An Empirical Investigation</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Holger Schmidt, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Political Science / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$1,600 - Research assistant support
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project examines the links between economic globalization and countries' vulnerability to transnational terrorism. Many analysts and policymakers assert that the current surge of transnational terrorist activity is at least partly rooted in a backlash against economic globalization. While this argument is not entirely implausible, the evidence used to support it is anecdotal. The goal of the present study is to move this debate onto more solid empirical ground by conducting a quantitative analysis of the link between economic openness and the level of terrorist activity experienced by countries. In addition, the project also aims to examine whether U.S. businesses abroad are at particular risk when operating in societies that are underdeveloped yet highly exposed to economic globalization, or whether moves toward greater economic openness help reduce the likelihood that U.S. firms and personnel become the targets of transnational terrorist activity.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Subsidiary Network of Multinational Firms</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie Xiaoyang Chen, Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$12,915.50 - Summer salary for PI - Research assistant support
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Existing theoretical studies have predicted that a multinational firm's location choices are interdependent across countries. However, little has been done to test the hypothesis at individual subsidiary level. This project seeks to use a detailed French multinational subsidiary dataset and estimate how a firm's decision to invest in a foreign country is not only conditional on the characteristics of that country but also the firm's existing subsidiary network. Preliminary results suggest there is evidence of both horizontal and vertical interdependence in multinationals' location decisions. While multinational firms have little incentive to duplicate their production in countries with low bilateral trade costs, they are motivated to build a vertical subsidiary network in these countries - especially when the countries have complementary comparative advantages.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Diaspora Investment Motivation in Post-Conflict Economies</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Tjai Nielsen, School of Business, Department of Management and Liesl Riddle, School of Business, International Business Department /Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development / Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$10,950 - Summer salary - Domestic travel
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Diaspora investment can be a critical source of foreign investment for countries experiencing post-conflict economic recovery. Gillespie, Riddle, Sayre, and Sturges (1999) argued that diaspora homeland investment is particularly useful for countries that are deemed less attractive by non-diaspora investors because of weak structural characteristics, inadequate infrastructure, and/or small domestic market size. In fact, politically and economically risky states are seeking creative ways of promoting diaspora homeland investment (Riddle, Brinkerhoff, &amp; Nielsen, 2007). While diasporas constitute an important subset of global foreign investment, we know relatively little about what motivates individuals in the diaspora to invest in their home countries. As part of the GW Diaspora Capital Investment Project (GW-DCIP), our team will survey U.S. Sierra Leonean, Lebanese, and Liberians and conduct in-depth interviews with leaders of major diaspora organizations associated with each community. This approach will enable us to empirically examine: (1) the specific investment-facilitation roles that diaspora organizations play and their degree of efficacy; (2) the ways in which diaspora organizations impact these individual-investment motivations; and (3) the individual investment motivations among three different post-conflict diasporas.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Intra-Arab, Arab MENA-US and Arab MENA-EU Trade: Is It Too Little, Too Late? The Competitive Consequences of Arab Non-Oil Participation in the Global Economy to the US</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Joseph Pelzman, Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$950 - Data procurement

**Brief Description:** This study discusses the issues of international trade and regional integration for the Arab states of Middle East and North Africa (MENA). More specifically, the PI investigates the reasons behind the insignificant share of intra-Arab, MENA-US, and MENA-EU trade, and seeks to provide an answer to the following question: compared with a sample of other countries, with the same endowment and income, do Arab countries trade less with the EU, U.S., and intra-regionally with each other? In order to assess the competitiveness impact of the volume of intra-Arab and inter-regional trade on the U.S., one needs to make a judgment on the ‘normal or ‘expected’ level of trade in the absence of policy-related trade barriers. The project employs a basic gravity model as a method to measure this ‘expected’ level of intra- and inter-regional trade for the Arab MENA region.

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Antidumping Use in Developing Countries: Implications for U.S. Business</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Michael Moore, Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$7,899 - Workshop support and research assistance - Use of GW-CIBER staff and equipment

**Brief Description:** This project, consisting of an empirical study and a one-day conference, is an investigation of how U.S. exporters have been affected by the increased use of antidumping in other countries, especially in the developing world. The focus is on determining the economic factors that explain why these nations launch investigations and impose antidumping duties on U.S. firms. The results could help guide U.S. policymakers as they deal with potential antidumping reform in multilateral and bilateral trade talks.

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Capitalizing on Spillovers: The Case of Immigration Indian Inventors</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Anupama Phene, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$5,842 - Research assistant support - Survey administration
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Research points to a growing immigrant contribution to U.S. technological development particularly by Indian scientists with concentrations in high technology industries like computers and pharmaceuticals. This study tracks the development and innovation patterns of the immigrant inventor community and the process of their integration into the mainstream technological community in the U.S. The PI explores the effects of knowledge spillovers from four social networks based on geography, profession, organization and ethnicity on the quality of innovation that an immigrant, Indian inventor can produce. The PI further evaluates how immigrant inventors can overcome the lack of legitimacy in a foreign context by utilizing the mechanism of knowledge spillovers to improve the quality of their innovation.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Permanent and Transitory Macroeconomic Relationships between the U.S. and Developing Countries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Tara M. Sinclair, Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries / Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,556 - Research assistant support
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project explores the relationships between macroeconomic variables over time for the U.S. and China. The research uses a recently developed statistical model and a new macroeconomic dataset for China. The new statistical model allows to distinguish cross-country correlations driven by the relationships between permanent innovations, caused by real shocks such as changes in technology and institutions, from those between transitory or cyclical movements, caused by changes in aggregate demand in the two countries. The new dataset addresses some of the concerns about the quality of Chinese macroeconomic data.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>National Institutions and Firm Characteristics as Determinants of Corruption: Evidence from the U.N. Oil-for-Food Program</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Yujin Jeong, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance / Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,662.50 - Research salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Corruption is a major concern in international business, affecting international trade, foreign direct investment, and economic growth. Research on corruption is limited, however, as illicit activity by its very nature is hard to observe. The project examines the determinants of corrupt behavior in international business using an unusual, detailed bribe payment data from a forensic investigation into the UN Oil-for-Food Program (OFFP). The OFFP, as a natural laboratory, enables us to address the question of whether country institutions, firm characteristics, or both matter for corruption in international business.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Determinants of Technological Change Towards Renewable Energies in the Electricity Industry: Perspectives from the Global Wind Energy Sector</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Jocelyn Leitzinger, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	International Security and Crisis Management / Homeland Security
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,662.50 - Research salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project aims to identify why countries vary in their adoption rates of renewable energy technologies. Focusing on the wind energy sector within the electricity industry, this project examines cross-country differences in renewable energy technology adoption rates over the past 30 years. The study presents the hypotheses that (i) a nation's institutions moderate the ability of its national and regional policies to increase levels of renewable energy technology adoption in the wind energy sector; and (ii) a nation's adoption activity is influenced by economic factors such as prices and the available supply of traditional energy sources. Furthermore, the study considers the effect of institutional factors such as path dependency in the electricity industry, knowledge ties between industry and research institutions, and policy risk, and how they may impede or enhance the effectiveness of policy instruments.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Business Climate in Sierra Leone for US Companies: Consequences of US and Chinese Economic Policy on African Institutional Development</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Jeremy Streatfeild, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Political Science
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,662.50 - International travel
<b>Brief Description:</b> This research project investigates how U.S. trade and investment policies affect development of institutions in Sierra Leone to provide a more transparent and predictable climate for US businesses and whether this process is undermined or aided by China’s growing economic role in the country. From an academic standpoint, Sierra Leone provides a test case of whether political and economic institutions can arise “bottom-up” through economic development, as the Chinese model appears to suggest, or whether economic development must be coordinated with political development in order to provide a longer term stable business climate for US interests, as the U.S. model and the literature suggest.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Timing Matters: Market Structure, Export Composition, and Growth</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Anna Rakhman, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Labor Issues in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$5,995 - Research salary - Data procurement
<b>Brief Description:</b> This research project expands on the existing literature in international trade which examines the relationships between the composition of a country's export basket and its economic growth. In particular, this study analyzes how the relationship between specific exports and per capita GDP growth changes over time based on the extent of other countries' exports of competing goods.	

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2009-2010

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Global Transparency and Accountability</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Susan Ariel Aaronson, Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance, International Security and Crisis Management / Homeland Security, , Investment and Labor in Developing Countries, Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$5,080 - Summer Salary - Research Assistant Support
<b>Brief Description:</b> This research focuses on how transparency and accountability demands are affecting governance at the national and international level. This will be achieved through an examination of the history of the transparency and accountability movement, as well as the economic and political rationale and through a discussion of how governments and international organizations are responding to these pressures and the role of activists and scholars in this debate. The main outcome of this project is teaching related – to produce a course syllabus and course materials. Upon completing the proposed course, students will understand how transparency is a helpful but insufficient tool to achieve accountability; how transparency can help address poverty, corruption and rule of the law; how technology can facilitate and undermine accountability; and assess policies and understand how policymakers design such strategies.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>How Does Democratization Affect governance in Developing Countries?</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Alasdair Bowie, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Political Science / Elliot School of International Affairs,
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance, Trade Investment and Labor in Developing Countries, Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,875.50 - Research Assistant Support
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project is aimed at better understanding the ramifications for business of the rapidly changing institutional landscape of government in countries where administrative and fiscal authority has been passed to sub-national governments whose leaders are now democratically elected. By comparing local level impacts of governance reform in Vietnam and Indonesia, this project can inform U.S. democratization initiatives that strengthen those political institutions which achieve political stability and representation. It will have implications for the design of U.S. development assistance programs and will enhance risk assessment of U.S. firms engaged in trade and/or investment in developing countries.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Agglomeration of Vertically Linked Multinational Firms</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie Xiaoyang Chen, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliot School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Labor in Developing Countries, Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$7,955.50 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer Salary</li> <li>- Research Assistant Support</li> </ul>
<b>Brief Description:</b> Multinational corporations (MNCs), despite their usually different headquarter origins, often cluster in host countries. The goal of this project is to examine the interdependence of location choices by vertically linked multinational firms. The project uses a unique multinational subsidiary dataset and estimates how a multinational firm's location decision in a foreign country depends on the location choices of its upstream and downstream companies and how the interdependence varies with the extent of input-output linkage, firm productivity and market structure.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Business Russian All-Media Program for Intermediate Russian</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher(s):</b>	Richard Robin, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Romance, German, and Slavic Languages and Literature (RGSL); Galina Shatalina, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, (RGSL)
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Less Commonly Taught Languages, Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$20,235 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research Assistant Support</li> <li>- Summer Salary</li> <li>- International Travel</li> <li>- QUIA Web Account Subscription</li> <li>- Visa Registration Fees</li> <li>- Video Production Local Purchases in Russia</li> <li>- Copyright Release fees</li> </ul>
<b>Brief Description:</b> The project will provide a finalized multimedia Russian language program with a business orientation for students in Intermediate Russian courses (those who have completed about 200-250 hours of face-to-face academic instruction.) The package will consist of a business language textbook plus multimedia ancillaries: video interviews with Russian business people, off-the-air audio, and an online set of activities. This modular package will be usable both as stand-alone instruction or as part of a larger set of Intermediate-level Russian instructional materials. An initial draft set of materials was tested with GW Russian students in spring 2008.	



<b>Project:</b>	<i>An Examination of Business Case Methodology in Foreign Language Teaching: Pedagogical Synergies from Two Disciplines</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher(s):</b>	Margaret Gonglewski, Columbian college of Arts and Sciences, Department of Romance, German, and Slavic Languages and Literature; Anna Helm, School of Business, Department of International Business & GW-CIBER
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Critical/Less Commonly Taught Languages, Business and Society in Critical Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,420 - Summer Salary - Research Assistant Support
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project critically examines the pedagogical value of business case studies in the foreign language classroom, synergizing perspectives from the two disciplines of international business and foreign language and culture pedagogy. Perspectives are gleaned from secondary literature, an interactive roundtable discussion with language faculty, input during a mini-case workshop for language teachers (of both critical and commonly taught languages), survey input and follow-up interviews with faculty using case studies to teach business language. Input will be compiled in a best practices e-handbook and a final analysis will be reported in a research article.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>How do Political Institutions Affect Post-Conflict Reconstruction</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher(s):</b>	Jai Kwan Jung, The Elliot School of International Affairs / Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Political Science
<b>Focal Area:</b>	International Security and Crisis Management / Homeland Security, Global Governance
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$4,260 - Research Assistant Support
<b>Brief Description:</b> In the aftermath of civil wars, the most important task is to maintain the fragile peace. Managing post-war hostilities and reducing the risk of a return to conflict are, in turn, essential for successful reconstruction of war-torn economies, because political stability is necessary for attracting investment from multinational corporations and foreign capital. Economic development is, in turn, considered the prerequisite for democracy building. This supposedly reciprocal relationship of peace, development, and democracy promotion in post-conflict societies raises the core questions of this project: under what conditions can the promotion of sustainable peace and development be mutually reinforcing?; what political institutions are more conducive than others to contributing to the “democratic reconstruction” of civil-war-torn countries?; what role do various international actors play in shaping the long-term prospects for building democratic governance in post-civil war countries? The PI is collecting a large-N dataset to conduct quantitative analyses that investigate how different types of political institutions and varying degrees of international commitment affect the pace and outcome of post-conflict reconstruction.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Facing a Post-Multilateral Trade World: The Future of the WTO</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Michael Moore, The Elliott School of International Affairs, Department of Economics
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Labor in Developing Countries, Global Governance
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$10,000 - International Travel
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project will consider the impact of the changing trade policy world on the World Trade Organization and what might be done to manage these changes, with a special focus on the U.S. and EU responses. Research will examine the following issues: what are the forces that are undercutting the WTO's position as the principal anchor in the international trading system?; what are the implications for the WTO if it does not change its structure to deal with an alternative and emerging trade system?; can the U.S. and EU find a common approach to help guide a reformed international trade architecture and what features would it have?; and what are the implications of those changes for U.S. trade policy and U.S. businesses? The research will include interviews with U.S. trade policymakers in Washington, DC, EU trade policy officials in Brussels and WTO officials in Geneva.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Complex Dynamics of Diaspora Investment Motivation: A Comparative Analysis</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Tjai M. Nielsen, School of Business, Department of Management; Liesl Riddle, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diasporas in Development, Trade, Investment and Labor in Developing Countries
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$9,080 - Summer Salary - Course Relief
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project plans to study the mobilized diaspora communities of Ethiopia and Nigeria in the northeastern part of the US. Through interviews and surveys of diaspora organizations and key stakeholders within the Ethiopian and Nigerian embassies, will enable examination of: which diaspora organizations are most involved in promoting diaspora investment, specific investment-facilitation roles played by these organizations and degree of perceived efficacy, levels of interest of diasporans in various types of investment, level of actual investment activity and the financial, social and emotional motivations potentially driving diaspora investment. Field experiences and lessons learned during this research will be incorporated into MGT 358, Research Methods and Design, and interview data and survey findings will be used to enhance an existing teaching module on diaspora investment used in IBUS 269/190, Managing in Developing Countries.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Voluntary Environmental Regulation in Central America: Assessment of Costa Rica's Blue Flag Certification Program</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Jorge Rivera, School of Business, Department of Strategic Management and Public Policy
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Global Governance
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$3,810 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The broad objective of this project is to evaluate the performance of Costa Rica's voluntary Blue Flag certification program, focusing on beach communities. More specifically, we seek to address two questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. What factors drive participation of beach communities in the Blue Flag program?</li> <li>ii. Has the program had a significant impact?</li> </ol> <p>The Blue Flag Program is an international initiative that has been implemented in about 40 countries across the world. Originally created in France in 1987, it has independently certified the environmental quality of more than 3000 tourist destinations. The program requires businesses operating in a specific tourist destination to apply jointly to receive certification. Since most, if not all, other voluntary regulatory programs require individual firm participation, the requirement for joint application and certification offers a rare opportunity to study voluntary business collective action to promote positive environmental externalities. In Costa Rica, the Blue Flag program was launched in 1996 and it includes more than 100 tourist destination communities that have received different levels of certification. We will focus on beach communities. A total of 58 Costa Rican beaches have been certified.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions in Time of Crises: New Evidence from Latin America</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Wenjie Chen, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Labor in Developing Countries, Global Governance
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,000 - Data procurement
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project aims to understand the impacts of mergers and acquisitions (M&amp;As) during crisis periods. Combining M&amp;A information and firm level data in seven Latin American countries that underwent financial crises between 1990-2008, this study evaluates the performance of firms that are bought during the crisis periods. The research explores the following questions: (i) what firms are being acquired during periods of crises; (ii) what happens to the firm after the acquisition; and (iii) what the welfare implications of these cross-border M&amp;A transactions are.</p>	

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2010-2011

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Surviving the Global Financial Crisis: Firm Ownership, Organization and Establishment Performance</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie Xiaoyang Chen, Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Economic, Financial and Political Crisis
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$13,035.50 - Summer Salary - Research Assistance
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project examines the differential response of establishments during the global financial crisis. Using a new dataset that reports activities of over 12 million establishments around the world, the project investigates the role of firm ownership and organization in determining establishment performance during the crisis. The existing literature has so far shown an ambiguous relationship between foreign investment and economic growth at both the macro and the micro levels. The project disentangles the ambiguity by exploring three potential channels through which firm ownership and organization can affect establishment performance: (i) production linkage, (ii) financial linkage, and (iii) firm network. Preliminary evidence suggests that establishments with different ownership and organization structures exhibited sharply different responses. Multinational owned establishments performed, on average, better than their local counterparts, but the role of multinational ownership can vary significantly with production and financial linkages and the size of firm organization network.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Oil: Industry, Economy, Society</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Robert J. Weiner, School of Business, Department of International Business / Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Natural Resource Scarcity, Security and Sustainability
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,000 - Course Relief
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project involves the development of a new course entitled “Oil: Industry, Economy, Society” that is intended for advanced undergraduates and masters students from across the University. The approach of the course will be to use oil as a lens for examining and applying current issues in international business, including the role of the state in business, the broader effects of natural resources on society, corporate governance and transparency, corruption, and the role of politics in global competition. Some of the learning objectives of this course include: understanding the development of the industry in historical context; gaining the ability to analyze causes and effects of resource nationalism and resource mercantilism; identifying the key factors influencing competition in global resource industries; and understanding the causes and effects of the oil crises.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Social Networks of Diaspora Investors: Qualitative Case Studies from the African Diaspora Marketplace Project</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Liesl Riddle, School of Business, Department of International Business /Elliott School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Diaspora Investment and Entrepreneurship
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$13,994 - Summer Salary - Research Assistance
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Most of the extant research on diaspora investment is based on cross-sectional surveys or singular case studies. This literature has focused on either the motivations of diaspora investors or on the economic spillover effects associated with their investment activity. In the proposed study, I will examine the diaspora investment process through time and across cases, exploring differences and similarities in diaspora investors' investigation, business development, launch, and early start-up experiences and the challenges they face during these investment phases. Three in-depth, longitudinal case studies will be selected from the list of diaspora investors who participated in USAID/Western Union's African Diaspora Marketplace project (<a href="http://www.diasporamarketplace.org">www.diasporamarketplace.org</a>). The case studies will explore if and the degree to which investor motivations (pecuniary and non-pecuniary) change as the investor becomes more involved in business activity in the country of origin. They will investigate whether and to what extent investor perceptions of business environment obstacles change as the investor gains greater hands-on experience in the country-of-origin economy. They also will examine how investors utilize their social networks to gain access to the financial, human, and social capital needed to launch their investments.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Commitment of Multinational Corporations to Global Initiatives: The Role of Domestic Labor Institutions</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Srividya Jandhyala, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment & Labor Policy; Firm-State-Society Relations
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2000 - Research Assistance
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project will address the question: When do Multinational Corporations (MNCs) join global initiatives? Global initiatives are voluntary programs that guide and constrain the activities of firms, rather than governments, by specifying standards that sometimes exceed government regulations. Existing literature examining the MNCs choice to join a particular initiative and the timing of that decision is limited to the firm's social characteristics, generally in case studies or small samples. Unlike prior research, this project proposes an empirical examination of a large sample of MNCs focusing on the institutional element; specifically the strength of the labor laws and regulations in a firm's home country and other countries that it has operations in. The PI will examine a firm's membership in the UN Global Compact, the world's largest sustainability initiative that stipulates compliance with human rights and labor policies in order to understand the interaction between domestic laws and global initiatives.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Innovation and the Organization of R&amp;D Activities in the Multinational Firm</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Anu Phene, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Property Rights & Global Innovation
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$11,225 - Summer Salary      - Research Assistance
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Research on multinational firm (MNC) innovation has examined the global dispersion of the firm's R&amp;D network. However an area that has been largely overlooked in this research is how MNCs organize their global R&amp;D networks and the consequent implications for firm innovation. Teece (1996) posits that firm organization is an important determinant of innovation and the links between firm structure and innovation process are poorly understood. We propose that in order to understand multinational firm innovation, it is critical to look beyond the existing emphasis of international dispersion of activity and evaluate how global R&amp;D networks are organized. As the resource based view suggests it is not merely the possession of resources but the organization and management of these resources that determine firm capability and therefore competitive advantage. Our research question in this study is, "How does the organization of the MNCs global R&amp;D network influence its innovation?" We evaluate the organization of the MNCs global R&amp;D network by examining a) the national factors that determine configuration of the network and b) organizational factors that influence co-ordination within the network. We suggest that while configuration of the R&amp;D network is important, effective co-ordination moderates the relationship between configuration and innovation, often compensating for the effects of a less optimal structure or strengthening the effects of an appropriate configuration.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Two Hundred Years of Financial Integration: Growth, Crises, and Financial Contagion</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Graciela Kaminsky, Department of Economics, Elliot School of International Affairs
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Economic, Financial and Political Crises
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2000 - Research Assistance
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The last three decades have been witness to a dramatic process of globalization. This process of integration was warmly welcomed around the world since it was believed that financial integration allows capital to travel to its most attractive destination. But the boom in international capital flows of the 1990s ended with currency crises around the world. Again in the mid-2000s, international capital flows sharply increased, with the United States and Great Britain becoming the most important beneficiaries of this surge. This boom also ended with a collapse and worldwide crisis beginning in 2007 and we are now in the midst of a sovereign crisis in Europe. What went wrong? What should policy makers do? This project constructs a new database on international capital flows since the beginning of the 19th century to compare the boom-bust cycles during the heydays of financial integration before 1931 and the crises that followed them with those of the last three decades to understand the differences between crises that start in the financial centers (such as crises of 1929 and 2007) and those that start in the periphery (such as the Baring crisis of 1890 and Mexico crisis of 1994) as well as to assess the various channels of financial contagion and the policies should be implemented to reduce the spillovers of the crises.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Financial Deregulation and Private Sector Borrowing</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Senay Agca, School of Business, Department of Finance
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Firm-State-Society Relations
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2000 - Research Assistance
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project will examine the impact of financial deregulation policies on the costs of corporate borrowing by utilizing international panel data on corporate loan issuances. If financial deregulation policies reach their aim, corporations should be able to borrow more and at better terms. The results of this project will provide a better understanding on whether these policies achieve their objective in improving the funding resources for corporations by increasing its availability or by reducing its cost.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Syndicated Lending to Emerging Markets: Foreign Banks and Local Subsidiaries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Hein Bogaard, School of Business, Department of International Business
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Economic, Financial and Political Crisis
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2000 - Research Assistance - Domestic Travel
<b>Brief Description:</b> Banks from advanced economies finance a substantial amount of investment in emerging markets, both in the form of “direct” cross-border lending and “indirectly” through subsidiaries in host countries. In this research project, we ask how country and borrower characteristics affect the choice between direct and indirect lending by studying the market for syndicated loans. We distinguish between institutional and economic factors affecting this choice. We also investigate how financial crises in the home country of the lenders or in the host country where the borrower is located affect the choice between direct and indirect lending. Our research has implications for the availability of finance for investment and growth in emerging markets and provides insight in the transmission of financial crises between countries.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Political Economy of Oil in Japan, France, and the United States</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Llewelyn Hughes, Elliot School of International Affairs, Department of Political Science
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Natural Resource Scarcity, Security, and Sustainability
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$10,260 - Course Relief - Research Assistance
<b>Brief Description:</b> The project examines variation in government intervention in the international oil market by major oil-importing states. Policies designed to enhance national control over the petroleum supply chain were restructured the 1980s in the three countries examined in the study, giving the state a less significant role in shaping trade in crude oil and petroleum products. This process was reversed in some countries, but not others, under conditions of high prices in the 2000s. I argue these changes reflect the interests of two sets of political actors: governmental actors (bureaucratic and political) with responsibility for oil policy, and firms engaged in the oil sector. Further, these actors focus on political, organizational and commercial goals, rather than national security, when crafting oil policies. Changes in oil policies over time reflected the effect of shifts in oil prices on the policy preferences of state actors and firms as they pursue their political, organizational and commercial goals.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Materials Development for an Advanced Business German Course</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Margaret Gonglewski, Columbian college of Arts and Sciences, Department of Romance, German, and Slavic Languages and Literature; Anna Helm, School of Business, Department of International Business & GW-CIBER
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Business Languages in Less Commonly Taught Languages
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$8,000 - International Travel - Summer Salary - Research Assistance
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project focuses on the development of materials for a cutting edge <i>Advanced Business German</i> course. Centered around the theme of <i>green business</i> , the materials will highlight environmental awareness and responsibility as a critical cultural value in Germany. This theme will provide the springboard for honing students' advanced level language skills (e.g., analyzing, debating, negotiating) while building their competencies in content and terminology of green business and marketing. A major component of the project is the development of a business case study for the Business German classroom, accompanied by video-recorded interviews on the topic of green business in the German-speaking world and supporting teaching materials.	



## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2011-2012

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Do Stronger Intellectual Property Rights Induce More Innovation? Evidence That the Intellectual Property Rights Regime of Trade Partners Impacts Domestic Firm Innovation.</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Joel Blit, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Property Rights and Global Innovation
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$9,447 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Course Relief</li> <li>- Research Assistant Support</li> <li>- Data Procurement</li> </ul>
<b>Brief Description:</b> Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are among the key state institutions that frame the innovative activities of firms and this project seeks to understand its evolving role in a context of increasing globalization. While most studies have found a positive correlation between IPR and firm R&D in panel data (at least for developed countries), it is not clear that one can attribute a causal relationship. The correlation may arise because as firms increase their R&D they begin lobbying the government for increased IPR so as to better protect their investment. My project assesses whether the relationship is causal by examining whether the R&D expenditures of export-oriented sectors respond to changes in the IPR regimes of its export markets. In addition, the project will compare the relative impact of home and export market IPR on the R&D of home firms.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>External Knowledge Sourcing Through Domestic and Foreign Acquisitions; Impact of M&amp;As on Target, Acquirer, and Third-Party Innovation</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Wenjie Chen, Assistant Professor, Department of International Business, GWSB; Joel Blit, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Property Rights and Global Innovation
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,936.50 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer Salary</li> <li>- Research Assistant Support</li> </ul>
<b>Brief Description:</b> Firms are increasingly seeking sources of innovation abroad and a primary method through which they do so is foreign mergers and acquisitions (M&As). This project examines how M&As affect innovation in the acquirer and target firm, and knowledge flows between: a. acquirer and target, b. acquirer and third-party firms in the location of the target, and c. target and third-party firms in the home country of the acquirer. We will also examine how the characteristics and national origin of the acquirer affects these outcomes. In particular, we make the distinction between acquirer country origin and acquirer type, i.e. a publicly listed firm, a private firm or a government owned entity. As a result, this study will examine the effects of state owned enterprises as vehicles to access foreign knowledge and develop national innovative capability.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Looking Beyond Home and Host Countries: International Institutions and Foreign Investment</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Srividya Jandhyala, Assistant Professor, Department of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Property Rights and Global Innovation
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,319.50 - Course Relief - Teaching Assistant Support
<b>Brief Description:</b> Although the impact of home and host country property rights institutions on Multinational Enterprises' (MNE) investment strategies has received significant attention in the literature, domestic institutions tend to be relatively stable with small changes over time in their composition, strength, and effectiveness. On the other hand, international institutional systems, such as Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs), providing extensive rights and protection to foreign investors have proliferated rapidly during the last few decades. This project examines the impact of Bilateral Investment Treaties on investors' willingness to pay for foreign petroleum assets. The results are expected to inform managers about the security and valuation of their foreign assets as well as policy makers about the effectiveness of BITs in conferring incentives to foreign investors.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Politics of International Investment and Intellectual Property Rights</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Susan Sell, Professor, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Property Rights and Global Innovation
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$12,700 - Summer Salary - Research Assistant Support
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project proposes to design a graduate course for the ESIA International Trade and Investment Program that addresses and analyzes the politics of investment and intellectual property. The course will provide students with an understanding of the firm-state-society relations that animate this complex and dynamic policy area. The course will be team-taught with Jacques Gorlin, an economics PhD who was a leading adviser to the Fortune 500 business firms (including Microsoft, IBM, Monsanto, and Merck) that succeeded in developing the WTO Agreement on Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). The course will exist as a three or four week course in May 2012. The first two or three weeks would consist of intensive seminars in which students would learn about the issues, read primary and secondary source material, and hear from DC-based industry, government, and NGO representatives active in this policy area. After providing students with sufficient background about the issues, the controversies, the core actors, the interests, and the relevant institutions, we would bring the students to Geneva for a week of briefings and lectures by international organization representatives (e.g., from WIPO and WTO), developing country think tanks (Third World Network, the South Centre, and International Center for Trade and Sustainable Development), Geneva-based industry associations (e.g., International Federation for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association), and IP-Watch.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Characteristics and Implications of Chinese Macroeconomic Data Revisions</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Tara M. Sinclair, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Firm-State-Society Relations
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$12,700 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Firms depend on macroeconomic data as key inputs to their production and pricing decisions. Generally data released by official government agencies are considered trustworthy and valuable for business decisions, but the quality of data released by the China's statistical authorities has regularly been questioned by both the media and researchers. One aspect of the data quality that has yet to be fully studied is the pattern of the revisions to the data made by the Chinese government. Two different types of data revisions are made: regular revisions as delayed data arrive and more substantial benchmark revisions which have occurred following the two economic censuses. Open research questions include: Are the revisions more commonly made in one direction or another resulting in a bias in the revisions on average? Is there a pattern in the revisions over time, such as is a positive revision more likely to be followed by another positive revision, or are there certain times when larger revisions are likely to occur? The proposed study will substantially improve our understanding of the properties of Chinese statistical data releases.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>FDI &amp; Energy Security. Do Managers Carry the Flag?</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Robert Weiner, Professor, Department of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Natural Resource Scarcity, Security, and Sustainability
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,000 - Course Relief
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The resurgence of the state in the global economy has led researchers to refocus on the effects of government actions. This paper investigates whether the return of state capitalism is taking place through multinational enterprises (MNEs), private as well as state-owned. In particular, we examine whether MNE managers act in the interest of their home-country policies in foreign direct investment (FDI) decisions, termed carrying the flag. While widely discussed in the press, state capitalism presents stiff research challenges - state objectives are typically hard to characterize at best, unclear or conflicting at worst. How can we determine if MNE managers are carrying the flag in the absence of clear home-country policy goals? We meet this challenge by examining an arena wherein the governments of some countries have a clearly stated goal - energy security, specifically access to oil.</p>	

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2014-2015

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Leveraging Carbon Emissions: The Impact of Firm Engagement and Home Country Participation in the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Anu Phene, Professor of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Intersection of Business, Government and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,906 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer Salary</li> <li>- Research Assistant Support</li> <li>- Database Subscription</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This study explores the impact on firm-level carbon emissions as a consequence of their home country's participation in an inter-governmental organization (IGO), the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF). The study proposes that firms from home countries that participate in CSLF are better able to achieve their emission outcomes through the deployment of mechanisms by virtue of better access to technology and knowledge, through CSLF sponsored activities. The study further hypothesizes that these baseline relationships are moderated by the extent of firm engagement in IGO events. Greater engagement by the firm in CSLF facilitated events enhances its understanding of and exposure to worldwide knowledge important for achieving its emissions outcomes and is expected to function as a positive moderator. On the other hand when the home country of the firm possesses strong capabilities in carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies, the need for, and the value added by technology and knowledge from CSLF is reduced. Consequently home country capabilities in CCS technologies act as a negative moderator.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Radical and Incremental Innovation in Foreign Subsidiaries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Heather Berry, Associate Professor, Department of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Innovation and Property Rights
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$13,120 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer Salary</li> <li>- Database Subscription</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This paper builds on insights from the innovation, operations management and international business literatures to explore how intra-MNC linkages including parent firm knowledge transfers and manufacturing integration influence the incremental and radical innovation generated in foreign subsidiaries. While both types of linkages help to embed foreign operations in the internal knowledge network of MNCs, the study argues that they are likely to have different effects on local host country knowledge search, which will impact the type of innovation that is generated in foreign operations. Considering parent firm knowledge transfers, the innovation and foreign knowledge seeking literatures suggest that knowledge dependence can limit the breadth of local host country knowledge search, which would make innovation in these operations more incremental in nature. In contrast, the operations management literature highlights both responsibility and autonomy associated with manufacturing specialization, which may increase local host country knowledge search and help to generate more radical innovation that assimilates local host country knowledge with MNC knowledge. Empirical results from a comprehensive panel of US MNCs and the patents from their foreign subsidiaries support these arguments. Overall, this paper furthers our understanding of global innovation in MNCs by exploring how different types of linkages and integration within MNCs influence innovation outcomes in foreign operations.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Domestic-International Linkages on China's Periphery: The Foreign Economic Liberalization of China's Border Provinces since 2000</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	See-Won Byun , Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$7, 820 - Summer Salary - International Travel
<b>Brief Description:</b> Why have China's late-developing border regions responded differently to the shared challenges of economic globalization? Theories of international political economy and accounts of China's integration into the world economy remain divided on the relative significance of internal and external forces of change. This study argues that China's foreign economic liberalization is best understood at the subnational level, where the interaction between (1) central, (2) local, and (3) international actors and their interests produces distinct provincial models of reform. The case studies of Jilin, Yunnan and Xinjiang since 2000 tie together "inside-out, outside-in" and "top-down, bottom-up" dynamics of China's global economic integration.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>A multi-method study on evaluation systems and organizational change within the World Bank Group</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Estelle Raimondo, Ph.D. Candidate, Public Policy & Administration
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Intersection of Business, Government and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$5,320 - Summer Salary
<b>Brief Description:</b> Over the past two decades, many in the development cooperation community have subscribed to the 'Results-Based Management' (RBM) agenda. Today, the practice of development Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)—the bedrock of RBM—is routinized and embedded into organizational processes, thereby constituting evaluation systems. However, in the growth of M&E also lies a paradox: while the evidence on “what works” in development is steadily growing thanks to M&E, the evidence attesting to M&E’s own effectiveness in promoting programmatic and organizational change remains limited. Taking as its empirical turf the evaluation systems of the World Bank Group, this research will pursue three discrete, but related, questions regarding the influence of evaluation systems on organizational change. It will notably examine what effects M&E quality has on project performance; the factors explaining why some evaluation systems successfully promote learning and accountability whereas others do not; as well as the institutional mechanisms that underlie how these changes take place. Each research question prompts a different design (i.e., quasi-experimental, configurational case method, and Process-Tracing) and mobilizes a distinct theory of organizational change. Taken together, the three essays will offer diverse lenses to better understand the role of complex evaluation systems.	

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2015-2016

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Value of Reputation in Trade: Evidence from Alibaba</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie Chen, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, ESIA
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,910 - Summer Salary - Database Acquisition
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> In this project, we examine the value of reputation in international trade by exploring T-shirt exports on the world's leading online trade platform, Alibaba. We first present four new stylized facts about the online distribution of exporters including: (1) exports are more concentrated in superstar exporters online than offline; (2) the distribution of price closely resembles the distribution of reputation; (3) price and export volume become more dispersed as exporters age; and (4) the share of superstar exporters diminishes with the income and experience of importers. Exploiting detailed features of online reputation and Russian 2014-2015 ruble crisis, we explain the stylized facts and offer causal evidence on the heterogeneous trade responses to reputation. We also build a dynamic price and reputation model to show that exporters use dynamic prices to influence the rates of reputation diffusion and export growth and reducing the frictions of reputation diffusion could have an economically important impact on both the aggregate volume and distribution of trade.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Business Made Accessible: Development of an Online Course on International Marketing for Business Language Instructors</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Margaret Gonglewski, Associate Professor, Department of Romance, German, and Slavic Languages, CCAS Anna Helm, Assistant Teaching Professor, Department of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Business Languages
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$7,068 - Summer Salary - Research Assistant Support - Other Research Support
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> To promote and improve the quality and substance of business language teaching at GW and beyond, the PIs will create an online international marketing course designed specifically for foreign language faculty. They will develop the introduction and two additional “e-chapters” presented as virtual narrated PowerPoint presentations with integrated video. Ancillary materials and exercises will help bridge the new knowledge to the language teaching context. This project will serve as phase one in the development of a larger online course providing a general introduction to international marketing for language teachers, modeled on the PIs’ successful e-Handbook on Teaching with Business Cases.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Who is Not Afraid of Corruption? The Perverse Effect of Host-Country Government Transparency on OECD Countries' Firms Investments to Emerging Markets</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Neli Loewenthal, Ph.D Candidate., Department of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	The Intersection of Business, Government, and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$5,320 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> In the proposed project, the PI adds two key dimensions of focus that could explain the conflicting findings in the existing literature. First, the PI hypothesizes that a country's corruption environment intersects importantly with the country's tendency toward transparency of government records. Second, the PI argues that the relationship between a country's institutional environment and a foreign firm's propensity to make an investment will depend significantly on whether the firm is pursuing a traditional technology, or an innovative technology that is disruptive to the status quo. Both sets of hypotheses will be tested on data collected via scenario based surveys targeting international business executives. The survey will be administered by YouGov, a firm specializing in large panel surveys. The results will have important implications for scholars and policy makers attempting to stamp out corruption. Broadly speaking, the proposal addresses global issues at the intersection of Business, Government and Civil Society that affect economic development, poverty alleviation and sustainability. The objective of this project is to offer insights on how business and government can collaboratively achieve greater progress on curbing corruption.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Politics of Privatization: Electoral Competition and Public Sector Privatization in India</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Varun Piplani, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	The Intersection of Business, Government, and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$5,320 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Why do some democratic governments privatize their public sector more rapidly than others, and why do they pick different methods of privatization? Privatization has been shown to be beneficial for economic growth and development. However, critics argue that privatization negatively impacts worker wages, working conditions, and increases inequality. In addition, governments also employ alternate methods of privatization. While the sale of public companies has been booming around the world, we have also seen the rise of public-private partnerships (PPPs). Since 2009, over \$1.1 trillion worth of public sector enterprises (PSEs) have been sold, more than any other time since 1979. And according to the World Bank, PPPs are used today in 134 developing countries, and account for 15 to 20 percent of the total investment in infrastructure. So what explains the variation in levels and methods of privatization? The PI's dissertation tests the relationship between the politics of elections and privatization, using evidence from India at the national and state levels since 1991. The PI argues that while discouraging some forms of privatization, democratic competition encourages others. Using evidence from India, the project tests these claims using a mixed methods research design. The project generates a comprehensive, original database of privatization in India, and addresses the debate on the relationship between democracy and development. The PI finds that while democracy makes some economic policies harder to implement, it might make alternate economic policies easier.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Cross-Border Spillover of the U.S. Unconventional Monetary Policy: Evidence from the Syndicated Loan Market</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Wenyu Zhu, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment, and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$5,320 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project focuses on the real effect (bank-lending effect) of the U.S. quantitative easing (QE) policy and tries to gauge the impact of the QE on the global liquidity. The PIs examine the “flight abroad effect” of the cross-border lending of those U.S. global banks during the QE periods. Several country-level determinants, in the hypotheses, contribute to the pattern of the liquidity spillover, including host-country economic fundamentals, geographical locations, institutions, and lenders’ previous experience. In addition, some bank-level (lender) characteristics are also important in forming the global lending pattern of the U.S. global banks. Banks that are less liquidity-constrained will have higher lending propensity compared to their counterparts during the QE periods. In general, the goal of this project is to tell a comprehensive story of the international spillover effect of Federal Reserve’s balance sheet policies via the international lending market.</p>	



## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2016-2017

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Trade Frictions and Entrepreneurship Growth: An Online Experiment</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie X. Chen, Professor of Economics & International Affairs, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$12,150 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Frictions in international trade constitute central challenges to firms' ability to access the international markets. Some frictions are explicit such as transport costs and tariffs, while others are implicit and intricate such as search costs, uncertainties, and trade time. While transportation technologies and trade negotiations have dismantled most explicit trade barriers, the latter trade frictions largely remain and little is known how these implicit trade costs have inhibited firms' ability to engage in international trade. In this study, the authors perform a randomized experiment on the leading international trade platform, <i>Alibaba</i>, to evaluate the effects of various implicit trade frictions---including search costs, uncertainties, and trade time---and interventions addressing these frictions on export performance and entrepreneurship growth. <i>Alibaba</i> offers an ideal setting for pursuing randomized experiments in international trade, a field in which such experiments have traditionally been difficult to design and implement. First, <i>Alibaba</i>, the world's leading cross-border trade platform with more than 1.1 million active sellers, over 50 million product listings, and 3.8 million consumer flow each day, enables the researchers to access a large number of existing and potential exporters with ease, an important advantage compared to the offline trade environment. Second, it enables the authors to easily provide different interventions to existing and potential exporters at low administrative costs. Third, given the publically accessible nature of online trade platforms including the transparent transaction information, the authors can readily monitor and track the export performance and behavior of firms after the interventions. This project contributes to the fields of international economics and businesses by offering one of the first evidence on how different types of implicit trade frictions and corresponding interventions might differentially influence international trade and entrepreneurial growth. The present work will help identify the most critical trade frictions and trade policy interventions most needed to facilitate trade and entrepreneurship growth.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Bringing International Theory to Life through Interviews with Business Practitioners: Development of Online Video Resources and Learning Tool for IB and Business Language Students</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Margaret Gonglewski, Associate Professor of German & International Affairs, CCAS Anna Helm, Assistant Teaching Professor of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Business Languages
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$10,000 - Summer Salary - Research Assistant Support - Other Research Support - International Travel

**Brief Description:** The PIs propose to create a video-based online resource to educate international business and business German language/culture students about the challenges and opportunities that arise from the cross-cultural context of doing business internationally. The video resource, called *Practitioners' Corner*, will consist of interviews recorded in Germany with business professionals who have worked in the US and Germany. Interviewees will share personal knowledge and experience related to key themes in international business, allowing students to grasp how theory applies directly in real work situations. Organized in three themes (Cross-Cultural Management, Sustainability & Green Business, and Standardization  $\Leftrightarrow$  Adaptation), the *Practitioners' Corner* will be posted on a website available to all. Conducted primarily in German, the video interviews can be used for language learning purposes. While proposed specifically for German, this project will serve as a model for other GW business language programs to follow, thereby expanding this resource to Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Russian.

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Are Bilateral Investment Treaties Really Bilateral</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Yonatan Lupu, Assistant Professor of Political Science & International Affairs, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,500 - Research Assistant Support
<b>Brief Description:</b> While IPE scholars have recently debated the importance of accounting for interdependence among interstate outcomes, recent work has not focused sufficiently on the extent to which such outcomes result from multilateral processes. The PI argues that important events of interest to IPE scholars often result from `k'-adic process involving groups of 2 or more states, rather than dyadic processes. The PI focuses in this project on the formation of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) because the outcomes appear to be intuitively bilateral. The researcher argues that BITs often result from multilateral processes. After explaining this argument in detail, the PI uses the `k'-adic procedure outlined by Poast (2010) to model BIT formation as a multilateral process. The empirical results provide important new insights regarding the extent to which economic factors and host-state institutions predict BIT formations. The models also have significantly better fit and predictive power than equivalent dyadic models, demonstrating the appropriateness of `k'-adic models to study the BIT formation process. The PI concludes by offering IPE scholars guidance on deciding between `k'-adic and dyadic models.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Spending for Stability: Unemployment and Social Spending in Resource Dependent Countries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Fabiana Perera, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$5,320 - Summer Salary
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project examines government responses to unemployment in resource dependent countries. Natural resource extraction is a capital intensive industry, thus, countries that rely on extractible resources for a significant portion of their revenue face potentially high unemployment rates. At the same time, governments accrue income which they can use to mitigate this problem. This project compares the ways in which democracies and autocracies invest income from extractible natural resources in response to concerns about unemployment.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Captor Capitalism: How Foreign Direct Investment Impacts Crony Capitalism in Developing Countries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Aparna Ravi, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	The Intersection of Business, Government and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$10,000 - Summer Salary - International Travel
<b>Brief Description:</b> Which countries are better able to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) and why? How do institutional features – specifically, the level of business-government ties – condition countries’ ability to attract FDI? Traditional FDI models highlight that democracies are able to attract more FDI given that they can more credibly signal to investors that they will not expropriate assets. Empirically, however, two things are notable. First, oftentimes level of democracy does not correlate with robust protection of property rights. Second, despite the fact that corruption poses a real risk to investors, domestic firms’ political connections to state actors can confer benefits to foreign investors in terms of obtaining contracts, licenses, and other political favors. The PI thus proposes that models of FDI should extend beyond discussions of country-level institutions and incorporate an analysis of how governance affects investor risk in developing countries. This study employs a mixed-methods approach involving statistical analysis and comparative case studies from India and Brazil to better understand the relationship between investment and corruption in developing countries.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Are There Benefits to Working with Stars in Knowledge Intensive Industries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Oded Rozenbaum, Assistant Professor of Accountancy, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,500 - Research Assistant Support
<b>Brief Description:</b> The authors use the sell-side equity research industry to evaluate the impact of immigration on knowledge transfer and career outcomes of associate analysts. They use a novel hand-collected dataset that contains the lead and associate analysts’ names. The authors augment the dataset with the analysts’ forecast accuracy record and <i>Institutional Investor</i> “star” status. They also examine which analysts migrated to the US by identifying the country in which the analysts obtained their undergraduate degree using the analysts’ LinkedIn profiles. Extant research has documented that innovation and performance is mostly driven by “stars” – a few individuals – whose performance cannot be replicated by combining the performance of poorer performers (Narin, 1993; Groysberg et al., 2008). The researchers use their data to test whether mentorship of associate analysts by “star” analysts affects the associate analysts’ career outcomes and performance. Next, the researchers evaluate the benefits of skilled migration. Specifically, they test whether migration of “stars” benefits the economy through knowledge dissemination (relative to their U.S. counterparts). Similarly, they examine whether skilled employees that migrate to the U.S. are able to absorb and utilize knowledge passed from their mentors in the same way as their U.S. counterparts. This study will further our understanding on the possible knowledge spillovers resulting from skilled workers migration.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>How Does Disclosure Regulation Affect Competitiveness of US-Listed Extractive-Industry Firms?</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Robert Weiner, Professor of International Business, Public Policy and Public Administration, and International Affairs, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	The Intersection of Business, Government and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$6,950 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Database Subscription</li> <li>- Subscription to a weekly professional newsletter</li> <li>- Conference Travel</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The PIs examine recent US regulation mandating public disclosure by US-listed extractive-industry MNEs of all payments to foreign governments. Specifically, Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 directed the US Securities and Exchange commission (SEC) to develop rules for project-level disclosure of payments by multinational firms in extractive industries (petroleum, coal, minerals, metals). The objective of the regulation is to use transparency to counter the "resource curse," especially corruption, in oil and mining countries. The proposed regulations have proven highly contentious, with extractives-industry executives objecting on grounds that reporting will be detrimental by requiring firms to disclose proprietary information to competitors, especially state-owned MNEs, which are often unlisted, as well as placing them at risk with host governments that prefer opacity. While these regulations have generated considerable heat, researchers have shed limited light on their likely impacts. The PI's proposed methodology for examining the impact on MNEs is an event study, focusing on the dates events took place that made mandatory project-level disclosure more or less likely. The theory predicts that higher levels of disclosure will reduce agency problems, leading to higher valuations for more-transparent firms. The contrary hypothesis, espoused by the industry, is that mandatory disclosure will place US-listed firms at a competitive disadvantage, hurting their profitability and hence their market value. In addition to examining US transparency regulations, the PIs plan to examine the EU Accounting Directive, which places similar disclosure obligations on firms listed on EU stock exchanges.</p>	

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2017-2018

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Foreign Investment in the Lens of Media</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie X. Chen, Professor of Economics & International Affairs, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,698 - Summer Salary - Research Assistance Support
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The rapid growth of foreign direct investments (FDI) in recent decades and its implications for labor market and income inequality have emerged as a central area of political debates across countries, including in the United States. The phenomenon has drawn immense attention from the general public; workers and voters in general are growingly concerned about the trends and impacts of FDI. A key channel of their information is media. The volume and composition of FDI news could directly influence the information and belief held by the general public and, furthermore, how they respond to the information. Any biases in the selection and substance of FDI news can lead to similar biases in the public's beliefs and responses towards FDI which, in turn, can exert real impacts on countries' economies, markets, and policies. In this project, the authors quantify FDI in the lens of media by building a global database of FDI news based on over 35,000 newspapers, trade presses, magazines, newswires, television and audio transcripts, and web and social media that span across over 100 countries in 2000-2016. The PIs plan to present an anatomy of FDI news by asking: How is FDI represented in the news relative to the reality? Are there discrepancies between the information presented in the news and actual FDI? What might explain these discrepancies? And do news have any influence on the general public, financial markets, and business decisions?</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Does the Geographical Location of Exporter's Clients Matter?</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Ahsan Butt, PhD Student, Department of Economics, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$8,000 - Data subscription
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> This project examines the relationship between the locality of an exporter's already existing clientele and its impact on the firm's likelihood of finding a new export trading partner (i.e. importer) located in the same vicinity city as its existing clientele base. The research questions are two-fold: Firstly, does the presence of established importers in a given neighborhood buying from a particular exporter increase the likelihood of a first-time match between a new importer from the same neighborhood and that same particular exporter? In addition, does the probability of a first-time match between a new importer in the same locality as existing clientele (as discussed above) and the same particular exporter vary with the type of product that is being transacted?</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Transnational Networks in Post-Conflict Stabilization and Development</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	David Malet, Security Policy Studies Program, ESIA
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Intersection of Business, Government and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$15,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop Expenses (e.g. catering, room rental)</li> <li>- Domestic &amp; International Travel for Speakers</li> <li>- Research Assistance Support</li> </ul>
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project brings together experts from academia, industry, and governmental and non-governmental organizations in a workshop at George Washington University that will establish a cross-sectoral study of how transnational networks impact conditions in post-conflict states and identify best practices for U.S. business operating in these conditions. The focus of the workshop and resulting publications is on sub-Saharan Africa, an emerging regional market becoming a zone of competition for foreign direct investment (FDI) by transnational corporations and states, but where governance is also impacted by transnational networks of militants and activists.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Towards a Research Agenda on African Philanthropy and Comparative Understandings of Practice and Research</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Jasmine McGinnis-Johnson, Assistant Professor, Public Policy, TSPPPA
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Intersection of Business, Government and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$10,075 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop Expenses (e.g. catering, room rental)</li> <li>- Domestic &amp; International Travel for Speakers</li> </ul>
<b>Brief Description:</b> The importance of better understanding African philanthropy as it is endogenously practiced is increasingly recognized, as demonstrated by the establishment of African philanthropy networks, university teaching and research programs on the Continent, and foundations supporting them. A particular inspiration for this project is the establishment of a “Chair in African Philanthropy” (under development) at the Wits Business School at the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa. In his foundation paper for the Wits Chair, Alan Fowler (2016) refers to African philanthropy as, “seriously under-researched, poorly or prejudicially understood as ‘traditional’ and anti-modern as well as developmentally under-appreciated.” The PIs largely adopt Fowler’s (2016) theoretical framework to inform the design of this workshop and lay the foundation for a research agenda we will produce from it. This framing includes explicit attention to “gifting” as opposed to giving and the reciprocity expectations that stem from this distinction (see source); and inclusion of a broad range of philanthropic practices and actors including community foundations, individuals (and particularly individual entrepreneurs and diasporans), SMEs (whose philanthropy is also understudied), and larger corporations, both through their CSR programming and philanthropy associated with their business models.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Protecting Whom from What? The Rise of Digital Protectionism</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Susan Aaronson, Research Professor, IIEP/ESIA
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$5,000 - Summer Salary
<b>Brief Description:</b> In this project, the PI seeks to understand how Russian and Canadian officials, business leaders and activists view the growing problem of digital protectionism. The US defines digital protectionism as the erection of barriers to cross-border information flows including censorship, filtering, data localization measures, cyber theft, and regulations to protect privacy or ensure cyber-stability (USITC: 2014, USTR: 2016). In three short years, the US has made a dramatic shift from leading global efforts to expand digital trade through trade agreements to a widening focus on unilateral digital protectionism. But the internet is a shared global resource and information flows, which underpin the internet, can't be effectively governed without internationally accepted norms, standards, rules and policies. The PI seeks to understand the Russian and Canadian view of this paradigm shift as well as their efforts to define and address digital protectionism.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Digital Trade and Digital Protectionism Executive Education Course"</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Susan Aaronson, Research Professor, IIEP/ESIA
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,475 - Summer Salary
<b>Brief Description:</b> The US defines digital protectionism as the erection of barriers to cross-border information flows including censorship, filtering, data localization measures, cyber theft, and regulations to protect privacy or ensure cyber-stability (USITC: 2014, USTR: 2016). The US and other countries have not yet found consensus on defining, let alone regulating or remedying digital protectionism. From 1997-the present, the US led efforts to develop rules in trade agreements to encourage digital trade (goods and services delivered via the internet) and limit domestic measures that could distort such trade. Beginning in 2014, Obama trade policymakers began to call out other countries for distorting digital trade but they made clear that the solution lied in internationally shared rules. The Trump Administration has signaled a new emphasis on protectionism rather than market opening. In three short years, the US has made a dramatic shift from leading global efforts to expand digital trade through trade agreements to a widening focus on unilateral digital protectionism. But the internet is a shared global resource and information flows, which underpin the internet, can't be effectively governed without internationally accepted norms, standards, rules and policies. In this project, the PI will develop an executive education course on digital trade and digital protectionism that will specifically examine what governments are doing regarding digital trade (which is slightly different from e-commerce). <b>The learning objectives of the course are for students to understand:</b> 1) how the Internet and associated digital technologies are both a platform and a subject of digital trade; 2) the existing and evolving set of rules governing digital trade and digital protectionism; 3) the roles of governments, individuals and the private sector in the growing Internet economy.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>U.S. Venture Capital Investment into Developing Countries: Which Institutions Pose Binding Constraints?</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Jennifer Spencer, Professor, Department of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Investment and Employment Issues
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,698 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer Salary</li> <li>- Research Assistance Funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> “High growth” entrepreneurship contributes to economic growth, stability, and human development in developing countries. Although empirical results regarding the relationship between overall levels of entrepreneurship and development are mixed, scholars have found high growth firms to be crucial for job creation (Henrekson &amp; Johansson, 2010; Acs &amp; Mueller, 2008), and to contribute significantly to countries’ economic development (Wong, et al., 2005). Entrepreneurial firms in developing country contexts face a number of constraints to growth. In developed countries, high growth enterprises are often financed by venture capital firms (VCs), which invest in risky ventures knowing that a small number of investments will grow quickly enough to cover unsuccessful investments in their portfolio. Given that local capital is generally limited in developing countries, and that US VCs have significantly increased investments in developing markets in recent years, local policy makers would benefit from understanding which country-level factors encourage, and which discourage, foreign VCs considering investing capital into the local entrepreneurial sector. The authors address the question “Which host country institutions have the greatest effect on US VCs’ investment and performance in developing countries?”</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>The Politics of Comparative Advantage in South Asia’s Apparel Sector</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Emmanuel Teitelbaum, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Intersection of Business, Government and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,128 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International Travel for Field Research</li> <li>- Survey Research Support</li> <li>- Research Assistance Support</li> <li>- Conference Travel</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Through an analysis of the garment sector in South Asia, this study seeks to better understand the supply chain risk management and public facing policies of U.S. multinationals that rely extensively on subcontracting arrangements. Specifically, the study focuses on explaining why firms privilege some aspects of compliance with international labor standards over others when determining their sourcing strategies. Recent evidence suggests that firms in labor-intensive manufacturing prioritize compliance with health and safety standards and the prevention of child labor but are less concerned with the protection of freedom of association and collective bargaining (FACB) rights. Little is known about the rationale for these preferences. Do firms emphasize health and safety or the eradication of child labor because they fear that consumers are more sensitive to these issues? Is it because labor activist campaigns are more focused on improving standards for workers and eradicating forced and</p>	



child labor, rather than actively supporting union and collective bargaining rights? Is it because health and safety standards and child labor are easier to monitor and enforce? Or is it because firms have little risk in advocating for safety standards and the eradication of child labor but fear the economic implications of allowing workers to form unions and engage in collective bargaining? The PIs explore these questions through structured interviews with four sets of actors: 1) Chief Purchasing Officers (CPOs) from U.S. multinational apparel firms; 2) U.S. based labor rights advocates and NGOs; and 3) South Asian apparel manufactures; and 4) South Asian labor rights advocates, NGOs and trade unions. The findings of the study will provide the basis of one policy-oriented paper authored in conjunction with a consulting firm and one academic paper to be published in a peer-reviewed journal. The authors anticipate that the findings will have implications for broader debates about economic globalization and workers' rights. Freedom of association rights and collective bargaining are stated as core ILO rights and are additionally protected through legislation like the U.S. GSP Renewal Act. Given this, and the recent emphasis on corporate social responsibility among U.S. multinationals, one would expect multinationals to source to countries that promote the protection of FACB rights. Yet countries with relatively strong freedom of association rights and union movements seem to be economically disadvantaged in terms of attracting investment. By illuminating firms' motivations for privileging compliance with some labor standards and not others, this study will help to understand why we see this "penalization" effect in countries with relatively strong institutions and high levels of compliance with FACB rights.

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2018-2019 & 2019-2020

<b>Project:</b>	<i>“Omnia Juncta in Uno”: Foreign Powers, Institutions, and Firms in Shanghai’s Concession Era”</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie X. Chen, Professor, Department of Economics, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$28,852 - Summer Salary - Research Assistance Support Note: This is a 2-year project (FY2018-2019 & FY2019-2020)
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> In this project the PIs investigate the influence of institutions on industrial and firm growth by exploiting the unique historical context in Shanghai, China, during the late 19th and early 20th century. In contrast to previous studies that relied on comparing countries with different institutions either to one another or over time and faced the challenges of disentangling institutions from location fundamentals, this project examines the growth of firms and industries located in the same city, historical Shanghai, but subject to different institutions. As foreign political powers divided Shanghai into segments that shared similar natural advantages but were ruled by distinct institutions in a period displaying remarkable openness to trade, investment, and immigration, Shanghai’s concession era provides an ideal context for distinguishing the economic influence of institutions from the impacts of location fundamentals. The project digitizes a unique employer-employee dataset on firms in Shanghai between 1872 and 1941, covering firm-level outcomes on employment, trade, and firm organization, as well as several additional datasets, including the minutes of the Shanghai Municipal Council meetings and the texts of the municipal law, to measure various aspects of institutions at a micro level. Exploring these rich long panels of firm and governance data, the project examines how institutions shaped the birth and the growth of enterprises, industries, and one of the most dynamic cities in the world.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Arresting the Opposition: Labor Unions &amp; Free Trade in Developing Countries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Adam Dean, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$9,840 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> At the turn of the twenty-first century, why did country after country in the developing world open their economies to the global market? This paper places labor unions and government repression at the heart of the debate over trade liberalization in developing countries. It argues that the move towards free trade involved a top-down democratization process that empowered export-oriented businesses but silenced the demands of protectionist labor unions. In contrast, bottom-up democratization led by labor unions led to a continuation of trade protection. This paper supports these arguments with a multi-method approach that combines qualitative case studies of Argentina, Bolivia, and India with quantitative analysis of data from 126 developing countries from 1985 to 2010. In general, the empirical evidence suggests that the move towards free trade in developing countries was resisted by labor unions, and only proceeded in democratic countries to the extent that such opposition was repressed.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Buying Markets: Mandatory Corporate Giving and the Legitimacy of Business in India</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Sam Frantz, PhD Student, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	The Intersection of Business, Government, and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,746 - Research Support (unallocated)
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> In a time of economic inequality and public skepticism of the corporate sector, can firms earn legitimacy by providing public services? In 2013, amid several high-profile corporate scandals and broad public concern about crony capitalism, Article 135 of India's Companies Act introduced a novel policy that requires thousands of Indian and multinational firms to spend two percent of their profits on socioeconomic development projects. Article 135 and its implementing rules turn companies into development actors in their own right. Directly and through partner civil society organizations, firms are running health clinics, writing school curricula, building irrigation infrastructure, and constructing tens of thousands of public toilets. Six years on, is there any evidence that such investments by firms – which amounted to around \$1.9 billion in fiscal year 2016-17 – are changing public attitudes toward companies, the corporate sector, and economic policy? This project uses a household survey and embedded experiment to assess whether Article 135 projects are improving perceptions of the organized corporate sector and building the legitimacy of the market system as a whole. Because firms' embeddedness in society and opportunities to use Article 135 to change relations with communities vary by context, the PI conducts the survey in three distinct settings, which he calls company towns, commercial zones, and corporate hinterlands. Overall, the project explores the challenges of economic legitimacy faced in countries whose residents earn their livelihoods primarily in the informal economy but whose development strategies rely heavily on promoting growth in the organized sector.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Global Virtual Teams Online Course</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Sharon Hill, Associate Professor, Department of Management, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Innovation, Technology, and Entrepreneurship
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$12,970 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The purpose of this project was to develop teaching activities and materials for a new online course titled “Global Virtual Teams,” offered through the department of Management. Global virtual teams have members who are dispersed across different countries and interact primarily using technology-mediated communication rather than face-to-face. The Global Virtual Teams course develops students' knowledge and skills related to leading teams in the global, digital age. The course was developed and launched in Fall 2019 (MGT6290). Materials included in the course include podcasts, self- and peer-assessment, case studies, technology tools to aid virtual collaboration, and leadership toolkit.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Patient vs. Impatient Capital: The Political Economy of Chinese Development Finance</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Stephen Kaplan, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$13,380 - Summer Salary - Course Relief Note: This is a 2-year project (FY2018-2019 & FY2019-2020)
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> China unquestionably has become a huge economic player in the Western Hemisphere. Its commercial presence alone has allowed Latin American countries to increasingly diversify their trade and investment ties. But what are the political implications of this growing interdependence? Does China's emphasis on state-led capitalism signify a challenge to U.S. regional influence and Western governance standards? Does China's lack of conditionality risk sowing the seeds for another Latin American debt crisis? To answer these questions, the PI has been working on a book manuscript (currently under contract with Cambridge University Press) over the last several years that offers one of the first systematic explorations of how the region's deepening economic integration with China affects the specific policy choices of individual Latin American nations. It aims to help private and public-sector officials in the U.S. craft prudent responses to these economic developments and ensure a competitive landscape for U.S. firms and financial institutions. Not only does this topic correspond to GW-CIBER's umbrella theme of <i>Institutions, Inclusive, Globalization, and US Competitiveness</i>, but also the focal theme areas of <i>Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows</i>, and <i>Poverty, Income Inequality, and Economic Development</i>. This RFP project assesses the development consequences of China's growing economic integration with Latin America, particularly the costs and benefits for firms and countries operating in the Western Hemisphere.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Disclosure Regulation and Competition between Multinationals and Domestic Firms: Evidence from Petroleum Investment</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Robert Weiner, Professor, Department of International Business, GWSB
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$12,380 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> What is the role of the information environment in foreign investment? Do foreign multinationals gain from host-country transparency regulation? This paper explores the informational aspects of liability of foreignness, taking advantage of a natural experiment in the petroleum industry. Canadian securities regulations since 2004 mandate that oil and gas companies include the estimated size and value of underground reserves in their financial reporting. Using gas and oil field acquisition data, the paper examines whether this change affects the asset valuations of reserve acquirers, and whether the valuation effect is different between foreign (mostly US) and domestic firms. Analysis of 2299 oil reserve deals finds that greater transparency has a positive effect on valuation, and the effect is stronger for domestic investment than for FDI, suggesting that domestic firms gained in competition with foreign MNCs for supply sources. The paper draws on economic theories of adverse selection and knowledge perspectives on economic geography to explain its findings.</p>	

## GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2020-2021

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Global and National Data Mapping Project</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Susan Aaronson, Research Professor, IIEP/ESIA
<b>Focal Area:</b>	The Intersection of Business, Government, and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$9,052 - Research Assistance Support
<b>Brief Description:</b> This project will map the governance of data for a diverse sample of 57 countries. The PIs will examine data governance by type of data (e.g., public, personal, proprietary), domestic and international strategies, and application (e.g., for AI or the internet of things.) In so doing, the PIs will provide new information about institutional development – understanding data governance norms and strategies, governance gaps, governance coherence, linkages to international law, and good governance principles.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Can Information Shift Preferences towards Trade Policy? Evidence from Randomized Survey Experiments</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Maggie X. Chen, Professor, Department of Economics, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$12,300 - Summer Salary
<b>Brief Description:</b> The rising anti-globalization sentiments in developed countries have largely been attributed to continued declines in manufacturing employment and increases in income inequality. Economic research has long hypothesized that as globalization produces winners and losers, winners are expected to become supporters of globalization while losers express opposition. However, this theoretical prediction is contradicted by the observations that the current anti-globalization sentiment is in fact shared across income, skill, and political spectrums and that the underlying economic conditions blamed for the current backlash have been present for the past decades. A potential alternative explanation for the recent discernible increase in calls for protectionism is the public's rising exposure to information fueled by negative narratives of globalization. In this project, the PIs investigate the role of evidence-based information in shaping individuals' views towards globalization and their preferences for economic policies and the potential mechanisms, including prior belief, loss aversion, and economic grievances, through which the influence is exerted. Understanding how information might shape individuals' attitudes and policy preferences is critical in an era of information explosion, as research on trade policy decisions has typically assumed a full information environment, without regard to possible biases in the information set that individuals are exposed to. This research will help understand how exposure to different narratives of globalization explains the evolution of public sentiments that is otherwise difficult to reconcile with conventional economics hypotheses.	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Arresting the Opposition: Labor Unions &amp; Free Trade in Developing Countries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Adam Dean, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$12,300 - Summer Salary
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> At the turn of the twenty-first century, why did country after country in the developing world open their economies to the global market? This paper places labor unions and government repression at the heart of the debate over trade liberalization in developing countries. It argues that the move towards free trade involved a top-down democratization process that empowered export-oriented businesses but silenced the demands of protectionist labor unions. In contrast, bottom-up democratization led by labor unions led to a continuation of trade protection. This paper supports these arguments with a multi-method approach that combines qualitative case studies of Argentina, Bolivia, and India with quantitative analysis of data from 126 developing countries from 1985 to 2010. In general, the empirical evidence suggests that the move towards free trade in developing countries was resisted by labor unions, and only proceeded in democratic countries to the extent that such opposition was repressed.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Financial Fragility: Africa 1970-2019</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Graciela Kaminsky, Professor, Department of Economics, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,130 - Research Assistance Support
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> In the aftermath of the 2007-2008 US Subprime Crisis, monetary policy in the financial centers became highly expansionary, leading to a global increase in liquidity. In this environment, public and private debt around the world surged suggesting the possibility of a new financial and debt crisis. One major concern is the debt sustainability of Sub-Saharan African Countries, especially now during the global pandemic. But what is the extent of financial fragility in Africa? Most of the data on debt as published by the IMF is for the most recent years. With only a few data points it is hard to assess the sustainability of the debt. A longer sample including various boom-bust cycles in capital flows as well as a long series of crises is needed. The goal of this project is to assess the financial vulnerability in all Sub-Saharan African Countries starting in 1970. The project involves the creation of a novel database on debt and financial crises spanning 50 years, allowing the PI to estimate waves of debt and see how they ended.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>U.S. Firms and Geopolitical Risk: Who's Exposed and How Do They Respond</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Alexander Kirss, PhD Student, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	The Intersection of Business, Government, and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$2,500 - Domestic Travel
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> What strategies do international businesses adopt to try and mitigate geopolitical risk, particularly when it comes to large scale shocks like interstate wars? Existing empirical research on business reactions and responses to geopolitical shocks is often narrowly confined to specific industries or timeframes. It is hard to piece together a larger picture of the range of business responses and strategies from this scattered empirical record. This project therefore aims to develop a new database that systematically records these responses by gathering qualitative and quantitative data through both original archival research and cataloging of existing data repositories.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Terrorists, Taxes, or Trafficking: Anti-Corruption Framing and Public Support for Corporate Transparency Laws</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Elizabeth Meehan, PhD Student, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	The Intersection of Business, Government, and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$8,500 - Survey Research Funding
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Increasing global corruption has led international organizations to pressure countries to adopt corporate transparency (CT) laws to minimize illicit financial flows, as well as to reduce corporate losses to fraud and bribery. But many countries have not adopted these laws, with some scholars pointing to a lack of grassroots support for transparency and anti-corruption measures as a major factor. Existing scholarship is also mixed about whether transparency increases public trust in government. Under what conditions does public support for CT laws increase, and how does it affect public trust in government and business? Through survey experiments fielded in the United States and Australia, the PI tests whether respondents have greater support for transparency when they believe their country's competitiveness or safety (ingroup) is threatened relative to another country (outgroup). Anti-corruption frames that activate ingroup sentiments increase public support for CT laws and in government and business compared to those that activate outgroup sentiments. Furthermore, the PI tests two new mediators – cynicism toward government and business and beliefs about the role of government in the economy – that condition public support for CT laws and public trust. Understanding the link between public opinion and policy shifts around anti-corruption measures allows firms to better anticipate potential regulatory changes at home and abroad and its impact on trust in business.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Rising Multinationals: The Political Economy of South-North Investment Flows</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Aparna Ravi, PhD Student, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$3,000 - Research Assistance (unallocated)
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> In the past two decades, there has been an unprecedented boom in outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) from developing countries. While existing theories predict that multinational activity should flow from capital-rich countries to capital-scarce countries in search of higher rates of return, witnessing movement in the opposite direction presents a puzzle. Many developing countries have also shifted their policy stances on outward capital flows from previously regulating outward investment to directly supporting the internationalization of domestic firms through state finance. Why are developing countries supporting a policy that would shift capital and jobs outside of domestic borders? How do they deploy the use of state finance to encourage outward investments? In this study, the PI employs a side-by-side comparison of OFDI with inward foreign direct investment (IFDI), demonstrating that OFDI mirrors IFDI in terms of the developmental benefits it confers to the home economy. This economic rationale forms the justification for state support for outward investment, as developing countries aim to boost their national economic competitiveness. The PI then uses survey evidence collected from a sample of firms in Brazil, India, and Turkey to examine the effects of state finance on the OFDI trajectories of firms from these emerging markets. This research sheds light on the role of states, institutions, and investment in the context of heightened globalization.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Property Rights Protection &amp; Corruption in the Russian Arbitration Court System</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	David Szakonyi, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	The Intersection of Business, Government, and Civil Society
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,685 - Summer Salary - Data Acquisition
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> Cross-national work suggests stronger judicial systems lead to faster economic growth and more developed financial markets. Yet we have little understanding of how these institutions function in practice at the micro-level. Which reforms best promote judicial neutrality and the fair application of laws to all investors, foreign and domestic? How do individuals and political environments affect the way commercial judicial decisions are handed down? This project investigates the conditions under which both domestic and foreign companies can successfully use courts to defend against threats to their property rights. By collecting original data on 12mln arbitration court decisions in Russia from 2012-2018 together with a new dataset of official financial disclosures, the project tests arguments about how judges bring their pasts into the courtrooms, potentially introducing bias, but also pointing the way for how institutions should be strengthened to reduce personal influence. The project will also produce a new measure of institutional quality that can help explain cross-border investment into Russia. Overall, this project improves our knowledge of the institutional environment capital is entering, and how US multinationals and their Russian suppliers can better devise strategy to overcome obstacles to doing business in-country. The findings will contribute insights into how host countries can develop institutions that limit judicial discretion, deter influence from outside actors on the judicial process, and level the playing field between mismatched counterparties.</p>	



<b>Project:</b>	<i>Going Global: Evidence from the Global Expansion of Chinese Smartphone Brands</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Yingyan Zhao, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$15,312 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer Salary</li> <li>- Data Acquisition</li> <li>- Research Assistance Support</li> <li>- Domestic Travel</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The project focuses on the smartphone industry and how firms in it form their foreign market entry strategies. The PIs aim to compile a comprehensive dataset that includes: (1) quarterly brand-model-level sales of all smartphone brands over 40 countries for 2009-2019; (2) detailed model-level product specifications, technological features and quality attributes in different markets over time; (3) transaction-level export activities of all smartphone companies from Chinese Customs Data; (4) firms' patent applications from the State Intellectual Property Office. The PIs will also document novel patterns of firms' product quality and pricing strategies over time, market entry decisions, and the pace of technological innovation.</p>	

### GW-CIBER FUNDED PROJECTS 2021-2022

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Arresting the Opposition: Labor Unions and Free Trade in Developing Countries</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Adam Dean, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Trade, Capital, and Investment Flows
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$10,976 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer Salary</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> How did democratic developing countries open their economies during the late-twentieth century? Since labor unions opposed free trade, democratic governments often used labor repression to ease the process of trade liberalization. Some democracies brazenly jailed union leaders and used police brutality to break the strikes that unions launched against such reforms. Others weakened labor union opposition through subtler tactics, such as banning strikes and retaliating against striking workers. Either way, this project argues that democratic developing countries were more likely to open their economies if they violated labor rights. <i>Opening Up By Cracking Down</i> draws on fieldwork interviews and archival research on Argentina, Mexico, Bolivia, Turkey, and India, as well as quantitative analysis of data from over one hundred developing countries to place labor unions and labor repression at the heart of the debate over democracy and trade liberalization in developing countries.</p>	

<b>Project:</b>	<i>Development of a Video-based Teaching Unit with Business Case on Green Startups in Germany: Intersecting Sustainability and Entrepreneurship</i>
<b>Faculty Researcher:</b>	Margaret Gonglewski, Associate Professor, Department of Romance, German and Slavic Languages and Literature, CCAS
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Business Languages
<b>GW-CIBER Support:</b>	\$14,080 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer Salary</li> <li>- International Travel</li> <li>- Research Assistance Support</li> <li>- Materials</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Description:</b> The PIs will develop teaching materials and activities, including a business case, focused on green startups in Germany for a four-week unit usable in both German and English courses. The unit will provide a thorough picture of Germany’s green startups, including the context (the history and current situation), institutional aspects (policies, regulations, and incentives that support or hinder innovation culture in Germany), and examples of successful startups. Special focus will be given to cultural aspects of the sustainability and startup context in Germany.</p>	