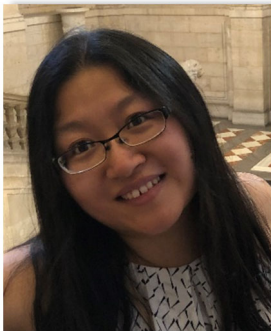


GW-CIBER Summer Doctoral Institute Alumni

SDI 2019

Wendy Chen



Wendy is a Ph.D. student studying public policy at George Mason University. Coming from an international background with extensive education and work experience in multi-national corporations, media, and the government, Wendy is strong in conducting academic research with cross-disciplinary approaches and multi-methods. These experiences also give her a unique perspective and allow her to provide actionable policy and managerial implications based on her research findings. In her academic work, she has examined entrepreneurship ecosystem, crowdfunding and social entrepreneurship, cross-sector partnerships, the gig economy, etc. Wendy is sophisticated in both qualitative and quantitative research methods and her research has been presented at multiple top academic conferences and featured in academic journals. In addition to her research, she enjoys teaching. Wendy has extensive experience teaching undergraduate to doctorate level courses and has had her unique teaching methodology published in a top American education journal. In her leisure time, you can find her golfing, fishing, hiking, and traveling. Viewing life as an entrepreneurial experience, she is always on the lookout for breakthrough research opportunities.

Project: *Corporate Social Business in China*

Multiple media outlets have voiced the concern that China is going to replace the US as the shepherd of human and environmental sustainability on the international stage. However, questions exist as to how Chinese corporations implement corporate social responsibility. This research project examines how corporations implement corporate social responsibility in China. More specifically, the project plans on looking into the different practices these companies partake in including shared value, social enterprises, philanthropy etc. across various industries. In addition, this project also delves into how corporations in China work with the government to improve the state of the environment, human rights protection, and society's general well-being via corporate social responsibility. This project does not only present a thorough understanding of China's practice in corporate social business but more importantly it provides insights on how the U.S. can be more competitive in enhancing corporate social responsibility in the global market

Mentor: John Forrer

Iasmin Goes



Iasmin is a PhD candidate in Government at the University of Texas at Austin, where she studies how governments spend money. Specifically, her research investigates how incumbents allocate revenue from natural resources and how these allocation decisions, in turn, can improve (or impair) public welfare. Iasmin is also affiliated with UT's Department of Statistics and is particularly excited about methods for time series and event history analysis. Before coming to Texas, she studied Latin American politics at the Free University of Berlin (with a stint at the University of São Paulo). She was born in Salvador, Bahia and grew up in various parts of Germany and Brazil.

Project: *(How) Do Natural Resources Affect the Behavior of Financial Markets?*

What is the relationship between sovereign credit markets and natural resource wealth? Anecdotal evidence suggests that natural resources can give credibility to otherwise incredible commitments. For example, Brazil and Angola have borrowed money using their oil revenue as a collateral, while Mozambique recently promised its Eurobond creditors a share of future offshore gas revenues. However, it is unclear whether these promises really affect the decision of bondholders. How do bondholders make decisions in resource-rich countries, and what signals do they expect to receive from the government before purchasing a bond? Previous research has shown that natural resource wealth is detrimental for the quality of institutions: it makes autocracies more stable, erodes the quality of domestic institutions, stunts economic development, and is associated with the onset of civil wars. However, resource wealth also has the potential to attract foreign investment and increase (or decrease) governments' credibility in international markets – a potential that remains understudied.

Mentor: Stephen Kaplan

Runqian Liu



Runqian is joining the Ph.D. program in Strategy and Global Management at the University of Calgary, in Fall 2019. His research focuses on international entrepreneurship. He investigates the international strategy of small and medium-sized enterprises that enter foreign market early in their lifecycle. He is interested in how international young ventures learn and develop their capabilities, as well as handle the relationships with their global key accounts. He is also interested in the influence of entrepreneurship and family ownership on the internationalization of those firms. Prior to his doctoral studies, Runqian earned his Master of Science in Management degree from Brock University, Canada, and his Bachelor degree in Management from Xi'an Jiaotong University, China.

Project: *How do Weaker Suppliers Dance with Global Key Accounts? Evidence from Chinese Cases*

How do small, young ventures from emerging markets survive and grow in global value chain (GVC) activities? Faced with a GVC orchestrating firm with dominant power and key firm-specific advantages, small and medium-sized enterprises involved in the low value-added activities in the GVCs typically fall in a vulnerable position in their relationship with the orchestrating firm and are dubbed weaker suppliers. Weaker suppliers are, presumably, subjective to the control and governance of the orchestrating firm over various approaches, such as relational and power governance (Kano, 2018). GVC literature has predominantly taken the perspective of the orchestrating firms, and describes how they externalize and coordinate their value chain activities to GVC participants in the global market to maximize the efficiency of the whole GVC and their own rents. In this project, the authors take the perspective of the weaker suppliers and see how they react upon the governance of their global key accounts. On the one hand, weaker suppliers would have to subjugate the margin to their survival and comply with the power governance from the orchestrating firm. On the other hand, they would

have to embed themselves deeper into the GVC for a greater opportunity of learning and capability upgrading (Gulati & Sytch, 2007). By investigating the dynamic relationship between orchestrating firms and weaker suppliers in multiple case studies, this project aims to reveal how weaker suppliers adjust their strategies and positions in GVCs. Do weaker suppliers have a choice? If they do, what are the key decision criteria? Do they even manage a portfolio of GVC participation for their own interest regardless of the efficiency of the individual GVCs?

SDI Mentor: Pradeep Rau

Justin Munoz



Justin is a doctoral student with a concentration in Marketing at The University of Texas at El Paso. He earned his MBA from The University of Texas at El Paso and has worked extensively in the training and sales fields. He has extensive experience in functional and teaching roles in both the private sector and academia. His research interests include sales and training, sales management, branding and advertising, and sports marketing.

Project: *Oh How Times Are Changing: A View of How Sales Performance is Affected by Changes in Economic Unions, Advertising, and Country Differences*

The research question is “Do changes in trade pacts or monetary/economic unions (i.e. NAFTA and European Union) create decreased sales performance for internationally competitive organizations and is this relationship moderated by current business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C) advertising and branding as well as country specific differences?” The focus of this project is to show how sales performance among employees and firms will change (our hypothesis is that it will decrease) as economic unions and trade pact countries go through changes and turmoil. An example of this would be the changing NAFTA agreement and the entrance and exit of countries to the European Union. The study also includes different types of advertising (B2B vs. B2C) as a moderator as well as differences among countries based on culture.

SDI Mentor: Pradeep Rau

Hanna Niczyporuk



Hanna is a PhD Candidate at New York University, where she specializes in Political Economy and Quantitative Methods. In her doctoral research she focuses on how the interactions between firms, investors and politicians shape environmental policies and drive sustainable energy transitions. In particular, she studies the preferences of firms for environmental regulations and factors that influence their investment in abatement. Hanna graduated from University College London and Barcelona Graduate School of Economics with degrees in Economics. Previously she conducted economic and capital markets research for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and worked as an economist for the British Government.

Project: *Financing Polluters: Insights from a Natural Experiment in the U.S. States*

This project will study the interactions between the political strategies of firms in the energy sector and incentive spending by the U.S. state legislators. A particular question is whether politically involved firms receive preferential treatment, to include state subsidies and tax breaks. The project is motivated by a gap in the literature on the political activity of firms and state-level incentive spending on environmental issues. Few studies investigated how states decide which firms and industries to target, how much money they spend and whether firms are able to leverage political spending to influence the size and incidence of the governmental subsidies. This is an important omission, since states play a key role in advancing renewable energy transitions and state legislators have power to influence competitive advantage of firms.

SDI Mentor: Jorge Rivera

Amin Sabzehir



Amin is a Ph.D. student in Management of Information Systems at Arizona State University (ASU); W. P. Carey School of Business. Before joining ASU, Amin earned his MBA from the University of Nevada, Reno. His research interest includes theoretical and empirical analysis of microfinance markets. In particular, he focuses on international crowdfunding platforms that facilitate funding for small businesses in developing countries. Amin won ASU 2018 Advocacy Award for his research on online microfinance platform to deliver financing to people at the time of a crisis.

Project: An Empirical Approach to Understand the Impact of Refugees on Host Country Population Preferences

With a growing number of refugees, it is crucial to understand the impact of stateless people on the socio-economic status of countries. In 2017, the number of refugees reached the highest level ever recorded. It was nearly 19.9 million refugees (The UN Refugee Agency, 2019: end of 2017 statistics), from which 1.4 million were considered for reallocation from their asylum country to a third country (UNHCR, 2018).

Notably, the initial placement of refugees is associated with the long run employment, education and welfare outcomes for both refugees and the host country. In this study, the authors seek to understand the impact of refugees on the host population preferences by investigating the dynamics of prosocial crowdfunding platforms. The research will focus on underlying cultural mechanisms that affect the shift in population preferences due to the refugee's settlement.

SDI Mentor: Elizabeth Chacko

SDI 2018

Lucas Humphries



Lucas Humphries is currently pursuing a doctorate degree in International Business at Aalto University in Helsinki, Finland. His research interests include various topics on the international growth of new and small firms. These include experiential learning and capability development, the role of resource limitations, and qualitative methodologies. Lucas is also interested in the philosophy and sociology of science, or how researchers view and construct knowledge individually and as a group. Lucas earned his MBA from Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, and his Bachelor's degree in Finance and Economics from Utah State University in Logan, Utah. His previous work experience includes custody accounting at State Street Bank in Boston, Massachusetts.

Project: *Resources and the Growth of Innovation Firms in Global Markets*

A common assumption for research in the international small firm literature is that, compared with their larger multinational siblings (MNEs), small firms lack resources, which contributes to a liability of newness, smallness and foreignness. A liability of newness (Stinchcombe, 1965) stems in part from a lack of reputation and a newly forming network while a liability of smallness (Aldrich and Auster, 1986) represents a firm's lack of financial and human resources. And even though both small and large firms exhibit a liability of foreignness (Zaheer, 1995), "resource constraints and liabilities of newness exacerbate the challenges and risks involved", (Bruneel, et al, 2010, p. 164). Rather than taking for granted these differences between small and large international firms (Coviello and McAuley, 1999), I place them at the center of my research. In a previous paper (Humphries, WIP), the assumption of limited resources is problematized (Alvesson and Sandberg, 2011) and reconceptualized as limiting resources. More clearly, not all limited resources are actually limiting the growth and internationalization of firms. It is important to fine tune our understanding of the resource restrictions of new and small internationalizing firms and their actual challenges and benefits. The focus of the current research is to extend my work on limiting resources of small firms and their internationalization. My prior work used observations from several different industries including tech, service, and products, which allowed for a broad view and general theorizing about small firms. However, for this research, I intend to focus on technology-based start-ups within a specific geographic location. Using interview data from DC area firms, the current investigation will develop a set of propositions on the antecedents and consequences of limiting resources of technology-based start-up firms competing in international markets. This research will set up future work of developing hypotheses to be further tested using data collected from technology-based DC firms.

Mentor: Pradeep Rau

Michelle Montague-Mfuni



Michelle Montague-Mfuni is currently a Ph.D. Management student at the University of Memphis where she is focusing on international strategy. Her research interests include international business; home vs. host country strategies; multi-national corporations; corporate social responsibility; political actions; emerging markets; energy and international trade. Michelle previously worked as a Senior Manager in Strategy at Ernst and Young in South Africa. Additionally, Michelle has a wealth of experience in the fields of corporate finance, trade and investment; foreign exchange derivative options; cash management; mergers and acquisitions and capital markets- having also worked for Citibank, Morgan Stanley, Salomon Brothers and Union Bank of Switzerland Securities in major financial centers such as New York and London; as well as in Africa (South Africa, Kenya & SADC region). Michelle has an undergraduate degree in Biochemistry from Harvard College and a

Master's in Business from the Darden School at the University of Virginia.

Project: *Experiential International Business Teaching to Comprehend Millennial Students' Global Awareness, Understanding and Competence*

Interpreting how millennials perceive international trade and other globalization issues and performing a comparative intergenerational perception analysis will provide useful research regarding emerging cognitive institutions. Comprehension of key constituent viewpoints may offer insights on how to improve the United States competitive global relationships with trade partners. In addition, this research will provide empirical support for the development of an International Business (IB) teaching instrument utilizing images as a medium for communication. This visual medium draws away from the controversial notion that “English is the global lingua franca” (Doiz, Lasagabaster & Sierra, 2013). It also serves to provide an alternate answer to (Ramsey, Barakat & Abi Aad, 2014) when they asked about a Cultural Intelligence (CQ) manipulation to enhance an individual’s commitment to the study of IB in the classroom. It provides further support for (Cooper & Mitsunga, 2010) when they proposit the ‘nested realities’ of faculty members when they engage in international collaborations and extends potential future research to enhance IB learning development instruments. Thus, we propose a self-reflection learning tool that can assist not only teaching globalization, but provide valuable research related to GW-CIBER’s theme of Institutions, Policies and Development in International Business. Enlightening a better understanding of cognitive institutions of the millennial generation and prominent IB scholars can assist with conceptual perception research on globalization and the impact on trade.

Mentor: Liesl Riddle

Elena Poliakova



Elena Poliakova is a Ph.D. student at Georgia State University in Atlanta, GA. Her research explores cross-cultural management, international marketing campaigns, and diaspora investment. Elena’s research interests also include language in international business and intercultural negotiations.

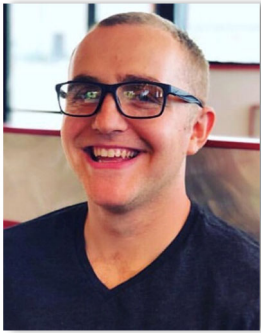
A native of Moscow, Russia, Elena earned her Master’s and PhD degrees in Linguistics at Lomonosov Moscow State University. Prior to her doctoral studies, she worked in the spheres of marketing and education in Russia, Germany, and the United States and as a translator at international trade fairs in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, which was the catalyst for her interest in cross-cultural management.

Project: *Public-Private Partnership and Diaspora Investment Promotion. The Case of ConnectIreland*

A promising target group of investment promotion is diaspora – “expatriate community that maintains ‘a memory, vision or myth’ about the homeland; are committed to the ‘maintenance or restoration’ of the homeland” (2008; Safran, 1991: 83). An important source of financial and non-financial capital, diaspora capital has increasingly contributed to the evolution of business and industry landscapes. Diaspora homeland investment (DHI) marketing remains a promising research area. ConnectIreland is an investment promotion organization with a unique referral system launched in 2012, the middle of the recession, to create employment in Ireland. The partnership of ConnectIreland with Ireland’s public-sector investment promotion agency IDA could be fruitful for raising propositions about how to measure diaspora investment-related private-public partnerships (PPPs). Since Irish people have a global network of family, friends, and connections at home and abroad, ConnectIreland relies on the personal network and power of diaspora marketing. The private sector of the PPP is operating transnationally, which differentiates this model from PPPs described in prior literature and can generate theoretical contributions. The research questions asked are (1) How to measure public-private partnership (PPP) success in the context of diaspora investment promotion? and (2) Are there measurement issues that are unique to marketing a nation for investment to transnational actors (connectors and investors)?

Mentor: Liesl Riddle

John Ponstingel



As a human geographer, John is passionate about analyzing institutions, their policies, and the different outcomes they shape for ethnic groups. He became interested in institutions because they are dynamic in form and function and have the power to shape human experiences.

Institutions have only recently begun to receive attention by geographers, especially in the last decade. Institutions, regardless of type (e.g. cultural, religious, financial or government) are governed by leadership and participation. While the governance of institutions may be similar in hierarchical organization, the impacts of institutional decisions can vary significantly, because of cultural ideologies and affect dissimilar groups differently. Sometimes, members within the same ethnic group that participate in the same institutions can have diverse experiences and outcomes. It is worthwhile, therefore, to examine institutional governance,

participant's culture, their forms of participation, and the policies that either attract or deter participation in order to discover the mechanisms that make institutional policies and development successful or unsuccessful in local, regional, national and international markets. John has published a research article in a refereed journal regarding the role of institutions and how they have dissimilarly shaped the experiences of two major ethnic groups in the U.S., Filipinos and Asian Indians in a New Jersey community. In his spare time, John enjoys playing basketball, exercising and playing video games.

Project: *How Culture Affects International Business: The Role of Institutions*

This project relates to GW-CIBER's theme of institutions, policies and development in international business in many ways. The analyses of local and international institutions, their policies, and cultural ideologies will shed light on the specific information Asian Indian and Ethiopian immigrants and entrepreneurs utilize when choosing the Washington metropolitan area as the locale for establishing their businesses and enterprises. Furthermore, this project aims to examine the differences of these networks at the international level and how they contribute to economic development and advance the understanding of how immigrant transnational networks in global cities create new or utilize current institutions that promote international business development.

Mentor: Elizabeth Chacko

Julia Puaschunder



Julia studied Philosophy/Psychology, Business and Public Administration, Social and Economic Sciences, Natural Sciences, Law and Economics (pending). Throughout her academic career, Julia was affiliated with Harvard, Princeton and Columbia University, where she published her work among other distinct journals and international publishing houses. Julia organized conferences and public speakers in North America and Europe. Since 2015 Julia supports the Economics of Climate Change Project Speaker Series hosted at The Schwartz Center for Economic Policy Analysis of The New School for Social Research in New York City. Julia is included in the '2018 Marquis Who's Who in America and in the World' among the top 3% professionals around the globe. She was awarded the 2018 Albert Nelson Marquis Lifetime Achievement Award. After having captured social responsibility in corporate and financial markets in Europe and North America

with attention to Financial Social Responsibility and Socially Responsible Investment, Julia pursued the idea of Eternal Equity — responding to Western world intergenerational equity constraints in the domains of environmental sustainability, over-indebtedness and demographic aging. Currently, Julia also dedicates interest to Artificial Intelligence Ethics.

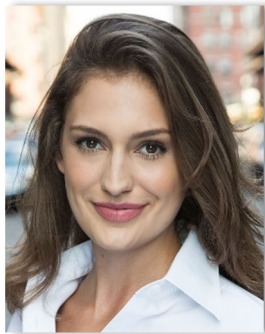
Project: *Mapping Climate Change Gains and Losses*

Climate justice accounts for one of the most challenging global governance goals. Curbing carbon emissions creates a prosperity versus sustainability predicament that pits today's generation against future world

inhabitants. Julia's previous research innovatively calculated the macroeconomic gains and losses of a warming globe in order to reveal what countries will be gaining and what countries are prospected to be losing from climate change. Based on climate-related GDP prospects around the world until 2100, Julia's research highlights what industries are expected to grow in what countries. So far, her project has advocated for redistributing these gains into the climate change losing areas in order to offset costs for climate change mitigation and adaptation. As the next logic step, Julia plans to work on concrete policy memos about redistribution strategies. In addition, she would like to fortify the macroeconomic model regarding the gains of a warming globe and study how the private sector and financial markets may benefit from climate change. A concrete business model will outline price prospects and expected financial market projections in the climate change winning areas. Lastly, the societal impetus of climate gains being distributed unequally around the world will be discussed in climate justice imperatives.

Mentor: Anna Helm and Robert Orttung

Danielle Tomson



Danielle Lee Tomson is a Ph.D. Student in Communications at Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism. She is also the Director and Co-Curator of Personal Democracy Forum, a flagship conference about tech, politics, and media. In her academic work, she writes about the intersection of technology, politics, and identity. She focuses on the impact of how regulation, internal policies and use of social media platforms affect both political economy and political movements. Her research has taken her to Myanmar, Kosovo, Turkey, Georgia, and around the U.S. Danielle was the founding Membership Director of Civic Hall, a community center for civic technology. Before Civic Hall, Danielle cut her technology teeth as a product manager and innovation consultant for non-profits, government, and corporate clients around the world. You can find her writing on The Huffington Post, Civicist, Medium, and a plethora of academic publications. She is a graduate of

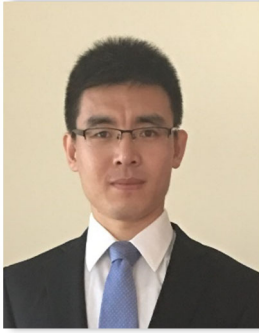
Yale University and is proud to have been raised on a horse farm in Western Pennsylvania. Find her on Twitter at @leetomson, though she has muted most social media.

Project: *Regulating Facebook and Google: How European General Data Protection Regulation Change and Challenge American Platform Businesses*

How does regulation of data used by platform companies in one jurisdiction affect those companies' business strategies and practices in another? After being initially passed in 1995 and recently amended, the European Union's overhaul of its General Data Protection Regulation will go into effect May 25, 2018. Already, journalists and experts tracking developments in compliance are anticipating sweeping lawsuits. One of the largest features of GDPR is that regulators can levy significant fines for breaches of the law. GDPR protects a variety of consumer rights, including the right to be forgotten, consent to targeted advertising, the protection of personally identifiable information, and consent of data sharing—to name a few. All of these challenge the fundamental business models of platform companies, who rely on user data collection, analysis, and sharing for ad sales. Given the recent Cambridge Analytica whistleblowers who professed the nonconsensual use of Facebook data and Mark Zuckerberg's recent testimony before the U.S. congress, now platform companies are considering making GDPR the international standard within and between jurisdictions. This research project analyzes the changes in fundamental business practices around the consent of data collection and use in one jurisdiction—the core of the platform company's business model—as a result of regulation in another. The paper will consider the changing of platform business practices by engaging with previous literatures on globalization and regulation, platform studies, data protection, and also how regulatory mechanisms can also be used to confront monopoly power across jurisdictions—especially considering the lively debate on antitrust and monopoly of technology platforms currently happening. By doing deep descriptive process-tracing of firms as they navigate these regulatory and legal challenges, we will begin to develop frameworks through which we can analyze platform businesses and regulation in the 21st century.

Mentor: David Karpf

Xiangkun Yao



Xiangkun is a Finance PhD student at School of Business, University of Connecticut. His research interests include theoretical and empirical asset pricing, corporate governance, and monetary policy transmission. One of his research projects focuses on using options to forecast the physical distribution of corresponding stock returns. Another one focuses on studying how corporate governance affects managers' risk-taking decisions.

Prior to his doctoral studies, Xiangkun obtained his Master's degrees from Fordham University and Fisher College of Business, Ohio State University.

Project: *The Role of Bank Lending Channel in Monetary Policy Transmission*

In this paper, we investigate how monetary policy affects economy through the bank lending channel. First, although a large amount of research provides evidence on the existence of the bank lending channel from different dimensions, we don't know the relative effect of the bank lending channel in the monetary transmission mechanism. We will answer this question by measuring how the bank lending channel contributes to the overall change of loan growth to monetary policy change. Second, a central bank can adopt different monetary policy conducts to manage its inflation-output tradeoff. For example, Kashyap and Stein (2012) states that in a country with interest on reserves, the central bank has two distinct tools to reach its short-term policy rate: either alter the interest it pays on reserves or change the quantity of serves in the system. We will explore how the bank lending channel works under different monetary policy conducts.

Mentor: Jiawen Yang

SDI 2017

Róisín Donnelly



Róisín is a Ph.D. student in Bentley University, Waltham, MA. Her research focuses on international business strategy with a particular emphasis on locational decisions, multinational firms and institutions. She is particularly interested in firm-specific experiences with institutions and how they affect locational decisions. Róisín earned her M.Sc. in Finance and Bachelor of Business Studies from Trinity College Dublin. Her Master's thesis was titled "Analysing the Relationship between Macro-Environmental Factors and Foreign Direct Investment" and was the catalyst for her doctoral research. Prior to her doctoral studies, Róisín worked at the Central Bank of Ireland.

Project: *The Survival of MNC Operations: Institutions and Value Chain Activities*

Understanding the institution-based view of international business strategy involves examining the dynamic interaction between institutions and organizations, and strategic choices as an outcome of this interaction (Peng, 2002). Such strategic choices could be investment decisions, entry mode strategies, isomorphism strategies etc. While there has been a plethora of empirical research on how institutions affect MNC entry decisions, there has been a smaller focus on MNC exit decisions relative to institutions.

This paper examines the outcome of strategic decisions related to institutions and MNC activities. Specifically, this paper hypothesizes about the specific institutions that impact the mortality of manufacturing, distribution and R&D activities. The research question asked is: how do institutions impact the mortality rates for different value chain activities at home and abroad?

Mentor: Dr. Heather Berry

Elizabeth Napier



Elizabeth is a Ph.D. student at Georgia State University in Atlanta, GA. Her research explores sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and multinational enterprise strategic alliances. Other research interests include trade competitiveness, global marketing, and leadership in inter-organizational relationships. A native to Atlanta, Elizabeth earned her Bachelor's in Arts and Sciences with a major in Anthropology, and Master's of International Business from Georgia State University. Prior to her doctoral studies, she worked in the non-profit and technology sectors as a marketing research analyst, and was responsible for integrating social media and search engine optimization techniques to increase brand equity.

Project: *Export Trade Competitiveness: Macro Economic Factors for Sectoral*

Performance and Growth

The success or failure of national sectoral performance in trade exports is somewhat of a puzzle. Extant literature has focused on how firm size and age influence export growth under varying levels of free-market institutional development. Quantitative analyses have evidenced that there is a significant relationship between economic institutions and firm characteristics with export growth. Specifically, exporter competitiveness is determined by the motivation of distributors to sell the firm's product as well as introduce new products to a foreign market. Distributors are motivated by both tangible (i.e. monetary) as well as intangible rewards (i.e. reputation). However, exporter failure may occur due to poor incentives and/or if customers become discontented with firm products resulting in a loss of sales and market share.

Exporting enables countries to increase their market sales as well as facilitate the macroeconomic growth of transition countries. Thus far, little research has examined economies that have rigorous tariffs and protectionist measures and their effect on national export growth and trade flows. Strict policies imposed by home country governments inhibit firms from participating in the world market and they thus are forced to forego opportunities to tap into new customer bases and expand their market share. Our research will examine what industry sectors in nations tend to either overachieve or underachieve in exporting, factors that account for exceptional trade performance (i.e. value of exports, share in national exports, world market share), and how changes in economic and political climate relate to firm behavior and the macroeconomic facets of institutions (i.e. product diversification, market concentration, competitiveness, adaptation).

Mentor: Dr. Pradeep Rau

Sujeong Shim



Sujeong's great passion is analyzing and explaining important political and economic phenomena and bringing policy implications for better world. Broadly, she studies the interaction between economy and politics in international relations, such as the impact of indebted country's domestic politics in International Monetary Fund's (IMF) programs, the existence of democracy advantages in financial markets, and the motivations behind autocrats' humanitarian aid provision. Sujeong graduated *magna cum laude* from Northwestern University in 2012 with a B.A. in Economics and Political Science. After working in Samsung Life Insurance Company and Telos Consulting in Seoul, South Korea, for two years, she started her Ph.D. studies in International Relations, with particular interests in international political economy, in 2014. As a Ph.D. candidate, she is currently working on her dissertation which analyzes the catalytic effect of the IMF programs focusing on domestic politics in a borrowing

country. Sujeong loves to contribute to the community to which she belongs. She is serving as a student co-coordinator for the Political Science Graduate Workshop at University of Wisconsin - Madison, and she founded "IR safe place" where graduate students can informally present their works to peers and get feedback anytime at their convenience.

Project: *Catalytic Politics: Public Opinion, Monetary Institutions and IMF Program*

The project aims to answer why international market actors (e.g., investors, business, and banks) react differently to similar International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs. Sometimes, market believes the country would normalize its economy following the IMF program and thus attaches little risk premium to the country's government bond and rolls back their loans. Other times, however, market refuses to believe in the credibility of the IMF program and creates sudden exodus from the borrowing country's economy, attaching very high risk premium for the country's bond. I am examining such variations in market's reaction to IMF programs by analyzing domestic political factors in the borrowing country.

Particularly, I will investigate the role of public opinion and monetary institutions in a borrowing country in attracting foreign capital after the country signs an IMF program. Public attitude toward IMF program may mediate the credibility signal sent by the Fund through its program, because public opinion affects the political feasibility of actual implementation for those conditions. Also, the existence of independent monetary institutions such as currency board, monetary union and central banks may amplify the credibility signal sent by the Fund program as policymakers are deprived of monetary autonomy. Thus, general public support for IMF programs combined with independent monetary institutions may amplify the credibility of the IMF program, attracting much foreign capital into the country, whereas public opposition to the program and absence of independent monetary institution could deter foreign capital inflow. Refining these ideas into a solid theory and empirically testing the theory is the goal for this summer.

Mentor: Dr. Stephen Kaplan

Long Tran



Long is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Public Administration and Policy at the American University's School of Public Affairs. His research interests include various topics of public and nonprofit management, such as collaboration, accountability, organizational development, and policy advocacy, especially in cross-sector and transnational contexts. Prior to his doctoral studies, Long had research and consulting experience at many local nonprofits and international development organizations, including the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the U.S. Agency for International Development's International Development Innovation Network (IDIN).

Project: Towards a Unified Typology of Nonprofit Internationalization

Recent decades have witnessed increasingly visible roles of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in global affairs, coupled with a burgeoning literature on these crucial organizations. Despite considerable research endeavors, the literature on INGOs is lacking conceptual frameworks that help elucidate their different models of internationalization. This paper attempts to fill this gap by synthesizing previous classifications of INGOs and integrating perspectives from the international business literature to propose a unified typology of four nonprofit internationalization models. A nationally-representative sample of US-based INGOs will be also categorized into these four models for empirical testing, from which four illustrative examples will be chosen for in-depth case studies.

Mentor: Dr. Jasmine McGinnis Johnson

Hao Wang



Hao is a third-year PhD candidate at Fisher College of Business, Ohio State University, specializing in International Business. He obtained his master degrees from Peking University and Yonsei University.

One area of Hao Wang's research focuses on the cultural and institutional impacts of international business such as governance structure of firms and the performance of cross-border mergers and acquisitions. Another line of research examines cross-cultural negotiations and the managers' behavioral effect on the strategies of multinational firms.

Project: Emerging Market Investors and the Resource Valuation in Developed Markets

As the competition for capital becomes more global, countries with less well-established transparent, and stable "rule of game" (e.g. legislations, regulations, and enforcement for doing business), typically the emerging markets, encounter higher barriers to attract foreign investment than countries with "better" institutions (Zhou, Xie & Wang, 2016). With respect to asset valuation in the host market, political risk has been identified as one of the key factors (Jandhyala & Winer, 2014). However, the causes of politic risks are still under noted (Click & Weiner, 2009). Among various possible explanations, we are interested to explore how institutional and geographical differences cause the variation of the asset valuation in host countries. Particularly, we are interested in how the foreign acquisition behaviors by firms from emerging markets such as BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) differ from those by firms in developed countries.

Mentor: Dr. Robert Weiner

SDI 2016

Róisín Donnelly



Róisín is a Ph.D. student in Bentley University, Waltham, MA. Her research focuses on international business strategy with a particular emphasis on locational decisions, multinational firms and institutions. She is particularly interested in firm-specific experiences with institutions and how they affect locational decisions. Róisín earned her M.Sc. in Finance and Bachelor of Business Studies from Trinity College Dublin. Her Master's thesis was titled "Analysing the Relationship between Macro-Environmental Factors and Foreign Direct Investment" and was the catalyst for her doctoral research. Prior to her doctoral studies, Róisín worked at the Central Bank of Ireland.

Project: *Firm-Specific Institutional Diversity and Performance*

This paper will examine the multinationality/performance relationship with the institutional diversity of the multinational enterprise (MNE) as a measure of multinationality. Specifically, the diversity of the institutional environments the MNE is exposed to from administrative, cultural, demographic, economic, financial, global connectedness, knowledge and political institutions will be examined in relation to MNE performance. The research question will be: how does multinationality relate to firm performance when taking an institutional perspective on multinationality? The expected contribution of this paper is that it brings the institution-based view of IB strategy into the multinationality-performance literature, highlighting how experience in diverse institutional environments impacts the performance of MNCs. We embrace this experience based approach to measuring firm exposure and learning in foreign markets and create measures that capture the multinationality of firms through different measures of institutional diversity across the location of an MNE's operations.

Mentor: Dr. Heather Berry

Yuanyuan Li



Yuanyuan is a Ph.D. student at Rutgers Business School, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Her research work focuses on foreign direct investment from emerging market, particularly internationalization process and technological catch up.

She earned her Master's in International Trade from School of Economics, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China. Her thesis was about the relationship between trade and international production under various foreign direct investment motives. During her Master's, Yuanyuan was a visiting student to GWU Business School. She was trained as an Economics student in her undergraduate at Guangdong University of Foreign Studies where most of her core courses were instructed bilingual. Other than her current study, she also has an interest in economic geography and political economics.

Project: *Overseas Expansion of Chinese Multinationals*

Ever since the Open and Reform policy in 1978, enterprises from China have footprint overseas. Based on a documentary dataset with every single project approved by Ministry of Commerce, we plan to look at how the pattern of Chinese foreign direct investment evolved, regarding host location, home provinces and major business activities overseas, under the regulatory institutional regime change during 1980 to 2014. This would allow us to test a bundle of international business theories, including but not limited to Uppsala Model, Flying Geese Model, Dunning's Internationalization Investment development cycle and stages of FDI development approach.

Mentors: Dr. Robert Weiner & Dr. Anupama Phene

Daniel Miller



A native of the mountains of Southwest Virginia, Dan Miller is a graduate of Guilford College as well as the MA program at the Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington. His current dissertation research is focused on the strategic value of Chinese foreign loans, grants and aid. He is particularly interested in how the People's Republic of China funds new energy and infrastructure development projects. His Summer Doctoral Institute research will explore these themes by looking at the repayment requirements for projects within the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Dan is a past recipient of the Bonderman Travel Fellowship from the University of Washington where he explored first hand traditional styles of folk wrestling in over a dozen different countries ranging from Tahiti to Switzerland. He is a former intern at the National Bureau of Asian Research and is a Slade Gorton Global Leader Fellow. Currently, he is also a Mellon Pre-doctoral Fellow at the

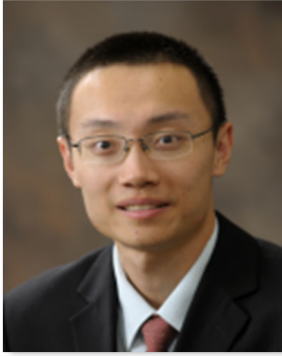
University of Washington.

Project: China's Evolving Foreign Investment Policy: Explaining Project Funding Variance in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor

What can China's rapidly changing foreign investment policy tell us about that country's strategic commercial, political and development goals? The first decade-plus of the twenty first century has seen remarkable changes in the international political economy of foreign aid and investment. Large development projects, and especially state-supervised loans and grants, have been impacted by rapid technological and political evolution. New state powers have emerged alongside new methods of producing energy, interconnecting communities, and doing business. In this period of rapid change, international development projects remain an important tangible strategic indicator of regime priorities. This is particularly true regarding states like China that exhibit relatively high degrees of economic, commercial and political coordination. Both the focus of specific projects and the repayment conditions imposed by lender states upon recipients convey important strategic information. For example, western lenders often impose "good governance" conditions that indicate underlying political, commercial, economic and moral interests. The re-emergence of a globally relevant and capital-rich People's Republic of China into international investing necessitates viewing Chinese lending with a similar critical lens. At the current time no area of China's foreign investment is more important than the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. In terms of gross investment size, strategic geopolitical value, and commercial utility this series of highways, rail lines, airports, ports, nuclear power stations, hydroelectric dams, subways and potentially the world's largest solar energy plant is a massively important undertaking. Through unpacking funding details within CPEC's constituent projects the PRC's overall strategic goals for the region can be discerned. Due to the nature of the political regimes involved the most expedient path of enquiry to discern what CPEC is designed to do is a comparative financial unpacking of how each project is funded in relation both to its CPEC cohort-mates and to the body of international investment at large. Across CPEC there is variance in repayment requirements for different project types. Why does this variance exist and how are different categories of investments required to be repaid? More importantly, how can these differences in project funding requirements inform our understanding of what the PRC's strategic political and commercial objectives are? To understand the political and commercial future of China, South Asia and Central Asia these questions must be addressed.

Mentor: Dr. Jiawen Yang

Yifan Wei



Yifan is currently a Ph.D. candidate from the College of Business at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. His research lies at the intersection of international business and organizational theory with a specific interest in the institutional environment of entrepreneurship and corporate governance practices. He also holds the Master of Science in International Development from the London School of Economics and Political Science and a B.S. from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Prior to doctoral studies, he also worked as consultant at Deloitte and Roland Berger.

Project: The Origins and Evolution of China's Public Policies on Entrepreneurship

The dominant approach to studying entrepreneurship has traditionally focused on discovering personal attributes and the context that propel individuals into entrepreneurship. Yet it overlooks how organizational environment creates or destroys entrepreneurial opportunities. Organizational theorists have been trying to address the issue of entrepreneurial opportunity by analyzing economic, social, and political forces that produce entrepreneurial action. Less attention, however, has been devoted to unique national political and economic institutions that produce public policies on entrepreneurship. Our study seeks to fill the gap by answering the following questions: where do public policies on entrepreneurship come from and how they evolved over time? Empirically, we will analyze the origins and evolution of China's public policies on entrepreneurship.

Mentor: Dr. Jiawen Yang

SDI 2015

Hiba Baroud



Hiba Baroud is a Ph.D. student in the University of Oklahoma (OU) School of Industrial and Systems Engineering. Her research work explores Bayesian methods to study the likelihood of disruptive events in infrastructure networks, as well as addresses the resilience to and interdependent impacts of disruptions in infrastructure networks.

Hiba earned her Master's of Mathematics in Actuarial Science from the University of Waterloo, Canada, where she focused in her research on the application of statistics, particularly time series models, to analyze financial data. Prior to that, she obtained her B.S. in Actuarial Science from Notre Dame University, Lebanon. Other research interests include risk analysis, data analytics, time series, and decision analysis.

In the summer of 2013, she had an internship with IBM at the Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, NY, and she was a GW-CIBER participant in summer of 2014. In Fall 2014, she was a visiting student scholar at the Johns Hopkins Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering working with the Guikema Research Group. Hiba is among the leadership team of the OU student chapter of INFORMS (Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences) and an associate councilor in the OU Integrity Council.

Research Project: *Hierarchical Beta Bayesian Kernel Methods for the Prediction of Global Supply Chain Disruptions*

During GW-CIBER SDI 2014, I deployed a Beta Bayesian kernel model to analyze the risk of global supply chains. In particular, I used data on past supply chain disruptions with information on the risk management strategies of the companies to predict the likelihood of a global supply chain disruption given a set of attributes. Several extensions are possible in this research, I choose to investigate the modeling prediction power. The main challenge I encountered in supply chains research was data availability. The data set that is currently being used is small and is not enough to provide accurate predictions using traditional forecasting tools. Hierarchical Bayesian modeling is an approach that borrows data from similar systems or subsystems in order to evaluate rare (potentially extreme) events. This project will test whether the integration of hierarchical Bayesian models with the Beta Bayesian kernel method previously used improve the prediction accuracy. We are also interested in exploring the benefits or disadvantages of using such an approach in global supply chain risk, especially that data is not fully disclosed to all companies. The prediction results will be compared to other classical forecasting approaches and to the model used in the previous project.

Mentor: Royce Francis

Danielle Jones



Danielle is a doctoral student in business administration at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign with a focus in international business. Her main research interests lie at the intersection of international business and finance with a specific interest in the relationship between regulatory environments and cross-border merger and acquisitions in the banking sector.

Prior to beginning her doctoral studies, Danielle worked as a financial analyst in the statistics and analysis department at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

She also has an MBA from Cleveland State University and a B.S. in business administration with a major in finance from Miami University (Oxford, Ohio).

Danielle is also interested in researching cross-national variations in institutional environments and foreign direct investment in emerging economies, with a particular interest in sub-Saharan African nations.

Project: *Government Assistance in Bank Acquisitions: Strategic and Performance Implications*

This study aims to explore the following question: how do mergers and acquisitions (M&As) conducted by banks that receive government funding compare in terms of performance to banks that do not receive government funding? We also investigate whether receiving funding from the government would increase the likelihood of an acquiring bank to take on a more risky target, as well as a foreign target and if the extent of due diligence conducted by the acquiring bank is also impacted by government funding. We particularly compare acquisitions conducted by banks that received bailout funding (e.g., funds from TARP and TAF auctions) to banks that did not. The management discipline has largely neglected the use of the banking industry as an empirical context until recently. As such, this presents a great opportunity to apply management theories to the study of bank M&As. We particularly feel that focusing on the effects of receiving government financial assistance may highlight the agency problems that may exist between bank managers and shareholders. Therefore, our proposed study can make a contribution to the management literature by applying agency theory to a context that is relatively understudied, yet highly relevant in today's society.

Mentor: Jiawen Yang

Chacko Kannothra



Chacko George is a 3rd year PhD student at UMass Boston College of Management. A graduate from the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, Chacko has worked with both the public sector as well as the private sector institutions. His prior work experiences include consulting for non-profit/development projects (with the Government of India), business analysis, project management, planning & operations for outsourcing engagements (for Accenture). Currently he is enrolled as a full time doctoral student in Organizations and Social Change program at University of Massachusetts, Boston. His areas of interests include: 1. Hybrid organizations and their global context 2. Social enterprises and the effect of diaspora and transnational networks 3. Outsourcing, offshoring and impact sourcing. He is a qualitative researcher and has done field research with Impact Sourcing Service Providers

in India and the US recently.

Project: *Corruption as an Investment Impediment for Diaspora Investment Decisions*

Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) has grown rapidly in the large emerging markets including China, Brazil, Mexico, India, and Poland. This has fuelled the economic development in the host countries. At the same time the MNE investors gain higher returns from fast growing markets and an opportunity to diversify their portfolios. Political and economic risks associated with FDI have received widespread attention from scholars because of the uncertainty and added costs associated with them to investors. One of the major factors that impacts international investment decisions is the perception of corruption in the host location. The level of corruption in the host country is considered to create operational inefficiencies for investors and hence found to affect their investment decisions. In this proposed project, we look at the US Indian Diaspora investors and analyze their investment preferences, especially investment aimed at creating social impact in India. We consider various factors like the diaspora investor's preference for specific financial instruments to invest in the home country. We intend to come up with theoretical propositions intended for both academic and practitioner audiences interested in corruption and its effect on diaspora investors.

Mentor: Liesl Riddle

Jung-hyun Kwon



Kwon, Jung-hyun is a Ph.D. student in Management at Lundquist College of Business, University of Oregon. He graduated with a Master of Science in Management with MERIT (2011) from Imperial College Business School, London, U.K. Prior to his Ph.D., Jung-hyun worked as a global marketing manager, among other positions, at United Nations office at Geneva, BearingPoint London, POSCO, Hyundai Motor Group, and US Army KATUSA. His research interests include spillover effects of foreign direct investment on host country, international expansion strategy (international diversification, geographical expansion), and global strategy and local responsiveness strategy. In addition, his research explores how the introduction of a patent commons (a special type of royalty free patent pool available to the focal community) influences new product launch by the pledging firm and how different types of

eco-friendly patents affect a multinational enterprise's foreign market entry and expansion considering environmental and technological spillover benefits for a host country.

Project: *Green Patents and Multinational Enterprises' Investment Decisions*

Technological capabilities have been found to have a positive influence on firm performance in dynamic and competitive environments. Firms with more advanced technological capabilities can have a strong understanding of the need for technological change and can take a proactive approach in exploiting their technologies for their own competitive advantages.

We argue that multinational enterprises' technological capabilities (e.g. Offshore Plant and Desalination Plant Engineering) in the form of patents will play an important role in entry and expansion into a foreign market because such capabilities not only make foreign direct investment more attractive, but also may allow firms to overcome tacit and latent barriers.

Mentor: Jorge Rivera

Ishva Minefee



Ishva is a doctoral candidate in International Business at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. His research interests span foreign divestment, social movement activism, and corporate social responsibility. Ishva's dissertation explores corporate resistance strategies to activist pressures for foreign divestment in a historical context. He has conducted archival research throughout the United States and United Kingdom to address this topic.

Project: *Firm Divestment from Conflict Zones: Home Country Institutions, Activist Pressure or Firm Strategy?*

Our research will focus on the antecedents of firms' differential responses to activist pressures for divestment from conflict zones. One factor often overlooked is a corporation's history of operations in similar environments, yet this factor likely has implications for a corporation's future decisions.

We argue that firms make the strategic choice based on organization path dependence and learning. Divestment campaigns targeting MNCs operating in South Africa and Burma in the 1980s and 1990s, respectively, are often discussed in isolation despite their parallels. We create a unique dataset of foreign investment in both locations. We complement this original data collection with interviews of organizational actors involved in divestment campaigns, leveraging GW's Washington, D.C. location.

Mentor: Nathan Jensen

June Park



June is a Fulbright Fellow and PhD Candidate in Political Science at Boston University (Degree expected: May 2015). She specializes in the political economy of export-oriented countries of Northeast Asia – China, Japan, and South Korea. For her PhD dissertation entitled, 'TRADE WARS & CURRENCY CONFLICT: China, Japan, and South Korea's Responses to U.S. Protectionism, 1971-2013', June has conducted two years of fieldwork in Japan, China, and South Korea; as a Visiting Research Fellow at the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo (2010-11), as a Visiting Scholar at the Policy Research Institute at the Ministry of Finance, Japan (2011), and as a Senior Visiting Research Student at the School of International Studies at Peking University, Beijing, China (2011-12), she has also conducted additional fieldwork in the government agencies in Seoul, South Korea (2012). June earned her B.A. (2005) and M.A. (2007) in Political Science from Korea University in her native South

Korea. She has taken more than ten years of formal training in the East Asian languages of Chinese (from 2002) and Japanese (from 2005), and seven years of training in the French language (from 1998). In 2014, she started a research project on Intellectual Property (IP) on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) at GW-CIBER, and is seeking to update the research with a global perspective on IP in the TPP and the TTIP. For the projects on IP, June completed a research fellowship at the East-West Center in Washington, and is currently continuing her research at the American Political Science Association Centennial Center for Political Science and Public Affairs. She will finalize the project at the GW-CIBER Summer Doctoral Institute this year. From Fall 2015, June will join the Centre on Asia and Globalisation at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore as a Postdoctoral Fellow.

Project: *Shifting Away from the WTO? IP in the TPP and the TTIP*

Do the Intellectual Property Chapters in the negotiation platforms of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) represent a shift away from the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in the WTO framework? Twenty years ago, the global intellectual property framework of TRIPS had been established in the aftermath of the Marrakesh Agreement of 1994 at the end of the Uruguay Round, and the WTO had been the institutional foundation of TRIPS. Afterwards, the Doha Round has not been able to fulfill the expectations of updating the rules of the global trade regime, presenting a vacuum for options of negotiation platforms to further update IP rules. In this project, I analyze the divergence of IP norms in the TPP and TTIP negotiations from TRIPS. At the onset of the U.S. grand strategy via the Obama Administration's 'Asia Pivot' and surging U.S. business interests in IP and services, I argue that in a global perspective, the difficulty of utilizing the WTO as the main negotiation platform to update global IP norms is propelling the TPP and TTIP negotiations, thereby implying a huge institutional shift from TRIPS.

Mentor: Susan Sell

Ettore Spadafora



Ettore is a PhD candidate at the University of South Carolina. His dissertation research focuses on how multinational corporations manage the institutional complexity to which they are exposed as a result of operating in multiple and diverse contexts. He is an Italian citizen.

Project: *Multinational Corporations and Change in Host-Country Political Institutions*

The last few decades have been marked by an unprecedented effort by a number of countries around the globe to enact radical social change and transform their "old" institutional arrangements. The SDI research project will examine the potential role of multinational companies in the institutional change of host countries.

Mentors: Robert Weiner & Noel Maurer

Juanita Trusty



Juanita Trusty is a third-year PhD student in Business Management at the University of Memphis, with an emphasis in international business strategy and human resources. She has held management positions with multi-national corporations (MNCs) such as Coca-Cola and Pfizer. As a Pfizer Global Health Fellow, she served as a change management specialist in Nigeria for WaterAid, an international NGO. Juanita's research interests include CSR, business-NGO partnerships, and the internationalization process. Specifically, she is interested in MNC global business strategies that include partnering with NGOs to create social and economic value in developing countries.

Project: New Market Entry – A Business Case for MNC-NGO Partnerships in Developing Countries

Differences in culture, motivations, organizational forms and objectives make strategic partnerships between MNCs and NGOs difficult to achieve; consequently, many experience partnership fatigue and fail to progress to an integrative stage. This study seeks to determine the conditions that enable partnerships to evolve into strategic alliances that create shared value and help MNCs move into new markets. Using a case study approach, the study investigates:

- The risks, benefits, and challenges of collaborative ventures between MNEs and NGOs
- Strategies employed by successful and unsuccessful partners to address partnership challenges
- The prerequisites for successful engagement
- Metrics of business value

The focus is on partnerships involved in offering affordable products and services and improving the economic and social conditions in developing countries while meeting the business objectives of the MNC and the mission of the NGO.

Mentor: John Forrer

SDI 2014

Hiba Baroud



Hiba Baroud is a Ph.D. student in the University of Oklahoma (OU) School of Industrial and Systems Engineering expecting to graduate in May 2015. Her research work explores Bayesian methods to study the likelihood of disruptive events in infrastructure networks, as well as addresses the resilience to and interdependent impacts of disruptions in infrastructure networks. Hiba earned her Master's of Mathematics in Actuarial Science from the University of Waterloo, Canada, where she focused in her research on the application of statistics, particularly time series models, to analyze financial data. Prior to that, she obtained her B.S. in Actuarial Science from Notre Dame University, Lebanon. Other research interests include risk analysis, regression analysis, time series, and data mining. In the summer of 2013, she had an internship with IBM at the Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, NY. Hiba is among the leadership team of the OU student chapter of INFORMS (Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences).

Research Project: *Bayesian modeling of global supply chains risk analysis*

Bayesian modeling of global supply chains risk analysis The project explores quantitative methods for the risk analysis of global supply chains. We specifically seek to identify risk factors associated with international business operations done with countries prone to natural hazards that turn into a catastrophe due to the lack of investment in preparedness and recovery activities. Corporations handling such operations might be facing a high risk in exchange to low operating costs. How can a corporation identify such degree of riskiness in order to adequately prepare for and respond to it? What are the implications on a company in the U.S. of a disruption taking place overseas?

Hierarchical Bayesian kernel methods are proposed to analyze the risk of global supply chains. With the scarce sources of information describing high risk events, these methods allow accurate results by means of borrowing data from similar systems or subsystems to evaluate extreme events that usually lack the availability of large datasets, providing the desired level of significance in the estimation of parameters.

Mentor: Royce Francis

Jie Li



Jie Li is a Ph.D. candidate in Retailing (with a concentration in International Business) at Michigan State University. Prior to coming to Michigan, Jie worked as an Outward FDI analyst in Ministry of Commerce, PRC in Beijing, where she spent four years specializing in Chinese MNEs' OFDI research. She attended or led major nationwide research projects on China OFDI during 2003-2007. Her current research interests include foreign direct investment, cross-border M&As, MNEs and retail sector, with a particular interest in emerging-market MNEs and FDI in emerging markets. She worked with MSU faculty experts on research projects associated with FDI in Indian retail sector (funded by U.S. Department of Agriculture), Russia firms' market orientation and international retail divestment. Her work has been presented at national and international conferences. She was also an ad hoc reviewer for Journal of International Marketing (JIM), American Marketing Association (AMA) and American Collegiate Retail Association (ACRA) conferences. Jie received her MA (Marketing) and BA (Economics) from the University of International Business and Economics, Beijing, China.

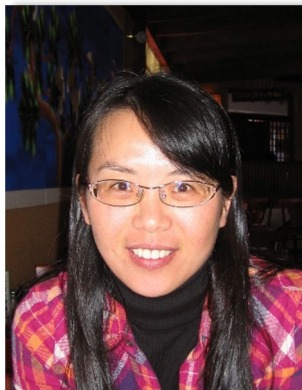
Research Project: *Financial Constraints and Payment Method Choice in Post-crisis Retail Cross-border M&A Transactions*

In cross-border M&A transactions, acquirers choose their payment method (cash, equity or a mix of both) based on the availability of internal funds, ease of access to new debt or equity issues and other

considerations. The financial crisis and resulting lack of funding make many retail MNEs face financial constraints which affect their M&A financing strategies and payment method choices. Although retail internationalization literature has covered many aspects of cross-border acquisition process, financial strategies are rarely addressed. Therefore, our study integrates knowledge from two lines of literature in corporate finance: financial constraints and M&A payment method choice. Existing literature examining the impacts of financial constraints on investment has produced inconsistent findings, which can be explained by the different approaches to measure financial constraints. Following the few attempts to distinguish two types of financial constraints (internal vs. external), we investigate the determinants of payment method across different combinations of internal and external financial constraints. We use data on retail sector cross-border M&A deals during the period of 2007-2013. Our findings should provide new insights into both theoretical research and retail cross-border M&A practices.

Mentor: Jiawen Yang

Ying Liu



Ying Liu is a doctoral student from Management and International Business Department, School of Business at Florida International University. She received her MBA degree in Operations and Information Management from University of Connecticut in 2010. Her current research interests include global strategy and international business of firms in emerging economies, inter-firm cooperation and competition, cross-cultural management, and corporate social responsibility / corporate sustainable development. She has been teaching several classes such as International Business, Organization and Management, and International Management at FIU.

Research Project: *Does the Presence of MNEs Affect Domestic Firms' Voluntary Involvement of CSR-related Activities – the Chinese Context*

In recent years, corporate social responsibility (CSR) has attracted growing attention in both academic literature and in practical business operations. Many existing studies have found that nation-level institutional variation leads to heterogeneity of firms' social and environmental performance. This study intends to bring another important factor, namely the presence of multinational enterprises (MNEs) into the picture, arguing that the presence of MNEs, together with local CSR-related regulations, will positively affect domestic firms' voluntary involvement of CSR-related activities. In addition, this study posits the CSR-related research question in the Chinese context, which would to a certain level alleviate the academic curiosity about CSR status in development countries that has rarely been presented in the existing CSR literature.

Mentor: Jorge Rivera

June Park



June Park is a Fulbright Fellow and PhD Candidate in Political Science at Boston University. She specializes in the political economy of export-oriented countries of Northeast Asia – China, Japan, and South Korea. For her PhD dissertation entitled, "*Trade Wars & Currency Conflict: China, Japan, and South Korea's Responses to U.S. Protectionism, 1971-2013*", she has conducted two years of fieldwork in Japan, China, and South Korea; as a Visiting Research Fellow at the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo (2010-11), as a Visiting Scholar at the Policy Research Institute at the Ministry of Finance, Japan (2011), and as a Senior Visiting Research Student at the School of International Studies at Peking University, Beijing, China (2011-12). She has also conducted additional fieldwork in the government agencies in Seoul, South Korea (2012). She is currently a Tobin Project Doctoral Fellow and a KF-CSIS Pacific Forum Fellow at the Korea Foundation and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (2014). She earned her B.A. (2005) and M.A. (2007) in Political Science from

Korea University in her native South Korea. She has taken ten years of formal training in the East Asian languages of Chinese (from 2002) and Japanese (from 2005), and seven years of training in the French language (from 1998).

Research Project: *Striking the 21st Century Trade Agreement: The Case of Intellectual Property (IP) Rights in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Negotiations in U.S.-Northeast Asian Trade Relations*

Why have approaches to IP varied amongst the export economies of East Asia – China, Japan, and South Korea? The three countries have each shared similar yet varying pathways of economic development in the postwar period, and have faced U.S. protectionist measures in each of their bilateral economic relations. While Japan has become quite strict on IP protection, its position in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations reveal that the U.S. sees more policy space in enforcing IP rights within Japan. South Korea has rapidly become very interested in IP issues and its domestic enforcement in the course of joining the OECD and the WTO, but has a long way to go in meeting the standards that the U.S. desires. Meanwhile, China, constantly targeted by the U.S. for criticisms on piracy, falls very short of establishing its own mechanisms of IP. This project seeks to investigate the actual stakes involving the countries - industrial interests concerning IP in both bilateral and multilateral levels, and the interactions between the state and businesses with regard to establishing and enforcing IP since the signing of TRIPS.

Mentor: Susan Sell

Kelsey Syvrud



Kelsey is currently a doctoral student at Florida State University. Her concentration is Finance, with a support area in Econometrics. Her expected graduation date is May 2016. She graduated with a B.S. in Finance with a minor in Mathematics and an M.S. in Finance from Florida State University as well. Her research interests include international corporate finance, board composition, initial public offerings, political contributions, and government procurements. Her current works investigate the benefits and costs of international investors to both public and private corporations.

Research Project: *PAC contributions and firm benefits: Are all firms treated equal?*

Political Action Committees (PACs) connected to foreign corporations raised just over \$18 million for the 2012 elections. Extant literature clearly establishes benefits for domestic firms with political connections; however recent work suggests that these international firms also gain advantage by contributing to US politics, documenting that firm benefit from cross-border political ties. Specifically, PAC-connected foreign firms have significantly higher performance measures and capture a greater share of US government procurements than foreign peer firms without PACs. Using a sample of domestic and foreign PAC-connected firms, we examine whether US political ties benefit all firms equally, regardless of firms' foreign status. We are further interested in whether there are varying degrees of "benefits" based on the relationship between the foreign nation and the US, specifically looking at bilateral relations across countries. We wish to determine whether or not foreign firms gain an advantage over domestic firms through the use of US political connections, serving as a step to determine whether increased restrictions should be placed on foreign capital flow into US politics.

Mentor: Meghana Ayyagari

Yinuo Tang



Yinuo Tang is a Ph.D. candidate in Strategic Management at Katz Graduate School of Business, University of Pittsburgh. He graduated from Tsinghua University with a Bachelor's degree in Economics. After he gained his Master of Public Administration degree from Cornell University, Yinuo Tang worked as a Marketing Analyst for GE. His research focuses on international acquisitions with emphasizes on emerging market context and institution-based views. In his current work, Yinuo investigates how Emerging Market MNCs integrate nonmarket and market strategies while they refine their scope and boundary through cross-border acquisitions. His research has appeared in Academy of Management Best Paper Proceedings and been recognized for awards and nominations such as: 2013 Best Doctoral Student Paper Award in United States Association for Small Business and Entrepreneurship Annual Meeting and

nomination for the GW-CIBER Best Paper on Emerging Markets at the 2014 Academy of Management Annual Meeting. Yinuo has taught strategic management (BUSSPP 1080) at University of Pittsburgh.

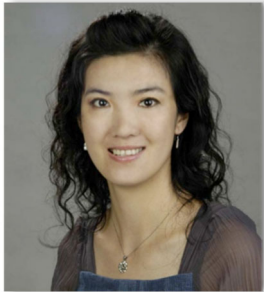
Research Project: *The Effects of Cross-Listing on the Cross-Border Acquisition Performance of Emerging Market MNCs*

Cross-Border acquisition is one of the most important means to expand globally. However, Emerging Market MNC's (EMNC) internationalization is challenged by liability of emergingness and lacking of legitimacy due to the institutional environment of their home country. How could EMNCs capture value through cross-border acquisition and leverage their accumulated competitive advantage in home country? Specifically, will institutional spanning such as Cross-listing enhance the EMNCs' competitiveness in the global market for corporate control? In the process of cross-listing on a major foreign exchange, EMNCs, whose home market characterized by an institutional void, comply with higher-quality corporate governance requirement and improve the quality of information disclosure. Using a dataset of EMNCs' cross-border acquisitions from 2000-2010, this study examines the effects of Cross-listing on Cross-Border Acquisition Performance of EMNCs. The results showed that incorporating governance requirement and regulatory regimes of world class financial market through cross-listing enhances EMNC global competitiveness and strengthens their capability of reconciling competing institutional logics in global market.

Mentors: Anu Phene & Reid Click

SDI 2013

Jie Li



Jie Li is a Ph.D. candidate in Retailing (with a concentration in International Business) at Michigan State University. Prior to coming to Michigan, Jie worked as an Outward FDI analyst in Ministry of Commerce, PRC in Beijing, where she spent four years specializing in Chinese MNEs' OFDI research. She attended or led major nationwide research projects on China OFDI during 2003-2007. Her current research interests include foreign direct investment, cross-border M&As, MNEs and retail sector, with a particular interest in emerging-market MNEs and FDI in emerging markets. She worked with MSU faculty experts on research projects associated with FDI in Indian retail sector (funded by U.S. Department of Agriculture), Russia firms' market orientation and international retail divestment. Her work has been presented at national and international conferences. She was

also an ad hoc reviewer for Journal of International Marketing, American Marketing Association and American Collegiate Retail Association conferences. Jie received her MA (Marketing) and BA (Economics) from the University of International Business and Economics, Beijing, China.

Research Project: *Cross-border M&As of Emerging Market Financial institutions: the Case of Chinese Financial Sector*

In recent years there has been a surge in cross-border M&A activities of financial institutions from emerging economies (EMEs). Cross-border banking is usually achieved via acquisition. Generally, previous research on determinants of cross-border banking finds that large efficient banks (from developed financial systems) are more likely to be engaged in overseas expansion. Cross-border M&A activities of EME financial institutions (from underdeveloped financial systems) are less studied. To fill the research gap, we investigate the motives and patterns of EME financial sector cross-border M&As in relative to those of advanced economies. To test our hypotheses, we use data on Chinese financial sector cross-border M&A deals from 1985-2012. Our findings should provide new theoretical insights into financial sector cross-border M&A and emerging market FDI research. They should also have implication on strategy building and executing for EME financial institutions engaging in cross-border M&As.

Mentor: Jiawen Yang

Kelsey Syvrud



Kelsey is currently a doctoral student at Florida State University. Her concentration is Finance, with a support area in Econometrics. Her expected graduation date is May 2015. She graduated with a B.S. in Finance with a minor in Mathematics and an M.S. in Finance from Florida State University as well. Her research interests include international corporate finance, initial public offerings, threat financing, and government procurements. Her current works investigates the benefits and costs of international investors to both public and private corporations.

Research Project: *US Political Contributions and Foreign Stock Returns*

The recent outcome of Citizens United has raised questions on the role of foreign firms in U.S. Politics. Using a sample of 122 foreign-connected firms, we examine whether there is a wealth effect to firms from being connected to U.S. politicians. We specifically examine the benefits following political contributions made by their corporate PACs over the 1980-2012 election cycles. Wealth effect, in this case, is represented by the abnormal return of the firm or the number of government contracts received over each November t through October $t+1$. The investigation of the relationship between foreign political contribution and foreign firm performance will help determine whether these international corporations are truly deriving benefits by investing in the US political infrastructure. We are further interested in whether there are varying degrees of

"benefits" based on the relationship between the foreign nation and the U.S, specifically looking at the bilateral political relations across countries. Current media focuses on the fact that these international firms are gaining advantage by contributing to U.S. politics. We wish to determine whether or not this advantage exists as a step in determining if foreign firms can establish political connectedness across country borders.

Mentor: Meghana Ayyagari

Kyoung Yong Kim



Kyoung Yong Kim is a doctoral candidate in Management at the C.T. Bauer College of Business, University of Houston. He received his Master's degree in Human Resources and Industrial Relations from the Carlson School of Management, University of Minnesota. His research interests focus on organizational behavior. Specifically, he is interested in organizational support theory, leadership, and gender issues in organizations. His academic research from his M. A. work was published in *Career Development International*.

Research Project: *International training, knowledge management, and MNC innovation*

This study seeks to investigate how international training influences the development of MNC knowledge management capabilities and consequently its innovation. Our study integrates ideas from the innovation and human resource management literature. We propose that international training allows the employees within the MNC to successfully learn from and share knowledge with each other, enhancing innovation. We further propose that the communication culture of the MNC moderates the relationship between learning and innovation. We test our hypotheses using survey data on a sample of Korean firms. Our preliminary results demonstrate support for our hypotheses.

Mentor: Anupama Phene

Mark Silinsky



Mark Silinsky is a 30-year veteran of the defense intelligence community. He has served as a senior analyst in US Army intelligence; an Army civilian foreign area officer (FAO) for Eurasia, Russian language; an Africa analyst for the Defense Intelligence Agency; an action officer for the Joint Staff, J5; and a research fellow as part of the Exceptional Analyst Program. He was graduated, Phi Beta Kappa, from the University of Southern California; received an M. Phil. in International Relations from Oxford University, under the supervision of Sir Michael Howard, and took an MS in International Development from Tulane University. He was graduated from the National Intelligence University; the Naval War College, and the National Defense University. He is also a 2008 graduate of the Afghanistan Counterinsurgency Academy, located near Kabul.

Research Project: *Insurgency and Development in Afghanistan*

The purpose of my dissertation is to assess the success or failure of Afghan insurgents' strategy of attacking civilians to lower national morale, which, in turn, could unseat the current government in Kabul, Afghanistan. There are several groups of insurgents, and they share common strategies, which includes targeting civilians. This dissertation will examine the extent to which Afghan civilian deaths and injuries eroded the national morale. National morale is defined by a set of indices that measure security and quality-of-life in different ways. Those indices will be assessed twice. Once in the year just before a year of heavy insurgent activity that killed and harmed many civilians, and second in the year following those attacks. These indices measure: national mood/direction of country; agreement of citizens with government's reconciliation efforts; economic prosperity; confidence of citizens in institutions, organizations, and officials; and security. These are the dependent variables, and the independent variables are the insurgent attacks.

Mentor: James Lebovic

Marketa Sonkova



Marketa Sonkova is a PhD candidate at Boston University's School of Management. She has a B.A. in Business Administration and an M.B.A. from the University of Iowa, with strong interdisciplinary training in Finance and Strategy. She is a native of the Czech Republic, but grew up in the United States as the daughter of two academics. Her professional background includes five years spent in the financial services industry, where she gained first-hand insights about the operation of multinational companies (MNCs) in the region of Central & Eastern Europe. The experience motivates her research interests, which focus on MNCs' utilization of strategic human capital.

Research Project: *CEO Succession in Foreign Subsidiaries: Exploring the Dynamics of Human Capital Allocation Following a Performance Shock*

This study seeks to explore CEO succession in foreign subsidiaries of multinational companies, which is a setting that has not received adequate attention in the literature. The foreign subsidiary context is important and useful for the study of turnover and subsequent CEO selection, because subsidiary executives not only exercise considerable influence over the organization, but the varieties of their human capital attributes are more nuanced and complex than those under consideration in stand-alone firms. To test the relationship between antecedent firm performance and turnover and preference for successors' human capital attributes, we exploit the effects of the 2008 global financial crisis, and analyze succession events which occur in the foreign subsidiaries of multinational banks during the period 2005-2012. We find that while broad environmental shocks and subsidiary performance shocks both incite turnover in the top subsidiary leadership post, they prompt different preferences with respect to successors' human capital attributes. Specifically, economic crisis promotes a preference for subsidiary-specific human capital, while performance shocks limited to the subsidiary are associated with a preference for MNC-specific human capital and for successors with broad international experience.

Mentor: Hein Bogaard

Wendy Wang



Wendy D. Wang is a doctoral student in International Relations at the Department of Political Science, Texas A&M University. Prior to coming to Texas, Wendy worked as a research analyst at a government-affiliated think tank, the Rajaratnam School of International Studies in Singapore. She also worked as a Sovereign Wealth Fund Initiative Affiliate at the Tufts University. Her research interests include international trade and WTO, foreign direct investment, and issues regarding sovereign wealth funds. Wendy has presented regularly at professional meetings, and published several coauthored papers in journals such as *World Economics*, *China & World Economy*, and *Journal of Defense Studies*. She has also contributed op-ed articles to *Strait Times*, *Business Times*, and *China Daily*. Wendy holds a

Master's degree in International Political Economy from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

Research Project: *Domestic Politics of Sovereign Wealth Fund Investment*

Sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) have become important new players in global capital markets. Definitions of SWFs are legion, but the term generally refers to state-owned foreign capitals that are primarily invested abroad. As state-owned entities, SWFs are organized and managed in a different way from large private-owned investment funds, and many observers claim that the funds have non-commercial objectives such as promoting home-country economic development or pursuing national strategic interests. As a result, it is possible that SWFs make investment decisions differently from other large investment vehicles. Such claim, however, lacks convincing empirical support. Therefore, this project seeks to address whether SWFs invest differently from private-owned institutional investors. In particular, it analyzes how domestic institutions and international/geopolitical factors affect their investment decisions.

Mentors: Robert Weiner & Srividya Jandhyala

SDI 2012

Brodie Boland



Brodie is currently a PhD Candidate in Organizational Behavior at Case Western Reserve University. He was formerly a consultant with McKinsey & Company's Toronto office. He has also served as President of AIESEC International, where he led the creation of a highly successful five-year vision and plan, and initiated AIESEC's expansion into a number of Middle Eastern and Central Asian countries. He is currently studying how insiders and outsiders can collaborate to create disruptive change, and is particularly interested in transitions towards ecological sustainability. Brodie has traveled to over 40 countries, and enjoys rock climbing and canoeing in the Canadian wilderness.

Research Project: *Diverse Collaborations and Greentech Innovation*

Using a dataset that integrates information from NBER's patent database (Hall, Jaffe, & Trajtenberg, 2001), Compustat, and a US Government program allowing expedited processing of patent applications considered 'green', we will evaluate the effects of collaboration on innovation. Innovation quality will be measured based on existing conceptualizations of 'breakthrough' innovations - those receiving a high number of citations in their given fields (Phene, Fladmoe-Lindquist, & Marsh, 2006). Collaboration will be measured using information on patent assignees - the individuals, firms, or other organizations to which the rights to a particular patent are assigned. Multiple assignees indicate collaboration on an invention.

Mentor: Jorge Rivera

Esi Abbam Elliot



Esi Abbam Elliot is a doctoral candidate in marketing at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Her dissertation, entitled "Value Co-creation in Subsistence Markets: Microenterprises and Financial Services Firms in Ghana, West Africa," examines how financial services firms and their microenterprise customers in subsistence markets engage in value co-creation (i.e. collaborate to jointly create value) and what types of value they co-create. Her work has been published in the Journal of Business Research with others forthcoming in the Journal of Business Research and the Journal of Product and Innovation Management. She has presented at leading conferences, including: American Marketing Association, Association of Consumer Research, Association of International Business, Global Marketing and Subsistence Markets. Her teaching experience is in Global Marketing, Consumer Behavior, Principles of Retailing, Marketing Management and International

Management. Ms. Elliot's professional experience covers the four continents of Africa, North America, Asia and Europe and includes marketing management, product development management and relationship management at Standard Chartered Bank, a multinational bank. She holds an MBA in International Business from Schiller International University, U.K., and a B.Sc. in Business Administration with a major in Banking and Finance from University of Ghana.

Research Project: *Trust and Intellectual Property Rights: Trade Strategies between the US and Ghana*

This study seeks to investigate how trust affects Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in trade relations and trade agreements. Specifically, we seek to understand what kind of institutional-based trust must be established in trade agreements to ensure the protection of IPR; how the implementation of IPR provision builds and ensures institutional-based trust in international business and finally the characteristics of trust related to IPR.

Institutional-based trust is tied to formal societal structures, based on individual, institutional or firm-specific characteristics or on intermediary mechanisms (Zucker, 1986). IPR issues relate to the rights conferred by law in relation to some aspects of industrial, scientific and cultural creativity (WIPO, 2002). Trust relating to IPR issues in international trade between industrialized countries and developing countries occur when the stakeholders in the trading countries - policymakers, citizens, industry stakeholders and business people - interact to implement and enforce IPR laws to ensure that IP holders have their rights protected and receive

their promised rents. This trust generates confidence between the trade partners and enhances international business.

To investigate the research questions, this study adopts an exploratory and in-depth qualitative case studies approach with propositions to generate a nuanced understanding of the different dimensions of institutional-based trust through the lens of the various stakeholders involved in international trade between the United States and one developing country, Ghana. Ghana has the basic legislature, structures and systems in place for the provisions of IPR (Sey et al., 2012). Findings from this study expose multi-dimensional institutional-based trust that results from the interactive and inter-related nature of the different stakeholders.

We believe that our findings could help policymakers develop first more realistic and effective language in these provisions that will build and facilitate trust. We hope our findings will also help guide policymaker/business interactions that can build trust in IPR and in so doing, enhance international trade between the US and developing countries.

Mentor: Susan Aaronson

Ayodeji Fajebe



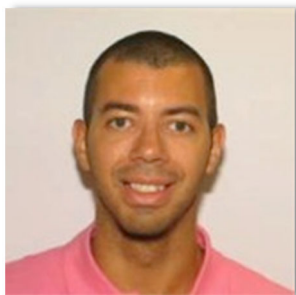
Deji is a doctoral student in the International Affairs, Science, and Technology program at the Sam Nunn School of International Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia. Prior to coming to Georgia Tech, Deji worked briefly as a network systems engineer. He has a background in Electrical and Computer Engineering. Deji's research interests now lie at the intersection of technology, international development, and international business and management. He is interested in the implications of using information and communication technologies for development, modeling of social systems, economic implications of cloud computing, and models for pricing software as a service in a global economy.

Research Project: *Pricing Characteristics of Software as a Service: A Qualitative Model*

Attributing value and price to software services is still an unclear business yet it is increasingly important for firms like Google and Amazon.com that aim to provide innovative software services to an increasingly interconnected global market. As the phenomenon of cloud computing becomes more established and provides a veritable platform for the delivery of the service, firms that will thrive in this new economy must also provide novel ways of pricing these new services. This study examines some of the factors affecting the pricing of software as a service (SaaS) in a global and multidomestic market place and aims to develop a qualitative model that illuminates some of the major elements that should be considered when developing SaaS pricing frameworks.

Mentor: Subhasish Dasgupta

W.G. Douglas Fernandez



W.G. Douglas Fernandez is a doctoral student in Strategic Management and International Business at Florida International University. He graduated cum laude with a BBA in Finance and an MS in Human Resource Management from Texas A&M University. His research interests include corporate governance, mergers and acquisitions, corporate social responsibility, innovation management, and strategic human resource management.

Research Project: *Institutional Drivers of Green Innovation*

Scholars have long seen firms' ability to innovate as a key determinant of performance and survival. While a vast body of literature has examined innovation as a rational activity driven by firm desires to gain competitive advantage, there is a need to give greater consideration to how the context in which firms operate influences innovation. In other words, there exists a great need to examine innovation as a "social activity", and thus

consider how certain institutions shape policies and norms that affect firms' opportunities and capabilities to innovate. Since green innovation is inherently social in nature and relatively little is known about the determinants on this type of innovation, it provides an especially appropriate context in which to evaluate this research question. Thus, using NBER's patent database, this paper seeks to address the aforementioned research gap by developing and testing a model identifying key country-level institutions that drive green innovation.

Mentor: Jorge Rivera

Yujia He



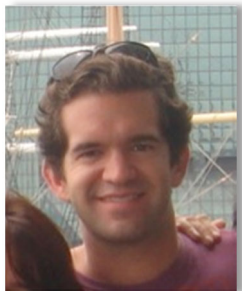
Yujia He is a PhD student in the Program of Science, Technology, and International Affairs in the Sam Nunn School of International Affairs at Georgia Tech. She was a pre-doctoral fellow in the Sam Nunn Security Program at Georgia Tech in 2009-2010. She obtained her B.S. in chemistry from Peking University in China in 2009. Her areas of interests are international political economy, international trade, economic development, industrial policies, and science and technology policies. In particular, she is interested in combining her background in both natural sciences and social science to study about the drivers and the global consequences of industrial development in China, Japan, and other East Asian economies.

Research Project: *U.S. Stakeholder Perspective for Analyzing China's Reregulation of its Rare Earth Industry*

Rare earth elements are non-renewable resources used in small quantities to enhance key functions of materials in high-tech industry and national security applications. China has emerged as the world dominant supplier of rare earth minerals and recently been implementing rapid policy reforms to reassert its control over the rare earth industry. The study provides an empirical analysis to this research question: What is the U.S. stakeholder perspective on the motivation of China's reregulation of its rare earth industry, and what are the impacts of reregulation upon the U.S. stakeholders, in terms of their responding strategies? This study intends to expand the concept of "reregulation" to explain the role of the Chinese state in market expansion. The study will identify the incentives and drawbacks facing the Chinese authority as it attempted domestic reregulation within the globalized production, the impact of reregulation on the industry production chain both within the U.S. and globally, and the strategies of U.S. downstream firms in response to the resource challenge and competition with their Chinese competitors.

Mentor: Bruce Dickson

Daniel Nogueira-Budny



Daniel Daniel Nogueira-Budny is a PhD candidate of Government at the University of Texas, Austin. His dissertation field research has been generously funded by Fulbright IIE and Boren fellowships. Prior to beginning his PhD, Nogueira-Budny worked for two years at the Brazil Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. He received his B.A., magna cum laude, from Columbia University and his M.A. from Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service.

Research Project: *Institutional Modernization and Ideological Modernization among Latin America's Leftist Parties: Toward a Theory of Party Adaptation*

Whereas many of Latin America's leftist parties renounced political violence, embraced democratic norms and procedures, and adopted a more conciliatory view towards the role of the market in the 1980s and 1990s, others did not; some failed to adapt, experienced organizational stagnation, and succumbed to electoral irrelevance. This project seeks to answer, under what conditions do radical leftist parties in Latin America adapt into loyal democratic parties that accept market economics? It analyzes Brazil's Workers' Party and Peru's United Left in comparative perspective to determine how, why, and when certain parties engage in ideological moderation and institutional modernization, while others do not.

Mentor: Cynthia McClintock

MinJae Suh



Min Jae Suh is a current PhD student in Department of Building Construction at Virginia Tech. His research focuses on the valuation of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design certification through property values in the U.S. He is from South Korea and his professional experience includes stints as a research engineer, a cost estimator, an engineering officer in South Korea. He got his M.S degree in Construction Engineering & Management and B.S degree in civil engineering.

Research Project: *The Effect of LEED Certified Building on the Real Estate Market Value in New York City*

His research will address whether there is a positive impact on the market value by having LEED certified green buildings in a neighborhood area. The research focuses on the market value variation of buildings in a neighborhood area where a LEED certified building is located. The research will help establish and encourage the pursuit of green building rating system by looking into the changes in market value over time and as a result, further enhance the sustainability in the construction industry. It also supports to set the stage to establish U.S competitiveness in the highly aggressive international construction market by providing competitive advantage to extend LEED certification and trends globally.

Mentor: Young Hoon Kwak

Stephanie Wang



Stephanie L. Wang is a doctorate candidate at the School of Business Administration, University of Miami. Her concentration is strategic management and international business and her expected graduation date is May, 2014. Her main research interests include global strategy, multinational management, and internationalization by emerging market firms, business/knowledge process outsourcing, and social entrepreneurship. She has publications in Journal of International Business Studies, Academy of Management Perspective, Global Strategy Journal, Journal of International Management, Management and others. Her latest research projects deal with the relationships between home operations and overseas operations of emerging market multinationals. Stephanie has taught strategic management (MGT 401) and will teach international business (MGT

349) at University of Miami. Stephanie received her M.S. at Peking University in 2009, and B.A. at Renmin University of China in 2006.

Research Project: *Does Where You Go Depend on Whence You Come? Home Country Institutions and FDI Locations*

In this study, we investigate how multi-dimensional home institutions affect firms' FDI locations when expanding abroad. Specifically, we suggest that (1) home institutions are positively related to firms' tendencies to invest in countries with developed institutions, (2) the effect of home institutions on FDI location becomes weaker as they improve (a curve-linear relationship), (3) there are cross-level interaction effects between home institutions and firm-or deal-level characteristics, (4) different dimension of home institutions functions differently in above relationships. These findings, based on a ten-year multi-level multi-country dataset in the petroleum industry, extend research on FDI and institution-based view of strategy. This study also contributes to emerging market multinational theories by providing benchmark of their advanced counterparties in the same study.

Mentor: Robert Weiner

Jean Woroniecki



Jean is currently a doctoral student in Strategic Management at the University of Pittsburgh and a former analyst at Lehman Brothers. As an analyst, she worked on joint efforts with the bridge equity group, the proprietary private equity fund, and institutional investors on mergers and acquisitions on large loan transactions ranging from \$20 million to \$5.2 billion. She also prepared marketing materials that included revenue projections, market research, and asset strategy, made presentations to rating agencies and investors and responded to rating agency and investor inquiries. She is currently researching firm survival through waves of technological disruptions. Jean holds a BS degree from Cornell University.

Research Project: *Firm Survival Across Waves of Disruptive Technological Change: A Longitudinal Study of the Hard Disk Drive Industry*

Geographic scope can be used in a variety of ways to enhance firm capabilities, such as an enhanced international alliance portfolio and co-invention with firms from multiple countries. This paper seeks to determine if a firm's geographical scope enable it to gain the market and technological capabilities needed to survive through waves of technological change? Building on transaction cost-theoretic arguments and on insights from the knowledge-based view of the firm, we develop main and contingent hypotheses on the effects of geographic scope on firm survival amidst technological changes. To test our hypotheses, we constructed a dataset of 232 hard disk drive industry firms who experienced waves of technological disruptions from 1975-1999.

Mentor: Jorge Walter

SDI 2011

Ceren Altincekic



Ceren Altincekic is a Ph.D. candidate in the political science department at the University of Colorado, Boulder, specializing in social policies in developing countries. Her dissertation analyzes the different dynamics of public social expenditures in the context of electoral autocracies and resource-rich states. In addition, she focuses on the Middle Eastern region to reveal the potential effects of Islamic economic practices on social redistribution. The current events in the Middle East feed into her dissertation rather nicely: If the states and its institutions in the Middle East implemented social nets protecting the labor force, would we still see widespread riots for democratization?

Research Project: *The Diaspora Investment Interest Survey: Turkey*

The aim of this project is to conduct an opinion survey on Turkish-Americans to determine their interest in investing in their home country. Research on diaspora investment is growing fast but we still do not know enough about the motivations of investors in choosing their country of origin. This survey will directly ask their primary goals to Turkish-Americans and reveal the potential financial, emotional, social-status, and political motivations in establishing business relationships with Turkey.

Mentor: Liesl Riddle

Brodie Boland



Brodie, currently a doctoral student in Organizational Behavior at Case Western Reserve University, is a former President of AIESEC International and consultant for McKinsey & Company. As President of AIESEC International, he led the development of a five-year vision and plan for AIESEC globally, which has since been achieved. Brodie's team also started the initiative to expand AIESEC's operations to the Middle East and Central Asia. As a consultant for McKinsey & Company, he worked with organizations in the public and private sectors on issues ranging from long-term nuclear power generation to petroleum production efficiency. He is currently researching how large-scale, sustainable change occurs in complex systems through the collaborations of business, government, and civil society institutions. Brodie

holds a Bachelor of Commerce with Distinction from the University of Calgary.

Research Project: *Not Just Laggards; SMEs as a Vanguard for Ecological Sustainability*

The role of SMEs in ecological sustainability has been a largely ignored area of study. The research that does exist often focuses on the difficulty in regulating SMEs, their prevalence in developing nations and gray markets, and their particular concentration in highly polluting industries. Such research frames SMEs as problems to be solved in the progress towards ecological sustainability. However, the lack of certain types of institutional pressures, increased organizational flexibility, innovative practices, and other factors may allow SMEs to innovate more in the unproven market for ecologically sustainable technologies (e.g., solar power, biofuels, organic products). This study will identify whether SMEs do play this vanguard role in developing ecologically sustainable technologies through examining US patent data.

Mentor: Jorge Rivera

Diane Cáceres



Diane Alleva Cáceres is a PhD student in the Program of Science, Technology, and International Affairs in the Sam Nunn School of International Affairs at Georgia Tech. She received her B.A. in Economics and M.A. in Government from the College of William and Mary in Virginia. She brings 20 years of international trade, investment and economic development experience having worked with the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars' Asia Program, the World Technology Foundation, the Australian Trade Commission and the U.S. Agency for International Development's Center for Trade and Investment Services covering North Africa and the Middle East based in Washington, D.C. She also established an international trade and investment consulting practice, Market Access International, Inc. in Atlanta, Georgia. Ms. Alleva Cáceres currently serves as part-time Associate Director of the European Union Center of Excellence at Georgia Tech. "Manfred Worner Seminar for German-American Understanding," and is a life member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Her recent work examines networked polities at the sub-national level in bioscience.

Research Project: *Institutional and Industrial Change: The Case of Clean Technologies in Japan, France and Brazil*

Clean technology is defined by both the goals of reducing pollution and conserving energy and by the various technologies designed to achieve these goals, from alternative energy such as solar and wind power to recycling to water management. How do firms, varying levels of government and non-governmental organizations coalesce or not to share knowledge, learn and commercialize these new technologies? What are the institutions and governance mechanisms that impact the innovation process in the clean technology industry, particularly bio-energy? How have they changed over time? This paper is exploratory and the researchers will address these questions with an eye towards solving its main puzzle: Why do states with similar levels of economic development engage in different systems of innovation? The authors will use a qualitative, longitudinal, comparative approach towards examining these questions and have tentatively selected two developed countries and one emerging country - France, Japan, and Brazil - all of which engage in different ways in R&D, commercialization, and innovation policies and regulations that are impacting the emergence of a new industry in clean technology. However, each country is comprised of very different state, industry and firm structures and has developed different strategies, policies and mechanisms enabling them to reach their current levels of innovation. Therefore, the causal mechanisms explaining these outcomes are different in each country. Given the breadth of this research project, the authors will limit themselves to analyzing industrial trends, leading firm strategies, government policies and key decisions over the last 10 years to produce a broad comparison of structures, mechanisms, decisions and outcomes. Future research will delve more deeply into an analysis of causal variables and testing of hypotheses generated by this exploratory project.

Mentor: Llewelyn Hughes

Jocelyn Leitzinger



Jocelyn Leitzinger is a doctoral student at the University of Wisconsin - Madison in the Department of Management and Human Resources. Her research focuses on the emergence of clean technology industries and the development of the wind energy market. Jocelyn's past work has examined the importance of information and learning in the diffusion of wind energy technologies, as well as the role that social movements may play in the process. Jocelyn received BS degrees in Marketing and Advertising from the University of Florida. She went on to complete a Masters in International Business at the same institution. Before pursuing doctoral studies, Jocelyn worked as a marketing communication and strategy consultant, completing projects in the fields of economic development, healthcare, and nonprofit management.

Research Project: *Multiple Paths to the Same Destination: Social Movements and the Emergence of Clean Industries*

This study builds a theoretical framework for categorizing the evolution of environmental social movements as they interact with the political institutional structures particular to each nation. Using the corporatist and statist constructs developed by Jepperson (2002) to categorize nation types, the framework depicts the typical path taken by social movements in engaging the public, government, and business in discourse on environmentally relevant issues. The scope of this study is narrowed to focus on the paths of action that social movement actors take that either directly or indirectly facilitate the emergence of new industries and how these paths differ across countries.

Mentor: Jennifer Spencer

Cameron Mackenzie



Cameron MacKenzie is a Ph.D. candidate in the OU School of Industrial Engineering currently exploring how industry preparedness decisions such as keeping inventory and using alternate transportation routes or multiple suppliers can be numerically evaluated using interdependency models. This research thrust developed as a result of the research team's work on the economic consequences of closing an inland waterway port. Prior to OU, Cameron earned an M.S. in Management Science and Engineering from Stanford University, where he specialized in decision and risk analysis. Other degrees include an M.A. in International Affairs from The George Washington University, and a B.S. in Mathematics and a B.A. in History from Indiana-Purdue University at Ft. Wayne. Cameron was a Senior Associate with Washington, D.C. consulting

firm The Cohen Group and spent a summer with the think-tank RAND designing a model to evaluate border security technologies.

Research Project: *International Economic Impacts of Supply Chain Disruptions*

My project explores the international economic ramifications of major disasters such as natural disasters or terrorist attacks. If companies lose business because of disruptive events, how do these losses impact the national economies in which these companies operate? These research questions require modeling the economic interdependencies among different countries and understanding modern global supply chains. I will seek to answer whether supply shortages impact a company operating in the United States differently from one that operates in another country. Finally, companies that face the risk of supply chain disruptions can prepare for these disruptions by maintaining inventory and sourcing from multiple suppliers. My research will quantify the international impacts of these company decisions.

Mentor: Joost Santos

Aldo Ponce



Aldo F. Ponce is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Political Science at the University of Houston. He has recently published articles on the piquetero social movement, the relationship between civil rights and foreign direct investment, and the effects of low party system institutionalization on legislative party discipline. His current projects focus on Latin American legislatures, political parties, and judicial politics in Latin America.

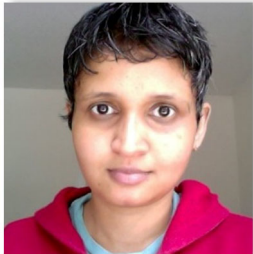
Research Project: *Local Protests, Privatization, and Foreign Direct Investment: The Peruvian Case*

Societal protests have been escalating in Peru since former President Alberto Fujimori renounced and fled the country in 2000. A considerable number of protests emerged at the local level, specifically to either oppose privatization processes or make concrete demands on firms in the countryside. Protests were especially frequent in the mining sector, which has grown more dramatically in Peru than in most of the region. As a result of these societal protests, several

privatization processes were postponed or cancelled. Likewise, several international firms had to stop their operations. In our project, we will investigate the relationship between the presence of private investment and the emergence of societal protests in Peru. In other words, we aim at answering the following research question: what is the relationship between the operation of foreign capital and territorialized protests in Peru? More specifically, we will analyze the effect of two factors on the emergence of societal protest: 1) the overall impact of private capital; and 2) the type of economic activity (since different economic activities can entail different benefits and costs for the locals). Click here to access the current working paper, which will be presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association.

Mentor: Cynthia McClintock

Divya Rajan



Divya is a doctoral student in Public Policy at Duke University. Her research interests lie in the direction of examining political, economic and health outcomes in low and middle-income countries, especially vis-à-vis ethnic heterogeneity and violence. Her research interests then include investigation of the opportunities and constraints for collective action around class and ethnic lines that may in turn have an impact on intra-state inter-group conflict in a country on the path of increasing market openness.

Research Project: *The Maoist Insurgency in India: Can we blame Liberalization, International Business and Industrialization?*

Is there a relationship between economic liberalization policy and Maoist violence in India? This project will look at the link between industrial development, foreign direct investment and Maoist violence in India's post-reform period. Are the Maoists opposed only to international businesses or are they mobilizing against both national and state-owned enterprises? In addition to statistically testing the link between development activity and political violence in post reform India, this paper will explore the causal mechanisms through which developmental activities might induce violence. Specifically, we seek to understand whether new development projects facilitate insurgency by providing an important source of revenues for insurgents to finance the rebellion, or if the expansion of mining and the establishment of special economic zones have created a constituency of Maoist supporters among the poor low caste and tribal groups dispossessed and displaced by neoliberal development.

Mentor: Emmanuel Teitelbaum

Rumela Sen



Rumela Sen is a PhD student in the Department of Government, Cornell University. She received her Masters degrees in Political Science from Villanova University, PA and in International Relations from Jadavpur University, India. Prior to her doctoral studies, she has taught political science as a full-time faculty in an undergraduate college in University of Calcutta. Her current research interest includes effectiveness of strategies of coercion and accommodation in counterinsurgency, the causes of insurgent victory, micro-dynamics of insurgency and counterinsurgency, insurgent organization and conflict resolution. Her other research interests include role of information and communication technology in increasing transparency, accountability and participation in domestic and international institutions. Off work, Rumela is active in a leadership role in community affairs in residential campuses of Cornell University.

Research Project: *The Maoist Insurgency in India: Can we blame Liberalization, International Business and Industrialization?*

As India struts on the world stage with near double digit economic growth, a radical left (Maoist) insurgency spreads across two-thirds of her hinterland. Though the insurgents claim liberalization, globalization and industrialization as its primary enemies, serious analysis has tested if there is indeed any correlation between

spread of insurgency and adoption of these policies. This project seeks to examine if liberalization, industrialization and foreign direct investment increases the likelihood of rural insurgency in India. In addition to statistically testing the link between development activity and Maoist violence, this paper will also explore the causal mechanisms through which developmental activities might induce violence. Specifically, we seek to examine if developmental activities contribute to likelihood of violence by creating a grievance constituency (as Maoists claim) or if industrialization is providing insurgents new sources of revenue that enables them to finance the rebellion.

Mentor: Emmanuel Teitelbaum

Marketa Sonkova



Marketa Sonkova is a doctoral student at Boston University in the School of Management's Strategy & Innovation department. She has a B.A. in Business Administration and an MBA from the University of Iowa, with strong interdisciplinary training in Finance and Strategy. She is a native of the Czech Republic, but grew up in Iowa City as the daughter of two academics. Her professional background includes five years spent in the financial services industry, where she gained first-hand insights about the operation of multinational enterprises in the region of Central & Eastern Europe. The experience motivates her research interests. She speaks Czech, German, English, and some Russian.

Research Project: *Executive Staffing, Strategy and Institutions in Multinational Corporations*

Our research project investigates the connection between corporate strategy, host country institutions and staffing strategies for top management in the subsidiaries of multinational firms. In particular, we analyze how the severity of agency problems affects the choice to appoint parent country, host country or third country nationals at executive positions and how this choice is affected by the institutional environment in the host country. We focus our research on the banking industry because both the theoretical and empirical literature on (international) banking has emphasized the risk that agency and information problems affect performance. In particular, foreign-owned banks face a trade-off between the need for local "soft" information on their clients and the creation of information asymmetries between the principal (bank headquarters) and the agent (a foreign subsidiary). This trade-off is more severe for certain bank strategies, and presumably it is less problematic in host countries with institutions that promote transparency. A key objective of our study is to provide insight into the way in which banks manage the trade-off through executive staffing.

Mentor: Hein Bogaard

SDI 2010

Eamon Aloyo



Eamon Aloyo is a Ph.D. candidate in Political Science at the University of Colorado, Boulder, specializing in human rights and global justice. His dissertation explores the institutional responsibilities for human rights under non-ideal conditions. In it, he makes contributions to the literatures on human rights, democratic theory, international law, and global poverty. Besides his academic work, he works for the think tank One Earth Future Foundation, which promotes peace through improving global governance. As a co-founder of a non-profit charity bike ride that raises money for organizations promoting human rights, he co-organizes and participates in the annual ride. As a member of the board of directors of the innovative news organization, the Common Language Project, he serves as the current VP.

Research Project: *Humanizing Interventions: Sovereignty, Institutions, and the Responsibility for Development*

Under what conditions can state sovereignty be violated, to what degree, by whom, and which institutions have the responsibility to protect human rights? This basic question explores the limits of state sovereignty and asks why, if ever, state sovereignty can or should be violated to protect human rights. The closely connected second question is what sort of intervention (food aid, military invasion, sanctions, general governmental financial support, etc.) is fitting for the violations in question? Whether states are unwilling or unable to guarantee human rights should make a difference in which responses are legitimate. This under theorized distinction links with the further question of which institutions should be responsible for various types of interventions. Because different institutions have different mandates and powers, and thus different types and degrees of legitimacy, the reason for the intervention should guide us toward the institution or set of institutions that are most appropriate.

Mentor: Dinah Shelton

Nidia Banuelos



Nidia Bañuelos is currently a second-year PhD student in Sociology at the University of Chicago. She received her bachelor's degree in Sociology and Public Policy with Honors in Education from Stanford University. Her research interests are broadly in the application of microsociological theory to organizational-level problems—including interaction between interlocks, knowledge-transfer between people and firms, the role of identity in decision-making processes, and the ethical development of both individuals and professions.

Research Project: *Initial Public Offerings by Start-up Firms: An Analysis of the Influence of National and Global Innovation Systems*

This paper will address the effect of national and global systems of innovation on initial public offering (IPO) activity by start-up firms from the U.S., China, Brazil, and India. Existing research suggests that start-ups can now avail of capital and talent from innovation hot spots that are as varied as Helsinki, Singapore and Shanghai. Our study examines the outcome of such behavior by start-up firms and evaluates whether and when firms proceed to IPOs by analyzing the effects of the start-up's knowledge sourcing behavior from the global and key national systems of innovation as well as the moderator effects of the nature of innovation at the start-up's location. We posit that the valuation of the IPO is influenced by the knowledge and innovation characteristics of the start-up firm and its location.

Mentor: Jennifer Spencer & Anu Phene

Syed Hussain



Syed Muhammad Hussain is a PhD candidate in University of Rochester's Economics Department. He is originally from Pakistan where he earned his BSc (Hons) in Economics from the Lahore University of Management Sciences with high honors. His research interests include macro-labor and international economics. He is currently working on evaluating the costs and benefits to developing countries of bringing their nationals back who have been working abroad.

Research Project: *Foreign Direct Investment and Employment: The Case of Inward FDI into the US*

The aim of this project is to build a theoretical model which can explain certain stylized facts about firms in USA receiving FDI. In particular, in this project we want to construct a model which is capable of explaining the change in employment of firms receiving FDI. It has been observed that firms that receive FDI from industrial countries experience an increase in employment following the investment whereas those firms which receive investment from developing countries experience a decrease in employment.

Mentor: Wenjie Chen

Stephen Meyers



Stephen Meyers is currently a PhD student in Sociology at the University of California, San Diego. Prior to returning to graduate school, Stephen worked five years for an international NGO initiating physical and socio-economic rehabilitation projects benefitting landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities in Central America and Africa. Currently, Stephen studies the ways in which local, grassroots disability associations interpret international disability rights language in relation to their organizational histories and the identities of their members. Stephen earned his BA from Loyola University in New Orleans and has received Masters degrees from Harvard University and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Research Project: *Firm and Disability NGO Interactions for Labor Market Integration*

With the recent passage of the UN Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which enumerates the "right to employment" and specifies "labor market integration" in article 27, disability and development organizations have a new impetus to engage with firms for the purpose of creating employment opportunities for their members and beneficiaries. In order to address some of the more egregious social concerns of today require that NGOs have gone beyond their traditional repertoire of strategies (philanthropy and public sector/government advocacy) to begin collaborating with for-profit organizations. Equally important, firms have been shown to be concerned not only with profit, but also in increasing their social legitimacy and maintaining positive reputations within their fields. This research project aims at shedding light on the nature of benefits each party seeks within disability NGO-firm partnerships and try to establish the geographic scope of the partnerships.

Mentor: Rafel Lucea

Mark Thorum



Mark Thorum is a PhD candidate at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University- School of Public and International Affairs. His research interests include international political economy with a focus on global finance, financial regulatory reform, and comparative politics. Mark received his Masters degree from the Johns Hopkins University – School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) and a D.E.A. from the Institute of Political Studies, Paris, France Prior to entering the PhD program at Virginia Tech, Mark worked as an international banker in the Netherlands, and New York.

Research Project: *In Search of a Governance Model for the International Capital Markets*

The over-arching theme of this project is to examine potential governance structures for the international capital markets. As the financial crisis of 2008 has amply illustrated, the absence of a regime for regulating international capital markets contributes to the potential for serious negative externalities for both the financial and real economies. This project is motivated by several related questions including how financial governance impacts the development and performance of the international capital markets. How do national and multilateral financial regulators respond to the challenges of systemic risk, yet create an institutional environment to foster financial innovation and vibrant capital markets? Would international rule harmonization better enable financial regulators to supervise the growing number of financial institutions with international scope and systemic importance?

Mentor: Srividya Jandhyala

Trevor Young-Hyman



Trevor Young-Hyman is currently a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He received his bachelor's degree in International Business and French Literature from Washington University in St. Louis, and an MA in International Politics from the University of Denver. Currently, he studies local economic development, industrial policy, and participatory governance, with an empirical focus on Turkey and the European Union. He is also interested in organization theory, social network theory, global value chains, and the sociology of development.

Research Project: *MNE Investment and Knowledge Spillover in the Global Textile and Apparel Industries: A Cross-National Empirical Analysis*

How do differences in national-level variables like legal institutions, structures of political authority, and organization of peak associations impact the knowledge spillover effects of multi-national investment? MNE attraction constitutes a core component of most contemporary national development strategies, but case studies point to both positive and negative outcomes. When positive, beyond job creation, MNE investment spurs domestic innovation and entrepreneurship through the processes of vertical and horizontal knowledge spillover. While research on knowledge spillover, to date, has focused primarily on sub-national characteristics like social networks and socio-economic characteristics, this paper will offer a cross-national perspective that examines previously understudied national-level institutional variables. As empirical material, we will rely on a cross-national dataset of quality control accreditation in the global textile and apparel industries.

Mentor: Jennifer Spencer

SDI 2009

Khaldoun Abou Assi



Khaldoun Abou Assi is a PhD student in Public Administration at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University. He has built a diversified professional experience in a variety of fields: public service, diplomacy, human and institutional development. He was country participatory researcher on Lebanon's first report on the State of Civil Society for 2006- part of an international Civil Society Index action-research project coordinated by CIVICUS. His fields of interests include NGO management, Civil Society impact on public policies and its relationship with government and donor agencies, development policy and administration, governance.

Research Project: *International development Management: State In The Moment From A Southern Perspective*

Khaldoun's Summer Doctoral Institute research project builds on and complements the work being done by Professors Derrick and Jennifer Brinkerhoff on the current state of international development management practice. It uses the same research methodology to try to provide the perspective of development management scholars and practitioners in developing countries and how they identify future challenges and opportunities related to how its application in the real world can address issues of relevance, representativeness, and responsiveness. A special attention is granted to Non-Governmental Organizations NGOs being a main anchor of development. The data analysis will help grasp how NGOs perceive development management and frame their role within this global process; it allows better understanding of the peculiar differential characteristics pertaining to various development partners, basically governments of the 'North' and NGOs of the 'South', the interaction effect between them and the implications of government-government and NGO-government relationships. It is hoped that this research would contribute a more comprehensive, yet not complete, picture on global challenges and prospects of development management. It thus provides a valuable contribution to the body of knowledge on development management and further opens the door for additional research that builds on the findings from the two researches.

Mentor: Jennifer Brinkerhoff

Tobias Schulze-Cleven



Tobias Schulze-Cleven is a PhD candidate in UC Berkeley's Political Science Department and a Research Associate at the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE). In his research, Tobias studies how the advanced democracies adjust their labor market and education institutions to new social and economic challenges. Having conducted extensive fieldwork for his dissertation in Europe, Tobias will use this summer to conduct interviews about the American response. In addition to his academic work, Tobias has been an active participant in discussions about higher education reforms in Germany as the North American Representative of the German Scholars Organization (GSO).

Research Project: *Theorizing Institutional Changes in Advanced Countries' Labor Markets*

As the world economy enters a new phase in its evolution, advanced countries' labor markets encounter new challenges in the context of a fundamentally transformed global competitive landscape. What kind of labor market institutions are needed to help the United States best deal with the current recession and lay the foundation for a future path of economic development that is politically acceptable to workers at home and supports US competitiveness abroad? Moreover, how can current institutions be reformed to achieve these goals? – To answer these and related question, we study how two European countries – Europe's best current performer, Denmark, as well as Europe's largest economy, Germany – have changed the institutions of their labor market regimes over the last thirty years. In the process, we will conceptualize both countries' developmental pathways in terms of the mechanisms of institutional change that are discussed in the social

sciences' contemporary theorizing on institutional change, such as drift, layering, displacement, and conversion. This puts us in a position to draw lessons for the United States, i.e. which strategies for institutional change could reasonably be employed in the US context, given the United States' inherited labor market institutions and noting the differential success of the two European countries' strategies in dealing with current challenges.

Mentor: Henry Farrell

Holger Meyer



Holger Meyer is a 2nd year Ph.D student in International Affairs at the School of Public and International Affairs at The University of Georgia. He holds a Magister Artium (“with distinction”) degree in Political Science and English Philology from the Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany. His general research interests include the impact of economic globalization on national and international institutions and post-Cold War political transformation processes. His current projects focus on the interaction of international trade, democratization and domestic conflict.

Research Project: *Prototype or Dead End? - Assessing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme from a Business Perspective*

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is a commodity tracking system, designed to prevent the trade in diamonds originating in conflict zones (so called conflict or “blood diamonds”). Jointly created by diamond-exporting countries, industry and civil society, the KPCS imposes extensive requirements on its signatories to enable them to certify shipments of rough diamonds as ‘conflict-free’. It is built on a waiver of WTO rules, the only such waiver explicitly designed by the WTO member states to protect human rights. While a substantive literature has evaluated the success of the KPCS from the perspective of international law, few scholars have examined the benefits and burdens of the scheme for the businesses operating in the industry. This project is designed to address this shortcoming by answering the following research questions: 1. How do involved companies view the effectiveness of the KPCS? 2. Do companies operating in different segments of the diamond industry (e.g. mining, processing, and retailing) have different views about it? If so, what explains these divergent perspectives? 3. Could this international scheme of certification serve as a model for regulating trade in other commodities that have the potential to fuel domestic or international armed conflict?

Mentor: Susan Aaronson

Jason Jackson



Jason Jackson is currently a doctoral student in international economic development at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). His research at MIT is on the political economy of institutions and lies at the intersection of industrial policy, international business and strategic management. It seeks to understand how political economic relationships in developing countries shape key institutions that govern firm-level learning, upgrading and competitive dynamics between indigenous and multinational firms. Jason has a bachelor's degree in economics from Princeton University, a master's in development economics from the University of London School of Oriental and African Studies and a masters in public administration from the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government.

Research Project: *Alliance formation by domestic Indian firms: Exploring the effects of Government policy initiatives and firm capabilities*

The central question that our research addresses is “What is the effect of institutions governing multinational firm entry through joint ventures on learning by domestic partners”? The research seeks to understand how the institutions governing joint ventures affect learning across the joint venture between foreign to domestic

partners. It will investigate the mechanisms by which institutions shape learning in high technology firms and industries. Ultimately, our research is concerned with how learning within international joint ventures affects competitive dynamics between multinational and developing country firms as the latter gain new technological and organizational capabilities.

Mentor: Anu Phene

Daniel Ogbaharya



Originally from Eritrea, Daniel Ogbaharya is currently a Dissertation Fellow and Instructor of African Politics at Western Illinois University, and a doctoral candidate in International Relations and Comparative Politics at Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ. He earned an M.S. in Environmental Studies and a Master of Arts in International Development from Ohio University-Athens. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Science from the University of Asmara, Eritrea. His recent publications have appeared in *Journal of Third World Studies*; *Development in Practice*; *Peace Review*; and *The International Journal of Humanities and Peace*. His research and teaching areas include African Politics as well as issues of political development, environmental sustainability and peace building.

Research Project: *Toward Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Role of Customary Institutions*

We explore the applicability and adaptability of the principles and procedures of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in non-Western contexts in general, and inter- and intra-group environmental conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa in particular. The study focuses on communal environmental conflicts—those conflicts that have to do with disputes over the allocation, use and management of key livelihood resources such as arable land, forests and wildlife. The main research questions of the study are: How applicable and practicable is alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in environmental conflict resolution in Africa? What is the potential role of customary institutions as community-based mechanisms for resolving environmental conflicts? The research will be carried out through a small-n (10 African countries) cross-national survey, and a focused comparative study of Namibia and Ethiopia. By zeroing in on the nexus between formal state-based institutions of conflict resolution and informal customary institutions, the study contributes to better understanding of how institutions enable and/or impede sustainable development.

Mentor: Mark Starik & David Rain

Ben Graham



Ben Graham is a Ph.D. student in political science at the University of California, San Diego. His research interests include civil conflict, formal institutions and investment, unrecognized states, and the former Soviet Union. He is currently working on a dissertation on foreign direct investment in post-conflict states. Prior to graduate school, Ben spent two years in the Peace Corps in Turkmenistan.

Research Project: *Political Motivations for Diaspora Investment*

For reasons of both capacity and motivation, diaspora investors have the potential to serve as crucial sources of foreign capital to their countries of origin and as pivotal players in US economic engagement with high-risk investment destinations. In previous work, Liesl Riddle and Tjai Nielsen have explored the emotional, social, and financial motivations for investment within US-based diaspora communities. In work facilitated by the Summer Doctoral Institute, Ben Graham will collaborate with Professors Riddle and Nielsen to develop a new survey measure of political motivation for diaspora investment. They will coauthor a theoretical article about political motivations for diaspora investment and incorporate the new measure into surveys of US-based diaspora populations from Israel and Lebanon (in the field fall of 2009) as well as a survey of participants in USAID's African Diaspora Marketplace program, which is scheduled to be fielded in early 2010.

Mentor: Liesl Riddle

Tariq Thachil



Tariq is a PhD Candidate at the Department of Government at Cornell University. His dissertation examines how to understand how religious nationalist parties with historically elite support bases can win the mass support required to succeed in democratic politics. His project examines the variable success of the upper-caste, Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in wooing poor Hindu populations in some parts of India, but not in others using a variety of statistical and qualitative techniques of analysis. His research has been funded by the Social Science Research Council and previous work has appeared in *Comparative Politics and Contemporary South Asia*. Next year he will be a postdoctoral associate at the MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale University.

Research Project: *Party Fragmentation and Social Development: An Analysis of Indian States.*

A large literature has explored variation in social and human development across the Indian states, but scholars have thus far failed to identify systematic factors to explain this variation. We argue that changes in India's party system help to explain why some states achieve higher levels of human development than others. Specifically, we argue that the fragmentation of the party system has provided greater voice for low- and middle-caste voters who demand the provision of social services. We analyze data from 16 major Indian states over a 55 year period. We find that the effective number of parties is positively and significantly related to programmatic social spending, but not to spending on economic services, which can be targeted towards individuals. We show how these more programmatic patterns of spending, in turn, link up with better social outcomes such as higher literacy and lower poverty and inequality.

Mentor: Emmanuel Teitelbaum

Joël Luc Raveloharimisy



Joël Luc Raveloharimisy is a doctoral candidate in Political Science with a concentration in Comparative Politics at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI. His interests include institutions and entrepreneurship, political economy of developing countries, Africa sub-Saharan politics, and diaspora investments. His dissertation research focuses on the effect of the interactions of formal and informal institutions on entrepreneurship. He holds an MBA from Eastern Washington University (EWU), Spokane, WA; a BA, Summa Cum Laude in Interdisciplinary Studies from (EWU), and a Licence et Lettres from Antananarivo University of Madagascar.

Research Project: *Measuring Diaspora Identity*

Our research is a part of the Diaspora Capital Investment Project. We will develop an empirical measure of diaspora identity. This study will contribute to our understanding of the roles of the different factors that determine the interests of diaspora from conflict countries in homeland investment. We draw on the extant theoretical and descriptive diaspora studies literature to identify four main components of the diaspora concept prevalent in the literature: a group consciousness of belonging and solidarity with the country of origin (e.g., Safran 1991, Shain 2007), group consciousness of belonging and solidarity with the country of residence (e.g., Cohen 1997), contact with the country of origin (e.g., Sheffer 2006), and a commitment to the maintenance or restoration of the country of origin (e.g., Safran 1991, Ionescu 2006). Utilizing a survey of Liberians living in the United States, we then test the reliability and validity of these new measures. We also explore to what degree causal relationships exist among these variables. We conclude by discussing implications of our findings for future research diaspora homeland investment.

Mentor: Liesl Riddle

Elzotbek Rustambekov



Elzotbek Rustambekov is currently a PhD student in Strategic Management at Old Dominion University. He is originally from Uzbekistan where he earned his BBA in Finance Cum Laude from Tashkent State Technical University. Elzotbek holds an MBA in Finance from Zarb School of Business at Hofstra University, New York, and MSc in International Strategy and Economics from School of Economics and Finance at the University of St Andrews, Scotland. Elzotbek's research interests include enterprise wide risk management, risk contingency allocation, dynamic capabilities, liability of multinationality and accounting manipulations.

Research Project: *Risk Contingencies, Performance and Institutions*

Our summer research project will focus on optimal contingency level in risk management. Examining how world's largest corporations decide the amount of contingencies for risk related events we would seek to understand the relationship between levels of risk contingency and company performance. Since institutional environment shapes risk management culture we will do comparative analysis of institutional environments where world's largest companies from different nations operate. Our propositions would be tested on a data set with almost two decades of observations, and we will be able to see how changes in risk management attitudes, measured by risk contingencies, lead to a particular level of performance. This research links strategic management, corporate finance and risk management.

Mentor: Homayoun Khamooshi

Plamen Nikolov



Plamen Nikolov is a PhD candidate at Harvard University. His research interests include development economics, experimental economics, health economics, and applied microeconomics. He graduated with an MA in International Economics from Johns Hopkins University and a BA in Mathematics/Economics from Ohio Wesleyan University. He came to Harvard after consulting for The Lewin Group, an economic consulting group specializing in the area of health, labor and public finance. As part of an ongoing large randomized housing mobility experiment in the U.S., Plamen currently works in the Lawrence Katz NBER team, on quantifying the effect of neighborhoods on economic and health outcomes.

Plamen's current research focuses on issues of development and health and, in particular, the economics of infectious disease in Africa.

Research Project: *BITter Harvest? Do Governments Protect Foreign MNEs Better Than Domestic Competitors?*

Since the 1980s, governments in developing countries have been adopting laws and regulations intended to foster more attractive investment climates for foreign firms. Such adoptions have stirred a form of competition among LDC governments to create environments more conducive to foreign businesses. In fact, some economists have argued that governments may have gone too far in that MNEs could even receive better treatment than their domestic counterparts. In this paper, we examine this claim by focusing on a particular policy incentive for FDI- the Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT). BITs are agreements between two governments that protect foreign investments in the partner country. We assess the effects of BITs on the value of comparable foreign and domestic investments. Our paper employs a more robust causal inference methodology than previous studies and overcomes empirical difficulties of small sample size and a small number of clusters of earlier work on the topic. We employ a large dataset on real investment in the international petroleum industry.

Mentors: Robert Weiner & Srividya Jandhyala

SDI 2008

Nan Zhou



Nan Zhou is currently a second year PhD student at the Management Department, the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. She got her bachelor's degree in finance at Tsinghua University, China. She got her master's degree in business policy at National University of Singapore. Her research interests include diversification of Chinese firms, institutional theory, internationalization of firms and cross-national distances.

Research Project: *The Determinants of Foreign Investment Size: The Role of Parent Firm and National Distance*

Investment size has been overlooked in foreign direct investment (FDI) research. However, the study of investment size will shed light on how firms of different sizes develop and participate in the current trend of globalization, and on how entry barriers influence the pattern of FDI. Building on OLI paradigm and the process theory of internationalization, we develop an economic model of investment size. From this model, we derive hypotheses on the determinants of foreign investment size: it is positively related to parent firm size, while it follows an inverted U-shape relationship with national distances. Moreover, parent firm size and national distance also interact with each other to influence investment size. Our empirical analysis of Japanese FDI data from 1985 to 2003 supports our hypotheses.

Mentor: Jiawen Yang

Luis Dau



Luis Dau is a doctoral candidate in International Business at the University of South Carolina. He graduated valedictorian from his Global MBA from Thunderbird/ITESM and magna cum laude from the honors program of his BA from the University of San Diego. His research interests focus on the impact of institutional change, structural reform, national governance, and cultural frameworks on the strategy and performance of indigenous local and multinational firms from developing countries.

Research Project: *The Strategic Response of Business Group Affiliates in Emerging Markets to Increased Inward FDI*

We study the impact of inward FDI on the strategic response of emerging market firms whether or not to expand their operations. Building on transaction cost economics and social network theory; we argue that the response of these firms depends on their financial and technological strength, on whether they are affiliated to a business group or other network, and on the composition of that network. Business group affiliates tend to have more access to flexibility in terms of resources and capabilities by virtue of being part of a network of firms. However, not all firms within the business group benefit equally from their association, because they may or may not be a central constituent of their network. The more central a firm is within its business group, the more likely it is to benefit from its relationship with the group. We therefore argue that centrality within a business group positively moderates the relationship between inward FDI and a firm's decision to expand its domestic operations. Furthermore, we argue that the centrality of a firm vis-à-vis domestic and foreign firms provides similar advantages for the firm than the centrality of a business group affiliate. Based on a sample of 9007 public companies in India for the period 1988-2007, we generally find support for these arguments.

Mentor: Jennifer Spencer

Jennifer Hadden



Jennifer Hadden is a Ph.D. candidate in the department of Government at Cornell University. Her research interests focus on the interactions between a variety of collective actors – political parties, social movements, and organized labor – in Western European political systems. Her dissertation research focuses on the Europeanization of labor organizing in the contemporary European Union.

Research Project: *The Political Origins of Centralized Wage Bargaining in the OECD*

An expansive literature demonstrates the importance of centralized wage bargaining for economic outcomes in OECD countries. Scholars have devoted far less attention to the origins of centralized bargaining and the question of why variations in the degree of bargaining centralization exist. Standard accounts suggest that centralized wage bargaining is the product of one of three factors: the exposure of small markets to trade, the strategic interest of employers in coordinated wage bargaining, or the Olsonian logic of union encompassment. In this paper, we show the importance of politics in generating centralized wage bargaining. We argue that political parties (not unions) are the relevant encompassing organizations that internalize the externalities of union behavior. Historically, left parties endeavored to use union-party ties to forge robust structures of centralized wage bargaining when they were electorally competitive and were successful in doing so when they had a high degree of control over affiliated unions. We test this hypothesis through a quantitative analysis of centralized bargaining in 15 OECD countries historical process tracing in three paradigmatic cases (Sweden, Germany and the UK). [Click here to access current working paper](#)

Mentor: Emmanuel Teitelbaum

Camila Ronderos



Camila Ronderos is an Anthropologist with a minor in economics (1997 -2001) of Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá, Colombia with an honor mention on the thesis entitled “Social Participation and the Perception of Public Spaces: A Comparative Analysis Bogotá, Colombia y Santiago, Chile”. Masters in Urban Development (2001 – 2004) from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, thesis with two distinctions “New Ways of Public Participation in the Construction of Cities”. Currently in the Urban and Public Policy PhD program at Milano The New School of Management and Urban Policy. Worked as research assistant in the area of community participation in urban development while developing a Charrette, new participatory framework for involving communities, with the Catholic University in Chile. Moved on as lead researcher in the

Fundación Ciudad Humana, in Bogotá, Colombia, strengthening community based organizations in health related issues and mobility in Bogotá, Armenia, Medellín and Monteria. Later coordinated the Safe Zones program at the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, where working jointly with the police and the Major’s Office the program seek to strengthen community participation in neighborhood watch programs. Afterwards was researcher in the UNDP Human Development Index for Bogotá focusing on the areas of participatory democracy, representative democracy and security.

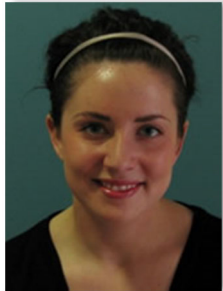
Research Project: *The Role of NGOs for Improving Access to Capital for Traditionally Underserved Groups in Latin America*

The community reinvestment infrastructure has changed the way banks lend in the US.; this infrastructure is based on community organizations that have worked towards achieving fair and equitable access to credit regardless of geographic location, socio economic standing or race. Through the implementation of pressure, education to consumers, research on lending practices and exposure in mass media; organizations, such as ACORN, have reached better lending practices that exclude redlining, racial discrimination and low and moderate income exclusion. There is a surge in the need for fair and equitable lending in both Europe and Latin America that has driven community organizations to work towards achieving a similar infrastructure that would allow them to pressure lending institutions and change the way lending is done. Europe has a wide number of immigrants that were being affected by this type of discriminatory lending and Latin America

has been characterized by a lack of formal lending institutions for the lower income, forcing them to enter a informal market that would in many cases be a type of predatory lending. The focus of the research will be to explore the role that this type of NGO's have played to favorably affect mortgage lending and give access to capital to traditionally underserved neighborhoods. The paper will look into the recent development of these organizations in Latin America and Europe and compare them to the role that such organizations have played in the US in the democratization of access to capital.

Mentor: Gregory Squires

Shana Marshall



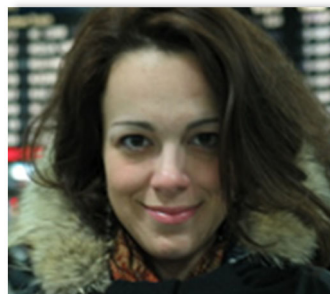
Shana Marshall is a PhD candidate in the Department of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland, with a concentration in International Relations and Comparative Politics of the Middle East. Her interests are broadly in the politics of economic reform in the developing world, specifically the effects of neoliberal economic reforms on domestic political structures in Egypt and Syria. She is the graduate research assistant for the Anwar Sadat Chair for Peace and Development, where she works on the Arab Public Opinion Project.

Research Project: *The Superficial Saudi State: How Domestic Institutional Deficiencies Influence Nuclear Deterrence and Proliferation*

This paper will examine the impact of the Saudi political and economic institutional landscape on a possible process of nuclear weapons acquisition. Saudi political and economic institutions are notoriously thin, in most cases superimposed on a blank slate by a small privileged elite and their colonial allies. Saudi Arabia is the archetype case of the superficial state: one which engaged in no struggle to establish a national market or work through a painful political struggle to arrive at a national compromise. Because of its unique geostrategic importance and natural resource wealth, its stability has been jealously guarded by Western governments, resulting in a tenuous equilibrium. The considerations most nations must make in their journey to go nuclear are not obstacles in the Saudi case: there are no political coalitions or opposition to co-opt, no hard-won national consensus to be reached, no budgetary constraints, no military or defense industrial complex to negotiate with, no media to expose confidential agreements. There is significant evidence to suggest that Saudi Arabia is in the process of acquiring a nuclear capability. How this process plays out on the domestic, regional and international political scene will tell us much about how other states that share Saudi Arabia's rentier character will fare in their search to go nuclear. Evidence for this paper will come from secondary literatures, including those on nuclear proliferation and the political economy of rentier states as well as interview material from academics and policy-makers in Washington DC, Egypt and Israel.

Mentor: James Lebovic

Valentina Marano



Valentina Marano is a doctoral candidate in International Business at the University of South Carolina Moore School of Business. She holds an MA in International Affairs and Development from The Elliott School of International Affairs of The George Washington University, and a BA, summa cum laude, in Political Science and International Relations from the Università degli Studi di Roma Tre, Rome, Italy. Her research interests include Institutions and Development; Role of Diasporas vis-à-vis Homeland Investment in Developing Countries; Corporate Social Responsibility; Business for Poverty Reduction.

Research Project: *The Organizational Landscape of the Afghan American Diaspora: A Case of Transnational Institutional Entrepreneurship?*

The present paper tries to answer the question of what motivates organizational institutional entrepreneurs to associate to bring about change. It also asks the related question of what forces determine their associational structure. The focal institutional entrepreneur is represented by the U.S.-based Afghan diaspora non-profit organizations. These are typically development organizations with the goal of improving living conditions in Afghanistan. I argue that the cultural and material resources available to members of the Afghan

diaspora in the United States, their emotional attachment to the homeland, and Afghanistan's developmental needs create the impetus for their emergence. In addition, this paper maps current dynamics within the U.S.-based Afghan diaspora non-profit organizations. By doing so, it has the potential to help American policy makers leverage Afghan diaspora's resources to facilitate the reconstruction of Afghanistan, a key issue on the U.S. foreign policy agenda.

Mentor: Liesl Riddle & Tjai Nielsen

Mahdi Zandizari



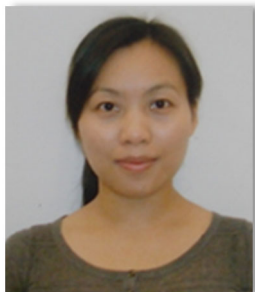
Mahdi Zand is a first year PhD student at University of Maryland, Robert H. Smith School of Business. His B.S was in industrial management and followed by MBA. His major in MBA was operation and finance. In addition, the area of research for his PhD is supply chain management, and project finance. He is especially interested in supply chain contracting, and inventory management.

Research Project: *Quantity Flexibility Contract under Advance Purchase Discount and Information Asymmetry*

The supply chains of today's global economies tend to be decentralized and span international boundaries. Global manufacturers attempt to match their production locations with demand signals from retailers. A typical approach is to use lower cost offshore production facilities to meet forecasted demand with long lead times while using domestic expensive facilities to respond quickly to actual demand signal from the retailer. Various contract terms can be used to specify such arrangements. This paper proposes and analyzes contracting mechanisms that seek to optimize profit both for the manufacturer and the retailer. Operating in a near optimal mode would make the supply chains more efficient and may help improve the involved national economies in aggregate. Under the decentralized supply chain, it is of importance to efficiently share inventory risk between two parties through a linear contract. In particular, a mutual commitment between two parties, where the retailer places initial demand forecast and commits to purchase a fraction of it in exchange for the manufacturer to commit to produce a fraction above retailer's commitment as seen in the Quantity Flexibility (QF) contract, can result in a better inventory risk sharing. Nonetheless, the QF contract, by itself, can hardly address well-established coordination barriers such as information asymmetry, double marginalization, and retailer's effort. Hence, this paper is to combine the QF contract with advance purchase discount initiative to investigate how this combination can improve supply chain coordination and mitigate mentioned barriers. Our findings indicate that this combination can promisingly make the retailer undertake more inventory risk (it highly mitigates the double marginalization problem) and subsequently exert more arduous sale effort. In addition, this combination can largely discourage the malignant behavior of the retailer (order inflation).

Mentor: Sanjay Jain

Chang Yan



Chang Yan is a current doctoral student in International business at Southern New Hampshire University. She is originally from Beijing, China, where she earned her BS in computer science. In the United States she earned her MS in IT and MBA at SNHU. Her current researches are country attractiveness for FDI location selection, China banking, game theory, and leadership style. With research interests in China's financial markets, especially banking, FDI location selection, and game theory.

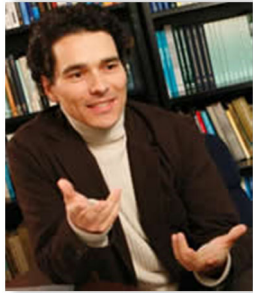
Research Project: *The Determinants of NPL: Banking Performance Perspective*

Due to the specific situations of different countries, non-performing problem varies in terms of definitions, classifications, causes, and resolutions. Therefore, the paper is to address the determinants of non-performing loan problem from banking performance perspective. As the globalization and the development of international business, non-performing loan becomes a very important indicator of the banking and financial performance. We are trying to identify the common factors of non-performing loan among countries with different institutional systems, and different economic, political, and culture environment. By looking at a set of factors, we are trying to find

out the relationships between bank assets to GDP, M2/GDP, lending-deposit rates spread and NPL. The findings of the paper will be new and interesting in this area in terms of the perspective, and will give a clear understanding of non-performing loan and its determinants.

Mentor: Jiawen Yang

André Corrêa D'Almeida



André Corrêa d'Almeida is a PhD Candidate in the School of Public Affairs at the University of Colorado. His main current research interest is the role of highly skilled returnees and social networking in poverty relief policies in African countries. He has a degree in Economics initiated in Portugal and concluded in The Netherlands, and a MSc in Project Management from the Catholic University of Macau, China. He has research published in several areas of Social Economics in Portugal such as Immigration and Public Accounting, Occupational Mobility of Immigrations, Analysis of Remittances of Immigrants in Portugal, Payment Salary System in Public Administration, Best Practices on the Teaching of Mathematic, and The Impact of National Employment Strategy. He also has teaching experience in Applied Mathematics, Project Management for Non-Profit Organizations, and

Decision Making Tools. He has experience at the management level such as the Coordinator for Academic Affairs at IIUM, Developer of a fundraising and partnership network for the Rainforest Alliance in Europe, Project Manager of Sintra - Digital City, and Deputy Coordinator for the Immigration Observatory of Portugal. He received a Research Activity Award from UCD and a scholarship award from the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology. In the field of arts he is a member of the New York Songwriters with a CD of original songs published in Portugal and a photography book about the children and culture of Tibet - The Spirits of the Mountain.

Research Project: *Social and Organizational Strategies for Implementation of Enhanced Environmental and Social Protection Policies in Mozambique*

This empirical study seeks to understand how the specific conditions of the institutional setting in developing countries shape NGOs strategies and tactics to influence agenda setting in these countries. This study will focus on the specific case of health sector in Mozambique for illustrative purpose. A purposive sample of seven top-executives from different NGOs with a long history of operations in Mozambique will be selected for case-studies.

Mentor: Jorge Rivera

Osman Antwi-Boateng



Osman Antwi-Boateng is a doctoral candidate in Political Science and International Relations at the University of Delaware. He earned his first Masters in international Affairs with a concentration in Communication and Development from Ohio University-Athens and a second Masters in Security Studies (International Security) from Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service in Washington D.C. He holds a Bachelors degree in Business Administration-Marketing from Adrian College, MI. His research interests are sub-Saharan politics, International security, ethnic conflict and conflict resolution, failed states, international development and transnational issues.

Research Project: *The Diaspora Effect: US-Based Liberia Diaspora as Peace*

Building Norm Entrepreneurs

I seek to investigate how the Liberian Diaspora community domiciled in the U.S contributes towards peace building in the home country from afar, after a prolonged period of civil war. Of particular focus will be their motivation for pursuing peace building, modus operandi and the various modes of conduct that contributes towards peace-building in Liberia. This will be a qualitative research based on empirical data collected through interviews with key representatives of the Liberian Diaspora across the U.S.

Mentor: Stephen Lubkemann