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Same Wine, Different Bottles?**

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Greenfield versus Merger & Acquisition FDI: Same Wine, Different Bottles?*

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Abstract

Relying on a large foreign direct investment (FDI) transaction level dataset, unique both in terms of disaggregation and time and country coverage, this paper examines patterns in greenfield (GF) versus merger & acquisition (MA) investment. Although both are found to seek out large markets with low international barriers, important differences emerge. MA is more affected by geographic and cultural barriers and exhibits opportunistic behaviours as it is more sensitive to short-run changes, such as a currency crisis. On the other hand, GF is relatively driven by long-run factors, such as origin-country technological and institutional development or comparative advantage. These empirical facts are consistent with the conceptual distinction made between these two modes, i.e. MA involves transfer of ownership for integration or arbitrage reasons while GF relies on firms own capacities, which are linked to the origin countries attributes. They also suggest that GF and MA are likely to respond differently to policies intended to attract FDI.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment; Mergers and Acquisitions; Greenfield Investment; Multinational Firms

JEL Classification: F21; F23

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1 Introduction

Foreign direct investment (FDI) occurs via two modes, greenfield (GF) investment and cross-border mergers and acquisitions (MA). The implicit distinction between the two modes is that GF investment relies on the internal capabilities of the multinational enterprise (MNE), as is most clearly embodied in the notion of building a new subsidiary from the ground up; MA meanwhile involves transfer of ownership of an existing asset. Although there is widespread recognition of the distinct nature of these modes, due to data constraints there is little research actually comparing GF and MA FDI. Further, what does exist almost exclusively relies on data for a single developed country. In addition, while it is generally presumed that most worldwide FDI flows are MA (e.g. Globerman and Shapiro, 2004 or Head and Ries, 2008), these statements rely on data during the 1990s and miss the remarkable growth of primarily GF FDI in developing countries during the 2000s (UNCTAD, 2014). Thus, there is a need for a study comparing GF and MA FDI using more recent data. This paper fulfills that need by using a unique combined transaction-level dataset covering worldwide GF and MA FDI for the period 2003-2010 across 37 manufacturing and services sectors. This level of disaggregation has been heretofore unavailable and allows us to compare not only the developed and developing country experiences but also the sectoral composition of FDI modes.

We find that the two modes share several similarities. For example, both tend to come from the developed countries and are affected by traditional “gravity” variables such as GDP and distance. Similarly, both are dominated by manufacturing, although services form a significant share of overall FDI flows and comprise the largest sectors within each mode. Nevertheless, there are key differences across modes. While the developed countries receive the majority of MAs, developing countries host the bulk of GF FDI. In addition, our count data regression analysis shows that MA investment is more responsive to barriers between the origin and destination countries, including investment cost and geographical and cultural barriers. MA also features more opportunistic behaviour in that it is more sensitive to short-

run variations such as changes in market size, changes in capital market depth, or a currency crisis. In contrast, GF is far more sensitive to long-run factors, targeting more low-tax locations and relying more on home technological development, quality of institutions, and the degree of comparative advantage. These results are on the whole consistent with the conceptual distinction made between the two modes; namely, that MA involves transfer of ownership (arising from a desire to integrate or exploit arbitrage opportunities) whereas GF relies more on a firm's own capacities (which are intrinsically linked to the origin country's attributes).

An important aspect of our data is that unlike other studies, we can compare FDI between developed countries (which dominates the data) with that going to and/or coming from the South. Doing so is important because MA FDI is skewed towards developed countries whereas GF is the opposite. Indeed, we find that differences between modes with respect to variables such as distance between countries is in part driven by the different geographic concentrations of the two modes of FDI. Similarly, by exploiting our sector data, we are able to identify how differences between modes vary by industry. For example, although manufacturing GF is less responsive to a common language than its MA counterpart, in services, the two modes respond equally to a shared language.

Recognizing these differences is important to understanding the patterns of FDI and therefore the policies that can be used to attract one type of investment relative to another. This matters since the potential impacts of FDI can vary by mode. For example, as discussed by Davies and Desbordes (forthcoming), outbound GF may have much stronger negative effects on an origin country's labour market than does MA. Thus, if a country experiences FDI outflows due to falling tax rates elsewhere, our estimates suggest this would primarily be in GF and therefore have larger than average labour market effects.

The paper proceeds as follows. First, we review the existing literature on FDI with a focus on that comparing the two modes of investment. Section 3 describes our data. Section 4 contains a set of stylized facts for the two modes, including a discussion of the primary

origins, destinations, and sectors for MA and GF FDI. Section 5 expands on these stylized facts by utilizing regression analysis to estimate where the two modes move in similar - and in different - ways in response to origin, destination, and country pair characteristics. Section 6 concludes.

2 The Literature on FDI Mode

The literature on FDI is vast, covering models suggesting why FDI occurs, empirical studies testing those models, analyses of the impacts of FDI, and suggestions on the management of MNEs via government policy.¹ Despite this plethora of papers, there is remarkably little discussing both GF and MA FDI, either theoretically or empirically.² In this section, we describe this small body of research.

The theory on mode choice typically starts at the firm level, where an individual firm chooses its entry mode accounting for the costs and benefits of each, a decision which can then be included in a general equilibrium model. A prime example of this approach is Nocke and Yeaple (2008) who provide a model in which a MNE establishes a subsidiary for two reasons: lowering production costs and hiring new entrepreneurs who provide headquarter services. While both modes seek lower production costs, only MA acquire new entrepreneurs by purchasing an acquisition target whereas GF makes do with those it has in the origin country.³ An implication of this is that, since a new entrepreneur is only beneficial to the firm if her productivity exceeds that of the origin-country entrepreneur, firms with high origin

¹For brevity, we do not attempt to provide a comprehensive overview of the FDI literature and focus only on what is most relevant to the comparison between GF and MA. See Navaretti and Venables (2006), Blonigen (2005), and Blonigen and Piger (2011) for recent overviews of the broader literature on FDI.

²There are, however, many papers discussing one mode or the other. Examples of GF models include Helpman (1984), Markusen (1984), and Helpman et al. (2004). Neary (2007) and Head and Ries (2008) provide models where FDI is exclusively MA.

³For evidence on the choice of target, see Blonigen et al. (2012), and Guadalupe et al. (2012) who focus on the characteristics of the target (so called “cherry picking”). Heger and McCorriston (2014) analyze the linkages between the acquired and target firm via input-output tables, finding a large role for vertical acquisitions and a surprisingly large share of acquisitions for which there are no obvious industrial linkages. Ray (2014) compares the acquirer and target in product space. She shows that even in the absence of direct linkages, multinationals acquire activities in industries relatively closely related to their own spectrum of products.

productivity are unlikely to gain from MA and therefore focus on GF.⁴ In addition, due to complementarities between production and headquarter services, productive firms (and thus GF firms) will dominate when there are large production cost differences (such as between the developed North and less-developed South). On the other hand, North-North FDI will be predominantly MA. Finally, the tradeoff between modes depends on their relative costs. When targets in the destination are scarce, making MA costly, GF will naturally dominate. Conversely, if the establishment of a GF subsidiary is more difficult, MA will dominate. The authors then confirm these patterns using aggregated US outbound FDI.

A concurrent set of theories focuses on the price of MA as a crucial component in the choice of whether to choose GF or MA. For example, Raff et al. (2009) provide a model where the acquisition price is forward looking, i.e. where the potential target recognizes that, should they charge a high acquisition price, this can lead to GF investment which increases the number of firms and has consequences for their profits.⁵ Muller (2007) provides a model in which changes in competition feed into the acquisition price and shows that it depends on the extent of existing competition in the country. In particular, GF FDI will be preferred when there are either few or many firms; MA FDI will dominate under moderate competition. Note that in contrast to Nocke and Yeaple (2008), the tradeoff in this line of research is less about the transfer or acquisition of technology but more about changes in competition.

The empirical work on mode choice also has two main themes. The first looks at the choice of mode for a given firm using a discrete dependent variable methodology. For example, Drogendijk and Slangen (2006) use survey data from Dutch MNEs to focus on the role of cultural distance in the mode choice, finding that greater cultural barriers tend to encourage GF over MA. Other examples can be found in the survey of the business literature provided by Slangen and Hennar (2007). As they discuss, of the results that are consistent across studies, MA dominate in wealthier targets (consistent with Nocke and Yeaple, 2008) whereas

⁴In a related paper Nocke and Yeaple (2007) show that this productivity ranking, and hence the impact of country characteristics, can depend on whether the firm productivity differences relates to the international mobility of its production characteristics.

⁵Other papers focusing on the acquisition price include Görg (2000) and Buckley and Casson (1998).

GF dominates when cultural differences are large. A difficulty with all of this work, however, is that these studies typically only use data on the outbound FDI of a single country (with the exceptions being data on inbound FDI to a single destination or for a very small number of countries). As suggested by Slangen and Hennar (2007), this, along with the lack of a consistent set of regressors across studies, may drive the general lack of consistent findings.

The second strand of empirical literature uses aggregated FDI (typically at the country level). Perhaps the most utilized data for this is that provided by UNCTAD (2014), which produces annual reports documenting the world-wide and regional patterns of GF and MA FDI. Using these data in a cross-section, Globerman and Shapiro (2004) compare how FDI inflows and outflows vary with gravity variables (measures of market size and trade and investment costs) for both the full and MA only samples.⁶ They find that all FDI is attracted to larger economies, with MA particularly so. In addition, drawing from the literature looking exclusively at MA FDI, they control for a variety of institutional and financial depth measures, again finding that MA is typically more sensitive to these factors than is overall FDI.⁷ Neto et al. (2009) extend this analysis to a panel and include cultural variables, finding that they appear to be more important for GF than MA.⁸ Park et al. (2012) also make use of the UNCTAD data, restricting themselves to the developing countries and employing alternative estimating techniques, resulting in comparable findings. These studies are limited, however, by their lack of bilateral FDI information, making them unable to estimate the role of key gravity variables such as the distance between origin and destination or shared languages. In addition, depending on the year, UNCTAD provides multilateral data on aggregate FDI and MA (number of projects and total value), but the GF data

⁶See Blonigen and Piger (2011) for an overview of the standard gravity controls in FDI regressions.

⁷Examples of studies looking at the effect of institutions and/or financial depth on MA FDI include Rossi and Volpin (2004), di Giovanni (2005), Hyun and Kim (2007), Hur et al. (2011), and Coeurdacier et al. (2009). Desbordes and Wei (2014), using data on GF flows, find that both origin and destination financial development are driving factors.

⁸DiGuardo et al. (2013) also find that physical, cultural and political distances reduce MA flows but do not consider GF flows. Azemar et al. (2012) point to market familiarity (a combination bilateral ties, experience with weak institutions, and lack of international experience) as an important factor in FDI between developing countries.

only becomes available in 2002. Hence in Park et al. (2012), the GF data are created by subtracting MA flows from aggregate FDI.⁹ As this ignores other possible forms of FDI changes, such as equity increases by existing projects via retained earnings, non-standardized reporting definitions and reporting across countries, and round-tripping FDI, this is not a clear-cut comparison between MA and GF FDI.

Despite the advantages in using bilateral data, there is very little work exploiting it. Hebous et al. (2011) have bilateral data decomposing FDI into GF and MA for outbound German investments. This allows them to include both distance, which impedes GF less than MA (in contrast to Nocke and Yeaple, 2008), and the tax rate of the destination, finding that MA is less sensitive to destination taxes than is GF. In her comparison of GF and MA FDI across US states, Swenson (2001) finds a similar difference in tax sensitivities. These results are consistent with the model of Becker and Fuest (2010), who indicate that tax advantages of a particular destination are likely to be capitalized into the acquisition price, something which would not happen with GF. Outside of these tax-oriented studies, in a comparison between MA flows and total FDI flows (a comparison which is subject to the same caveats as in the above work using the aggregate UNCTAD data), Klein and Rosengren (1994) find that inbound US MA investments are marginally more sensitive to exchange rate variation than are aggregate flows. This then lends support to the notion of “fire sale” FDI, that is, investments which are spurred by a decline in the cost of establishing/acquiring the affiliate due to exchange rate movements (Froot and Stein, 1991).¹⁰

Combining the above results, several overarching predictions emerge. First, we would expect the levels of both GF and MA to respond in comparable ways to the traditional gravity variables, i.e. levels of FDI are greater between large, wealthy countries with small barriers between them. Second, in line with Nocke and Yeaple (2008) we anticipate that

⁹Neto et al. (2009) on the other hand combine MA data in values for 1996-2002 with GF data with number of projects for 2002-2006.

¹⁰In this type of investment, coined by Krugman (2000), the firm’s intent is more driven by the ability to acquire a investment asset while its price is low rather than the traditional motives ascribed to MA FDI. Evidence of such behavior is found by Blonigen (1997). See also Aguiar and Gopinath (2005).

MA (which generally originates in high-income countries) is particularly drawn to high-income countries, both due to the availability of potential targets as well as the assignment predictions of their model. Third, we anticipate that MA is relatively more sensitive to destination financial depth and institutional quality. Fourth, we anticipate that distances, be they cultural or physical, impact GF less than MA investments. Finally, we expect that GF is more sensitive to destination taxes whereas MA is more responsive to exchange rate shocks.

3 Data Description

In this section, we discuss our variables of interest, which measure GF and MA FDI, as well as the control variables we use in our regression analysis. Our key variables are $FDI_{m,o,d,s,t}$ which is the number projects via FDI mode m from origin country o to destination d in sector s in year t . In order to simplify our discussion, we use the term project to mean an investment project, that is a GF investment or a MA. The mode of the project refers to whether it is GF, i.e. a new project that did not exist before, or MA, that is the merger with or acquisition of a pre-existing entity. The list of the 39 sectors in our study is in Table 1. While our sample covers the globe, in our discussion and tables we refer to specific countries. The list of country abbreviations used is found in Table 2.

3.1 Construction of GF

Our GF data come from *fDi* Markets, which is a commercial database tracking the universe of cross-border greenfield investments that covers all sectors and countries worldwide since 2003.¹¹ The data are available at the project level, that is, an individual GF investment. These data report the source and destination countries as well as the sector of the GF project

¹¹This is the source of greenfield FDI data for the UNCTAD (2014) data. It can be found at <http://www.fdimarkets.com/>.

(note that this is the sector of the project, not the parent firm undertaking the project).¹² This classification is that in Table 1. Unfortunately, it does not report a measure of the size of the investment which is comparable to those in the MA data. Further, it does not provide us detailed information on the parent firm. Thus, we cannot utilize the data for a meaningful study at the observation level à la Drogendijk and Slangen (2006) and instead aggregate these up to the origin, destination, sector, year level, making our data more similar to that of Hebous et al. (2011). Finally, note that these projects can represent either a new GF project in a destination country where the source firm was already active or a first time entry into a destination.

3.2 Construction of MA

These data come from the Zephyr database, produced by Bureau van Dijk from press releases.¹³ Zephyr claims to cover the universe of domestic and international MA projects across the globe with a value above 1 million British pounds.¹⁴ Although the data begin in 2000 (and extend back to 1997 for the USA and European countries), here we utilize only the data since 2003 to match the GF data. As with the GF data, these are at the project level. Although there is more detailed information on both the acquiring firm (located in the origin) and the target (located in the destination), without comparable information in the GF data, these are of little use in our comparisons. In order to match the GF information, we therefore aggregated up to the source, destination, sector, year level. In doing so, there were two challenges.

First, the MA data report both a country name and a country code for the source and destination. While in most cases the name and code match, there are exceptions.¹⁵ In these cases, we used the country code to allocate a project to a particular source/destination

¹²As we do not have data on the sector of the parent, we cannot identify vertical versus horizontal investments as Herger and McCorriston (2014) do for MA data.

¹³These can be found at <http://www.bvdinfo.com>.

¹⁴Note that there is no comparable size threshold in the GF data.

¹⁵In the source data, mismatches were approximately 6% of projects. For destinations, the mismatch was about 1% of projects.

country. In other cases, only the name or the code was reported. In this situation, we used the available information to allocate the project. Finally, there were cases where neither the name nor the code was reported.¹⁶ In these cases, we allocated the project to a catch-all category (“Earth”) and these projects were then used in the below analysis when possible (i.e. when source was missing, we were still able to use the projects when considering destinations). We note this because in the analysis below utilizing source, destination, or source-destination pair information, these observations could not be used.

Second, unlike the GF data, the MA sectors are classified in 4-digit SIC codes, distinguishing between codes of the parent and target firms. To correspond to the GF data, we used the target industry code as the code of the project and a correspondence from *fDi Markets* that maps SIC codes into the GF sector classification. However, this correspondence did not cover all SIC codes. For some, we allocated the project by matching the SIC industry’s description and the GF sector description.¹⁷ Nevertheless, for about 6% of projects, there was no clear-cut classification. Furthermore, the industry code was not reported for 18% of projects. These were allocated to a catch-all sector “Miscellaneous” for which there is no GF counterpart.

Finally, following the international standard, we included MA where a foreign firm acquired a minimum of a 10% stake in the affiliate. This 10% cutoff is common across countries in determining whether or not a foreign person has control, i.e. whether it counts as FDI.

3.3 Interpretation of the measures

Before continuing to a detailed analysis of the data, it is important to recognize what these GF and MA measures do and do not capture. These variables measure the number of new projects occurring between two countries in a given sector in a given year. As such, they are flow variable, not a measure of the stock of projects. Because of this, countries that feature

¹⁶These missing information cases amounted to 15.6% for the source data and 3.5% for the destination data.

¹⁷Details on the correspondence construction are available upon request.

heavily in flows during the sample period (such as China) may still lag behind in their share of accumulated investment flows. In addition, these count investments, not dis-investments, meaning that they do not measure the *net* flows of projects. Furthermore, we focus here exclusively on FDI which is by definition cross-border investment and do not include what happens within a country. Thus, one must keep these issues in mind when interpreting the patterns and findings below. Finally, these data are count data and do not control for the size of the project (be that measured as employment, the value of investment, sales, or some other measure). We are forced to do this as there does not exist a comparable measure of size in the GF and MA datasets. Nevertheless, we endeavor to link these count measures back to the value of capital flows below.

3.4 Control variables

In our regressions, we utilize a set of canonical control variables which are standard in FDI analysis, including origin, destination, and pair-wise factors. Details on data sources, measurements, and summary statistics are in the Appendix. Broadly speaking, these “gravity” variables fall into two categories: market size and international barriers. For both the origin and destinations, we use GDP and population as measures of market size. Note that as both are in logs, including both implicitly controls for per-capita income. In addition, we include the destination’s market potential which is intended to control for the destinations proximity to other markets.¹⁸ For international barriers, we include a number of different measures. The first is the World Bank’s (2014) bilateral trade cost measure which controls for the ease of trade between the origin and destination. In addition, we use several geographic measures: the distance between them, a dummy equalling one when they are contiguous (i.e. share a common border), and dummy variables indicating whether the origin or destination is an island or landlocked country. To control for cultural differences, we include a dummy equal to one when the two countries share a common language and dummy indicating whether or

¹⁸Blonigen et al. (2007) provide discussion on this issue.

not they share a colonial history. As another measure of barriers, we include a proxy for destination investment costs.

Beyond these gravity variables, we utilize several measures of the political and economic environments. For both the origin and destination, we include proxies for institutional development, the quality of corporate governance, and to proxy for financial depth, the extent of stock market capitalization. In addition, to examine how FDI may be affected by exchange rate shocks, we include controls for whether or not the origin or destination country is experiencing a currency crisis. Given the importance attributed to destination taxes when making location decisions, we include the destination's statutory corporate tax rate.¹⁹ Finally, as factor price differences potentially influential for mode choice (Nocke and Yeaple, 2008), we use the Balassa (1964) measure of revealed comparative advantage (RCA). This measure identifies a comparative advantage in a sector s for country i if the s 's share in i 's export basket exceeds s 's share in worldwide exports. Note that unlike our other measures, RCA is available at the sector level, however due to trade data limitations, we were only able to obtain measures for 28 of our sectors, most of which were in manufacturing. This list of sectors for which RCA is available is in Table 1.

4 Stylized Facts

Before delving into the econometric analysis, it is beneficial to explore the data using simple descriptive statistics and construct a set of stylized facts regarding the overarching patterns in GF and MA flows. As stressed above, on the whole the two modes are often found to behave similarly, however, even a basic analysis reveals important differences. Figure 1's top panel shows the evolution of GF and MA FDI over our sample period (for the moment, simply focus on the cumulated levels). From this, three key observations can be drawn. First, in terms of the number of projects, GF outstrips MA by nearly 50% (more on this

¹⁹Although the effective average tax rate would be more appropriate when estimating the decision of whether or not to invest, available measures are very limited in their country coverage.

below), with a total of 67,702 MA projects and 99,524 GF projects worldwide during our sample. Second, both have been generally growing during the sample period. Third, in response to the financial crisis of 2008-2009, both modes of FDI fell. This decline, however, was much more severe for MA. On the other hand, MA flows recovered to their pre-crisis levels by 2010 whereas GF flows remained stagnant.

Stylized Fact 1. *GF accounts for roughly two-thirds of FDI activity. MA FDI fell more sharply following the financial crisis, but also recovered more quickly.*

4.1 Top Origins and Destinations

Table 3 presents the top ten origins, destinations, and origin-destination pairs in terms of number of GF and MA projects. The most obvious feature of the origin and destination columns is in their overlap. The same seven countries are top origins for both GF and MA. Further, all the top origin and destination countries are developed Northern economies and, as a group, these ten nations generate a very large share of FDI, accounting for 49.7% and 68.7% of the total MA and GF projects in the sample. Overall, of the 264 countries in the worldwide sample, 64 are never origins for either mode with an additional 30 only being origins for MA. Turning to the destinations, we see a similar degree of overlap between the MA and GF countries. MA destinations are again predominantly developed (and indeed are also typically major sources of MA flows), with China being the exception. GF recipients, on the other hand, are more varied, with China, Russia, India and the United Arab Emirates ranking in the top ten. As with outflows, the top ten again account for roughly half of FDI inflows, although the GF inflows are noticeably less concentrated.

With respect to the country-pair ranking, the English speaking countries of the US, Canada, and the UK dominate the MA results. In addition, China is a major destination, particularly from other Asian locations and the US. Indeed, Japanese FDI in China has received a good deal of attention (e.g. Armstrong, 2009) and Singapore is well known financial hub that acts as an intermediary between China and the West. GF, however,

is again more varied. Although the Anglo-Saxon countries still feature heavily as origins, Japan is a primary source twice, whereas the destination countries cover both the major developed economies as well as large developing nations. Finally, it is worth recognizing the concentration in FDI flows, with these ten country pairs alone making up 14% of MA and 15% of GF FDI. Of the 59,782 possible country pairs, 53,792 never experience FDI of either mode, 1090 only see MA, and 2522 only see GF.

Stylized Fact 2. *GF and MA FDI outflows are very concentrated among Northern economies. MA inflows are dominated by Northern countries; GF inflows are split between Northern and Southern countries. At the bilateral level, MA flows are dominated by Anglo-Saxon country pairs and East-Asian flows towards China. GF flows, by comparison, are widely varied both in terms of origin and destination. In all cases, however, a small number of countries account for a large share of overall activity.*

Thus, just as Nocke and Yeaple (2008) predict, Table 3 suggests that the mode of FDI will be dependent on the level of development of the origin and destination, as well as the interaction of the two. With this in mind, in what follows, we will frequently compare flows between developed countries, termed North-North (NN) flows, flows from developed to developing countries (North-South, NS), flows from developing to developed countries (SN), and flows between developing countries (SS).²⁰ Figure 1's top panel shows the evolution of these four combinations over our sample period. Unsurprisingly, the Northern countries are the dominant origin for both modes, however, GF destinations are typically Southern whereas MA destinations are typically Northern. By way of contrast, FDI from the South is more concentrated in Southern destinations for both modes. As noted above, there was a difference in the modes' responses to the financial crisis of 2008-2009. Breaking this down into the four directions, we see that the shifts in MA flows were predominantly driven by flows from the North to either destination. GF, however, saw most of their declines due to falls in NS flows.

²⁰The designations for the different countries, which follows the IMF's classification, is found in Table 2.

Again turning to pair-wise comparisons, Tables 4 and 5 present the top ten country pairs for investments from the North and South respectively. As can be seen in Table 4, in terms of origin and destination, NN MA flows are dominated by five countries: the USA, the UK, Canada, Germany, and France. GF flows are similarly patterned, although the US-Japanese relationship is important for this mode. For the NS flows, China features large in both GF and MA, as do the BRICs and the US-Mexico pair. A marked difference between the NN and NS flows is in the number of MA, with NS MA flows only a third of the NN MA flows. GF, in contrast, is actually higher in the NS than the NN flows. For FDI from the South, Table 5 indicates that whereas the MA flows are quite varied, GF is dominated by India and China. In addition, for both modes, the Korean-US pair is important. For SS FDI, two key patterns are worth pointing out. First, the top pairs are heavily Asian, with China the dominant recipient. Second, Singapore and Malaysia are key origins for FDI. An interesting feature is that these countries heavily invest in each other in MAs, suggesting the possibility of complex cross-ownership patterns.

4.2 Sector Patterns

Table 1 indicates that our data include both manufacturing and services sectors. Figure 1 shows the evolution of these two broad industry categories for both modes across the four directions. Mirroring global trends in trade and value-added, it is little surprise that services FDI via either mode have been growing more rapidly than manufacturing FDI. Despite this, the number of manufacturing FDI projects exceeds that in services, a difference that is much more pronounced in GF than in MA. Other than this, however, the broad patterns in terms of changes over time and directions of investment are on the whole similar between the two industries.

To provide more detailed analysis, Table 6 lists the top ten sectors for GF and MA respectively. As can be seen, even though manufacturing dominates overall FDI projects, the top three sectors in both GF and MA are service sectors, specifically Software & IT,

Financial, and Business services. Indeed, there is a good deal of overlap across the two modes' top sectors, with seven sectors placing highly for both. That said, there are also noticeable differences. For example, whereas Textiles claim the fourth spot for GF, they do not rank at all in MA. Likewise, Pharmaceuticals, which ranks tenth for MA does not feature in the GF findings. It is tempting to interpret these differences as resulting from different in the factor intensities (and thus use of intangibles) between the sectors, a difference which feeds into the choice of mode. We will explore this notion further in our regressions where we account for RCA.

Stylized Fact 3. *Manufacturing projects outnumber services projects, particularly for GF, nevertheless, the broad patterns are comparable for both manufacturing and services. At the sector level, services in the IT, Business, and Financial sectors dominate both entry modes. Other key sectors, however, vary across modes.*

Table 7 lists the top ten sector for each of our direction pairs. This highlights the very different sectoral composition of flows depending on their direction. While the top sectors in Table 6 continue to appear frequently, their position relative to one another as well as relative to other sectors varies as other sectors take dominance. For example, in NN MA, Metals fall from fourth to sixth place; Pharmaceuticals, however gains four places. Looking at NS GF, textiles now rank sixth, replaced by Food & Tobacco. Similarly, Coal, Oil, and Natural Gas is a dominant sector for SS FDI in both modes. This variation in sectors as it depends on country pairs is very suggestive of the importance of comparative advantage in the determination of FDI flows as predicted by Nocke and Yeaple (2008).

Stylized Fact 4. *Sector-level FDI patterns vary according the level of development of the origin and destination with overarching patterns suggestive of comparative advantage motivations. This holds for both MA and GF investment.*

4.3 Projects vs. Value of FDI

As noted above, our data indicate that most projects over the sample period took place via GF, not MA. This appears in contrast to the accepted wisdom that most FDI is MA, not GF.²¹ It must be remembered, however, that our measure is a count of the number of projects, not their value. Although our GF and MA data contain some information on the size of investment, they are not comparable across the two (and are missing for many MA projects). Thus, we cannot carry out a meaningful comparison of the total magnitudes of the two types of FDI using our data.

Nevertheless, as a step towards calculating such a value comparison, we utilized data on net FDI inflows (in millions of US dollars) from the World Development Indicators (World Bank, 2013) and regressed it on the number of inbound MA and GF projects in a given destination d in year t along with a set of year dummy variables. Thus, the coefficients on the two variables should roughly reflect the average relative value of the inflow of a particular type of project. The results are found in Table 8. These estimates suggest that the average MA project is valued at approximately 5.1 times that of a GF project. Taking into account that the number of GF projects is 50% higher than the number of MA projects, this suggests that for every dollar of FDI, about 77.5% is due to MA while the remainder is composed of GF. While this figure must be taken with a grain of salt, although most FDI is GF in terms of projects, the majority of FDI values are likely due to MA.²²

5 Regression Findings

Although the above stylized facts suggest that different factors may matter for the two modes, it is necessary to supplement that analysis with a more rigorous econometric investigation. Specifically, we are interested in whether there are significant differences in the ways in which

²¹See, for example, Globerman and Shapiro (2004).

²²In particular, recall that here we can only use our data when the destination is identified and that our project count data include only new investments whereas the net value data include expansion of existing investments via retained earnings and disinvestments as FDI is shut down or sold to domestic investors.

MA and GF respond differently to the variables identified by the literature as important for overall FDI or FDI in a single mode. Note that these control variables include both time-invariant and time-varying variables. Furthermore, we wish to allow for differences in the short and long run responses to time varying factors. This allows us to investigate how transient events can influence FDI. With this in mind, we estimate the following exponential model:

$$\begin{aligned}
 FDI_{modt} &= \alpha_{mod} \exp((x_{odt} - \bar{x}_{odt}) \beta_1 + GF_m \cdot (x_{odt} - \bar{x}_{odt}) \beta_2) \epsilon_{modt} \\
 \alpha_{mod} &= \exp(\delta_1 GF_m + \bar{x}_{odt} \delta_2 + GF_m \cdot \bar{x}_{odt} \delta_3 + z_{od} \delta_4 + GF_m \cdot z_{od} \delta_5)
 \end{aligned}$$

where FDI_{modt} is the number of FDI projects of mode m (MA or GF) between origin country o and destination country d at time t and ϵ_{modt} is a multiplicative error term.²³ Equation (2) shows that we assume that the country-pair specific effect (α_{mod}) is a linear function of the time-averages of our explanatory variables. Given the count data nature of our dependent variable, and its overdispersion, we adopt a negative binomial regression model. Standard errors are clustered at the country-pair level.

FDI_{modt} depends on a set of time-varying controls x_{odt} that includes origin, destination, and pair-wise characteristics as discussed above. These are included on their own and interacted with a dummy variable GF_m which is equal to one for a GF observation and zero otherwise, i.e. the coefficients of the interactions give the difference in response by GF and MA. FDI_{modt} also depends on time-invariant factors, which include the average value of the x variables (\bar{x}_{odt}) and other time-invariant variables, z_{od} , both of which appear on their own and interacted with GF_m . Note that by using the averages of the time-varying variables, we are distinguishing between their long run (δ s) and short run (β s) effects.²⁴ In the tables,

²³Given the exponential nature of our model, coefficients can be interpreted in terms of elasticities as in log-linear models.

²⁴See Rabe-Hesketh and Skrondal (2012) for a good discussion of this hybrid model which relaxes the assumption that the between and within effects are the same for a particular variable.

the coefficient on a variable preceded by SR and with t in its subscript corresponds to the short-run effect. Year dummies, and their interactions with GF_m , account for global year- and mode-specific shocks. When using sector data, we also include RCA which varies by $odst$ and a complement of sector dummy variables as well as their interactions with GF_m .

Finally, note that as the regression requires data for both the origin and destination countries, unlike in the stylized facts, we restrict ourselves to a sub-sample of data for which all of our controls are available.²⁵ This leaves us with the set of 60 countries in the top panel of Table 2 and an unbalanced panel which contains 33356 MA and 57950 GF projects, or roughly 49% and 58% of each mode's projects respectively.²⁶

5.1 Baseline results

In Table 9, we present our baseline results using the full sample. The table presents four specifications. The first specification includes only measures of market size and international barriers. The second adds controls for the economic and political climate of the origin and destination. The third, which is our preferred specification, further adds variables relating to currency crises and capital market depth. In each of these, the first column presents the coefficients for our non-interacted controls. The second column presents the coefficients for the controls interacted with GF_{modt} , i.e. the estimated difference between the effect on MA and GF with the sum of the two the estimated total effect for GF. The significance of this total effect is indicated by the †s on the standard error of the interacted variable (something particularly of interest when the interacted and non-interacted coefficients differ in sign). The fourth specification uses total number of FDI projects as the dependent variable, i.e. it does not distinguish between modes. This is included in order to compare our estimates with those that would be obtained could we not differentiate between GF and MA.

Looking across the first three specifications, we see that the inclusion of additional vari-

²⁵When omitting some controls, as in Specification 1, it is possible to expand the number of countries included. Doing so yields results very comparable to what we present. Therefore, rather than have different samples across specifications, we restrict our sample accordingly.

²⁶Results from a balanced panel were qualitatively identical.

ables can affect the estimates (for example, when including the political and economic variables, we no longer find differences between MA and GF responses to long run GDPs). However rather than elaborate on these cross-specification differences, for brevity we focus only on the estimates of the preferred specification.

Beginning with our market size variables, we find that higher origin and destination long-run GDPs increase FDI in both modes with no significant difference between them. Short-run increases in origin GDP also increase FDI in both modes, although the effect is only one-third as large for GF. In contrast, short run increases in destination GDP reduce the number of MA yet have no effect on GF. Thus, although the two modes react similarly to persistent GDP patterns, GF is less responsive to short run variations. Similarly, higher origin population, both in the long and short run, reduce MA activity (which given the log form and the inclusion of GDP, is best interpreted as more MA coming from wealthier countries as per Nocke and Yeaple, 2008). However, there is no significant impact from origin population on GF. On the other hand, long-run destination population encourages only GF. Since MA is in part about acquiring new technologies whereas GF is primarily about locating the firm's existing technology in the most profitable (i.e. low cost) location, this result may reflect the relative attractiveness of low destination wages for GF (an interpretation that is supported by the fact that GF is generally headed to developing countries). Short run destination population increases are correlated with more FDI of both modes, although as with destination GDP, the effect is muted for GF. Combining these results, the broad picture is that FDI of both modes is attracted to larger markets, mirroring the existing literature. Further, origin income is a driver for MA but not GF. Finally, on the whole, GF appears less sensitive to short run variations than does MA, a result that has not been documented to this point. Destination market potential is negatively correlated with FDI in both modes. Although this negative coefficient is a common finding, it is not consistent with existing models of FDI.²⁷ This effect is twice as large for MA as GF investment. Short run boosts in

²⁷For example, see Blonigen et al. (2007) or Davies and Guillin (forthcoming).

market potential, however, significantly increase MA but not GF. Thus, proximity to other markets has somewhat mixed effects. In any case, as the coefficients are quite small, our estimates suggest that the importance of surrounding market potential is swamped by the importance of the destination market's size.

Turning to our trade barrier measure, we find that long run trade costs are a significant and equal detriment to both modes. Short run variations, however, have no significant effect. In contrast, investment costs reduce MA but have no significant effect on GF. Across our other barrier measures, we find that GF is generally less responsive to barriers. While both modes are deterred by the distance between countries, the effect for GF is a third smaller. This is comparable to the finding of Hebous et al. (2011). Similarly, while a common language boosts both modes, the effect is muted for GF. To the extent that these control for cultural differences, this is in line with Neto et al. (2009) and Drogendijk and Slangen (2006). A similar finding is found for the island and landlocked variables. Contiguity has no impact on either mode. Thus, we find that on the whole FDI is reduced by differences in location, language, and history, but that these matter more for MA than GF investment. This would be consistent with the notion that to reap the benefits of MA requires integration between the acquiring firm and the target whereas GF does not.

In comparison, only GF responds to institutional quality, tending to come from countries with strong institutions and go to locations with weaker institutions. We hesitate to suggest that this means GF is attracted to weak institutions, however, since it may simply capture that the predominance of GF flows to developing countries. This is one reason for considering direction-specific FDI flows. Stronger corporate governance encouraging inflows of both modes but is negatively correlated with GF outflows (suggesting that better corporate governance in the origin may encourage firms to locate new production facilities there rather than offshore). Higher origin technology levels, increases both modes, particularly GF. This again is consistent with the notion that GF must rely more on what the firm brings with it from the origin country. Higher technology in the destination, on the other hand, reduces

GF and MA equally.

Both modes see higher outbound flows when the origin tax is higher, a result suggestive of investment seeking low-tax locations. In this vein, we find negative coefficients for the destination tax variables, however, this is significant only for GF. This is consistent with Hebous et al. (2011) and Swenson (2001) and the theory of Becker and Fuest (2010).

Turning to the crisis variables, we find that more MA comes from countries with higher average crisis numbers but that there is no effect on GF. This may be due to investors in such countries seeking safer investment opportunities elsewhere, leading them to purchase more foreign assets. Both modes, however, fall when the origin country is actually experiencing a currency crisis. Looking to the destination, the only significant effect is that inbound MA rises during a currency crisis, a result suggestive of the fire sale argument and consistent with the results of Blonigen (1997). Thus, as in Klein and Rosengren (1994), we find that MA is more sensitive to exchange rate changes than is GF. Finally, greater capital market depth in either location encourages more FDI in either mode, although the impact of origin capital market depth on GF is half as large. This then recalls the unilateral estimates of Globerman and Shapiro (2004). In addition, as with the other variables, although both modes increase with a short-run increase in origin capital market depth, the effect is significantly smaller for GF. This is in line with Baker et al. (2009), who find evidence for their “cheap financial hypothesis”, in which FDI flows reflect the opportunistic use of the relatively low-cost financial capital available to overvalued parents in the source country.

Thus, our estimates suggest that GF and MA investments follow broadly similar patterns but that there are noticeable differences. On the whole, GF is less responsive to international barriers, short run market size variations, destination currency devaluations, and origin capital market depth, but is more responsive to destination tax rates and origin technological development.

Finally, turning to the fourth specification which uses total FDI as the dependent variable, we unsurprisingly find a comparable overall pattern with the coefficients lying between those

for MA and the total GF effects.

5.2 North versus South results

In Table 10, we break the sample into four sub-samples: NN, NS, SN, and SS respectively. Thus the first two specifications relate to investment originating the developing countries and the odd-numbered specifications describe FDI destined for the developed countries.

Beginning with the market size variables, we see that the sign of the coefficients are on the whole comparable to those found in the baseline results. What differs considerably, however, is the significance across sub-samples. The significance of the origin and destination GDP and populations are higher for the NN sub-sample than in the others (despite this being by far the smallest sample). That said, long run GDP, be that for the origin or destination, tends to increase FDI in both modes across all sub-samples. For NN FDI, it is worth recognizing that these effects are significantly smaller for GF than MA FDI. Recall that this is what Globerman and Shapiro (2004) found for their entire sample of unilateral data where they were unable to make country-pair comparisons. Further, the result from the baseline that GF is attracted to a higher long run population (and thus lower average wage) location seems to be a feature of GF FDI destined for the North, regardless of its origin. In contrast, long run destination population in the South has no effect (possibly due to a greater conflict between the attraction of low wages for employees and the repulsion of low wages of potential consumers). For market potential, we find the opposite as it is far more significant for FDI destined to the South than the North, regardless of the origin. Together these suggest that country-pair markets are particularly important for FDI between developing countries whereas proximity to third markets matters more for developing nations.

Long run trade barriers reduce FDI in all cases, although for SN FDI, this is true only for GF. Similarly, distance, common language, and colonial history are roughly comparable across sub-samples in sign, although the magnitude of coefficients differs somewhat. For example, distance has a similar impact in the NS, SN, and SS sub-samples, but a much

smaller coefficient in the NN regression.²⁸ A second noticeable difference compared to the baseline is that only in the SN sub-sample does GF respond differently than MA (where as in the baseline it is less responsive to distances). Given the various concentrations in modes across these sub-samples, this suggests that some of the differences picked up in Table 9 may have been due to differences between NN FDI and that involving developing countries rather than those between GF and MA. Another key difference across samples is the importance of institutions, which matter only for FDI originating in the developed countries. In particular, note that the puzzling negative coefficient on destination institutions has disappeared. Instead, we find that, as one might expect, better destination institutions attract FDI, a result that is particularly true for MA FDI between developed countries. A common result across sub-samples is that higher levels of origin technological development (be that origin developed or developing) is correlated with more outbound GF but not MA FDI.

The coefficients on the tax variables also differs across the sub-samples. Higher origin taxes are correlated with greater outflows in both modes for FDI between developing countries. In contrast, GF FDI within the developed world is negatively correlated with origin taxes. Destination taxes are now only significant for FDI within the North. Somewhat perversely, it suggests that MA is actually attracted to higher destination taxes; GF, however, remains negatively correlated with the destination tax.²⁹

FDI from the North is where most of the significance of the currency crisis variables are found. On the whole, they are consistent with the baseline estimates. One difference, however, is in the SN results where during a crisis in the origin country, MA outflows significantly increase. This is suggestive of the possibility of capital flight during such episodes with investors in the South seeking a safe haven in the North. In a comparable fashion,

²⁸One interpretation of this result would be that NN FDI has a greater concentration of market-seeking horizontal FDI, a form of investment which is increasing in trade costs, whereas the others have a greater vertical (or factor-seeking) component.

²⁹Note that due to data availability, our dataset does not include the bulk of the tax haven countries (most of which are developing).

our capital market depth variables matter most for NN FDI where the findings again mirror those in the baseline.

Combining these, we see that there are indeed differences in the patterns of FDI depending on the number of developed countries it involves. On the whole, FDI between developed countries (which recall is the largest share of total flows) match the baseline results. Further, allowing the coefficients to vary according to the direction of flows reduces some of the differences between MA and GF. However, we still find that GF is generally less sensitive to short-run market size variation than is MA but that it is much more sensitive to destination tax rates and origin technological development.

5.3 Sector results

Table 11 utilizes the sector information in our data. Unfortunately, finding data at the sector level across countries and time is difficult and we are therefore limited in our ability to include sector-level controls. Nevertheless, we examine the data in two ways.

First, specifications 1 and 2 repeat the baseline but using only manufacturing and services projects respectively (i.e. the dependent variable in specification 1 is the number of manufacturing projects in mode m from o to d in t). On the whole, the estimated coefficients are similar across industries and to the baseline estimates. Nevertheless, differences do emerge. For example, while trade costs reduce all modes in both sectors, the impact on MA is half as large in manufacturing as in services; GF meanwhile has a roughly comparable response in both industries. In addition, while distance lowers both modes in both industries, we see a relative unresponsiveness in GF manufacturing but not in GF services. Origin technology, on the other hand increases both modes in both industries with an even stronger effect for outbound manufacturing GF. Institutions are significant for manufacturing but not for services; a common language however is more important for services than manufacturing. The only significant tax coefficient is found on manufacturing GF, where as before, we find that higher destination taxes mean less investment. Thus, we find that on the whole the two

industries have similar patterns but that certain factors (such as destination population or language barriers) are more important in one industry than in another, with these differences in line with what one might expect for these broad industry categories.

Specification 3 uses data at the country-pair, mode, year, and sector level. Recall that with these data, we augment the baseline specification by including sector dummies (including their interactions with the GF dummy) and both long run and short run measures of RCA. As can be seen, the coefficients are generally comparable to those in the baseline (although with the rise in the number of observations, we see a rise in significance). Focusing on the RCA variables, we see that higher long-run RCA increases both inbound and outbound FDI in both modes, indicating a comparative advantage component to both the creation of outbound FDI and the ability to attract it. In addition, having a stronger comparative advantage tends to increase GF more than it does MA, again suggesting the importance of the development of firm-specific assets at home for GF investment relative to MA. Short run variations in comparative advantage, however, have no effect.

6 Conclusion

FDI is a dominant feature in the global economy, with intra-firm trade accounting for a third of global trade flows (Lanz and Miroudot, 2009). One long-recognized aspect of FDI is that it takes place for a variety of different reasons and through different modes, namely mergers and acquisitions and greenfield investment. Nevertheless, data constraints have hindered a systematic comparison of these two modes of investment. This paper has sought to fill that gap.

Using worldwide data on MA and GF for 2003-2010, we find that in terms of numbers the majority of worldwide flows are GF, although MA likely accounts for approximately 77.5% of the value of those flows. Unsurprisingly, the bulk of investment in both modes comes from the developed countries, with developed countries also the primary destinations for MA. In

contrast, most GF goes to the developing world. With respect to the sectoral composition of FDI, three sectors (Software & IT services, Business Services, and Financial Services) dominate flows in both modes. That said, there are differences in the sectoral composition, particularly when comparing sectors between developed and developing countries. Using regression analysis, we find that the broad pattern of MA and GF investments are similar. In particular, we find that both are attracted to larger markets and flourish when the barriers between countries are smaller. Nevertheless, we do find differences between them. It is important to highlight that these results are consistent with the conceptual distinction between the two modes. In case of GF, the investing firm relies on its own capacities which are closely related to home attributes. A MA transaction, on the other hand, involves a transfer of ownership and an integration process and as such may exhibit more opportunistic behaviour. These differences may then go hand in hand with the observation that MA are very much a developed country phenomenon whereas developing countries are much more represented in GF activity.

Taken as a whole, these results are reassuring in that they suggest that the current state of understanding of FDI patterns is not overly sensitive to the distinction between FDI modes. Nevertheless, given the differences and in particular certain countries attract certain modes, recognizing the differences between MA and GF is potentially important to reconciling the varying results found across different data sets. Furthermore, our results suggest that policies intending to influence FDI may have a differential impact across modes. For example, cutting one's tax rates may lead to more inbound GF investment but not additional MA. Similarly, working to upgrade the technological development of a country is more likely to encourage outbound GF investment than MA. To the extent that these have different impacts on an economy (see Davies and Desbordes (forthcoming) for an example), this may be important when developing policy. Thus, although this exercise has been largely descriptive, it makes a significant contribution in terms of our understanding of FDI and of the sometimes contradictory literature that has been written about it.

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A Data description and sources

Our GDP measure is the log of GDP in constant 2005 US dollars. Population is the log of population in 1000s. Both come from version 8 of the Penn-World Tables (Feenstra et al., 2013). Distance is the log distance in kilometers between capital cities. This, along with the common language, contiguity, and colonial history data came from the CEPII database ((Mayer and Zignago, 2006)). Market potential for a destination d in t is $\sum_{i \neq d} \frac{GDP_{it}}{dist_{id}}$. Landlock

and island nation status come from Wikipedia (2014b, 2014a). For trade costs, we use one year lags of the World Bank’s Trade Costs Dataset (2014).³⁰ This measure is constructed from multiplying the ratio of exports from i to j relative to trade within i by the comparable ratio for j . See Novi (2013) for details. Investment costs are constructed as $\ln(100 - INV_{it})$ where INV_{it} is the investor perception index from the Heritage Foundation (2013).³¹ As this varies extremely little for a given country, we only use its average value.

The measure of country-level governance indicates how well property rights are protected and enforced. It corresponds to the first principal component of three Worldwide Governance Indicators, available over the 2003-2010 period: Political Stability; Rule of Law; and Control of Corruption.³² These indicators have been constructed by Kaufmann et al. (2011) on the basis of a weighted aggregation of governance indicators from different sources, e.g. surveys of firms and households, subjective assessments of various organisations.³³ A higher value means better country-level governance. The measure of corporate governance indicates how much firms’ management is accountable and transparent. It corresponds the first principal component of the following indicators: Efficacy of corporate boards; Protection of minority shareholder’s interests; Strength of auditing and accounting standards. These indicators come from the 2005-2010 issues of the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) and are based on surveys from business leaders.³⁴ A higher value means better corporate governance. The technology measure also comes from the GCRs and reflects the availability of latest technologies in a given country. A higher value means that more frontier technologies are available.

Statutory tax data come from Loretz (2008) which was supplemented with data from KPMG (2012) when needed. As this varied little over time for the large share of our countries, we only use the average value of its log. The currency crisis dummy variable comes from Reinhart and Rogoff (2010). A currency crisis is defined as an annual depreciation versus the U.S. dollar (or the relevant anchor currency) of 15 percent or more. Stock market capitalization is normalised by GDP and comes from Beck et al. (2009). Higher values reflect a deeper financial system. Revealed comparative advantage is calculated using the method of Balassa (1965), so that the RCA in sector s for country i in t is $\frac{\frac{E_{ist}}{E_{it}}}{\frac{E_{st}}{E_t}}$, i.e. the share of i ’s exports that are in sector s relative to that share for the world as a whole. Data

³⁰These are at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/trade-costs-dataset>.

³¹These are at <http://www.heritage.org/index/explore?view=by-region-country-year>.

³²We use a principal component analysis for the governance measures because the variables constituting these measures are highly correlated. Indeed the first principal component accounts for nearly 90% of total variance. Details on this and all other principal component procedures are available on request.

³³See <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx>.

³⁴See <http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-competitiveness>.

on manufacturing come from CEPII (Gaulier and Zignago, 2010)); that on services is from Francois and Pindyuk (2014). As these may be influenced by FDI, we use one year lagged values.

Summary statistics for all variables are in Table 12.

Figure 1: Evolution of FDI over time

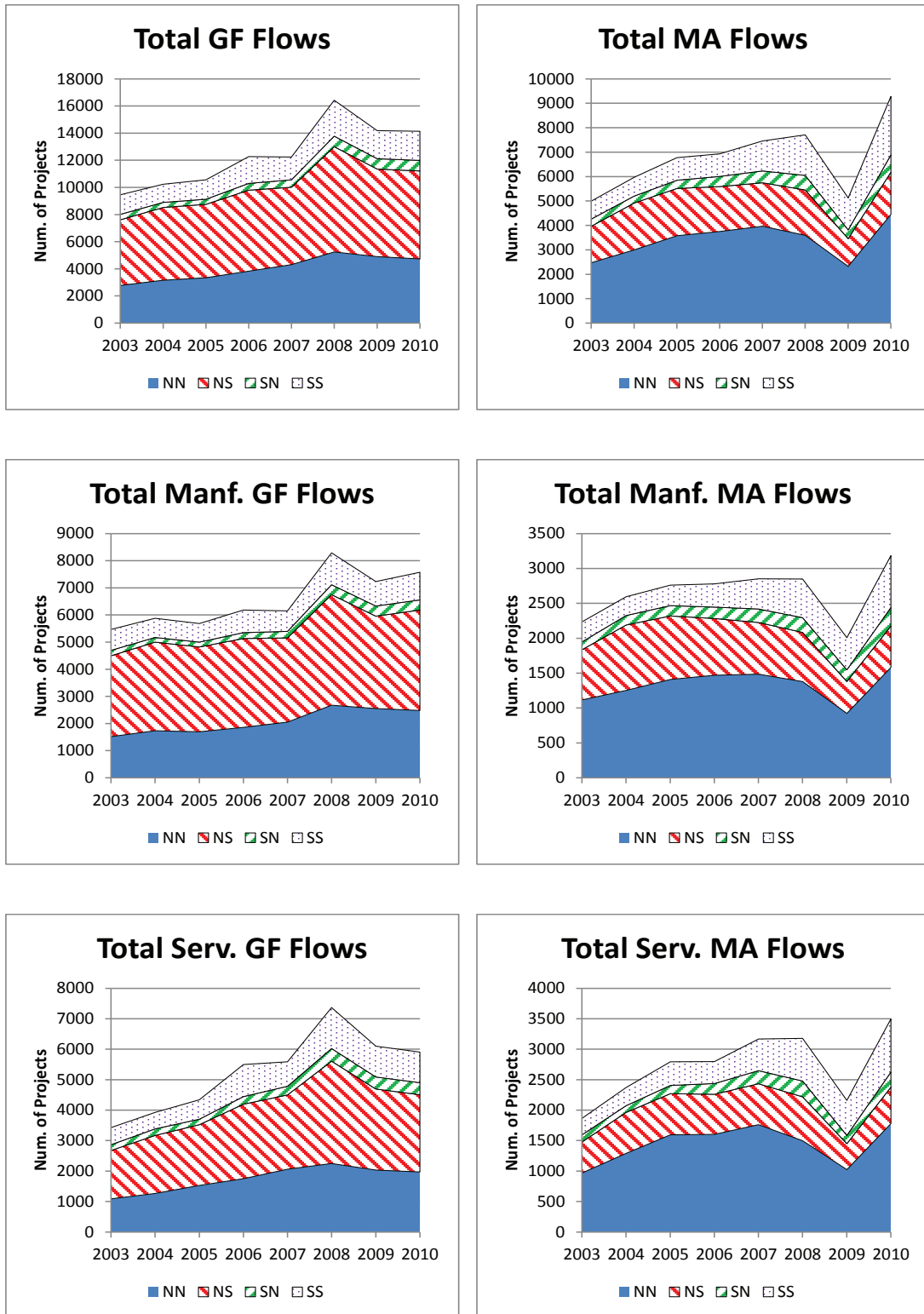


Table 1: List of sectors

Aerospace*	Hotels & Tourism
Alternat./Renewable energy	Indus. Machinery, Equip. & Tools*
Automotive Components*	Leisure & Entertainment
Automotive OEM*	Medical Devices*
Beverages*	Metals*
Biotechnology*	Minerals*
Building & Construct. Materials*	Non-Automotive Trans. OEM
Business Machines & Equip.*	Paper, Printing & Packaging*
Business Services*	Pharmaceuticals*
Ceramics & Glass*	Plastics*
Chemicals*	Real Estate
Coal, Oil and Natural Gas*	Rubber*
Communications*	Semiconductors
Consumer Electronics*	Software & IT services*
Consumer Products*	Space & Defence
Electronic Components*	Textiles*
Engines & Turbines*	Transportation
Financial Services	Warehousing & Storage
Food & Tobacco*	Wood Products*
Healthcare	

Notes: * indicates sector used in sector-level regression.

Table 2: List of countries and their abbreviations

<i>Countries in regressions</i>			
Argentina (ARG)	Ecuador (ECU)	Kenya (KEN)	Portugal (PRT)*
Australia (AUS)*	Egypt (EGY)	Korea (KOR)	Paraguay (PRY)
Austria (AUT)*	Spain (ESP)	Sri Lanka (LKA)	Romania (ROM)
Belgium (BEL)*	Finland (FIN)*	Morocco (MAR)	Russia (RUS)
Bolivia (BOL)	France (FRA)*	Mexico (MEX)	Singapore (SGP)
Brazil (BRA)	UK (GBR)*	Mauritius (MUS)	El Salvador (SLV)
Canada (CAN)*	Ghana (GHA)	Malaysia (MYS)	Sweden (SWE)*
Switzerland (CHE)*	Greece (GRC)*	Nigeria (NGA)	Thailand (THA)
Chile (CHL)	Hungary (HUN)	Netherlands (NLD)*	Tunisia (TUN)
China (CHN)	Indonesia (IDN)	Norway (NOR)*	Turkey (TUR)
Côte d'Ivoire (CIV)	India (IND)	New Zealand (NZL)*	USA (USA)*
Columbia (COL)	Ireland (IRL)*	Panama (PAN)	Venezuela (VEN)
Costa Rica (CRI)	Iceland (ISL)	Peru (PER)	South Africa (ZAF)
Germany (DEU)*	Italy (ITA)*	Philippines (PHL)	Zambia (ZMB)
Denmark (DNK)*	Japan (JPN)*	Poland (POL)	Zimbabwe (ZWE)
<i>Countries not in regressions</i>			
United Arab Emirates (ARE)	Cyprus (CYP)	Israel (ISR)	Ukraine (UKR)
Bermuda (BMU)	Hong Kong (HKG)	Virgin Islands (VGB)	Taiwan (TWN)
Cayman Islands (CYM)			

Notes: * denotes a Northern country.

Table 3: Top origin, destination and origin-destination country pairs

	Top origin countries				Top destination countries				Top origin-destination pairs					
	M&A		GF		M&A		GF		M&A			GF		
	country	#	country	#	country	#	country	#	origin	dest.	#	origin	dest.	#
1	USA	10471	USA	23254	USA	6829	CHN	10770	USA	GBR	1797	USA	CHN	2904
2	GBR	5616	DEU	9423	GBR	5663	USA	7111	CAN	USA	1548	USA	GBR	2323
3	CAN	3125	GBR	8370	CHN	4453	IND	5881	USA	CAN	1519	USA	IND	2192
4	DEU	3004	JPN	7088	RUS	3534	GBR	5867	GBR	USA	1227	JPN	CHN	1736
5	FRA	2918	FRA	6178	CAN	3177	DEU	3540	USA	CHN	751	GBR	USA	1118
6	NLD	2580	ESP	3167	DEU	3138	FRA	3526	USA	DEU	679	USA	DEU	1009
7	SWE	1669	ITA	2935	FRA	2454	RUS	3524	USA	FRA	563	USA	CAN	983
8	JPN	1533	CHE	2742	NLD	1693	ESP	2770	HKG	CHN	504	DEU	USA	913
9	CHE	1400	NLD	2688	AUS	1584	ARE	2313	JPN	CHN	484	USA	FRA	909
10	AUS	1349	CAN	2504	ESP	1503	POL	2255	SGP	CHN	394	JPN	USA	847
% of Total		49.7%		68.7%		50.3%		47.8%			14.0%			15.0%
Total	World	67702	World	99524	World	67702	World	99524	World		67702	World		99524

Table 4: Top 10 origin-destination country pairs for North-North and North-South FDI flows

	North-North						North-South						
	M&A			GF			M&A			GF			
	O.	D.	#	O.	D.	#	O.	D.	#	O.	D.	#	
1	USA	GBR	1797	USA	GBR	2323	1	USA	CHN	751	USA	CHN	2904
2	CAN	USA	1548	GBR	USA	1118	2	JPN	CHN	484	USA	IND	2192
3	USA	CAN	1519	USA	DEU	1009	3	USA	IND	336	JPN	CHN	1736
4	GBR	USA	1227	USA	CAN	983	4	USA	MEX	260	DEU	CHN	791
5	USA	DEU	679	DEU	USA	913	5	USA	BRA	246	USA	MEX	753
6	USA	FRA	563	USA	FRA	909	6	USA	ISR	175	GBR	CHN	622
7	FRA	USA	346	JPN	USA	847	7	GBR	RUS	148	USA	SGP	607
8	GBR	DEU	346	CAN	USA	591	8	DEU	CHN	139	GBR	IND	604
9	GBR	FRA	329	USA	JPN	553	9	GBR	IND	139	FRA	CHN	582
10	NLD	BEL	302	USA	AUS	524	10	USA	RUS	126	JPN	THA	576
	Total		8656	Total		9770		Total		2804	Total		11367

Table 5: Top 10 origin-destination country pairs for South-North and South-South FDI flows

	South-North						South-South						
	M&A			GF			M&A			GF			
	O.	D.	#	O.	D.	#	O.	D.	#	O.	D.	#	
1	IND	USA	247	KOR	USA	194	1	HKG	CHN	504	TWN	CHN	495
2	ISR	USA	129	IND	GBR	187	2	SGP	CHN	394	HKG	CHN	443
3	IND	GBR	118	IND	USA	182	3	CYP	RUS	289	KOR	CHN	380
4	BMU	USA	82	CHN	USA	133	4	VGB	HKG	258	SGP	CHN	222
5	CYM	USA	69	CHN	DEU	121	5	CYM	CHN	242	IND	ARE	208
6	ZAF	GBR	64	ARE	GBR	120	6	SGP	MYS	194	IND	CHN	161
7	BMU	GBR	51	ISR	USA	104	7	MYS	SGP	182	KOR	IND	141
8	KOR	USA	49	CHN	GBR	86	8	CYP	UKR	162	ARE	IND	137
9	SGP	AUS	49	IND	DEU	68	9	VGB	BMU	155	RUS	UKR	136
10	IND	DEU	46	MEX	USA	63	10	HKG	CYM	149	MYS	CHN	132
	Total		904	Total		1258	Total		2529	Total		2455	

Table 6: Top 10 Sectors 2003-2010

rank	M&A		GF	
	Sector	# deals	sector	# deals
1	Software & IT services	6571	Software & IT Services	10379
2	Financial Services	5710	Financial Services	8601
3	Business Services	5175	Business Services	7002
4	Metals	3634	Textiles	5688
5	Indus. Machinery, Equip. & Tools	3155	Food & Tobacco	5239
6	Real Estate	2467	Indus. Machinery, Equip. & Tools	4724
7	Food & Tobacco	2445	Consumer Products	4402
8	Transportation	2442	Communications	4031
9	Coal, Oil and Natural Gas	2230	Metals	3627
10	Pharmaceuticals	2076	Real Estate	3490

Table 7: Top 10 sectors for NN, NS, SN and SS flows

North-North				North-South							
sector	M&A	sector	GF	sector	M&A	sector	GF				
1	Software & IT services	4150	Software & IT services	4694	Financial Services	1300	Software & IT services	4259			
2	Business Services	2703	Business Services	2677	Metals	1211	Financial Services	3635			
3	Indus. Mach., Equip. & Tools	1732	Textiles	2536	Business Services	1189	Business Services	3456			
4	Financial Services	1432	Financial Services	2212	Software & IT services	1048	Food & Tobacco	2846			
5	Pharmaceuticals	1193	Consumer Products	1759	Coal, Oil and Natural Gas	600	Indus. Mach., Equip. & Tools	2623			
6	Metals	1010	Indus. Mach., Equip. & Tools	1559	Food & Tobacco	598	Textiles	2399			
7	Transportation	890	Food & Tobacco	1472	Indus. Mach., Equip. & Tools	576	Metals	2085			
8	Food & Tobacco	853	Communications	1216	Communications	530	Consumer Products	1998			
9	Electronic Components	847	Transportation	901	Transportation	528	Communications	1831			
10	Consumer Products	711	Chemicals	869	Chemicals	520	Automotive Components	1810			
Total		15521	Total		19895	Total		8100	Total		26942
South-North				South-South							
sector	M&A	sector	GF	sector	M&A	sector	GF				
1	Financial Services	807	Financial Services	642	Financial Services	2171	Financial Services	2112			
2	Software & IT services	736	Software & IT services	604	Real Estate	1239	Real Estate	1121			
3	Metals	663	Communications	243	Business Services	778	Coal, Oil and Natural Gas	830			
4	Business Services	505	Business Services	229	Food & Tobacco	757	Software & IT services	822			
5	Coal, Oil and Natural Gas	460	Textiles	212	Metals	750	Food & Tobacco	793			
6	Leisure & Entertainment	339	Transportation	199	Transportation	738	Communications	741			
7	Indus. Mach., Equip. & Tools	319	Hotels & Tourism	178	Coal, Oil and Natural Gas	674	Metals	680			
8	Hotels & Tourism	313	Indus. Mach., Equip. & Tools	162	Software & IT services	637	Business Services	640			
9	Real Estate	288	Metals	157	Indus. Mach., Equip. & Tools	528	Textiles	541			
10	Transportation	286	Electronic Components	154	Communications	502	Transportation	517			
Total		4716	Total		2780	Total		8774	Total		8797

Table 8: Value of M&A and GF

Number of M&A projects	154.1*** (27.57)
Number of GF projects	29.96** (13.55)
Constant	-778.7* (463.1)
Observations	1550
R-squared	0.654

Notes: The dependent variable is net FDI inflows in millions of US\$. Regression controls for year fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses. ***, **, and * on coefficients denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively.

Table 9: Baseline Regression

Type of FDI	1		2		3		4
	MA	GF-MA	MA	GF-MA	MA	GF-MA	Total FDI
<i>GDP_o</i>	1.380*** (0.0548)	0.206*** (0.0484) †††	0.912*** (0.0927)	-0.0768 (0.0871) †††	0.774*** (0.0907)	-0.0156 (0.0860) †††	0.794*** (0.0637)
<i>SR.GDP_{ot}</i>	2.402*** (0.346)	-1.492*** (0.385) †††	2.657*** (0.344)	-1.801*** (0.402) †††	2.050*** (0.359)	-1.383*** (0.426) †††	1.213*** (0.248)
<i>GDP_d</i>	0.580*** (0.0491)	-0.206*** (0.0419) †††	0.709*** (0.0778)	-0.0604 (0.0764) †††	0.695*** (0.0760)	-0.0566 (0.0755) †††	0.592*** (0.0640)
<i>SR.GDP_{dt}</i>	-0.644* (0.342)	0.791** (0.378)	-0.600* (0.340)	0.686* (0.372)	-0.773** (0.357)	0.768* (0.395)	0.00197 (0.262)
<i>Pop_o</i>	-0.825*** (0.0537)	0.0316 (0.0429) †††	-0.305*** (0.0926)	0.280 (0.0860)	-0.250*** (0.0916)	0.246*** (0.0855)	-0.146** (0.0632)
<i>SR.Pop_{ot}</i>	-2.316* (1.221)	3.787** (1.501)	-3.729*** (1.259)	5.510*** (1.569) †	-3.216** (1.307)	5.004*** (1.598) †	-0.676 (1.124)
<i>Pop_d</i>	-0.0488 (0.0511)	0.326*** (0.0459) †††	-0.0630 (0.0831)	0.175** (0.0808)	-0.0824 (0.0794)	0.171** (0.0790)	0.0686 (0.0687)
<i>SR.Pop_{dt}</i>	6.187*** (1.450)	-1.957 (1.541) †††	6.257*** (1.385)	-2.118 (1.536) †††	6.564*** (1.395)	-2.347 (1.540) †††	4.306*** (1.049)
<i>MktPot_d</i>	-0.000500*** (8.01e-05)	0.000250*** (6.99e-05) †††	-0.000631*** (7.45e-05)	0.000265*** (6.71e-05) †††	-0.000643*** (7.23e-05)	0.000305*** (6.81e-05) †††	-0.000481*** (5.62e-05)
<i>SR.MktPot_{dt}</i>	0.0179*** (0.00657)	-0.0144* (0.00767)	0.0186*** (0.00624)	-0.0151** (0.00738)	0.0193*** (0.00638)	-0.0168** (0.00746)	0.00617 (0.00506)
<i>Tradecost_{od}</i>	-1.542*** (0.122)	-0.0298 (0.112) †††	-1.082*** (0.121)	-0.0973 (0.112) †††	-0.983*** (0.118)	-0.122 (0.110) †††	-1.187*** (0.0906)
<i>SR.Tradecost_{odt}</i>	0.107 (0.219)	0.103 (0.257)	0.0713 (0.200)	0.193 (0.234)	0.0326 (0.199)	0.266 (0.232) ††	0.248 (0.200)
<i>InvestCost_d</i>	-0.130 (0.0860)	0.200*** (0.0735)	-0.0964 (0.0771)	0.192** (0.0752)	-0.162** (0.0784)	0.208*** (0.0777)	-0.0485 (0.0638)
<i>Dist_{od}</i>	-0.416*** (0.0545)	0.138** (0.0547) †††	-0.606*** (0.0550)	0.191*** (0.0551) †††	-0.683*** (0.0538)	0.223*** (0.0545) †††	-0.625*** (0.0455)
<i>Contig_{od}</i>	0.0808 (0.156)	-0.132 (0.125)	0.137 (0.139)	-0.107 (0.108)	0.131 (0.136)	-0.0863 (0.106)	0.0948 (0.116)
<i>CommLang_{od}</i>	1.104*** (0.111)	-0.326*** (0.0937) †††	0.988*** (0.0962)	-0.215** (0.0877) †††	0.929*** (0.0945)	-0.201** (0.0855) †††	1.029*** (0.0790)
<i>Colony_{od}</i>	0.467*** (0.139)	-0.00284 (0.117) †††	0.569*** (0.128)	-0.0525 (0.114) †††	0.495*** (0.120)	-0.0238 (0.109) †††	0.460*** (0.123)
<i>Island_o</i>	0.258*** (0.0709)	-0.193*** (0.0709)	0.134* (0.0699)	-0.147** (0.0673)	0.167** (0.0676)	-0.132** (0.0667)	0.248*** (0.0615)
<i>Island_d</i>	-0.0586 (0.102)	0.197** (0.0824)	-0.378*** (0.0901)	0.240*** (0.0837) †	-0.391*** (0.0843)	0.253*** (0.0804) †	-0.265*** (0.0675)
<i>Landlock_o</i>	-0.259** (0.117)	0.593*** (0.105) †††	-0.307*** (0.115)	0.415*** (0.105)	-0.304*** (0.115)	0.444*** (0.102)	-0.0344 (0.0956)
<i>Landlock_d</i>	-0.0183 (0.117)	0.574*** (0.114) †††	-0.122 (0.112)	0.504*** (0.108) †††	-0.0648 (0.114)	0.498*** (0.110) †††	0.239*** (0.0922)
<i>Institutions_o</i>			-0.0201 (0.0903)	0.356*** (0.0832) †††	0.111 (0.0861)	0.267*** (0.0812) †††	0.207*** (0.0650)
<i>Institutions_d</i>			0.0670 (0.0666)	-0.135** (0.0661)	0.0711 (0.0639)	-0.145** (0.0646)	-0.0175 (0.0548)
<i>CorpGov_o</i>			0.172*** (0.0553)	-0.348*** (0.0473) †††	0.0425 (0.0504)	-0.288*** (0.0446) †††	-0.161*** (0.0387)
<i>CorpGov_d</i>			0.229*** (0.0459)	0.0139 (0.0436) †††	0.183*** (0.0471)	0.0174 (0.0456) †††	0.175*** (0.0379)
<i>Tech_o</i>			0.541*** (0.105)	0.191** (0.0896) †††	0.316*** (0.103)	0.311*** (0.0903) †††	0.623*** (0.0775)
<i>Tech_d</i>			-0.459*** (0.103)	0.0472 (0.0920) †††	-0.475*** (0.0998)	0.0513 (0.0911) †††	-0.403*** (0.0777)
<i>Tax_o</i>			-0.110 (0.145)	0.148 (0.153)	0.371** (0.150)	-0.0393 (0.163) †††	0.379*** (0.114)
<i>Tax_d</i>			-0.442*** (0.152)	-0.440*** (0.145) †††	-0.260 (0.158)	-0.456*** (0.153) †††	-0.469*** (0.115)
<i>Cur.Crisis_o</i>					1.444*** (0.337)	-0.205 (0.331) †††	1.208*** (0.290)
<i>SR.Cur.Crisis_{ot}</i>					-0.105** (0.0448)	-0.00578 (0.0545) †††	-0.127*** (0.0373)
<i>Cur.Crisis_d</i>					-0.293 (0.356)	-0.204 (0.334) †	-0.580** (0.273)
<i>SR.Cur.Crisis_{dt}</i>					0.189*** (0.0490)	-0.219*** (0.0600)	0.0606 (0.0420)
<i>Capital_o</i>					0.634*** (0.0558)	-0.265*** (0.0563) †††	0.518*** (0.0487)
<i>SR.Capital_{ot}</i>					0.326*** (0.0962)	-0.191* (0.105) †††	0.224*** (0.0638)
<i>Capital_d</i>					0.203*** (0.0597)	-0.00523 (0.0593) †††	0.195*** (0.0463)
<i>SR.Capital_{dt}</i>					0.0222 (0.0576)	0.0505 (0.0741)	0.0860* (0.0460)
Constant	-13.68*** (1.622)	-7.091*** (1.493)	-12.95*** (1.868)	-7.237*** (1.927)	-10.71*** (1.835)	-8.769*** (1.879)	-13.34*** (1.486)
α		0.0685 (0.0437)		-0.206*** (0.0423)		-0.287*** (0.0437)	0.197*** (0.0443)
Observations		42,994		42,994		42,994	21,497

Notes: ***, **, and * on coefficients denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. Analogously †††, †††, and ††† on GF standard errors denote whether sum of the two coefficients differs from zero at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. Robust standard errors reported in the parentheses are clustered at country pair level. Variable names preceded by "SR" correspond to deviations from average of a given variable, i.e. the short run effect. All specifications include year dummies (including interactions with the GF dummy).

Table 10: Results for Direction Sub-samples

Type of FDI	NN		NS		SN		SS	
	MA	GF-MA	MA	GF-MA	MA	GF-MA	MA	GF-MA
<i>GDP_o</i>	1.782*** (0.306)	-0.792*** (0.227) †††	0.464 (0.315)	0.0603 (0.316) ††	1.227*** (0.223)	-0.202 (0.247) †††	0.756*** (0.196)	0.210 (0.202) †††
<i>SR.GDP_{ot}</i>	2.254** (0.934)	-1.173 (1.196)	0.0929 (1.580)	0.798 (1.696)	0.824 (0.891)	0.783 (1.020) †††	1.085 (0.835)	-0.335 (0.938) †
<i>GDP_d</i>	1.126*** (0.292)	-1.060*** (0.271)	0.905*** (0.148)	-0.0422 (0.139) †††	2.390*** (0.845)	-2.372** (0.924)	0.564*** (0.170)	-0.0384 (0.186) †††
<i>SR.GDP_{dt}</i>	0.716 (1.073)	-2.382* (1.332) †	-0.894* (0.495)	1.416*** (0.527) ††	1.323 (3.207)	-0.475 (3.621)	0.788 (0.917)	-1.547 (1.028)
<i>Pop_o</i>	-1.245*** (0.311)	1.063*** (0.228)	0.296 (0.326)	0.0652 (0.325)	-0.245 (0.164)	0.109 (0.186)	-0.251* (0.144)	0.152 (0.149)
<i>SR.Pop_{ot}</i>	-5.523*** (1.557)	9.538*** (2.123) †††	2.420 (2.409)	-0.286 (2.705)	-8.562*** (3.253)	7.640* (4.420)	0.293 (3.477)	-1.126 (4.074)
<i>Pop_d</i>	-0.705** (0.296)	1.357*** (0.273) ††	-0.0548 (0.135)	-0.0368 (0.120)	-1.681** (0.846)	2.473*** (0.919)	0.0627 (0.161)	0.131 (0.182)
<i>SR.Pop_{dt}</i>	4.232** (1.961)	-1.242 (2.420) ††	9.358*** (2.004)	-4.136** (2.110) †††	2.153 (6.223)	1.579 (8.337)	6.584* (3.464)	-3.218 (3.769) †
<i>MktPot_d</i>	-0.000168 (0.000145)	-0.000382*** (0.000122) †††	-0.000789*** (0.000177)	0.000686*** (0.000134)	-0.000308 (0.000249)	0.000118 (0.000268)	-0.000628*** (0.000214)	0.000659*** (0.000236)
<i>SR.MktPot_{dt}</i>	-0.0112 (0.00720)	0.00528 (0.00992)	0.0343*** (0.0109)	-0.0145 (0.0120) †††	0.0456** (0.0181)	-0.0393* (0.0237)	0.0255 (0.0277)	-0.0648** (0.0304) †††
<i>Tradecost_{od}</i>	-1.343*** (0.234)	0.447*** (0.142) †††	-0.815*** (0.206)	0.0199 (0.183) †††	-0.279 (0.285)	-0.853** (0.364) †††	-0.926*** (0.257)	-0.172 (0.281) †††
<i>SR.Tradecost_{odt}</i>	0.0336 (0.116)	-0.0165 (0.160)	-0.257 (0.412)	1.008** (0.445) †††	0.921 (0.627)	-0.932 (0.899)	0.167 (0.847)	-0.692 (0.911)
<i>InvestCost_d</i>	-0.0450 (0.106)	-0.00996 (0.0944)	-0.357 (0.274)	1.052*** (0.251) †††	-0.833*** (0.201)	0.316 (0.238) †††	-0.664* (0.389)	0.00843 (0.399) ††
<i>Dist_{od}</i>	-0.283*** (0.0884)	0.0303 (0.0657) †††	-0.775*** (0.138)	0.123 (0.108) †††	-1.006*** (0.160)	0.552** (0.220) ††	-0.992*** (0.135)	0.0374 (0.156) †††
<i>Contig_{od}</i>	0.0749 (0.155)	-0.0262 (0.106)	0.305 (0.466)	-0.266 (0.314)	0.154 (0.293)	-0.242 (0.343)	0.0736 (0.194)	0.0117 (0.192)
<i>CommLang_{od}</i>	0.655*** (0.116)	-0.207** (0.103) †††	0.860*** (0.152)	-0.160 (0.134) †††	0.999*** (0.211)	0.231 (0.249) †††	1.296*** (0.193)	-0.220 (0.191) †††
<i>Colony_{od}</i>	0.614*** (0.115)	-0.177 (0.114) †††	0.446** (0.193)	0.0806 (0.152) †††	0.574** (0.228)	-0.136 (0.263) †	-1.423** (0.718)	0.845 (1.083)
<i>Island_o</i>	0.0804 (0.0959)	-0.0603 (0.0766)	-0.129 (0.102)	-0.0778 (0.0925) †††	0.356* (0.206)	0.0431 (0.317)	0.342* (0.193)	-0.174 (0.230)
<i>Island_d</i>	-0.0366 (0.157)	0.0456 (0.148)	-0.420*** (0.149)	0.594*** (0.146)	-0.128 (0.342)	0.348 (0.388)	-0.00211 (0.216)	-0.282 (0.227) †
<i>Landlock_o</i>	-0.731*** (0.140)	0.463*** (0.117) †††	-0.124 (0.190)	0.251 (0.175)	0.703 (0.506)	-0.297 (0.542)	-0.468 (0.540)	0.551 (0.433)
<i>Landlock_d</i>	-0.247* (0.139)	0.754*** (0.152) †††	-0.137 (0.215)	0.820*** (0.187) †††	0.445 (0.285)	0.402 (0.357) †††	-0.521 (0.364)	0.400 (0.412)
<i>Insitutions_o</i>	0.913*** (0.255)	-0.300* (0.181) †††	0.414* (0.232)	0.201 (0.230) †††	-0.255 (0.253)	0.137 (0.278)	0.136 (0.168)	0.00181 (0.189)
<i>Insitutions_d</i>	0.487** (0.199)	-0.758*** (0.195)	0.257** (0.123)	0.0842 (0.115) †††	0.0251 (0.506)	-0.174 (0.549)	0.0629 (0.163)	-0.0482 (0.178)
<i>CorpGov_o</i>	-0.375*** (0.105)	-0.0416 (0.0766) †††	0.0470 (0.108)	-0.345*** (0.103) †††	0.315*** (0.147)	-0.690*** (0.148) †††	0.256** (0.128)	-0.423*** (0.130) ††
<i>CorpGov_d</i>	0.0336 (0.0839)	0.224*** (0.0721) †††	0.0901 (0.0856)	-0.00598 (0.0840)	0.0829 (0.171)	0.228 (0.196) ††	0.117 (0.138)	0.260* (0.143) †††
<i>Tech_o</i>	0.158 (0.135)	0.566*** (0.109) †††	-0.261* (0.155)	0.676*** (0.142) †††	0.472** (0.235)	0.469* (0.241) †††	0.144 (0.217)	0.728*** (0.250) †††
<i>Tech_d</i>	-0.588*** (0.165)	0.400** (0.165)	-0.504** (0.239)	0.190 (0.215) †	-0.761 (0.488)	0.0803 (0.562) †	-0.480* (0.289)	-0.567** (0.285) †††
<i>Tax_o</i>	0.193 (0.256)	-0.609*** (0.234) ††	-0.451* (0.266)	-0.0509 (0.290) ††	0.135 (0.664)	0.259 (0.783)	0.974** (0.496)	0.0723 (0.535) †††
<i>Tax_d</i>	1.450*** (0.359)	-2.200*** (0.324) †††	-0.0635 (0.396)	0.306 (0.351)	0.352 (0.784)	0.0124 (0.967)	0.283 (0.486)	0.0583 (0.505)
<i>Cur.Crisis_o</i>	2.101*** (0.532)	-0.0440 (0.459) †††	0.0236 (0.526)	0.395 (0.482)	-0.490 (1.504)	1.345 (1.430)	0.759 (0.736)	0.261 (0.773) †
<i>SR.Cur.Crisis_{ot}</i>	-0.211*** (0.0479)	0.133** (0.0661)	-0.137* (0.0813)	-0.000395 (0.0922) †††	0.929*** (0.207)	-0.993*** (0.252)	-0.527** (0.261)	0.456 (0.290)
<i>Cur.Crisis_d</i>	2.574*** (0.688)	0.374 (0.623) †††	-2.164* (1.132)	0.627 (0.904) ††	-2.623* (1.380)	3.987** (1.836)	-1.647* (0.986)	1.573 (1.017)
<i>SR.Cur.Crisis_{dt}</i>	0.168*** (0.0508)	-0.217*** (0.0706)	0.432*** (0.151)	-0.468*** (0.178)	0.333** (0.152)	-0.194 (0.173)	0.117 (0.309)	-0.321 (0.337)
<i>Capital_o</i>	0.523*** (0.0771)	-0.246*** (0.0669) †††	0.622*** (0.100)	-0.304*** (0.0909) †††	0.800*** (0.228)	-0.129 (0.283) †††	0.425*** (0.147)	0.0647 (0.155) †††
<i>SR.Capital_{ot}</i>	0.196* (0.118)	-0.0342 (0.137) ††	0.156 (0.192)	0.0672 (0.204) †††	0.356* (0.187)	-0.150 (0.234)	0.347** (0.176)	-0.422* (0.217)
<i>Capital_d</i>	0.703*** (0.105)	-0.541*** (0.0934) †	0.0931 (0.0912)	0.194** (0.0920) †††	0.566** (0.226)	-0.279 (0.287)	0.103 (0.124)	-0.121 (0.140)
<i>SR.Capital_{dt}</i>	-0.112 (0.0819)	0.410*** (0.113) †††	0.0709 (0.0955)	-0.0709 (0.120)	0.389 (0.237)	-0.389 (0.361)	0.122 (0.159)	-0.0808 (0.184)
Constant	-26.75*** (5.332)	10.42** (4.727)	-11.23*** (3.705)	-13.81*** (3.654)	-43.78*** (11.95)	24.74* (13.23)	-1.536 (4.390)	-13.79*** (4.740)
α		-1.094*** (0.0798)		-0.698*** (0.0819)		-0.348** (0.173)		0.0238 (0.114)
Observations		6,322		10,052		11,144		15,476

Notes: ***, **, and * on coefficients denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. Analogously †††, †††, and ††† on GF standard errors denote whether sum of the two coefficients differs from zero at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. Robust standard errors reported in the parentheses are clustered at country pair level. Variable names preceded by "SR" correspond to deviations from average of a given variable, i.e. the short run effect. All specifications include year dummies (including interactions with the GF dummy).

Table 11: Results for Sectors

Type of FDI	Manufacturing		Services		Sectors	
	MA	GF-MA	MA	GF-MA	MA	GF-MA
<i>GDP_o</i>	0.776*** (0.106)	-0.0936 (0.106) ††	0.686*** (0.126)	0.130 (0.123) †††	0.925*** (0.120)	-0.157 (0.108) †††
<i>SR.GDP_{ot}</i>	2.349*** (0.459)	-1.491*** (0.560) †††	1.342*** (0.512)	-1.057* (0.569)	2.393*** (0.402)	-1.559*** (0.526) †††
<i>GDP_d</i>	0.587*** (0.0926)	0.116 (0.0912) †††	0.708*** (0.107)	-0.180* (0.107) †††	0.724*** (0.0893)	0.0344 (0.0848) †††
<i>SR.GDP_{dt}</i>	-0.827* (0.428)	0.797 (0.487)	-0.454 (0.421)	0.397 (0.481)	-0.743** (0.355)	0.453 (0.403)
<i>Pop_o</i>	-0.220** (0.106)	0.280*** (0.105)	-0.159 (0.131)	0.155 (0.127)	-0.421*** (0.126)	0.390*** (0.110)
<i>SR.Pop_{ot}</i>	-2.940* (1.663)	2.296 (1.995)	-2.901 (1.974)	7.439*** (2.362) †††	-2.871** (1.268)	3.688** (1.710)
<i>Pop_d</i>	0.116 (0.0937)	-0.0487 (0.0911)	-0.127 (0.110)	0.285** (0.112) †	-0.0953 (0.0899)	0.103 (0.0893)
<i>SR.Pop_{dt}</i>	4.264*** (1.635)	-1.345 (1.883) †††	6.297*** (1.635)	-1.008 (1.883) †††	5.869*** (1.281)	-0.786 (1.482) †††
<i>MktPot_d</i>	-0.000578*** (9.16e-05)	0.000294*** (8.57e-05) †††	-0.000506*** (9.18e-05)	0.000255*** (8.86e-05) †††	-0.000525*** (8.82e-05)	0.000274*** (8.07e-05) †††
<i>SR.MktPot_{dt}</i>	0.0206*** (0.00801)	-0.0158* (0.00940)	0.00343 (0.00835)	-0.0107 (0.00988)	0.0131** (0.00605)	-0.00918 (0.00743)
<i>Tradecost_{od}</i>	-0.688*** (0.144)	-0.464*** (0.134) †††	-1.123*** (0.155)	0.145 (0.144) †††	-0.848*** (0.137)	-0.172 (0.127) †††
<i>SR.Tradecost_{odt}</i>	0.303 (0.191)	0.0943 (0.250) ††	0.0921 (0.221)	-0.160 (0.254)	0.118 (0.134)	0.145 (0.202) ††
<i>InvestCost_d</i>	-0.146 (0.0902)	0.235** (0.0917)	-0.0567 (0.0986)	0.0723 (0.0969)	-0.0437 (0.0942)	0.197** (0.0957) ††
<i>Dist_{od}</i>	-0.671*** (0.0648)	0.308*** (0.0640) †††	-0.583*** (0.0677)	0.0800 (0.0680) †††	-0.591*** (0.0631)	0.273*** (0.0584) †††
<i>Contig_{od}</i>	0.128 (0.141)	-0.0813 (0.126)	0.0536 (0.180)	-0.150 (0.140)	-0.0319 (0.134)	-0.0129 (0.113)
<i>CommLang_{od}</i>	0.706*** (0.107)	-0.306*** (0.102) †††	1.088*** (0.115)	-0.150 (0.103) †††	0.893*** (0.101)	-0.489*** (0.0903) †††
<i>Colony_{od}</i>	0.342*** (0.130)	0.0177 (0.129) †††	0.663*** (0.133)	0.0414 (0.119) †††	0.347*** (0.113)	0.121 (0.0999) †††
<i>Island_o</i>	0.0433 (0.0762)	-0.0648 (0.0747)	0.200** (0.0892)	-0.231*** (0.0846)	0.0258 (0.0713)	-0.0588 (0.0754)
<i>Island_d</i>	-0.477*** (0.101)	0.249*** (0.0948) †††	-0.302*** (0.107)	0.187* (0.110)	-0.367*** (0.104)	0.237** (0.0948)
<i>Landlock_o</i>	-0.309*** (0.119)	0.373*** (0.115)	-0.394** (0.164)	0.551*** (0.129)	-0.311** (0.129)	0.417*** (0.120)
<i>Landlock_d</i>	-0.0403 (0.127)	0.615*** (0.140) †††	-0.178 (0.157)	0.430*** (0.125) ††	0.0312 (0.121)	0.477*** (0.121) †††
<i>Insitutions_o</i>	0.180* (0.0993)	0.408*** (0.103) †††	0.109 (0.116)	0.122 (0.112) †††	0.0141 (0.105)	0.452*** (0.0970) †††
<i>Insitutions_d</i>	0.243*** (0.0768)	-0.359*** (0.0747) ††	0.108 (0.0863)	-0.0778 (0.0865)	0.125 (0.0768)	-0.255*** (0.0784) †
<i>CorpGov_o</i>	0.00530 (0.0557)	-0.413*** (0.0554) †††	0.0566 (0.0683)	-0.0512 (0.0591)	0.0899 (0.0554)	-0.384*** (0.0551) †††
<i>CorpGov_d</i>	0.158*** (0.0573)	0.0827 (0.0581) †††	0.217*** (0.0589)	-0.0766 (0.0562) †††	0.212*** (0.0567)	0.0165 (0.0541) †††
<i>Tech_o</i>	0.319*** (0.110)	0.368*** (0.103) †††	0.452*** (0.137)	-0.0419 (0.119) †††	0.295*** (0.109)	0.341*** (0.103) †††
<i>Tech_d</i>	-0.580*** (0.124)	0.139 (0.119) †††	-0.474*** (0.126)	0.0685 (0.118) †††	-0.623*** (0.119)	0.266*** (0.110) †††
<i>Tax_o</i>	0.314 (0.196)	0.237 (0.199) †††	0.235 (0.206)	-0.290 (0.222)	0.485** (0.189)	-0.108 (0.194) ††
<i>Tax_d</i>	0.0602 (0.186)	-0.920*** (0.189) †††	-0.332 (0.215)	-0.272 (0.193) †††	-0.0119 (0.202)	-0.933*** (0.182) †††
<i>Cur.Crisis_o</i>	1.240*** (0.392)	-0.181 (0.414) †††	2.254*** (0.439)	-1.311*** (0.426) †††	1.233*** (0.388)	-0.361 (0.392) †††
<i>SR.Cur.Crisis_{ot}</i>	-0.115* (0.0591)	-0.0608 (0.0706) †††	-0.116* (0.0660)	0.108 (0.0768)	-0.0748* (0.0427)	-0.0219 (0.0541) †††
<i>Cur.Crisis_d</i>	-0.241 (0.416)	-0.188 (0.416)	0.0919 (0.523)	-0.468 (0.477)	0.420 (0.427)	-1.051*** (0.406)
<i>SR.Cur.Crisis_{dt}</i>	0.0971 (0.0606)	-0.201*** (0.0733) ††	0.183*** (0.0691)	-0.116 (0.0857)	0.112*** (0.0434)	-0.183*** (0.0541) ††
<i>LR.Capital_o</i>	0.600*** (0.0638)	-0.270*** (0.0662) †††	0.636*** (0.0764)	-0.279*** (0.0738) †††	0.519*** (0.0636)	-0.320*** (0.0610) †††
<i>SR.Capital_{ot}</i>	0.418*** (0.112)	-0.283** (0.130) ††	0.359** (0.155)	-0.161 (0.163) †††	0.226** (0.0997)	-0.119 (0.116) †
<i>LR.Capital_d</i>	0.260*** (0.0678)	-0.0872 (0.0726) †††	0.197*** (0.0742)	0.0660 (0.0724) †††	0.266*** (0.0685)	-0.104 (0.0685) †††
<i>SR.Capital_{dt}</i>	-0.0388 (0.0764)	0.0919 (0.0957)	-0.0596 (0.0885)	0.151 (0.111)	-0.0404 (0.0564)	0.0826 (0.0676)
<i>RCA_o</i>					0.0845*** (0.00677)	0.0367*** (0.00651) †††
<i>SR.RCA_{ot}</i>					-0.00227 (0.00631)	0.000818 (0.00717)
<i>RCA_d</i>					0.0596*** (0.00671)	0.0118* (0.00661) †††
<i>SR.RCA_{dt}</i>					0.00871 (0.00788)	-0.00636 (0.0100)
Constant	-13.74*** (2.214)	-7.595*** (2.249)	-13.56*** (2.464)	-6.926*** (2.555)	-19.75*** (2.351)	-8.135*** (2.233)
α		-0.236*** (0.0533)		-0.103 (0.0629)		0.878*** (0.0675)
Observations		42,994		42,994		1,166,798

Notes: ***, **, and * on coefficients denote significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. Analogously †††, ††, and ††† on GF standard errors denote whether sum of the two coefficients differs from zero at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. Robust standard errors reported in the parentheses are clustered at country pair level for the Manufacturing and Services results, at the country pair-sector level for the Sector level results. Variable names preceded by "SR" correspond to deviations from average of a given variable, i.e. the short run effect. All specifications include year dummies (including interactions with the GF dummy). Sector regression also includes sector dummies (including interactions with the GF dummy).

Table 12: Summary Statistics

Variable	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
GF_{ijt}	42994	2.695725	13.71434	0	430
MA_{ijt}	42994	1.551658	8.709627	0	314
GDP_o	42994	19.43607	1.628252	15.04593	23.27937
$SR.GDP_{ot}$	42994	2.96e-17	.0970384	-.4428279	.4682288
GDP_d	42994	19.47303	1.63979	15.08686	23.2658
$SR.GDP_{dt}$	42994	-6.53e-17	.093591	-.3676743	.3888025
Pop_o	42994	10.10888	1.504495	5.695503	14.08848
$SR.Pop_{ot}$	42994	3.10e-17	.0267739	-.1150403	.1207413
Pop_d	42994	10.1105	1.494317	5.695657	14.08793
$SR.Pop_{dt}$	42994	4.79e-17	.0265176	-.0966141	.1054358
$MktPot_d$	42994	11177.39	530.0359	10096.73	12069.33
$SR.MktPot_{dt}$	42994	1.81e-14	60.19517	-131.9535	115.418
$Tradecost_{od}$	42994	5.111146	.5596963	1.958472	7.382873
$SR.Tradecost_{odt}$	42994	-2.64e-18	.1071051	-3.438952	1.120771
$InvestCost_d$	42994	3.566004	.5369865	2.129298	4.553877
$Dist_{od}$	42994	8.746771	.84317	5.080959	9.885839
$Contig_{od}$	42994	.0326557	.1777359	0	1
$CommLang_{od}$	42994	.133414	.3400255	0	1
$Colony_{od}$	42994	.0290273	.167885	0	1
$Island_o$	42994	.1892822	.3917372	0	1
$Island_d$	42994	.1826301	.3863675	0	1
$Landlock_o$	42994	.1030842	.3040723	0	1
$Landlock_d$	42994	.110434	.3134336	0	1
$Insitutions_o$	42994	.5912367	1.562967	-2.372874	3.058348
$Insitutions_d$	42994	.4931945	1.800012	-2.994539	3.331263
$CorpGov_o$	42994	.8714713	1.602452	-2.786992	3.587971
$CorpGov_d$	42994	.7683506	1.6415	-3.013953	3.463763
$Tech_o$	42994	4.917824	.9665921	2.94	6.53
$Tech_d$	42994	4.963463	.9619893	2.94	6.53
Tax_o	42994	-1.283333	.233419	-2.302585	-.8729639
Tax_d	42994	-1.275486	.227616	-2.302585	-.8808053
$Cur.Crisis_o$	42994	.0895009	.1163757	0	1
$SR.Cur.Crisis_{ot}$	42994	4.61e-18	.2606704	-.8333333	.875
$Cur.Crisis_d$	42994	.0828953	.1036639	0	1
$SR.Cur.Crisis_{dt}$	42994	3.96e-18	.255498	-.8333333	.875
$LR.Capital_o$	42994	3.821017	.8711386	-1.473628	5.529103
$SR.Capital_{ot}$	42994	6.97e-19	.3840448	-2.330448	1.784027
$LR.Capital_d$	42994	3.839599	.8725051	-1.473628	5.496168
$SR.Capital_{dt}$	42994	9.86e-18	.380175	-2.239944	1.749539
RCA_o	1166798	1.131989	2.527801	.0001215	53.12627
$SR.RCA_{ot}$	1166798	-1.52e-18	.8406274	-29.68491	47.1664
RCA_d	1166798	1.141948	2.515664	.0002209	82.6777
$SR.RCA_{dt}$	1166798	1.87e-19	.8796243	-32.99873	40.14488

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