

論文 / 著書情報
Article / Book Information

題目(和文)	
Title(English)	Is there a Liability of Japaneseness in the developing and least developed economies: A comparative study between the Japanese and Chinese FDI and internationalization processes.
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学位種別(和文)	博士論文
Category(English)	Doctoral Thesis
種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

専攻 : Department of	Industrial Engineering and Management	専攻	申請学位 (専攻分 野) : Academic Degree Requested	博士 Doctor of (Philosophy)
学生氏名 : Student's Name	Bouyoucef Amine Nadir		指導教員 (主) : Academic Advisor(main)	Associate Professor Chung Sulin
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要旨 (英文 800 語程度)

Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words)

Given the insularity of Japan and its unique institutional, economic and cultural framework, I postulate the hypothesis that what I call in this dissertation the '*Liability of Japaneseness*' will likely hinder the Japanese firms' ability to internationalize in settings drastically different from those found in Japan. The '*Liability of Japaneseness*' could be defined as a set of institutional, economic, organizational and psychological barriers impeding the Japanese companies' adaptation process to Developing and Least Developed Economies (DLDEs) characterized by extreme business environments. Conversely, Chinese firms, due to their difficult domestic market and the knowledge accumulated in operating in such an environment, are expected to exhibit an important level of market acquaintance toward the DLDEs, because of similar market deficiencies.

To test the hypothesis put forward, an econometric analysis of the host countries' economic, institutional, cultural and experiential variables was carried out to assess their impact on both the Japanese and the Chinese Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) inflows. Using the gravity equation of trade, I estimate using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Random Effects (RE) generalized least squares and alternatively, the Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood (PPML) estimations to which extent the economic distance, the economic freedom distance, the cultural distance, and the experiential learning effect (main variables) impact the Japanese outbound FDIs in 30 least developed and developing countries of the Middle East and Africa between 2003 and 2012 (panel data).

To complement the empirical research, a case study approach was also adopted. I investigate in Chapter 5, two prominent Japanese and Chinese electronic firms, namely Sony and Haier in their African and Middle Eastern market strategies, with a special focus on the Algerian

Market. The case study approach seemed to be a good complementary method to the empirical research carried out, as it allows retrieving fine-grained findings at the firm level that would be difficult to retrieve otherwise. The case study is “a research strategy which focuses on understanding the dynamics present within single settings” (Eisenhardt 1989: page 534).

Results suggest that the economic distance and the economic freedom distance have negative impacts on Japanese FDI inflows in the aforementioned countries. These two latter variables showed no significant impacts on the Chinese FDI levels in the developing and least developed markets of the Middle East and Africa. The cultural distance and experiential learning variables however did not show a significant impact on the Japanese and Chinese FDI inflows in these regions.

The dissertation is structured as follow:

Chapter 1 introduces the dissertation and sets the research objectives and questions. Chapter 2 reviews the different aspects in the theory of the internationalization process of the firm, stressing the specific distinction between the traditional model of MNEs from industrialized economies as compared to the “Dragons multinationals” from the emerging markets as referred to by Mathews (2002, 2006).

Chapter 3 and 4 are the main chapters in this dissertation and presents the empirical analysis of the Japanese and Chinese FDI determinants in the developing and least developed markets of the Middle East and Africa (30 countries where both Japanese and Chinese FDI took place between 2003 and 2012).

Chapter 5 presents the case study of Sony and Haier in their African and Middle Eastern market strategies, with a special focus on the Algerian Market.

Chapter 6 concludes the whole dissertation comparing the main features of the Japanese and Chinese firms’ path of internationalization in different market setting. It discusses major findings, contributions for research and practice, implications for managers and political decision makers, and finally the limitations of the dissertation.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

Note : Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 1copy of 800 Words (English).

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Attention: Thesis Summary will be published on Tokyo Tech Research Repository Website (T2R2).

(博士課程)

Doctoral Program

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