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With a little help from my friends: Supplying to multinationals, buying from multinationals, and domestic firm performance

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Supplying to multinationals, buying
from multinationals, and domestic
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by Holger Görg and Adnan Seric

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Abstract:

This paper uses firm level data for 19 African countries to look at the link between domestic firms' business relationship with multinationals and their performance in terms of innovation and productivity. Quite uniquely, we also evaluate the importance of support received by the domestic firm, either from the government or the multinational business partner, for this link. Overall, our data analysis shows that for the average domestic firm, supplying to a foreign multinational in the country (the backward linkage) is positively associated with product innovation. Buying from a multinational (the forward linkage) is positively associated with labor productivity. These results are independent of any type of support from the government or multinationals. We also find that domestic firms' process innovation activity is only positively associated with supplying a multinational if the firm also receives assistance from the government or multinational. Furthermore, we find that supplying a multinational is only positively associated with domestic firms' productivity if the firm received technology transfer from the multinational customers.

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1 Introduction

There is considerable interest in the international trade and development literature as to whether domestic firms can benefit from the presence of foreign multinationals located in their country. The argument goes that domestic firms may “learn” (in the broadest sense) from such multinationals and subsequently improve their productivity. Such effects are commonly referred to as “productivity spillovers”. They may occur since foreign multinationals have access to superior technology which can dissipate to domestic firms. While much of the early literature looked specifically for within-industry spillovers, the current consensus is that vertical linkages through customer-supplier relationships with multinationals may generate larger effects. These links can take two forms. Either a domestic firm may supply inputs to a multinational (termed a “backward linkage”) or a domestic firm may purchase inputs from a multinational located in the host country (a “forward linkage”).¹ Somewhat inspired by findings of the empirical literature, many countries have actively attracted foreign direct investment (FDI) with fiscal incentives, hoping that in return domestic firms benefit from their business relationship with multinational customers or suppliers.²

This paper contributes to this literature in a number of ways. Firstly, the lion’s share of the literature on vertical spillovers measures these using industry level proxies for vertical linkages derived from aggregate input-output tables. Hence, they cannot pin-point which domestic firms do have linkages and which do not, they only determine the strength of an industry’s linkage. This, therefore, is unable to account for important firm level heterogeneity between firms with and without linkages. We conduct an empirical study where we have detailed information at the level of the firm on whether domestic firms engage in forward and backward linkages (measured in terms of percentage of output sold to and bought from multinationals, respectively) with foreign owned multinationals in the country. As far as we are aware, this is the first paper to consider both backward and forward linkages at the firm level.³

Secondly, with the help of the firm level data we focus on the exact mechanisms through which linkages may take place, and the importance for domestic firms of assistance received from either the government or the multinational customers/suppliers themselves. Hence, we can look at the importance of policy factors in determining the strength of spillovers. Specifically, we investigate whether the relationship between firm performance and the customer / supplier relation with multinationals depends on whether (i) the domestic firm received investment support services from the government, or (ii) whether they received assistance from a multinational customer in terms of workforce upgrading or technology transfer. These are aspects of the business relationship with multinationals that can, at least to some extent, be impacted upon by policy. The focus on these policy variables and their link to the strength of spillovers is another novelty of our paper. From a

¹ Görg and Greenaway (2004) and Havranek and Irsova (2011) provide comprehensive reviews of this literature.

² Harrison and Rodríguez-Clare (2009) argue that China’s emphasis on domestic content requirement to foreign multinationals has been, *inter alia*, motivated by empirical evidence on productivity spillovers from foreign direct investment to supplying industries.

³ Godart and Görg (2013), Javorcik and Spatareanu (2009) and Gorodnichenko et al. (2007) consider the backward linkage at the firm level, i.e., whether or not a domestic firm supplies a multinational. However, they do not have firm level information on forward linkages through buying from a multinational. Amendolagine et al. (2013), using the Africa Investor Survey, analyse which factors determine the strength of a multinational firm’s backward linkage.

policy point of view, knowledge about the importance of the policy variables in determining spillovers may be important for shaping future policies towards inward FDI.

A third contribution of our paper lies in the regional focus of our empirical work. We use unique firm level data for 19 Sub-Saharan African countries from the Africa Investor Survey 2010 administered by UNIDO. While the African continent still attracts a relatively small share of world-wide FDI, recent developments mean that FDI is becoming more relevant for the economies. In 2009, the global share of FDI stock in Africa was a mere 2 percent with a net flow of FDI to the continent amounting to approximately 46 billion US\$ per year over the period 2009 to 2011. Although still of limited size, the inflows are becoming less and less concentrated compared to the recent past, both geographically as well as sectorally. In fact, less than a decade ago the five main receiving countries accounted for approximately 90 percent of total inflows, in 2011 this percentage has fallen to approximately 50 percent with rising share of FDI aimed at non-extractive sectors such as light manufacturing and services (UNCTAD 2012). The increase in the size (and geographical scope) of the flows is also due to a significant expansion of South-South FDI, in particular intra-African FDI flows along with those from emerging economies such as China, India and other Asian countries. In 2011, for the first time greenfield FDI inflows originating from other developing economies were higher than those originating from developed economies (42,6 versus 38,9 billions of US \$; UNCTAD 2012).

While there is an established literature on measuring horizontal and vertical spillovers for many countries, the evidence for African countries is still sparse. This is, not least, due to the scarcity of quality firm level data. Exceptions are studies by Bwalya (2006), who analyzes firm level panel data on manufacturing firms in Zambia and finds evidence for spillovers operating through backward linkages, but not for within-industry spillovers. Waldkirch and Ofori (2010) use firm level for Ghana and find no evidence for positive productivity effects through inward FDI. By contrast, Görg and Strobl (2005) using matched employer-employee data for Ghana find positive productivity effect for domestic firms through movement of workers from multinationals to domestic firms. Boly et al. (2012), using also data from the African Investor Survey, use information on firms' self-assessment of the impact of foreign affiliates' presence on their overall business performance. They find, *inter alia*, that larger, newly established and more productive domestic firms are more likely to benefit from interactions with foreign affiliates. In an overview paper, Morrissey (2012) reviews the situation in Sub-Saharan Africa regarding FDI and concludes that a proper industrial policy is needed to allow for FDI positive externalities to the domestic sector. He states that further development of absorptive capacity of firms through learning processes is key for the materialization of spillovers from FDI.

In order to build up such absorptive capacity, firms may not only need to rely on their own efforts, but they may also benefit from assistance from the outside, here in particular the government and their multinational business partner. Our empirical analysis picks up on this point and we investigate whether assistance to domestic firms that is related to the build-up of absorptive capacity has a role to play for the performance of domestic firms. Specifically, we consider a domestic firm's performance in terms of productivity, product, and process innovation, and investigate whether the firm's customer-supplier relationship with a multinational in the country is related to these variables. We also examine whether this relationship (if any) is mitigated by "assistance" received by the domestic firm from either the government (through Investment Promotion Agencies) or the multinational customer/supplier.

Overall, our results are in line with positive spillovers through backward linkages, and to a lesser extent also through forward linkages, for domestic firms in African countries. We find that supplying to a foreign multinational in the country (the backward linkage) is positively associated with product innovation in a domestic firm. Buying from a multinational (the forward linkage) is positively associated with labour productivity. These results are not impacted upon by any type of government support, or help received from multinationals. This type of support has an important role to play as well, however. In our estimations we find that domestic firms' process innovation activity is only positively associated with supplying a multinational if the firm also receives assistance for match making, technology upgrading, or searching for staff from the government, or help with workforce upgrading from their multinational customer. Furthermore, we find that supplying a multinational is only positively associated with domestic firms' productivity if the firm received technology transfer from the multinational customers.

2 Description of the data

We use original firm-level data collected through the UNIDO Africa Investor Survey 2010 across 19 Sub-Saharan Africa countries.⁴ We use the Domestic Investor Survey data, which contain a rich set of information on a large sample of domestic firms. The collection of the dataset followed a rigorous survey methodology in terms of stratified sampling (on three dimensions: sector, size and ownership) and interview techniques (face-to-face interviews with top-level managers of foreign- and domestically-owned firms). The sample was constructed in order to be representative of public and private for profit firms with 10 or more employees.⁵

The Africa Investor Survey provides specific information on domestic firms' customer / supplier relationships with foreign multinationals located in the host country. Specifically, the survey asks respondents "what percentage of inputs by value comes from foreign-owned companies based in the country" and "what percentage of your sales by value goes to buyers that are foreign-owned companies based in the country". We use the responses to these two questions to gauge the extent of domestic firms' buying and supplying activity with foreign multinationals in the country, respectively.

The data available in the African Investor Survey are unique in that they provide detailed information on various aspects of firm performance, customer-supplier relationships, and assistance received at the level of the firm. There is one disadvantage, however. Currently, the data are only available for a cross section in 2010. Hence, while we can use the data to unearth and describe some hitherto unknown relationships, we are careful to avoid interpreting these as causal effects. Nevertheless, we feel that the relationships are sufficiently interesting and, importantly, policy relevant to justify our analysis.

In order to provide a first look at the relationship between firm performance and the business relationship with multinationals, we provide some summary statistics. Table 1 reports the share of

⁴ Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

⁵ An oversampling of relatively large firms (> 100 employees) has been adopted.

firms that are suppliers to and/or buyers from multinationals.⁶ While there is substantial heterogeneity across countries, on average about 35 percent of firms fall into these categories.⁷ Mozambique is a clear outlier to this, where 92 percent of firms either supply or purchase from multinationals in the country. At the other end of the spectrum, we find that in countries such as Ethiopia, Lesotho, Senegal and Tanzania only less than 20 percent of domestic firms have such customer/supplier relationships with multinationals. It is also noteworthy that in Burkina Faso and Senegal there are no firms that buy from multinationals without also supplying inputs to them at the same time. In Burundi and Niger we do not have any firms at all that buy inputs from multinationals.

[Table 1 here]

Table 2 zooms in on those firms that have business relationships with multinationals. It shows the share of output sold to multinationals and the share of inputs bought from multinationals, respectively, for domestic firms that have such customer-supplier relationships. On average, suppliers sell 30 percent of their output to multinational customers. For those domestic firms that buy inputs from multinationals, we find that they purchase on average 37 percent of their total inputs from them. Again, however, there are substantial cross-country differences in these shares.

[Table 2 here]

One of the aims of this paper is to establish whether government support, or assistance received by multinationals, has any impact on the benefits from supplying a multinational, or on buying inputs from them. We consider three types of government support, namely, for “match making”, i.e., searching for suitable customers or suppliers, “technology upgrading” or “finding key staff”. The data set also provides information on assistance received from multinational customers.⁸ Specifically, we know whether a firm received assistance in terms of workforce upgrading, or technology transfer from the multinational.

In Table 3 we show the share of domestic buyers who report having received any such assistance from either the government or foreign multinationals. As can be seen, the share of firms receiving government support is quite low, with less than 20 domestic buyers in our data. In fact, in many countries in our data set buyers did not receive such support at all. The picture is brighter when considering assistance received from multinationals. Around 100 firms report to have received such help from multinationals, either in the form of help with workforce upgrading, or technology transfer.

[Table 3 here]

Table 4 looks at similar numbers for domestic suppliers to multinationals. Again, there is a clear bias towards receiving help from multinationals rather than relying on government support. Over 150 suppliers report to have received technology transfer from multinationals, and about 140 firms received assistance in upgrading the workforce. Only around 20 firms received government support for match making, technology upgrading or finding skilled workers.

⁶ We define a firm as a buyer or supplier if they provide a non-zero percentage in the above mentioned questions.

⁷ Note that the number of domestic firms in the survey also differs substantially across countries, the lowest being in Burkina Faso and the highest in Ethiopia.

⁸ Unfortunately, we do not have any information on help from a multinational supplier, hence, we cannot take this into account.

[Table 4 here]

3 Supplying, buying, and firm performance

We now turn to look at the relationship between a domestic firms' performance and its business relationship with foreign multinationals. To do so, we examine specifically three aspects of firm performance, namely, its propensity to engage in product innovation, process innovation and the level of labour productivity. These three variables thus capture important proxies for a domestic firm's technological performance. The two innovation variables are defined as dummy variables equal to one if the firm, respectively, introduced new products or new production processes. Labour productivity is measured as sales per employee.⁹

In Table 5 we compare the average performance indicators across firms that have a customer/supplier relationship with a multinational and those that do not. As can be seen, firms that do not engage in such relationships have unequivocally lower levels of labour productivity compared to firms that either buy from or sell to multinationals. However, only firms that sell inputs to multinationals tend to be, on average, more likely to engage in product or process innovation. Firms that buy from multinationals are not different from firms with no relationship with multinationals when it comes to those two innovation variables.

These apparent performance advantages for suppliers are in line with two, not mutually exclusive, explanations. One is that the supplier relationship with a multinational allows the firm to improve its performance, due to performance requirements set by multinationals combined with possible technology transfer and assistance. In other words, domestic firms learn from multinationals. This is the idea of the backward linkage effect as in Javorcik (2004) or Moran (2006). Another explanation is that multinationals pick only the best performing domestic firms as their suppliers, i.e., there is a selection effect as described in Javorcik and Spatareanu (2009). It is likely that our result is due to a combination of these two effects. Unfortunately, with the cross section data at hand we cannot dig much deeper into this learning vs. selection question.

Selection is, however, unlikely to be an issue for domestic firms buying inputs from multinationals. This may explain why we do not see any advantage in terms of innovation variables, as these firms do not need to be highly innovative in order to be selected as customers by multinationals. The productivity advantage compared to firms that are not conducting business with multinationals may therefore be more likely to reflect learning effects, as the domestic firm is able to implement the superior inputs purchased from the multinational and, hence, improve its productivity performance in the short run.

[Table 5 here]

These summary statistics are simple averages and confound firm, industry and country effects. In order to get a more precise estimate of the performance advantage for suppliers and buyers we now turn to estimating variants of the following equation

$$Y_i = \beta_1 SUPPLY_i + \beta_2 BUY_i + \beta_3 X_i + d_c + d_j + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

⁹ Sales are reported in local currency and are then converted into US dollars.

where the dependent variable, Y_i is alternatively defined as a dummy variable equal to one if the firm introduced new products, a dummy equal to one if the firm introduced new production processes, or labour productivity.

The two independent variables of most interest are the indicators of the customer-supplier relationships with multinationals. The first variable, SUPPLY, is the percentage of output that is sold to multinationals. This is, thus, a firm level indicator of the strength of the backward linkages between multinationals and the domestic firm, similar to Godart and Görg (2013). BUY is the percentage of inputs purchased from multinationals, which provides us with a firm level indicator of the forward linkage between multinationals and the domestic firm.

The vector X includes a number of firm level controls, namely, (log) firm size and age, exporter dummy, and a dummy equal to one if the firm has positive expenditure on R&D.¹⁰ Finally, d_c and d_i are full sets of country and industry dummies, respectively.

Table 6 presents the baseline estimation results of equation (1). The model is estimated using OLS.¹¹ Column (1) provides the estimates for the equation with the product innovation dummy as dependent variable, column (2) relates to the process innovation dummy, and column (3) has log output per worker on the left hand side.

[Table 6 here]

The estimation results show that all control variables have positive signs. This implies that firms tend to be more innovative or more productive the larger or older they are, if they export, or if they spend on own R&D activity. This is much in line with empirical work on aspects of firm heterogeneity, as one would expect.

We also find that firms tend to be more likely to introduce new products or processes the more they supply to multinationals in their country. This positive correlation is in line with an interpretation whereby a beneficial backward linkage effect, i.e., domestic firms supplying multinationals, is an important determinant of firms' innovative activity. However, given the nature of our data, it may also point towards a positive selection effect, i.e., multinationals choose highly innovative firms as their suppliers. Given the nature of our data, we cannot conclusively discriminate between these two effects. However, it is noteworthy that we do not find any statistically significant association between supplies to multinationals and labour productivity. This may suggest that selection is not important, as there is no contemporaneous association between supplying and productivity performance. One has to keep in mind, however, that we have cross sectional data. Hence, any positive productivity effects through learning may still occur in the future.

When considering buying from multinationals (the forward linkage), we only find a positive association with labour productivity of the domestic buyer. We do not find any such relationship when considering product or process innovation. Indeed, for process innovation we find a negative relationship, i.e., the more a domestic firm buys from multinationals, the less likely it is to introduce new production processes. As selection is arguably less of an issue for buyers (multinationals are

¹⁰ Defining the R&D variable in terms of R&D expenditure relative to sales does not change results.

¹¹ For the case of the dependent variables being dummies (new product, new process) we also estimated the model using probit techniques. This estimation provides qualitatively and quantitatively very similar results, hence, we show OLS estimates here. Probit estimations are available from the authors upon request.

unlikely to choose their customers based on performance criteria) the relationship with productivity may be suggestive of a positive forward linkage effect. The linkage has a direct impact on productivity and does not, however, seem to improve firms' innovation performance. This may indicate that firms use the superior inputs purchased from multinationals to implement more efficiently the current production process, rather than install new processes.

Thus far we have attempted to establish a relationship between innovation / productivity capabilities of domestic firms and their customer / supplier relationships with multinationals located in the domestic economy. However, domestic firms may also benefit from relationships with other firms located abroad, as these would also allow access to foreign technology. This technology can be imported through intermediate products purchased abroad (Halpern et al., 2005). In order to investigate this possibility, and to see whether it may have an impact on our conclusions thus far, we present in Table 7 an extension of our empirical model where we include on the right hand side two variables measuring the degree of supplying to, or buying from, foreign firms located abroad. These variables are defined similarly to the supply and buy variables used thus far.

Importantly, including these two variables does not change our result on the importance of supplying to multinationals in the host country. Interestingly, buying from suppliers *abroad* returns a strongly significant and positive coefficient in the labour productivity regression. As in Kasahara and Lapham (2013), this may indicate the importance of imported technology from abroad for learning and, thus, productivity improvements, though it is also consistent with the view that only highly productive firms import, as they are able to overcome the sunk costs associated with trade.

Supplying to firms abroad is positively related to both product and process innovation. This result is consistent with an explanation whereby firms have to upgrade their products in order to be able to sell abroad, as in Bustos (2011).

[Table 7 here]

4 With a little help?

After establishing the basic direct correlations between the customer / supplier relationships and domestic firms' performance we now move on to investigate whether assistance by either the government (through investment support services) or the multinational company may have a role to play in this context. We expand the empirical model to see whether the coefficient estimates for β_1 and β_2 also depend on some mitigating variables. Specifically, we investigate two classes of variables, namely, assistance received from the host country government through investment support services, and the nature of the interaction between the multinational buyer and the domestic firm.

To do so, we expand the baseline empirical model in equation (1) with some interactions

$$Y_i = \beta_1 SUPPLY_i + \beta_2 BUY_i + \beta_3 SUPPORT_i * SUPPLY_i + \beta_4 SUPPORT_i * BUY_i + \beta_5 X_i + d_c + d_j + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

where SUPPORT is an indicator variable that takes on the value one if, alternatively, the firm received investment support services for (i) "match making between suppliers and buyers", (ii) "assistance in upgrading of technology", (iii) "finding key staff", or if the firm reports that multinational buyers help

the firm with (iv) “upgrading the quality of the workforce” or (v) “technology transfer”. Note that the vector X in this specification also includes the SUPPORT variable on its own.

Table 8 considers support for “match making” from the government. This type of support is aimed at making it easier (that is, less costly) for domestic firms to establish contact with multinational buyers or suppliers. Given that this reduces the effort a domestic firm has to spend on establishing a good quality business relationship, this support may be expected to enhance the benefits for domestic firms. However, looking at the estimates in Table 8 we only find weak evidence that such match making is important for the customer / supplier relationship. We see that supplying to multinationals is positively associated with product innovation, and this relationship does not depend on match making. Match making also does not play a role for the relationship between supplying, buying, and labour productivity. However, for process innovation we only find a positive association between supplying to a multinational and process innovation if the domestic firm received support for match making, i.e., for finding a customer.

[Table 8 here]

In Table 9, we look at the role of government support for technology upgrading. Such support aims at directly improving a domestic firms’ absorptive capacity, hence we should expect a positive impact on the benefits from the business relationship with multinationals. However, results are quite similar to those in Table 4. Government support only plays a role for the relationship between the customer / supplier relation and process innovation. Supplying a multinational is only positively associated with process upgrading if the domestic firm receives government assistance for technology upgrading. In other words, a possible positive impact from the multinational customer to the supplier, through possible access to superior technology in the foreign firm, can only be translated into more process innovation if the firm also receives assistance from the government to do so. We also note, however, that this government support on its own is not directly related with either of the two innovation variables, or labour productivity.

[Table 9 here]

Table 10, finally, considers government help for “finding key staff”. This aims at another aspect of absorptive capacity, namely a firm’s stock of highly qualified workers. Again, the result is comparable to what we found before. Supplying a multinational is only positively associated with process innovation if the domestic firm receives assistance for searching for staff. The relationship between the supplier / buyer variables and product innovation or labour productivity does not depend on assistance from the government.

[Table 10 here]

We now switch focus and consider whether help received from the multinational buyer instead of the government has a role to play. To do so, we use information from the Investor Survey, where firms are asked whether multinational buyers help domestic firms to improve their operations. We focus on two particular aspects of such potential assistance, namely, “help to upgrade the workforce” or help through technology transfer. Again, we generate dummies equal to one if firms reported to have experienced such help. We then interact these dummies with the SUPPLY and BUY variables in the model. Results for the two indicators are reported in Tables 11 and 12.

The results in Table 11, where we consider the impact of assistance in terms of upgrading workforce, are similar to those found above. The coefficients on the buyer and supplier variables are not impacted upon by such help when looking at product innovation or labour productivity as dependent variable. However, for process innovation we find that supplying to a multinational is only positively related to this variable when firms receive help from the multinational.

[Table 11 here]

Table 12 then considers help through technology transfer from a multinational customer. An interesting result emerges in this table: While product and process innovation are not impacted upon by technology transfer, we find that labour productivity in a firm is positively associated with supplying to a multinational only if the firm receives technology transfer from the multinational buyer. This is much in line with anecdotal and case study evidence on backward linkages between multinationals and domestic firms (e.g., Moran, 2006), which shows that multinationals actively assist their domestic suppliers in implementing new technology. It may also indicate that technology transfer from multinationals does not immediately lead to process upgrading in the domestic firm. Rather, our evidence is consistent with a view that technology transfer leads, in the short run, to a more productive use of existing resources and technology. Of course, in the longer term this may then also lead to process and ultimately product innovation; however, this is an aspect we cannot investigate with our cross section data.

[Table 12 here]

5 Summary and Conclusions

This paper analyses unique firm level data for 19 African countries to look at the link between domestic firms' business relationship with multinationals and their performance in terms of innovation and productivity. Quite uniquely, we are also able to evaluate the importance of support received by the domestic firm, either from the government or the multinational business partner, for this link.

Overall, our data analysis shows that for the average domestic firm, supplying to a foreign multinational in the country (the backward linkage) is positively associated with product innovation. Buying from a multinational (the forward linkage) is positively associated with labour productivity. These results are not impacted upon by any type of government support, or help received from multinationals. This type of support has an important role to play as well, however. In our estimations we find that domestic firms' process innovation activity is only positively associated with supplying a multinational if the firm also receives assistance for match making, technology upgrading, or searching for staff from the government, or help with workforce upgrading from their multinational customer. Furthermore, we find that supplying a multinational is only positively associated with domestic firms' productivity if the firm received technology transfer from the multinational customers.

Overall, our results are in line with positive spillovers through backward linkages, and to a lesser extent also through forward linkages, for domestic firms in African countries. In particular the last finding, that labour productivity is positively associated with a backward linkage if the firm receives

technology transfer, is much in line with case study evidence showing that multinationals actively transfer technology to their local suppliers, thus allowing them to increase productivity (Moran, 2006).

The use of cross section data does, however, imply that we cannot conclusively distinguish such positive spillover effects from pure selection, whereby multinationals pick well performing domestic suppliers. However, the fact that our evidence on assistance received by domestic firms shows the importance of the same mechanisms as in the case study evidence is reassuring and arguably strengthens our case for an interpretation of our results as spillovers. Also, Javorcik and Spatareanu (2009) in their analysis of panel data for Czech suppliers find evidence for both spillovers and selection, while Godart and Görg (2013), once controlling for selection, also find positive spillover effects from supplying multinationals. Hence, based on this previous evidence, we may also conjecture that at least part of the positive correlations we unearth are due to spillovers.

Our results have important policy implications. Firstly, they show that FDI can bring benefits to domestic firms also in Sub-Saharan Africa, a region that has, for a long time, grappled with low FDI inflows and poor performance of domestic firms. Our evidence, while certainly not conclusive, may provide some first evidence pointing towards the “new wave of FDI”, which also involves substantial South-South FDI, having the potential to impact positively on domestic firms. Secondly, our data analysis shows that support received by domestic firms, either from the government through investment support services or from the multinational business partner may influence positively the potential benefits for domestic firms. These are mechanisms that can, at least to some extent, also be influenced by policies, either through direct support efforts on the part of the government, or by providing incentives for multinationals to provide assistance. As our data show, the current level of such support is still quite low, hence there is substantial room for improvement.

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Tables

Table 1: Share of suppliers / buyers per country

	None	Supplier	Buyer	Both	Total number of firms
Burkina Faso	0,50	0,25	0,00	0,25	4
Burundi	0,56	0,44	0,00	0,00	9
Cameroon	0,44	0,35	0,11	0,11	57
Cape Verde	0,66	0,27	0,02	0,05	83
Ethiopia	0,81	0,12	0,05	0,02	316
Ghana	0,70	0,09	0,13	0,09	151
Kenya	0,67	0,18	0,08	0,06	144
Lesotho	0,81	0,16	0,03	0,00	31
Madagascar	0,69	0,19	0,06	0,06	48
Malawi	0,67	0,02	0,17	0,14	42
Mali	0,75	0,09	0,05	0,11	65
Mozambique	0,08	0,24	0,02	0,65	86
Niger	0,67	0,28	0,00	0,06	18
Nigeria	0,79	0,06	0,09	0,06	218
Rwanda	0,75	0,14	0,05	0,05	57
Senegal	0,84	0,16	0,00	0,00	37
Tanzania	0,58	0,14	0,10	0,18	193
Uganda	0,46	0,30	0,05	0,19	191
Zambia	0,48	0,21	0,12	0,19	81
Total	0,65	0,16	0,07	0,12	1831

Table 2: Strength of customer/supplier relationship

	Share of inputs bought by buyers		Share of output sold suppliers	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Burkina Faso	0,50	0,00	0,18	
Burundi			0,16	
Cameroon	0,31	0,33	0,40	
Cape Verde	0,23	0,15	0,23	
Ethiopia	0,23	0,25	0,21	
Ghana	0,44	0,28	0,30	
Kenya	0,69	0,38	0,45	
Lesotho	0,20	0,00	0,13	
Madagascar	0,49	0,41	0,37	
Malawi	0,29	0,27	0,27	
Mali	0,48	0,19	0,17	
Mozambique	0,25	0,13	0,23	
Niger	0,40	0,00	0,36	
Nigeria	0,39	0,27	0,22	
Rwanda	0,24	0,20	0,37	
Senegal			0,63	
Tanzania	0,31	0,22	0,24	
Uganda	0,29	0,21	0,24	
Zambia	0,50	0,29	0,41	
Total	0,37	0,21	0,29	

Table 3: Share of buyers that received support through...

Support from	government match making	government technology upgrading	government find key staff	multir workf upgra
Burkina Faso	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Burundi				
Cameroon	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Cape Verde	0,17	0,00	0,17	
Ethiopia	0,04	0,04	0,04	
Ghana	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Kenya	0,10	0,10	0,10	
Lesotho	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Madagascar	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Malawi	0,00	0,08	0,08	
Mali	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Mozambique	0,02	0,03	0,00	
Niger	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Nigeria	0,06	0,06	0,06	
Rwanda	0,00	0,00	0,17	
Senegal				
Tanzania	0,13	0,11	0,07	
Uganda	0,09	0,07	0,09	
Zambia	0,04	0,00	0,04	
Total number	19	17	17	

Table 4: Share of suppliers that received support through...

Support from	government	government	government	multinational	multinational	
	match making	technology upgrading	find key staff	workforce upgrade	technology transfer	Total number of buyers
Burkina Faso	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2
Burundi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,25	4
Cameroon	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	26
Cape Verde	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,19	0,19	26
Ethiopia	0,02	0,02	0,00	0,14	0,18	44
Ghana	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,26	0,37	27
Kenya	0,06	0,06	0,03	0,26	0,37	35
Lesotho	0,20	0,00	0,20	0,20	0,00	5
Madagascar	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,08	12
Malawi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,71	7
Mali	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	13
Mozambique	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,34	0,21	77
Niger	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6
Nigeria	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,19	26
Rwanda	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,18	0,09	11
Senegal	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6
Tanzania	0,15	0,10	0,10	0,65	0,68	62
Uganda	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,31	0,38	94
Zambia	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,19	0,41	32
Total number	22	15	16	139	156	515

Table 5: Firm performance by supplier/buyer status

	Buyers		Suppliers		None	
	mean	std. dev.	mean	std. dev.	mean	std. dev.
product innovation	0,31	0,463	0,349	0,477	0,306	0,461
process innovation	0,196	0,397	0,238	0,426	0,207	0,406
labour productivity	9,862	1,446	9,823	1,383	9,449	0,512

Note: labour productivity is log sales (measured in US Dollars) per worker.

Table 6: Baseline regression – amount supplied and purchased

	New Product	New Process	Labour Productivity
Buy from MNE	0.018 (0.065)	-0.134 (0.016)**	0.378 (0.186)**
Supply to MNE	0.156 (0.065)**	0.117 (0.061)*	0.258 (0.177)
Age	0.015 (0.019)	0.007 (0.017)	0.151 (0.057)***
exporter	0.112 (0.032)***	0.066 (0.030)**	0.262 (0.092)***
Size	0.007 (0.010)	0.015 (0.009)*	0.146 (0.032)***
R&D	0.165 (0.027)***	0.099 (0.025)***	0.029 (0.077)
Observations	1834	1829	1831
R squared	0.14	0.08	0.26

Notes: robust standard errors in parentheses; estimation includes full sets of country and industry dummies;

***, **, * denote 1, 5, and 10 percent statistical significance

Table 7: Model extension including imports and exports of intermediates

	New Product	New Process	Labour Productivity
Buy from MNE	0.018 (0.065)	-0.134 (0.016)**	0.378 (0.186)**
Supply to MNE	0.156 (0.065)**	0.117 (0.061)*	0.258 (0.177)
Buy abroad	0.018 (0.065)	-0.134 (0.016)**	0.378 (0.186)**
Supply abroad	0.156 (0.065)**	0.117 (0.061)*	0.258 (0.177)
Age	0.015 (0.019)	0.007 (0.017)	0.151 (0.057)***
exporter	0.112 (0.032)***	0.066 (0.030)**	0.262 (0.092)***
Size	0.007 (0.010)	0.015 (0.009)*	0.146 (0.032)***
R&D	0.165 (0.027)***	0.099 (0.025)***	0.029 (0.077)
Observations	1834	1829	1831
R squared	0.14	0.08	0.26

Notes: robust standard errors in parentheses; estimation includes full sets of country and industry dummies;
 ***, **, * denote 1, 5, and 10 percent statistical significance

Table 8: Interaction of „linkage variables“ with dummy whether or not support was received for “match making” (q. 33.15)

	New Product	New Process	Labour Productivity
Buy from MNE	0.022 (0.066)	-0.113 (0.057)**	0.339 (0.191)*
Supply to MNE	0.137 (0.066)**	0.087 (0.061)	0.242 (0.182)
Match making * Buy from MNE	-0.060 (0.327)	-0.430 (0.208)**	0.719 (0.771)
Match making * Supply to MNE	0.346 (0.357)	0.555 (0.212)***	0.289 (0.823)
Match Making	-0.043 (0.056)	0.034 (0.055)	0.103 (0.172)
Age	0.012 (0.020)	0.010 (0.018)	0.172 (0.058)***
Exporter	0.113 (0.032)***	0.066 (0.030)**	0.249 (0.093)***
Size	0.007 (0.010)	0.016 (0.009)*	0.145 (0.033)***
R&D	0.167 (0.027)***	0.099 (0.025)***	0.031 (0.077)
Observations	1834	1829	1831
R squared	0.14	0.09	0.26

Notes: robust standard errors in parentheses; estimation includes full sets of country and industry dummies;

***, **, * denote 1, 5, and 10 percent statistical significance

Table 9: Interaction of „linkage variables“ with dummy whether or not support was received for technology upgrading (q. 33.16)

	New Product	New Process	Labour Productivity
Buy from MNE	0.008 (0.066)	-0.126 (0.057)**	0.371 (0.190)**
Supply to MNE	0.153 (0.066)**	0.096 (0.062)	0.233 (0.180)
Upgrading * Buy from MNE	0.285 (0.328)	-0.115 (0.224)	0.227 (0.834)
Upgrading * Supply to MNE	0.262 (0.518)	0.875 (0.226)***	1.362 (1.159)
Upgrading	-0.017 (0.066)	-0.035 (0.057)	0.15 (0.224)
Age	0.017 (0.019)	0.007 (0.018)	0.160 (0.058)***
Exporter	0.111 (0.032)***	0.067 (0.030)**	0.258 (0.093)***
Size	0.007 (0.010)	0.016 (0.009)*	0.146 (0.033)***
R&D	0.167 (0.027)***	0.098 (0.025)***	0.028 (0.077)
Observations	1834	1829	1831
R squared	0.14	0.09	0.26

Notes: robust standard errors in parentheses; estimation includes full sets of country and industry dummies;

***, **, * denote 1, 5, and 10 percent statistical significance

Table 10: Interaction of „linkage variables“ with dummy whether or not support was received for “finding key staff” (q. 33.12)

	New Product	New Process	Labour Productivity
Buy from MNE	0.007 (0.066)	-0.125 (0.057)**	0.375 (0.189)**
Supply to MNE	0.152 (0.066)**	0.098 (0.062)	0.236 (0.180)
Key Staff * Buy from MNE	0.304 (0.323)	-0.158 (0.225)	0.072 (0.754)
Key Staff * Supply to MNE	0.260 (0.487)	0.821 (0.211)***	1.296 (1.039)
Key Staff	-0.040 (0.060)	-0.011 (0.056)	0.144 (0.174)
Age	0.015 (0.020)	0.008 (0.018)	0.171 (0.058)***
Exporter	0.112 (0.032)***	0.067 (0.030)**	0.252 (0.093)***
Size	0.007 (0.010)	0.016 (0.009)*	0.145 (0.033)***
R&D	0.167 (0.027)***	0.098 (0.025)***	0.027 (0.077)
Observations	1834	1829	1831
R squared	0.14	0.09	0.26

Notes: robust standard errors in parentheses; estimation includes full sets of country and industry dummies;

***, **, * denote 1, 5, and 10 percent statistical significance

Table 11: Interaction of „linkage variables“ with dummy whether or not help was received from multinational customers in terms of upgrading the workforce (q. 54.4b)

	New Product	New Process	Labour Productivity
Buy from MNE	0.037 (0.074)	-0.115 (0.063)*	0.456 (0.218)**
Supply to MNE	0.167 (0.076)**	0.048 (0.069)	0.172 (0.203)
Help * Buy from MNE	-0.089 (0.153)	-0.068 (0.130)	-0.321 (0.388)
Help * Supply to MNE	-0.050 (0.145)	0.366 (0.148)**	0.489 (0.392)
Received Help	0.008 (0.039)	-0.073 (0.034)**	-0.111 (0.102)
Age	0.015 (0.019)	0.006 (0.017)	0.151 (0.057)***
Exporter	0.112 (0.032)***	0.068 (0.030)**	0.265 (0.092)***
Size	0.007 (0.010)	0.016 (0.009)*	0.147 (0.033)***
R&D	0.166 (0.027)***	0.099 (0.025)***	0.029 (0.077)
Observations	1834	1829	1831
R squared	0.14	0.09	0.26

Notes: robust standard errors in parentheses; estimation includes full sets of country and industry dummies;

***, **, * denote 1, 5, and 10 percent statistical significance

Table 12: Interaction of „linkage variables“ with dummy whether or not help was received from multinational customers in terms of technology transfer (q. 54.5b)

	New Product	New Process	Labour Productivity
Buy from MNE	0.007 (0.076)	-0.154 (0.064)**	0.528 (0.226)**
Supply to MNE	0.205 (0.078)**	0.076 (0.072)	-0.044 (0.201)
Help * Buy from MNE	0.051 (0.139)	0.083 (0.129)	-0.541 (0.373)
Help * Supply to MNE	-0.144 (0.142)	0.166 (0.134)	1.068 (0.369)***
Received Help	-0.022 (0.035)	-0.042 (0.033)	-0.071 (0.095)
Age	0.015 (0.019)	0.006 (0.017)	0.150 (0.057)***
Exporter	0.113 (0.032)***	0.067 (0.030)**	0.257 (0.092)***
Size	0.008 (0.010)	0.016 (0.009)*	0.145 (0.033)***
R&D	0.167 (0.027)***	0.098 (0.025)***	0.028 (0.077)
Observations	1834	1829	1831
R squared	0.14	0.08	0.26

Notes: robust standard errors in parentheses; estimation includes full sets of country and industry dummies;

***, **, * denote 1, 5, and 10 percent statistical significance