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Foreign Direct Investment as a Signal

Onur A. Koska* Ngo Van Long[†] Frank Stähler[‡]

Abstract

This paper models competition among multinational firms in an environment of firm heterogeneity, incomplete cost information and strategic interaction. In this context, FDI serves as a signal of productivity: when firms sort into exporters and multinationals, they also show whether they have low or high productivity. We show that the signaling effect of FDI increases the FDI incentive as firms would like to avoid sending a low productivity signal.

JEL-Classification: F23

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment; Trade; Firm Heterogeneity; Incomplete Information; Signaling

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1 Introduction

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has become a crucial driver of economic integration since the sales by foreign affiliates have outnumbered exports two decades ago. There is a considerably large literature devoted to the explanation of the existence of multinational firms and FDI. Starting with the knowledge-capital model by Markusen (1984), it has been shown that it is advantageous to operate multinational firms when firm-level scale economies, generated mostly by R&D, are large, and plant-level scale economies are small (Horstmann and Markusen, 1992; and Markusen and Venables, 1998; 2000). Statistical evidence shows that multinationals intensively use professional and technical workers, and are well represented in capital-intensive and R&D-intensive industries; see, for instance, Antràs and Yeaple (2013) for U.S. multinationals, Mayer and Ottaviano (2008) for French, German, Norwegian and Belgian multinationals, and Navaretti and Venables (2004) for French, German, Japanese, British and U.S. multinationals.

Multinationals' large R&D investments and intensive use of professional and technical workers generate proprietary knowledge (patents, blueprints, technical know-how, or reputation), and are considered as an important source of firm heterogeneity.¹ Helpman *et al.* (2004), extending Melitz's (2003) heterogeneous firm model, show that FDI sales relative to exports are larger in industries with a more dispersed sales distribution, and that there is clear sorting by productivity: the most productive firms become multinational, whereas less productive firms export, and the least productive firms serve only local markets.² This type of sorting is, by and large, supported by the

¹Unlike R&D intensive industries, there seems to be little scope for firm heterogeneity in firms' technical know-how in advertising-intensive industries (Nocke and Yeaple, 2007).

²Also more productive firms in high R&D industries seem to prefer greenfield investment to a merger, or to a joint venture (Raff *et al.*, 2012; and Nocke and Yeaple, 2007). In theory, such types of sorting holds insofar as the profit function is supermodular in marginal costs (Mrázová and Neary, 2013). Moreover, since markets for knowledge are imperfect, firms decide to keep capital-intensive (research) activities within firm boundaries as is shown in a general equilibrium model by Antràs (2003).

results that emerge from the empirical literature on firm heterogeneity.³

Both the knowledge-capital and the heterogeneous firm models assume complete information. The R&D outcome is, however, typically subject to uncertainty, and so a high level of R&D activities of the multinationals lends some support to the hypothesis that firm productivity is not known by rival firms. What happens if the productivity of a firm is not known to rival firms? Suppose that the most productive firms undertake FDI, as in Helpman *et al.* (2004). If a local firm observes the establishment of a foreign subsidiary, and firms' marginal production costs are private information, we would expect that this firm would come to the conclusion that it now faces a strong rival. In markets where firms are potentially large, and thus an industry is potentially concentrated, the observation of an investment by a foreign firm will have an effect on domestic firm behavior.⁴ It is this effect we are interested in: what happens if FDI sends a message of high productivity in an environment of firm heterogeneity?

We explore this by comparing the case where FDI is a signal with a case that FDI cannot be observed before strategic market decisions are made.⁵ We show that, for a given fixed FDI cost, both the probability of FDI and the expected industry output are greater as compared with the benchmark case where firms must make their output decisions before knowing the entry mode of their rivals. That is, we find another important factor that contributes to the preponderance of FDI when firms are heterogeneous. In our model, as in the literature on international trade with heterogeneous costs, firms

³See, among others, Antràs and Yeaple (2013), Castellani and Giovannetti (2010), Arnold and Hussinger (2010), Aw and Lee (2008), Mayer and Ottaviano (2008), Castellani and Zanfei (2007), Tomiura (2007), Kimura and Kiyota (2006), Wagner (2006), and Girma *et al.* (2005; 2004).

⁴In concentrated (high R&D) industries, firms generally have incomplete information about the costs of their foreign rivals (Collie and Hviid, 1993). A typical example is the micro-electronics industry where R&D investments/experience and some idiosyncratic factors determine firms' production costs. Incomplete operating cost information is also prevalent in the airline industry (Vives, 2002).

⁵The latter case is merely a theoretical benchmark so as to isolate the signaling effect of FDI, while keeping the same underlying incomplete information structure of the model. In general, FDI projects do not remain secret for long, and a substantial portion of strategic interactions presumably occurs after the actual FDI takes place.

self-select into different entry modes. We find that the range of fixed FDI costs within which weak firms will choose exporting and strong firms will choose FDI is larger when signaling is possible. Furthermore, the threshold level of fixed FDI costs below which all types of firms will choose FDI in preference to exporting is higher under the signaling case. This result reinforces our finding that the signaling environment is more conducive to FDI.

The main contribution of this paper is to scrutinize both the strategic (signaling) effects of FDI and sorting by productivity in an environment of firm heterogeneity and incomplete cost information. Although empirical evidence suggests that information asymmetries crucially affect firms' cross-border investment strategies (e.g., see Lópes Duarte and García-Canal, 2004; García-Canal *et al.*, 2002; and Shen and Reuer, 2005), only a few papers have explored the strategic effects of FDI in a setting of incomplete information. Long *et al.* (2011) consider a model with imperfect knowledge about rivals' production costs, but FDI is ruled out, as they focus on export behavior and the role of R&D when production costs are private information. In Katayama and Miyagiwa (2009), product quality is unknown and FDI is used to signal quality to consumers, whereas in Nastasi and Reverberi (2007), a firm uses FDI as a signaling device to deter market entry. In a model of asymmetric demand information, Moner-Colonques *et al.* (2007) show that firms may have an additional incentive to undertake FDI, so as to obtain more accurate demand information. There is, however, no study that takes on board both sorting and the signaling effects of FDI.

Similarly, in Bagwell and Staiger (2003), a firm's location choice for production sends some information to rivals, while sorting by productivity (firm heterogeneity) is ruled out. They focus on a single firm's foreign market entry decision, and confine their analysis to the existence of multinationals. They show that if there is firm-specific asymmetric information on the productivity parameter, then a high productivity firm will locate production where wages (partly production costs) are higher so as to signal

high productivity.⁶ If, however, there is country-specific asymmetric information, then their model is set up such that producing in the domestic country (exporting) generates incomplete cost information (due to privately known domestic factor prices), whereas locating production in the foreign country (FDI) leads to competition under complete information. In the country-specific case, it is evident that the firm would never opt for FDI, had there been no asymmetric information.⁷ They show that there is no sufficient signaling effect such that the existence of multinationals in equilibrium can only be explained (just for some parameter values) by the existence of plant-specific fixed FDI costs and by some transport costs of exporting. In our study, the existence of multinationals is the same as in the knowledge-capital models (consistent with empirical regularities), and the source of incomplete information is firm-specific and does not rely on factor price differences across countries. We look at both the strategic effects of FDI and sorting by productivity and demonstrate the clear effects of signaling, not only on the incentives for FDI, but also on sorting by productivity. The model's setup is consistent with the important strands of the literature (i.e., the knowledge-capital models and the heterogeneous firm models) and the predictions of the model are novel and of significant interest, both theoretically and policy wise.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces the model and considers the benchmark case of FDI under incomplete information, without signaling possibilities. Section 3 extends the model to the case where a firm's FDI decision signals its marginal cost. Section 4 compares the two cases to show how signaling affects the probability of FDI and the expected industry output. Section 5 concludes the paper. For convenience, we have relegated the exposition of some computations to the Appendix.

⁶We cannot rule out the fact that the domestic country has higher factor prices, in which case their model suggests that only less productive firms would multinationalize, contradicting the evidence that is demonstrated by a vast number of studies (see e.g., footnote 3).

⁷The existence of multinationals is tied to the existence of incomplete information.

2 FDI under incomplete cost information: the non-signaling case

Our model consists of two countries and two firms. Each firm has its headquarters in its own country. Market entry warrants a firm to carry a fixed cost to be technologically capable to produce in this industry, and we assume that the size of this fixed cost is such that only one firm will have entered in each country. Since both firms have to carry these fixed costs irrespective of the foreign entry mode, they do not play any role in determining the foreign entry mode. The firm that is based in country i , denoted firm i , competes against the firm that is based in country j , denoted firm j , in both markets i and j , $i \neq j$. Since FDI is capacity-building and thus a lasting commitment, we develop a model in which firms compete by quantities or capacities.⁸

Furthermore, as multinational firms are more productive on average, we choose a setup in which firms have a genuine interest to be of high productivity, and this is the reason why we employ the simplest model of strategic substitutes in the sense of Bulow *et al.* (1985). Thus, our model encompasses the reciprocal dumping model of Brander and Krugman (1983), and the reciprocal FDI model of De Santis and Stähler (2004), and adds two features: marginal production costs are private information, and FDI may serve as a signal. We defer, however, the signaling aspect of FDI until Section 4. In our model, marginal production costs, denoted c , are private information. After entry, firms draw their costs from the uniform density distribution, with cumulative distribution function $\Phi(c) = (c - \alpha)/(\beta - \alpha)$, where β and α are the upper and lower bounds, respectively. Thus, our model features both firm heterogeneity and the strategic aspect of private cost information.⁹

⁸In a setting of complete cost information, the Cournot model is well-known to be strategically equivalent to a two-stage capacity-price game (Kreps and Scheinkman, 1983).

⁹While the former is similar to Helpman *et al.* (2004), the latter is usually assumed away in the heterogeneous firm literature.

We denote by q_i^d and q_i^f the quantities that firm i supplies to its own country's market and to the foreign market (either by exporting or by FDI). Therefore the total quantity supplied in country i 's market is $Q_i = q_i^d + q_i^f$. We keep the demand side of the model as simple as possible, and assume that in each country the inverse demand function is given by $p_k = A - Q_k$, ($k = i, j$), as we assume that the two markets are segmented.¹⁰ The trade-off between serving a foreign market via exports or via FDI is as follows. If a firm decides for exports, there is a per-unit trade cost, denoted t , that the exporting firm has to cover; if a firm decides for FDI and becomes a multinational, it saves on trade costs, although FDI requires additional fixed investment costs, denoted by F . In this respect, we follow the standard literature, featuring the well-known proximity-concentration trade-off.¹¹ Both the per-unit trade cost and fixed investment costs are common knowledge. For the ease of exposition, we may focus only on fixed FDI costs; an alternative interpretation would be that this is the difference between aggregate fixed costs of FDI and fixed costs of R&D.

We are now ready to scrutinize the behavior of these two firms and the scope for FDI under incomplete information. We first consider a one-stage game in which FDI cannot serve as a signal: both firms decide on exporting versus FDI at the same time as they decide on their outputs/capacities for both the domestic and the foreign market. This is, then, a one-stage Bayesian game: when deciding on output levels, firms do not know each other's mode of supply to foreign markets, which is either by exporting or via FDI, nor do they know each other's marginal production costs. In any case, each firm maximizes its expected profits and forms expectations on its rival's

¹⁰Under complete information and symmetry, the assumption of segmented markets is innocuous because equilibrium prices are identical, so there is no reason for arbitrage. In our model, ex-ante symmetry does not imply ex post identical prices. If we allowed for arbitrage, we would have to take into account the probability that prices in the two markets differ by more than trade costs.

¹¹In this respect, the model is very much in the style of Horstmann and Markusen (1992). The difference is that the two firms in our model can have different (constant) marginal costs, and so asymmetric equilibria in terms of the two firms' foreign market entry mode choices are possible. In Horstmann and Markusen (1992), however, such equilibria can only occur if firms have increasing marginal costs.

costs. These expectations must be rational: each firm knows which type of firms will self-select into which international business mode. We first show that (i) an interior solution exists such that different types will choose different strategies; and (ii) lower-cost types will choose FDI, whereas higher-cost types will choose exporting (as in the heterogeneous firm models) as to be confirmed in equilibrium; then we discuss possible corner solutions.

Let $\Pi_X(c)$ and $\Pi_{FDI}(c)$ denote the expected profits of a firm of type c when it chooses exporting and FDI, respectively. An interior solution requires that there exists type $\delta \in [\alpha, \beta]$ that is indifferent between exporting and FDI: $\Pi_X(c = \delta) = \Pi_{FDI}(c = \delta)$. Consider first foreign firm j that forms expectations about its rival i 's costs in the domestic market. This rival does not face any trade costs in serving its domestic market, and hence firm j 's expectation of firm i 's marginal cost of serving market i is simply the expected value of c :

$$E_j(c_i^d) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} c \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} dc = (\beta + \alpha)/2.$$

Now consider domestic firm i forming expectations on the expected cost of its rival j in the domestic market. If firm j serves country i by exports, then it will have to bear a per-unit trade cost t . Given the uniform distribution, firm i believes that firm j will choose the export mode with probability $(\beta - \delta)/(\beta - \alpha)$, and the FDI mode with the complimentary probability, $(\delta - \alpha)/(\beta - \alpha)$. If firm j opts for FDI, then its marginal cost does not include t . Consequently, firm i 's expectation of firm j 's marginal cost in market i is equal to

$$E_i(c_j^f) = \int_{\alpha}^{\delta} c \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} dc + \int_{\delta}^{\beta} (c + t) \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} dc = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{2} + \frac{t(\beta - \delta)}{\beta - \alpha}.$$

By a similar reasoning, firm i 's expectation of firm j 's marginal cost in country j is equal to $E_i(c_j^d) = (\beta + \alpha)/2$, and firm j 's expectation of firm i 's marginal cost in country

j is equal to $E_j(c_i^f) = (\beta + \alpha)/2 + t(\beta - \delta)/(\beta - \alpha)$.

We now look at the optimal output decisions of the firms. For this purpose, it will be convenient to save on notation, and so to introduce:

Definition 1 $\Delta = 2A + (\beta + \alpha)/2$, and $M = (\beta - \alpha)$.

Each firm maximizes its expected profits, $\Pi_X(c)$ or $\Pi_{FDI}(c)$, with respect to its outputs when it serves the foreign market by exports or FDI, respectively, taking into account the rival's expected costs. From the first-order conditions, we find that the outputs supplied to country i by the two firms, given their marginal costs, are

$$q_i^d = \frac{\Delta + 2t\left(\frac{\beta-\delta}{M}\right) - 3c_i}{6}, \quad q_j^f = \frac{\Delta - t\left(\frac{\beta-\delta}{M}\right) - 3c_j^f}{6},$$

where the subscript denotes the location of a firm's headquarters and the superscript denotes the target market.¹² The relevant cost c_j^f is $(c_j + t)$ if firm j serves country i by exports, and c_j if it undertakes FDI in country i . Similarly, the outputs supplied to country j by the two firms, given their marginal costs, are

$$q_j^d = \frac{\Delta + 2t\left(\frac{\beta-\delta}{M}\right) - 3c_j}{6}, \quad q_i^f = \frac{\Delta - t\left(\frac{\beta-\delta}{M}\right) - 3c_i^f}{6}.$$

In order to focus on the export-FDI trade-off, we assume that all outputs are positive throughout the paper. Otherwise, some types of firms would not produce at all, and this would not change our essential results except the exposition and expressions would be more cumbersome.

Given the optimal outputs in this Bayesian game, we can now compute the expected profits of the exporting firm, and of the firm undertaking FDI (without fixed costs)

¹²For example, for firm j , the headquarters is in country j , and market i is the "foreign" market. That is why we use the symbol q_j^f in the above equation.

that has realized a marginal cost of size c :

$$\Pi_X = \frac{\left(\Delta - t\left(\frac{\beta - \delta}{M}\right) - 3(c + t)\right)^2}{36}, \quad (1a)$$

$$\Pi_{FDI} = \frac{\left(\Delta - t\left(\frac{\beta - \delta}{M}\right) - 3c\right)^2}{36} - F. \quad (1b)$$

A firm prefers FDI over exporting if $\Pi_{FDI} > \Pi_X$. Therefore, given δ , for a firm with marginal production cost c , FDI is the preferred mode of supply when fixed FDI costs are sufficiently small such that

$$F < \frac{t}{12} \left(2\Delta - 6c - 2t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta}{M} \right) - 3t \right).$$

As can be deduced from eq.(1a), a higher cost c will reduce the expected profits under the FDI mode by more than those under the export mode: $\partial\Pi_{FDI}/\partial c < \partial\Pi_X/\partial c < 0$. This already confirms that if an interior solution exists, the lower-cost firms opt for FDI, while the higher-cost firms prefer exporting. Given F , we can determine the indifferent type $c = \delta$ by solving eq.(2):¹³

$$F = \frac{t}{12} \left(2\Delta - 6\delta - 2t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta}{M} \right) - 3t \right). \quad (2)$$

We want to impose stability for our model: reducing fixed costs will, *ceteris paribus*, enable a wider range of firm types to undertake FDI. This is guaranteed by:¹⁴

Assumption 1 $t < 3M$.

¹³As we will show below, for δ to belong to the interval $[\alpha, \beta]$, fixed costs F must belong to some interval $[F_L, F_H]$.

¹⁴Given $F > 0$ and $t > 0$, we must find a fixed point, δ , of the mapping $\Omega : [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow [\alpha, \beta]$, where $\Omega(\delta) \equiv (1/6)[2\Delta - 3t - 2(t/M)\beta - 12(F/t) + 2(t/M)\delta]$. This fixed point changes as F changes. The graph of the function $\Omega(\delta)$ shifts down as F increases. This will result in a lower value for the fixed point *iff* the slope of the graph is less steep than the 45-degree line: *iff* $(t/3M) < 1$. Imposing this condition amounts to requiring stability. For a more formal discussion of this stability requirement, see Appendix A.1.

We can also scrutinize the corner solutions and demonstrate that the co-existence of exporters and multinationals is not a *knife-edge* case. All firms will prefer exporting over FDI when fixed FDI costs are sufficiently large. Let F' denote the threshold level of fixed FDI costs above which even the most efficient firm would prefer exporting to undertaking FDI. Thus, F' is set such that the lowest-cost firm is indifferent between trade and FDI ($c = \delta = \alpha$):

$$F' = \frac{t}{12}(2\Delta - 6\alpha - 5t).$$

We call F' the *multinational-annihilating* threshold of fixed costs under non-signaling.

Similarly, we can show that all firms will prefer FDI over exporting when fixed FDI costs are sufficiently small. Let F'' denote the threshold level of fixed FDI costs below which even the least efficient firm would prefer undertaking FDI to exporting. Thus, F'' is set such that the highest-cost firm is indifferent between trade and FDI ($c = \delta = \beta$):

$$F'' = \frac{t}{12}(2\Delta - 6\beta - 3t).$$

We call F'' the *multinational-facilitating* threshold of fixed costs under non-signaling.

By invoking Assumption 1, we can show that

$$F' - F'' = t \left(\frac{3M - t}{6} \right) > 0.$$

This shows that there exists a non-degenerate interval of fixed costs, $[F'', F']$, and for any F that lies in the interior of this interval, there is a corresponding threshold cost type, $\delta(F)$, where $\alpha < \delta(F) < \beta$, such that firms with marginal cost $c < \delta(F)$ will choose FDI and firms with marginal cost $c > \delta(F)$ will choose exporting.

What role does firm heterogeneity play for the co-existence of multinational firms and exporters? We can measure an increase in firm heterogeneity by a mean-preserving

spread of the probability distribution $\Phi(c)$. We find that:

Proposition 1 (Mean-Preserving Spread I) *An increase in heterogeneity at the firm level makes diversity of international business strategies more likely because it widens the range of fixed costs consistent with sorting. The measure of this widening is expressed by $\partial(F' - F'')/\partial M = t/2 > 0$.*

Thus, firm heterogeneity is the key for the co-existence of exporters and multinationals. We conclude that the same ranking of firms in terms of their productivity prevails in a model of incomplete information: more efficient firms undertake FDI, whereas less efficient firms self-select into exporting, and if the industry under consideration is characterized by a large degree of firm heterogeneity, then different international business strategies are more likely.

3 FDI as a signal of productivity

In the preceding section, we have assumed that FDI does not serve as a cost signal. In this section, we will explore how firms behave when FDI is an observable activity which precedes output decisions. For this purpose, we employ a two-stage Bayesian game in which firms simultaneously decide on the mode of supply, FDI or exporting, in the first stage, and on their outputs for the two markets in the second stage. We look for a perfect Bayesian-Nash equilibrium in which FDI serves as a binary signal. After receiving the signal sent by the rival, firms will use the information to update their beliefs about the rival's marginal production costs, and in equilibrium this update must be consistent with the self-selection into exporting and FDI. In the first stage, however, the foreign market entry decision must be made without knowing the rival's decision, and thus each firm will now form expectations not only about the rival's type but also about the rival's international business strategy.

In Stage 2, each firm will have observed one of four possible outcomes of the decision on the foreign market entry mode. Let δ_s denote now the type of the firm that is indifferent between trade and FDI when firms make their entry mode decisions in Stage 1. We solve the problem backwards. First, we characterize the Stage 2 equilibrium outputs of the firms, given their knowledge of what have taken place in Stage 1. There are four possible observations, which we call Outcomes 1 to 4 and whose details are elaborated in Appendix A.2.

In Outcome 1, both firms have opted for FDI, and thus they use the mutual FDI signal to update their beliefs about the range of marginal production costs that the other firm operates in. Thus, in this case, they both signal that they are lower-cost firms, and this changes the nature of competition in the product market. If firm i undertakes FDI, but firm j exports (Outcome 2), then we have an asymmetric outcome. In this case, firm i signals that its marginal production costs are in the range (α, δ_s) , whereas firm j signals that its marginal production costs are in the range (δ_s, β) . Firm i 's marginal cost is regarded as being in the low-cost range, and since firm i has chosen to be multinational, the rival's expectation about firm i 's marginal cost is the same for both markets. In contrast, firm j has signaled that it is operating in the high-cost range, and since this makes firm j an exporter, it will be expected to suffer a further disadvantage in firm i 's home market due to trade costs.

The *no-FDI* signal sent by firm j has two implications for firm i : it learns that (1) the rival is relatively weak because it is in the high-cost range, and (2) the rival is even weaker in firm i 's home market, due to trade costs. It goes without saying that Outcome 2 would be most favorable for firm i . Conversely, Outcome 3 in which firm I does not undertake FDI, but firm j does, is the mirror image of Outcome 2 and most favorable for firm j . Outcome 4 occurs when both firms signal that their marginal production costs are in the high-cost range (δ_s, β) ,

We can then derive the expected profit of a firm that has realized a marginal cost of

size c , conditional on its international business strategy. Whether or not the firm does undertake FDI, it will always face two different possible actions by the other firm: (1) with probability $(\delta_s - \alpha)/M$, the rival firm's cost is sufficiently low that it chooses the FDI mode, and (2) with the complementary probability, $(\beta - \delta_s)/M$, the rival firm's cost is sufficiently high that it prefers exporting.

Appendix A.2 shows that FDI is the preferred mode of supply when fixed FDI costs are sufficiently small such that

$$F_s < \frac{M(4\Delta + \beta - 2\delta_s + \alpha) + 4t(4\Delta + \beta - 3\delta_s + 2\alpha - 8t) - 12c(4t + M)}{72}.$$

As for firm behavior across different cost ranges, Appendix A.2 shows that the exporting firm's expected total profits decrease by less than the decrease in the multinational's expected total profits with an increase in c , confirming that if an interior solution exists, it will be the lower-cost firms that opt for FDI, whereas the higher-cost firms will prefer exporting.

We can solve for the indifferent type $c = \delta_s$:

$$F_s = \frac{M(4\Delta + \beta - 2\delta_s + \alpha) + 4t(4\Delta + \beta - 3\delta_s + 2\alpha - 8t) - 12\delta_s(4t + M)}{72}. \quad (3)$$

We observe that in the signaling case, stability is guaranteed because $d\delta_s/dF_s < 0$, irrespective of the size of t . Let us now look at the scope for the co-existence of multinationals and exporters. All firms prefer trade over FDI when fixed FDI costs are sufficiently large. Let F'_s denote the threshold level of fixed FDI costs above which even the most efficient firm would prefer exporting to undertaking FDI. Thus, F'_s is set such that the lowest-cost firm is indifferent between trade and FDI ($c = \delta_s = \alpha$):

$$F'_s = \frac{M(4\Delta + M - 12\alpha) + 4t(4\Delta + M - 12\alpha - 8t)}{72}.$$

We call F'_s the *multinational-annihilating* threshold of fixed costs under signaling.

Similarly, we can show that all firms prefer FDI over exporting when fixed FDI costs are sufficiently small. Let F''_s denote the threshold level of fixed FDI costs below which even the least efficient firm would prefer undertaking FDI to exporting. Thus, F''_s is set such that the highest-cost firm is indifferent between trade and FDI ($c = \delta_s = \beta$):

$$F''_s = \frac{M(4\Delta - 12\beta - M) + 8t(2\Delta - 6\beta - M - 4t)}{72}.$$

We call F''_s the *multinational-facilitating* threshold of fixed costs under signaling.

Clearly,

$$F'_s - F''_s = \frac{M(30t + 7M)}{36} > 0.$$

This shows that in the signaling case, there exists a non-degenerate interval of fixed costs, $[F''_s, F'_s]$, and for any F_s that lies in the interior of this interval, there is a corresponding threshold cost type, $\delta_s(F_s)$, where $\alpha < \delta_s(F_s) < \beta$, such that firms with marginal cost $c < \delta_s(F_s)$ will choose FDI and firms with marginal cost $c > \delta_s(F_s)$ will choose exporting. The following result shows that firm heterogeneity plays qualitatively a similar role as in the non-signaling case.

Proposition 2 (Mean-preserving spread II) *An increase in heterogeneity at the firm level makes diversity of international business strategies more likely in the signaling case because it widens the range of fixed costs consistent with sorting. The measure of this widening in the signaling case is expressed by $\partial(F'_s - F''_s)/\partial M = (15t + 7M)/18 > 0$.*

Thus, we find that when FDI serves as a signal, the co-existence of exporters and multinationals remain possible within a range of fixed FDI costs, and this range widens with an increase in heterogeneity of cost types. In the next section, we will explore the main differences between the non-signaling and the signaling cases.

4 The signaling effect of FDI

The objective of this section is to determine how signaling alters the probability of FDI and the expected industry output. We compare the results of Section 2 (where FDI cannot be used as a signal) with the results of Section 3 (where FDI serves also as a signal). Let us start with the comparison of the threshold levels of fixed investment costs. We observe that

$$F'_s - F' = \frac{M(4\Delta - 12\alpha + 4t + M)}{72} + \frac{t(2\Delta - 6\alpha - t)}{36} > 0, \quad (4a)$$

$$F''_s - F'' = \frac{M(4\Delta - 12\beta - 8t - M)}{72} + \frac{t(2\Delta - 6\beta - 7t)}{36} > 0, \quad (4b)$$

$$(F'_s - F''_s) - (F' - F'') = \frac{(7M^2 + 6t^2 + 12Mt)}{36} > 0. \quad (4c)$$

Eq.(4) shows that the signaling effect of FDI shifts both thresholds up, and leads to a wider range of fixed investment costs in which we have the co-existence of exporters and multinationals. Figure 1 illustrates these result, and shows the indifferent types as a function of fixed costs.

In Figure 1, fixed costs (F) are on the horizontal axis, and the cost realizations of firms ($c \in [\alpha, \beta]$) are on the vertical axis. The indifferent types in the benchmark case (where FDI cannot be used as a signal) are demonstrated by the fine black line (δ), below (and to the left of) which (the area shaded in gray) firms opt for FDI, and above (and to the right of) which (the complimentary area including the area with horizontal-hatching) firms export. When FDI serves as a signal, the line representing the indifferent types gets flatter (following from eq.(4c)) and shifts to the thick black line (δ_s), above (and to the right of) which firms export, and below (to the left of) which (the area shaded in gray plus the area with horizontal-hatching) firms opt for FDI. The area with horizontal-hatching (between the two downward-sloping lines δ and δ_s) clearly shows the strategic (signaling) effect of FDI incentivizing some (less

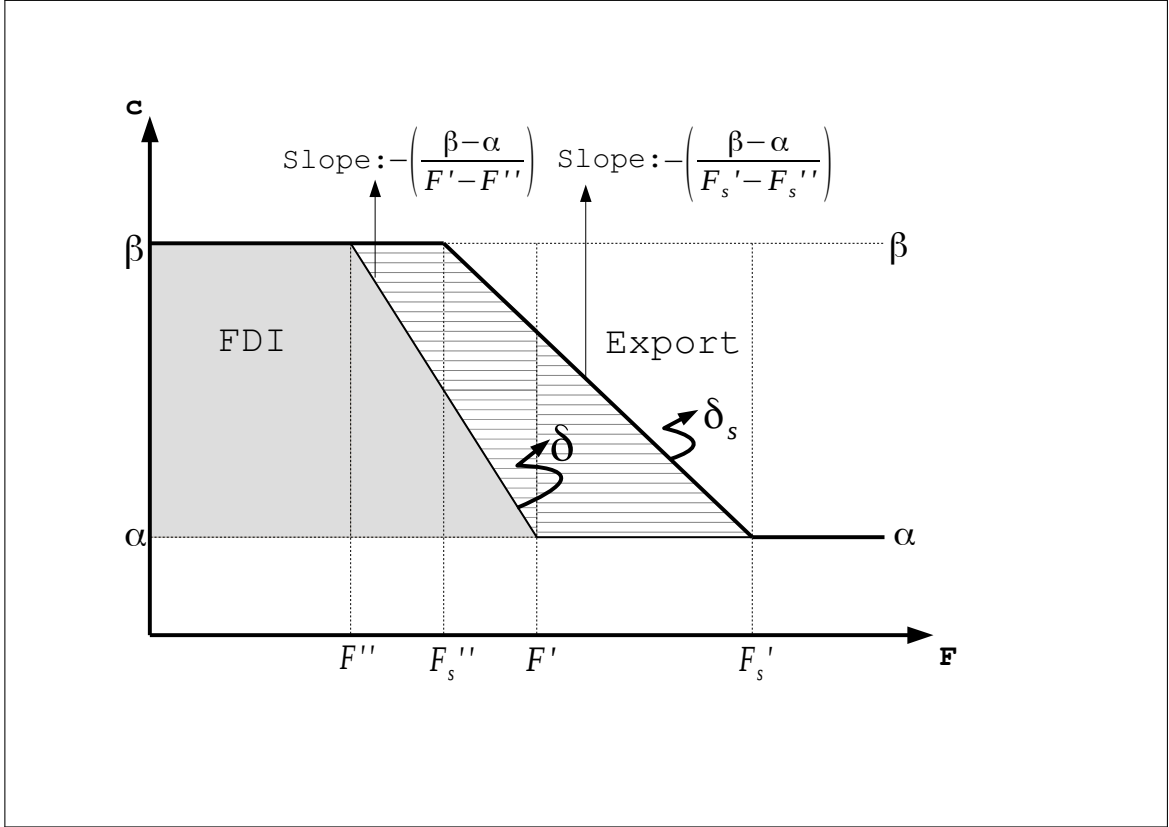


Figure 1: Indifferent types with and without signaling.

efficient) firms to switch their entry decision from exports to FDI. As for the corner solutions, below F_s'' (in the signaling case) and F'' (in the benchmark case), all types opt for FDI; above F_s' (in the signaling case) and F' (in the benchmark case), all types prefer exporting, which leads to the horizontal lines in Figure 1. As is clear from Figure 1, and from the comparison of the threshold levels of fixed investment costs, given by eq.(4), the signaling effect of FDI makes FDI more likely, both in terms of the levels of fixed cost thresholds, and in terms of the size of the range of fixed investment costs. Furthermore, the change in the indifferent type with the critical fixed FDI costs is smaller in absolute terms in the case of signaling, as can easily be seen from differentiating and comparing eq.(2) and eq.(3).

We summarize these findings in:

Proposition 3 (Comparing the threshold fixed costs) (i) *The probability of FDI is larger if FDI can serve as a signal.* (ii) *With or without signaling, an increase in firm heterogeneity increases the range of fixed costs in which different types will choose different international business strategies, however the quantitative effect of an increase in firm heterogeneity is more pronounced in the signaling case.*

Proof. The first part follows immediately from eq.(4a) and from Figure 1, whereas the second part follows from $\partial[(F'_s - F''_s) - (F' - F'')]/\partial M = (6t + 7M)/18 > 0$. ■

Since the indifferent type and the critical fixed FDI costs are inversely related, a direct implication of Proposition 3 (and Figure 1) is that more firms undertake FDI if FDI can serve as a signal because $\delta_s \geq \delta$ for any given fixed FDI costs (see Figure 1). The clear result in terms of the FDI probability already indicates that consumers are likely to benefit from the signaling effect of FDI. The details of the computation of expected outputs are, however, cumbersome and tedious, in particular for the case where FDI can serve as a signal of productivity (we must go through all four possible cases).¹⁵

If FDI cannot be used as a signal of productivity, the computation of expected outputs is easier because the expected output of a firm in the local market does not depend on its international business strategy. The details of the computations are included in Appendix A.3, where $E[Q_k^s]$ (respectively, $E[Q_k]$) denotes the expected aggregate supply to market k if FDI can (cannot) be a cost signal. As for the difference, we find

$$\begin{aligned} E[Q_k^s] - E[Q_k] &= \left(\frac{2\Delta - 3(\beta + \alpha) - \frac{2t(\beta - \delta_s)}{M}}{6} \right) - \left(\frac{2\Delta - 3(\beta + \alpha) - \frac{2t(\beta - \delta)}{M}}{6} \right) \\ &= \frac{t(\delta_s - \delta)}{3M} \geq 0, \quad \text{as } \delta_s \geq \delta, \text{ for any given } F \text{ (see Figure 1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

This immediately leads to:

¹⁵These cases are such that both firms undertake FDI or both firms export, or the two asymmetric cases (i.e., one firm undertakes FDI, whereas the other firm exports).

Proposition 4 *Expected aggregate supply to each market is larger if FDI can serve as a signal of productivity.*

Since the model is symmetric, this result applies also to the change in the expected world-wide (total) outputs of the firms. We are able to decompose the output changes into the changes in the two markets that the firms operate in. We find that the signaling effect of FDI makes each firm achieve a bigger market share in the foreign market (compared to the non-signaling case).

Proposition 5 *The opportunity to use FDI as a signal of productivity reduces both firms' expected sales in their respective home markets by $t(\delta_s - \delta)/3M$, but increases their expected sales in the foreign markets by $2t(\delta_s - \delta)/3M$.*

Proposition 5 demonstrates the signaling effects of FDI. The FDI probability increases because *not undertaking FDI* is a bad signal, resulting not only in a reduced market share in the foreign market due to trade costs, but also in both the domestic and the foreign market due to signaling high marginal costs. Thus, firms are more willing to undertake FDI whenever FDI is a signal of productivity. A higher probability of FDI means that competition becomes more intense in both countries, and therefore firms are able to enlarge their market shares abroad, while accommodating foreign competition by reducing their market shares in their respective domestic markets. Can we say anything about the welfare effects of FDI when FDI is a signal of productivity? Consumers will always benefit from FDI as it will reduce the variable production costs. However, it is well known from duopoly models without firm heterogeneity that an FDI option can lead to a prisoners' dilemma for both firms: while each firm's total profits (from the two markets) would be larger if both firms were to choose exporting as the mode of supplying the foreign market, each firm has a unilateral incentive to become

multinational. The profit decrease can even be larger than the consumer gain.¹⁶ We cannot rule out that similar effects could be at work in our setup.

5 Concluding remarks

Our paper has shown that the capacity to signal productivity via FDI increases the incentive to undertake FDI. How do our results match empirical regularities? While we cannot offer direct empirical evidence on the signaling effect of FDI, there is indirect evidence supporting our hypothesis. For example, Helpman *et al.* (2004) find that the probability of FDI depends positively on both the level of R&D activities and a measure of industry heterogeneity. Similarly, Yeaple (2009) shows that the propensity of U.S. parent firms to invest in any given foreign market increases with parent firm size and with total factor productivity (TFP). Head and Ries (2003) and Tomiura (2007) report similar findings for Japanese manufacturing firms.¹⁷ Raff *et al.* (2012) also find that the probability of Japanese FDI depends positively on both the R&D intensity and TFP. It is evident that *both* R&D activities and TFP support FDI activities, though they do not seem to measure the same thing. In fact, the correlation between TFP and R&D is only 0.217 in Raff *et al.* (2012), and the highest correlation is with firm size at a level of 0.312. By the same token, Head and Ries (2003), looking at publicly listed Japanese firms, show that firm size measures are not highly correlated with productivity measures (ranging from 0.05 to 0.27). It is, hence, not just a productivity draw from an exogenous distribution that determines firms' globalization, but also firms' R&D efforts.

¹⁶This result depends crucially on the assumption that market entry is not endogenous. With endogenous entry, the welfare effects of FDI are unambiguously positive (De Santis and Stähler, 2004).

¹⁷While controlling for productivity, for factor intensity, or for firm size, there is significant firm heterogeneity, which increases the probability of an FDI activity. Castellani and Giovannetti (2010), looking at Italian manufacturing firms, show that TFP premia for multinationals remain significant even after controlling for various firm characteristics, including R&D intensity, and that firm heterogeneity seems to be not only in the intercept, but also in the slopes of the production function.

From this perspective, R&D plays only one of its potential roles in our model: it generates uncertainty about a firm's marginal cost in the minds of its rivals, and this makes the firm more likely to opt for FDI as a signal, especially if the R&D outcome is positive. Thus, while FDI is associated with high TFP (as in the standard heterogeneous firm literature) with or without R&D, a firm is more likely to choose FDI for a given TFP in the presence of R&D than in its absence. As the focus of our attention was the role of cost signaling via FDI, we have not endogenized the R&D level as in the trade model of Long *et al.* (2011). Endogenizing R&D would require to discuss whether the range of possible cost realizations monotonically increases with a firm's R&D level. If it does, we would expect not only more FDI due to the cost signaling effect but also more R&D.

Another interesting extension of our paper could be to include some other possible avenues by which R&D might promote FDI, irrespective of TFP. For example, R&D may also improve the portability of a firm's technology, or may make a firm's product more appealing to foreign customer, especially through a quality upgrade or product differentiation). Furthermore, it would be interesting to explore the potential of cost signaling for different types of FDI where the selected FDI mode may serve as a signal as well. Our model is confined to greenfield FDI, but other FDI modes, for example forming a joint venture with a local partner or acquiring an existing firm may have different implications. We do not expect that our results will change as we know that also the FDI mode follows a productivity pattern: more productive firms prefer a greenfield investment over an acquisition and whole ownership over a joint venture (Raff *et al.*, 2012). Therefore, the cost signaling effect should extend straightforwardly.

Appendix

A.1 Stability

In the main text, we mentioned that Assumption 1 ensures stability. This argument can be made more formal. Since the two markets are segmented, we can focus on one market, say market i .

Suppose that firm i guesses that firm j has the following decision rule concerning its supply to market i .

Using a cost threshold $\delta \in [\alpha, \beta]$,

(i) if $c_j < \delta$, then firm j undertakes FDI to supply the following quantity to market i :

$$q_j^f(c_j | c_j < \delta) = \frac{\Delta - t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta}{M} \right) - 3c_j}{6};$$

(ii) if $c_j > \delta$, then firm j exports the following quantity to market i :

$$q_j^f(c_j | c_j > \delta) = \frac{\Delta - t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta}{M} \right) - 3(c_j + t)}{6}.$$

Given δ^e that denotes the value of the cost threshold firm i has guessed, firm i 's expectation of foreign supply is, then,

$$\begin{aligned} E_i(q_j^f) &= \frac{\Delta - t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta^e}{M} \right) - 3c_j}{6} - \frac{3}{6}t \times \Pr[c_j > \delta^e] \\ &= \frac{\Delta - t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta^e}{M} \right) - 3c_j}{6} - \frac{3}{6}t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta^e}{M} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left[2A - 4t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta^e}{M} \right) - (\beta + \alpha) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Using this expectation, firm i , knowing its cost c_i , will choose quantity q_i^d to maximize its expected profit in the domestic market such that

$$\max_{q_i^d} \left[A - E_i(q_j^f) - q_i^d - c_i \right] q_i^d,$$

which yields the first order condition

$$q_i^d = \frac{1}{2} \left[A - E_i(q_j^f) - c_i \right] = \frac{\Delta + 2t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta^e}{M} \right) - 3c_i}{6}.$$

Given this output strategy of firm i , which has cost c_i for market i , firm j , which does not know the value of c_i , calculates the expected value of firm i 's supply, such that

$$E_j(q_i^d) = \frac{\Delta + 2t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta^e}{M} \right) - 3 \left(\frac{\beta + \alpha}{2} \right)}{6}.$$

Firm j must, then, decide how much to supply to market i if it were to export, and how much to supply if it were to undertake FDI. Under the exporting mode, its profit is $\Pi_X(c_j) = [q_j^{f(X)}(c_j)]^2$, and under the FDI mode, it is $\Pi_{FDI}(c_j) = [q_j^{f(FDI)}(c_j)]^2 - F$, where $q_j^{f(X)}(c_j)$ and $q_j^{f(FDI)}(c_j)$ are firm j 's supply to market i (conditional on its cost type c_j) under the exporting and the FDI mode, respectively, such that

$$q_j^{f(X)}(c_j) = \frac{\Delta - t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta^e}{M} \right) - 3(c_j + t)}{6}, \quad q_j^{f(FDI)}(c_j) = \frac{\Delta - t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta^e}{M} \right) - 3c_j}{6}.$$

Clearly, $\Pi_{FDI}(c_j) > \Pi_X(c_j)$ iff $F < (2\Delta - 6c_j - 2t(\beta - \delta^e)/M - 3t)t/12$. The value of c_j that satisfies the equation $F = (2\Delta - 6c_j - 2t(\beta - \delta^e)/M - 3t)t/12$, clearly, yields the optimal actual threshold to be used by firm j , denoted δ^a , such that

$$\delta^a = \frac{1}{6} \left[2\Delta - 2t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta^e}{M} \right) - 3t - \frac{12F}{t} \right] \equiv f(\delta^e). \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Graphically, δ^a as a function of δ^e is an upward-sloping line with slope $2t/M$. The intersection of this line and the 45-degree line determines the rational expectation equilibrium δ^* :

$$\delta^* = \left(2\Delta - \frac{2t\beta}{M} - 3t - \frac{12F}{t} \right) / \left(6 - \frac{2t}{M} \right).$$

We can think of an adjustment process that takes place out of equilibrium. Suppose at time τ , we have $\delta^a(\tau) > \delta^e(\tau)$. In such a situation, we expect that δ^e would be adjusted upwards. Thus we postulate the following adjustment process, with $\gamma > 0$,

$$\dot{\delta}^e(\tau) = \gamma [\delta^a(\tau) - \delta^e(\tau)] = \frac{\gamma}{6} \left[2\Delta - 2t \left(\frac{\beta}{M} \right) - 3t - \frac{12F}{t} - \left(6 - \frac{2t}{M} \right) \delta^e(\tau) \right].$$

The solution of this linear differential equation converges to the steady state δ^* if and

only if $6 > 2t/M$ (i.e., iff Assumption 1 is satisfied).

Using the stability condition $6 > 2t/M$, we find that an increase in F will decrease δ^* : higher fixed FDI costs imply smaller ranges of firm types that prefer undertaking FDI to exporting.

Notice that $\delta^* = \alpha$ iff

$$F = \frac{t(2\Delta - 6\alpha - 5t)}{12} \equiv F',$$

and $\delta^* = \beta$ iff

$$F = \frac{t(2\Delta - 6\beta - 3t)}{12} \equiv F'',$$

where $F' > F''$ under Assumption 1.

Also notice that for any $F \in [F'', F']$, the function $f(\cdot)$ defined by eq.(A.1) maps $[\alpha, \beta]$ into $[\alpha, \beta]$, and is a contraction mapping.

A.2 Outputs and expected profits in case of signaling

Outcome 1: Both firms have chosen FDI.

Conditional on this information, the expected marginal costs are given by

$$E_i(c_j^f) = E_i(c_j^d) = E_j(c_i^f) = E_j(c_i^d) = \int_{\alpha}^{\delta_s} c \frac{dc}{\delta_s - \alpha} = \frac{\delta_s + \alpha}{2}.$$

Accordingly, the quantities firms supply to market i are given by

$$q_i^d = \frac{\Delta - \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) - 3c_i}{6}, \quad q_j^f = \frac{\Delta - \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) - 3c_j}{6},$$

where the subscripts and superscripts have the same meaning as in the preceding section. Due to symmetry, supplies to market j are given by

$$q_i^f = \frac{\Delta - \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) - 3c_i}{6}, \quad q_j^d = \frac{\Delta - \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) - 3c_j}{6}.$$

Outcome 2: Firm i has undertaken FDI, and firm j has chosen to be an exporter.

Conditional on this information, the expected marginal costs are given by

$$\begin{aligned} E_j(c_i^d) = E_j(c_i^f) &= \int_{\alpha}^{\delta_s} c \frac{dc}{\delta_s - \alpha} = \frac{\delta_s + \alpha}{2}, \\ E_i(c_j^d) &= \int_{\delta_s}^{\beta} c \frac{dc}{\beta - \delta_s} = \frac{\beta + \delta_s}{2}, \\ E_i(c_j^f) &= \int_{\delta_s}^{\beta} (c + t) \frac{dc}{\beta - \delta_s} = \frac{\beta + \delta_s}{2} + t. \end{aligned}$$

In this case, the quantities firms supply to market i are given by

$$q_i^d = \frac{\Delta + \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) + (\delta_s - \alpha) + 2t - 3c_i}{6}, \quad q_j^f = \frac{\Delta - \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) - (\beta - \delta_s) - 4t - 3c_j}{6},$$

and the quantities they supply to market j are given by

$$q_i^f = \frac{\Delta + \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) + (\delta_s - \alpha) - 3c_i}{6}, \quad q_j^d = \frac{\Delta - \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) - (\beta - \delta_s) - 3c_j}{6}.$$

Outcome 3: Firm j has undertaken FDI, and firm i has chosen to be an exporter.

This outcome is a mirror image of Outcome 3, so we do not report the equations here.

Outcome 4: Both firms have decided against FDI.

Conditional on this information, the expected marginal costs are given by

$$\begin{aligned} E_i(c_j^d) = E_j(c_i^d) &= \int_{\delta_s}^{\beta} c \frac{dc}{\beta - \delta_s} = \frac{\beta + \delta_s}{2}, \\ E_i(c_j^f) = E_j(c_i^f) &= \int_{\delta_s}^{\beta} (c + t) \frac{dc}{\beta - \delta_s} = \frac{\beta + \delta_s}{2} + t. \end{aligned}$$

Then their supplies of goods for market i are given by

$$q_i^d = \frac{\Delta + \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) + 2t - 3c_i}{6}, \quad q_j^f = \frac{\Delta + \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) - 4t - 3c_j}{6}.$$

Similarly, for market j , their supplies are given by

$$q_i^f = \frac{\Delta + \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) - 4t - 3c_i}{6}, \quad q_j^d = \frac{\Delta + \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) + 2t - 3c_j}{6}.$$

Given the production levels above, we can compute firm i 's expected total profits (without R&D costs) if it chooses the exporting mode, denoted by Π_X :

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_X = & \underbrace{\left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{M}\right)}_{\Pr[\text{firm } j \rightarrow \text{FDI}]} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\left(\Delta + \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) - M - 3c\right)^2}{36}}_{\text{Profits from country } i} + \underbrace{\frac{\left(\Delta + \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) - M - 4t - 3c\right)^2}{36}}_{\text{Profits from country } j} \right) \\ & + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{M}\right)}_{\Pr[\text{firm } j \rightarrow \text{X}]} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\left(\Delta + \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) + 2t - 3c\right)^2}{36}}_{\text{Profits from country } i} + \underbrace{\frac{\left(\Delta + \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{2}\right) - 4t - 3c\right)^2}{36}}_{\text{Profits from country } j} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

Similarly, we can compute firm i 's expected total profits (without R&D costs) if its mode of supply in country j is FDI, denoted by Π_{FDI} :

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{FDI} = & \underbrace{\left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{M}\right)}_{\Pr[\text{firm } j \rightarrow \text{X}]} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\left(\Delta - \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) + M + 2t - 3c\right)^2}{36}}_{\text{Profits from country } i} + \underbrace{\frac{\left(\Delta - \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) + M - 3c\right)^2}{36}}_{\text{Profits from country } j} \right) \\ & + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{M}\right)}_{\Pr[\text{firm } j \rightarrow \text{FDI}]} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\left(\Delta - \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) - 3c\right)^2}{36}}_{\text{Profits from country } i} + \underbrace{\frac{\left(\Delta - \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{2}\right) - 3c\right)^2}{36}}_{\text{Profits from country } j} \right) - F_s \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

In eq.(A.3), F_s denotes fixed FDI costs in the case FDI serves as a signal of productivity.

Firm i prefers FDI over exporting if $\Pi_{FDI} > \Pi_X$, leading to (3). Furthermore, we observe from eq.(A.2) and eq.(A.3) that, with an increase in c , the exporting firm's expected total profits decrease by less than the decrease in the multinational's expected total profits: $\partial\Pi_{FDI}/\partial c < \partial\Pi_X/\partial c < 0$.

A.3 Expected aggregate outputs

Expected aggregate outputs in country $k = \{i, j\}$ if FDI serves as a cost signal, denoted $E[Q_k^s]$, are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
& \underbrace{\left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{M}\right) \left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{M}\right)}_{\Pr[\text{firm } i \rightarrow \text{FDI, firm } j \rightarrow \text{X}]} \left(\underbrace{\int_{\alpha}^{\delta_s} \left(\frac{\Delta - \frac{(\beta - \delta_s)}{2} + M + 2t - 3c}{6}\right) \frac{dc}{\delta_s - \alpha}}_{\text{Domestic (firm } i\text{'s) production}} + \right. \\
& \left. \underbrace{\int_{\delta_s}^{\beta} \left(\frac{\Delta + \frac{(\delta_s - \alpha)}{2} - M - 4t - 3c}{6}\right) \frac{dc}{\beta - \delta_s}}_{\text{Foreign (firm } j\text{'s) production}} \right) \\
& + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{M}\right) \left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{M}\right)}_{\Pr[\text{firm } i \rightarrow \text{X, firm } j \rightarrow \text{FDI}]} \left(\underbrace{\int_{\delta_s}^{\beta} \left(\frac{\Delta + \frac{(\delta_s - \alpha)}{2} - M - 3c}{6}\right) \frac{dc}{\beta - \delta_s}}_{\text{Domestic (firm } i\text{'s) production}} + \right. \\
& \left. \underbrace{\int_{\alpha}^{\delta_s} \left(\frac{\Delta - \frac{(\beta - \delta_s)}{2} + M - 3c}{6}\right) \frac{dc}{\delta_s - \alpha}}_{\text{Foreign (firm } j\text{'s) production}} \right) + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\beta - \delta_s}{M}\right)^2}_{\Pr[\text{firm } i, j \rightarrow \text{X}]} \\
& \left(\underbrace{\int_{\delta_s}^{\beta} \left(\frac{\Delta + \frac{(\delta_s - \alpha)}{2} + 2t - 3c}{6}\right) \frac{dc}{\beta - \delta_s}}_{\text{Domestic (firm } i\text{'s) production}} + \underbrace{\int_{\delta_s}^{\beta} \left(\frac{\Delta + \frac{(\delta_s - \alpha)}{2} - 4t - 3c}{6}\right) \frac{dc}{\beta - \delta_s}}_{\text{Foreign (firm } j\text{'s) production}} \right) \\
& + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\delta_s - \alpha}{M}\right)^2}_{\Pr[\text{firm } i, j \rightarrow \text{FDI}]} \left(\underbrace{2 \int_{\alpha}^{\delta_s} \left(\frac{\Delta - \frac{(\beta - \delta_s)}{2} - 3c}{6}\right) \frac{dc}{\delta_s - \alpha}}_{\text{Domestic (firm } i\text{'s) and foreign (firm } j\text{'s) production}} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

where the expression $\Pr[\text{firm } i \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \in \{\text{FDI, X}\}, \text{firm } j \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \in \{\text{FDI, X}\}]$ stands for the probability that one of the four outcomes discussed in Section 3 materializes in equilibrium which is determined by firms i 's and firm j 's self-selection into one of the two modes of foreign market entry (FDI or exporting). Note that the exporting strategy, here, is denoted by X .

Expected aggregate outputs in country $k = \{i, j\}$ if FDI cannot be a cost signal,

denoted $E[Q_k]$, are given by

$$\underbrace{\int_{\alpha}^{\delta} \left(\frac{\Delta - t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta}{M} \right) - 3c}{6} \right) \frac{dc}{M}}_{\text{Foreign (firm } j\text{'s) production}} + \int_{\delta}^{\beta} \left(\frac{\Delta - t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta}{M} \right) - 3(c + t)}{6} \right) \frac{dc}{M} + \underbrace{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\frac{\Delta + 2t \left(\frac{\beta - \delta}{M} \right) - 3c}{6} \right) \frac{dc}{M}}_{\text{Domestic (firm } i\text{'s) production}}.$$

Subtracting this expression from the preceding one leads to eq.(5).

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