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ARTICLE

Effects of foreign direct investments. Evidence from Southeast Europe

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Abstract The purpose and research objective of this study is probing effects of foreign direct investments in Southeast Europe economies. For this purpose six countries have been chosen and a sample has been drawn for: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia.

In order to conduct this analysis we use Enterprise Surveys available by the World Bank which are done using firm-level data of a representative sample of economy's private sectors. The conception of this analysis is examining the effects of how foreign direct investments contribute to the development of domestic firms and the overall economy. In general, foreign direct investment is defined as dominant or controlling ownership of a company in one country, by an entity based in another country. As of the beginning of the transition process, foreign direct investments remain priority, as essential pillar, that moves forward the society toward developed market economy.

The data used in this article are analyzed with an econometric model, which as employed in this study examines the interrelationships between output and set of variables that influence FDI patterns. Further, we are interested in the way foreign direct investments shape the economy.
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Efectos de las inversiones extranjeras directas. Evidencia del sudeste europeo

Resumen El propósito y el objetivo de la investigación del presente estudio son la indagación de los efectos de las inversiones extranjeras directas en las economías del sudeste europeo. A tal fin, se han elegido 6 países, recogiendo una muestra para Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croacia, Macedonia, Serbia y Eslovenia.

A fin de realizar este análisis, utilizamos encuestas empresariales procedentes del Banco Mundial, preparadas a partir de la información empresarial de una muestra representativa

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