

# Coevolution of the WTO and the and international business

How do multiple embeddedness and coevolution effect  
the decision making of MNE wrt the WTO



UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

Duco Wiertsema

University of Amsterdam

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Supervisor 2:

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# 1 | Introduction

Trade has been as old as the Middle Paleolithic (300.000 to 30.000 years ago) and originated with the start of communication in prehistoric times. The first signs of trade have been discovered from around 150.000 years ago [Miller et al. 2006] [Watson 2005] [Fernández-Armesto 2003] [Mayell:2003] [Henahan 2002]. These first trades were in ochre, an earth pigment, used to dye fabrics. These trades were mainly in the form of bartered goods and services [O’Sullivan et al. 2003] from each other before the innovation of the modern day currency [Watson 2005]. The innovation of money meant that barter <sup>1</sup> was not longer a necessity to trade goods or services. With money medium common between the supplier and the demander became available. This facilitated a wider market and created the possibility of mercantilism [Heckscher 1936]. That trade is an important aspect in our history, can be observed from the fact the silk route is still a well known aspect, although this route has been out of commission in the way that was used.

In some way money changed from a means to an objective. Amidst the financial turmoil that engulfed the world in 2012 and 2013, one may assume that *”Money makes the world go round”*. The quote has been around for some time now, dating back to the musical *Cabaret* from the 1960s.

From a trade perspective money is still a means As [Mises 2009] has defined: “The function of money is to facilitate the business of the market by acting as a common medium of exchange”.

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<sup>1</sup>according to [Merriam-Webster](#): barter is *to trade by exchanging one commodity for another*

By this line of thought the underlying motivation of money is the exchange of goods and later services.

After World War II much needed to change. The world had to come together. Hence two global albeit of truly global organisations have For this purpose the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank were founded in 1944.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was established on January 1 1995. The WTO came into existence after the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) had been dissolved into the WTO.

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## 2 | Literature Review

In an time of austerity and double dips in the economy, International business (IB) is playing the game on different fields. Companies like Apple and Samsung are not only fighting for customers but also fighting in court overIntellectual Property (IP) as well. Next to this fight over IP subsidies are at the forefront of the public debate as well. Boeing and Airbus have been fighting over subsidies for decades where on more than one occasion the WTO has ruled on the validity of these subsidies. More recently solar panels have become a topic of tariffs between the European Union and China.

The field of play is governed by governments, trade blocks and the WTO on the one hand and IB on the other. A multitude of forces are acting on this playing field and the different actors on this pitch have to cooperate. Different Multinational Enterprises (MNE) will cope differently with the challenges that are set by the institutions and the environment that they are operating in. That this environment is of importance is explained by Institutional Based View (IBV) [Kostova et al. 1999; Meyer et al. 2009; Wang et al. 2012]

### 2.1 Institutional Based View in international Business

IBV has been a reaction on the theory of Resourced Based View (RBV) introduced by [Barney:1991]. The RBV theory has gained a lot of support in the international business community. The aforementioned article has received more than 5000 citations<sup>1</sup> since it has been published in 1991.

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<sup>1</sup>according to Web of Knowledge

Where RBV stated that a firm's strategic advantage is depended on its heterogeneous resources (a bundle of all assets, knowledge, and capabilities) which have to be

- (a) must be valuable, in the sense that it exploit opportunities and/or neutralises threats in a firm's environment
- (b) must be rare among a firm's current and potential competition,
- (c) must be imperfectly imitable
- (d) there cannot be strategically equivalent substitutes for this resource that are valuable but neither rare or imperfectly imitable

This concept is otherwise known as VRIN [Barney:1991 ].

According to [Peng 2003] unfortunately, little is known about how organisations make strategic choices when confronting such large-scale institutional transitions.

Where RBV and VRIN are introspective in nature IBV in contrast is extrospective. Firms do not only have to look at their resources and capabilities [Barney:1991 ], but have to look at “the rules of the game” [Scott 2001]. These so called rules include the environment that the firm has to adhere to.

Not only have more scholars have come to realise that institutions matter [Powell et al. 1991; Scott 2001], and that strategy research cannot just focus on industry conditions and firm resources.

IB has long been a favourite topic in academic literature. The term IB alone gives over 2M hits in Google Scholar. Since [Porter 1980] introduced the concept of favourable industries,

When introduced the RBV in international business literature this view gained a lot of support. The theory has been expanded upon and IBV was introduced by [Kostova et al. 1999; Meyer et al. 2009; Wang et al. 2012]

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# Appendices



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# Acronyms

**GATT** General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. [2](#)

**IB** International business. [3](#), [4](#)

**IBV** Institutional Based View. [3](#), [4](#)

**IMF** International Monetary Fund. [2](#)

**IP** Intellectual Property. [3](#)

**MNE** Multinational Enterprises. [3](#)

**RBV** Resourced Based View. [3](#), [4](#)

**WTO** World Trade Organisation. [2](#), [3](#)