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INTERNATIONAL JOINT VENTURE PERFORMANCE: THE ROLES OF RELATIONSHIP AND ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION	i
ACKNOWLEDE	GEMENTii
TABLE OF CON	TENTSiv
LIST OF TABLE	Sviii
LIST OF FIGURE	ESix
Abstrak	x
Abstract	xi
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION1
1.0	Background of the Study
1.1	Problem Statement2
1.2	Research Questions
1.3	Research Objectives5
1.4	Significance of the Study6
1.5	Definition of Key Terms6
1.5.1	International Joint Ventures (IJVs)7
1.5.2	Partner Relations7
1.5.3	Control
1.5.4	Working Relations8
1.5.5	IJV Performance8
1.6	Organization of Dissertation
CHAPTER 2	LITERATURE REVIEW9
2.0	Introduction9

	2.1	Previous Studies on IJV Performance in Asia	9
	2.2	Review of Existing IJV Theories	.14
	2.2.1	Transaction Costs Theory and the IJV	.14
	2.2.2	Behavioral Perspective	
	2.2.3	Agency Theory	
	2.2.4	Resource-based Theory	
	2.3	Partner Relations	
	2.3.1	Partner Trust	.22
	2.3.2	Relationship Commitment	.24
	2.4	Control	.26
	2.5	Conflict	28
	2.6	The Model and Hypothesis Development	30
	2.7	Partner trust and performance	31
	2.7.1	Relationship commitment and performance	32
	2.7.2	Control and performance	33
	2.7.3	Partner Trust and Conflict	35
	2.7.4	Relationship commitment and conflict	36
	2.7.5	Control and Conflict	37
	2.7.6	Conflict and Performance	38
	2.7.7	The Mediating Role of Conflict	39
CHAPT	ER 3	METHODOLOGY	41
	3.0	Introduction	41
	3.1	Sampling Procedure	41
	3.2	Questionnaire and Data Collection Method	42
	3.3	The Appropriateness of Using a Single Respondent	44

	3.4	Variable Measurements45
	3.4.1	Partner Trust45
	3.4.2	Relationship Commitment46
	3.4.3	Control47
	3.4.4	Conflict48
	3.4.5	IJV Performance49
	3.5	Statistical Analysis51
	3.5.1	Data Analyses
	3.5.2	Data Analyses
	3.6	Regression Analysis
	5.0	Summary52
CHAPT	ER 4	RESULTS54
	4.0	Introduction54
	4.1	Profile of IJV Firms54
	4.2	Reliability Analyses56
	1.21	
	4.3	Descriptive Statistics57
	4.4	Correlation Analysis61
		V
	4.5	Hypothesis Testing61
	451	Part Tarris Palais III Commission Commission
	4.5.1	Partner Trust, Relationship Commitment, Control, and IJV Performance
	4.5.2	Partner Trust, Relationship Commitment, Control, and Conflict64
	4.5.3	Conflict and IJV Performance
	4.6	Summary of Findings68
CHAPTER 5		DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION71
	5.0	Introduction71
	5.1	Partner Trust and LIV Performance 72
	1 4	ranner finst and fry Performance 72

	5.2	Relationship Commitment and IJV Performance74
	5.3	Sharing of Control and IJV Performance75
	5.4	Partner Trust and Conflict76
	5.5	Relationship Commitment and Conflict77
	5.6	Sharing of Control and Conflict77
	5.7	Conflict and IJV Performance78
	5.8	Managerial Implications81
	5.9	Limitations and Directions for Future Research83
	5.10	Conclusion85
REFERE	NCES	87
APPEND	OIX A	97
APPEND	OIX B	
APPEND	OIX C	111
APPEND	OIX D	113
APPEND	IX E FR	EQUENCIES AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SAMPLE114
APENDI	X F Rel	iability Test117
APPEND	IX G Co	prrelations125
APPEND	H XI	126
Regressio	on – Part	tner Trust, Relationship commitment, sharing of technological control, sharing of operational control, and IJV performance126
APPEND	IXI	137
Regressio	on: Part	ner Trust, Relationship commitment, sharing of Technological control, sharing of operational control conflict
APPEND	IX J Reg	gression: Conflict and Performance146

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1	Summary of Literature on Sample IJV Performance Studies in Asia .	12
Table 2-2	Summary of Underlying Theories for IJVs	18
Table 3-1	Trust Items	46
Table 3-2	Relationship Commitment Items	47
Table 3-3	Control Items	48
Table 3-4	Frequency and Intensity of Conflict Items.	49
Table 3-5	IJV Performance Items	50
Table 4-1	Profile of Firms	55
Table 4-2	Cronbach's Alpha for All Factors	56
Table 4-3	Means and Standard Deviations for Partner Trust	57
Table 4-4	Means and Standard Deviations for Relationship Commitment	58
Table 4-5	Means and Standard Deviations for Technological Control	58
Table 4-6	Means and Standard Deviations for Operational Control	59
Table 4-7	Means and Standard Deviations for Conflict	59
Table 4-8	Means and Standard Deviations for Performance	60
Table 4-9	Pearson Correlation Matrix for Study Variables	61
Table 4-10	Regression Results for IJV Performance	63
Table 4-11	Regression Results for Conflict	65
Table 4-12	Regression Results for Conflict-Performance	66
Table 4-13	Summary of Findings	69

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1	. Theoretical Model.	31
Figure 3.	Proposed relationship between independent variables and performance	52
Figure 4	Proposed Relationship between independent variables and conflict6	54
Figure 5	Proposed Relationship between Conflict and Performance	56
Figure 6	Mediation Model	67
Figure 7	The Relationship Between Variables	68

DEDICATION

To my wife, Nor Salizawati Bt Pisol and daughters, Nor Shafiqah, Nur Syahirah, and Nur Syakirah

To my father, Hj. Don B. Long, father and mother in laws, brothers and sisters, and in Loving Memory of my mother, Hajjah Aishah Bt Hj Arshad

Abstrak

Objektif kajian ini ialah untuk menentukan pengaruh faktor hubungan rakan kongsi dan kawalan terhadap prestasi firma usahasama antarabangsa di Malaysia. Kajian ini juga mengkaji peranan konflik sebagai pembolehubah pengantaraan di dalam hubungan antara pembolehubah tak bersandar dan pembolehubah bersandar. Data berdasarkan 59 buah firma perkilangan usahasama antarabangsa di analisis menggunakan analisis regresi berbilang. Berdasarkan kepada khasil kajian, komitmen dan perkongsian kawalan terhadap operasi didapati mempengaruhi prestasi firma usahasama antarabangsa secara positif. Sebaliknya, perkongsian kawalan terhadap teknologi diantara rakan menghalang pencapaian prestasi firma usahasama antarabangsa. usahasama Kepercayaan rakan usahasama didapati tidak memberi pengaruh signifikan terhadap prestasi firma usahasama tetapi ia mempengaruhi secara signifikan negatif terhadap konflik. Sementara itu, perkongsian kawalan terhadap teknologi, perkongsian kawalan terhadap operasi dan janjisanggup atau komitmen tidak mempunyai kesan signifikan terhadap konflik. Menariknya, kajian ini menunjukkan tiada hubungan signifikan diantara konflik dan prestasi firma usahasama.

Abstract

The objectives of the present study are to determine the influence of partner relations and control factors on the performance of international joint ventures in Malaysia. The study also examines the mediating role of conflict in the relationships between the independent and dependent variables. Data from 59 manufacturing international joint venture companies were analyzed using multiple regression analyses. Based on the results, the relationship commitment and sharing of operational control were found to positively influence international joint venture performance. Contrastingly, the results revealed that sharing of technological control between partner firms inhibited IJV performance. Partner trust was found not to have a significant influence on international joint venture performance, but was significantly and negatively related to conflict. Both the sharing of technological control and sharing of operational control and relationship commitment were not significantly related to conflict. Interestingly, this study found no significant relationship between conflict and IJV performance.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the Study

Multinational enterprises from all over the world have been using international joint ventures (IJVs) as a mode of entry into foreign markets. Regarded as an important tool to improve firms' competitiveness, IJVs are employed to expand markets, acquire complementary resources, access new technologies, learn new skills and know how as well as share risks. IJVs allow firms to bridge the gap between the firms' present resources and their expected future requirements (Hoffman & Schlosser, 2001). IJVs are formed in many sectors, industries, and product groups and in Malaysia, foreign investors seeking joint venture partners can choose from a wide range of local partners who suit their needs.

IJV is also an important vehicle to bring in foreign direct investment (FDI) into a country. A crucial component in the economy, the FDI is regarded as an important contributor to Malaysian economic success (Athukorala & and Menon, 1995) and an important key to drive Malaysia to become a developed nation by the year 2020. In general, FDI from developed and advanced countries provide means of transferring capital, technology and managerial know how to the host countries. Since 2002, the top five countries investing in Malaysia are USA, Japan, Germany, UK, and Singapore. FDI from developed countries has provided means of transferring capital, technology and management know how to Malaysia.

The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

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