International trade promotion methods for SMEs in low and lowe r-middle-income economies

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Abstract

Purpose: The study examines the determinants of SMEs international trade promotion in low and lower-middle-income economies. It also aims to further explain the participation or non-participation of SMEs in international trade promotion; recommended policies to increase SMEs' international trade promotion.

Research methodology: The author used the Gravity Theory in economics with mixed methods on the World Bank enterprises Survey dataset 2009 – 2018, using panel data regression models.
Tests of multicollinearity using Stata entirely guided the models. The Pairwise correlation, the variance inflation factors, hausman test, testparm, and reverse causality test using the Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood Model estimator were used.

Findings: The results show that Small enterprises do not significantly promote international trade, while medium enterprises significantly do. The study finds rule of law, education, bank private credits, firms' age, and trade openness as major determinants of SME trade promotion while inflation and tax constraints are somewhat determinants. The study found no evidence of reverse causality between exports and SMEs.

Limitation: The study is limited in the coverage of the Key Informants Interviews (KII) used by the author to inform the discussion. The KII was only conducted in Liberia with SMEs engaged in exporting while the research data covered 56 low and lower-middle-income economies. Future expansion in the coverage of the KII is recommended.

Implication: This study will be useful for policymakers who are engaged with the development of SMEs in low and lower-middle-income countries and academics in the fields of economics and international business management

Keywords: *Gravity model, SMEs, Trade promotion*

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1. Introduction

SMEs have been regarded as the drivers of growth in the domestic economies in developing countries. They are accredited for creating jobs and positively moving domestic trade in expanding the value chain in the production processes (OECD,2000). On the other hand, author such as Corte, (2014) attempted to measure their international contributions to foreign trade attraction and helping developing

countries generate export earnings that could help ignite development.   Similarly so, consistent with the literature, authors Leegwater and Shaw, (2008) at the IRIS Center used a regression approach to study SMEs' contribution to Economic Growth in selected developing countries .Despite data challenges as reported by these scholars, they found evidence that SMEs are supporting economic growth in the local economies using a cross-sectional model.

Firm-level literature and trading experiences from both developing and developed countries surveyed have shown that micro and small enterprises are participating in international and cross border trade through several pathways that go beyond importation of goods and services and backward integration (Paul, J., Parthasarathy, S., & Gupta, P., 2017). The few researchers who have committed their attention to SMEs internationalization have not been able to quantify and show the level of participation or non-participation; instead, they have concentrated of the ability of SMEs to export and overcome export barriers (Leegwater & Shaw, 2008; Calof, J. L. 1994). Other authors have been carried away by the miniature capital base of SMEs, forgetting that technology and globalization are aiding SMEs' international market penetration nowadays. The study fills this gap by looking deeper into account of SME trade participation and promotion of International Trade in Low and lower-middle-income Economies in the World. This study is in support of the call made earlier on by Calof, (1994), which recommended that SMEs engage in International Trade promotion.

1.1.   Problem statement

Low and lower-middle-income countries remain challenged with low value-added and manufacturing exports. Beyond the natural resources they export to the Americas and Europe as major trading partners, they do not mostly trade with each other. There have been poor records of intra-trade with these economies. For example, in Africa, neighbouring countries rarely trade with each other. Although other study such as Khana Group (2018) finds that Cross border trade in the region is often made informal. There is no formal sustainable trade among these neighbouring countries.   Trade economists on the continent believed that this is so probably because of the trade structure and the similarity in natural endowments they share. Take, for instance, Liberia is rich with iron ore, diamond, gold, among others but it cannot trade with Guinea or Sierra Leone with the same trade structure and endowments. As a result of these economies' trade structures, their exports in the natural resources cannot help their economies gain stabilization amid global commodities price fluctuations. This has consistently contributed to the increase unemployment and price instability deriving from the search for foreign currency for the importation of goods by businesses.

A look at the imports versus exports records in the region showed that there are imbalances in the region trade skewed towards imports only without corresponding exports.
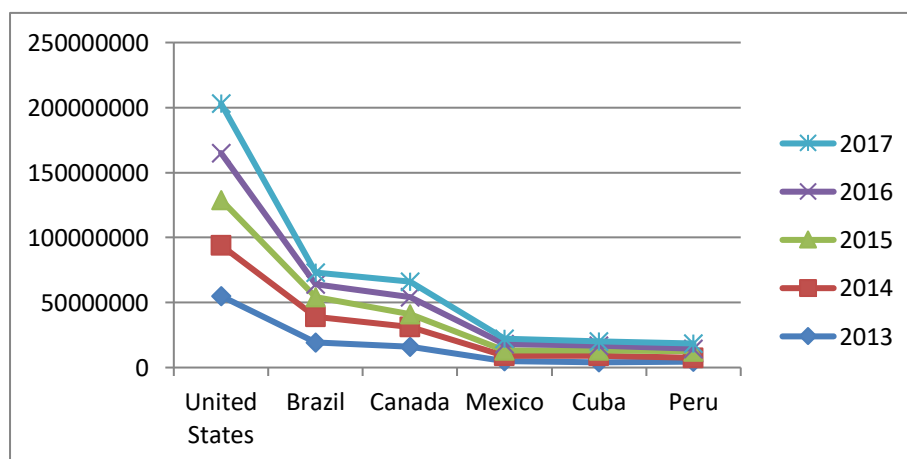

Figure 1.1: Africa's exports destinations from 2013 – 2017
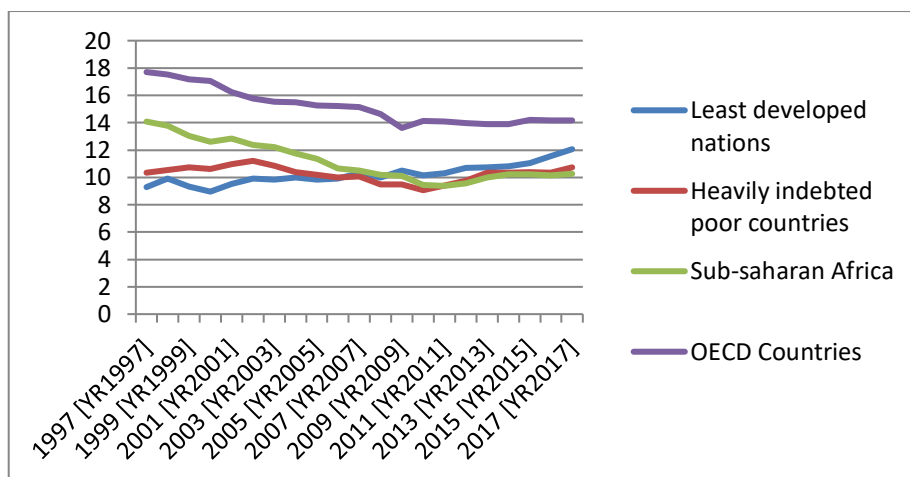Source: World Trade Organization, Directory of Trade Statistics (DOT).

Figure 1.2: Composition of value-added manufacturing trading exporting
Source: World Development Indicator dataset

Figure 1.2 above shows that the trade of low and lower middle-income countries has not brought the expected return due to the lack of value addition that excludes SMEs active participation. Exports from manufacturing services and enlarging the value chain for Agricultural products help create jobs and make national development flourish. Without exports, foreign capital will be scarcity and limited technology and managerial skills that are usually generated through FDI. The lack of technology or scientific, managerial skills in the production process leads SMEs not to enjoy economies of scale.

1.2. The purpose of the study
The purpose of this study is summarized in the specific objectives as follow:
1. Explain the participation or non- participation of SMEs in international trade promotion;
2. Examine the determinant of SMEs trade promotion in low and lower-middle income economies
3. Recommend policies that will help to increase SMEs' international trade promotion?

1.3. Research questions
With these objectives in mind, the author raised three research questions.
1. Does the enterprise size matter in trade promotion?
2. What are the determinants of SMEs' international trade promotion in low and lower-middle-income economies?
3. What policies could help to increase SMEs trade participation level in foreign trade promotion low and lower-middle-income economies?

2. Literature review and hypotheses development
The author surveyed the related literature on the exporting behaviour of SMEs and defined the concept of their internationalization. The author also discussed some national definitions of SMEs and concluded with the standard definition adopted from the World Bank enterprise Survey as the working definition for the uniqueness and standardization of this paper. The author used a standard Gravity Theory of International Trade as the fundamental theory to test the variables in this research paper.

2.1. Definitions of internationalization of SMEs / classifications
For this study, the authors considered two separate definitions of SMEs internationalization. According to Corte, (2014),'internationalization is an orderly, continue and incremental trade from domestic operations to the international market through exports' (p.1-34). Secondly, we adopt further definition from Wight et al., (1991) and Calof, (1994) that the term internationalization is heavily concentrated in terms of SMEs exports and their ability to purchase and survive in the foreign markets Corte, (2014). These definitions set the stage for examining how SME promotes international trade in low and lower middle-income economies.

The definition of SMEs has never met a consensus in the literature. However, what is unique is that almost all countries have a clear definition and classification of SMEs in their economies. Examples of national definitions of SMEs could be found in China and other areas. The Chinese SMEs promotion law defines SMEs base on the follows. 1. The industry category the business operates, 2. the assets of the business; 3. annual sales and 4. the employment level. In India, SMEs are measured by the employment level and sales.

Moreover, multilateral development institutions such as the World Bank Group and UNIDO have developed a standardized working definition that is used in administering the Enterprise Survey in all countries. The study definition is modelled around the World Bank's standard definition and classification of SMEs, only on the basis of employment level. It considers small enterprises as enterprises with an employment size of 6-20 people, and medium enterprises with an employment size of 20 – 99 people while a large company's employment level is above 100 employees.

2.2. SMEs export performance and other variables

Authors Leegwater and Shaw (2008) examined SMEs' size and found that it becomes a disadvantage in certain situations, and in other situation, size becomes an advantage. Many studies and policy leaders require Small- and Medium-sized firms to become more involved in export activities (Calof, 1994). Regrettably, their role that SMEs should play in the international market remains unclear for many researchers. Nevertheless, they want smaller firms to expand their customers' size and widen the domestic market through exports. Regardless of the vast number of studies on size and export behaviour and performance of SMEs everywhere on the globe, discrepancies in these studies findings and the absence of variance statistics prevent many researchers from acknowledging precisely the importance of firm size (Calof, 1994). In examining SMEs trade promotion, Calof (1994) considered three dimensions of export behaviour necessary for understanding SMEs trade promotion as summarized below:

1. The propensity to export;
2. Countries exporting to; and
3. Export attitudes exhibited by SMEs.

Author Calof (1994) found that while firm size is positively related to all dimensions of export behaviour , its importance was limited to the amount of variance explained by (Calof, 1994). Due to information asymmetry, smaller firms become more risk-averse, and as a result of this risk, author Calof, (1994) theorized that smaller firms would undertake growth within their local market at first before expanding into the foreign market (Calof, 1994). It shows that at some point in time, the opportunities for domestic growth will become limited, forcing the firm to die, be stagnated or forced to diversify their geographic market base to international markets and also incorporated into the export challenges by (Wilkinson & Brouthers, 2006). By this reasoning, their entry into the international market, they have already grown to a more considerable firm status by capturing a significant market share within their domestic market (Calof, 1994). In summary, smaller firms will grow in the domestic market at least before exploring the international market (Leegwater & Shaw, 2008).

An Empirical Framework for analysis was developed for the study modelling approach from the literature by (Leegwater & Shaw, 2008). The author identified unexplored primary and secondary pathways for micro and small and also large enterprises participations and how they promote International trade through specific variables such as age of firms, experience of top managers, access to finance, and economic dynamism, linkages in value chains, corruption, trade openness, and Bank Private Credit among others (Leegwater, & Shaw, 2008). As indicated in their research, the Primary pathways have a greater and more direct impact on growth (Leegwater, & Shaw, 2008). It is the same with trade promotion on the International Frontlines. SME's participation in International Trade leads to the promotion of entrepreneurship, economic dynamism, job creation, consumer welfare, and the widening of options for consumers in the economy and creation of value chains through linkages with large firms (Leegwater & Shaw, 2008). According to this research of Leegwater & Shaw (2008) secondary pathways are considered as the indirect medium through which SMEs may contribute to the overall economic and social development and growth inclusive of the human capital development process, the financial market and the society as a whole. In trade promotion and or SMEs' participation,

the secondary pathways are the indirect ways through which these SMEs promote trade, which is noticed through the openness of the economy and the macro business environment.

2.3. The gravity equation and its origin

The Gravity theory has its origin from the natural sciences when Sir Isaac Newton theorized it. Newton observed a fallen apple when he was thinking about the force of nature acting on the apple. Newton's theory of gravity first made its way in social science in 1962 when author Tinbergen applied it in economics (Anderson, 2016). Since then, the Gravity Model has taken a permanent seat in the empirical literature of international trade and economics due to its accuracy in the estimation of international trade flow between and among countries (Baier& Bergstrand,2011). Author Anderson, (2016) argued that the Gravity Model over the years has successfully estimated trade flow between and among countries. Noticing that the model has long history accounting for its accomplishments for over forty (40) years of theoretical and practical successes in economics (Anderson, 2016).

The Gravity Equation, as it is referred to by some authors such as Bergstrand (2005), has been recognized for its empirical success and achievements in estimating consistency in such areas as tourism, exports performance, immigration, and community shipping. It is formulated in a log-linear form that specified that the flow from i at the origin of the trade to j the destination could best be explained by economic forces (Bergstrand, 2005). Also, authors Lewer & Berg (2007) applied the gravity theory to immigration using a panel data econometric modeling for OECD Countries and found that the model could accurately explain it. They confirmed that the gravity model is the best estimator with a high explanatory power, which shows its usefulness in economics for the testing of hypotheses (Lewer & Berg, 2007).

In 2012, author Novy derived a micro-founded gravity model, which was based on a translog demand analysis (Novy, 2012). It permits flexible substitution forms across products (Novy, 2012). This translog gravity equation also generates cost elasticity, and trade becomes more sensitive to costs when the exporting country provides minimal share impacts of the country's destination (Novy, 2012). The gravity equation has been successful in many fronts; Novy, (2012) concluded that the translog gravity equation has been, in many ways very consistent in predictions of trade outcomes among others. In a comprehensive 10 years review representing empirical facts by authors Kepaptsoglou, Karlaftis, & Tsamboulas, (2010) found that the gravity equation has been used extensively in economics research for about 40 years due to its empirical robustness with high explanatory supremacy.

2.4. Hypotheses

The author used the literature and the objective of the study to develop the following hypotheses. The study tested these hypotheses using vigorous econometric operations.

Hypothesis 1 (Ho: 1) – Small and Medium firms do not significantly participate in International trade due to their size structure.
Hypothesis 2 (Ho:2): inflation, tax constrain, bank private credit, education, trade openness, rule of law and age of firms are not significant determinants of SMEs' trade promotion challenges in low and lower-middle-income economies because managers will always get their way through the policy cycle.
Hypothesis 3 (Ho: 3) – The proliferation of SMEs in an economy does not significantly promote International trade than their counterparts, even after controlling for unknown sources for International trade promotion variables
Hypothesis 4 (Ho: 4) – For SMEs to further grow in the international market, government policy on the business environment, international linkages, or the openness of the economy is essential.

The variables in this study were all selected from the existing literature enterprise trading promotion.

Table 3.1: Author's expectation

Variables	Expected signs
Small Enterprises	(Mixed)
Medium Enterprises	(+)

Inflation	(-)
Rule of Law	(+)
Age of Firms	(+)
Trade Openness	(+)
Bank Private Credit	(+)
Secondary School Enrolment	(+)
Tax Constrain	(-)

Source: Author's summary from previous literature

3. Research methodology

The author deployed both mixed methods of research using panel data modes to examine and explain SMEs' trade promotion trends in low and lower-middle-income economies. In this section, the researcher also gives a complete description of the data and model used to investigate the phenomena.

3.1. Data type and sources

The study used two major types of data. Partially primary data used to compare the findings and inform the discussion. This was collected through the process of Key Informants Interviews (KII) conducted in Liberia with leaders, managers, and owners of SMEs.

The main data used for the analysis is a second type of data that comes from the World Bank enterprise Survey database and the WTO - Directory of Trade Statistics (DOT). The World Bank enterprise database is conducted annually by the World Bank Groups. The data used for this survey covers 2009 – 2018. The data covers variables such as SMEs' characteristics, financing, technology, and innovation as well as bribery incidence for 56 low and lower-middle-income economies, most of which are in Africa.

3.2 Analytical and empirical frameworks

The author used panel data models to examine the group effects, individual-specific as well as time effects. This is also meant to deal with any perceived heterogeneity or a unique effect that may be observed or not (Park, 2011). The fixed effect model is also considered to examine if intercepts may have variation within or across a group for the period studied (Park, 2011). The author deployed the random effect model to explore the variance of the difference within or across individual parameters (Park, 2011).

Based on our data, the author used a study period of the 2009 - 2018 dataset from the World Bank Enterprise Survey database to examine the SMEs' export model with a country pair fixed effects using the Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood Model (PPML) as the best estimator. For the explanatory variables, the author included in the model was guided by the test of multi-collinearity using Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) and pairwise correlation similarly with (Baier & Bergstrand, 2011).

These results were all estimated with robustness to partly take care of heteroskedasticity and serial correlations. It should be stated that Poisson and PPML models are non–linear estimators. They are preferred over OLS because of its capacity to address the heteroskedasticity better than the linear estimator, according to Authors (Silva & Tenreyro, 2006). In the estimation, the logged independent variables are elasticity, while trade openness, bank private credit, secondary school enrolment, and tax constrain are measured in percentage points, respectively. The export level is in millions.

3.3. Estimation procedures

The study used a PPML estimation method with panel data modelling. According to Wooldridge, (2003) panel data usually give detailed information and compared to other models. Panel data is more informative and better reliable in estimations and its control for variability better with less collinearity, more degrees of freedom, and more efficiency reported in its model (Anderson, & Yotov, 2016). Panel data models usually have unique ways of controlling heterogeneity through fixed or random effects (Wooldridge, 2003).

3.4. The models

Model 1: The author estimates the effect of SMEs size on exports in low and lower-middle-income economies.

Model 2: The study estimates the determinants of SMEs International trade promotion equation in low and lower-middle-income countries

$$
\begin{aligned}
exportslevel_{it} = \beta_{\circ} + logsmall\_firm_{it} &+ logmedium\_firm_{it} + logd\_cpi_{it} + logrule\_law\_prnk_{it} \\
&+ \log age\_firm_{it} + tradeop_{it} + bank\_privatcredit_{it} + 2nd\_schoolemrollmt_{it} \\
&+ tax\_constrain_{it} ====== 2
\end{aligned}
$$

Whereas:

$exportslevel_{it}$ = is the independent variable and is export levels over time in the equation.

β = Is the constant term of the equation

$logsmall\_firm_{it}$ = stands for the size of Small enterprises (<20 employees) over time and is one of our main variables of interest in this study.

$logmedium\_firm_{it}$ = stands for the size of Medium enterprises (20-99 employees) over time and is one of our main variables of interest in this study.

$logd\_cpi_{it}$ = stands for Consumer price index (2010 = 100) for various countries over time

$logrule\_law\_prnk_{it}$ = is the rule of law: percentile rank over time

$\log age\_firm_{it}$ = is the age of the establishment (years) over time

$tradeop_{it}$ = stands for trade (% of GDP) measuring trade openness over time

$bank\_privatcredit_{it}$ = stands for the domestic credit to the private sector by banks (% of GDP) over time

$2nd\_schoolemrollmt_{it}$ = stands for School enrolment, secondary (% gross) over time

$tax\_constrain_{it}$ = **stands** for percent of firms identifying tax rates as a significant constraint over time.

3.5. Handling perceived endogeneity problems

Endogeneity is an associated biasedness that causes causality to occur when an explanatory variable may be used in determining a dependent variable in a model. This causes effects on each other in producing a causal relationship (Wooldridge, 2003). There are methods to settle on related problem like this. For example, when Yu, (2010) was faced with this problem, he used an instrumental variable approach to solve this. Some authors also make use of the PPML estimation method with a country pair fixed effect approach to minimizing any perceived endogeneity problem through a method called "treatment effect on the treated" (Baier & Bergstrand, 2011, p.6).

Since the focus of this paper does not include purely dealing with the case of establishing causality, the author used the approach done by other scholars (Leegwater & Shaw, 2008).The author proves in equation 2 that the endogeneity between small enterprises and export level does not show any evidence of any reverse causality in the model. The author, henceforth, states that the explanation of causal relationship results from the model should be interrelated with some level of caution, despite the fact that there is no reverse causality found.

3.6. Test of reverse causality - SMEs and export

The author confirmed that the endogenous problem was addressed appropriately in the model, avoiding any perceived potential 'Reverse Causality.**'** It was dealing with using strict exogeneity variable for the parameters in the equation consistent with the approach of Andreson & Yotov, (2016) by introducing a set of new variables as a new equation, $logsmall\_firm\_lead4_{it}$, to capture both the present and the future effects of the SMEs.

Additionally, with the wisdom from econometric modeling, we, therefore, expect our new coefficients for the estimated $logsmall\_firm\_lead4_{it}$ to be insignificant, statistically indicating that there is no reverse causality.

We, therefore, deployed a standard gravity model as equation three, as follows:

$$exportslevels_{it}$$
$$= \beta + logsmall_{firm_{it}} + logmedium_{firm_{it}} + logsmall_{firm_{lead4\,it}} + logd_{cpi_{it}}$$
$$+ logrule_{law_{prnk_{it}}} + logage_{firm_{it}} + tradeop_{it} + bank_{privatecredit_{it}}$$
$$+ 2nd_{schoolemrollmt_{it}} + tax_{constrain_{it}} ========== equation\ 3$$

Table 3.1: Reverse Causality Test - Result

Variables	exportslevels
	0.37*
Log small	0.20
	1.10**
Log medium	0.21
	0.01
logsmall_lead4	**0.02**
	(0.10)
Log d_CPI	0.32
	(0.19)
Log _Rule of Law	0.11
	0.43*
Log Age of Firm	0.31
	0.01**
Trade openness	0.00
	0.00
Bank Private Credit	0.01
	0.01**
Secondary School Enro	0.00
	0.01
Tax Constraint	0.01
	14.02
R-Squared	0.56
Adj R-Squared	0.54
F(9,146)	21.27
Observation	94
Prob > F	0.00

Source: Author's calculation

This result shows that there is no reverse causality found in the model. As expected, our coefficient indicated by the new variable $logsmall\_firm\_lead4_{it}$ is insignificant statistically. Therefore, the endogeneity for small firms and the level of export, as modelled by logsmall_lead4 do not show any evidence of reverse causality.

3.7. Summary

As discussed by the author, this research used mixed a method that uses both primary data and secondary data. The author furthered discussed that the study used a panel data approach with a PPML estimation method to investigate SMEs' trade promotion in the low and lower-middle-income economies based on World Bank classification of countries per income per capita.
Finally, in this section, the author conducted a test for reverse causality between SMEs and exports. It is confirmed by the study that there exists no evidence of reverse causality found in this research.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Descriptive statistics

Table 4.1: Descriptive statistics

Variable	OBS	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Exports level	171	22.43	1.48	18.93	26.19
Small firms	168	5.31	0.70	3.71	7.47
Medium firms	168	4.77	0.77	2.94	6.94
Inflation	165	4.79	0.25	4.46	5.84
Rule of law	171	3.01	0.86	(0.75)	4.22
Age of firms	171	2.65	0.29	1.81	3.51
Trade openness	171	73.79	32.59	0.17	200.31
Bank private credit	166	28.19	27.38	2.63	175.26
Education	165	57.14	23.68	11.70	107.08
Tax constraint	170	32.18	15.09	3.40	69.90

Source: Author's calculation

Table 4.2: Correlation test for multi-collinearity

	Exports Level	Small Firms	Medium Firms	Inflation	Rule of Law	Age of Firms	Trade Openess	Bank Private Credit	Education	Tax Constraint
Exports Level	1.00									
Small Firms	0.56	1.00								
Medium Firms	0.70	0.78	1.00							
Inflation	0.13	0.15	0.14	1.00						
Rule of Law	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.06	1.00					
Age of Firms	0.22	0.10	0.31	0.10	0.03	1.00				
Trade Openess	0.00	(0.34)	(0.23)	(0.05)	0.16	(0.07)	1.00			
Bank Private Credit	0.18	0.11	0.33	(0.08)	0.30	0.07	0.43			
Education	0.23	(0.05)	0.23	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.21	1.00		
Tax Constraint	(0.20)	(0.23)	(0.32)	(0.08)	(0.13)	0.05	0.01	(0.15)	1.00	

Source: Author's calculation

Table 4.3: VIF Diagnostic Test- The Variance Inflation Factor

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Medium Firms	4.25	0.24
Small Firms	3.44	0.29
Bank Private Credit	1.7	0.59
Tax Constraint	1.44	0.69
Trade Openness	1.41	0.71
Age of Firms	1.26	0.80
Education	1.17	0.85
Rule of Law	1.13	0.88
Inflation	1.06	0.95

| | Mean VIF | | 1.87 | | |

Source: Author's calculation

Note that the VIF measures how much the predictor inflates the variance of the estimated equation coefficients. It is used to explain the amount of multi-collinearity or correlation between predictors in the equation. The VIF is 1/tolerance. It should always be greater than 1 or equal to 1. When the VIF value exceeds ten, it is regarded as multi-collinearity, but in weaker models, values above 2.5 may be a cause for concern. The author conducted Hausman Fixed - Random-effects for model and the testparm test to appropriately guide this study.

4.2. Econometric Results

Table 4.4: Econometric model on SMEs Trade Promotion in Low and Lower middle-income Economies

Dependent variable: exports levels in million				
SMEs data from 2009 – 2017 (World bank enterprises survey)				
(std. Err. Adjusted for 53 clusters in exporterID)				
	Robust			
Variables	**Coef.**	**Std. Err**	**Z**	**p>z**
Small enterprises	0.1	0.14	0.72	0.47
Medium enterprises	0.48*	0.18	2.66	0.01
Inflation	-0.11	0.22	0.47	0.64
Rule of law	0.28**	0.13	2.09	0.04
Age of firms	0.5***	0.26	1.9	0.06
Trade openness	0.01***	0	1.71	0.09
Bank private credit	0.02*	0	4.94	-
Education	0.01**	0	2.05	0.04
Tax constrain	-0.00	0	-1	0.32
Constant	15.64*	1.21	12.94	-

Number of parameters: 62

Number of observations: 156

Pseudo log-likelihood: -4.355e+10

R-squared: 0.968

Option strict is: off

Note: (i) the parameters are presented with the significant signs. (ii) * indicates significant at 0.01; ** indicates significant at 0.05; and ***significant at 0.1. The standard errors, z values, and p –values are all shown in the panel above for the ease understanding.

4.3. *Economic interpretations of the results*

The author tested the hypotheses and found that, on average, a percent increase in the small enterprise prevalence rate will lead to a 10 percent increase in exports in the trade of low and lower-middle-income economies, although this result is statistically insignificant. While a percent increase in Medium enterprise's prevalence rate will cause a 48 percent change in the trade activities of low and lower-middle-income economies with a significance of 0.01. The author hence force rejects the null hypothesis (Ho1).

Assessing hypothesis two, the author also found that on average, if inflation increases by a unit in percentage point, SMEs' export will decrease by 11 percentage points. This result is significant

statistically. Also, on average, if governments in these economies make improvements in the Rule of Law by protecting property rights and enforce contracts by a percentage point, export could increase by 28 percent. This result is significant statistically at the 0.05 significance level or 5% significant. Further investigation shows that if the average age firms increases by a year, it will lead to export increases by a factor of 0.5. Interestingly, our results are highly significant statistically at the 0.1 significance levels or 10% significant level. While, if the trade openness of these economies increases by a percent, it will lead to increases in export by 1 percent with a significant level of 0.01 or 10% statistically significant. Also, on average, a percent increase in the provision of Bank Private Credit in these economies could significantly lead to increases in exports by 2 percentage points. This result is highly statistically significant at the 1 percent significance level.

Finally, the author found that an increase in education measured by secondary school enrolment will lead to the promotion of SMEs export by 1 percent. This result is significant statistically at the 0.05 significance levels or 5% significance, whereas a percent increase in taxes measuring the business environment could lead to decreases in exports. Therefore, the author rejects the null hypothesis (Ho:2). It could be reported that the rule of law, age of the firm, bank private credit, and education are major determinants of SMEs' trade promotion in low and lower-middle income economies while inflation and taxes are somewhat determinants as well.

4.4.   Further discussion

The results indicate that small enterprises do not significantly contribute to international trade, while medium-sized enterprises contribute significantly to international trade promotion. This result is consistent with the theory of the firms, and the findings reported by other scholars such as Bilkey& Tesar, (1977) conducted a study in Wisconsin, USA for all sizes of enterprises using employment level to classify the firms' category and found similarly mixed results. Also, Burton,(1987) from a study of enterprises of all sizes in the United Kingdom enterprises established similar consensus by finding mixed results. As the firm grows, they become active participants in international trade promotion. While author Kaynak & Kothari,(1984) argued in a joint study of Canada and Texas using sales and employment levels to categorize firms' sizes, found positive correlations that indicated Small and Medium enterprises were involved in International trade promotion in these geographies.

Furthermore, in the recent literature, several scholars Feenstra, Li, & Yu, (2011) found results similar to the finding of this study. They all argued about the relationship between a firms' size and its exporting behaviours in its international trade participation consistent also with (Neupert, Baughn, & Dao, 2006). The novelty here is, almost all of them have reported that because of data challenges, the scope of their studies has been limited to either one or two countries. While, this study expands the literature in including 56 countries classified as low and lower-middle-income economies by the World Bank. Secondly, this study has established rule of law as a measure of Property rights protection, trade openness, the age of firms, education as measured by secondary school enrolment, and bank private credit (as a measure of access to finance by enterprises) are significant determinants of SMEs International trade promotion while inflation and tax constraints (as a measure of the Macro policy environment of these economies) are somewhat determinants of the SMEs international trade promotion in low and lower-middle-income economies.

4.5.   Summary of findings
The table below gives a clear Summary of the Findings from this research as a take-home.

Table 4.5: Summary of findings and take-home message

Variable	Methodology	Measurement of SMEs	Message	Economic interpretation
Small enterprises	Standard gravity model/ panel data analysis - ppml estimation	Employment level	Smaller firms do not significantly promote international trade	Positive But not significant

Medium enterprises	Standard gravity model/ panel data analysis - ppml estimation	Employment level	Medium firms significantly promote international trade	Positive and significant at 1%
Rule of law	Standard gravity model/ panel data analysis - ppml estimation	Employment level	Property right protection is a significant determinant of international trade promotion in these economies	Positive and significant at 5%
The age of the firms	Standard gravity model/ panel data analysis - ppml estimation	Employment level	The age of a firm is a major determinant of its involvement in international trade promotion in these economies	Positive and significant at 10%
Trade openness	Standard gravity model/ panel data analysis - ppml estimation	Employment level	The trade openness of the country is a significant determinant of international trade promotion in these economies	Positive and significant at 10%
Education	Standard gravity model/ panel data analysis - ppml estimation	Employment level	Education is a significant determinant of international trade promotion in these economies	Positive and significant at 5%
Inflation	Standard gravity model/ panel data analysis - ppml estimation	Employment level	The macroeconomic instability negatively impact smes international trade promotion in these economies	Negative But not significant
Tax constraints	Standard gravity model/ panel data analysis - ppml estimation	Employment level	Instable tax policy negatively impact smes international trade promotion in these economies	Negative but not significant

5. Conclusion

This study has explained the relationship that exists between SMEs and their international trade promotion methods in low and lower-middle-income economies in the World. Using panel data modelling with PPML estimation method that studies present cross-country evidence from recent reliable data on SMEs trade promotion in low and lower-middle-income economies as classified by the World Bank.

5.1. Implications for policy and recommendations

The results may have some essential implications for Public policymaking for the effectiveness of promoting international trade by SMEs in these economies through the following ways:

1. **Size of the firm**: For export performances in these economies, the size of the firms has a macro-level impact on International trade promotion.
2. **Structural transformation of SMEs:** In low and lower-middle-income economies, the structural transformation to grow from small to medium enterprise level stimulates exports and promotes International trade significantly. The author, therefore, recommends favourable policies to encourage the establishment of joint ventures, partnership, and shareholdings as of the new business model for SMEs development and capital accumulations.
3. **Access to finance:** Increasing bank private credits by Commercial Banks and development financing institutions could help to provide capital coverage for SMEs and reduce the capital constraints problem faced by Small enterprises in these economies.
4. **Improvement in macro business environments:** Property rights protection, contract enforcement by the State, and tax policies should favour SMEs in the economy if the countries want to increase their trade participation level. The author recommends flexible tax policies

that provide incentives for SMEs trade development and building Stakeholders confidence in SMEs trading through a robust legal framework for the country.

5. **3**. **Trade liberalization versus education:** The openness of the country trade wide is right; however, for SMEs development and internationalization, Trade liberalization should consider training and capacity enhancement for SMEs development and their entry into manufacturing services.

Using World Bank's latest economic classification for low and lower-middle-income economies, the author investigated SMEs' trade promotion patterns in these economies and found that Small enterprises do not significantly promote international trade, while Medium enterprises significantly promote international trade in these economies. On the other hand, the author also established the major determinants of SMEs international trade promotion as rule of law measured by property rights protection and contracts enforcement, education, bank private credits, the age of firms, and trade openness of the economy while inflation rate and tax constraints as somewhat determinants of SMEs trade promotion.

For these variables included in the models, the author was utterly guided by tests of multicollinearity. The author used the Pairwise correlation, the VIF, Hausman test, Testparm, and the test of reverse causality. The author found no evidence of reverse causality. However, the results in this study should be taken with caution in the policy domain.

The study also deployed an exports-led model of trade with country pair fixed effects using the Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood Model (PPML) estimator as the best model. These results are carefully estimated with robustness to take care of heteroskedasticity and serial correlations partly. According to literature, Poisson and PPML are non-linear estimators, as such they are very goods and preferred over Ordinary Least Square Regression (OLS) because of its capability to address the heteroskedasticity better than Linear Estimators according to Silva & Tenreyro, (2006) publication of the Log of [gravity] model. The explanatory power is also very high, with many of the coefficients on the independent variables being statistically significant.

Finally, in low and lower-middle-income countries, the goodness of fit for the model, is 96.7%, indicating a perfect explanation of the model. Therefore, the author concludes that these determinants are essential for SMEs trade promotion development and evidenced-based public policy for the export industry of low and lower-middle-income countries.

5.2. Novelty

This study is, as far as the author is aware the first to study SMEs trade promotion mechanisms in low and lower-middle-income economies in the literature. It is also the first to study the determinants of international trade promotion for SMEs in these economies, which are all significant contributions to the literature on firm internationalization.

Lastly, the paper is closely related to real-life, which is the essence of scientific research. It provides the necessary knowledge for understanding the determinants of SMEs' trade promotion in the global market. By large, the study guides policy design in these economies.

6. Limitation and study forward

The limitation of this study is in the direction of the coverage of the KII used by the author to inform the discussion. The KII was only conducted in Liberia with SMEs engaged in exporting while the research data cover 2009 to 2018 from 56 low and lower-middle income economies. The author recommends that future researchers should expand the coverage of the KII.

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