

to companies going abroad for exactly the opposite reason.

VI Proceeds

This section examines the factors that may be related to the size of the issuing proceeds. Because the decision to list abroad at the time of the IPO is endogenous, we restrict our sample only to global and foreign IPOs. To control for firm characteristics, we include total assets as an independent variable. Because this variable is not well-populated in the data, our sample is reduced to 748 global and foreign IPOs.

We include many of the same independent variables as previously in order to capture those effects related to information production at the listing country level. The findings in the previous sections suggest that proceeds should be greater for foreign and global IPOs that list in countries with better capital market development, more industry or country IPO peers and better disclosure. We predict that proxies for comparative information advantages, such as *% Foreign IPOs* and *% Industry IPOs*, should be associated with higher proceeds. In addition, the benefits of committing to ongoing information generation through the host country's disclosure laws should be increasing in the difference in the quality of disclosure laws in the home and listing countries.

Table XII presents the OLS regression, controlling for year fixed effects, with the log of proceeds as the dependent variable. In Model 1, a global IPO dummy is included and its significance confirms the observation that global IPOs are larger than foreign IPOs. There is a positive relationship between total assets and proceeds.²¹ Surprisingly, variables related to the listing market development have either the opposite predicted sign (the number of listed companies per capita) or are insignificant (stock market turnover).

The larger the stock market return in the listing country the year preceding the offer, the greater is the proceeds. However, during our sample period, all market returns are highly correlated and a regression with the difference in returns between home and listing countries yields an insignificant coefficient. The more comparable

²¹Model 1 is robust to including any other measure of firm size such as net income or sales.

