国际贸易学2019年最佳论文TOP10评选：候选论文摘要

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　　（一）最佳中文论文TOP10候选论文

　　【TC01】中国对外贸易的动能转换与国际竞争新优势的形成　　裴长洪、刘斌（2019），《经济研究》，第5期，第4-15页。

　　尽管当前国际经贸环境不确定因素增加,中美贸易摩擦变数难测,但中国稳中向好的经济基本面并没有改变,中国外贸新旧动能转换已经释放出强劲动力,外贸新业态不断涌现,中国外贸竞争新优势初步形成。这主要表现在以下三方面:首先,互联网与跨境电商挑战了新新贸易理论中"企业异质性主要体现于企业生产率"的基本假设,异质性消费偏好为中小企业跨境电商比较优势的形成提供了市场环境。互联网与跨境电商深度改变了全球价值链体系中的分工模式、组织结构与微观主体,提高了服务的可贸易性,促进了制造业与服务业的深度融合,为中国向全球价值链高端跃升提供了绝佳的"弯道超车"机会。其次,中欧班列的运行重塑了传统世界海运贸易的理论范式,重构了国际贸易的经济地理,改变了临海港口的经济模式,扩展了国际陆港的经济辐射范围,加快了中国"向西开放"的步伐,逐渐形成了东西共济的全球价值链"双向环流"。再次,中国自由贸易试验区的试验优势、新要素禀赋优势和制度优势三重叠加,复合比较优势初现,自由贸易港建设将会把动态比较优势推进到更高层面。

　　【TC02】要素市场扭曲如何影响出口技术复杂度?——中国高技术产业的经验证据　　戴魁早（2019），《经济学(季刊)》，第1期，第337-366页。

　　本文利用中国高技术产业1995—2013年面板数据实证考察了中国各地区普遍存在的要素市场扭曲如何影响出口技术复杂度。研究发现:要素市场扭曲主要通过扭曲收益效应、研发抑制效应、技术锁定效应和人力资本效应等途径对高技术产品出口技术复杂度产生抑制效应,而要素市场扭曲对东部沿海地区的抑制效应相对较弱;不同时期要素市场扭曲的这种抑制效应也存在明显的差异,"入世"和金融危机后要素市场扭曲状况的逐步改善降低了对出口技术复杂度的抑制效应。在技术密集度、外向度和垂直专业化程度不同的高技术企业中,要素市场扭曲的影响存在明显差异。

　　【TC03】行业生产网络中知识产权保护与中国企业出口技术含量　　沈国兵、黄铄珺（2019），《世界经济》，第9期，第76-100页。

　　本文通过改进现有产品复杂度测算方法,计算得到中国企业出口技术含量后,从行业上下游和水平渠道的角度研究表明:加强省级知识产权保护通过上游渠道提升了企业出口技术含量,而通过水平和下游渠道不利于企业出口技术含量的提升;加强省级-上游行业知识产权保护通过投入品技术渠道提高了企业出口技术含量,但强上游议价能力会削弱其提升作用;加强省级-水平行业知识产权保护分别通过创新渠道和阻碍溢出渠道对企业出口技术含量产生混合影响;加强省级-下游行业知识产权保护抑制了强下游议价能力行业中企业出口技术含量的提升,但企业强知识吸收能力会弱化其抑制效应。据此,政府在加强知识产权保护时,需要区分行业上下游和水平渠道,配合创新支持和反垄断政策,以推动企业技术升级。

　　【TC04】全球价值链嵌入特征对出口技术复杂度差异化的影响　　王思语、郑乐凯（2019），《数量经济技术经济研究》，第5期，第65-82页。

　　研究目标:全球价值链嵌入方式的异质性对出口技术复杂度的影响。研究方法:利用生产分解模型对世界主要经济体全球价值链嵌入程度进行测度,再使用固定效应和工具变量法进行实证估计。研究发现:全球各国价值链嵌入程度呈现平稳上升趋势,国家间分工合作更加密切。另外,实证发现全球价值链前向嵌入促进了出口技术复杂度提升,全球价值链后向嵌入对其影响具有差异化表现。研究创新:基于国民经济生产活动角度从前向联系和后向联系两个维度出发测算了各国全球价值链嵌入程度,从出口技术复杂度的维度考察了全球价值链嵌入对价值链升级的影响。研究价值:对于我国制造业如何向价值链中高端攀升具有参考意义。

　　【TC05】贸易自由化与中国企业出口的国内附加值　　毛其淋、许家云（2019），《世界经济》，第1期，第1-25页。

　　本文考察了贸易自由化对中国企业出口国内附加值的影响及其传导机制。研究表明,贸易自由化显著提高了企业出口的国内附加值率,这一效应随企业加工贸易程度的提高而减弱。传导机制检验表明,贸易自由化通过成本加成提升和研发创新增加渠道提升了企业出口国内附加值率。此外,行业层面的研究发现,资源再配置效应是贸易自由化促进行业出口国内附加值率增长的重要途径。本文结论不仅有助于深入理解近年来中国企业出口国内附加值率提升的政策动因,还为在全球价值链分工体系下如何利用外贸政策调整来提高贸易利益与出口竞争力提供了有益参考依据。

　　【TC06】进口自由化会提升中国出口国内增加值率吗——基于总出口核算框架的重新估计　　魏悦羚、张洪胜（2019），《中国工业经济》，第3期，第24-42页。

　　提高出口国内增加值率(DVAR)是实现外贸转型升级和迈向全球价值链(GVC)中高端的重要选择。本文基于国家—部门层面总出口完整分解数据,采用中国加入WTO的拟自然实验,从中观和宏观层面考察了进口自由化对中国出口DVAR的影响和作用机制。研究表明:降低进口关税特别是中间品和原材料关税显著有助于提升出口DVAR。双重差分有效性分析和一系列稳健性分析发现基本结论较为稳健。进一步结果显示:①进口自由化对中低层次GVC地位的影响显著为正;②对高层次GVC地位的影响尚不显著;③与发达经济体开展进口自由化显著提升中间品出口DVAR。机制分析发现,进口自由化通过提高投入品质量而不是数量对出口DVAR产生了正向作用(投入品质量效应);同时进口自由化通过推动行业向高技能劳动力密集型方向转变,提高纯国内要素比重,提高了出口DVAR(要素结构效应)。在贸易保护主义升温的全球大背景下,本研究为支持贸易自由化政策提供了新的经验证据,同时强调了发展中经济体对发达经济体实施中间品进口自由化对迈向全球价值链高端环节的重要性。

　　【TC07】产业集聚与企业出口国内附加值：GVC升级的本地化路径　　邵朝对、苏丹妮（2019），《管理世界》，第8期，第9-29页。

　　本文首次将表征本地化生产体系的产业集聚与衡量企业在GVC中贸易利得和分工地位的出口国内附加值置于统一的分析框架,利用2000～2007年中国微观数据对产业集聚与企业出口国内附加值率(DVAR)之间的关系进行探讨。研究表明:产业集聚显著提高了中国企业出口DVAR,其中对一般贸易企业、私营企业和东部地区企业的作用更大。解构集聚外部性后发现,包含劳动力蓄水池、中间投入共享、知识技术溢出3个方面的马歇尔外部性和集群商业信用引发的融资外部性通过提高企业成本加成和降低国内中间品相对价格是产业集聚DVAR促进效应的重要作用机制。最后,本文还发现产业集聚提升企业出口DVAR并未以缩减企业进出口规模、牺牲全球化为代价,更多地是通过引发企业由低出口DVAR的加工贸易方式向高出口DVAR的一般贸易方式转变的结构效应为具体实现路径;由微观企业转向中观行业的分析再次佐证了企业贸易方式转变引致的结构效应是产业集聚促进行业出口DVAR增长的重要途径。本文证实了产业集聚可以作为中国企业GVC升级的本地化路径。

　　【TC08】价值链嵌入位置与出口国内增加值率　　高翔、黄建忠、袁凯华（2019），《数量经济技术经济研究》，第6期，第41-61页。

　　研究目标:测算中国制造业2000～2011年的产业上游度及企业出口国内增加值率,并考察中国制造业是否存在嵌入位置和出口增值能力之间的"微笑曲线"关系("U"形关系)。研究方法:本文利用世界投入产出表、中国工业企业数据库及中国海关贸易数据库,基于投入产出方法及企业出口增加值核算方法进行测算和估计。研究发现:2000～2011年间中国制造业"上游化"趋势明显,然而上游度和企业出口国内增加值率在总体层面不存在"微笑曲线"关系,"微笑曲线"更多是存在于加工贸易企业中。进一步研究后发现,随着产业"上游化"进程的推进,一般贸易企业出口增值能力的"扁平化"趋势明显,劳动密集型与资本密集型产业的加工贸易企业呈现出明显的"微笑曲线"特征,而知识密集型产业的加工贸易企业则呈现出截然相反的"武藏曲线"特征。研究创新:从价值链分工和增加值贸易的视角验证了中国制造业是否存在价值链嵌入位置和出口增值能力之间的"微笑曲线"关系。研究价值:为中国制造业实现全球价值链地位攀升及高质量发展提供决策依据。

　　【TC09】企业出口国内附加值的政策效应：来自加工贸易的证据　　胡浩然、李坤望（2019），《世界经济》，第7期，第145-170页。

　　2003年中国首次明确推动加工贸易转型升级的国家战略,其中一个重要目标是提高企业出口的国内附加值率。本文使用双重差分法考察转型升级政策对企业出口国内附加值率的影响。研究结果表明,贸易转型升级政策提升了加工贸易企业的国内附加值率,并且通过多重检验得到稳健一致的结论。微观机制检验结果表明,国内附加值率的提升过程与企业动态变化和经营主体结构调整密切相关,转型升级政策通过促进企业退出、进入和贸易方式转化等形式对提升企业出口的国内附加值率起到了积极作用。

　　【TC10】“一带一路”背景下人民币汇率变动的进口价格传递效应研究　　曹伟、万谍、钱水土、金朝辉（2019），《经济研究》，第6期，第136-150页。

　　针对"一带一路"倡议实施后各省(直辖市)主要贸易伙伴的动态变化,本文构建了省际进口加权有效汇率指数,基于汇率传递非对称性效应理论机制,运用面板数据研究了人民币汇率传递的非对称性效应和省际异质性,并采用双重差分法(DID)考察了"一带一路"倡议对进口汇率传递效应的影响。研究发现:(1)各省人民币汇率传递效应存在明显的异质性和非对称性,经济越发达的省份,汇率传递效应越低,人民币升值较贬值对大部分省份进口价格传递效应更大。(2)各省资本密集型产品的进口占比越大,则人民币贬值促使进口价格上升的幅度越大。(3)"一带一路"倡议整体上提升了中国在进口市场中的国际定价权,特别是对于劳动密集型产品的进口,中国的定价权大幅提高。论文的政策含义在于:一是中国进口贸易政策的制定,需要考虑省际汇率传递效应存在的异质性;二是中国需要大力发展自"一带一路"沿线国家的进口贸易,同时应加大技术创新力度以减轻对欧美市场资本密集型产品的进口依赖程度。

　　【TC11】什么削弱了中国出口价格竞争力?——基于全球价值链分行业实际有效汇率新方法　　倪红福、龚六堂、夏杰长（2019），《经济学(季刊)》，第1期，第367-392页。

　　基于全球价值链有效汇率理论,本文首次定义了全球价值链分行业出口实际有效汇率,并进一步拓展到双边国家分行业出口(或进口)实际有效汇率的新概念和新方法。研究结果表明:①从2005年汇改到2009年期间,受名义汇率升值和相对成本优势减弱双重影响,中国制造业分行业出口价格竞争力优势逐步消失。未来靠低成本优势抵消汇率升值以保持价格竞争力的产业条件不复存在。②全球价值链双边分行业出口实际有效汇率指标明显优于传统汇率指标,且较好地解决了"汇率升值减少中国进口"悖论。

　　【TC12】人力资本扩张与中国城市制造业出口升级：来自高校扩招的证据　　周茂、李雨浓、姚星、陆毅（2019），《管理世界》，第5期，第64-77、198-199页。

　　在实施"人才强国"发展战略的背景下,本文借助始于1999年的高校扩招这一外生政策冲击构造准自然实验,首次采用双重差分法评估人力资本扩张对我国城市制造业出口升级的因果效应。研究发现:(1)高校扩招带来的人力资本扩张有效推动了出口升级,2000～的部分可由人力资本扩张来解释。(2)升级效应形成机制在于,人力资本显著提升了城市的劳动者技能水平,在此基础上,技能劳动的"要素集聚"和"技术载体"功能共同推动了出口技术复杂度的上升。其中,"要素集聚"功能体现为人力资本引发资源在城市制造业内部不同出口产品间的优化再配置,深入到企业层面,出口升级源自出口企业的动态调整;"技术载体"功能体现为人力资本对技术进步的诱发效应,主要通过促进技术研发和更高质量中间投入品的进口实现。(3)人力资本扩张对于初始技术基础好、人力资本相对物质资本更为缺乏以及市场化水平高的城市的升级效应更突出。本文研究能够为准确理解人力资本推动我国出口升级的效应及机制提供有力的经验证据。

　　【TC13】人口结构转型、人口红利演进与出口增长——来自中国城市层面的经验证据　　铁瑛、张明志、陈榕景（2019），《经济研究》，第5期，第164-180页。

　　本文基于2000年、2005年和2010年三次全国人口普查数据,构建城市层面包含人口流动信息的人口结构指标,从微观层面研究人口结构变动对出口的影响及其作用机制。研究发现,以劳动人口比或抚养比为表征的城市人口结构变动会显著影响出口,城市劳动人口比的提升或城市抚养比的下降会显著促进出口。对影响机制的实证检验表明,城市人口结构变动对出口的影响会伴随用工成本的上升而逐渐弱化,即存在人口结构变动影响出口的"成本效应"。城市人口结构变动对出口的影响会伴随人力资本水平的提升而逐渐弱化,即存在人口结构变动影响出口的"人力资本效应"。城市人口结构变动对出口的影响主要源于对劳动力投入的依赖性。本文的研究结论意味着,促进人力资本提升,加快实现"人口红利"向"人才红利"的转变,是应对人口老龄化背景下中国出口转型升级的重要思路。

　　【TC14】人力资本推动中国加工贸易升级了吗?　　毛其淋（2019），《经济研究》，第1期，第52-67页。

　　加工贸易转型升级是中国转变发展方式和改革开放战略的重要内容。本文以"大学扩招"政策的实施作为准自然实验,采用倍差法系统地评估了人力资本对中国加工贸易企业升级的影响及其作用机制。本文发现,人力资本扩张显著提高了加工贸易企业的出口技术复杂度,有利于促进加工贸易企业升级。渠道检验表明,人力资本扩张不仅促使了加工贸易企业加大研发投入和在职培训的力度,而且还促进了加工贸易企业进口使用更多种类和更高质量的中间投入品,同时还激励了加工贸易企业增加固定资产投资,这些因素共同推动了加工贸易企业升级。异质性分析发现,人力资本扩张对融资约束程度低、管理效率高、资本密集型以及外资型加工贸易企业升级的促进效应更大。此外,本文从更多的维度研究了人力资本与加工贸易升级的关系,发现人力资本扩张促进了加工贸易企业组织方式从来料加工向进料加工的转变,提高了加工贸易企业的出口国内附加值率,同时还提升了加工贸易企业的生产效率与自主创新能力。

　　【TC15】贸易政策不确定性、关税约束承诺与出口稳定性　　周定根、杨晶晶、赖明勇（2019），《世界经济》，第1期，第51-75页。

　　本文以中国加入WTO后企业出口所面临的贸易政策不确定性大幅下降为切入点,从信号传递机制和风险调整机制分析其对出口持续时间的作用机制。经验研究结果发现,贸易政策不确定性下降有助于提升出口持续时间,改善出口稳定性。企业在面临贸易政策不确定性时适度地等待进入时机有助于提高后续出口的稳定性,但过度的等待会适得其反。本文还从市场竞争的再分配效应分析贸易政策不确定性下降的异质性影响,发现核心产品的出口稳定性有所改善,而非核心产品则加速退出出口,企业的出口产品组合逐渐向核心产品集中。此外,高质量、高价格和差异化产品的出口稳定性有所提高,而低质量、低价格和同质化产品逐渐被淘汰。

　　【TC16】中国高铁、贸易成本与企业出口研究　　唐宜红、俞峰、林发勤、张梦婷（2019），《经济研究》，第7期，第158-173页。

　　中国高铁对经济社会发展产生日益显著的影响。本文使用2000—2011年中国高铁、海关、工业企业和城市等数据,将开通高铁视作一项准自然实验,基于贸易成本变动视角,考察中国高铁对企业出口的影响及其作用机制。结果显示,开通高铁城市的企业出口提高了12.7%。借鉴Faber(2014)构造"最小生成树"作为工具变量处理内生性问题,以及进行系列稳健性检验,结论始终成立。在机制研究方面,参考Donaldson&Hornbeck(2016)和Lin(2017)的方法引入和计算"市场准入",发现开通高铁通过降低固定贸易成本促进了企业出口。异质性分析发现,开通高铁显著提高了企业出口的扩展边际,对资本或技术密集型行业、时间敏感性产品、东部地区城市和高铁直达港口的城市出口促进作用更大,对企业出口的有效影响范围约是高铁站到其所在城市中心30公里的道路距离。本文研究为优化中国高铁修建规划和促进企业出口结构转型升级提供了有益启示。

　　【TC17】产业政策促进全球价值链升级的有效性研究——基于出口加工区的准自然实验　　张鹏杨、徐佳君、刘会政（2019），《金融研究》，第5期，第76-95页。

　　本文利用我国出口加工区(EPZs)成立之初所实施的"主导产业"扶持政策构造"准自然实验",实证检验了该政策对于企业全球价值链(GVC)升级的效果并进一步探讨政府实施产业政策的有效性,发现:(1) EPZs的"主导产业"政策对我国出口企业GVC升级存在负向影响,而这种负向影响在多重稳健性检验下均成立;(2)异质企业视角下考察产业政策对GVC升级的影响发现在国有资本份额较大的企业和重工业企业中产业政策对GVC升级的负向影响尤为明显;(3)对EPZs的"主导产业"政策发挥作用的前提进行检验,发现在比较优势较强的行业,产业政策对GVC升级的负向影响不明显甚至存在正向影响;同时,在错配程度较低的行业负向影响也不明显。由此本文认为,政府在推动GVC升级方面应当"有所作为",但也不能"无所限制",即产业政策要针对比较优势"精准定位",但也应当以不造成资源严重错配为前提。

　　【TC18】自由贸易协定与全球价值链嵌入：对FTA深度作用的考察　　韩剑、王灿（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第2期，第54-67页。

　　价值链分工模式不仅重塑了世界贸易新格局,也对传统贸易规则提出了严峻挑战,签署FTA成为各国融入全球价值链并追求更高水平贸易规则的主要途径。本文考察深度FTA对各国全球价值链嵌入的影响,根据WIOD最新世界投入产出表测算41个国家(地区) 2005—2014年的GVC参与程度、GVC参与长度及GVC位置指数,对总体样本、不同收入水平国家分别进行回归,并重点考察FTA深度条款的具体影响。回归结果表明:一国签署的FTA数量对其全球价值链嵌入没有影响,而FTA深度能够有效促进一国对全球价值链的参与并提升价值链上游度水平,此效应对发展中国家更为显著;具体条款方面,服务贸易与知识产权条款是保障一国深度参与全球价值链生产的关键因素。

　　【TC19】服务贸易自由化与全球价值链：参与度及分工地位　　马盈盈（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第7期，第113-127页。

　　本文利用世界银行的服务贸易限制指数以及世界投入产出数据库,研究了服务贸易自由化对制造业全球价值链参与度和分工地位的影响。实证结果表明:服务贸易自由化促进了制造业全球价值链的前向参与而抑制了其后向参与,显著提升了制造业企业在价值链中的分工地位;从经济发展水平来看,服务贸易自由化对发展中国家分工地位的提升效应大于发达国家;不同服务部门的开放具有异质性影响,其中零售、电信、金融和专业服务部门的自由化能够显著提升一国制造业的分工地位,而运输服务部门自由化促进制造业价值链升级的作用并不明显。本文为中国进一步扩大服务贸易开放,助力制造业利用国内外优质服务深度融入全球价值链、提升国际竞争力、实现价值链跃升提供了实证支持和政策参考。

　　【TC20】特朗普税改对中美价值链重构的影响　　周玲玲、张恪渝（2019），《财贸经济》，第11期，第20-34页。

　　伴随着全球生产价值链分工的日益深化,一国经济政策的变化在很大程度上会影响全球经济格局波动,故探讨特朗普税改对中美价值链重构的影响极为必要。全球贸易分析模型(GTAP)无法精细刻画价值链政策效应的缺陷日益凸显,鉴于此,本文首次构建了标准GTAP模型与全球价值链分解核算体系(KWW,2014)的链接方法,并基于该方法量化评估了特朗普税改对中美价值链重构的政策效应。研究结果表明:(1)相对基准方案,特朗普减税导致中国GDP增速减缓0.49%,但实际总出口增长1.16%;(2)从国家层面的贸易增加值看,特朗普减税政策促进中国对美国的出口贸易增长近375亿美元,其中蕴含的中国国内增加值提升276亿美元;(3)从产业层面的贸易增加值看,特朗普减税对我国纺织品、汽车及零部件、电子产品的国内增加值、直接进口国增加值及第三国增加值均起到推进作用;(4)从区别贸易伙伴视角看,特朗普减税政策情景下中国纺织产业与所有贸易伙伴的出口贸易均显著增长,但汽车产业和电子产业截然不同,这两大产业与美国贸易增加值均呈增长态势,然而与其他贸易伙伴的出口贸易却呈减缓趋势。

　　【TC21】国有企业改制是否会提升出口产品质量　　王海成、许和连、邵小快（2019），《世界经济》，第3期，第94-117页。

　　本文基于2000-2007年中国工业企业和中国海关进出口数据的匹配数据,考察了国有企业改制对出口产品质量的影响。研究发现:国有企业改制对出口产品质量产生了显著且稳健的提升作用;国有企业改制后,国有资本股权占比约29%时出口产品质量达到最优;国有企业改制对出口产品质量的影响存在异质性,当企业改制为民营企业,生产同质性产品及处于高竞争程度行业时,国有企业改制会较大幅度地提升产品质量;提高全要素生产率是国有企业改制提升出口产品质量的主要渠道。

　　【TC22】我国装备制造产品出口贸易潜力及贸易效率研究——基于“一带一路”国家的实证研究　　李晓钟、吕培培（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第1期，第80-92页。

　　本文利用随机前沿分析方法,选取了2007—2015年62个"一带一路"沿线国家,对我国对"一带一路"沿线国家装备制造产品出口的贸易潜力和贸易效率进行分析。研究表明,伙伴国的人口规模、人均GDP、双边距离对我国装备制造产品出口贸易规模影响显著;我国装备制造产品出口的贸易效率整体上在逐年提升,但平均贸易效率低于0. 5,且细分行业的贸易效率水平参差不齐,不同区域的贸易效率也存在差异。实证分析还表明,"一带一路"倡议的推行、互联网发展水平的提升、贸易运输基础设施的完善对出口贸易效率提升有积极作用,论文最后探讨了推进我国与"一带一路"沿线国家扩大贸易规模和提升贸易效率的建议。

　　【TC23】关税传导、国内运输成本与零售价格——基于高铁建设的理论与实证研究　　孙浦阳、张甜甜、姚树洁（2019），《经济研究》，第3期，第135-149页。

　　本文基于商品进口关税与国内消费市场价格信息,从关税传导角度分析高铁建设对贸易开放的促进作用。本文先从理论上构建高铁建设能够加强进口关税下降对国内零售市场商品价格影响的模型,以及这种机制对不同性质商品价格在不同城市影响的差异。然后通过匹配中国进口商品关税与国内对应商品零售价格,获取了139个地级城市和75种零售商品的有关数据,运用差分法(DID)进行实证检验,首次从最终零售价格角度直接衡量了高铁的释放效应,深入探讨了高铁建设对关税传导的影响,以及这种影响在不同城市和不同性质商品之间的差异性。实证研究首先确定了关税传导过程和机制,证明了进口关税下降有助于降低进口商品价格,提高进口商品种类和数量,加强国内市场竞争,降低国内消费品零售价格。高铁建设对这种关税传导不仅存在显著的正向效应,而且对不同地区和不同产品的价格影响也存在明显的差异,相对易腐商品和内陆城市而言,高铁建设对关税传导的促进作用对不易腐商品和沿海港口城市表现得更加突出。

　　【TC24】网络与贸易：一个扩展引力模型研究框架　　吴群锋、杨汝岱（2019），《经济研究》，第2期，第84-101页。

　　网络是传递市场信息的重要途径。已有文献关于网络对国际贸易影响的研究,多集中于对外部网络的讨论。本文试图将企业自生贸易网络引入到标准引力模型框架中研究网络对于企业出口行为的影响。本文认为企业当期的出口网络会影响下期的出口行为,并以此构建企业自生贸易网络搜寻强度指标,在标准引力模型框架中讨论企业自生贸易网络以及相应的虚拟地理距离对出口动态的影响。研究发现,引入自生贸易网络及相应"虚拟距离"后,引力模型能对企业出口行为有更好的解释力。网络搜寻强度提高一个标准差,会使得出口关系的出口概率上升3.1%、存活概率上升3.0%、出口额上升36.5%;贸易网络的出口促进效应,会依对应"虚拟距离"衰减,且企业自生网络对应的"虚拟距离"比物理距离有更强的解释力。文章还从信息传播、制度质量、产品差异等角度对影响机制做了初步讨论。

　　【TC25】“一带一路”沿线国家基础设施的国际贸易效应研究　　胡再勇、付韶军、张璐超（2019），《数量经济技术经济研究》，第2期，第24-44页。

　　研究目标:分析能源、交通、通信网络三类基础设施及其交互作用对"一带一路"沿线国家进口、出口以及域内双边贸易的影响。研究方法:采用引力模型和面板数据模型。研究发现:"一带一路"沿线国家能源基础设施和交通基础设施的进口效应、出口效应、双边贸易效应都为正;能源、交通、通信网络基础设施在国际贸易的两个方向上的作用大小不一致;不同类型基础设施的国际贸易效应大小也不一致;不同类型基础设施的交互作用对国际贸易的影响方向不确定。研究创新:定量测算"一带一路"沿线国家能源、交通、通信网络三类基础设施的进口、出口和双边贸易收益。研究价值:有助于把握"一带一路"沿线国家基础设施的国际贸易效应的现实状态,为进一步推进"一带一路"基础设施建设提供理论和数据支撑,为基础设施交互作用的国际贸易效应理论研究提供经验证据。

　　【TC26】从长期经济增长角度看中美贸易摩擦　　姚洋、邹静娴（2019），《国际经济评论》，第1期，第146-159、8页。

　　中美贸易摩擦表面上看是由中美间长期经常账户失衡引起的贸易争端,但从更长期的视角来看,背后折射出的是中、美两国在长期经济增速以及生产率进步上的差异。包括美国在内的诸多发达国家在其经济起飞阶段都曾有过长期且稳定的经常项目顺差,实证结果也表明在控制了各国金融市场发展效率及贸易伙伴国经济增速后,国家间相对经济增长率高低是决定两国经常账户结构的基本面因素。从经济增长角度来解释贸易摩擦有两个维度可供考虑:一是当一国增速(相对)放缓时往往倾向于挑起贸易摩擦,二是当国家间增速变动较大时可能激化贸易摩擦。前者主要源于逆差国的不满,后者主要源于全球经济、政治格局大调整带来的冲击。一国长期增长率背后又是以生产率进步为支撑,从这一视角来看,未来贸易摩擦的势头取决于"技术进步"与国家间擦枪走火"意外"的赛跑。

　　【TC27】融资约束与中国企业的进口行为　　魏浩、白明浩、郭也（2019），《金融研究》，第2期，第98-116页。

　　本文采用贸易四元边际的分析框架,实证分析了融资约束对企业进口行为的影响,并对比了非金融危机、金融危机背景下融资约束对企业进口行为影响的差异性。主要发现:(1)融资约束对企业进口决策存在显著的抑制作用,融资约束会显著抑制企业的进口行为,包括进口规模、进口来源国数量、进口产品种类。(2)相对于外资企业,内资企业的进口行为更容易受融资约束的影响;相对于一般贸易,企业的加工贸易进口更容易受融资约束的影响;相对于只进口的企业,同时具有进口和出口行为的企业更容易受到融资约束的影响。另外,不同行业的企业、不同地区的企业受融资约束的影响也具有较大的差异。(3)不同的外部金融环境导致融资约束对企业进口行为的影响存在显著差异。金融危机导致企业的进口行为对融资约束表现出更强的敏感性,高融资约束企业与低融资约束企业在进口四元边际上的差距被进一步拉大。

　　【TC28】应对WTO上诉机构危机：基于仲裁解决贸易争端的角度　　石静霞、白芳艳（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第4期，第13-34页。

　　近年来逆全球化趋势及贸易保护主义抬头,多边贸易体制遭遇多重困境。由于美国持续反对发起新成员选任程序,作为WTO争端解决机制重要组成部分的上诉机构面临史无前例的生存危机。本文基于利用仲裁方式解决贸易争端的角度,从三方面探讨如何应对WTO上诉机构危机:第一,将DSU第25条仲裁作为解决成员间贸易争端的替代性机制;第二,对DSU第25条进行适当设计变通,将其作为专家组报告的上诉替代机制;第三,在具有相同意愿的WTO成员间谈判订立诸边《仲裁协定》,使仲裁解决贸易争端系统化和机制化。我国作为进出口双向贸易大国和WTO多边贸易体制的积极维护者,应尽快研究利用DSU第25条"仲裁"进行贸易争端解决,并倡导和引领诸边谈判,发挥在WTO改革和应对上诉机构危机中的积极作用,对全球经贸治理贡献中国智慧和力量。

　　【TC29】中国贸易关键特征表现及成因分析　　罗长远、张少川（2019），《数量经济技术经济研究》，第2期，第66-85页。

　　研究目标:捕捉近期中国贸易发展的关键特征,并对其成因进行量化分析。研究方法:借助Solow(1958)的方法进行组内和组间效应分解,通过误差修正模型进行周期和结构性因素分析。研究发现:与2012～2014年的情形有所不同,在2014～2016年,在商品维度,出口增速下降主要受资本品等的组内效应影响,进口增速下滑则由大宗商品等的组内效应导致。在地区维度,进出口增速下降是由东部的组内效应主导。在贸易伙伴维度,出口增速下降的主因是欧盟、美国、东盟等的组内效应,进口增速下降则受欧盟、美国、韩国等的组内效应影响。在此基础上,我们利用误差修正模型,分析了中国贸易失速的深层次特征,发现周期性而非结构性因素占据主导地位。研究创新:通过组内和组间效应分解,呈现不同贸易成分对贸易失速的贡献。借助误差修正模型,把握贸易失速的周期和结构性问题。研究价值:为贸易失速的应对提供新的视角和思路。

　　【TC30】出口退税与虚假贸易——来自失踪出口之谜的经验证据　　李红、包群、谢娟娟（2019），《经济学（季刊）》，第2期，第661-680页。

　　本文基于2008年金融危机以来中国机电产品出口退税率的屡次上调,考察退税率提高后企业是否具有更强烈的动机虚报出口值以骗取退税。通过测算机电行业的虚假出口规模,采用倍差法分析结果发现:第一,出口退税率提高后,中国企业的虚假出口价值与数量都出现了显著的上升,但这一效应并不存在于贸易伙伴国海关统计的进口值,表明了虚假贸易的盛行;第二,这一刺激效应普遍存在于各种出口商品类别中,且在较长时期内持续存在。

　　（二）最佳英文论文TOP10候选论文

　　【TE01】Exporting and Plant-Level Efficiency Gains: It’s in the Measure　　Garcia-Marin, A. & Voigtl?nder, N. (2019). Journal of Political Economy, 127(4), 1777–1825.

　　While there is strong evidence that more productive plants select into exporting, the literature has struggled to identify export-related efficiency gains within plants. We show that this is due to the common use of revenue-based productivity measures (TFPR): more efficient producers tend to charge lower prices, leading to a downward bias in TFPR. Using census panels of Chilean, Colombian, and Mexican manufacturing plants, we find sizable efficiency gains after export entry based on efficiency measures that are not affected by output prices. Evidence suggests that a complementarity between exporting and investment in technology is an important driver of these gains.

　　【TE02】Capital accumulation and dynamic gains from trade　　Ravikumar, B., Santacreu, A. M. & Sposi, M. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 119, 93-110.

　　We compute welfare gains from trade in a dynamic, multicountry model with capital accumulation and trade imbalances. We develop a gradient-free method to compute the exact transition paths following a trade liberalization. We find that (i) larger countries accumulate a current account surplus, and financial resources flow from larger countries to smaller countries, boosting consumption in the latter, (ii) countries with larger short-run trade deficits accumulate capital faster, (iii) the gains are nonlinear in the reduction in trade costs, and (iv) capital accumulation accounts for substantial gains. The net foreign asset position before the liberalization is positively correlated with the gains. The tradables intensity in consumption goods production determines the static gains, and the tradables intensity in investment goods production determines the dynamic gains that include capital accumulation.

　　【TE03】Trade, Merchants, and the Lost Cities of the Bronze Age　　Barjamovic, G., Chaney, T., Co?ar, K. & Horta?su, A. (2019). Quarterly Journal of Economics, 134(3), 1455–1503.

　　We analyze a large dataset of commercial records produced by Assyrian merchants in the 19th Century BCE. Using the information collected from these records, we estimate a structural gravity model of long-distance trade in the Bronze Age. We use our structural gravity model to locate lost ancient cities. In many instances, our structural estimates confirm the conjectures of historians who follow different methodologies. In some instances, our estimates confirm one conjecture against others. Confronting our structural estimates for ancient city sizes to modern data on population, income, and regional trade, we document persistent patterns in the distribution of city sizes across four millennia, even after controlling for time-invariant geographic attributes such as agricultural suitability. Finally, we offer evidence in support of the hypothesis that large cities tend to emerge at the intersections of natural transport routes, as dictated by topography.

　　【TE04】Trade credit and supplier competition　　Chod, J., Lyandres, E. & Yang, S. (2019). Journal of Financial Economics, 131(2), 484-505.

　　This paper examines how competition among suppliers affects their willingness to provide trade credit financing. Trade credit extended by a supplier to a cash constrained retailer allows the latter to increase cash purchases from its other suppliers, leading to a free rider problem. A supplier that represents a smaller share of the retailer’s purchases internalizes a smaller part of the benefit from increased spending by the retailer and, as a result, extends less trade credit relative to its sales. In consequence, retailers with dispersed suppliers obtain less trade credit than those whose suppliers are more concentrated. The free rider problem is especially detrimental to a trade creditor when the free-riding suppliers are its product market competitors, leading to a negative relation between product substitutability among suppliers to a given retailer and trade credit that the former provide to the latter. We test the model using both simulated and real data. The estimated relations are consistent with the model’s predictions and are statistically and economically significant.

　　【TE05】Multinational production and comparative advantage　　Alviarez, V. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 119, 1-54.

　　This paper shows analytically and quantitatively how omitting the striking sectoral heterogeneity of multinational production (MP) and its relationship with countries' comparative advantage leads to understate the gains from MP and openness. By construction, one-sector models of trade and MP, ignore the conflicting effects that a reduction in MP frictions has on the sectoral dispersion of MP and trade shares. On the one hand, freer MP increases the dispersion of MP shares across sectors, and with it, the gains from MP. On the other hand, it reduces the heterogeneity of trade shares, since MP erodes sectoral level Ricardian comparative advantage, diminishing therefore gains from trade. These effects are driven by the disproportional allocation of MP in industries where local firms are relatively less productive, which generates an uneven productivity boost favoring comparative disadvantage sectors, lowering the differences in observed sectoral productivities. To assess the welfare implications of this mechanism, this paper assembles a novel industry-level dataset of bilateral foreign affiliate sales for 32 countries, 9 tradable sectors and 4 non-tradeble sectors.

　　【TE06】Hidden protectionism? Evidence from non-tariff barriers to trade in the United States　　Grundke, R. & Moser, C. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 117, 143-157.

　　Can the enforcement of product standards be protectionism in disguise? This paper estimates the costs of non-compliance with U.S. product standards, using a new database on U.S. import refusals from 2002 to 2014. We find that import refusals decrease exports to the United States. This trade reducing effect is driven by developing countries and by refusals without any product sample analysis, in particular during the Subprime Crisis and its aftermath. We also provide evidence that given product standards were enforced more strictly during the crisis while the quality of imported products did not deteriorate. These results are consistent with the existence of counter-cyclical, hidden protectionism due to non-tariff barriers to trade in the United States.

　　【TE07】Preferential trade agreements and antidumping protection　　Tabakis, C. & Zanardi, M. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 121, Article 103246.

　　Are preferential trade agreements (PTAs) stumbling blocks or building blocks towards multilateral trade liberalization? We address this question by investigating the effects of the negotiation and implementation of PTAs on the use of antidumping (AD) (i.e., the most common form of contingent trade protection) by member countries against non-members as there has been a concurrent surge in regionalism and AD activity since the 1990s. Theoretically-derived empirical predictions are supported by the empirical analysis based on the 15 most intense users of AD. The results demonstrate that both the negotiation and the implementation of PTAs lead to fewer AD measures against non-member countries, except for members of customs-union agreements in force facing large import surges from non-members. Thus, our results highlight a building-block effect of PTAs on multilateral trade cooperation when it comes to AD protection.

　　【TE08】Should the WTO require free trade agreements to eliminate internal tariffs?　　Saggi, K., Wong, W. & Yildiz, H. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 118, 316-330.

　　In a three-country model of endogenous free trade agreements (FTAs), we study the effects of requiring FTA members to eliminate tariffs on one another, as is essentially stipulated under current WTO rules. We explain why, in the absence of such a requirement, FTAs members impose positive tariffs on each other even when maximizing their joint welfare. We show that requiring FTA members to eliminate internal tariffs induces them to lower their external tariffs. Such external trade liberalization by FTA members undermines the prospects of global free trade since it reduces the non-member's incentive to enter into trade agreements with them.

　　【TE09】The welfare effects of free trade agreements in quantitative trade models: A comparison of studies about Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership　　Bekkers, E. & Rojas‐Romagosa, H. (2019). The World Economy, 42(1), 87-121.

　　We compare different methodological approaches to predicting the welfare effects of trade policy experiments. We focus on studies that estimate the economic effects of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP ). Methodologically, the studies can be divided into those employing computable general equilibrium (CGE ) models and structural gravity (SG ) models. We compare and critically discuss differences in the estimated trade cost reductions and in the economic models employed, and how these can explain the relatively wide range of economic effects found in the different TTIP studies. We conclude that reasonable estimates of the welfare effects for the TTIP partners are between 0.5% and 2%.

　　【TE10】The macroeconomic effects of trade tariffs: Revisiting the Lerner symmetry result　　Lindé, J. & Pescatori, A. (2019). Journal of International Money and Finance, 95, 52-69.

　　We study the robustness of the Lerner symmetry result in an open economy New Keynesian model with price rigidities. While the Lerner symmetry result, i.e. the absence of allocative and trade-flow effects of an equally-sized change in import tariff and export subsidy, holds up approximately for a number of alternative assumptions, we obtain quantitatively important long-term deviations under complete international asset markets. Direct pass-through of tariffs and subsidies to prices and slow exchange rate adjustment can also generate significant short-term deviations from Lerner. Deviations from symmetry, however, do not necessarily imply an impact on global output and are often limited to a redistribution of production and consumption across countries. Finally, we quantify the macroeconomic costs of a trade war and find that they can be substantial, with permanently lower income and trade volumes. However, a fully symmetric retaliation to an unilaterally imposed border adjustment tax can prevent any sizable adverse real or nominal effects.

　　【TE11】The good, the bad and the ugly: Chinese imports, European Union anti-dumping measures and firm performance　　Jabbour, L., Tao, Z., Vanino, E. & Zhang, Y. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 117, 1-20.

　　This paper analyses the effects of the European Union's anti-dumping tariffs against Chinese imports on all affected firms: “the good” European import-competing firms, “the bad” Chinese exporters and “the ugly” European importers of dumped products. The results show that temporary import tariffs are beneficial to the least productive “good” EU producers, but harms the most productive “ugly” EU importers. Overall, the net effects of anti-dumping policy on European employment and exports are largely negative. Also tariffs enhance the productivity of surviving “bad” Chinese exporters and widens the productivity gap with European competitors.

　　【TE12】Price Theory　　Weyl, E. (2019). Journal of Economic Literature, 57(2), 329-384.

　　I argue that there exists a coherent and relevant tradition in economic thought that I label "price theory." I define it as neoclassical microeconomic analysis that reduces rich and often incompletely specified models into "prices" (approximately) sufficient to characterize solutions to simple allocative problems. I illustrate this definition by highlighting distinctively price theoretic approaches to prominent research practices (diagrams and problems sets) and substantive research topics (e.g. selection markets and media slant). I trace the origins of price theory from the early nineteenth century through its segregation into the Chicago School in the last quarter of the twentieth. I argue that price theory plays a valuable complementary role to two traditions, "reductionism" and "empiricism," with which I contrast it and show how this contribution of price theory has fueled a resurgence in this style of research in fields ranging from market design to international trade. Approximations critical to price theory are less formally developed than tools used in other methodological traditions, suggesting a research agenda to clarify the accuracy and range of validity of these methods.

　　【TE13】Exporter heterogeneity and price discrimination: A quantitative view　　Jung, J., Simonovska, I. & Weinberger, A. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 116, 103-124.

　　We quantify a general equilibrium model of international trade and pricing-to-market that features firm-level heterogeneity and consumers with non-homothetic preferences—generalized CES (GCES). We demonstrate theoretically that, relative to existing frameworks, the GCES model exhibits features of the data that are essential to conduct quantitative analysis. The framework can reconcile the documented price dispersion across firms and markets, while maintaining consistency with cross-sectional observations on firm productivity, markups, and sales. We estimate the model's parameters to match bilateral trade flows across 66 countries as well as moments from the markup and sales distributions of Chilean firms. The model reconciles both micro and macro facts quantitatively, and yields trade elasticity estimates that are in line with the existing literature. Hence, we conclude that the GCES model constitutes a plausible and parsimonious quantitative workhorse framework that can be used to analyze gains from trade.

　　【TE14】What Can Be Learned from Spatial Economics?　　Proost, S. & Thisse, J. (2019). Journal of Economic Literature, 57(3), 575-643.

　　Spatial economics aims to explain why there are peaks and troughs in the spatial distribution of wealth and people, from the international and regional to the urban and local. The main task is to identify the microeconomic underpinnings of centripetal forces, which lead to the concentration of economic activities, and centrifugal forces, which bring about the dispersion of economic activities at the regional and urban levels. Transportation matters at both scales, but in a different way. The emphasis is on the interregional flows of goods and passenger trips at the regional level and on individual commuting at the urban level.

　　【TE15】High Trade Costs and Their Consequences: An Estimated Dynamic Model of African Agricultural Storage and Trade　　Porteous, O. (2019). American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 11(4), 327-366.

　　Using a new intranational dataset of monthly grain prices and production and a new approach to identify cost parameters, I estimate and solve a dynamic model of agricultural storage and trade covering all 42 countries of continental sub-Saharan Africa. I find median trade costs over five times higher than elsewhere in the world. The potential welfare gains from reducing these costs are substantial, are driven by lower food prices, and can be achieved efficiently by investing in well-targeted trade corridors. A static annual model underestimates trade costs and welfare effects by failing to identify when trade occurs.

　　【TE16】Estimating firm product quality using trade data　　Piveteau, P. & Smagghue, G. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 118, 217-232.

　　We propose a new instrumental variable strategy to estimate product quality at the firm-level, using trade data. Interacting firm importing shares by country with real exchange rates (RER), we obtain a cost shifter that varies across firms and is arguably orthogonal to product quality. We use this import weighted RER as an instrument for export prices and we identify firm-level quality from residual export variations, after controlling for prices. Our quality estimates correlate to firm characteristics (e.g. wages) and to alternative measures of quality available for some rare sectors. Moreover, we document cases in which our estimates more adequately characterize quality compared to prices, a popular proxy for quality. We show for instance that firms add products to their export portfolio when their quality increases, as expected, while simultaneously their prices decrease. This suggests that our empirical strategy, by delivering quality estimates which, unlike prices, are not polluted with productivity variations, should contribute to future research on the link between firm-level product quality and globalization.

　　【TE17】Firm size, quality bias and import demand　　Blaum, J., Lelarge, C. & Peters, M. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 120, 59-83.

　　Commonly used firm-based models of importing imply that firm productivity should have no effect on the allocation of expenditure across a common set of sourcing countries. Using French data, we show that this homotheticity property is soundly rejected: larger firms concentrate their import spending on their top varieties, holding the sourcing strategy fixed. To rationalize this finding, we propose a novel model of importing that features (i) a complementarity between firm productivity and input quality and (ii) heterogeneity across countries in their ability to produce high quality inputs. This model implies that large firms bias their spending towards countries with a comparative advantage in producing high quality inputs and hence generates a non-homothetic import demand system. We provide empirical support for this and other predictions of this theory.

　　【TE18】International trade and intertemporal substitution　　Leibovici, F. & Waugh, M. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 117, 158-174.

　　This paper quantitatively investigates the extent to which variation in the intertemporal marginal rate of substitution can help account for puzzling features of cyclical fluctuations of international trade volumes. Our insight is that, because international trade is time-intensive, variation in the rate at which agents are willing to substitute across time affects how trade volumes respond to changes in output and prices. We use a standard small open economy model with time-intensive international trade, calibrated to match key features of U.S. data and disciplining the variation in the intertemporal marginal rate of substitution using asset price data. We find that variation in the intertemporal marginal rate of substitution helps rationalize puzzling features of import fluctuations and that this mechanism is quantitatively important during both normal and crisis times.

　　【TE19】The interconnections between services and goods trade at the firm-level　　Ariu, A., Breinlich, H., Corcos, G. & Mion, G. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 116, 173-188.

　　In this paper we study how international trade in goods and services interact at the firm level. Using a rich dataset on Belgian firms for the period 1995–2005, we show that: i) firms are much more likely to source services and goods inputs from the same origin country rather than from different ones; ii) joint imports are associated with higher firm productivity; iii) increases in barriers to imports of goods reduce firm-level imports of services from the same market, and conversely. We build upon a discrete-choice model of goods and services input sourcing that can reproduce these facts to guide our econometric strategy. We use our results to quantify the impact of reductions in goods and services barriers between the US and the EU. Our findings have important implications for the design of trade policy. They suggest that a liberalization of services trade can have direct and sizable effects on goods trade, and vice versa. Moreover, liberalizing goods and services trade jointly brings substantial complementarities.

　　【TE20】The tradability of services: Geographic concentration and trade costs　　Gervais, A. & Jensen, J. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 118, 331-350.

　　In this paper, we use a unique dataset on the distribution of output and demand across regions of the United States to construct measures of trade costs for 969 service and manufacturing industries. Our method is a natural extension of the gravity model of trade and identifies trade costs in the absence of trade data. As expected, our measures of trade costs are higher on average for service industries. However, there is considerable variation across industries within sectors. Using our measures of trade costs, we classify industries into tradable and non-tradable categories and find that tradable service industries account for about the same share of U.S. value added as tradable manufacturing industries. Our results also suggest that tradable services value added is unevenly distributed across geographical regions, that labor productivity and wages are higher on average for tradable industries, and that the potential welfare gains from trade liberalization in the service sector are sizable.

　　【TE21】Human capital and export diversification as new determinants of energy demand in the United States　　Shahbaz, M., Gozgor, G. & Hammoudeh, S. (2019). Energy Economics, 78, 335-349.

　　This paper investigates how education and export diversification contribute to energy demand by also incorporating the role of natural resource, oil prices and income in driving energy demand function for the United States (U.S.) economy. In doing so, we apply the unit root test of Kim and Perron (2009) and the bootstrapping autoregressive-distributed lag (ARDL) cointegration approach developed by McNown et al. (2018), which accommodates the presence of a single unknown structural break in the series. The empirical results confirm that the variables are cointegrated in a long-run relationship. Education is negatively linked to energy demand, and export diversification also decreases this demand in the long-run. On the other hand, economic growth increases energy consumption, while oil prices reduce energy demand in the long-run. Natural resource production affects energy consumption positively. Further, the Vector Error Correction Mechanism (VECM)'s Granger causality analysis reveals a feedback effect between education and energy demand. Export diversification causes energy demand, and in return, energy demand causes export diversification. A bidirectional causality also exists between economic growth and energy demand. The paper also discusses the potential implications of the results.

　　【TE22】A sorted tale of globalization: White collar jobs and the rise of service offshoring　　Liu, R. & Trefler, D. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 118, 105-122.

　　We study how the rise of unaffiliated trade in services with China and India has impacted U.S. labour markets. The topic has two understudied aspects: it deals with service trade (most studies deal with manufacturing trade) and it examines the historical first of U.S. workers competing with educated but low-wage foreign workers. Our empirical agenda is made complicated by the endogeneity of service imports and the endogenous sorting of workers across occupations. To develop an estimation framework that deals with these, we imbed a partial equilibrium model of ‘trade in tasks’ within a general equilibrium model of occupational choice. The model highlights the need to estimate labour market outcomes using changes in the outcomes of individual workers and, in particular, to distinguish workers who switch ‘up’ from those who switch ‘down’. (Switching ‘down’ means switching to an occupation that pays less on average than the current occupation). We apply these insights to matched CPS data for 1996–2007. The cumulative 10-year impact of rising service imports from China and India has been as follows. (1) Downward occupational switching increased by 7 percentage points, from 21% to 28%, and upward occupational switching increased by 6 percentage points, from 17% to 23%. (2) Transitions to unemployment were imprecisely measured to have increased by half a percentage point, potentially raising the white-collar unemployment rate from 3.0% to 3.5%. (3) The earnings average across all white collar workers fell by a small 1%. However, for the sub-population of workers who switched down or became unemployed, earnings fell by 15% and 47%, respectively. (4) Service exports had partially offsetting effects on switching and unemployment.

　　【TE23】The internet and Chinese exports in the pre-ali baba era　　Fernandes, A., Mattoo, A., Nguyen, H. & Schiffbauer, M. (2019). Journal of Development Economics, 138, 57-76.

　　The dramatic expansion of internet access in China allows us to analyze the impact of the internet on firm performance. Combining firm-level production data with province-level information on internet penetration, we examine how the internet rollout across Chinese provinces in 1999–2007 influenced firm export behavior. We show that the internet rollout boosted firm manufacturing exports, even before the rise of major e-commerce platforms. We take a closer look at why, addressing three questions: what aspects of firm performance were affected, what types of firm communication were facilitated, and what dimensions of the new communication medium were relevant? We find that the internet did not just enhance trade but improved overall firm performance; results are consistent with improvements in communication with both buyers and input suppliers; benefits arose not just from better communication but from establishing a visible virtual presence, and were enhanced by, but not contingent on, access to broadband.

　　【TE24】The surprising instability of export specializations　　Daruich, D., Easterly, W. & Reshef, A. (2019). Journal of Development Economics, 137, 36-65.

　　We study the instability of hyper-specialization of exports at the 4-digit level in 1998–2010. (1) Specializations are surprisingly un-stable. Export ranks are not persistent, and new top products and destinations replace old ones. Measurement error is unlikely to be the main or only determinant of this pattern. (2) Source country factors are not the main explanation of this instability. Only 16–20% of variation in export growth is accounted for by source country plus source country-product factors that do not vary across destinations. The high share of idiosyncratic variance (source-product-destination residual) of 41–55%, indicates the difficulty to predict export success using source country characteristics. While we are cautious in interpreting factors that are jointly determined in global general equilibrium, our results suggest that destination and product-specific factors importantly matter at least as much as source country factors.

　　【TE25】Trade liberalization and domestic vertical integration: Evidence from China　　Liu, Q., Qiu, L. & Zhan, C. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 121, Article 103250.

　　In this study we examine the effects of trade liberalization on domestic backward vertical integration in which a domestic upstream firm (target) is acquired by a domestic downstream firm. We first build a relationship-specific investment model to guide and provide insights to our empirical work. Then we take China's accession to the WTO as a quasi-natural experiment for trade liberalization to test the theoretical predictions. Consistent with the model, we find that a decrease in tariffs on the target industry's outputs reduces vertical integrations, but a decrease in tariffs on the target industry's inputs increases vertical integrations. The findings are robust to various specifications of the empirical model and measurements of the variables. We further show that underinvestment problem is an important mechanism to understanding the effects of tariff reductions on firms' organizational choices.

　　【TE26】Intra-national trade costs: Assaying regional frictions　　Agnosteva, D., Anderson, J. & Yotov, Y. (2019). European Economic Review, 112, 32-50.

　　The effects of intra-regional, inter-regional and international frictions on the trade flows of Canada’s provinces are disentangled by gravity model techniques. Unexplained Trade Barriers (UTBs) are the difference between inter-provincial trade barriers inferred from pair fixed effects and from bilateral distance and contiguity. The estimates reveal large intra-national trade costs and UTBs that vary significantly across Canada’s provinces. Decomposition of UTBs into relative border effects and a systematic residual UTB is based on a novel Cobb–Douglas aggregator of intra-provincial and pure inter-provincial trade costs. Variation of both components across provinces is big.

　　【TE27】Rules of origin and the profitability of trade deflection　　Felbermayr, G., Teti, F. & Yalcin, E. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 121, Article 103248.

　　When a country grants preferential tariffs to another, either reciprocally in a free trade agreement (FTA) or unilaterally, rules of origin (RoOs) are defined to determine whether a product is eligible for preferential treatment. RoOs exist to avoid that exports from third countries enter through the member with the lowest tariff (trade deflection). However, RoOs distort exporters' sourcing decisions and burden them with red tape. Using a global data set, we show that, for 86% of all bilateral product-level comparisons within FTAs, trade deflection is not profitable because external tariffs are rather similar and transportation costs are non-negligible; in the case of unilateral trade preferences extended by rich countries to poor ones that ratio is a striking 98%. The pervasive and unconditional use of RoOs is, therefore, hard to rationalize.

　　【TE28】Do visas hinder international trade in goods?　　Umana-Dajud, C. (2019). Journal of Development Economics, 140, 106-126.

　　This paper analyzes the impact of banking crises on manufacturing exports, exploiting the fact that sectors differ in their needs for external financing. Relying on data from 160 developed and developing countries during 1970–2012, we analyze 147 banking crisis episodes and separate their impact on export growth from the impact of other exogenous shocks (e.g., demand shocks, exchange rate shocks). Our findings show that during a crisis, the exports of sectors more dependent on external finance grow significantly less than other sectors. However, this result holds only for sectors that depend on banking finance as opposed to interfirm finance (i.e., trade finance or trade credit). For sectors that depend heavily on banking finance, the effect of banking crises on exports is robust, additional to external demand shocks, and not driven by exchange rate shocks.

　　【TE29】Banking crises and exports: Lessons from the past　　Iacovone, L., Ferro, E., Pereira-López, M. & Zavacka, V. (2019). Journal of Development Economics, 138, 192-204.

　　Travel visas impose additional costs to firms engaging in international trade. This paper exploits a natural experiment provided by the Schengen Agreement to document a large causal negative impact of visas on goods trade. The introduction of a visa, requested by a single Schengen Area member, considerably reduced bilateral trade flows of Ecuador and Bolivia with the members of the border-control free zone other than Spain. I show that the negative impact of visas is much larger for differentiated than for homogeneous products. By applying a general equilibrium framework, the paper shows that removing visas would increase welfare by 5% or more for some Sub-Saharan African countries and by 1,1% on average for developing countries. For policy makers this paper highlights the importance of including visa facilitation schemes into the provisions of trade agreements and economic partnerships.

　　【TE30】A crude shock: Explaining the short-run impact of the 2014–16 oil price decline across exporters　　Grigoli, F., Herman, A. & Swiston, A. (2019). Energy Economics, 78, 481-493.

　　The sharp, long-lasting decline in oil prices in 2014–16 tested the resilience of oil exporters. We examine the degree to which economic fundamentals entering the oil price decline explain the impact on economic growth across oil exporting economies, and derive policy implications as to what factors help to mitigate the negative effects. We find that pre-existing fundamentals account for about half of the cross-country variation in the impact of the shock. Oil exporters that weathered the shock better tended to have a stronger fiscal position, higher foreign currency liquidity buffers, a more diversified export base, a history of price stability, and a more flexible exchange rate regime. Within this group of countries, the impact of the shock is not found to be related to the size of oil exports, or the share of oil in fiscal revenue or economic activity.