国际发展经济学2019年最佳论文TOP10评选：候选论文摘要

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　　（一）国际发展经济学2019年最佳中文论文TOP10候选论文

　　【DC01】全球化、趋同与中国经济发展　　蔡昉（2019），《世界经济与政治》，第3期，第4-18、155页。

　　在历次工业革命基础上形成的全球化高潮虽然从理论上可以预期为世界经济和各国增长提供强大动力,然而第一次工业革命和第二次工业革命以及对应的全球化1.0和全球化2.0都把广大发展中国家排除在受益者之外。20世纪90年代以来,发展中国家和转轨国家广泛参与全球价值链分工,同时进行国内经济体制改革,推动了全球化3.0并从中获益,实现了后起国家经济发展的赶超,导致世界经济明显趋同。与这一轮全球化并行,中国通过实行经济改革和对外开放,创造出发展必要的"钱纳里条件",实现了激励改善与资源配置效率提高的统一,在分享全球化红利的同时,走到了第四次工业革命的前沿。随着国际形势变化和自身发展阶段变化,面对来自全球化的逆风和传统增长动能的式微,中国经济发展也遭遇严峻的挑战。坚持深化经济改革和扩大对外开放,引领全球化保持开放包容性质,坚持和完善自身发展所必要的"钱纳里条件",中国经济就可以实现长期可持续发展。

　　【DC02】外资进入自由化如何影响了中国本土企业创新?　　毛其淋（2019），《金融研究》，第1期，第72-90页。

　　本文以中国政府2002年对《外商投资产业指导目录》的修订所引发的外资自由化为准自然实验,采用倍差法系统评估了外资进入对本土企业创新的影响及其作用机制。研究表明,外资进入不仅显著提高了创新程度,而且还有利于延长本土企业的创新持续时间。此外,我们还发现,知识产权保护强化了外资进入对本土企业创新的促进作用,这一结论在使用专利申请数衡量创新以及采用FDI溢出指标刻画外资进入程度之后依然稳健。最后,我们进一步考察了外资进入影响本土企业创新的作用机制,发现研发能力增强与融资约束程度降低是外资进入促进本土企业创新的两个重要渠道。本文研究为客观评估中国近年来引资政策的绩效提供了微观依据,同时对于如何有效促进本土企业创新具有一定政策启示意义。

　　【DC03】不同类型跨国技术溢出对中国专利产出的影响研究　　蒋仁爱、贾维晗（2019），《数量经济技术经济研究》，第1期，第60-77页。

　　研究目标:分析进口贸易、FDI、跨国专利申请和人员流动多种渠道技术溢出对中国专利产出的影响。研究方法:运用专利生产函数对比分析4种跨国技术溢出对中国专利产出的影响效果。选取人均研发存量、人力资本和经济发展水平为门槛变量,分别检验不同跨国溢出对专利产出的吸收能力门槛效应。研究发现:跨国专利申请是中国专利产出增长的最主要来源;进口贸易和FDI显著促进了中国创新产出增长;人员流动溢出对我国专利产出具有滞后的正向效应。随着各省份吸收能力的提高,进口贸易、跨国专利申请对创新产出的影响效应逐渐增大;而FDI和人员流动在跨越相应门槛后才对创新活动产生正向效应。研究创新:在同一个研究框架中系统分析不同类型技术溢出的影响效果和门槛效应。研究价值:为我国整合国内外创新资源促进专利产出提供科学依据。

　　【DC04】金融服务部门开放对制造业企业技术创新的影响　　武力超、张馨月、童欢欢（2019），《财贸经济》，第4期，第116-129页。

　　金融服务部门开放提供了更多的优质金融服务,便利了企业融资,为企业技术创新提供支持。为系统研究金融服务部门开放与制造业企业技术创新之间的关系,本文在理论分析的基础上,基于世界银行微观企业调研数据库和服务贸易限制数据库,实证分析了金融服务部门开放对企业技术创新活动的影响。研究发现,金融服务部门开放促进了制造业企业技术创新;进一步引入行业特征的分析表明,高外部融资依赖企业的技术创新活动受金融服务部门开放的影响更大,金融服务部门的开放将更有效地促进这类企业技术创新活动的蓬勃发展。本文研究证实融资纾解效应是金融服务部门开放影响企业技术创新活动的主要渠道。

　　【DC05】海外并购提升了产业技术创新绩效吗——制度距离的双重调节作用　　吴先明、张雨（2019），《南开管理评论》，第1期，第4-16页。

　　本文选取2001-2011年中国企业海外并购数据,实证检验了海外并购与产业技术创新绩效的关系,并验证了制度距离的双重调节作用。结果显示:第一,中国企业海外并购有效提升了产业技术创新绩效。第二,国家间的制度距离对海外并购与产业技术创新绩效的关系有正向调节作用。第三,对国家的分组检验显示,在成熟市场,海外并购对产业技术创新绩效有正向影响,制度距离对二者关系有显著的负向调节作用;在新兴工业化市场,海外并购有效提升了产业技术创新绩效,但制度距离对二者关系有显著的正向调节作用;在新兴市场,制度距离的调节作用不显著。第四,对国有企业和民营企业的分组检验显示,不管是国有企业还是民营企业,海外并购对产业技术创新绩效均有显著的正向影响。在国有企业中,制度距离对二者关系有显著正向调节作用;但在民营企业中,制度距离的调节作用不显著。这表明制度距离的调节作用是双重的,一方面,较大的制度距离会限制或阻碍海外并购创新绩效的实现过程;另一方面,较大的制度距离蕴含着更多创新机会,促进海外并购创新绩效的提升。

　　【DC06】OFDI与中国创新效率的实证研究　　赵甜、方慧（2019），《数量经济技术经济研究》，第10期，第58-76页。

　　研究目标:从国家、产业和企业三条渠道分析OFDI活动对国内创新效率的影响机制,探索中国企业OFDI对国内创新效率的真实影响。研究方法:首先利用DEA方法和宏观的省级数据测算国内创新效率,选择系统GMM等方法检验OFDI对创新效率的静态和动态影响。之后使用微观企业数据结合PSM方法剔除自选择效应,得到OFDI对创新效率的净处理效应。研究发现:OFDI是提升中国创新效率的重要渠道,但其作用方向和力度因动机异质性而表现出明显差别,市场寻求型、效率寻求型和战略资产寻求型OFDI的发展都显著提升了国内创新效率,而资源寻求型OFDI并不明显。就作用力度而言,东部地区高于西部地区,制造业高于服务业,国企高于非国企。研究创新:综合使用宏微观数据,同时考察OFDI对创新效率在一般层面和具体层面的静态和动态影响。研究价值:为国内企业以"走出去"带动创新发展提供行动参考。

　　【DC07】中国制造业出口对美国企业创新的影响　　刘志东、高洪玮（2019），《中国工业经济》，第8期，第174-192页。

　　本文基于市场分割理论,利用中美双边贸易与企业研发、创新及全要素生产率数据,从异质性视角研究了中国制造业出口在长期内对美国制造业企业创新产出的影响,并检验了其背后的传导机制。研究发现,长期看,来自中国的制造业出口在一定程度上促进了美国制造业企业创新产出的增加,包括累积专利申请数量、累积专利引用数量及行业平均全要素生产率。同时,中国制造业出口对美国制造业企业创新产出的影响在制造业部门内具有显著的行业异质性。虽然来自中国的出口降低了美国非核心制造业企业的创新产出,但并没有抑制美国核心制造业企业的创新能力。长期看,美国核心制造业企业的累积研发投入并没有大量减少,同时生产要素实现了由非核心制造业行业向核心制造业行业的转移。这种生产要素的重新配置在一定程度上促进了美国国内生产分工的专业化,提高了美国制造业企业整体的创新产出。本文的研究结论从创新层面回应了发达国家所谓的"中国威胁论",在一定程度上证明发展中国家的崛起符合比较优势理论,为全球资源的合理配置和国际分工的有序开展提供了科学依据。

　　【DC08】中国在“一带一路”沿线的产业融合程度及地位:行业比较、地区差异及关联因素　　姚星、蒲岳、吴钢、王博、王磊（2019），《经济研究》，第9期，第172-186页。

　　"一带一路"倡议重在推动沿线国家进行高水平的经济融合,而其关键点之一是国家间在产业层面进行交融互动和协同发展。本文将传统产业融合拓展到国际层面,利用Eora MRIO数据库的多区域投入产出数据,从社会网络视角分析中国在"一带一路"沿线的产业融合程度和地位,并探讨其关联因素。研究结果表明:"一带一路"沿线国家间产业融合的广度和深度不断提升,产业融合互动的经济圈不断发展壮大;在"一带一路"沿线,中国的产业融合程度和地位呈增长态势,但表现出"外向支撑力强、内向引进力弱"的发展不平衡问题;并且,中国的劳动密集型及资本密集型制造业和生产性服务业的外向支撑地位较高,而资源需求型产业则是内向引进地位较高。中国在"一带一路"沿线的产业融合程度及地位受共同语言、经济制度差异、政治制度差异、自由贸易协定、产业链关联、国家产业发展合力等因素的影响。

　　【DC09】空间溢出视角下的对外直接投资与母国产业结构升级　　章志华、唐礼智（2019），《统计研究》，第4期，第29-38页。

　　本文基于改进的经典Chenery"标准结构"模型,利用2003-2015年我国对外直接投资以及产业发展的省际面板数据,首先采用Geweke因果关系检验分析了对外直接投资与母国产业结构升级的互为因果关系,然后运用动态空间计量方法实证检验了对外直接投资对母国产业结构升级的影响。实证结果显示:对外直接投资不仅对本地区的产业结构升级有促进作用,而且对邻近地区的产业结构升级也有促进作用;产业结构升级存在显著的时间滞后效应,即滞后一期的产业结构调整促进了现期产业结构升级;对外直接投资对国内产业结构升级的影响表现出明显的地区差异,仅仅在东部地区对产业结构升级有显著的促进作用,而在中西部地区并未发现对产业结构升级有促进作用。

　　【DC10】生产性服务进口复杂度、制度质量与制造业分工地位——基于2000—2014年世界投入产出表　　杜运苏、彭冬冬（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第1期，第41-53页。

　　本文首先从理论上分析生产性服务进口复杂度和制度质量影响制造业分工地位的机制,然后基于2000—2014年世界投入产出表进行了计量分析。结果表明:生产性服务进口复杂度和制度质量能够显著地提升一国制造业分工地位,而且两者的交互项为正,即二者的交互作用对制造业分工地位产生重要的正向影响;高技术含量的生产性服务进口在提高分工地位的过程中对制度质量的依赖更强;这两个变量影响制造业分工地位存在一定的门槛效应,越向中高端攀升,发挥的作用越大。

　　【DC11】我国跨境电商与产业集群协同发展的机理与路径研究　　李芳、杨丽华、梁含悦（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第2期，第68-82页。

　　本文在产业集群转型升级相关理论的基础上,从系统论视角提出了跨境电商与产业集群协同发展的机理及路径假设,构建了影响两个子系统的8个潜变量指标,对272家产业集群内跨境电商企业开展问卷调查,运用结构方程模型实证分析了跨境电商与产业集群之间的协同关系。结果表明:(1)跨境电商子系统与产业集群子系统之间的标准化路径系数为0. 348,且在0. 05的水平下显著,即两个子系统的发展具有显著的正向关联性;(2)两个子系统的潜变量之间的标准化路径系数在0. 05的显著性水平下均不等于0,即两个子系统通过主体要素、客体要素及外部环境的演化,促进自身提升和两者的协同发展。因此,跨境电商和产业集群协同发展的机理和假设路径是成立的,通过跨境电商与产业集群的协同发展促进产业集群与对外贸易的转型升级是可行的。

　　【DC12】中美贸易摩擦对全球制造业格局的影响研究　　王霞（2019），《数量经济技术经济研究》，第6期，第22-40页。

　　研究目标:围绕中美贸易摩擦对全球制造业相关行业贸易和生产的异质性影响进行机理分析、经验估计和效应模拟。研究方法:基于Anderson和Wincoop(2003)的结构引力模型在行业层面上阐述中美贸易摩擦对制造业格局的影响机理;使用2002～2016年的经验数据估计各行业的贸易替代弹性;将行业贸易替代弹性等经验估计值引入反事实模拟,使用Anderson等(2015)的GEPPML方法模拟中美贸易摩擦经济效应的行业异质性。研究发现:中美贸易摩擦敏感行业中贸易政策(RTAs和进口关税)的出口效应和产出效应有非常明显的异质性。总体来看,美国发动贸易摩擦对其实现"重塑经济独立"的目标没有实质性意义,一定程度上牵制了中国向"制造业强国"迈进的步伐;推进RCEP的生效实施是具有重要现实意义的中国对策;中美贸易摩擦和RCEP的实施可能会为日本、印度、澳大利亚等RCEP成员国相关制造行业的发展提供历史性机遇。研究创新:绝大多数贸易政策效应研究直接选取截面数据进行反事实模拟,没有考虑经验事实中不同行业贸易替代弹性的差异;现实中贸易摩擦有明确的行业指向性,聚焦敏感行业进行行业层面的深入研究有更好的现实意义。研究价值:为后续中美贸易摩擦效应评估和对策研究提供一个理论和实证范式的借鉴。

　　【DC13】出口贸易、人力资本与农民工的就业稳定性——兼议我国产业和贸易的升级　　邵敏、武鹏（2019），《管理世界》，第3期，第99-113页。

　　本文的研究分析表明,在出口导向经济发展模式下,我国"世界工厂"式的出口扩张使得农民工的就业稳定性较差,表现为其会频繁地主动寻求工作转换,且人力资本越高的农民工,主动转换工作的概率越大。基于2002年、2007年、2008年和2013年CHIP数据展开的实证分析和一系列稳健性检验,对此予以了证实。本文进一步论证得到,农民工过于频繁地转换工作,最终将导致我国无法形成足够规模的高技能产业工人队伍以支撑和推动产业体系由低端迈向中高端,实现由贸易大国向贸易强国的转变。为打破这一发展模式下产业体系陷入低端锁定的机制,本文根据研究结论并结合我国当前的实际情况和其他国家的有益经验,提出了相应的政策建议。

　　【DC14】开放经济体系中劳动者的工资议价能力　　谢申祥、陆毅、蔡熙乾（2019），《中国社会科学》，第5期，第40-59、205-206页。

　　在不完全竞争的劳动力市场中,劳动者工资取决于劳动者的工资议价能力。因而,有效测度劳动者的工资议价能力有助于识别影响劳动者工资的决定因素和理解劳动者的工资决定机制。借助讨价还价模型,从理论上构建一个可以有效刻画单个劳动者与企业进行工资议价的分析框架,在此基础上提出一个可以有效测度劳动者工资议价能力的方法;更进一步,以中国微观企业数据为样本,分析开放经济条件下贸易政策稳定性对劳动者工资议价能力的影响。研究结果表明,更稳定的贸易政策提升了劳动者的工资议价能力,这意味着贸易政策稳定性是影响劳动者工资的重要因素。这一结论有助于深化认识开放经济体系中劳动者的工资决定机制。

　　【DC15】贸易与就业：国际研究的最新进展与政策导向——兼论化解中美贸易冲突对我国就业影响的政策选择　　赵瑾（2019），《财贸经济》，第3期，第5-18页。

　　随着全球经济一体化的深化,由劳动力国际化带来的失业增加、工资不平等、青年失业人口增多、非正规部门就业提高等诸多问题,已引起国际社会关注,贸易与就业成为当代国际贸易研究的重要课题。国际最新研究显示,贸易既能创造就业,也会导致失业,其就业净效应取决于不同国家的不同情况。从短期和局部看,因存在就业调整成本,贸易对不同国家、地区和个人会产生不同的影响;但从长期和整体看,贸易会对一国产业结构优化、高技能工人就业、工资提高和妇女就业产生积极影响。贸易能否发挥对劳动力市场水平和结构的积极影响,取决于政府的决策。中美贸易冲突将对我国就业产生重要影响,稳就业是中央提出的应对国内外复杂形势的首要任务。为化解中美贸易冲突对我国就业的影响,应尽快建立中国贸易调整援助制度,发挥中国在构建开放型世界经济中的引领作用,并从财政政策、金融政策、贸易政策、教育政策、区域政策和劳动力政策等方面综合施策。

　　【DC16】跨国投入产出网络中的贸易摩擦——兼析中美贸易摩擦的就业和福利效应　　齐鹰飞、LI Yuanfei（2019），《财贸经济》，第5期，第83-95页。

　　本文以2018年发生的中美贸易摩擦为背景,通过构建跨国投入产出网络模型刻画了关税冲击的传导机制。研究发现,关税冲击导致本国出口下降,同时加征的关税作为转移支付会提高外国的家庭收入并扩大本国消费品出口,此一负一正两种初始效应沿跨国投入产出网络向上游传导,最终形成负向的直接需求侧效应和正向的间接需求侧效应;关税冲击还通过影响相对价格增加下游行业的成本,这种效应沿跨国投入产出网络向下游传导,最终形成负向的供给侧资源再配置效应。在此基础上,本文就四轮关税加征对中美两国就业和福利的影响进行了模拟分析。结果表明,冲击在投入产出网络中的传导使得各行业关税升幅与就业损失之间存在不一致性。同时,虽然两国的总就业和福利均有所下降,但二者降幅在两国间存在非对称性,中国的福利损失高于美国,而美国就业下降的百分比高于中国。

　　【DC17】贸易自由化与中国的城乡收入差距——基于地级城市面板数据的实证研究　　王跃生、吴国锋（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第4期，第64-75页。

　　贸易自由化与不平等长期以来受到学术界关注,本文拟就贸易自由化对中国城乡收入差距的影响进行实证分析。同时,本文提出了明确的影响机制——贸易自由化影响了中国农村劳动力在非农部门的就业。这一逻辑既是对赫克歇尔—俄林理论的实践,同时也符合当前中国大规模城乡劳动力转移的现状。基于2000—2013年中国地级城市面板数据,本文以最小二乘法和工具变量回归均发现:贸易自由化显著缩小了中国城乡收入差距,这主要是因为贸易自由化促进了农村劳动力的非农就业;出口、最终品和中间品进口等三种贸易形式均对缩小中国城乡收入差距具有显著的促进作用。因此,本文认为,要继续坚定不移地实施改革开放政策,更加全面地融入全球生产网络。在鼓励出口的同时也要重视进口,保证进出口贸易平衡,促进对外贸易的可持续发展。

　　【DC18】出口参与对制造业企业劳动收入份额的异质性影响研究　　吴晓怡、邵军（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第1期，第14-27页。

　　本文基于2004—2009年中国工业企业微观数据,利用倾向得分匹配方法研究出口参与对中国制造业企业劳动收入份额的异质性影响。研究结果表明:制造业企业劳动收入份额处于较低水平,整体呈"金字塔"型,且企业劳动收入份额呈下降趋势;基于全部样本匹配的实证结果表明,出口使得企业层面劳动收入份额提高,并且这种影响具有滞后性;按地理区位分组的结果表明,出口使东部、中部和东北地区的制造业企业劳动收入份额相对提高,按企业规模分组的结果显示,出口对企业劳动收入份额的影响具有"逆规模"特征,出口的正向作用主要集中于中小型企业;按行业分组的结果显示,出口对于大部分劳动密集型行业企业劳动收入份额的提高具有促进作用。基于上述结论,本文提出了相应的政策建议。

　　【DC19】《京都议定书》及其清洁发展机制的减排效应——基于中国参与全球环境治理微观项目数据的分析　　陈林、万攀兵（2019），《京都议定书》及其清洁发展机制的减排效应——基于中国参与全球环境治理微观项目数据的分析”，《经济研究》，第3期，第55-71页。

　　面对新一届美国政府退出《巴黎协定》,中国政府要不要落实《巴黎协定》的减排承诺,继续投身国际环境合作?作为《巴黎协定》的早期探索版本,2005年生效的《京都议定书》可为相关政策效果评估提供一个较好的"反事实框架"。为此,本文以《京都议定书》唯一的南北国环境合作项目"清洁发展机制"(CDM)为研究对象,手工搜集国内3027个工厂级CDM项目的空间地理信息,构造包含30773个观测点的2001—2012年空间面板数据,以双重差分法实证检验了《京都议定书》的政策效果,并量化出中国在近年全球环境治理中的减排贡献。结果表明:《京都议定书》及其清洁发展机制的实施,对控制中国温室气体排放量产生了显著而积极的政策效果。与国内大部分环境规制文献不同,本文不局限于研究某一次宏观环境政策变动对经济社会的影响,而是使用更微观的工厂级清洁生产项目及其附近的污染物数据,进行较科学而细致的公共政策评估。本文的实证结果可为当前我国政府应对美国退出《巴黎协定》提供部分决策依据,更回应了部分发达国家对《京都议定书》减排效果和发展中国家没有承担减排责任的政治质疑。

　　【DC20】全球价值链参与度与贸易隐含碳　　吕延方、崔兴华、王冬（2019），《数量经济技术经济研究》，第2期，第45-65页。

　　研究目标:测算中国对外贸易隐含碳,并揭示全球价值链参与度与贸易隐含碳之间的非线性关系。研究方法:本文基于全球多区域投入产出模型,充分考虑中间投入结构系数和污染排放系数的差异,对中国对外贸易隐含碳排放进行了测算,并运用面板平滑转换模型分析了主要变量之间的非线性关系。研究发现:进出口贸易隐含碳排放整体上均呈上升趋势,贸易隐含碳平衡指标始终表现为赤字,且赤字在不断扩大,证明"污染天堂假说"成立。重工业在贸易隐含碳排放中扮演着最重要的角色,且中间品进出口贸易隐含碳排放明显高于最终品。GVC参与度对出口贸易隐含碳、进口贸易隐含碳、贸易碳平衡和污染贸易条件均存在不同转换机制下的非线性影响,随着技术水平的连续变化,前三个模型呈现双门槛特征,污染贸易条件模型呈现单门槛特征。研究创新:研究视角上,将GVC参与度和贸易隐含碳排放纳入同一分析框架,侧重分析了贸易利益与环境利益之间的逻辑关系。理论模型上,构建包含GVC的贸易隐含碳分解模型。经验方法上,不仅充分考虑各国家部门的中间投入结构系数和污染排放系数差异,而且从行业结构和产品结构层面多角度解析GVC参与度对贸易隐含碳的影响。研究价值:研究结论为中国借助贸易政策以达成碳减排目标提供了新的视角和政策着力点。

　　【DC21】出口贸易、地理特征与空气污染　　胡艺、张晓卫、李静（2019），《中国工业经济》，第9期，第98-116页。

　　全球价值链分工所致商品消费地和生产地分离是中国空气污染的重要原因,本文以2004—2013年中国274个地级市为样本,研究出口贸易对空气污染的影响以及地理特征对出口空气污染效应的作用。实证结果显示:出口贸易对空气污染存在显著正向影响,采用工具变量法控制可能的内生性问题后这一结论仍然成立。出口的空气污染效应在不同地理区位呈现显著异质性,海拔、气压、温度等地理气候条件对出口的空气污染效应起到重要调节作用,经济活动与空气污染的地理相关性使出口的空气污染效应被低估,预测中国通过经济和贸易质量升级治理空气污染的效果将好于预期。研究表明,中国必须转变服务外部市场的生产型增长模式和外贸模式以防治污染,西部地区应重点发展当地绿色产业以突破"胡焕庸线",各级政府的产业规划应重视地理特征对产业发展和环境承载力的影响,空气污染的联防联控应从市级联合逐步过渡到省级联合。

　　【DC22】双重环境规制视角下FDI是否抑制了碳排放——基于动态系统GMM估计和门槛模型的实证研究　　江心英、赵爽（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第3期，第115-130页。

　　外商直接投资(FDI)是否有效抑制东道国碳排放一直是学术界探讨的热点问题,而基于双重环境规制视角将为此问题的研究提供新思路。本文选取2003—2016年的省际面板数据,通过动态面板GMM估计和面板门槛模型实证分析了双重环境规制视角下外商直接投资是否抑制了碳排放,得出如下结论:将双重环境规制因素作为门槛变量纳入研究时,仅有京、津、沪三个直辖市FDI对碳排放强度产生抑制作用,其余省、直辖市、自治区FDI均提高了碳排放强度,这主要与京、津、沪三市的功能定位、引资策略、发展阶段等有关;正式环境规制下,FDI对碳排放的作用不显著,表明各省、直辖市、自治区正式环境规制在政策制定或者实施等方面效果不佳,并未有效发挥出环境规制的创新补偿、倒逼减排等作用;除京、沪外,其他省、直辖市、自治区的非正式环境规制均有利于FDI抑制碳排放强度,京、沪两市较高的非正式环境规制产生了显著的"回弹"失灵现象,正式环境规制应及时强化补位。

　　【DC23】OFDI逆向技术溢出促进中国工业绿色转型了吗——来自中国省级面板数据的经验证据　　孙海波、刘忠璐（2019），《国际贸易问题》，第3期，第161-174页。

　　本文首先分析OFDI逆向技术溢出对工业绿色转型的作用机理,然后构建交互项模型,就OFDI逆向技术溢出与工业绿色转型的关系进行实证检验。结果发现,人力资本集聚程度的大小会影响OFDI逆向技术溢出对工业绿色转型的作用方向。在此基础上,本文以人力资本集聚作为门限变量进行门限效应检验,结果表明,OFDI逆向技术溢出与工业绿色转型之间呈现出明显的非线性关系,且受到人力资本集聚程度的制约,存在单门限效应。当人力资本集聚程度低于门限值时,OFDI逆向技术溢出对工业绿色转型产生负向影响;当人力资本集聚程度越过门限值后,OFDI逆向技术溢出对工业绿色转型表现出显著的促进作用。

　　【DC24】金融结构、契约环境与全球价值链地位　　盛斌、景光正（2019），《世界经济》，第4期，第29-52页。

　　本文系统考察了金融结构与一国全球价值链地位之间的关系。研究发现,市场主导型金融结构显著提高了一国全球价值链地位,克服了内生性和经济波动的影响后,结论依旧稳健。随着一国价值链分工地位的提升,金融市场对其促进作用呈依次递增趋势,然而金融危机会弱化这种积极作用的发挥。进一步研究发现,人力资本提升和研发创新激励是市场主导型金融结构促进全球价值链地位攀升的重要渠道。此外,引入国家契约环境指数发现,契约环境的改善不仅对提升全球价值链地位具有直接促进作用,而且能强化金融市场对全球价值链地位的提升作用。

　　【DC25】多中心结构与全球价值链地位攀升：来自中国企业的证据　　陈旭、邱斌、刘修岩、李松林（2019），《世界经济》，第8期，第72-96页。

　　本文基于制造业出口企业面板数据从多中心结构视角探讨了区域空间结构对中国制造业全球价值链地位的动态影响。研究结果表明,多中心结构对中国全球价值链地位的影响存在先抑后扬的U型特征,在区分了企业所处城市规模、行业要素密集度和生产规模的差异之后,此结论依然稳健。同时,本文测算结果显示,目前中国大约有1/3省份的全球价值链地位已处于随多中心结构发展而上升的阶段。此外,区域内多中心城市网络能够通过推动市场一体化、促进要素流动以及提升全要素生产率等途径提高企业的全球价值链地位。

　　【DC26】全球价值链变化新趋势及中国对策　　荆林波、袁平红（2019），《管理世界》，第11期，第72-79页。

　　本文从全球价值链研究现状出发,对全球价值链变化新趋势进行分析。研究发现:全球价值链的驱动机制已经发生变化,人工智能、大数据、物联网等方兴未艾,全球价值链转型正在进行。全球价值链突破现有的物理空间局限,太空经济正成为新的增长点。发达国家主导区域贸易协定新规则,全球价值链重构内生化趋势明显。全球价值链分层逐步形成,附加值获取日益固化。针对全球价值链变化的新趋势,中国应当以新旧驱动力融合为着眼点,培育数字经济的中国优势;以中国空间站建设为契机,抢占太空经济制高点;以"一带一路"倡议为抓手,加速全球贸易网络构建;以复杂全球价值链打造为核心,提升附加值获取能力。

　　【DC27】对外直接投资如何影响企业产出　　杨连星、沈超海、殷德生（2019），《世界经济》，第4期，第77-100页。

　　本文运用理论模型分析不同类型对外直接投资(OFDI)对母国企业产出的影响机制,模型从中间品进出口视角,分析了水平型和垂直型对外直接投资的差异化影响。基于企业层面数据的经验研究发现,总体上OFDI对企业产出呈现促进效应。但是不同类型OFDI对产出的影响存在差异性,商贸服务型、前向垂直型OFDI能够促进企业产出增长;水平型OFDI只有在中间品出口比重高于门槛值,后向垂直型OFDI只有中间品进口比重高于门槛值时,才对企业产出呈现促进效应;研究开发型、没有中间品出口的水平型OFDI对产出呈现显著"挤出"效应。

　　【DC28】外商直接投资能否改善中国要素市场扭曲　　才国伟、杨豪（2019），《中国工业经济》，第10期，第42-60页。

　　本文旨在探讨不断涌入的外商直接投资是否有助于改善中国要素市场扭曲,提高全要素生产率。基于1998—2013年制造业企业数据,在测算各地区各产业资本市场和劳动力市场扭曲程度的基础上,本文实证考察了外商直接投资对要素市场扭曲的异质性影响及其作用机制。研究发现,外商直接投资对资本市场扭曲和劳动力市场扭曲存在非对称影响,对资本市场扭曲的矫正作用要远高于劳动力市场。在更换外商直接投资和要素市场扭曲的度量指标以及考虑遗漏变量问题之后,这一结果依然稳健。进一步的研究发现,外商直接投资对资本市场扭曲的影响受到宏观经济波动、地区经济环境、产品市场竞争程度和行业外部融资依赖度的影响;外商直接投资是通过降低企业融资约束、提高企业生产效率和缓解政策扭曲等途径来矫正资本市场扭曲,提高资本配置效率。因此,深化经济体制改革,建立统一高效的要素市场,需要进一步扩大开放,吸引和利用好更多的外商直接投资。

　　【DC29】美国减税之中国应对研究：基于人才流失的视角　　潘士远、朱丹丹、何怡瑶（2019），《经济研究》第10期，第183-198页。

　　本文研究美国减税如何影响中国人才流失、经济增长和中美技术差距,并据此探讨中国的应对之策。在一个两国开放经济的内生增长模型中,研发能力服从Pareto分布的异质性劳动者选择成为普通工人或创新企业家,且选择是否移民。美国减税将可能吸引一些中国高研发能力的人才移民至美国,从而在长期中扩大中美两国的技术差距。因此,中国有必要实施减税改革,以缓解人才流失问题。基于理论模型的数值模拟表明,为了提升人均社会福利水平,中国企业所得税税率需从现行法定的25%降至约18.5%。最后,本文给出了相应的政策建议。

　　【DC30】“一带一路”、贸易成本与新型国际发展合作——构建区域经济发展条件的视角　　沈铭辉（2019），《外交评论》，第2期，第1-28页。

　　"一带一路"是中国提出的推动国际合作、实现互利共赢的重大倡议,其核心意义在于通过新型发展合作,构建经济发展条件以实现共同发展。从历史上看,日本、"亚洲四小龙"等东亚经济体凭借天然的地理位置优势和美国等传统最终产品市场,通过出口导向型发展战略成功实现了经济起飞和发展。当前,"一带一路"沿线国家中相当一部分还处于初级发展阶段,基础设施建设和工业化还有很大的发展空间。中国和"一带一路"沿线国家可以通过新型发展合作,加强基础设施建设以打破发展瓶颈,降低广义贸易成本,推进境外产业园区建设,进一步开放中国国内市场,实现生产—消费的完整循环,通过构建区域经济发展条件,实现"一带一路"国家的共同发展。

　　（二）国际发展经济学2019年最佳英文论文TOP10候选论文

　　【DE01】Trade and Income—Exploiting Time Series in Geography　　Feyrer, J. (2019). American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 11(4), 1-35.

　　Establishing a robust causal relationship between trade and income has been difficult. Frankel and Romer (1999) uses a geographic instrument to identify a positive effect of trade on income. Rodriguez and Rodrik (2001) shows that these results are not robust to controlling for omitted variables such as distance to the equator or institutions. This paper solves the omitted variable problem by generating a time-varying geographic instrument. Improvements in aircraft technology have caused the quantity of world trade carried by air to increase over time. Country pairs with relatively short air routes compared to sea routes benefit more from this change in technology. This heterogeneity can be used to generate a geography-based instrument for trade that varies over time. The time-series variation allows for controls for country fixed effects, eliminating the bias from time-invariant variables such as distance from the equator or historically determined institutions. Trade has a significant effect on income with an elasticity of roughly one-half. Differences in predicted trade growth can explain roughly 17 percent of the variation in cross-country income growth between 1960 and 1995.

　　【DE02】Changes in Between-Group Inequality: Computers, Occupations, and International Trade　　Burstein, A., Morales, E. & Vogel, J. (2019). American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, 11(2), 348-400.

　　We provide a unifying framework to quantify the impact of several determinants of changes in US between-group inequality. We use an assignment framework with many labor groups, equipment types, and occupations in which changes in inequality are driven by changes in workforce composition, occupation demand, computerization, and labor productivity. We parameterize the model using direct measures of computer usage within labor group-occupation pairs and quantify the impact of each shock for various dimensions of between-group inequality between 1984 and 2003. We find, for example, that computerization and shifts in occupation demand jointly account for roughly 80 percent of the rise in the skill premium, with computerization alone accounting for roughly 60 percent. In an open-economy extension of the model, we show how computerization and changes in occupation demand can be caused by changes in the extent of international trade and perform counterfactual exercises to quantify these effects.

　　【DE03】Trading off the income gains and the inequality costs of trade policy　　Artuc, E., Porto, G. & Rijkers, B. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 120, 1-45.

　　This paper characterizes the trade-off between the income gains and the inequality costs of trade using survey data for 54 developing countries. Tariff data on agricultural and manufacturing goods are combined with household survey data on detailed income and expenditure patterns to estimate the first-order effects of the elimination of import tariffs on household welfare. The paper assesses how these welfare effects vary across the distribution by estimating impacts on the consumption of traded goods, wage income, farm and non-farm family enterprise income, and government transfers. For each country, the income gains and the inequality costs of trade liberalization are quantified and the trade-offs between them are assessed using an Atkinson social welfare index. The analysis finds average income gains from import tariff liberalization in 45 countries and average income losses in nine countries. Across countries in the sample, the gains from trade are 1.9% of real household expenditure on average. We find overwhelming evidence of a trade-off between the income gains (losses) and the inequality costs (gains), which arise because trade tends to exacerbate income inequality: 45 countries face a trade-off, while only nine do not. The income gains typically more than offset the increase in inequality. In the majority of developing countries, the prevailing tariff structure thus induces sizable welfare losses.

　　【DE04】International financial integration and income inequality in a stochastically growing economy　　Erauskin, I. & Turnovsky, S. J. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 119, 55-74.

　　We employ a stochastic growth model to study the impact of international financial globalization on income inequality. A key element is that financial frictions facing the economy pertain to both lending and borrowing abroad, and the process of financial liberalization is specified in terms of reducing these frictions. We emphasize two key channels through which liberalization affects inequality. The first is by reducing the costs of investing and borrowing abroad. Since these activities favor the wealthy, they tend to increase inequality. But, in addition, these two forms of liberalization have sharply contrasting effects on domestic activity causing contrasting impacts on inequality. Numerical simulations suggest that income inequality is more sensitive to financial liberalization that favors foreign investment than if it is directed to reducing foreign borrowing costs. The simulations also suggest that the overall liberalization that occurred during 1970–2015, accounted for a significant fraction of the increase in income inequality experienced over that period. The main findings are broadly supported by the empirical evidence using the most recent data for a sample of 96 countries for the period 1970–2015.

　　【DE05】Trade and Labor Market Dynamics: General Equilibrium Analysis of the China Trade Shock　　Caliendo, L., Dvorkin, M. & Parro, F. (2019). Econometrica, 87(3), 741-835.

　　We develop a dynamic trade model with spatially distinct labor markets facing varying exposure to international trade. The model captures the role of labor mobility frictions, goods mobility frictions, geographic factors, and input-output linkages in determining equilibrium allocations. We show how to solve the equilibrium of the model and take the model to the data without assuming that the economy is at a steady state and without estimating productivities, migration frictions, or trade costs, which can be difficult to identify. We calibrate the model to 22 sectors, 38 countries, and 50 U.S. states. We study how the rise in China’s trade for the period 2000 to 2007 impacted U.S. households across more than a thousand U.S. labor markets distinguished by sector and state. We find that the China trade shock resulted in a reduction of about 0.55 million U.S. manufacturing jobs, about 16% of the observed decline in manufacturing employment from 2000 to 2007. The U.S. gains in the aggregate but, due to trade and migration frictions, the welfare and employment effects vary across U.S. labor markets. Estimated transition costs to the new long-run equilibrium are also heterogeneous and reflect the importance of accounting for labor dynamics.

　　【DE06】Margins of labor market adjustment to trade　　Dix-Carneiro, R. & Kovak, B. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 117, 125-142.

　　We use both longitudinal administrative data and cross-sectional household survey data to study the margins of labor market adjustment following Brazil's early 1990s trade liberalization. We document how workers and regional labor markets adjust to trade-induced changes in local labor demand, examining various adjustment margins, including earnings and wage changes; interregional migration; shifts between tradable and nontradable employment; and shifts between formal employment, informal employment, and non-employment. Our results provide insight into the regional labor market effects of trade, and have important implications for policies that address informal employment and that assist trade-displaced workers.

　　【DE07】US exports and employment　　Feenstra, R., Ma, H. & Xu, Y. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 120, 46-58.

　　We study the employment responses to the expansion of US exports and to the import competition, especially from China. We find that although import competition reduces jobs, export expansion also creates a substantial number of jobs. At the industry level, job gains due to US export expansion largely offset job losses due to Chinese import competition, resulting in a net gain of 379 thousand jobs over 1991–2011 in our preferred estimate. At the commuting zone level, job gains and losses are roughly balanced, with a slight net loss of 68 thousand jobs and a substantial range around this preferred estimate depending on the specification.

　　【DE08】U.S. job flows and the China shock　　Asquith, B., Goswami, S., Neumark, D. & Rodriguez-Lopez, A. (2019). . job flows and the China shock. Journal of International Economics, 118, 123-137.

　　International trade exposure affects job flows along the intensive margin (from expansions and contractions of firms' employment) as well as along the extensive margin (from births and deaths of firms). This paper uses 1992–2011 employment data from U.S. establishments to construct job flows at both the industry and commuting-zone levels, and then estimates the impact of the ‘China shock’ on each job-flow type. Using the two most influential measures of Chinese exposure, we find that the China shock affects U.S. employment mainly through deaths of establishments. At the commuting-zone level, we find evidence of large job reallocation from the Chinese-competition exposed sector to the nonexposed sector. Moreover, we demonstrate that the job-flow effects of the China shock are fundamentally different from those of a more general adverse shock affecting the U.S. demand for domestic labor.

　　【DE09】Occupations and Import Competition: Evidence from Denmark　　Traiberman, S. (2019). American Economic Review, 109(12 ), 4260-4301.

　　I argue that the winners and losers from trade are decided primarily by occupation. In addition to fixed adjustment costs, workers build up specific human capital over time that is destroyed when they must change occupations. I show that ignoring human capital biases estimates of adjustment costs upward by a factor of 3. Estimating an occupational choice model of the Danish labor market, I show that 57 percent of the dispersion in worker outcomes is accounted for by occupations, and only 16 percent by sectors. Finally, the model suggests that rising import competition from 1995–2005 reduced lifetime earnings for 5 percent of workers.

　　【DE10】Service offshoring and firm employment　　Eppinger, P. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 117, 209-228.

　　Major technological advances have recently spurred a new wave of offshoring in services, which used to be non-tradable. Should service workers in developed countries worry about their jobs? Trade theory has given a nuanced answer to this question, suggesting that efficiency gains from offshoring may counteract direct job losses, which leaves the predicted net effect ambiguous. This paper investigates the employment effects of service offshoring in a newly combined and exceptionally detailed panel dataset, covering almost the entire universe of German firms' service imports over the years 2001–2013. It exploits firm-specific export supply shocks by partner countries and service types as an instrumental variable to find that service offshoring has increased firm employment. In line with the canonical trade in tasks model, the employment gains are greater in firms with higher initial levels of service offshoring.

　　【DE11】Does exporting improve matching? Evidence from French employer-employee data　　Bombardini, M., Orefice, G. & Tito, M. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 117, 229-241.

　　This paper documents a novel fact about the hiring decisions of exporting firms versus non-exporting firms in a French matched employer-employee dataset. We construct the type of each worker using both a traditional wage regression and a theory-based approach and compute measures of the average worker type and worker type dispersion at the firm level. We find that exporting firms feature a lower type dispersion in the pool of workers they hire. This effect is quantitatively larger than the common finding in the literature that exporters pay higher wages because, among other factors, they employ better workers. The matching between exporting firms and workers is even tighter in sectors characterized by better exporting opportunities as measured by foreign demand or tariff shocks. Our findings are consistent with a model of matching between heterogeneous workers and firms in which variation in the worker type at the firm level exists in equilibrium only because of the presence of search costs. When firms gain access to the foreign market, matching with the right worker becomes particularly important because deviations from the ideal match quickly reduce the higher potential value of the relationship. Hence, exporting firms select sets of workers that are less dispersed relative to the average. This analysis is suggestive of the presence of additional gains from trade due to improved sorting.

　　【DE12】The Arrival of Fast Internet and Employment in Africa　　Hjort, J. & Poulsen, J. (2019). American Economic Review, 109(3), 1032-1079.

　　To show how fast Internet affects employment in Africa, we exploit the gradual arrival of submarine Internet cables on the coast and maps of the terrestrial cable network. Robust difference-in-differences estimates from 3 datasets, covering 12 countries, show large positive effects on employment rates—also for less educated worker groups—with little or no job displacement across space. The sample-wide impact is driven by increased employment in higher-skill occupations, but less-educated workers' employment gain less so. Firm-level data available for some countries indicate that increased firm entry, productivity, and exporting contribute to higher net job creation. Average incomes rise.

　　【DE13】Long-term changes in married couples' labor supply and taxes: Evidence from the US and Europe since the 1980s　　Bick, A., Brüggemann, B., Fuchs-Schündeln, N. & Paule-Paludkiewicz, H. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 118, 44-62.

　　We document the time-series of employment rates and hours worked per employed by married couples in the US and seven European countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the UK) from the early 1980s through 2016. Relying on a model of joint household labor supply decisions, we quantitatively analyze the role of non-linear labor income taxes for explaining the evolution of hours worked of married couples over time, using as inputs the full country- and year-specific statutory labor income tax codes. We further evaluate the role of consumption taxes, gender and educational wage premia, and the educational composition. The model is quite successful in replicating the time series behavior of hours worked per employed married woman, with labor income taxes being the key driving force. It does however capture only part of the secular increase in married women's employment rates in the 1980s and early 1990s, suggesting an important role for factors not considered in this paper. An independent and important contribution of the paper is that we make the non-linear tax codes used as an input into the analysis available as a user-friendly and easily integrable set of Matlab codes.

　　【DE14】Global financial risk, aggregate fluctuations, and unemployment dynamics　　Epstein, B., Shapiro, A. & Gómez, A. (2019). Journal of International Economics, 118, 351-418.

　　We use a panel structural vector autoregression methodology to study the impact of global financial risk shocks in emerging market economies (EMEs) versus small open advanced economies (SOAEs). The short-term responses of GDP, investment, and un- employment are similar in EMEs compared to SOAEs, but their medium-term responses differ considerably. In EMEs the shock propagates less across GDP and investment, and the response of unemployment is prominently more subdued. Further analysis suggests that while in EMEs these dynamics can be traced back to the response of country interest rates to global financial risk shocks and to the average degree of firm informality, in SOAEs these factors are not at play. Instead, for SOAEs the dynamics of bank credit can matter to some degree, but more broadly a global financial risk shock passes through more directly into the economy.

　　【DE15】The effects of foreign aid on refugee flows　　Dreher, A., Fuchs, A. & Langlotz, S. (2019). European Economic Review, 112, 127-147.

　　We investigate whether foreign aid affects refugee flows from recipient countries. Combining refugee data on 141 origin countries over the 1976–2013 period with bilateral Official Development Assistance data, we estimate the causal effects of a country’s aid receipts on both total refugee flows to the world and flows to donor countries. The interaction of donor-government fractionalization and a recipient country’s probability of receiving aid provides a powerful and excludable instrumental variable (IV) when we control for country- and time-fixed effects that capture the levels of the interacted variables. Though our IV results suggest that aid induces recipient governments to encourage the return of their citizens, we find no evidence that aid reduces worldwide refugee outflows or flows to donor countries in the short term. However, we observe long-run effects after four three-year periods, which appear to be driven by lagged positive effects of aid on growth.

　　【DE16】Why do migrants remit?　　Azizi, S. (2019). The World Economy, 42(2), 429-452.

　　This paper examines primary incentives of remitting. Using estimated bilateral data on remittances, this paper demonstrates that a rise in the home (remittance‐receiving) country's gross national income (GNI) per capita leads to fewer remittances and that a rise in the host (remittance‐sending) country's GNI per capita motivates migrants to remit more. Real exchange rates and real interest rates have no effect on remittances. These results indicate that altruism is an important and critical component of motivations behind remittances. However, altruism alone does not appear to be a sufficient explanation of the motivations behind remittances. Other incentives such as loan repayment and investment play a non‐negligible role in this regard as well. The degree of altruism is higher for migrants from developing countries in comparison with migrants from developed countries, and it is higher when we define remittances as “personal transfers” rather than “personal transfers and compensation of employees.” The results of the vector error correction model show if remittances deviate from the equilibrium relationship, they will eventually revert.

　　【DE17】The Impact of the 2018 Tariffs on Prices and Welfare　　Amiti, M., Redding, S. & Weinstein, D. (2019). Journal of Economic Perspectives, 33(4), 187-210.

　　We examine conventional approaches to evaluating the economic impact of protectionist trade policies. We illustrate these conventional approaches by applying them to the tariffs introduced by the Trump administration during 2018. In the wake of this increase in trade protection, the United States experienced substantial increases in the prices of intermediates and final goods, dramatic changes to its supply-chain network, reductions in availability of imported varieties, and the complete pass-through of the tariffs into domestic prices of imported goods. Therefore, the full incidence of the tariffs has fallen on domestic consumers and importers so far, and our estimates imply a reduction in aggregate US real income of $1.4 billion per month by the end of 2018. We see similar patterns for foreign countries that have retaliated with their own tariffs against the United States, which suggests that the trade war has also reduced the real income of these other countries.

　　【DE18】Securitized markets, international capital flows, and global welfare　　Phelan, G. & Toda, A. (2019). Journal of Financial Economics, 131(3), 571-592.

　　We study the effect of collateralized lending and securitization on international capital flows and welfare in a two-country general equilibrium model with idiosyncratic investment risk. The low-margin country (Home) endogenously supplies more safe assets and enables more risk sharing. Upon financial integration, capital flows from Foreign (high-margin country) to Home, leading to lower interest rates and a larger global supply of safe assets. Unlike in standard models with partial equity issuance, in our model, Home can lose from financial integration due to the endogenous reduction in risk sharing and aggregate shocks can generate large gross capital flows.

　　【DE19】International and sectoral variation in industrial energy prices 1995–2015　　Sato, M., Singer, G., Dussaux, D. & Lovo, S. (2019). Energy Economics, 78, 235-258.

　　Energy price rises for industry are a major political concern. Access to cheap energy is often considered a key factor for the competitiveness of industry. To enable international comparisons, and to foster further empirical research on the impacts of energy price or tax differentials on a wide range of outcomes, such as international trade and investment patterns, we construct sector level energy prices for 12 industrial sectors in 48 countries for the period 1995 to 2015. Our prices are constructed as weighted averages of fuel-specific prices by fuel consumption. We provide guidelines for the use of our energy price data, which is made available for download, as well as a set of stylized facts on major trends and variations, and illustrative applications.

　　【DE20】Production Networks, Geography, and Firm Performance　　Bernard, A., Moxnes, A. & Saito, Y. (2019). Journal of Political Economy, 127(2), 639–688.

　　This paper examines the importance of buyer-supplier relationships for firm performance. We develop a model in which firms outsource tasks and search for suppliers. Lower search and outsourcing costs lead firms to search more and find better suppliers, which in turn drives down marginal costs. We test the theory by exploiting the opening of a high-speed train line in Japan, which lowered the cost of passenger travel but left shipping costs unchanged. Using an exhaustive data set on firms’ buyer-seller linkages, we find significant improvements in firm performance as well as creation of buyer-seller links, consistent with the model.

　　【DE21】Trade, Migration, and Productivity: A Quantitative Analysis of China　　Tombe, T. & Zhu, X. (2019). American Economic Review, 109(5), 1843-1872.

　　We study how goods- and labor-market frictions affect aggregate labor productivity in China. Combining unique data with a general equilibrium model of internal and international trade, and migration across regions and sectors, we quantify the magnitude and consequences of trade and migration costs. The costs were high in 2000, but declined afterward. The decline accounts for 36 percent of the aggregate labor productivity growth between 2000 and 2005. Reductions in internal trade and migration costs are more important than reductions in external trade costs. Despite the decline, migration costs are still high and potential gains from further reform are large.

　　【DE22】Does vertical specialisation increase productivity?　　Constantinescu, C., Mattoo, A. & Ruta, M. (2019). The World Economy, 42(8): 2385-2402.

　　This paper investigates the impact of global value chain (GVC) participation on productivity. It uses data on trade in value‐added from the World Input‐Output Database. The results based on a panel estimation covering 13 sectors in 40 countries over 15 years suggest that participation in GVCs is a significant driver of labour productivity. Backward participation in GVCs, that is, the use of imported inputs to produce for exports, emerges as particularly important. An increase by 10% in the level of GVC participation increased average productivity by close to 1.6%.

　　【DE23】Internalizing Global Value Chains: A Firm-Level Analysis　　Alfaro, L., Antràs, P., Chor, D. & Conconi, P. (2019). Journal of Political Economy, 127(2), 508–559.

　　In recent decades, advances in information and communication technology and falling trade barriers have led firms to retain within their boundaries and in their domestic economies only a subset of their production stages. A key decision facing firms worldwide is the extent of control to exert over the different segments of their production processes. We describe a property-rights model of firm boundary choices along the value chain that generalizes Antràs and Chor (2013). To assess the evidence, we construct firm-level measures of the upstreamness of integrated and non-integrated inputs by combining information on the production activities of firms operating in more than 100 countries with Input-Output tables. In line with the model's predictions, we find that whether a firm integrates upstream or downstream suppliers depends crucially on the elasticity of demand for its final product. Moreover, a firm's propensity to integrate a given stage of the value chain is shaped by the relative contractibility of the stages located upstream versus downstream from that stage, as well as by the firm's productivity. Our results suggest that contractual frictions play an important role in shaping the integration choices of firms around the world.

　　【DE24】Is China's Pollution the Culprit for the Choking of South Korea? Evidence from the Asian Dust　　Jia, R. & Ku, H. (2019). The Economic Journal, 129(624), 3154–3188.

　　This paper studies the impact of air pollution spillover from China to South Korea. To isolate the effects of cross-border pollution spillover from that of locally generated pollution, we exploit within-South Korea and over-time variation in the incidence of Asian dust—a meteorological phenomenon exogenous to district–time cells in South Korea—together with temporal variations in China's air quality. We find that conditional on being exposed to Asian dust, increased pollution in China leads to increased mortality from respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in South Korean districts, with the most vulnerable being the elderly and children under five.

　　【DE25】Carbon dioxide emissions and trade: Evidence from disaggregate trade data　　Kim, D., Suen, Y. & Lin, S. (2019). Energy Economics, 78, 13-28.

　　The relationship between trade and environmental quality is a major controversial issue. The paper intends to provide robust evidence and new insights into the discussion. Specifically, it examines the effect of trade on carbon dioxide emissions (CO2) systematically in a North-North, North-South, South-North, and South-South context. It employs a panel data instrumental-variable quantile approach to control for endogeneity and account for potential (quantile) parameter heterogeneity. Some important results emerge. First, trade with the North increases CO2 emissions whereas trade with the South mitigates CO2 emissions with a relatively larger effect for less polluted host countries. Second, for advanced countries, their trade with the South or the North leads to a reduction in CO2 emissions, the effect that seems relatively stronger for less polluted advanced countries. Third, for developing countries, their trade with the North worsens CO2 emissions whereas their trade with the South mitigates CO2 emissions with a larger effect for less polluted developing countries. Last, the environmental Kuznets hypothesis is also detected across quantiles for the full sample and both developing and advanced countries subsamples. The findings suggest that trade benefits the advanced countries but could hurt the developing countries when trade with high-income trading partners occurs, in terms of CO2 emissions.

　　【DE26】Industrial Policies in Production Networks　　Liu, E. (2019). The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 134(4 ), 1883–1948.

　　Many developing economies adopt industrial policies favoring selected sectors. Is there an economic logic to this type of intervention? I analyze industrial policy when economic sectors form a production network via input-output linkages. Market imperfections generate distortionary effects that compound through backward demand linkages, causing upstream sectors to become the sink for imperfections and have the greatest size distortions. My key finding is that the distortion in sectoral size is a sufficient statistic for the social value of promoting that sector; thus, there is an incentive for a well-meaning government to subsidize upstream sectors. Furthermore, sectoral interventions’ aggregate effects can be simply summarized, to first order, by the cross-sector covariance between my sufficient statistic and subsidy spending. My sufficient statistic predicts sectoral policies in South Korea in the 1970s and modern-day China, suggesting that sectoral interventions might have generated positive aggregate effects in these economies.

　　【DE27】The Taxing Deed of Globalization　　Egger, P., Nigai, S. & Strecker, N. (2019). American Economic Review, 109(2), 353-390.

　　This paper examines the effects of globalization on the distribution of worker-specific labor taxes using a unique set of tax calculators. We find a differential effect of higher trade and factor mobility on relative tax burdens in 1980–1993 versus 1994–2007 in the OECD. Prior to 1994, greater openness meant that higher income earners were taxed progressively more. However, after 1994, we document a globalization-induced rise in the labor income tax burden of the middle class, while the top 1 percent of workers and employees faced a reduction in their tax burden of 0.59–1.45 percentage points.

　　【DE28】China in Africa: Competition for traditional development finance institutions?　　Humphrey, C. & Michaelowa, K. (2019). World Development, 120, 15-28.

　　Official development finance from China has risen tremendously in the past two decades across the globe, including in the world’s poorest continent Africa. How has this sudden increase in development resources affected the two major multilateral development banks (MDBs) in the region, the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB)? One might expect that the MDBs would compete with China to maintain influence in Africa. This study uses statistical tests and interviews with government officials in three recipient countries to see if this is the case. The results indicate that total MDB finance by country change little over time in response to Chinese activity. The sectoral allocation of concessional lending to the poorer countries does not show any responsiveness either. In contrast, shifts in levels and sector allocation can be observed for non-concessional countries. Overall, the study suggests that while China’s role in African development finance is indeed substantial and growing, it has not had the “game changing” impact on traditional development finance as popular perception might lead one to believe. This may change, however, once more recipient countries develop economically and move to non-concessional lending.

　　【DE29】Natural Resources and Global Misallocation　　Monge-Naranjo, A., Sánchez, J. & Santaeulàlia-Llopis, R. (2019). Natural Resources and Global Misallocation, 11(2), 79-126.

　　Are production factors allocated efficiently across countries? To differentiate misallocation from factor intensity differences, we provide a new methodology to estimate output shares of natural resources based solely on current rent flows data. With this methodology, we construct a new dataset of estimates for the output shares of natural resources for a large panel of countries. In sharp contrast with Caselli and Feyrer (2007), we find a significant and persistent degree of misallocation of physical capital. We also find a remarkable movement toward efficiency during the last 35 years, associated with the elimination of interventionist policies and driven by domestic accumulation.

　　【DE30】Strategic Default in the International Coffee Market 　　Blouin, A. & Macchiavello, R. (2019). The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 134(2), 895–951.

　　This article studies strategic default on forward sale contracts in the international coffee market. To test for strategic default, we construct contract-specific measures of unanticipated changes in market conditions by comparing spot prices at maturity with the relevant futures prices at the contracting date. Unanticipated rises in market prices increase defaults on fixed-price contracts but not on price-indexed ones. We isolate strategic default by focusing on unanticipated rises at the time of delivery after production decisions are sunk and suppliers have been paid. Estimates suggest that roughly half of the observed defaults are strategic. We model how strategic default introduces a trade-off between insurance and counterparty risk: relative to indexed contracts, fixed-price contracts insure against price swings but create incentives to default when market conditions change. A model calibration suggests that the possibility of strategic default causes 15.8% average losses in output, significant dispersion in the marginal product of capital, and sizable negative externalities on supplying farmers.