

国际经济学讨论班
组织者：鞠建东
助教：李力雄 陈勇兵

大家好,本学期的首次国际经济学讨论班将于 11 月 20 日 18:30-20:30 在伟伦 406 室举行。近期的报告安排可见邮件附表。从下周开始,我们每周二都会组织一次讨论班,每次讨论班报告两篇文章。讨论班大约 2 小时,每篇文章 1 小时。

本学期的讨论班有三个主题: 1) 全球产业链; 2) 产业结构调整; 3) 围绕中美、中日关系,讨论国家间的政治关系与国际贸易、金融的相互影响。另外,我们也欢迎大家在讨论班上报告自己的学术研究课题。

如果您愿意参加讨论班,可以与李力雄 (lilixiong1029@vip.126.com) 或陈勇兵 (yongbingchen@163.com) 联系。

Discussion Workshop in International Economics

Organized by Jiandong Ju

TA: Lixiong Li, Yongbing Chen

We are glad to inform you that our discussion workshop in international economics this semester will start at 18:30 Nov 20, at Room 406 Weilun Building. You can find recent presentation schedule below. Start from next week, the workshop will be held every Tuesday, and we will have two papers presented each time. The workshop will last 2 hours. That is, one hour for each paper.

In this semester, we mainly focus on three topics: 1) global value chain, 2) structural adjustments and 3) interactions between political relations and international trade and finance, focusing on issues of China and US/Japan. You are welcome to present your own ongoing research projects in the discussion group.

If you would like to attend the discussion group, please contact Lixiong Li at lilixiong1029@vip.126.com, or Yongbin Chen at yongbingchen@163.com to ask for all materials.

Presentation Schedule

Held at 18:30-20:30 every Tuesday, at Room 406, Weilun Building

Nov. 20

Presenter	Paper Presented	Author
胡大林	Innovation, Firm Dynamics, and International Trade (JPE 2010)	Andrew Atkeson (UCLA) Ariel Burstein(UCLA)

Abstract: We present a general equilibrium model of the response of firms' decisions to operate, innovate, and engage in international trade to a change in the marginal cost of international trade. We find that, although a change in trade costs can have a substantial impact on heterogeneous firms exit, export, and process innovation decisions, the impact of changes in these decisions on welfare is largely offset by the response of product innovation. Our results suggest that microeconomic evidence on firms' responses to changes in international trade costs may not be informative about the implications of changes in these trade costs for aggregate welfare.

李力雄	Trade liberalization, Exports, and Technology Upgrading (AER 2011)	Paula Bustos (Universitat Pompeu fabra)
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Abstract: The integration of developing countries in the world economy during the last three decades has often coincided with increases in the skill premium. These trends are at odds the predictions of the Heckscher-Ohlin trade model where trade opening in skill-scarce developing countries leads to a reduction in the skill premium. Thus, the recent literature has proposed several alternative channels through which trade liberalization can increase the relative demand for skill in developing countries. In particular, the empirical finding that exporters are more skill-intensive than non-exporters suggests that expanded export opportunities might induce firms to upgrade skill. In this paper I present a model where trade liberalization induces the most productive firms (exporters) to adopt skill-intensive production technologies. I test the model in the context of a regional free trade agreement, MERCOSUR. I find that the increase in the relative demand of skilled labor does not come from labor reallocation across sectors or firms but from skill upgrading within firms. In addition, firms that upgrade technology faster also upgrade skill faster. Finally, I find that the reduction in Brazil's tariffs induces the most productive Argentinean firms to upgrade skill, while the least productive ones downgrade, as predicted by the model.

Nov. 27

Presenter	Paper Presented	Author
马国福	An Elementary Theory of Global Supply Chain(RES, forthcoming)	Arnaud Costinot (MIT), Jonathan Vogel(Columbia) Su Wang (MIT)

Abstract: This paper develops an elementary theory of global supply chains. We consider a world economy with an arbitrary number of countries, one factor of production, a continuum of intermediate goods, and one final good. Production of the final good is sequential and subject to mistakes. In the unique free trade equilibrium, countries with lower probabilities of making mistakes at all stages specialize in later stages of production. Because of the sequential nature of production, absolute productivity differences are a source of comparative advantage among nations. Using this simple theoretical framework, we offer a first look at how vertical specialization shapes the interdependence of nations.

杜映昕	The Impact of Cultural Aversion on Economic Exchange	Raymond Fisman(Columbia), Yasushi Hamao(USC), Yongxiang Wang(USC)
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Abstract: We study the impact of cultural aversion on international economic relations by analyzing market reaction to adverse shocks to Sino-Japanese relations in 2005 and 2010. Japanese companies with high China exposure through sales or assets suffer disproportionate declines in response in each event; Chinese companies with high Japanese exports similarly decline in value. The effect on Japanese companies is concentrated in those operating in industries that compete with Chinese state-owned enterprises, while the negative impact on Chinese companies is primarily for consumer-focused companies. Broadly, our results suggest an important impact of cultural frictions on economic relations, but highlight that the mechanism through which economic relations suffer is sensitive to institutional context.

Dec. 4

Presenter	Paper Presented	Author
孔令闻	Organizing the Global Value Chain	Pol Antràs(Harvard), Davin Chor(Singapore Management University)

Abstract: We develop a property-rights model of the firm in which production entails a continuum of uniquely sequenced stages. In each stage, a final-good producer contracts with a distinct supplier for the procurement of a customized stage-specific component. Our model yields a sharp characterization for the optimal allocation of ownership rights along the value chain. We show that the incentive to integrate suppliers varies systematically with the relative position (upstream versus downstream) at which the supplier enters the production line. Furthermore, the nature of the relationship between integration and "downstreamness" depends crucially on the elasticity of demand faced by the final-good producer. Our model readily accommodates various sources of asymmetry across final-good producers and across suppliers within a production line, and we show how it can be taken to the data with international trade statistics. Combining data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Related Party Trade database and estimates of U.S. import demand elasticities from Broda and Weinstein (2006), we find empirical evidence broadly supportive of our key predictions. In the process, we develop two novel measures of the average position of an industry in the value chain, which we construct using U.S. Input-Output Tables.

方翔	Market Access and Regional Specialization in a Ricardian World	A.Kerem Cosar(Chicago Booth), Pablo Fajgelbaum(UCLA)
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Abstract: When trade is costly within countries, international trade leads to concentration of economic activity in locations with good access to foreign markets. Costly trade within countries also makes it harder for remote locations to gain from international trade. We investigate the role of these forces in shaping industry location, employment concentration and the gains from international trade. We develop a model that features Ricardian comparative advantages between countries, coupled with differences in proximity to international markets across locations within a country. In the model, international trade creates a partition between a coastal and an interior region that differ in population density and specialization patterns. We assess the model prediction for industry location across U.S. counties. In tune with the theory, we find that U.S. export-oriented industries are more likely to locate and to employ more workers closer to international ports. We use the model to measure the importance of international trade in concentrating economic activity, and of domestic trade costs in hampering the gains from international trade.
