

学位論文及び審査結果の要旨

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論文の要旨

This dissertation contributes to the literature on the effects of non-tariff measures in general and antidumping duties in particular, as well as aid for trade on exports of Vietnam and other developing countries. This dissertation is comprised of three chapters that are independent from each other.

Chapter 1 examines the effects of non-tariff measures, technical and non-technical measures, imposed by Vietnam and importing countries on Vietnamese exports at the product level by employing the Poisson-Pseudo Maximum Likelihood method on a balanced panel data of nearly 5000 products for the period 2015 to 2018. The rationale behind using the Poisson-Pseudo Maximum Likelihood method is that my sample contains many zero trade values and may suffer from heteroskedasticity. Hence, following the standard solution suggested in the gravity model literature, the use of the Poisson-Pseudo Maximum Likelihood method can help to obtain consistent and unbiased estimations. The estimated results indicate that the effects of NTMs imposed by Vietnam and importing countries can vary considerably across NTMs classifications, product groups and importing countries. In general, importers' NTMs exert a positive impact on Vietnamese exports, while Vietnam's export related NTMs are found to have a negative impact. For importers' NTMs, the positive impact is driven by the technical category. The non-technical measures do not have a significant effect on Vietnamese exports. Our estimates also suggest that the negative supply side effect of importers' new technical measures tends to dominate their positive demand side effect. Additionally, the importers' technical

measures have stronger positive effects on intermediate goods in comparison to final goods. Vietnamese exports of intermediate goods to higher income countries are found to enjoy a higher positive impact of technical measures, compared to those exports to importing countries with a lower level of per capita income. For NTMs voluntary applied by Vietnam on exported products, technical measures seem to be effective in increasing Vietnam's exports of final products to importing countries with a level of per capita income below USD 11,462. For those importing country markets, the positive marginal effect of Vietnam's export related technical measures on exports of final products is higher in poorer importing countries. On the other hand, the non-technical category tends to have negative effects on Vietnamese exports, especially on intermediate goods. Otherwise, we do not find a significant relationship between importing countries' income level and Vietnam's technical measures on intermediate goods nor on importers' technical measures on final goods.

Chapter 2 considers a specific type of traditional non-tariff measure, specifically the antidumping duty. The chapter investigates the impact of the United States' antidumping investigations on the prices received by Vietnamese shrimp exporters for the period of 2000M1 to 2011M12. Vietnamese shrimp was the target of an antidumping petition filed in late 2003 and Vietnam was treated as a non-market economy country in the investigation. The estimation is performed using the weighted least squares (WLS) method with the weight being the customs values of imported shrimp products, correcting for the possibility of heteroskedasticity to obtain estimators that are more precise than their ordinary least squares (OLS). The estimates indicate that, after the final determination on the imposition of antidumping duty, Vietnamese shrimp exporters increased their prices by much more than 100 percent of the antidumping duties in an attempt to eliminate future duties. In addition, no evidence was found for a significant difference in the exchange rate pass-through of affected products. This result differs from the cases of the market economy examined in previous studies. Furthermore, our analysis shows that there might be an asymmetry of exchange rate pass-through to the border prices of affirmative products after the imposition of the final antidumping duties in complicated scenarios. However, our empirical results did not support that prediction. This chapter offers a better understanding of non-market economy exporters' pricing reaction to antidumping duties and may help trade policymakers when considering the gains and losses of implementing antidumping duties by using the treatment for a non-market economy. It is important to note that the higher the price due to antidumping duties, the larger the net welfare loss of the importing country that implements the antidumping duties, as shown in previous studies. Our analysis and empirical results revealed that if non-market exporters facing antidumping duties aim to eliminate the future duty, the prices received by non-market economy exporters tend to increase by more than 100 percent of the antidumping duties and, therefore, the net welfare loss for implementing antidumping duties is generally more substantial.

Finally, Chapter 3 investigates the effects of Aid for Trade on the sophistication level of recipient countries' export baskets. Our empirical analysis relies on the sophistication index of exports proposed by Hausmann, Hwang, and Rodrik (2007) and a sample of 73 aid for trade recipient countries from 2005 to 2017. It makes use of the two-step system generalized methods of moments (GMM), which is widely adopted to tackle potential endogeneity problems as well as the possible omitted variables biases and obtaining estimators that are unbiased and consistent. In this chapter, we treat all right-hand side variables except population size as endogenous variables. According to Hausmann, Hwang, and Rodrik (2007), a causal effect from export sophistication to population size is very unlikely to occur. The results indicate that total aid for trade inflows do not benefit the export sophistication. Aid for trade for trade policy and regulations seems to be the only type of aid for trade that is found to be effective in low-income countries with a real GDP per capita of less than USD 3,047 and furthermore, the poorer the recipient country, the greater the positive impact on export sophistication. In contrast, the effect of aid for trade for economic infrastructure seems to be increasing in per capita income. The positive and negative significant effects of aid for trade for economic infrastructure are observed for countries with real GDP per capita above USD 29,542 and below USD 2,558, respectively. Otherwise, there are no significant impacts of these two categories on export sophistication. Aid for trade dedicated to building productive capacity exerts a negative impact on the export sophistication at the sectoral level. The findings of this chapter have a number of practical implications on the future allocation of aid for trade. A reconsideration on the allocation of aid for trade across activities, sectors and countries is necessary due to the limited and heterogenous effect of aid for trade on the sophistication of recipient countries' exports. Technical support for trade policy and regulations should be the priority for least developed countries or countries with a low per capita income since this type of aid for trade seems to play an important role in these countries' structural transformation of exports through the reduction of trade costs. In addition, trade aid for building economic infrastructure should be given carefully to countries with low-income level, since its short-run negative effect could cancel out the benefit of aid for trade for trade policy and regulations. Finally, based on the characteristics of each country, the productive capacity building support should be provided to develop potential sectors that have a high level of productivity and technology.

審査結果の要旨

論文の概要

This dissertation econometrically investigates the effects of three classes of policy on export flows and export prices in developing countries. The first two essays take a very detailed look at Vietnamese exports in response to various non-tariff barriers and to US anti-dumping duties, while the third essay investigates Aid-for-Trade (AfT) policies on the sophistication of exports from a sample of 77 developing countries. In

all three essays, painstaking efforts were made to construct and match the detailed trade data with equally detailed policy variables. In all three essays, frontier level empirical trade methods were employed. It is a ‘three essay’-style dissertation.

Chapter 1

This essay investigates the impact of both destination (importer) and source (exporter, in this case, Vietnam) non-tariff barriers and other non-tariff measures (NTMs) on the quantity of exports to these various destinations. This study employs a panel consisting of Vietnamese exports of more than 5000 products at the HS 6 digit-level to 29 trading partners over the period 2015 to 2018. His main innovation is the additional inclusion of *export-side NTMs* (both technical and non-technical) as explanatory variables. *Mr. Dang finds that, among many other results, Vietnamese own NTMs increase exports to other nations, so long as their incomes are below a threshold of approximately \$11,000 per capita.*

Chapter 2

This essay investigates the impact of the US antidumping investigations on the prices charged by Vietnamese shrimp exporters. Vietnamese shrimp was the target of many antidumping petitions filed in the 2000s and Vietnam was treated as a “non-market economy” country. The monthly data used is a panel of ADD cases (products) spanning from January 2001 until December 2011. During this period there were 19 shrimp products (defined at the US 10-digit level) under investigation. His estimates indicate that, after the final determination, *Vietnamese exporters increased their prices by much more than 100% of the antidumping duties in an attempt to eliminate future duties.* In addition, no evidence was found for a significant difference in the exchange rate pass-through of affected products. These results differ from several prominent studies on ADDs effects on the more common “market economy” cases (Blonigen and Haynes, AER 2002, *inter alia*).

This paper has been published as “Price Effects of the United States (US) Antidumping Investigations in a Non-Market Economy Case: Vietnam’s Shrimp Exports to the US”, *The International Trade Journal*, 34:2, 179-200.

Chapter 3

This study investigates the effects of Aid-for-Trade (AfT) on the *sophistication* level of recipient countries’ export baskets. While previous papers have studied this issue and found that some AfT does raise the *quantity* of exports from the recipient country, none examine the possible effect on the *sophistication* of exports. This paper estimated the effect of a multitude of Aid-For-Trade (AfT) (a type of ODA) assistance measures on 77 recipient countries for the years 2005 to 2017. As such, his data set is a panel of 937 observations. The estimation is performed using a two-step system GMM estimator to address problems of endogeneity as well as the possible omitted variables biases.

The results indicate that *AfT for “trade policy and regulations” seems to be the only type of AfT that are found to be effective in low-income countries with a real GDP per capita of less than \$3000. He also finds that the poorer the recipient country, the greater the positive impact on export sophistication.* AfT for “economic infrastructure” and “productive capacity” do *not* seem to increase the sophistication level of exports, though it may increase the quantity.

This paper has been published as “Aid for trade and export sophistication in recipient countries,” in *The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development*, 30:4, 530-548.

論文の評価

The first chapter is being prepared for submission to an international, peer-reviewed journal. Chapters 2 and 3 have already been published in international, peer-reviewed journals. All three essays make significant contributions to the empirical trade literature of developing economies.

以上のことから、本論文審査員一同は、本研究科の博士号審査基準 1 に照らして Luu Hai Dang 氏の学位請求論文” Non-tariff Measures, Aid for Trade and Exports in Vietnam and Other Developing Countries”が博士（経済学）の学位を授与するに値するものと判断する。