

## 学位論文及び審査結果の要旨

横浜国立大学

氏名	NGUYEN XUAN DONG		
学位の種類	博士（経済学）		
学位記番号	国府博甲第1号		
学位授与年月日	平成28年3月24日		
学位授与の根拠	学位規則（昭和28年4月1日文部省令第9号）第4条第1項及び横浜国立大学学位規則第5条第1項		
研究科(学府)・専攻名	国際社会科学府 経済学専攻		
学位論文題目	Three Empirical Essays in International Trade And Industrial Organization		
論文審査委員	主査	横浜国立大学 クレグ, パーソンズ	教授
		横浜国立大学 佐藤 清隆	教授
		横浜国立大学 永井 圭二	教授
		横浜国立大学 武岡 則男	准教授
		横浜国立大学 藤生 源子	准教授

## 論文の要旨

This dissertation contributes to the understanding of trade liberalization and import variety and export sophistication as well as the market power in the Japanese automobile tire industry. This dissertation is comprised of three independent chapters.

Chapter 1 investigates the effects of Japan's economic partnership agreements (EPAs) on the Japanese import variety with respect to tariff reductions and outward foreign direct investments. The study is focused on the impact of changing tariffs and investments on the range of goods that EPA partners export to Japan for the periods 2005-2010 and 2007-2012. By using disaggregate tariff and trade data at the nine digit HS level and introducing the logit estimates with goods-specific effects, the chapter finds that both tariff reductions and Japan's outward foreign direct investment help increase the likeliness of a commodity in the industrial sector to be exported to Japan from its EPA partner countries in the periods 2005-2010 and 2007-2012.

Chapter 2, coauthored with Xavier de Vanssay and Craig Parsons, investigates the evolution of competition in the Japanese tire market from 1976 to 2010 (35 years). We employ an innovative measure of competition, from J. Boone (2008a, 2008b), as well as traditional competition indices, and price-cost margin regressions, using accounting data at the firm level. Traditional indicators such as the concentration ratio and Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) suggest a very high market concentration. However, regressions using the two Boone measures and price-cost margin suggest that some competitive behavior in the Japanese tire industry exists. By introducing dummy variables for the Sumitomo-Ohtsu merger and anti-monopoly action by the Japan Fair Trade Commission, the Boone-style regressions also suggest that the merger had no impact, but the cartel breakup did have a statistically significant (at 10% level) impact on firm's profitability in this oligopolistic market.

Chapter 3 empirically examines the impacts of trade liberalization policy on the sophistication level of Vietnam's exports from 2001 to 2010. The export sophistication measure proposed by Hausmann et al. (2007) is computed by using the disaggregated trade data. By descriptive analysis, this indicator reveals that Vietnam's export structure was

similar to that of Indonesia and the Philippines and then became much more similar to Thailand after Vietnam's accession to World Trade Organization (WTO). In addition, this paper econometrically analyzes the effects of trade liberalization on Vietnam's industry-level export sophistication with the additional consideration of its WTO accession in 2007. This paper suggests that tariff reductions have a positive impact on the sophistication level of Vietnam's industry exports. Trade liberalization has a stronger impact on the nonmanufacturing sectors than on manufacturing sectors. However, the results also imply that the WTO membership does not have any additional effects on Vietnam's industry export sophistication.

#### 審査結果の要旨

本論文は、市場の競争度と貿易自由化の関係について、ベトナムと日本のデータを用いて計量的実証分析を行った以下の3章から構成される。

Chapter 1 investigates the effects of Japan's economic partnership agreements (EPAs) on Japanese import variety with respect to tariff reductions and outward foreign direct investments. The study focuses on the periods between 2005 and 2010 and 2007 and 2012. By using disaggregated tariff and trade data at the 9-digit level and using logit estimation with goods-specific effects, the chapter finds that both tariff reductions and Japan's outward FDI increases the likelihood of a commodity in the industrial sector to be exported to Japan from its EPA partners over the above-mentioned periods. This chapter has been published (sole author) in **The International Trade Journal** Vol. 28, p.169-191, (2014). This involved massive, original data work to assemble a unique data set for Japan. Moreover, this chapter added FDI as an important additional variable, with important new findings which add to the literature.

Chapter 2 measures the degree of competition (or lack thereof) in the Japanese tire market from 1976 to 2010. Using the so-called "Boone measure" (Boone, **The Economic Journal**, 2008) of competition, relative profits of the four major tire manufacturers are regressed on a proxy measure for relative marginal costs. The key estimated parameter of -2 suggests that Japan's tire industry is less than competitive than, for example, Japan's beer industry and The Netherlands' insurance industry. The firm level data used in this method was all obtained by the author from historical sources not available online. As such, the data presented and discussed is also a significant contribution. This paper was published (2015) in the **International Journal of the Economics of Business**. This paper was co-authored with X. de Vanssay and Parsons. The bulk of the data work, regressions and writing was done by the first author (Nguyen).

Chapter 3 empirically examines the impact of trade liberalization on the sophistication level of Vietnam's exports from 2000 to 2010. The export sophisticated measure developed by Hausmann, Hwang and Rodrik (J. Econ. Growth, 2007) was computed using highly disaggregated data. The results show there is a strong relationship between Vietnam's reduction in tariffs and an increase in the sophistication of exports. This chapter differs from the previous literature in three important ways. First, rather than many countries, it only examines Vietnam. Second, this single country approach is done at an industry-level. Third, the tariffs are additionally interacted with a WTO accession effect. Interestingly, the interaction with the WTO dummy was not significant. This suggests that overall, longer liberalization by Vietnam had far more impact than the entry into the WTO. This chapter had been submitted and is now undergoing minor revisions for likely publication at **The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development**.

以上のことから、本論文審査員一同は、本学府の博士号審査基準①に照らして、Nguyen Xuan Dong

氏の学位請求論文 ” Three Empirical Essays in International Trade and Industrial Organization ” 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。

注 論文及び審査結果の要旨欄に不足が生じる場合には、同欄の様式に準じ裏面又は別紙によること。