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Presentation delivered at the 2013 Annual Meeting of the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium (IATRC) Clearwater Beach, FL, December 15-17, 2013

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December 17, 2013



Research Motivation

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- Technology lag and imperfect financial markets in developing countries



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- Trade liberalization benefits are not fully realized by firms in developing countries
- Technology lag and imperfect financial markets in developing countries
- Quantify Credit constraints faced by manufacturing firms
 - Investment in capital goods
 - Cost of foreign market participation



Theoretical Background

► Within Industry Firm Level Heterogeneity



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- Extensions; Schmidt (2010), Monova (2008)



Extensions in Melitz Model

 $TC_T = \eta_T f + \frac{q}{\sigma^T}$

Technology Choice-Schmidt (2010)

$$\eta_{H} > \eta_{M} > \eta_{L} = 1$$

$$\varphi^{H} > \varphi^{M} > \varphi^{L}$$

$$\pi_{h} (\varphi_{0}^{L}) = p_{h} (\varphi_{0}^{L}) q_{h} (\varphi_{0}^{L}) - \frac{q_{h}(\varphi_{0}^{L})}{\varphi_{b}^{L}} - f$$

$$\pi_{h}\left(\varphi_{1}^{M}\right) + \pi_{f}\left(\varphi_{1}^{M}\right) = \frac{\left(1 + \tau^{1 - \sigma}\right)}{\rho} E(P\rho)^{\sigma - 1} \left(\varphi_{1}^{M}\right)^{\sigma - 1} - \frac{\eta_{M}f}{\rho} - \frac{f_{X}}{\rho}$$

Model



Fixed Cost Relevance for Export

▶ f Enter the market Production cost-Determines productivity-Investment in level of technology



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- Optimal investment decision -solve the profit maximization problem

Model Setup

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- Introduce technology choice and credit constraints in Melitz (2003) model
- Determine the credit required to upgrade technology

$$C\left(\varphi_{0}^{L}\right) = (E\alpha)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \left[\frac{\sigma - 1}{\sigma}\right]^{\frac{\sigma}{\beta}} \left[P\varphi_{0}^{L}\right]^{\frac{\sigma - 1}{\beta}} \left[\frac{\delta}{1 + \tau^{1 - \sigma}}\right]^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \left[\frac{1}{R\left(\varphi_{0}^{L}, .\right)}\right]^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$$

Data

Table: Countries and Share in Sample

Country	Firms	Percent
Argentina	594	29.2
Bolivia	132	6.49
Chile	388	19.08
Colombia	368	18.09
Mexico	314	15.44
Peru	238	11.70
Total	2034	100

Data Source: Enterprise Survey by World Bank;2006-2010



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- Credit availability and likelihood of Capital investment
- Investment in Capital goods and likelihood of export



Regression Model

$$y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_c Credit_{it} + \gamma Z_i + \mu_{it}$$



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Endogeneity of Credit



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- Instrumental Variables/2SLS,GMM
- Semi-parametric maximum likelihood estimation (Klein Spady,1993)

(2)

(3)

(1)

Regression Results for Hypothesis (i)-(iii)

VARIARI ES

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)
Credit	0.19*	-0.42	0.68***
	(0.10)	(0.28)	(0.22)
Skilled Labor	0.01	-0.001	0.03
	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.02)
Support Staff	0.01	-0.06	0.016
	(0.022)	(0.161)	(0.039)
Conglo	0.013	-0.208*	0.018
	(0.038)	(0.070)	(0.059)
N	1733	591	1933
R-sq	0.012	0.056	0.16
Country/Ind FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sargan Stat	0.15	0.464	0.334



Table: Regression for Export and Investment

MODEL	Panel XTIV
INVEST	0.144**
	(0.0645)
LABEMP	0.0749
	(0.0664)
CONGLO	0.0401
	(0.0553)
Observations	788
R-squared	0.281
Sargan Test Stat.	0.152



Conclusion and Policy Implications



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- Prospective exporters can grab foreign market share



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- Credit is positive and significant for export and investment
- Prospective exporters can grab foreign market share
- Divert resources from trade subsidies to credit for potential exporters