**2023年国际发展经济学最佳论文TOP10候选论文摘要**

**（一）中文候选论文摘要**

**DC01 数字经济发展对全球价值链分工演进及韧性影响研究 杨仁发、郑媛媛（2023），《数量经济技术经济研究》，第8期，第69-89页。**

数字经济对全产业链的渗透和融合改变技术经济范式，重塑国际产业分工格局，加速全球价值链分工演进。多重不确定性因素引发全球价值链破坏性结构重构，韧性和安全水平更是全球价值链演进的重要方向。本文采用全球价值链长度刻画分工演进的“足迹”，理论分析并实证检验数字经济对全球价值链长度的影响效应和作用渠道，以考察数字经济何以影响全球价值链分工演进，并进一步探讨对全球价值链韧性的影响。研究发现：从整体来看，数字经济显著推动全球价值链长度的增加，深化全球价值链分工。从异质性来看，数字经济对服务业、行业下游位置的全球价值链长度的促进作用更强；本国来源数字经济能够显著增加全球价值链长度，但国外来源数字经济则不然。从作用机制来看，降低贸易成本和增强产业关联是数字经济影响全球价值链长度的重要渠道。拓展分析表明，数字经济能够显著增强全球价值链稳定性和安全性，从而提升全球价值链韧性。本研究为数字经济发展促进全球价值链分工演进提供理论依据与决策参考，也为全球价值链韧性研究提供新思路。

**DC02 国内国际双循环视角下中国产业结构转型升级研究 张建华、赵英、刘慧玲（2023），《中国工业经济》，第9期，第42-60页。**

在新发展格局下推动产业结构转型升级，需要正确认识国内循环和国际循环各自在其中扮演的角色。本文结合1995-2018年多区域投入产出数据，基于双循环视角构建产业结构变化的结构分解框架，分析了影响中国产业结构转型升级的国内国际因素。研究发现，国内循环变化是中国产业结构转型升级的主要影响因素，国际循环变化有助于产业结构升级，但对产业结构转型的影响不明显。国内循环中，国内价值链结构变化和国内最终需求结构变化使得第一产业占比降低、第三产业占比上升、生产性服务业与实体经济逐渐走向深度融合，推动了产业结构转型和整体升级；但国内价值链结构变化并未带来制造业结构升级，这可能是国内部分高技术领域关键核心技术缺失导致的。国际循环中，国际价值链结构变化在2006年之前和之后分别推动了中国制造业、生产性服务业的相对扩张，带动了整体产业结构升级；国外最终需求结构变化在全球价值链的溢出效应推动下促进了制造业结构升级。因此本文认为，未来中国的产业结构转型升级应发挥国内循环和国际循环各自作用，统筹发展和安全，从优化需求结构、提升核心技术创新能力、推动高水平开放和加强风险防控等方面发力。

**DC03 比较优势与后发优势 樊纲（2023），《管理世界》，第2期，第13-21页。**

落后国家要想实现发展，就需要利用好自己的相对优势，即比较优势与后发优势。比较优势是重要的，因为只有符合要素结构比较优势的产业结构，才能避免陷入“结构赶超”的泥潭。但是落后国家的“初级要素丰裕比较优势”较为脆弱，并不久就会发生衰减甚至消失，难以产生“趋同”所需要的持久的较高增长，而发达国家凭借其“优质要素丰裕比较优势”，反倒可以持续增长。后发优势是指落后国家可以较低的成本、较快的速度，通过学习、引进、吸收、利用世界上已经存在的知识与技术，增加自己的知识要素，实现可持续的较快增长。这两种相对优势可以共同发挥作用，但二者具有相互独立的特征。后发优势是落后国家特有的一种发展要素，不仅在发展的每一个阶段上都发挥着重要的作用，而且在“中等收入”及以后的发展阶段上，发挥着更加重要的作用。最终能否实现与发达国家产业结构与收入水平“趋同”，关键在于能否充分发挥后发优势。

**DC04 中国与“一带一路”沿线国家产业转移的互惠共生效应研究 刘友金、周健、曾小明（2023），《中国工业经济》，第2期，第55-73页。**

互惠共生是构建“人类命运共同体”的题中之义，产业转移是推进“一带一路”倡议实施的应有之策，中国与“一带一路”沿线国家产业转移能否形成双边产业的互惠共生，不仅决定了高质量共建“一带一路”的根基是否稳固，而且能够为回应某些别有用心国家对“一带一路”倡议动机的质疑提供经验证据。本文从共生关系的融合性、互动性和协调性三个方面分析中国与“一带一路”沿线国家产业转移的互惠共生效应及其作用机制，并采用2002-2020年EORA世界投入产出数据进行实证检验。研究发现：中国与“一带一路”沿线国家整体的产业互惠共生水平不断提升，但各细分行业以及地区板块间的差别较大；中国与“一带一路”沿线国家产业转移有助于促进双边产业互惠共生，这种促进作用主要是通过推进区域价值链合作和提升产业集聚水平等途径实现；中国与“一带一路”沿线国家产业转移的互惠共生效应存在地区、行业及时间段的差异，与沿线发达国家的产业转移、中高技术行业的产业转移及倡议提出之后的产业转移，其效应更显著。本研究为深入推进中国与“一带一路”沿线国家产业转移、构建互惠共生的区域价值链合作体系提供了重要启示。

**DC05 数字产业渗透、全球生产网络与非对称技术溢出 刘维林、程倩（2023），《中国工业经济》，第3期，第96-114页。**

全球生产网络的技术溢出传导效应打破了技术进步的独立性假设，而以往全要素生产率测算较少考虑网络循环效应的影响。本文构建了一个多部门一般均衡模型来考察技术进步的网络传导效应，结合“空间-时变”随机前沿参数估计方法和国内国际循环外溢乘数的分解，实证考察了双循环条件下国家和产业层面的全要素生产率增长及其溢出效应。研究发现，考察期内中国的全要素生产率增速呈逐渐放缓态势，其中国际循环的网络效应在金融危机后受全球价值链收缩的冲击较大，而国内循环的网络效应则为产业技术升级提供了重要的内生动力，制造业是中国全要素生产率增长的重要引擎，中国技术进步的网络效应对全球全要素生产率增长的贡献呈上升趋势，说明中国不仅是世界经济增长的引擎，也是推动世界技术进步的重要引擎。

**DC06 共建“一带一路”与互联互通深化——基于沿线国家间的视角 周茂、武家辉、李雨浓、李丁（2023），《管理世界》，第11期，第1-21页。**

推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展要求要持续深化互联互通，与以往研究主要关注中国与沿线国家间联通不同的是，本文从沿线国家之间联通的更宽视野为共建“一带一路”倡议下互联互通深化提供了典型事实和经验证据。本文结合复杂网络分析和双重差分法全面有效评析了共建“一带一路”倡议对沿线国家之间以“五通”为主要内容互联互通的影响。研究发现：（1）共建“一带一路”倡议推动了沿线国家之间全方位、多层次、复合型互联互通网络的构建，具体表现为2014年倡议实施后“五通”网络规模持续扩大、网络密度不断提高、节点联系更加紧密，并且沿线国家联通网络中的中国“桥梁”作用明显。（2）因果效应评估表明，共建“一带一路”倡议显著增强了沿线国家之间互联互通的程度，这一结论在考虑识别假设条件以及一系列稳健性检验后依然可靠。（3）共建“一带一路”倡议的互联互通效应具有异质性，体现为海上丝绸之路国家之间相较于陆上丝绸之路国家之间，除民心相通以外的其他联通效应均更加突出；收入差距较大的国家之间，政策沟通、资金融通效应更突出，而收入差距较小的国家之间，设施联通、贸易畅通、民心相通的效应更突出；与中国综合距离临近国家之间相较于非临近国家之间，除政策沟通以外的其他联通效应均更加突出。本文研究能够为共建“一带一路”高质量发展目标下互联互通建设提供一定的政策参考。

**DC07 数字经济背景下的国际税收解决方案：现状、博弈与展望 李文、张秋颖（2023），《国际经济评论》，第4期，第156-176页。**

为了应对经济数字化的快速推进对现有国际税收规则的巨大冲击，在二十国集团（G20）的委托下，经济合作与发展组织（OECD）建立了包容性框架，提出了应对数字经济税收挑战的“双支柱”解决方案。该方案于2021年10月由包容性框架136个成员达成共识，并由G20领导人罗马峰会核准通过。其中，支柱一聚焦联结度和利润分配规则的修订，支柱二则聚焦制定全球最低税。但是，“双支柱”方案的真正实施还有赖于各税收辖区修改国内税法和税收协定。截至2023年6月底，“双支柱”方案在OECD层面和各税收辖区层面均有一定进展，其中支柱二的进展明显快于支柱一；同时，“双支柱”方案也面临重重挑战。这种现状是相关利益各方博弈的结果，市场国与居民国之间、低税国与高税国之间、经济体内部不同利益主体之间的博弈构成了博弈的主要类型。“双支柱”方案在未来一段时期的可能前景是，支柱二落地实施，而支柱一则由于在范围内主要大型跨国企业的居民国美国无法通过而搁浅，这将导致数字服务税等单边措施泛滥，重燃美国与市场国之间的贸易冲突。当单边措施及其伴生的贸易冲突足够激烈时，美国可能会重新考虑支柱一的实施，而以“多边数字服务税”替代支柱一也是一个可能的选项。

**DC08 全球化背景下中国碳市场的减排和福利效应 段玉婉、蔡龙飞、陈一文（2023），《经济研究》，第7期，第121-138页。**

本文提出并建立了在全球化背景下囊括能源市场和碳减排的多地区多行业的一般均衡模型，将生产中能源的使用、碳排放、碳税、碳关税以及全球生产网络纳入模型，为在全球化背景下量化研究低碳政策的福利和排放效应奠定方法基础。本文利用结构式方法估计了模型的主要参数，量化研究了中国建立碳排放权交易系统和欧盟实施“碳边境调节机制”对中国和世界主要经济体的经济和碳排放的影响，并提出了新颖的渠道分解方法。结果表明中国实施碳市场可以降低中国碳排放、优化产业结构，但将通过降低出口竞争力为中国带来一定的福利损失。由于存在碳泄漏问题，中国实施碳市场对全球碳排放的降低影响有限。欧盟实施“碳边境调节机制”将对中国出口带来一定负面影响，但影响程度有限，对全球碳减排贡献有限。

**DC09 智能制造与绿色发展：基于工业机器人进口视角 林熙、刘啟仁、冯桂媚（2023），《世界经济》，第8期，第3-31页。**

随着中国经济转入高质量发展阶段，智能制造和绿色发展是未来发展的重要方向。本文引入包含机器人、污染、能源等要素的异质性企业模型，理论分析机器人应用对企业污染排放的影响和作用机制。在此基础上，我们采用中国工业企业数据，结合逆概率加权匹配和双重差分法进行检验。结果表明，机器人应用能显著降低企业排放强度，减少排放量。机制分析发现，机器人应用不仅提升生产技术，降低能源强度，还通过减排技术效应，减少每单位能源消耗产生的排放量。此外，内资企业、污染密集型行业和内陆省份机器人应用的污染减排效应相对更大。本文为中国实现智能制造和绿色发展提供了一定的政策启示。

**DC10 机器人应用与劳动力就业：替代还是互补？——基于22个经济体数据的经验分析 郑丽琳、刘东升（2023），《统计研究》，第3期，第126-138页。**

机器人技术的兴起给劳动力就业市场带来了巨大的不确定性。本文基于2008-2019年22个经济体分行业数据，探究机器人应用对劳动力就业的影响效应。结果表明：从整体上看，机器人应用对劳动力就业产生互补效应，以经济水平、人口特征的分组回归均支持这一结论；分行业看，机器人应用对劳动力就业的影响效应差异明显。进一步研究表明，机器人使用程度是决定机器人应用对就业影响效应的关键因素，机器人使用程度低的经济体中互补效应占主导，机器人使用程度高的经济体中替代效应占主导。此外，机器人应用存在明显的溢出效应：一方面，机器人应用会对劳动力就业产生由第一产业向第二、第三产业的正向挤出效应和逆向虹吸效应；另一方面，机器人应用还会通过全球价值链的传导效应对价值链上下游经济体的劳动力就业产生异质性影响。本文结论为在“稳就业”背景下合理制定人工智能发展规划提供了一定的实践启示。

**DC11 共建“一带一路”倡议十周年：回顾与展望 李向阳、胡必亮、徐秀军（2023），《国际经济评论》，第5期，第9-26页。**

2023年是共建“一带一路”倡议提出十周年。十年来，共建“一带一路”坚持共商共建共享原则，取得系列重大成就，并成为具有广泛影响力的国际公共产品和国际合作平台。谋求共建国家的利益交集或最大公约数是确立“一带一路”目标定位的基本原则。基于这一原则，“一带一路”的目标定位包括以下三个方面：一是中国全方位对外开放的重大举措，二是中国经济外交的顶层设计，三是推动构建人类命运共同体的重要实践平台。十年来，共建“一带一路”倡议取得了丰硕成果，为中国经济长期可持续发展提供重要支撑，为共建国家经济发展提供新动能，同时从支持世界经济增长、推进新型全球化发展以及完善全球治理体系等方面促进全球共同发展。共建“一带一路”倡议的成功实践为新时代国际合作的理论发展与创新提供了重要素材。作为一种新型国际合作实践，共建“一带一路”倡议在理念上统筹合作过程与结果，在行动上统筹“硬联通”“软联通”“心联通”，在国际关系上统筹双边与多边，在平台建设上统筹国内和国际。作为一种新型国际合作思想，共建“一带一路”倡议蕴含着一个非常庞大的理论体系，如何实现多元要素的复合互动是该体系拟将解决的一个重大理论问题。

**DC12 全球产业链新趋势：机遇与挑战 金兴钟、裴光峻、小野寺修、徐奇渊、冈崎久实子、蔡于鸿、易小准、史蒂文·艾伦·巴奈特（2023），《国际经济评论》，第6期，第9-32页。**

2023年9月8日，中国社会科学论坛2023“全球产业链新趋势：机遇与挑战”在北京召开，与会专家分享了关于全球产业链发展趋势、机遇及挑战等方面的研究观点。自2008年全球金融危机以来，经济全球化开始放缓甚至部分回落。在经济因素和非经济因素的共同作用下，全球产业链供应链呈现短链化、近岸化、友岸化甚至本土化势头，并存在双向“脱钩”风险。中美之间直接的产业链供应链关系弱化，但借助东盟等中间地带经济体的缓冲作用，当前中美之间的间接经贸联系仍然稳定。从全球层面看，全球产业链供应链碎片化可能会损害世界各国几十年来取得的进步，阻碍世界各地人民生活水平的提高。从国别（区域）层面看，全球产业链供应链重组可能会对传统上作为低成本制造中心的发展中国家产生影响，但同时也为发展中国家采用和整合新技术提供了机会。重振国际合作精神是克服当今经济挑战的最佳途径。主要经济体都需要理性平衡安全、开放与发展之间的关系，防止落入“泛安全化陷阱”。

**DC13 新自由主义对英美等国收入不平等的影响 黄平、李奇泽（2023），《中国社会科学》，第9期，第144-166页。**

通过梳理20世纪70年代以来新自由主义扩大英美等国收入不平等的主要影响渠道，从新自由主义理论和经济政策层面分析其加剧收入不平等程度的内在作用机制，揭示新自由主义理论和经济政策如何通过教育市场化、经济金融化、资本全球化和财政紧缩化等渠道扩大英美等国收入不平等程度。有鉴于此，中国在实现共同富裕的过程中，需要引导资本有序发展，防止私人资本在教育、养老和基础设施等公共品领域野蛮扩张；遏制经济发展的“脱实向虚”，尤其需要防范非金融企业的金融化经营倾向；合理调节资本的收入分配权，提升劳动的收入分配份额；利用税收、社会保障和转移支付等财政手段完善再分配调节机制，为实现共同富裕提供体制和政策保障。

**DC14 全球价值链重构中的国家产业政策——以美国产业政策变化为分析视角 余南平、廖盟（2023），《美国研究》，第2期，第74-99页。**

传统上，全球价值链重构是基于长周期的国家竞争力变化。而在大国竞争与博弈明显加剧的今天，产业政策作为国家竞争战略工具和手段的回归与使用，使得国家可以通过国内政策对全球价值链进行干预性介入和强力性重构，其中以美国产业政策变化最为显著和直接。纵观美国产业政策的周期性起伏和变化，其服务于美国国家战略的意图十分明显。当下美国透过全球价值链实施针对性明显的产业政策，既是出于对自身产业结构能力提升的需要，同时又体现为美国对全球价值链权力的维护与竞逐。鉴于美国在全球价值链中的能力存在，美国产业政策的实施的结果，将损毁全球价值链既有的高效分工和阻碍全球价值链网络链接畅通，进而可能推动全球价值链“二元结构”的出现，并带动全球价值链向国家战略价值链进行模式转化。

**DC15 银行“走出去”、跨国风险传导与宏观审慎政策——基于对“一带一路”国家投资的分析 熊琛、金昊（2023），《中国工业经济》，第6期，第24-42页。**

银行“走出去”是当前中国推进金融高水平双向开放、共建“一带一路”高质量发展的关键所在，但同时使得中国面临跨境溢出效应的风险。本文使用结构向量自回归模型，实证检验了“一带一路”国家金融风险对中国的溢出效应，构建了一个包含银行部门和金融摩擦的两国开放经济模型，通过内生引入海外资产价值的变动以及银行对国内外资产的选择，刻画了海外金融风险通过影响资产价值和结构进行跨境传导的银行资产负债表渠道，并评估了针对银行杠杆和资产结构的两类宏观审慎政策的效果以及政策的跨国外溢效应。研究发现，银行“走出去”的福利效应呈现倒U型。反事实分析表明，银行“走出去”增加了中国与外部金融和经济周期的同步性，是输入风险的重要渠道。针对银行杠杆和银行资产结构的两类宏观审慎政策均能起到稳定金融和经济周期波动的作用，且二者协调配合能达到更优的福利水平。宏观审慎政策存在“以邻为壑”的现象，因此具备跨国政策协调的空间。本文为“一带一路”高质量发展背景下协调金融高水平双向开放与跨境金融风险防范提供了重要的政策启示。

**（二）英文候选论文摘要**

**DE01 Firm-level upgrading in developing countries. Verhoogen, E.(2023). *Journal of Economic Literature, 61*(4), 1410-1464.**

In principle, firms in developing countries benefit from the fact that advanced technologies and products have already been developed in industrialized countries and can simply be adopted, a process often referred to as industrial upgrading. But for many firms this advantage remains elusive. What is getting in the way? This paper reviews recent firm-level empirical research on the determinants of upgrading in developing countries. The first part focuses on how to define and measure various dimensions of upgrading--learning, quality upgrading, technology adoption, and product innovation. The second part takes stock of recent micro-empirical evidence on the drivers of upgrading, classifying them as output-side drivers, input-side drivers, or drivers of know-how. The review concludes with some thoughts about promising directions for research in the area.

**DE02 The global infrastructure gap: Potential, perils, and a framework for distinction. Gardner, C., & Henry, P. B. (2023). *Journal of Economic Literature, 61*(4), 1318-1358.**

In 2015, the World Bank claimed that rich-country private capital could: (i) close the infrastructure services gap in poor countries, (ii) achieve the sustainable development goals, and (iii) make money by moving from "billions to trillions" of investment in poor-country infrastructure. Our framework distinguishes those poor countries in which the Bank's claim is tenable from those where it is not. For a given poor country, the framework reveals that investing a dollar in infrastructure is efficient if the social rate of return on infrastructure clears two hurdles: (a) the social rate of return on private capital in the poor country, and (b) the social rate of return on private capital in rich countries. Applying the framework to the only comprehensive, cross-country dataset of social rates of return on infrastructure indicates that in 1985 just 7 of 53 poor countries cleared the dual hurdles in both paved roads and electricity.

**DE03 A manufacturing (re)naissance? Industrialization in the developing world. Kruse, H., Mensah, E., Sen, K., & Vries, G. (2023). *IMF Economic Review, 71*(2), 439-473.**

This paper examines industrialization in developing countries. It introduces the GGDC/UNU-WIDER Economic Transformation Database, which provides consistent annual data of employment, real and nominal value added by 12 sectors in 51 economies for the period 1990-2018. Regressions that control for income and population indicate a manufacturing renaissance in several middle-income countries since the 2000s. We observe industrialization in many low-income Asian and sub-Saharan African countries. The industrial naissance in sub-Saharan Africa appears characterized by unregistered firms that expand employment.

**DE04 Sovereign debt in the twenty-first century. Mitchener, K. J., & Trebesch, C. (2023). *Journal of Economic Literature, 61*(2), 565-623.**

How will sovereign debt markets evolve in the twenty-first century? We survey how the literature has responded to the eurozone debt crisis, placing "lessons learned" in historical perspective. The crisis featured: (i) the return of debt problems to advanced economies, (ii) a bank-sovereign "doom loop" and the propagation of sovereign risk to households and firms, (iii) rollover problems and self-fulfilling crisis dynamics, (iv) severe debt distress without outright sovereign defaults, (v) large-scale sovereign bailouts from abroad, and (vi) creditor threats to litigate and hold out in a debt restructuring. Many of these characteristics were already present in historical debt crises and are likely to remain relevant in the future. Looking forward, our survey points to a growing role of sovereign bank linkages, legal risks, domestic debt and default, and of official creditors, due to new lenders such as China as well as the increasing dominance of central banks in global debt markets. Questions of debt sustainability and default will remain acute in both developing and advanced economies.

**DE05 Global value chains in developing countries: A relational perspective from coffee and garments. Boudreau, L., Cajal-Grossi, J., & Macchiavello, R. (2023). *Journal of Economic Perspectives, 37*(3), 59-86.**

There is a consensus that global value chains have aided developing countries' growth. This essay highlights the governance complexities arising from participating in such chains, drawing from lessons we have learned conducting research in the coffee and garment supply chains. Market power of international buyers can lead to inefficiently low wages, prices, quality standards, and poor working conditions. At the same time, some degree of market power might be needed to sustain long-term supply relationships that are beneficial in a world with incomplete contracts. We discuss how buyers' market power and long-term supply relationships interact and how these relationships at the export-gate could be leveraged to enhance sustainability in the domestic part of the chains. We hope that the lessons learned by combining detailed data and contextual knowledge in two specific chains--coffee and garments--have broader applicability to other global value chains.

**DE06 Tax revenue and mobile money in developing countries. Apeti, A. E., & Edoh, E. D. (2023). *Journal of Development Economics, 161*, Article 103014.**

This paper analyzes the effect of mobile money adoption on tax revenue performance in a large sample of 104 developing countries over the period 1990–2019. Estimations, based on the entropy balancing method, show that mobile money significantly increases tax revenue in mobile money countries relative to non-mobile money countries. This result remains robust to various robustness tests and may depend on time perspective, the type of mobile money service, and some structural factors, including a country's level of development, corruption level, rural population size, inflation rate, education level, tax revenue sample 25th percentile and average, revenue administration efficiency, and mature markets. A first level of disaggregation of tax revenue into direct and indirect tax revenue shows that mobile money increases both types of tax revenue, with a larger impact on direct tax revenue. A second level of disaggregation of these two components into different sub-categories shows that the effect on direct tax revenue is driven by personal income tax revenue and corporate income tax revenue and that on indirect tax revenue is determined by taxes on goods and services. Finally, a broadening tax base (proxied by GDP per capita), better institutional quality, and tax payment process simplification are the main channels through which mobile money adoption increases tax performance in developing countries.

**DE07 Africa rising: Opportunities for advancing theory on people, institutions, and the nation state in international business. Nachum, L., Stevens, C. E., Newenham-Kahindi, A., Lundan, S., Rose, E. L., & Wantchekon, L. (2023). *Journal of International Business Studies, 54*(5), 938-955.**

Africa is rising, but international business (IB) scholars have largely failed to take notice. We argue that this is a missed opportunity. Not only is Africa a dynamic and distinctive region, but its rise presents a number of puzzles for IB research, with phenomena that seem to challenge fundamental assumptions underlying IB theories. In order to unravel these puzzles and better explain business dynamics on the continent, we contend that there is a need for IB theorizing to place greater emphasis on the role of people, to balance IB’s traditional emphasis on institutions, location-specific assets, and other macro-level attributes. We explore how this conceptual shift presents new avenues for inquiry into issues that are of importance for IB but have received limited attention to date. Such issues include entrepreneurial human capital, social networks, institutional co-evolution, and the informal economy. As such, we argue that, while extant theories in IB inform explanations and predictions regarding business activity across the continent, Africa’s diverse and distinctive characteristics offer the potential to serve as a context for testing and developing generalizable, cutting-edge IB theory.

**DE08 Globalization, trade imbalances and inequality. Dix-Carneiro, R., & Traiberman, S. (2023). *Journal of Monetary Economics, 133*, 48-72.**

What is the role of trade imbalances for the distributional consequences of globalization? We answer this question through the lens of a quantitative, general equilibrium, multi-country, multi-sector model of trade with four key ingredients: (a) workers with different levels of skills are organized into separate representative households; (b) endogenous trade imbalances arise from households’ consumption and saving decisions; (c) production exhibits capital-skill complementarity; and (d) labor markets feature both sectoral mobility frictions and non-employment. We conduct a series of counterfactual experiments that illustrate the quantitative importance of both trade imbalances and capital-skill complementarity for the dynamics of the skill premium. We show that modeling trade imbalances can lead to stark differences between short- and long-run consequences of globalization shocks for the skill premium.

**DE09 Agriculture's globalization: Endowments, technologies, tastes and policies. Anderson, K.(2023). *Journal of Economic Surveys, 37*(4), 1314-1352.**

The history of agricultural trade stretches back more than ten millennia, but it became more inter-continental from the 17th century and much denser in the 19th century following the repeal of Britain's protective Corn Laws in 1846 and major declines in international trade costs. Trade was chaotic in the period bookended by the two world wars, but trade policy anarchy gave way to greater certainty after the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed in 1947. This paper seeks to identify the forces that shaped that history, and to re-examine the case for continued openness to trade in farm products. It does so in the wake of uneven economic growth and structural transformation and as agri-food systems respond to increased market and policy uncertainties this century--and to growing pressures for agricultural production to become more sustainable and for its food outputs to be more nutritious. The paper points to better policy options than trade measures for achieving most national objectives--options that can simultaneously benefit the rest of the world. Areas for further economic research also are provided in the final section.

**DE10 Ecologically unequal exchange and uneven development patterns along global value chains. Althouse, J., Cahen-Fourot, L., Carballa-Smichowski, B., Durand, C., & Knauss, S. (2023). *World Development, 170*, Article 106308.**

This paper relates participation in global value chains (GVCs) to development patterns and ecologically unequal exchange (EUE). We conduct a principal components analysis and a clustering analysis along six dimensions (GVC participation, GVC value capture, investment, socioeconomic development, domestic environmental impact and international environmental balance) for 133 countries between 1995 and 2015. We find three social, ecological, productive development and GVC insertion patterns: "curse of GVC marginalization", "ecologically perverse upgrading" and "reproduction of the core". While our results confirm the asymmetry in ecological degradation between high-income and low-income economies shown by EUE, it refines and nuances these findings. We argue that environmental asymmetries are driven in large part by differences in how countries articulate within GVCs. Countries with a higher capacity to capture value from GVC participation ("reproduction of the core") are able to displace environmental impacts to countries facing a trade-off between upgrading in GVCs and ecological degradation ("ecologically perverse upgrading"). Marginalization from GVCs, mitigates the impact of ecologically unequal exchange but constitutes a barrier to socio-economic benefits. Moreover, the lack of diffusion of more ecologically-efficient processes through GVCs has a negative impact on domestic ecological degradation for countries of the "curse of GVC marginalization" group.

**DE11 Does informatization alleviate energy poverty? A global perspective. Zou, R., Yang, J., & Feng, C. (2023). *Energy Economics, 126*, Article 106971.**

As one of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, energy poverty still plagues the whole world. In order to provide a possible solution to energy poverty from a new perspective, this study explores the impact of informatization on energy poverty based on panel data of 93 countries from 2010 to 2019. The principal component analysis method is used to construct an indicator of energy poverty that involves two dimensions, i.e., energy accessibility and energy affordability. The results show that global energy poverty has been generally alleviated, but polarization still exists. Informatization can effectively alleviate energy poverty, which remains robust after considering endogeneity. There is a U-shaped non-linear relationship between informatization and energy poverty, and informatization is more effective for severe energy poverty. Moreover, informatization has a greater impact on non-OECD countries than on OECD countries. In addition, the impact of informatization is more significant in regions with lower government efficiency. Considering that informatization resources tend to concentrate in developed regions, the government should intervene appropriately in the distribution of informatization resources in less developed areas to harness the potential of informatization.

**DE12 Has Chinese aid benefited recipient countries? Evidence from a meta-regression analysis. Mandon, P., & Woldemichael, M. T. (2023). *World Development, 166*, Article 106211.**

This paper employs a meta-regression analysis of 1149 estimates from 29 studies to take stock of the empirical literature on Chinese aid effectiveness. After accommodating publication selection bias, we find that, on average, Beijing's foreign assistance is positively associated with economic outcomes in recipient countries, but correlates with deforestation and negative perceptions of China among citizens, albeit negligible in size. We also show that studies that fail to uncover empirical effects that conform to researchers' expectations are less likely to be submitted or accepted for publication. Differences in the choice of data, estimation method, and authors' institutional affiliation explain the heterogeneity among Chinese aid effectiveness estimates reported in the literature.

**DE13 Can remittances alleviate energy poverty in developing countries? New evidence from panel data. Barkat, K., Alsamara, M., & Mimouni, K. (2023). *Energy Economics, 119*, Article 106527.**

Universal energy access in developing countries is a key ingredient to achieve sustainable economic growth and social welfare. Therefore, it is of paramount importance for policymakers to identify potential new factors to mitigate energy poverty. In this study, we investigate the effects of workers' remittances on energy poverty in 109 developing countries from 2000 to 2019 using panel fixed and random effects as well as the system generalized method of moment and Lewbel (2012) estimators to address potential endogeneity problems. We demonstrate that remittances can be effectively used to alleviate energy poverty in low and middle-income countries. Moreover, we find that income poverty, human development, institutional quality, and income inequality are important mediating channels through which remittances affect energy poverty. Our results also indicate that improved financial development and increased urbanization tend to enhance energy access. Based on our findings, several recommendations are provided to governments and policymakers for achieving sustainable development goal target 7.1, which aims to guarantee affordable, reliable, and modern energy services for all.

**DE14 A north-south model of structural change and growth. Aristizabal-Ramirez, M., Leahy, J., & Tesar, L. L. (2023). *Journal of Monetary Economics, 133*, 77-102.**

This paper is motivated by a set of cross-country observations on economic growth, structural transformation, and investment rates in a large sample of countries, We observe a hump-shaped relationship between a country's investment rate and its level of development, both within countries over time and across countries. Advanced economies reach their investment peak at a higher level of income and at an earlier point in time relative to emerging markets. We also observe the familiar patterns of structural change (a decline in the agricultural share and an increase in the services share, both relative to manufacturing). The pace of change observed in the 1930 to 1980 period in advanced economies is remarkably similar to that in emerging markets since 1960. Motivated by these facts, we develop a two-region model of the world economy that captures the dynamics of investment and structural change. The regions are isolated from each other up to the point of capital market liberalization in the early 1990s. At that point, capital flows from advanced economies to emerging markets and accelerates the process of structural change in emerging markets. Both regions gain from the liberalization of financial markets, but the majority of the gains accrue to the emerging economies. The overall magnitude of gains depends on the date of liberalization, the relative sizes of the two regions and the degree of asymmetry between the two regions at the point of liberalization. Finally, we consider the impact of a "second wave" of liberalization when China fully opens its economy to capital inflows.

**DE15 Chinese aid and health at the country and local level. Cruzatti C., J., Dreher, A., & Matzat, J. (2023). *World Development, 167*, Article 106214.**

We investigate whether and to what extent Chinese development finance affects infant mortality, combining 92 demographic and health surveys (DHS) for a maximum of 53 countries and almost 55,000 sub-national locations over the 2002-2014 period. Our results show that Chinese aid decreases infant mortality at the country level. Relative to the country average, aid however increases infant mortality at sub-national scales. In several tests, we show that this stark contrast likely results from aid being fungible within recipient countries.