

**Программа серии международных научных семинаров
«Городская и международная экономика: нормативные и позитивные
исследования»
16 июня – 30 июня 2015 г.**

16 июня, вторник

Заезд участников.

17 июня, среда

11.00 – 13.00. Открытие серии семинаров. Обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

15.00 – 16.30. Научный семинар. Доклад Я. Мураты (Университет Нихон, Япония). Новые модели торговли и их влияние на благосостояние. Обсуждение доклада.

Preferences are invariant to any positive monotonic transformation of a utility function. However, the same does not generally apply to a subutility function that is widely used in models with endogenous varieties. We identify a class of positive monotonic transformations of a subutility function that change neither the Marshallian demand nor the equilibrium allocation. Such transformations do, however, affect welfare evaluation. Our result thus reveals a fundamental difficulty in measuring welfare changes: for any change in the equilibrium allocation, there exists a continuum of possible welfare changes when varieties are endogenous.

18 июня, четверг

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад И. Быкадорова (Институт математики им. Соболева СО РАН, НИУ ВШЭ). Слабые про-конкурентные эффекты и вред от либерализации торговли. Обсуждение доклада.

Krugman's trade model with asymmetric countries, one sector, one production factor and unspecified utility functions is examined. (i) Under non-CES preferences, welfare losses from small decrease in trade costs are guaranteed near autarky because of market distortion, and losses are higher for smaller countries. (ii) The flatter demand curve is, the smaller are gains from trade in spite of pro-competitive effects (our numerical estimates use AHARA utility). (iii) A bigger country has higher wage, variety and price advantage (wage HME) and thereby welfare advantage over the smaller country. However, when trade is beneficial, the smaller country gains more.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад Р. Арно (Университет Калифорнии-Риверсайд). Оптимальная вместимость парковок в центре города. Обсуждение доклада.

For many years, Donald Shoup has been advocating cashing out free and underpriced curbside parking. How should this be implemented in practice, taking into account the stochasticity of curbside parking vacancies? Shoup has proposed setting

neighborhood/period of the day-specific meter rates such that a common target (average) curbside parking occupancy rate is achieved. Taking as given how the average occupancy rate affects expected cruising-for-parking time and expected walking time (between parking space and destination), this paper investigates the optimal (surplus-maximizing) target curbside parking occupancy rate. The principal result is that the rate should be higher, the higher is the level of demand.

19 июня, пятница

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад С. Дингра (Лондонская школа экономики). Сжатие и перераспределение выгод от торговли. Обсуждение доклада.

This paper examines the microstructure of import markets and the division of the gains from trade among consumers, importers and exporters. When exporters and importers transact through anonymous markets, double marginalization and business stealing among competing importers lead to lower profits. Trading parties can overcome these inefficiencies by investing in richer contractual arrangements such as bilateral contracts that eliminate double marginalization through fixed fees and joint contracts that internalize business stealing by maximizing joint profits of the exporter and its import partners. Introducing these contractual choices into a trade model with heterogeneous exporters and importers, we show that trade liberalization increases the incentive to engage in joint contracts, thus raising the profits of exporters and importers at the expense of consumer welfare. We examine the implications of the model for prices, quantities and exporter-importer matches in Colombian import markets before and after the US-Colombia free trade agreement. US exporters that started to enjoy duty-free access were more likely to increase their average price, decrease their quantity exported and reduce the number of import partners.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад С. Кичко (НИУ ВШЭ). Гетерогенность вкусов и выбор месторасположения производителями. Обсуждение доклада.

Understanding the reasons of uneven spatial distribution of economic activity is one of the central issues of regional and urban economics (von Thünen, 1826; Hotelling, 1929; Loesch, 1954). The interest to studying the location of economic activity within imperfect markets in general equilibrium was originally spurred by Krugman (1991). In Krugman's model, equilibrium patterns of inter-regional industrial location are shaped by the interactions between agglomeration forces and dispersion forces. Individual agents, regardless of their region of residence and sector of employment, have identical CES preferences. As the degree of trade openness changes, so do market outcomes, which may vary from complete agglomeration to a symmetric distribution of economic activity. Our main findings can be summarized as follows. First, we show that when populations and willingness to pay in both regions are symmetric and the distribution of taste in one region mirrors the distribution in another region, then each firm chooses to locate in the country where it has a better match with consumers' tastes. Second, we demonstrate that this result is extremely fragile: it

ceases to hold if any of the three abovementioned symmetry assumptions is relaxed. More precisely, in an asymmetric world some firms tend to locate in a region where their match with consumers' taste is worse. This occurs due to unbalanced agglomeration and dispersion forces. In particular, we show that the market-access effect dominates the market-crowding effect: a region attracts more firms having a poorer match with domestic consumers' tastes if either consumers' willingness to pay, or population, or both in that country are higher. Third, whether agglomeration or dispersion forces prevail at a particular market is shown to depend on the degree of taste mismatch between regions. This leads to various possible configurations of spatial equilibria, e.g., different degrees of skewness in the distribution of firms across countries.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

18.30. Ужин для участников семинара.

22 июня, понедельник

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад В. Ивановой (НИУ ВШЭ). Выбор рода деятельности мигрантами. Обсуждение доклада.

We consider an empirical model in which individuals choose jointly their destination country and occupational choice. We plan to estimate this model using Ukrainian micro-data. The main results (to be yet obtained) will shed light on joint determinants of workers' migration decisions and their occupational choice in destination regions.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад С. Сучковой (НИУ ВШЭ). ТВА. Обсуждение доклада.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

23 июня, вторник

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад И. Симоновска (Университет Калифорнии-Дэвис). Эластичность торговли и выгоды от торговли. Обсуждение доклада.

Quantitative results from a large class of structural gravity models of international trade depend critically on the elasticity of trade with respect to trade frictions. We develop a new simulated method of moments estimator to estimate this elasticity from

disaggregate price and trade-flow data and we use it within Eaton and Kortum's (2002) Ricardian model. We apply our estimator to disaggregate price and trade-flow data for 123 countries in the year 2004. Our method yields a trade elasticity of roughly four, nearly fifty percent lower than Eaton and Kortum's (2002) approach. This difference doubles the welfare gains from international trade.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад Е. Александровой (СПбГУ ВШМ). Пространственные и индивидуальные аспекты эффектов минимальной оплаты труда в промышленности. Обсуждение доклада.

Traditionally, economists treat the minimum wage as one of the labour market regulation instruments. From a social point of view, the minimum wage is the main tool for poverty mitigation. There are several key aspects of the way minimum wage affects labour market rates. The positive ones include but are not limited to: increase in labour supply, stimulation of wage growth in economics, increase in employment. Increase in unemployment and growth of the informal sector are classified among the negative effects. Analysing the minimum wage application to policy making remains relevant, especially in Russia. In OECD countries and in a number of developing countries the minimum wage is centralised for all sectors and regions. In countries with a high differentiation in regional labour markets (e.g. USA, Japan), the minimum wage is decentralised. Conventionally, the minimum wage is a severe constraint of lower bound of wages, which prevents real wages in developed economies from being decreased. In Russian Federation, the minimum wage is centralised and had some considerable leaps. The goal of the research project is a differentiated assessment of the influence of changes in the minimum wage in Russia. We assume the following hypothesis: (1) Increase in the minimum wage influences the prices that manufacturers set in the sectors with a low level of wages. (2) Increase in the minimum wage negatively affects the depressed regions and cities.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

24 июня, среда

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад М. Кузнецовой (НИУ ВШЭ). Детерминанты экспортных торговых потоков в России. Обсуждение доклада.

We apply Duranton and Overman's (2005) point-pattern based approach to study the geographical concentration of Russian manufacturing industries -- relative to the spatial concentration of overall manufacturing -- using detailed micro-geographic data. Depending on the industrial classification, 30 to 45% of industries are localized, 12 to 17% are dispersed, and 35 to 60% are randomly distributed. Localization usually occurs at either short distances (up to 50 km), or long distances (700 km, which corresponds to the distance between the big metropolitan areas), or both. Despite its complex physical geography, the long trade isolation of the USSR, and other historical aspects which affected manufacturing concentration, our results show that modern

location patterns in Russia are similar to those of other countries (in terms of the ratios of localized, dispersed, and random industries) and those of other studies.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад В. Вахитова (КШЭ, НИУ ВШЭ). Негативные агломерационные эффекты или неудачное расположение: случай промышленных производств. Обсуждение доклада.

Over the last two decades import tariffs have declined significantly. Governments around the world increasingly use non-tariff measures as a substitute for the tariff protection. Little is known about their importance for and effect on international trade. Literature reports a positive effect of reduction in tariffs and services liberalization on productivity of the economy through the firm productivity increase (Pavcnik, 2002; Javorcik, 2004; Amiti and Konings, 2007) and through elimination of low-productive firms and reallocation of resources towards high-productive firms (Melitz, 2003). To the best of our knowledge, no study investigates the effect of the NTMs on an individual firm. To fill this void in the literature, we study the effect of NTMs on firm-level productivity and industry dynamics, focusing on food-processing sector. Since the scope on NTMs is vast and hardly explored, at this stage we focus on the average effect of NTM on productivity of a firm. We investigate the effect on productivity through competition within the same industry (defined at NACE 3 digit level), as well as thorough backward linkages due to competition in industries that provide inputs into production process. We use firm-level data for Ukrainian firms in 2001-2006. As NTM variable, we calculated our own firm-level index, based on measures estimated by (Movchan and Shportyuk, 2010). Our initial results indicate that effects of NTM on productivity of firms is miniscule compared with the effect of traditional protectionist measures such as tariffs for inputs. This result holds for majority of specifications and quite robust to the choice of the NTM measure, using current or lagged values of NTM, or the choice of productivity measure.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

25 июня, четверг

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад Н. Айзенберг (ИСЭМ СО РАН). Влияние тарифных барьеров на международную торговлю. Обсуждение доклада.

Some bilateral tariffs remain even under WTO and induce a question for theorists: Can any mutual tariff be welfare enhancing? A positive – protectionist – answer is shown possible under some oligopolistic or dynamic hypotheses, see Brander and Spencer (1984). However, the question remains weakly studied in modern trade theory under monopolistic competition. Unlike oligopoly, here strategic behavior of firms cannot be a reason for protectionist thinking. Still, some welfare gains from tariffs look generally possible. Indeed, under variable elasticity of substitution, the equilibrium number of firms can be socially excessive or insufficient, see Dixit and Stiglitz (1977). So, mutual tariffs can be thought off as a cure for such “distortion of variety” in non-CES

world. However, they generate “structural distortion:” asymmetry between consumption of domestic and imported goods. So, overall welfare impact of tariffs is non-obvious. We find analytically that any bilateral tariff makes the equilibrium consumption of each domestic variety growing, import decreasing. Simultaneously, total output of a firm decreases, because a monetary transfer from tariffs stimulates the domestic consumption insufficiently to compensate decreasing import. Surprisingly, competition/variety (mass of firms), increases in tariff, because variety must be inversely related to each firm's output under free entry.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад А. Сидорова (Институт математики им. Соболева СО РАН, НИУ ВШЭ). Городская экономика и теория центральных мест. Обсуждение доклада.

Consider an economy with one sector and one production factor, labor. The economy is populated with L consumers who are to be distributed across cities. Each consumer supplies inelastically one unit of labor. Each region can be urbanized, i.e., it can develop a city that accommodates firms and consumers. For simplicity, we assume that, whenever a city exists it is monocentric – it has an exogenously given dimensionless central business district (CBD). Cities emerge endogenously, the only exception being the capital city, which is exogenously given but its size is endogenous.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

26 июня, пятница

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад С. Коковина (НИУ ВШЭ). (Институт математики им. Соболева СО РАН, НИУ ВШЭ). Пространственная монополистическая конкуренция и гетерогенные агенты. Обсуждение доклада.

Usual monopolistic competition model is enriched with spatial dimension: a space of product characteristics containing consumers' “ideal varieties” a la' Hotelling. It means consumer heterogeneity, i.e., localized monopolistic competition, though zones of service among continuously distributed producers do intersect. When the equilibrium density of firms is uniform, we find that the density reacts positively to growing market size (population), alike non-localized monopolistic competition. However, positive/negative price reaction is determined now by increasing/decreasing elasticity of utility (instead of demand elasticity in non-localized competition). New notion is each firm's range of service, which decreases both in population and cost (disutility) of distance, when not covering the complete space. Another kind of equilibrium is agglomerated one. We find a necessary/sufficient condition for clustered equilibria under complete service-range: demand convexity must be smaller than unit. This agglomeration effect means standardization (in product characteristics) or shopping-malls (in city space). Thus, unlike Krugman's model, agglomeration may arise even when competition itself is the only agglomeration force, thus confirming the famous Hotelling hypothesis.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад Ф. Ущева (НИУ ВШЭ). Эластичность замещения: сетевой аспект. Обсуждение доклада.

We develop a product-differentiated model where the product space is a network defined as a set of varieties (nodes) linked by their degree of substitutabilities (edges). In this network, we also locate consumers so that the location of each consumer (node) corresponds to her “ideal” variety. We show that there exists a unique Nash equilibrium in prices. Each equilibrium price of each firm is a function of her weighted Bonacich centrality, where the discount factor is an inverse measure of the degree of product differentiation. It is also a function of the average willingness to pay across consumers, which depends the structure of the network, in particular, its diameter. We also investigate how local product differentiation and the spatial discount factor affect the equilibrium prices. We show that these effects depend on the network structure. For example, for a star-shaped network, we find that the firm located in the star node does not always enjoy higher monopoly power than the peripheral firms.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

29 июня, понедельник

11.00 – 12.30. Доклад Я. Мураты (Университет Нихон, Япония). Неуловимые выгоды от торговли.

We generalize the formulae for welfare changes by Arkolakis, Costinot, and Rodríguez-Clare (2012) and Melitz and Redding (2014a) to allow for various cardinalizations of the subutility functions for varieties. Despite the same macro restrictions and the same equilibrium allocations, our new formula coincides with the original ones if and only if the number of varieties is invariant to foreign shocks. When product diversity responds to foreign shocks, different cardinalizations generate different welfare changes, thus revealing a fundamental difficulty in quantifying welfare gains implied by new trade models.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

16.00 – 18.00. Подведение итогов, закрытие семинара.

30 июня, вторник

Отъезд участников.

