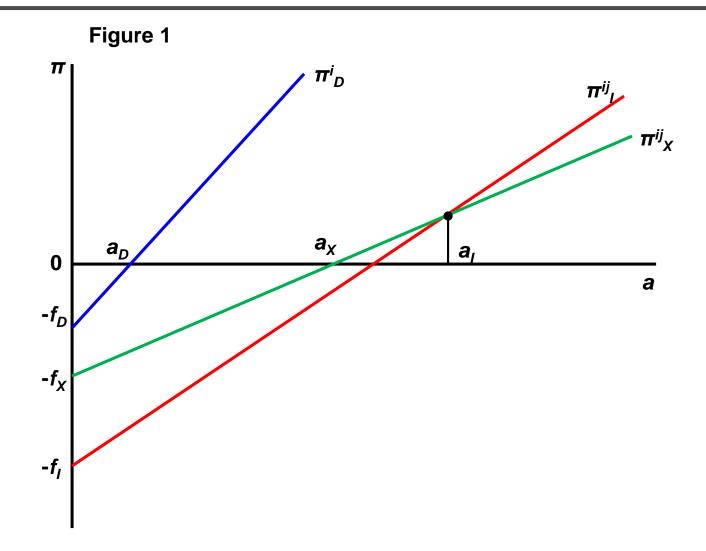
AED/IS 4540 International Commerce and the World Economy

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- Share of US firms exporting relatively small at 18 percent, with exporting firms being larger and more productive (Bernard *et al.*, 2007)
- Key hypothesis proposed to explain higher productivity of exporters:
 - exporting requires extra resources in terms of transportation, distribution and marketing costs, workers with foreign managerial skills, and modification of products for export
 - only more productive firms can bear such costs

- **Firms draw labor productivity coefficient** *a*
- Firm has to make choice about entering domestic market (D), exporting (X), or setting up foreign production (I), given fixed costs f and profits π
- **\diamond** Given *a*, and $f_D < f_X < f_I$, firms have four choices:
 - (i) Exit domestic market: $\pi_D < f_D$
 - (ii) Serve domestic market only: $f_D < \pi_D < (f_D + f_X)$
 - (iii) **Export:** $(f_D + f_X) < \pi_X < (f_D + f_I)$
 - (iv) Set up foreign production: $(f_D + f_I) < \pi_I$

- Assume domestic (i) and foreign market (j), are similar in terms of demand and labor endowment
- In Figure 1, for *i* productivity *a* measured along horizontal axis, profits π measured on vertical axis
- Domestic tariff results in profit function π_D^i being steeper, i.e., firms producing only for domestic market get border protection
- Also, foreign tariff results in slope of export profit function π_x^{ij} being shallower
- **Sorting pattern of firms consistent with evidence**



Firms and Trade Liberalization

- In Figure 2, with cuts in domestic and foreign tariffs:
 - Reduces profits of non-exporting firms, and productivity cutoff rises to a_D'
 - Raises profits of exporting firms, and lowers productivity cutoff to a_X'
- Some firms supplying only home market become exporters, and existing exporters increase exports
- Induces low productivity firms to exit market, resulting in higher average industry productivity due to turnover of firms from domestic to export markets

Firms and Trade Liberalization

