

FIW Working Paper N° 178
December 2017

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1 Introduction

Estimating the effects of trade policy variables on trade flows is a major interests in international economics. Since the seminal paper of Anderson & van Wincoop (2003), there has been a substantial amount of empirical research involving the econometric estimation of these effects within a structural gravity framework, noting the importance of theory-consistent treatment of the multilateral resistance terms (MRT) to obtain unbiased estimates. Most of the empirical applications on the structural gravity model focused on the estimation of the effects of discriminatory trade policy measures, among them very prominently regional trade agreements (see Anderson & Yotov, 2016; Bergstrand, Larch & Yotov, 2015; Egger, Francois, Manchin & Nelson, 2015, for recent contributions). Estimation is mostly done via Poisson Pseudo-Maximum Likelihood (PPML), including importer and exporter fixed effects in a cross-sectional, and importer-time, exporter-time fixed effects in a panel setting, to control for the MR-terms.

This identification strategy will, however, fail if the variable of interest lacks variation in both importer and exporter (i.e. importer-time and exporter-time) dimension, since it will be perfectly collinear to one of the fixed effects. As Head & Mayer (2014) mentioned, such variables will include anything that affects a country's propensity to export/import to/from all destinations or sums, averages and differences of country-specific variables. Among those, economists are especially interested in the effects of non-discriminatory trade policy (NDTP) measures on trade flows and subsequent welfare effects. NDTP measures include most-favored nation tariffs (see Piermartini & Yotov, 2016), export subsidies or promotion (see Lederman, Olarreaga & Payton, 2010) and trade facilitation (see Hoekman & Nicita, 2011; Beverelli, Neumueller & Teh, 2015), among others.

Estimation of NDTP in structural gravity models has only recently been addressed more thoroughly in the literature. Head & Mayer (2014) devoted a subsection in their summary contribution of the gravity model to this topic and Piermartini & Yotov (2016) mentioned the identification problems of the effects on those variables as one of the challenges in empirical structural gravity estimation. Piermartini & Yotov (2016) referred to a method recently introduced in Heid et al. (2015), where the authors suggest to use data on intra-national trade flows to identify the effects of NDTP. Contrary to the MRT captured by the fixed effects, the NDTP measures should not affect intra-national trade, introducing bilateral variation. While this identification method is consistent with structural gravity theory and seems very promising, it requires data on domestic trade, i.e. goods and services that are nationally produced and consumed. Since data on such flows is often not readily available or reported with a substantial time lag, researchers have often resorted to different methods to obtain estimates on their NDTP measures of interest.

In cases where data on intra-national trade flows is unavailable, Head & Mayer (2014) and Piermartini & Yotov (2016) suggested to use a two-stage fixed effects identification strategy, in which the fixed effects, obtained from the first stage, are regressed onto the NDTP measure and other country-specific variables. This approach has been frequently applied in empirical research to identify the effects of

collinear variables (see for instance Eaton & Kortum, 2002; Melitz, 2008; Head & Ries, 2008; Anderson & Yotov, 2016). Another popular method (see for instance Portugal-Perez & Wilson, 2012; Bratt, 2017) is the 'Bonus-Vetus OLS' introduced by Baier & Bergstrand (2009). Here, the MRT are approximated by the doubly-demeaned trade cost variables, thus avoiding the collinearity problem. Recently, Prehn, Brummer & Glauben (2016) motivated the use of a random intercept PPML estimator to identify country-specific variables in the presence of collinearity. They demonstrated the performance on the US-Canadian dataset used in Anderson & van Wincoop (2003) and reported estimates for distance and border similar to a PPML FE estimator, while also being able to obtain estimates on the exporting and importing countries GDP elasticities.

Despite the increasing interest and discussion surrounding NDTP in structural gravity models, little is known about the properties of the proposed estimators. In general, there exist only a few Monte Carlo studies that explicitly take into account a data generating process (DGP) that is consistent with structural gravity theory (see for instance Baier & Bergstrand, 2009; Head & Mayer, 2014; Egger & Staub, 2016). Since none of these studies focused on NDTP measures, this paper aims at closing this gap. The benchmarked methods include (1) fixed effects estimation on intra-national data, (2) Bonus-Vetus, (3) two-stage fixed effects and (4) random intercept PPML. The latter three are estimated assuming data on intra-national trade flows is not available, the case in which these methods are usually used in empirical research. The paper contributes to the existing literature by analysing the properties of these estimators proposed in the literature in Monte Carlo experiments based on a DGP that is consistent with an economic motivation of the structural gravity model. As most of the current empirical studies implement the estimation via PPML, a DGP based on a generalized linear model (GLM) framework will be employed. The results will be particularly interesting for empirical researchers that have in the past employed one of the methods or are aiming at identifying the effects of NDTP under a structural gravity model in upcoming research.

The main finding is that, given a DGP that conforms with structural gravity theory, data on intra-national trade flows is needed for identification. The bias of the methods that do not employ this data relates to the correlation of the NDTP variable of interest with the corresponding collinear fixed effects. The three methods disregarding intra-national observations for identification only yield unbiased estimates in a scenario in which this correlation is explicitly set to zero. An illustrative empirical application confirms the direction of the bias that is to be expected if these methods are used.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. The next section gives a short introduction to the structural gravity model and discusses the methods that are benchmarked in the Monte Carlo experiments. Section 3 describes the Monte Carlo simulation design, outlines the scenarios analysed and closes with the results. Section 4 demonstrates the methods on an empirical application. A final section concludes.

2 Non-discriminatory Trade Policies in Gravity Models

2.1 Structural Gravity Model

As in Egger & Staub (2016), the structural gravity model is motivated on grounds of an endowment economy with Armington differentiation. To avoid cluttered notation and reduce the computational effort in the MC simulations, the analysis will focus on a cross-section of aggregate bilateral trade flows between countries for a given period.¹ Each country $i = 1, \dots, N$ is endowed with a volume of goods H_i that it sells at a mill price p_i to earn income $Y_i = p_i H_i$. As Anderson & van Wincoop (2003) showed, the import demand of country j for goods of i satisfies²

$$X_{ij} = \frac{p_i^\alpha \tau_{ij}^\alpha Y_j}{\sum_{k=1}^N p_k^\alpha \tau_{kj}^\alpha}, \quad (1)$$

where $\tau_{ij} \geq 1$ are the iceberg trade costs and $1 - \alpha$ is the elasticity of substitution (with $\alpha < 0$) under this model.³ Imposing the market-clearing condition $\sum_j X_{ij} = Y_i$ to Eq. (1) and solving for the equilibrium market price yields

$$p_i^{1-\alpha} = \frac{1}{H_i} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\tau_{ij}^\alpha p_j H_j}{\sum_{k=1}^N p_k^\alpha \tau_{kj}^\alpha}, \quad (2)$$

which implicitly determines p_i and Y_i , given α and the joint distribution of τ_{ij} and H_i (see Egger & Staub, 2016). Substituting this price back into the import demand equation and defining $P_j^\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^N (p_i \tau_{ij})^\alpha$ as the CES price index results in the well-known structural gravity model

$$X_{ij} = Y_i Y_j \left(\frac{\tau_{ij}}{\Pi_i P_j} \right)^\alpha, \quad (3)$$

$$\Pi_i^\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\frac{\tau_{ik}}{P_k} \right)^\alpha Y_k, \quad (4)$$

$$P_j^\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\frac{\tau_{kj}}{\Pi_k} \right)^\alpha Y_k, \quad (5)$$

with Y_i and Y_j being production and expenditures, whereas for simplicity balanced trade is assumed.

From the definition of the multilateral resistance terms (MRT) given in Eq. (4) and (5) it follows, that $E[\Pi_i \tau_{ij}] \neq 0$, $E[P_j \tau_{ij}] \neq 0$ and $E[\Pi_i P_j] \neq 0$. Addressing this correlation structure will be a central feature of the DGP that will be used for the Monte Carlo simulations. To be consistent with a structural

¹Note that most of the current research employs panel data sets and/or covers specific sectors or product groups. Exploiting the time variation via a panel data structure is strongly recommended in Piermartini & Yotov (2016), whereas they suggest to include every third or fifth year to permit adjustment of trade flows to policy changes. However, note that for the questions addressed in this paper, a cross-section setting will suffice.

²For simplicity, the exporter-specific preference parameter from the original specification of Anderson & van Wincoop (2003) is omitted.

³Various types of models motivated from the demand or supply side suggested in the literature yield a model of the type presented here (see for example Anderson & van Wincoop, 2003; Eaton & Kortum, 2002; Melitz, 2003; Chaney, 2008). These models only differ in their interpretation of the elasticity of trade flows with respect to trade costs α .

gravity model, prices p_i need to be determined endogenously from the structure of the model. Production and expenditure in turn depend on the prices and, along with the trade costs, determine the trade flows. Eqs. (1) and (2) can therefore be used to generate the endogenous variables p_i , Y_i and the structural part⁴ of the trade flows, consistent with the economic structure of the model.

2.2 Econometric Specification

Specifying the unobserved trade costs τ_{ij}^α and introducing a stochastic term, the model given by Eqs. (3) - (5) can be re-written in a form that can be econometrically estimated. Denoting $e_i = \ln(Y_i/\Pi_i^\alpha)$, $m_j = \ln(Y_j/P_j^\alpha)$ and specifying the trade costs by a vector of observable variables $\beta D_{ij} + \gamma NIP_{ij} = \ln(\tau_{ij}^\alpha)$, leads to

$$X_{ij} = \exp(e_i + m_j + \beta D_{ij} + \gamma NIP_{ij}) \eta_{ij}. \quad (6)$$

To keep the model simple, only one discriminatory trade cost variable D_{ij} and one non-discriminatory import protection measure NIP_{ij} is assumed. A non-discriminatory trade policy, per definition, affects all trading partners equally, but will not exert an impact on goods and services that are domestically produced and consumed (see Heid et al., 2015), i.e. X_{ii} . Thus, $NIP_{ij} = NIP_j \quad \forall \quad i \neq j$ and $NIP_{jj} = 0$.

The assumptions about the multiplicative error η_{ij} will determine which model will be identified. For instance, OLS on a log-linearized version of Eq. (6) will be identified if $E(\ln \eta_{ij} | e_i, m_j, D_{ij}, NIP_{ij}) = 0$, i.e. there is no dependence between the covariates and the logarithm of the error term. Assuming $E(\eta_{ij} | e_i, m_j, D_{ij}, NIP_{ij}) = 1$, i.e. the errors are mean-independent of the covariates, permits identification via a GLM estimator.⁵ Santos Silva & Tenreyro (2006) showed that the errors in gravity models of trade will in general be heteroscedastic and dependent on the covariates. OLS estimation on a log-linear version of Eq. (6) will then yield biased estimates due to Jensen's inequality. Furthermore, the presence of zero flows will provoke ad hoc solutions in log-linear models. Since the bulk of the current empirical gravity models are estimated in multiplicative form, mostly by PPML following the arguments brought in Santos Silva & Tenreyro (2006), the focus of this paper will be on GLM estimation with a log-link function and a Poisson family. GLM estimates will be consistent if the conditional mean function is correctly specified. The efficiency of the estimator will depend on correct specification of the error variance, i.e. the linear exponential family of the density chosen.

There are three different approaches towards a theory-consistent estimation of Eq. (6) that controls for the structure imposed by e_i and m_j . The most common procedure is to include $N - 1$ exporter and $N - 1$ importer fixed effects for e_i and m_j (see Harrigan, 1996; Feenstra, 2004). A second option is to apply

⁴The structural part can be obtained by assuming that Eq. (1) only holds in expectation, replacing X_{ij} by $E(X_{ij})$.

⁵Recently, Figueiredo, Lima & Orefice (2016) argued that if one assumes that the log-linear model is identified, then the GLM estimates will be severely biased. Since the researcher cannot know which model is true, they proposed a robust quantile estimation approach.

a structurally-iterated estimator (Head & Mayer, 2014; Egger & Staub, 2016). Given a set of starting values for e_i and m_j , Eq. (6) is estimated via GLM, restricting the coefficients on e_i and m_j to one. The results are used to obtain an estimate of τ_{ij}^α , which is employed to solve for new estimates of e_i and m_j . This procedure is repeated until convergence. A third option is the quasi-differences estimation, that uses two products of country-pairs to net out e_i and m_j . This can be done either by using just-identified set of moment conditions (as described in Charbonneau, 2012) or apply a simply ratio-of-ratios estimator as outlined in Head & Mayer (2014) or Egger & Staub (2016). The latter can be implemented by GLM estimation on the sets of transformed variables $X_s = X_{ik}X_{lj}/X_{lk}X_{ij}$ and $d_s = (d_{ik} + d_{lj}) - (d_{lk} + d_{ij})$ with d being a trade cost variable.⁶

2.3 Identification via intra-national trade flows

Given the conditional mean is correctly specified, fixed effects, structurally-iterated and quasi-differences estimation will yield consistent estimates for bilaterally varying trade cost variables. If data on intra-national trade flows is available, these methods may also be applied to identify the effects of non-discriminatory trade policies in a structural gravity model. This identification strategy has just recently been introduced by Heid et al. (2015) and the approach is further discussed in Piermartini & Yotov (2016). As Piermartini & Yotov (2016) mention, the intra-national dimension turns the monadic non-discriminatory trade policy variables into dyadic variables. The key identifying assumption is that non-discriminatory trade policies do not affect intra-national trade. Heid et al. (2015) suggested a fixed effects panel model that can be formulated as follows for a cross-sectional setting:

$$X_{ij} = \exp(\lambda_i^{FE} + \chi_j^{FE} + \beta^{FE} D_{ij} + \gamma^{FE} NIP_{ij}) \eta_{ij}^{FE}. \quad (7)$$

The unobserved terms e_i and m_j are captured by the fixed effects λ_i^{FE} and χ_j^{FE} . Identification is possible since the MRT will be identified over all country-pairs, including intra-national trade, while the non-discriminatory trade policies can be identified by exploiting the variation between intra-national and international flows.

Note that Eq. (7) may also be estimated via the structurally-iterated and the quasi-differences approach outlined above. However, the fixed effects estimator has several advantages. In contrast to the structurally-iterated estimator, the FE estimator imposes no specific structural assumptions on the MRT. The fixed effects will capture the MRT even if some key variables in determining the trade costs are omitted or unobserved. Furthermore, the structurally-iterated estimator is more prone to convergence failures than the fixed effects estimator (see Egger & Staub, 2016). Compared to the quasi-differences approach, the fixed effects estimator is computationally less demanding and leads to lower standard errors

⁶Given $i \neq l$ and $j \neq k$ there are numerous sets making estimation computationally demanding. To speed up the computation, the estimation may be performed on only a subset of all possible combinations, leading to efficiency losses.

(see Egger & Staub, 2016).

The main disadvantage of the FE estimator is that, while the coefficients are consistently estimated, the asymptotic variance might be affected by the incidental parameter problem. Cameron & Trivedi (2005) showed that in a multiplicative model with one-way fixed effects, the incidental parameter problem can be avoided by using a concentrated likelihood function. Still, in the case of a two-way fixed effect model such as Eq. (7) the problem remains. Egger & Staub (2016) showed in their Monte Carlo simulations that the incidental parameter problem strongly affects the t-statistics on their trade cost measure. As a solution to the problem Jochmans (2017) recently derived a GMM estimator for two-way multiplicative gravity models. As the focus of this paper is on the bias and consistency of the NDTP estimates, this is demonstrated in the MC simulations via the simpler fixed effects estimator.

2.4 Identification methods without intra-national trade flows

While there is ongoing interest in the effects of non-discriminatory and unilateral trade policies, the literature just recently started discussing the issue of their identification in structural gravity models. A challenge for empirical estimation occurs if data on intra-national flows is not available. This may be the case because they are not published for the countries of interest, or they are reported with a severe time lag and do not match the periods for which the data on non-discriminatory trade policies is reported. Since in such a case the non-discriminatory trade policy measures will not vary over either the exporter or importer dimension, they will be perfectly collinear to one of the fixed effects and cannot be identified. Furthermore, the collinearity will lead to convergence failure in the structurally-iterated estimates, since m_j and NIP_{ij} cannot be jointly identified. The quasi-differences procedure is also not applicable, since $d_{ik} + d_{lj} = d_{lk} + d_{ij}$ and thus $d_s = 0$ for all s , thus none of the three methods discussed above will work.

One way to avoid collinearity is to simply construct a new dyadic variable from two monadic variables, taking into account that the functional form avoids collinearity. Examples from the literature include Lee & Park (2007) or Moisé, Orliac & Minor (2011) that analysed the effects of trade facilitation indicators. However, as Head & Mayer (2014) note, most of the dyadic indicators constructed this way may not have a straightforward interpretation. Another ad hoc solution to the problem, noted in Piermartini & Yotov (2016), is to approximate the MRT by remoteness indexes, which has been the common practice in papers prior to Eaton & Kortum (2002) and Anderson & van Wincoop (2003). Head & Mayer (2014) discussed various frequently used remoteness measures and found that none of them can capture the structure imposed by the theory. In a similar manner Piermartini & Yotov (2016) do not recommend the use of such remoteness measures to substitute MRT or fixed effects.

As a more promising solution to the problem, Piermartini & Yotov (2016) and Head & Mayer (2014) propose a two-stage fixed effects procedure. First the coefficients on the bilaterally-varying trade cost variables are estimated along with exporter and importer fixed effects. Then the respective fixed effects of

the first stage are regressed on the NDTP and other country-specific variables. This two-step procedure has been frequently used in the literature. For instance, Eaton & Kortum (2001, 2002) used this set-up to identify key parameters of their trade models, Melitz (2008) estimated the effects of the literacy rate and a measure of linguistic diversity on trade, and Gylfason, Martínez-Zarzoso & Wijkman (2015) adapted this procedure on a panel with time-varying non-bilateral data on corruption and democracy. Given its frequent use, this estimator will be included in the Monte Carlo simulations. Both stages will be estimated via GLM:

$$X_{ij} = \exp(\lambda_i^{2S} + \chi_j^{2S} + \beta^{2S} D_{ij}) \eta_{ij}^{2S} \quad (8)$$

$$\exp(\hat{\chi}_j^{2S}) = \exp(\psi^{2S} + \delta^{2S} \ln Y_j + \gamma^{2S} NIP_j) \nu_j^{2S}. \quad (9)$$

The flaws of this procedure for obtaining an estimate of γ^{2S} under fixed effects assumption have been thoroughly outlined in the discussion that followed the fixed effects vector decomposition (FEVD) model introduced in Plümer & Troeger (2007). As Greene (2011) noted, it is not possible to identify the fixed effects and collinear variables under the assumptions of a fixed effects model. Only the preceding linear mixture of the two is estimable. The parameter γ^{2S} is only separately identified if the fixed effects assumption $E(NIP_j m_j) \neq 0$ is violated. Another related approach to identify collinear variables was given in Egger (2005), who extended the Hausman & Taylor (1981) model (HTM) to the gravity framework. Besides being a log-linear model, the HTM imposes strong exogeneity assumptions on the discriminatory variables used as instruments for the identification of the effects of the NDTP measures.⁷

Another commonly applied approach to avoid the collinearity problem is the 'Bonus Vetus' (BV) method (see Baier & Bergstrand, 2009), that approximates the multilateral resistance terms by a first-order log-linear Taylor series expansion around a symmetric trade cost world. To implement this method, compute $x_{ij}^{MRS} = x_{ij} - MRS(x_{ij})$ for each trade cost variable x , with $MRS(x_{ij}) = \sum_{k=1}^N x_{kj} \theta_k + \sum_{l=1}^N x_{il} \theta_l - \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{l=1}^N x_{kl} \theta_k \theta_l$ and $\theta_i = Y_i / \sum_{k=1}^N Y_k$. The normalized trade flows $X_{ij} / (Y_i Y_j)$ are then regressed on the transformed variables x_{ij}^{MRS} . A more robust version for estimation purposes is to replace the GDP-weights with equal weights $1/N$ (see Baier & Bergstrand, 2010), which assumes a symmetric world in trade costs and economic sizes. While the BV method was originally derived for OLS on log-linearized model of Eq. (6), BV-transformed variables haven often been used in PPML estimation (see Hoekman & Nicita, 2011; Moïse & Sorescu, 2013; Bratt, 2017). Given its continuing popularity in empirical applications, the BV method (in its more robust, equally-weighted specification) is included in the Monte Carlo simulations:

⁷Note that assuming a log-linear model and that all bilateral variables are exogenous, the HTM will yield estimates similar to the second-stage of the FEVD and the tow-stage FE model.

$$X_{ij}/(Y_i Y_j) = \exp(\psi^{BV} + \beta^{BV} D_{ij}^{MRS} + \gamma^{BV} NIP_{ij}^{MRS}) \eta_{ij}^{BV} \quad (10)$$

As for all the methods in this section, it will be assumed that data on intra-national trade flows is unavailable. However, data on intra-national observations for discriminating trade costs or NDTP variables is usually observed or in the case of NDTP they are per definition zero. The BV-transformation of the regressors can therefore be applied utilizing the information on the complete dataset of N^2 observations, dropping the transformed intra-national observations prior to estimation. Note that in empirical research so far, the BV transformation is often applied only to discriminatory trade cost variables while NDTP variables are included as observed (see for instance Hoekman & Nicita, 2011; Moisé & Sorescu, 2013). However, it can be shown by MC simulations that such an approach will result in biased estimates even under the most favourable assumptions concerning the DGP.⁸

In cases of no missing data and assuming a log-linear model with homoscedastic errors, Head & Mayer (2014) showed in Monte Carlo simulations that the BV-method yields unbiased estimates for discriminatory trade policy variables. It can also be demonstrated that under these conditions the BV method on data including intra-national trade flows also yields unbiased estimates on the NDTP variable.⁹ Nevertheless, the use of the BV method is often motivated on grounds of collinearity in cases where data on intra-national flows is missing. It is therefore illustrative to assess the performance of the BV method in a GLM estimation framework without data on intra-national trade flows.

Estimates of such a model are subject to several sources of bias. First, under a multiplicative non-linear model with heteroscedastic errors, the log-linearized BV-transformations will lead to biased estimates, as shown in Santos Silva & Tenreyro (2006). Since the BV method resembles a double-demeaning procedure, their GLM counterpart would invoke concentrating out the mean effects of exporters and importers or applying some quasi-differences approach as described above. Such a procedure would strongly complicate the use of this method, whose popularity is a result of its simplicity for application. A second source of bias comes from missing observations, a problem that is usually encountered in empirical applications of the gravity model. As the MC results of Head & Mayer (2014) showed, this bias will be negligible for discriminatory continuous variables. A third source of bias can be attributed to the correlation between unobserved effects and the NDTP variable, which will be demonstrated later in this paper.

The last method that will be included in the Monte Carlo simulation is the random intercept PPML, recently proposed by Prehn et al. (2016) for the use in gravity models. They applied this estimator to the Anderson & van Wincoop (2003) data set and reported estimates on the distance and border coefficients, that are virtually identical to those obtained via fixed effect PPML. Additionally, they are able to estimate the coefficients on the countries incomes Y_i and Y_j and claim that this method allows

⁸See Table (5) and the accompanying text in the Appendix.

⁹See Table (5) in the Appendix.

to analyze policy-relevant importer or exporter-specific variables such as tariffs and infrastructure. The random intercept PPML can be written as:

$$X_{ij} = \exp(\lambda_i^{RI} + \chi_j^{RI} + \beta^{RI} D_{ij} + \gamma^{RI} NIP_{ij}) \eta_{ij}^{RI}, \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda_{0i}^{RI} \sim N(0, \sigma_{\lambda_{0i}}^2), \quad (12)$$

$$\chi_{0j}^{RI} \sim N(0, \sigma_{\chi_{0j}}^2), \quad (13)$$

with priors λ_{0i}^{RI} and χ_{0j}^{RI} on the importer and exporter effects.¹⁰ Identification of the NDTP variable within this model is possible because the individual exporter and importer effects are modelled via random effects. In large samples the effect of the prior will vanish and the Laplace approximation employed in the estimation algorithm used in Prehn et al. (2016) will push the posterior mode towards the maximum-likelihood estimator of the fixed effects model. Therefore the estimates on their discriminatory trade policy variables are identical to the fixed effects PPML. If the random intercepts tend to coincide with the fixed effects, one would expect the collinear country-specific variables to be identified in similar manner than in the two-stage FE approach. Thus, if these variables are correlated with the unit effects, biased estimates are expected. As in Prehn et al. (2016), the *glmer* function of the R-package *lme4* (see Bates, Mächler, Bolker & Walker, 2015) with random intercepts and a Poisson family will be used in the MC simulations.

For comparison to the above models, a naive gravity model is added to the MC simulations:

$$X_{ij} = \exp(\psi^{naive} + \beta^{naive} D_{ij} + \gamma^{naive} NIP_{ij} + \omega_1 \ln Y_i + \omega_2 \ln Y_j) \eta_{ij}^{naive}. \quad (14)$$

The naive model relates to the basic Newtonian model with exporters and importers GDP's as mass variables. Estimates of γ obtained by the naive gravity model are biased since they omit the MRT that are correlated with the NDTP variable. Note that prior to the structural gravity model, researchers usually extended the naive gravity model by remoteness indexes. As mentioned before, none of the remoteness variables suggested captures the structure implied by the MRT. In order to avoid selecting an arbitrary remoteness index for an augmented gravity model, the naive gravity model is used as a benchmark.

3 Monte Carlo Simulations

Monte Carlo simulation studies based on a DGP that is consistent with structural gravity theory are still scarce. Baier & Bergstrand (2009) employed Monte Carlo simulations to motivate that their Bonus Vetus

¹⁰Note that applying the random intercept PPML on the full dataset including intra-national flows will yield estimates similar to the FE model proposed by Heid et al. (2015).

OLS method yields results similar to the customized non-linear least squares estimator of Anderson & van Wincoop (2003). They used observed data on GDP, distance and borders of the McCallum (1995) Canadian-US province trade dataset for the simulation analysis, fixing the coefficients on distance and border to a true value. The obtained trade costs were used to solve for the MRT, which were in turn used to construct the expected trade flows of their log-linear model. Prior to estimation they added a log-normal error term with a variance such that a non-structural gravity regressions yields an R^2 of between 0.7 to 0.8.

Head & Mayer (2014) adopted a similar approach, using actual data on GDP, distance and regional trade agreements. In contrast to Baier & Bergstrand (2009) they included the log-normal error term in the trade cost, prior to calculation of the MR-terms, rather than prior to estimation as in Eq. (6). They emphasize this difference in design, noting that they pursued a structural instead of a statistical approach to the error term.¹¹ The variance of their error term was calibrated to the root mean squared error of a least squares dummy-variable regression on their data. Similar to Baier & Bergstrand (2009), they restrict their analysis to log-linear models and benchmarked a series of linear estimators, including fixed effects, structurally-iterated, quasi-differences and BV.

As the focus of this paper is on GLM estimation, the simulation approaches of Baier & Bergstrand (2009) and Head & Mayer (2014) for log-linear models cannot be applied. The DGP that will be used in the following, is based on the design recently introduced in Egger & Staub (2016). As in Baier & Bergstrand (2009) their DGP consists of an deterministic structural part that determines the expected trade flows and a stochastic part that introduces noise subsequently. Contrary to Baier & Bergstrand (2009) and Head & Mayer (2014), all regressors are simulated, which allows for a controlled adjustment of their correlation and dispersion properties.

3.1 Data Generating Process

The first part of the DGP is the deterministic component, that obeys the structural gravity theory and will be realized in expectation. Extending the framework of Egger & Staub (2016) by an importer-specific NDTP variable, three correlated variables are drawn from a multivariate normal distribution

$$z_{ij}^H, z_{ij}^D, z_{ij}^{NIP} \sim \mathcal{MVN}(\mu_z, \Sigma_z) \quad (15)$$

¹¹While this approach is appealing, adoption of the Head & Mayer (2014) DGP in a GLM framework with heteroscedastic errors is not straight forward.

with covariance matrix

$$\Sigma_z = v_z \times \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_H^2 & r_{12} \times \sigma_H \sigma_D & r_{13} \times \sigma_H \sigma_{NIP} \\ r_{12} \times \sigma_D \sigma_H & \sigma_D^2 & r_{23} \times \sigma_D \sigma_{NIP} \\ r_{13} \times \sigma_{NIP} \sigma_H & r_{23} \times \sigma_{NIP} \sigma_D & \sigma_{NIP}^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (16)$$

Means, standard deviations and correlations are set similar to Egger & Staub (2016), i.e. $\mu_z = (3, -2, 0)$, $\sigma_H = 3\sqrt{N}/4$, $\sigma_D = \sigma_{NIP} = 5$ and $r_{12} = r_{13} = r_{23} = 0.95$. In the baseline scenario the variance scaling factor v_z is set to 0.1. Endowments, discriminatory and NDTP variables are then obtained by

$$H_i = \exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^N z_{ij}^H / N\right) N, \quad (17)$$

$$D_{ij} = \left(\frac{\exp(z_{ij}^D)}{1 + \exp(z_{ij}^D)}\right)^{-\alpha/4}, \quad (18)$$

$$NIP_j = \left(1/N \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\exp(z_{ij}^{NIP})}{1 + \exp(z_{ij}^{NIP})}\right)^{-\alpha/4}, \quad (19)$$

with $\alpha = -4$ in the baseline scenario, following Anderson & van Wincoop (2003). The variables are constructed for the full set of N^2 trade flows including intra-trade flows. The non-discriminatory trade policy variable is constructed as $NIP_{ij} = \iota_N \otimes NIP_j$ and setting $NIP_{ii} = 0 \quad \forall \quad i = 1, \dots, N$, with ι_N being a unit column vector of size N . Increasing N will increase the mean and variance but will not affect the coefficient of variation or the endowment share of a country relative to the world. The total trade cost component $T_{ij} = \tau^\alpha$ is then specified by:

$$\ln T_{ij} = \beta D_{ij} + \gamma NIP_{ij}. \quad (20)$$

The coefficients of the DGP are set to $\beta = \gamma = 1$ to facilitate comparison. Equations (18) and (19) ensure that the resulting trade costs satisfy $T_{ij} \in (0, 1)$. The structural part is derived using H_i and T_{ij} to solve for p_i in Eq. (2). Recognizing that Eq. (1) only holds in expectation, $Y_i = p_i H_i$ and $T_{ij} = \tau^\alpha$ are then used to obtain $E(X_{ij}) = \mu_{ij}$.

In the next step, the observed trade flows are obtained from the structural part by multiplying the stochastic with the deterministic component

$$X_{ij} = \mu_{ij} \eta_{ij}. \quad (21)$$

The errors η_{ij} with $E(\eta_{ij}) = 1$ are drawn from the heteroscedastic log-normal distribution

$$\eta_{ij} = \exp(z_{ij}^\eta), \quad z_{ij}^\eta \sim N(-0.5\sigma_{\eta,ij}^2, \sigma_{\eta,ij}^2). \quad (22)$$

Most of the simulations exercises are carried out assuming $\sigma_{\eta,ij}^2 = v_\eta \times \ln(1 + \mu_{ij}^{-1})$ with an according variance inflation factor set to $v_\eta = 1$ in the baseline setting. In this setting, GLM with a Poisson variance function, i.e. PPML, will lead to an asymptotically efficient estimator.

The following steps are performed to derive the DGP in each replication of an MC experiment. First, the three latent variables are jointly drawn and H_i , D_{ij} and NIP_{ij} are constructed according to Eqs. (17) - (19). In the second step, these variables are used to solve for the deterministic part using Eq. (1) and (2). The third step finalizes the DGP by adding the stochastic part, as described in Eq. (21) and (22), to the deterministic component.

3.2 Description of MC Scenarios

The DGP described above will be employed to carry out eight different scenarios. In each of the scenarios, one of the key features of the DGP affecting the dispersion or correlation properties of the data will be varied. Each scenario is simulated for the following five methods outlined above: (1) non-structural gravity model (naive), (2) Bonus-Vetus with equal country weights $1/N$ (BV), (3) Two-stage fixed effects estimator (2S), (4) Random Intercept Model (RI) and (5) Fixed Effects on intra-trade flow dataset (FE-intra).

Method (5) is estimated on the whole dataset, constructed by the DGP described above, with N^2 observations including the intra-national dimension. Prior to estimation of the methods (1)-(4), the N observations corresponding to the intra-national trade flows $i = j$ are dropped. All methods are estimated by PPML, regardless of the underlying DGP variance function of a particular scenario. In each scenario, $S = 10,000$ replications of the DGP for a small ($N = 10$) and a medium-sized sample with $N = 50$ countries are performed. The impact of a particular scenario on some key properties of the generated data is summarized in Table (1).

The first scenario covers the baseline parametrization of the DGP given by $\alpha = -4$, $v_z = 0.1$, $r_{12} = r_{13} = r_{23} = 0.95$, $\sigma_{\eta,ij}^2 = v_\eta \times \ln(1 + \mu_{ij}^{-1})$ and $v_\eta = 1$. The left panel in Table (1) shows the data properties for the two sample sizes of the baseline scenario. The dispersion measured by the coefficient of variation (CV) increases with the sample size for the generated trade flows X_{ij} , but decreases for the unobserved components e_i , m_j and the non-discriminatory variable NIP_j . Furthermore, a larger sample size reduces the correlation - denoted by $\rho(\cdot, \cdot)$ - between the total trade costs T_{ij} and endowments H_i as well as between NIP_j , D_{ij} and m_j , respectively.

In scenario 2, the correlation between NPI_j and m_j is reduced by setting the respective correlation of the latent variables z_{ij}^H and z_{ij}^D with z_{ij}^{NIP} , i.e. r_{13} and r_{23} , to zero. The right panel of Table (1) summarizes the data properties for the sample size $N = 50$, when deviating from the baseline parametrization. Setting $r_{13} = r_{23} = 0$ decreases the dispersion in m_j and markedly reduces the correlation between NIP_j and m_j from -0.65 to -0.27. Since a major source of bias for methods without intra-national flows

will stem from this correlations, it is effectively set to zero in scenario 3. To achieve this, the DGP described above needs to be slightly modified. First, the auxiliary variables are drawn as before but disregarding z_{ij}^{NIP} in Eqs. (15) and (16). Then NIP_j is drawn from a standard normal distribution such that $\rho(NIP_j, m_j) = 0$.¹² Then construct $\ln T_{ij} = \left(\frac{\exp(z_{ij}^D)}{1 + \exp(z_{ij}^D)} \right)^{-\alpha/4}$ and derive $\beta D_{ij} = \ln T_{ij} - \gamma NIP_{ij}$. Besides ensuring $\rho(NIP_j, m_j) = 0$, this modification of the DGP further increases the dispersion of D_{ij} , and introduces a substantial negative correlation between the D_{ij} and NIP_{ij} . The coefficient of variation is suppressed in Table (1) since NIP_j has zero mean in this scenario.

The next two scenarios are taken from Egger & Staub (2016). Scenario 4 simulates the effects of an increased dispersion in endowments and trade flows, by setting $v_z = 0.3$. As shown in Table (1) this effectively increases the dispersion in all components of the structural part of the DGP. In scenario 5, a higher elasticity of substitution is assumed by setting $\alpha = -9$. Compared to scenario 4, this exerts an even stronger impact on the dispersion of the trade costs and flows, which is nearly doubled.

Scenario 6 simulates additional noise in the stochastic component by increasing the variance inflation factor of the error term v_η . The baseline specification of $v_\eta = 1$ leads to a pseudo- $R^2 = V(\mu_{ij}) / [V(\mu_{ij}) + V(X_{ij} - \mu_{ij})]$ of around 0.95. Setting $v_\eta = 9$ decreases this measure to an average of 0.68.

Table 1: Data Properties

	Baseline		Variations with $N = 50$				
	$N = 10$	$N = 50$	$r_{13} = r_{23} = 0$	$\rho(NIP_j, m_j) = 0$	$v_z = 0.3$	$\alpha = -9$	$v_\eta = 9$
$CV(H_i)$	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.42	0.24	0.24
$CV(T_{ij})$	1.13	1.07	1.06	1.03	1.18	2.18	1.07
$CV(X_{ij})$	1.05	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.39	2.08	1.34
$CV(D_{ij})$	-0.57	-0.57	-0.57	-0.71	-0.82	-0.57	-0.57
$CV(NIP_{ij})$	-0.42	-0.18	-0.18	-	-0.20	-0.18	-0.18
$CV(e_i)$	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.23	0.23	0.11
$CV(m_j)$	0.59	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.47	0.55	0.32
$\rho(T_{ij}, H_i)$	0.23	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.12
$\rho(D_{ij}, NIP_{ij})$	0.16	0.08	0.00	-0.60	0.09	0.07	0.08
$\rho(NIP_j, m_j)$	-0.79	-0.65	-0.27	0.00	-0.53	-0.72	-0.65
$pseudo - R^2$	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.68

Note: The table contains the mean statistics of 10,000 replications.

Following Head & Mayer (2014), the effects on the estimates if some proportion of the data is missing, as is often the case in empirical applications, are simulated in scenario 7. The DGP is simulated for a sample of $N = 100$ countries and then 10 (50) countries are randomly selected. Estimation is performed on the sub-sample corresponding to observations containing the selected countries as exporter or importers. Other than that, the baseline parametrization of the DGP is employed in this scenario.

In scenario 8, the robustness of the PPML estimator with respect to different assumptions of the variance process is assessed. In a GLM the choice of the linear exponential family distribution will lead

¹²First orthogonalize a standard normal variable (z_j) to the centered and scaled effect m_j , then scale both vectors to length one (\tilde{m}_j, \tilde{z}_j) and compute $\tilde{\zeta}_j = \tilde{z}_j + 1/\tan(\arccos(r)) * \tilde{m}_j$ for an exact sample correlation r , with $r = 0$.

to a particular variance function, under which the estimator is asymptotically efficient. In the baseline scenario the errors are drawn from Eq. (22) with $\sigma_{\eta,ij}^2 = \ln(1 + \mu_{ij}^{-1})$, resulting in $V(x_{ij}) = \mu_{ij}$, i.e. a Poisson family. While the PPML is most frequently used in empirical research, other applied PML estimators include Gamma (see Santos Silva & Tenreyro, 2006; Martínez-Zarzoso, 2013) and Negative Binomial (see Burger, Van Oort & Linders, 2009; Head, Mayer & Ries, 2009). Estimators of these families will be optimal in terms of efficiency if $\sigma_{\eta,ij}^2 = \ln(2)$ and $\sigma_{\eta,ij}^2 = \ln(2 + \mu_{ij}^{-1})$, respectively.¹³ As a robustness check for the PPML, it will be applied to a DGP with a Gamma or Negative Binomial¹⁴ variance function for the stochastic component. Changes in the error distribution will only affect the data properties via the dispersion in the generated trade flows and the pseudo- R^2 . Specifying either a Gamma or a Negative Binomial family, increases the dispersion in trade flows to around 1.85 and decreases the pseudo- R^2 to 0.36 in both cases (not reported in Table (1)).

The MC results will be summarized by the mean bias of the estimate from the true value given by $1/S \sum_s (\gamma - \hat{\gamma}_s)$ and the standard deviation of the estimate $\sqrt{1/S \sum_s (\hat{\gamma}_s - 1/S \sum_s \hat{\gamma}_s)^2}$ for the coefficient estimates on D_{ij} and NIP_{ij} , covering only replications in which the estimation algorithms of the respective method converged. The number of successful convergences in percent of total replications is given by CR .

3.3 Simulation Results

The upper panel in Table (2) summarizes the results for the baseline scenario. Recall that the methods naive, BV, 2S and RI are estimated on the sub-sample excluding intra-flows, while FE-intra is estimated on the full sample of N^2 observations. The first column shows that all estimators disregarding the intra-national flows yield severely biased coefficient estimates on the non-discriminatory variable NIP_{ij} . Since the true value of the coefficient on the NDTP measure was set to one, the naive, 2S and RI method yield estimates that are biased downwards in a magnitude of more than 200%. Conversely, the BV estimate is biased upward by nearly 200% and results in by far the highest standard deviations. Increasing the sample size (right panel) has no noticeable effect on the bias of the naive, 2S and RI estimates, but decreases their respective standard deviation. The bias of the BV estimate is increased by a factor of 4 and the standard deviation is doubled. Note that for the medium-sized sample the random intercept model experiences converge failures of around 7.5% of the times.

By contrast, the FE-intra estimator results in virtually unbiased estimates of the coefficients on the NDTP variable. This result was to be expected, since this estimator adequately represents the underlying data generating process and exploits the identifying variation between the international and intra-trade flows. Besides being unbiased the FE-intra method yields the lowest standard deviation of the NDTP

¹³Note that Head & Mayer (2014) advised against the use of a Negative Binomial GLM, due to the scale dependency of its estimates, as shown in Bosquet & Boulhol (2014). Furthermore, Fally (2015) put forward that only the PPML with fixed effects automatically satisfies the constraints of the structural gravity model.

¹⁴As in Egger & Staub (2016), the over-dispersion parameter is fixed at 1.

variable, with the desirable asymptotic property of further decreasing with increasing sample size. Note that the effect on the discriminatory variable is estimated more efficiently than the estimate on NDTP, since the latter only is identified by N observations.

Turning to the results of the discriminatory variable D_{ij} , the naive and BV method yield biased estimates as expected. The bias in the naive estimate is entirely due to the omission of the MRT. However, Egger & Staub (2016) note that as the sample size goes to infinity, the problem that $E(D_{ij}e_i) \neq 0$ and $E(D_{ij}m_j) \neq 0$ will vanish and so will the bias of this misspecified model. While this is true for the discriminatory variable, the results in Table (2) indicate that the bias on the NDTP estimate will not vanish.¹⁵ As expected, the 2S and RI method yield unbiased and efficient estimates of the discriminatory trade cost variable, since they fully control for the MRT.

Table 2: MC results for baseline and reduced correlation scenarios

	N=10					N=50				
	NIP_{ij}		D_{ij}		CR	NIP_{ij}		D_{ij}		CR
	Bias	SD	Bias	SD		Bias	SD	Bias	SD	
Baseline										
naive	-2.44	0.40	-0.07	0.03	1	-2.51	0.15	-0.02	0.00	1
BV	1.92	3.33	-0.13	0.05	1	13.54	6.83	-0.04	0.01	1
2S	-2.56	0.57	0.00	0.04	1	-2.56	0.18	0.00	0.01	1
RI	-2.58	0.67	0.00	0.00	1	-2.57	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.9259
FE-intra	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.03	1	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	1
$r_{13} = r_{23} = 0$										
naive	-0.87	0.70	-0.14	0.06	1	-0.96	0.27	-0.04	0.01	1
BV	0.38	3.34	-0.13	0.05	1	0.86	6.90	-0.04	0.01	1
2S	-0.82	1.04	0.00	0.04	1	-0.96	0.31	0.00	0.01	1
RI	-0.87	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.9943	-0.97	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.9245
FE-intra	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.03	1	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	1
$\rho(NIP_{ij}, m_j) = 0$										
naive	-0.15	0.09	-0.15	0.06	1	-0.04	0.02	-0.04	0.01	1
BV	-0.15	0.48	-0.15	0.05	1	-0.04	0.52	-0.04	0.01	1
2S	-0.02	0.18	0.00	0.03	1	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	1
RI	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1
FE-intra	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.03	1	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	1

Note: All estimations are performed by PPML. Results are based on 10,000 replications.

The middle panel of Table (2) demonstrates the effect of decreasing correlation between the NDTP and the respective collinear effect m_j on the bias and efficiency of the methods. Compared to the upper panel, the bias of the effect on the NDTP variable is substantially reduced but still amounts to -87% or +38%, depending on the method used. To push the argument even further, the lower panel in Table (2) shows the MC outputs when setting the sample correlation to zero. In this scenario, the RI method results in virtually unbiased estimates for the NDTP, even in small samples. The 2S estimate is only

¹⁵To illustrate the persistence of the bias on the NDTP estimate of the naive gravity model, see the MC results in Table (6) in the Appendix.

marginally biased in the small sample and unbiased up to the second digit in the medium-sized sample. The naive gravity model and the BV estimates remains biased in a similar order of magnitude. In fact it can be demonstrated that assuming a constant variance $\sigma_{\eta,ij}^2 = \sigma_{\eta}^2$ in Eq. (22) of the DGP and applying OLS to a log-linearized version of Eq. (10) will result in unbiased estimates on NIP_{ij} and D_{ij} .¹⁶ Thus, the remaining bias on the BV estimates in this scenario is entirely due to the usage of a log-linear transformation in a multiplicative model set-up. This scenario clearly illustrated that the main source of bias in NDTP of the methods disregarding intra-national flows is due to the correlation between NIP_j and the unobserved m_j .

In the remaining scenarios, the correlation structure will correspond to the baseline scenario setting. As the BV, 2S and RI method were severely biased in the baseline scenario, MC results for the remaining scenarios will only be reported for the FE-intra method, for brevity. Results for all methods are given in Table (7) in the Appendix. Table (3) shows the results of all eight scenarios for the FE-intra method only. The first three scenarios are repeated for comparison.

Increasing the overall dispersion of the latent variables or assuming a higher elasticity of substitution, see rows (4) and (5), introduces a marginal bias of 1% in the small sample. Setting $v_z = 0.3$ also slightly worsens the efficiency of NDTP estimate, while $\alpha = -9$ mildly reduces the standard deviation of the NDTP estimate. Increasing the error variance, by setting $v_{\eta} = 9$, has a more pronounced effect on the efficiency of the estimate, as would be expected. Still, assuming a Poisson distribution in the DGP, the FE-intra method estimated by PPML leads to unbiased estimates of NIP_{ij} , even in the small sample. Randomly dropping either 10% (left panel) or 50% (right panel) of the sample has virtually no effect on bias and efficiency (see row 7).

Table 3: MC results for FE-intra estimator for all scenarios

	N=10				N=50			
	NIP_{ij}		D_{ij}		NIP_{ij}		D_{ij}	
	Bias	SD	Bias	SD	Bias	SD	Bias	SD
(1) baseline	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01
(2) $r_{13} = r_{23} = 0$	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01
(3) $\rho(NIP_{ij}, m_j) = 0$	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01
(4) $v_z = 0.3$	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01
(5) $\alpha = -9$	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
(6) $v_{\eta} = 9$	0.00	0.32	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.03
(7) missing 90%/50%	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01
(8a) Gamma	-0.06	0.52	0.00	0.14	-0.03	0.28	0.00	0.03
(8b) Negative Binomial	-0.06	0.53	0.00	0.14	-0.03	0.27	0.00	0.03

Note: All estimations are performed by PPML. Results are based on 10,000 replications.

In scenario eight, the DGP assumes a variance function that corresponds to a Gamma-PML (8a) or Negative Binomial PML (8b) as an efficient estimator. Since the conditional mean function is correctly

¹⁶See Table (5) in the Appendix.

specified in the PPML, the estimates should be unbiased and consistent. For both variance assumptions, estimates on the NDTP show a small sample bias of 6%, that reduces to 3% in the medium-sized sample. By contrast, the discriminatory variable is estimated without bias even in the small sample. In the small sample, the standard deviations of both estimates are increased by a factor of 5 compared to the baseline scenario. Increasing the sample size to $N = 50$ decreases the standard deviation on the NDTP measure by around 40%. Still, compared to the estimate on the discriminatory measure, the effect of NDTP is estimated less efficiently, as expected from a GLM with misspecified variance function.

4 Empirical Application

This section illustrates the methods discussed above in an empirical application. It should be noted that it is not the purpose of this application to derive exact estimates on the effects of the trade cost variables used, but to demonstrate the impact of the methods on the estimates of the NDTP variable. For a thorough analysis of the effects of trade policy measures on trade flows in structural gravity model, the challenges summarized in Piermartini & Yotov (2016) should be adequately addressed. On the issue of intra-national trade flow data, Piermartini & Yotov (2016) note that because such data will not be readily available, their use requires caution. The following application will therefore be based on an existing database, namely CEPII's 'TradeProd' (see de Sousa, Mayer & Zignago, 2012), that covers approximately 150 countries between 1980-2006 at a 3-digit level of the ISIC Revision 2 manufacturing industries.

TradeProd includes data on production, consumption as well as internal and international trade flows. Since trade flows and internal consumption are not available for the ISIC aggregation 300 'total manufacturing', an industry and a year is chosen that maximized the sample size with respect to data availability. This led to the selection of the industry 311 'Food products' and the year 2000, resulting in a total of 63 countries. Including data on intra-national flows a total of 3,963 observations is available, leading to sample of 3,900 observations for the estimators disregarding the intra-national flows (naive, BV, 2S and RI).

As a measure of non-discriminatory trade policy the most-favoured nation (MFN) tariff was selected. The MFN for the year 2000, calculated as a weighted mean of food products, was taken from the UNCTAD TRAINS database accessed via the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) website. As is common practice with data on tariffs, the variable will be included as $\ln(MFN_{ij} + 1)$. Data on geographical distances¹⁷, shared borders and common language¹⁸ is taken from the CEPII GeoDist database (see Mayer & Zignago, 2011) and information on regional trade agreements is obtained from 'Mario Larchs Regional Trade Agreements Database' (see Egger & Larch, 2008). Shared borders ($BORDER_{ij}$), common

¹⁷Bilateral and internal distances are measured by the distances between the main agglomerations, between and within countries, weighted by their population share.

¹⁸This dummy variable takes the value one if countries share either an ethnic or official language and zero otherwise.

language ($COMLANG_{ij}$) and regional trade agreements (RTA_{ij}) enter as dummy variables and distances are included in logarithms ($\ln Dist_{ij}$). The descriptive statistics of the data are summarized in Table (8) in the Appendix.

In the application, the production and consumption coefficients are not restricted to unity, so the Bonus-Vetus method (BV) and the non-structural model (naive) include these additional variables in logarithms. In the second stage of the two-stage fixed effect method (2S), the antilogs of the fixed effects of the importer countries are regressed onto the MFN measure and the log of consumption. All methods are estimated via PPML and standard errors reported are heteroscedasticity-robust sandwich estimates, except for the random intercept PPML method (RI). The fixed effects model on the sample including the intra-national trade flows (FE-intra) was estimated including a 'home'/'same country' dummy variable that takes value one for intra-national flows and zero otherwise (as in Heid et al., 2015).

Table 4: Estimation Results

	(1) naive	(2) BV	(3) 2S	(4) RI ¹	(5) FE-intra
$\ln(1 + MFN_{ij})$	-0.68 (0.68)	-175.60*** (25,59)	-1.04 (1.12)	-0.78 (1.51)	-5.48*** (0.733)
$\ln Dist_{ij}$	-0.60*** (0.09)	-0.90*** (0.09)	-0.85*** (0.06)	-0.85*** (0.01)	-0.87*** (0.06)
$BORDER_{ij}$	0.68*** (0.15)	0.47*** (0.15)	0.56*** (0.10)	0.56*** (0.01)	0.55*** (0.13)
RTA_{ij}	0.14 (0.17)	0.44*** (0.14)	0.50*** (0.11)	0.50*** (0.01)	0.33*** (0.09)
$COMLANG_{ij}$	0.36*** (0.12)	-0.001 (0.14)	0.29** (0.12)	0.29*** (0.01)	0.25** (0.10)
Two-way fixed effects	No	No	(Yes)	Yes	Yes
X_{ii} included	No	No	No	No	Yes
Obs.	3900	3900	3900 / 63	3900	3963

Note: All estimations were performed by PPML with heteroscedasticity-robust sandwich standard errors (except for random intercept model). ¹ Robust standard errors are currently not supported for generalised linear mixed models in the lme4 package. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

The estimates on the coefficients corresponding to all methods are reported in Table (4). Size and sign of the coefficients on distance, border, regional trade agreement and common language are comparable to the meta-study values given in Head & Mayer (2014). As a benchmark for comparison on the size, sign and standard error of the coefficient on the MFN, the FE-intra method in column (5), as the best performing method from the MC simulations, is chosen. As expected, the MFN has a negative impact on bilateral trade flows, which is estimated at -5.48, a value very similar to the one estimated for food products in Heid et al. (2015). The coefficient is precisely estimated, with a heteroscedasticity-robust standard error of 0.73, and is highly significant at conventional levels.

The other four methods, disregarding intra-national trade flows, all yield negative coefficients with varying sizes and precision. As shown in the MC simulations, given a positive true coefficient, the

naive gravity, 2S and RI method were biased downwards while the BV estimate were biased upwards. Conversely, for negatively signed effects of the NDTP variable, the sign of the bias will switch. Hence, it is expected that the naive gravity, 2S and RI method will result in estimates that are biased upwards while the BV estimates should be biased downwards. The results in columns (1) to (4) are in line with these expectations. Statistically significant coefficients are only estimated in the BV model. The coefficient of the BV method is far below the value of the FE-intra method, indicating a severe downward bias as suggested by the MC results of the medium-sized sample in Table (2). Note that in the empirical application, additional bias will be introduced in the BV estimate, as the method only controls for MRT on the observed variables. Omitted trade cost variables will, thus, introduce further bias via the MRT as will other omitted importer-specific trade shifters that are correlated with the MFN variable.

5 Conclusions

In this paper, Monte Carlo evidence on the properties of estimators for identifying the effects of non-discriminatory trade policy (NDTP) variables on trade flows in a structural gravity model (SGM) were presented. The benchmark included the fixed effects estimator on data covering intra-national observations (as suggested by Heid et al., 2015), and three estimators that do not use information on these domestic trade flows: the Bonus-Vetus method (see Baier & Bergstrand, 2009), a two-stage fixed effects procedure (as suggested by Head & Mayer, 2014; Piermartini & Yotov, 2016) and the recently proposed random intercept PPML estimator (see Prehn et al., 2016). These latter three methods have been used or suggested to overcome the collinearity problem that researchers face when trying to identify NDTP effects while using exporter and importer fixed effects or other theory-consistent estimation frameworks. The data generating process (DGP) is based on an economic motivation of the SGM and satisfies the correlation properties and endogenous relationships that are postulated by theory and addresses the empirically observed heteroscedasticity of the data. The bias and standard deviation of Poisson Pseudo-Maximum Likelihood estimates on the NDTP measure have been analysed in a series of scenarios.

The results indicate that data on intra-national trade flows is needed to robustly identify the effects of NDTP variables. None of the three methods disregarding intra-national observations yielded unbiased and efficient estimates under all assumed parametrizations and correlation structures of the DGP. The key assumption for identification of the NDTP effect in those three models is that the NDTP and the corresponding collinear multilateral resistance term (or fixed effect) are uncorrelated. Since this assumption will likely be violated in a SGM, it is suggested that researchers refrain from the use of those methods. The MC results indicated severely biased, inconsistent and inefficient estimates obtained by those methods, even in more favourable parametrizations of the DGP. Additionally, an empirical application supported the results of the MC simulations, pointing towards additional caution in the use

of the Bonus-Vetus method. It was also shown that there is no free lunch by using a random intercept model as suggested by Prehn et al. (2016). While this method leads to estimates on discriminatory variables similar to a fixed effects PPML, collinear correlated variables are still not identified.

In a next step, the robustness of the fixed effect estimator using information on domestic trade flows was assessed under different scenarios. The estimates remain unbiased when increasing the dispersion in the trade flows, endowments of countries and the latent structural terms, in cases of a higher error variance or in the presence of missing observations. However, PPML estimates of this method show small and medium sample size bias on the NDTP measure if a Gamma or Negative Binomial family of the GLM are assumed in the DGP. Another issue worth mentioning relates to the incidental parameter problem, that has not been addressed explicitly in the paper. Since Egger & Staub (2016) recently presented evidence that a two-way fixed effects estimator on multiplicative models will be prone to that problem, future empirical research should be open to new means of estimation, for instance by quasi-differences, concentrated likelihoods or generalized method of moments (see for instance Charbonneau, 2012; Jochmans, 2017).

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Appendix

Table (5) shows the MC results of the BV method under different DGP assumptions and applications of the method. The left panel shows the OLS estimates of a log-linear model with a DGP assuming $\sigma_\eta^2 = 0.3$. The results of the PPML estimates on the multiplicative model with heteroscedastic variance $\sigma_{\eta,ij}^2 = \ln(1 + \mu_{ij}^{-1})$ are given in the right panel. In the upper panel the baseline scenario parametrizations are used, whereas the lower panel reports the results of restricting the correlation between the NDTP and the unobserved effect m_j to zero (see scenario 3). The respective BV methods via OLS (left panel) and PPML (right panel) are applied for either the full sample including intra-national trade flows (N^2) or the sub-sample of international trade flows ($N^2 - N$). Additionally, separate experiments are conducted applying the BV-transformation to either both variables or just the discriminatory trade cost measure, as is often done in empirical research.

Assuming a log-linear homoscedastic model and estimating the BV method with transformations applied to both variables via OLS on the complete dataset yields unbiased estimates. Applying the BV transformation only to the discriminatory trade cost variable D_{ij} results in a downward bias of 18%. This bias is even amplified in the scenario assuming no correlation between the NDTP and the importer fixed effect. By contrast, applying the transformation to NDTP variable as well leads to unbiased estimates under this scenario. Comparing the results of the left and the right panel, the bias that is due to the

Table 5: Bonus-Vetus MC results

Sample	BV on	DGP - OLS				DGP - GLM			
		NIP_{ij}		D_{ij}		NIP_{ij}		D_{ij}	
		Bias	SD	Bias	SD	Bias	SD	Bias	SD
Baseline									
N^2	both	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.05	-0.18	0.15	-0.16	0.05
N^2	D_{ij}	-0.18	0.26	0.00	0.05	-0.29	0.32	-0.15	0.09
$N^2 - N$	both	2.37	4.62	0.01	0.05	1.90	3.32	-0.13	0.05
$N^2 - N$	D_{ij}	-0.49	0.59	0.01	0.05	-0.54	0.65	-0.12	0.09
$\rho(NIP_{ij}m_j) = 0$									
N^2	both	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.05	-0.15	0.14	-0.15	0.05
N^2	D_{ij}	-0.92	0.09	-0.05	0.05	-0.93	0.10	-0.21	0.09
$N^2 - N$	both	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.70	-0.15	0.48	-0.15	0.05
$N^2 - N$	D_{ij}	-0.91	0.09	-0.01	0.05	-0.93	0.10	-0.15	0.09

Note: Estimates in the left (right) panel are obtained via OLS and PPML. Results are based on 10,000 replications for $N = 10$.

application of a log-linear approximation in a multiplicative model can clearly be seen. In cases where the log-linear model is unbiased, the PPML on the heteroscedastic multiplicative model shows a downward bias of around 15%.

Table 6: Naive gravity model - Bias and Sample Size

	NIP_{ij}		D_{ij}	
	Bias	SD	Bias	SD
$N = 10$	-0.73	0.34	-0.27	0.07
$N = 50$	-0.77	0.17	-0.06	0.01
$N = 100$	-0.76	0.12	-0.03	0.00
$N = 200$	-0.76	0.08	-0.01	0.00

Note: All estimations are performed by PPML. Results are based on 10,000 replications.

The 63 countries included in the sample are: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Switzerland, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Ireland, Iran, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Macao, Morocco, Moldova, Mexico, Malta, Myanmar, Mongolia, Mauritius, Malawi, Malaysia, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, South Africa.

Table 7: MC results for Scenarios (4)-(8)

	N=10					N=50				
	NIP_{ij}		D_{ij}		CR	NIP_{ij}		D_{ij}		CR
	Bias	SD	Bias	SD		Bias	SD	Bias	SD	
$v_{HT} = 0.3$										
NS	-2.25	0.41	-0.10	0.05	1	-2.29	0.16	-0.03	0.01	1
BV	3.03	3.88	-0.27	0.07	1	25.36	8.65	-0.11	0.02	1
2S	-2.55	0.72	0.00	0.03	1	-2.35	0.18	0.00	0.01	1
RI	-2.47	0.83	0.00	0.03	0.9989	-2.35	0.54	0.00	0.01	0.9839
$\alpha = -9$										
NS	-2.52	0.49	-0.21	0.06	1	-2.58	0.22	-0.07	0.01	1
BV	1.02	4.11	-0.37	0.08	1	16.90	10.82	-0.16	0.02	1
2S	-3.04	0.90	0.00	0.03	1	-2.79	0.29	0.00	0.00	1
RI	-3.01	0.75	0.00	0.03	0.9976	-2.73	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.1646
$v_S = 9$										
NS	-2.45	0.74	-0.06	0.13	1	-2.51	0.26	-0.02	0.03	1
BV	1.95	5.65	-0.12	0.12	1	13.67	10.30	-0.04	0.03	1
2S	-2.59	0.95	0.03	0.14	1	-2.56	0.28	0.00	0.03	1
RI	-2.63	0.94	0.03	0.14	0.9974	-2.55	0.48	0.00	0.03	0.9474
90% missing					50% missing					
NS	-2.55	0.77	0.00	0.04	1	-2.56	0.18	0.00	0.01	1
BV	0.65	19.25	-0.16	0.08	1	11.88	22.36	-0.06	0.01	1
2S	-2.56	0.84	0.00	0.04	1	-2.56	0.19	0.00	0.01	1
RI	-2.54	1.53	0.00	0.04	0.8698	†	†	†	†	†
Gamma										
NS	-2.40	1.10	-0.07	0.15	1	-2.51	0.42	-0.02	0.03	1
BV	2.09	7.56	-0.13	0.14	1	13.61	14.75	-0.04	0.03	1
2S	-2.52	1.21	0.00	0.15	1	-2.55	0.44	0.00	0.03	1
RI	-2.55	1.12	0.00	0.14	0.9985	-2.55	0.56	0.00	0.03	0.9608
Negative Binomial										
NS	-2.40	1.11	-0.07	0.15	1	-2.50	0.43	-0.02	0.03	1
BV	2.10	7.65	-0.13	0.15	1	13.59	14.93	-0.04	0.03	1
2S	-2.52	1.22	0.00	0.15	1	-2.55	0.44	0.00	0.03	1
RI	-2.55	1.14	0.00	0.15	0.9989	-2.55	0.56	0.00	0.03	0.9609

Note: All estimations are performed by PPML. Results are based on 10,000 replication. †: Severe convergence failure.

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics, 2000

Statistic	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Median	Pctl(75)	Max
X_{ij}	395.22	7,933.11	0.00	0.02	1.00	14.67	406,805
$\ln Dist_{ij}$	8.65	0.95	0.63	8.18	8.98	9.27	9.89
$BORDER_{ij}$	0.02	0.15	0	0	0	0	1
$COMLANG_{ij}$	0.13	0.34	0	0	0	0	1
RTA_{ij}	0.25	0.43	0	0	0	0	1
$\ln Y_i$	15.42	2.12	10.11	13.85	15.86	16.77	19.89
$\ln Y_j$	15.43	1.98	11.08	13.86	15.74	16.63	19.89
$\ln(1 + MFN_j)$	0.12	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.36

Note: Trade flows X_{ij} , production Y_i and consumption Y_j are for ISIC Rev. 2: 311 'Food Products'.