



CENTRO STUDI LUCA D'AGLIANO

Report to the Scientific Advisory Board

2014

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1 Luca d'Agliano and the Centro Studi

Luca d'Agliano

Luca d'Agliano was born in Turin on July 4, 1961. At the end of the first year of classical high school at the Rosmini Institute in Turin, he decided to finish his secondary education under the provisions of the Sevenoaks International Baccalaureate Programme.

In September 1980, he went up to Churchill College, University of Cambridge, where he read philosophy and then economics under Margaret Bray and Frank Hahn. On taking his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1983, he was awarded a scholarship by the Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Turin, and was admitted to St. Antony's College, University of Oxford. Here, under the guidance of Amartya Sen, he studied questions relating to developing countries and welfare economics, concentrating mainly on the analysis of collective agriculture systems and the conflict, typical of such systems, between the ethical value of collective production and the pragmatic need to give individuals the incentive to produce.

In Luca d'Agliano's vision: "...economics [is] to be continually carried over into practical applications. [...] For this substantially ideological reason, it becomes important to combine the [...] study of purely theoretical matters with the study of the problems afflicting the developing countries in their struggle against poverty [...]".

Luca d'Agliano lost his life in a road accident in June 1984.

Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano

Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano (LdA) was founded in Turin in 1986 and it is currently located at Fondazione Luigi Einaudi in Turin and at the Department of Economics of the University of Milan.

LdA is a non-profit research institution contributing original research in the field of international and development economics. LdA carries out its activities in collaboration with major international and Italian research institutions and it works through a network of researchers worldwide. Although LdA's main focus is academic research, it also contributes to the policy debate, working for institutions like the World Bank, the European Commission, the United Nations and the Italian Government.

LdA is especially keen in encouraging young scholars to undertake research in development and international economics. It supports Italian students in their post-graduate studies abroad by awarding scholarships, prizes and research grants. It also funds foreign post-doctoral fellows to carry out research at its premises.

LdA regularly organises conferences and seminars and it publishes one of the leading working paper series in development economics.

2 Research areas at Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano

Research at Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano is organised around three main areas: Poverty and Development, Migration, Firms and the International Market. Within each of these areas, LdA carries out a number of projects in cooperation with various research partners and funding institutions. Table 1 provides an outline of the research projects active in 2013 and the corresponding partners.

Table 1: Research areas, projects, research partners and funding institutions at LdA

POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT		
COORDINATOR		
Mariapia Mendola		
PROJECTS		
Knowledge Heterogeneity: Experimental Evidence on Information Barriers to Agricultural Technology Adoption in Uganda	Land Redistribution and Household Living Standards in Malawi	The Formation of Migrants' Networks
RESEARCH PARTNERS		
The World Bank; University of Milan Bicocca; CISEPS-Bicocca; University of Milan; Goethe University Frankfurt; Paris School of Economics; University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne; Universidad del Rosario in Bogotá; ICRISAT-Kenya; Eduardo Mondlane University (Maputo) and the National Statistical Institute in Maputo.		
FUNDING INSTITUTIONS		
The World Bank; International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie); Compagnia di San Paolo; CISEPS-Bicocca; Institutional funding.		
MIGRATION		
COORDINATOR		
Giovanni Facchini		
PROJECTS		
Value Added in Motion. The Future Geography of Production, Migration and Energy (VAM)	Temporary Migration, Integration and the Role of Policies (TEMPO)	
RESEARCH PARTNERS		
University of California, Davis; University College London; Catholic University of Louvain; CEPR; Centre pour la Recherche Economique et ses Applications (CEPREMAP); Université Libre de Bruxelles; European University Institute; The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID); University of Amsterdam; University of Oxford; Malmö University; Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Swansea University; Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies; University of Vienna; Trinity College Dublin; University of Helsinki; Copenhagen Business School; Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI); Tilburg University.		
FUNDING INSTITUTIONS		
NORFACE Consortium; Enel Foundation.		

FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET

COORDINATORS

Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano

PROJECTS

Competitiveness Research Network (CompNet)	Mapping European Competitiveness (MAPCOMPETE)	Value Added in Motion. The Future Geography of Production, Migration and Energy (VAM)	Productivity, Non-Tariff Measures and Openness (PRONTO)
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RESEARCH PARTNERS

University of Milan; University of Turin; CEPR; Bocconi University; Centre for Economic and Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (CERS-HAS); Bruegel; Institute for Applied Economic Research (IAW); Paris School of Economics (PSE); SciencesPo Paris; London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); University of Oxford; Tilburg University; Columbia University; University of California, San Diego; University of British Columbia; CEMFI Madrid; Université Catholique de Louvain; University College London; Queen Mary University of London; University of Oslo - Ragnar Frisch Centre for Economic Research; Georgetown University; French Research Center in International Economics (CEPII); European Central Bank; Bank of Italy; Bank of France; National Bank of Belgium; Deutsche Bundesbank; Bank of Spain; Central Bank of Hungary; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; the World Bank; the US International Trade Committee; University of Bern; University College Dublin, National University of Ireland (NUID UCD); Ecorys Nederland B. V.; Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek; Athens University of Economics and Business – Research Centre; The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW); University of Surrey.

FUNDING INSTITUTIONS

The European Commission; Compagnia di San Paolo; Enel Foundation; the Chamber of Commerce of Turin; the European Central Bank; the Bank of Italy; Unicredit.

2.1 Poverty and Development

2.1.1 Main findings

Within this area, LdA has been working on two broad themes: i) agricultural development and household well-being in Africa; ii) migration and child labor in developing countries.

In a recent project, the LdA team has been designing the *impact evaluation of an agricultural development project* implemented by IFAD in Northern Uganda. The project aims to answer research questions related to the improvement of information, contractual arrangements and cost-effective incentives as to foster technology adoption, agricultural productivity and wellbeing of smallholder farmers in a low-income context. The impact assessment follows a Randomised Control Trial (RCT) design and it is now in its pilot-phase.

Another completed LdA project aimed at evaluating the *welfare impact of a land redistribution initiative* implemented by the Government of Malawi with financial support from the World Bank. The Community Based Rural Land Development Project (CBRLDP) was set up so as to provide conditional cash and land transfer to land-poor families to relocate, purchase, develop and cultivate (larger) plots of farm land. The CBRLDP has been retained as one of the most significant interventions ever implemented to address the highly unequal land ownership patterns in postcolonial Malawi. By using a household panel data and a quasi-experimental approach, the researchers find that the Malawi market-based land program significantly increased land holdings, agricultural output, and crop-specific land productivity of beneficiary households. Yet, beneficiaries do not see an improvement in access to social services such as schools and health facilities. There is also evidence of heterogeneous effects by gender and inheritance systems. The findings suggest that there is scope for reducing poverty and inequality in developing countries by implementing a decentralised, community-based, and market-assisted approach to land reform through the provision of land to the landless and land-poor households.

Moreover, LdA researchers worked on the relationship between migration, labour supply and intra-household allocations in developing countries. In a recent paper, LdA fellows analyse *the impact of internal migration on child labor outcomes in Brasil*. The paper develops a theoretical model according to which the main channel that drives the effect of migration on child labor is the labor market. Hence, the model is evaluated by using Brazilian Census data for the years 1991, 2000 and 2010 and an individual-level child-labor analysis is carried out. The results show that the unskilled (skilled) migration share has a negative (positive) and significant impact on child labor. Further, there is some evidence of complementarity between child labor and education when education is costly.

A related paper uses a cross-country approach to investigate how *emigration-induced changes in the local labour market affect child labour in migrant-sending countries*. Significant labour force emigration leads to a drop in the local labour supply, which may increase adult (i.e. parental) wages and hence shift child time allocation. The team generated an original cross-country survey dataset, which combines information on international emigration flows with detailed individual-level data on child labour at age 5-15 in a wide range of developing countries. By exploiting both

within and cross country variation they provide strong evidence that international out-migration may significantly reduce child labour in disadvantaged households through changes in the local labour market.

2.1.2 Projects

Knowledge Heterogeneity: Experimental Evidence on Information Barriers to Agricultural Technology Adoption in Uganda

This is a research project under a Proposal Preparation Grant funded by 3ie's Agricultural Innovation Thematic Window whose goal is to evaluate the impact of an IFAD-supported agricultural development project in Eastern and Northern Uganda. Our study aims at providing rigorous evidence on the nature and magnitude of the frictions that slow down agricultural technology adoption in a low-income context. Understanding barriers to farm households' innovation behaviour is a critical step towards formulating policies that enhance smallholders' productivity, competitiveness and inclusion in agricultural value-chains. The proposal is specifically interested in two questions. First, what are the nature and magnitude of barriers faced by small farms to adopt technologies; in particular, we are interested in exploring the significance of lack of technological knowledge and of lack of knowledge about the market opportunities that the new technologies offer. Second, we plan to assess the impact technologies have on farm productivity, household health, food consumption, schooling and child labor. To investigate these issues, our experimental design will randomize on the nature of training and knowledge offered to farmers in 10 rural districts in Uganda.

Land Redistribution and Household Living Standards in Malawi

This is a research project in collaboration with the Government of Malawi, the World Bank, and Italtrend S.p.a (Italy). An independent impact evaluation of the Community Based Rural Land Development Project (CBRLDP) has been carried out with the aim of assessing the economic impact of the decentralised and community-based land reform carried out in six pilot districts in Malawi. The CBRLDP initiative aims at easing land pressure and improving access to needy rural communities through voluntary land acquisition and redistribution. Its final objective is to increase the incomes of about 15,000 poor rural families through a market-based provision of land to the landless and land-poor beneficiary groups from the six districts in southern Malawi. More specifically, the project was set up so as to provide conditional cash and land transfer to poor families to relocate, purchase, develop and cultivate (larger) plots of farm land. Land reform has been viewed by many development experts as an effective mean for reducing poverty since land enriches the asset base of poor households and carries with it the potential for agricultural production and entrepreneurship. Yet, while its implementation is hindered by political constraints, there is little empirical evidence on the actual impact of land redistribution on economic well-being. This project aims at filling this gap by assessing the economic effect of the CBRLDP on households living standards and productivity by using a quasi-experimental approach.

The Formation of Migrants' Networks

This is a research project funded by CISEPS-Bicocca and LdA, carried out in collaboration with

researchers at University of Milano Bicocca and Paris School of Economics. The aim of the project is to investigate how migrants form social links among them in the host country, and the extent to which this network provides them with economic support along three different dimensions (accommodation, credit, job finding). For this purpose the team designed and collected a tailored household survey on an ethnically-homogenous sample of male migrants originally from Sri Lanka and living in Milan. Hence, we examined the endogenous formation of interpersonal links from a dyadic perspective, as a function of proximity and incentive factors. We find that the pattern of within-group link formation is heterogeneous across immigrants and differentiated according to the network function. We show that migrants tend to interact with co-nationals who come from close-by localities at origin while the time of arrival has a U-shaped effect. Once the link is formed, material support is provided to mainly to relatives while early migrant fellows are helpful for job finding.

2.1.3 Research output

Margherita Comola and Mariapia Mendola: *The Formation of Migrant Networks*, IZA Discussion Paper 7981, accepted for publication in *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 2014;

Anna De Paoli and Mariapia Mendola: *International Migration and Child Labor in Developing Countries*, IZA Discussion Paper 8066, March 2014;

Garance Genicot, Anna Maria Mayda, and Mariapia Mendola, *The Impact of migration on child labor: empirical evidence from Brazil*, mimeo, 2014;

Massimiliano Bratti and Mariapia Mendola, *Parental Health and Child Schooling*, Journal of Health Economics, 35: 94–108, 2014;

Franklin Simtowe, Julius Mangisoni, Mariapia Mendola, Hardwick Tchale, and Clement Nyirongo, *The Economic Effects of Land Redistribution: The Case of Community Based Rural Land Development Project in Malawi*, in "Land Tenure Reforms in Asia and Africa" edited by Klaus Deininger, Stein Holden and Keijiro Otsuka, Palgrave Macmillan, 2013;

Juan M. Gallego and Mariapia Mendola, *Labor Migration and Social Networks Participation in Southern Mozambique*, Economica, 80 (320): 721-759, 2013;

Guido Friebe, Juan M. Gallego, and Mariapia Mendola: *Xenophobic Attacks, Migration and Networks: Evidence from the South of Africa*, Journal of Population Economics, 26 (2): 555-591, 2013;

Giovanni Facchini, Anna Maria Mayda, and Mariapia Mendola: *What Drives Individual Attitudes towards Immigration in South Africa?*, Review of International Economics, 21 (2): 326-341, 2013;

Giovanni Facchini, Anna Maria Mayda, and Mariapia Mendola: *South-South Migration and the Labor Market: Evidence from South Africa*, IZA Discussion Paper no. 7362, 2013; CEPR Discussion

Paper no. 9450, 2013; LdA Working Paper no. 351, October 2013.

2.1.4 Research team, research partners and funding institutions

Researchers working in the area are: Caterina Alacevich, Jacopo Bonan, Massimiliano Bratti, Gero Carletto, Margherita Comola, Anna De Paoli, Simona Fiore, Guido Friebel, Juan Miguel Gallego, Garance Genicot, Valeria Groppo, Harounan Kazianga, Simone Lombardini, Anna Maria Mayda, Mariapia Mendola, Franklin Simtowe and Raffaele Vacca.

Research partners in this area's projects include the World Bank, the University of Milan Bicocca, CISEPS-Bicocca, the University of Milan, Goethe University Frankfurt, Paris School of Economics, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, the Universidad del Rosario in Bogotá, ICRISAT-Kenya, the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo and the National Statistical Institute in Maputo.

Research in the area has been funded by the World Bank, the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), Compagnia di San Paolo, CISEPS-Bicocca and by institutional funding.

2.1.5 Conferences and other events

Last year, LdA fellows working in the development research area organised and participated in several conferences and workshop, including the Research Seminar Series on "Global Challenges" in Milan. See Section 6 for more details.

Knowledge Heterogeneity: Experimental Evidence on Information Barriers to Agricultural Technology Adoption in Uganda

The matchmaking international workshop for the project was held at the IFAD-headquarters in Rome on 14-15th November 2013. During the meeting, Mariapia Mendola and Franklin Simtowe has taken part in a roundtable meeting where researchers worked together with IFAD country-teams to explore opportunities for conducting impact assessments of IFAD-supported projects/programmes. Lead research institutions participating in the meeting include The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL), Innovation for Poverty Action (IPA) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Thirteenth Summer School in International and Development Economics

The Thirteenth Summer School in International and Development Economics on "Investment, Saving and Wellbeing in Developing Countries" took place from June 10th to June 13th 2014 at the University of Milan, Palazzo Feltrinelli, Gargnano, Italy. It was organised by the Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano, the Paolo Baffi Centre on Central Banking and Financial Regulation (Bocconi University), the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), the University of Milan Bicocca, the Lombardy Advanced School of Economic Research (LASER), and the Vilfredo Pareto Doctoral Program in Economics of the University of Turin.

Orazio Attanasio (University College London, IFS, NBER and CEPR) and Pascaline Dupas (Stanford University, BREAD, CEPR, NBER, CEGA, JPAL and IPA) were this year's lecturers and 30 students from all over the world attended the Summer School. The lectures focused on the theory and

empirics of household saving and investment behaviour in developing countries. Topics at the forefront of development economics, such as child development in low-income settings, has been covered.

First Workshop on "Global Challenges"

On 23rd June 2014 the First Workshop on "Global Challenges" took place at the University of Milan Bicocca, jointly organised with University of Milan, the Paolo Baffi Centre (Bocconi University) and the Catholic University of Milan. Several distinguished speakers working on international and development economics issues were invited, including Anna Maria Mayda (Georgetown University), Gregory Corcos (Ecole Polytechnique) and Rosario Crinò (CEMFI, Madrid). A policy session with Carlo Altomonte (Bocconi University, Paolo Baffi Centre and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano), Giorgio Barba Navaretti (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano), Emilio Colombo (University of Milan Bicocca) and Marco Lossani (Catholic University of Milan Cattolica) closed the workshop.

2.1.6 Work programme for 2015

LdA fellows will continue working on development economics issues, in particular in the following research lines:

- (i) Analysis of the linkages between land, agriculture and development in Africa.

LdA fellows will work on the impact assessment of the IFAD-supported development programmes in Uganda. This entails a major work of first-hand data collection via experimental methods, i.e. baseline and follow up surveys on treated and control randomized households will be administered in Uganda over the next years. Research questions to be studied within the impact evaluation are related to the effect of removing information/knowledge constraints on the farmer's decision to adopt a new technology with the ultimate goal of increasing agricultural productivity and household welfare.

- (ii) Analysis of the linkages between migration and development.

The LdA team in this research area will continue working on this topic, especially at the household-level and from the perspective of developing/sending countries, as migration issues are pivotal in its research agenda having many different implications on several aspects of development. In particular, next year LdA team will focus, through different approaches and in different countries, on the relationship between migration, fertility and inequality.

2.2 Migration

2.2.1 Main findings

The study of the economics of international migration is one of the main focuses of LdA research activity. In particular, in the past two years, LdA fellows have been working on four themes: i) the political economy of immigration policy; ii) illegal immigration; iii) the assimilation of migrants in the host country and iv) the effects of immigration in source and host countries.

To understand how migration policies are shaped, LdA work has started by analysing individual *attitudes towards immigration* in the receiving countries, and how they are influenced by labour market competition and by the presence of a redistributive welfare state. The LdA team has found that both channels matter and that, on average, individuals expect the welfare state to adjust to growing immigration through changes in the level of fiscal pressure. LdA fellows have also looked at non-economic drivers of preferences, focusing in particular on the role played by the media in shaping perceptions towards illegal immigration.

Importantly, in a modern democracy, individual attitudes should be key drivers of actual policies. As a result, the next step has been to investigate *the link between attitudes towards immigration and the actual policies implemented*. Although we find that attitudes play an important role, i.e. countries where the population is more anti-immigration tend to implement more restrictive policies, our data suggest that attitudes alone cannot explain the size and composition of the actual immigration flows. In a related project, LdA researchers have investigated how media exposure affects the accountability of elected officials in the United States on two facets of globalization, namely immigration and trade policy. Their findings suggest that greater media coverage tends to make the politician more responsive to his/her constituency when it comes to immigration policy, but not when it comes to trade.

In a third project, LdA researchers have looked at the drivers of actual policy making, by investigating how economic and non economic characteristics of a constituency have affected the voting behaviour of US representatives on immigration legislation in the post 1965 period. They have found that labour market complementarities are a key driver in explaining support to bills aimed at increasing the inflow of foreign workers, highlighting the importance of economic factors in shaping actual policy making. In a fourth, related project, the LdA research group has compared the political economy of trade and immigration liberalisation in the United States. The evidence suggests that while there is a much broader consensus for trade liberalisation than for the liberalisation of migration, the same economic forces that shape a Congressman voting behaviour on trade shape also his/her voting behaviour on migration. In a related project, the LdA team investigates directly the role of constituents' preferences in shaping the voting behaviour of elected representatives on immigration and trade policy, and the role of media in making representatives accountable on these issues. Their findings indicate that greater exposure to media coverage tends to increase a politician's accountability when it comes to migration policy making, while it has no effect for trade policy. These results thus suggest that more information on the behaviour of elected officials affects decisions only when the policy

issue is perceived to be salient by the electorate.

The LdA team has thus turned its attention to the *role played by pressure groups*. In particular, they find strong evidence supporting the view that lobbies exert a significant influence in the shaping of immigration policy in the United States. Interestingly, lobbies turn out to have an efficiency enhancing effect, i.e. broadly speaking they tend to make the actual policies closer to the efficiency enhancing outcome.

LdA fellows have also started to work on a series of papers focusing on illegal immigration. The first contribution has developed a theoretical model to understand the emergence of large numbers of illegal immigrants in destination countries. Interestingly, they have shown how illegal immigration is likely to be the result of political failure, whereby an elected government, unable to admit its most preferred number of immigrants legally, resort to illegal immigration as a second best policy tool. The paper carries out also an empirical analysis of the predictions of the model, using a panel of OECD countries and find strong evidence in favour of the mechanism they have identified. The second paper looks instead at the desirability of legalisation programmes, both through the development of a theoretical analysis, as well as through an empirical assessment of the drivers of the introduction of a legalisation programme. The empirical evidence based on a sample of all major destination countries suggests that amnesties are more likely to be introduced the larger is the improvement in the labour market matching brought about by the change in status, and the smaller is the welfare state in the destination country. In a third paper LdA fellows estimate the causal effect of the prospect of legal status on the employment outcomes of undocumented immigrants. Their identification strategy exploits a natural experiment provided by the 2002 amnesty program in Italy that introduced an exogenous discontinuity in eligibility based on date of arrival. Their findings indicate that the prospect of legal status significantly increases the employment probability of immigrants that are potentially eligible for the amnesty relative to other undocumented immigrants. The size of the estimated effect is equivalent to about half the increase in employment that undocumented immigrants normally experience in their first year after arrival in Italy.

LdA researchers have also been involved in a project to study immigrant assimilation by analyzing whether friendship with natives is a measure of cultural assimilation, and by investigating the formation of social ties. Using the German Socio-Economic Panel, they have found that immigrants with a German friend are more similar to natives than those without German friends, along several important dimensions, including concerns about the economy, interest in politics, and a host of policy issues. Turning to friendship acquisition, they have found that becoming employed, time spent in the host country, the birth of a child, residential mobility, and additional education acquired in the host country are significant drivers of social network variation. In a related piece of work the LdA team has focused on the analysis of the process of integration of successive cohorts of immigrants in Europe, and based on the European Labor Force Survey. The study highlights heterogeneities across European countries in immigrants' characteristics as well as on their labor market performance.

The consequences of international migration for sending and receiving countries is also central to the research agenda of the LdA team. In a recent paper, LdA researchers have studied the impact

of emigration of emigration from Poland on Polish wages. Focussing on the 1998–2007 period for Poland, and using a unique data set that contains information about household members who are currently living abroad, allowed them to develop region-specific emigration rates and to estimate the effect of emigration on wages using within-region variation. Their results show that emigration led to a slight increase in wages for high and medium skilled workers, which are the two groups with the largest relative outmigration rates. Workers at the low end of the skill distribution may have experienced slight wage decreases. Turning to the effects of immigration in host countries, two papers have analysed the economic consequences of immigration in the UK. A first paper analyses the effect immigration has on wages of native workers. Unlike most previous work, it estimates wage effects along the distribution of wages. Lda researchers derived a flexible empirical strategy that does not rely on pre-allocating immigrants to particular skill groups, and demonstrated that immigrants downgrade considerably upon arrival. As for the effects on native wages, immigration depressed wages below the 20th percentile of the wage distribution, but led to slight wage increases in the upper part of the distribution. The overall wage effect of immigration is slightly positive. Another paper has investigated the fiscal impact of immigration on the UK economy, with a focus on the period since 1995. Specifically, the paper has provided estimates for the overall resident immigrant population and for recent cohorts that arrived since 2000, with a distinction made between immigrants from European and non-European countries. Overall, the findings indicate that, when considering the resident immigrant population in each year from 1995 to 2011, immigrants from the European Economic Area (EEA) have made a positive fiscal contribution, even during periods when the UK was running budget deficits, while Non-EEA immigrants, not dissimilar to natives, have made a negative contribution. For immigrants that arrived since 2000, and where the entire cohorts can be observed, contributions have been positive throughout, and particularly so for immigrants from EEA countries.

2.2.2 Projects

Value Added in Motion. The Future Geography of Production, Migration and Energy (VAM)

This is a large three-years project coordinated by Lda and funded by Enel Foundation. The project is also carried out under the research area of Firms in the International Market and described broadly in Section 2.3.2 of the report. The project aims at understanding the changing geography of value added and its implications for migration and for demand and supply of energy. It is built around three separate but interconnected pillars dealing with: the location of production activities, the movements of people and the demand and supply of energy. As regards migration, the project will address questions like:

- What will the main migration trends be in the future?
- What drives these trends?
- How will migration trends influence and/or are driven by industrial activity?
- How do migration trends affect economic conditions in host/home economies (prices, labour market outcomes etc..)?
- How do population movements influence the demand for services like energy?

Temporary Migration, Integration and the Role of Politics (TEMPO)

The second project is a NORFACE sponsored initiative coordinated by CEPR in London. LdA has been involved in the project through the coordinator of the migration programme. This is a large collaborative project, whose goal is to extend the frontier of knowledge on temporary and return migration, analysing:

- its causes and consequences;
- the patterns of integration of economic and non-economic migrants, and how they relate to the time dimension of the migration decision;
- the information flows within immigrant networks and their effects on the migration decision, as well as on the foreign born prospects for integration;
- the process through which immigration policies are formed, and the welfare effects of immigration policies aimed at selecting migrants on the basis of their skills and/or length of allowed stay.

2.2.3 Research output

Julian Emami Namini, Giovanni Facchini, and Ricardo A. López: *Export growth and factor market competition*, Canadian Journal of Economics, forthcoming, 2015;

Giovanni Facchini, Eleonora Patacchini, and Max Steinhardt: *Migration, Friendship ties and cultural assimilation*, Scandinavian Journal of Economics, forthcoming, 2015;

Christian Dustmann, Tommaso Frattini, and Anna Rosso: *The Effect of Emigration from Poland on Polish Wages*, Scandinavian Journal of Economics, forthcoming, 2015;

Emanuele Forlani, Elisabetta Lodigiani, and Concetta Mendolicchio: *The impact of low-skilled immigration on female labour supply*, Scandinavian Journal of Economics, forthcoming, 2015;

Giovanni Facchini and Cecilia Testa: *The Political Economy of Migration Enforcement: Domestic versus Border Control*, LdA Working Paper no. 371, November 2014;

Christian Dustmann and Tommaso Frattini: *The Fiscal Effects of Immigration in the UK*, Economic Journal, 124 (November), F593–F643, 2014;

Paola Conconi, Giovanni Facchini, and Maurizio Zanardi: *Policymaker's horizon and trade reforms: The protectionist effect of elections*, Journal of International Economics 94:102-118, 2014;

Carlo Devillanova, Francesco Fasani, and Tommaso Frattini: *Employment of Undocumented Immigrants and the Prospect of Legal Status: Evidence from an Amnesty Program*, LdA Working Paper no. 367, 2014;

Giovanni Facchini, Tommaso Frattini, and Cora Signorotto: *Mind What Your Voters Read: Media Exposure and International Economic Policy Making*, LdA Working Paper no. 358, October 2013;

Christian Dustmann, Tommaso Frattini, and Ian Preston: *The Effect of Immigration along the Distribution of Wages*, Review of Economic Studies, 80(1), 145-173, January 2013;

Christian Dustmann and Tommaso Frattini: *Immigration: the European Experience*, chapter 13 in

David Card and Steve Raphael, editors, "Immigration, Poverty, and Socioeconomic Inequality", Russel Sage Foundation, 2013;

Julian Emami Namini, Giovanni Facchini, and Ricardo A. López: *Export Growth and Firm Survival*, LdA Working Paper no. 350, April 2013; *Economics Letters*, vol. 120(3), pp. 481-486, 2013;

Giovanni Facchini and Elisabetta Lodigiani: *Attracting skilled migrants: An overview of recent policy developments in advanced countries*, *National Institute Economic Review* 229: R3-R21, 2014;

Giovanni Facchini, Tommaso Frattini, and Anna Maria Mayda: *International Migration*, forthcoming in J.D Wright (ed.): "International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences", Second Edition Elsevier, Amsterdam, 2014;

Paola Conconi, Giovanni Facchini, Max Steinhardt, and Maurizio Zanardi: *The Political Economy of Trade and Migration: Evidence from the US Congress*, LdA Working Paper no. 346, November 2012, revised 2014;

Giovanni Facchini and Cecilia Testa: *The Rhetoric of Closed Borders: Quotas, Lax Enforcement and Illegal Migration*, LdA Working Paper no. 303, revised 2014.

2.2.4 Conferences and other events

The intense research activity carried out by the LdA migration team led to the presentations of our research output to a variety of international conferences, meetings and seminars. In particular, over the past two years LdA resident research fellows have presented their research at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Georgetown, Hitotsubashi University, Paris School of Economics, Stanford, Yale, Université Catholique de Louvain, the University of Kansas, the University of Milan Bicocca, Queen Mary University London, the National Bank of Poland and at several international conferences like the EU Commission organised "Labour Economics after the Crisis" conference (Brussels), the CEPR organized European Workshop in International Trade (Oslo), the European Conference of Population Economics (Braga, Portugal and Aarhus, Denmark), the Migration Forum (Tallinn), the CES-Ifo Economic Studies Conference on Migration (Munich), Germany the NORFACE/CREAM "Migration: Global Development, New Frontiers" Conference (London).

2.2.5 Research team, research partners and funding institutions

Researchers who worked in the migration area in 2014 are Alessandra Casarico, Carlo Devillanova, Christian Dustmann, Giovanni Facchini, Francesco Fasani, Tommaso Frattini, Joachim Jarreau, Elisabetta Lodigiani, Anna Maria Mayda, Mariapia Mendola, Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano, Giovanni Peri, Anna Rosso, Cora Signorotto, Max Steinhardt and Cecilia Testa.

Research partners in the area include University of California, Davis; University College London; Catholic University of Louvain; CEPR; Centre pour la Recherche Economique et ses Applications

(CEPREMAP); Université Libre de Bruxelles; European University Institute; The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID); University of Amsterdam; University of Oxford; Malmö University; Institute for Employment Research (IAB); Swansea University; Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies; University of Vienna; Trinity College Dublin; University of Helsinki; Copenhagen Business School; Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI); Tilburg University.

Research in this area is funded by the NORFACE Consortium and Enel Foundation.

2.2.6 Work programme for 2015

LdA will continue to be actively engaged in migration research next year. The team has several ongoing projects, ranging from assessment of the labour market implications of international migration, to the role of migration on the international transfer of norms, to the determinants of immigration policy. In particular, *Tommaso Frattini* is working together with *Carlo Devillanova* and *Francesco Fasani* on a project about the consequences of the economic crisis on the labor market outcomes of undocumented immigrants in Italy. The same team is also studying the role of residential segregation in affecting labor market outcomes of undocumented immigrants, and how the illegal immigration inflows affect the real estate market. *Elisabetta Lodigiani* is studying the effect of immigration on the sending country institutions. In a paper with *Frederic Docquier* (UC Louvain), *Hillel Rapoport* (Bar Ilan University) and *Maurice Schiff* (World Bank), she looks at the broad question of how immigration affects the quality of democratic and economic institutions in the source country. In a related paper, with *Sara Salomone* (UC Louvain), she investigates the effect of international migration on female political empowerment, measured as female parliamentary seats in the lower chamber, in migrants' origin countries. *Giovanni Facchini* and *Alessandra Casarico* have started to work on a theoretical model to explain the flow of skilled migrants among advanced countries. *Giovanni Facchini*, *Tim Hatton* and *Max Steinhardt* will be studying the political economy of the US 1965 Immigration Act, using a large dataset on policy makers characteristics. *Giovanni Facchini*, *Tommaso Frattini* and *Cora Signorotto* will continue working on their empirical project looking at the disciplining effect of media exposure on the voting behaviour of US Representatives on trade and migration liberalisation. Finally, *Costanza Biavaschi* and *Giovanni Facchini* are working on the effects of changes in the franchise on restrictions to migration during the progressive era.

2.3 Firms and the International Market

2.3.1 Main findings

LdA fellows have worked extensively on internationalisation patterns at the firm level both in developing and advanced economies.

The current global integration of real and financial markets makes a country's overall performance more reliant than in the past on its trade competitiveness and on its ability to operate on a global scale. The recent crisis has shown that heterogeneity in trade imbalances is a cause of macroeconomic instability. A deeper understanding of the determinants and the effects of a country's global involvement is called for.

The recent developments in the theory of international trade with heterogeneous firms suggest that it is necessary to move beyond the idea that sectoral specialisation is the only determinant of the export competitiveness of countries. Indeed empirical analysis, that was initially carried out in developing countries, suggests that export performance can vary enormously within sectors and that it is explained by factors like firms' size and efficiency. LdA has been at the forefront among European research institutes in exploring empirically in industrialised economies the relevance of firms' characteristics with respect to global activities and the determinants of their cross country variation. Research shows that standard factors, like efficiency and size, matter in easing the entry costs into international activities. But the 'internationalised firm' is an altogether different object than its less open and more domestic counterparts. Even controlling for size and productivity it uses different technologies, employs a different management structure, hires more skilled workers, and uses different sources of financing. From a policy perspective, the interesting finding is that policy should focus on favouring those characteristics that are conducive to internationalisation. Structural reforms are central to facilitate the growth and development of companies throughout Europe, the increase of the human capital of the workforce, the removal of barriers to technology adoption and competition.

Micro and macro: How do firms' features relate to aggregate trade performance and policy?

In the past years LdA was a leading institution in the EFIGE project. At the core of the EFIGE project is the very large cross-European firm level survey carried out in 7 EU countries and providing comparable information on firms' international activities and on several other firms' characteristics and strategies. The main message emerging from the research carried out on the EFIGE data set is that aggregate industrial performance depends strongly on firm-level factors and that, consequently, a country's performance strongly depends on the underlying micro characteristics of its population of firms.

Within this framework, however, the micro-macro link is not obvious, in other words: how do the micro features of exporting firms translate into macro outcomes like aggregate productivity and trade balances? To answer this question LdA is pursuing three synergic lines of research.

First, Gianmarco Ottaviano (together with Marc Melitz, Thierry Mayer, Antonella Nocco and

Matteo Salto) is pushing existing theoretical models to the next step to understand their detailed implications on how trade liberalization among countries with possibly very different levels of development may affect their firms' performance and thus their aggregate outcomes in very different ways. These implications are then being brought to the data using detailed firm level data sets for ex post evaluation or structural calibration for the ex-ante study of policy-relevant scenarios.

Second, LdA is carrying out an in depth empirical assessment within the framework of the MAPCOMPETE and CompNet projects trying to relate characteristics of populations of European firms observed at the industry/country/year level to aggregate trade performance. Preliminary results show clearly that indicators of dispersion of productivity distributions across firms within an industry and the level of the higher percentiles of these distributions significantly relate to such aggregate performances. These two results again confirm that observing firms heterogeneity is an essential step into designing effective policies aimed at balancing trade imbalances and boosting export performance.

More specifically, the role of different moments of the firms' productivity distribution in affecting the aggregate performance is analyzed by Barba Navaretti, Bugamelli, Forlani, and Ottaviano (2014). This study exploits the CompNet dataset (see section 2.3.2) on indicators of productivity aggregated at the 2-digit NACE rev. 2 level from firm-level data, combined it with data on export, import and value added at the same sectoral disaggregation, for 21 EU countries. As argued a key finding is that the export competitiveness of a country (in a given sector) is related not only to the average productivity of firms, but also to the dispersion of productivity. For a given mean, a higher dispersion suggests a larger number of very productive firms, which are thus more likely to be able to overcome the sunk costs of operating abroad. This result that links micro level information with macro level variables has important implications for policy. In particular, it hints that policy could focus on shifting the upper tail of the firms' productivity distribution within a sector, as a way to increase both the average productivity and the export performance of an industry.

Third, with several teams of researchers within the MAPCOMPETE and the CompNet projects, LdA's researchers are working at devising a new range of micro-grounded competitiveness indicators and in assessing their computability given data availability and accessibility in Europe. Several central banks and national statistical institutes are contributing to this effort.

One key output from these projects has been a thorough mapping of data availability for computing more than 150 competitiveness indicators in the EU countries, with special reference to those indicators that can be built from firm-level information. In 2014, LdA produced two major reports for the MAPCOMPETE project on "State-of-the-art on indicators at the micro-level" as well as at "the industry, regional and aggregate level". At the same time, LdA has contributed to design and populate a web tool which will help researchers, practitioners and policy makers, in their search for meta-information on competitiveness indicators. Finally, Davide Castellani is editing (together with Andreas Koch from IAW) a Bruegel Blueprint on "Mapping Data for European Competitiveness", which will appear in the early months of 2015 and will be one of the key dissemination outputs of the project, providing a map for researchers interested in gathering data on competitiveness in Europe. The Blueprint highlights that, especially for firm-level

information, data availability is very heterogeneous across EU countries, both in terms of the possibility of combining different sources of data to compute competitiveness indicators, and in terms of the possibility for the external researcher to access data. In most countries access is strictly regulated, sometimes limited to researchers affiliated to national institutions and often subject to a relevant degree of discretion by the officials at the data providers. Only a few countries allow remote access to firm-level information, conditional on a confidentiality agreement.

Can changes in the geography of value added predict future economic patterns?

During 2014, LdA researchers worked extensively on the geography of value added by analysing its implications for migration and for demand and supply of energy, within the Value Added in Motion (VAM) project. Results provide clear macro evidence that there are indeed very strong interconnections in the geography of value added, demand for energy, and migration. These interconnections are reflected mostly in the intensity per head of these variables, which evolve in a relatively similar way with time. In other words, the geographies of per capita value added, per capita immigrant population, and per capita energy consumption reflect similar patterns. Indeed, intensities are related to the average level of economic development of the countries considered, which has huge implications in terms of the productivity of industry, the attraction of migrants, and the environmental impact of energy consumption. Naturally changes in policy and technology do affect the relationship between these variables. For example, we find that energy efficiency rises faster with industrial value added per head today than it did thirty years ago.

If intensities per head are essentially related to economic development, the absolute values of industrial value added, migration flows and energy consumption are driven by scale to a large extent. Growth rates are good indicators of these patterns. Worldwide, we are observing the well-known fact that some emerging countries are gradually catching up with industrialized ones. The fact that this catching up is indeed occurring (rapidly) in terms of absolute values (industrial value added, migration flows, and energy consumption), but more slowly in terms of productivity and consumption per capita has profound implication for the future geography of economic activities. Precisely because of the different dynamics in productivity, we find overwhelming evidence of a very strong ‘industrial resilience’ in mature economies, which are able to preserve their leadership through rapid technological upgrading and an efficient use of their resources, even more so when they are scarce and expensive.

These trends are of course related to broader different underlying factors like income, agglomeration and transport costs, institutional features, demography etc. These factors are generally key drivers of any pattern of economic geography observed in history, even though the direction of causality is once more not very clear. These patterns are remarkably similar in the way they co-vary with the three dimensions analyzed. But they differ across macro regions. Whereas the emerging economies dominate in terms of income, population growth and also educational achievements, they lag behind in terms of ease of doing business, innovation, and sound management practices. Consequently, two polar qualitative scenarios may be inferred in the long run. In one scenario, China as well as Brazil and India, together with the education of their workforce, will improve the quality of their business environment and manage to climb the

ladder of the value chains towards the high-tech stages. In the alternative scenario, mature economies will keep their supremacy related to the ease of doing business, innovation, and sound management practices, preserving an edge towards emerging economies in terms of the technology and productivity of their activities.

Altogether, these predictions do not necessarily provide a zero-sum game outcome. It is most likely that manufacturing will continue to be viable both in mature and in emerging economies as competitive, regional, albeit interconnected, poles will emerge: Factory Asia; Factory North America; and Factory Europe (which might incorporate part of North Africa). The fate of each of these poles will be crucially affected by the interconnections between industry, migration flows and energy.

The work carried out by LdA researchers has been an essential step for identifying specific issues requiring in-depth and targeted analysis, to be addressed by the twelve academic papers and the three regional long term scenarios commissioned to world leading academics.

2.3.2 Projects

Competitiveness Research Network (CompNet)

LdA contributes to the ECB's "Competitiveness Research Network" (CompNet) established at the end of 2011 and approved by The General Council of the European System of Central Banks on March 2012. The network draws its participants from all ESCB national central banks, as well as from international organisations such as the OECD, the World Bank and the US International Trade Committee, with an interest in competitiveness issues. The network will analyse competitiveness with a broad-based and better grounded in contemporary trade theory approach, with the main aim of fostering interaction between micro and macro analysis and to deeply investigate competitiveness determinants and outcome. The work is organised into three workstreams: 1) Aggregate measures of competitiveness; 2) Firm Level; 3) Global Value Chains. LdA is involved mainly in the workstream 2 (see Section 2.3.6. below).

In particular, Bugamelli, Barba Navaretti, Forlani and Ottaviano (2014) exploit the richness of CompNet database and analyse how firms' productivity distribution affects the export competitiveness at macro-sector level.

Mapping European Competitiveness (MAPCOMPETE)

MAPCOMPETE is a two-years Coordination and Support Action project funded by the 7th Framework Programme of the European Commission which started in February 2013. Partners of the project are Brussels based think tank Bruegel, Budapest based research centre CERS–HAS (coordinator), Paris School of Economics and Sciences–Po in Paris, and Tübingen research institute IAW. Associate partners are the OECD, the ECB and several central banks in Europe.

The project aims at identifying gaps in available data sets and key data requirements for constructing better competitiveness indicators at different levels. A key aim is to analyse the combined use of three types of resource: census type quantitative (e.g. national tax authority) data, quantitative survey (e.g. EFIGE survey) data and qualitative (interview based) information.

Integrating these approaches may allow a deeper understanding of a wide range of topics related to competitiveness. Indeed, in terms of competitiveness analysis, our primary focus is firm performance. However, we approach this from a wide angle. Hence, data analysed should cover not only traditional balance sheet figures but include areas such as: i) trade statistics, internationalisation (outsourcing, direct investment, etc.), ii) labour statistics (skill composition, remuneration, on the job training, flexibility), iii) R&D, innovation, iv) non-tangible assets, v) regional and local dimensions, vi) creation of new firms (entrepreneurship) and attraction of foreign investment (FDI), vii) stakeholders (entrepreneur/owner characteristic, social capital, state/local government), viii) customers/suppliers, position in value chains.

Naturally, the mapping and matching of data cannot be carried out abstractly, i.e. without having clearly in mind (i) the type of research questions that should be addressed by using the data and (ii) the policy indicators that should be constructed by using the data. One of the work packages of the project will be precisely devoted to laying down this conceptual ground, so as to build an analytical framework within which to address all the data issues. The project also aims at creating a more systematic connection between research results and the developments of indicators to be used for policy purposes.

The framework for data assessment will have to be derived from a broader analysis of competitiveness and its measures. Proposals will cover three areas: first, how to better manage existing data (regarding data collections of the past), with special attention to linking and matching datasets. Second, how to better collect data, improve on collection methodology and extend the coverage in terms of new variables. Third, what sort of new types of data shall be collected in the future and what pilot project may be initiated – based on lessons from previous programs such as EFIGE, Innovation surveys, and global value chain projects. Topics are the following:

1. Mapping existing datasets: screen national sector and micro-level datasets regarding geographical coverage, time span, representativeness with a special focus on areas where no standard set of variables exists, such as non-tangible assets and innovation.
2. Consistency issues of different datasets: benchmark on existing research to understand the extent to which some country and year-specific competitiveness-related indicators can be derived from data contained within available dataset or from a cross-reference use of available datasets at different levels of aggregation.
3. Conditions and requirements to match different data sets: on the basis of the pilot indicators identify the extent to which datasets relevant for competitiveness can be matched within country and across countries and map data gaps.
4. Research directions towards better competitiveness indicators: investigate how novel data or combination of datasets can be used to introduce novel research areas and design new research directions leading towards better competitiveness indicators.
5. Benchmarking: identify steps to enhance quality and availability of existing data and suggest new methods and sources of data collections.

Value Added in Motion. The Future Geography of Production, Migration and Energy (VAM)

LdA, together with the Department of Economics, Management and Quantitative Methods of the University of Milan, are the leading institutions of this 3 years research project funded by the Enel Foundation.

The overarching aim of this large project, is understanding the geography of value added and its implications for migration and for demand and supply of energy; enhancing our capacity of predicting future economic patterns; and developing policy tools to strengthen the competitiveness of regions or countries as 'creators of value added'. This project also covers work in the migration research area of LdA and opens LdA research to the new field of energy and the environment.

The project will provide useful insights and an analytical framework for outlining future trends and scenarios for an intermediate period up to 2030 in the areas analysed. Even though no time specific forecasts will be carried out, the project will provide useful insights and tools to understand future global trends. These scenarios will be developed under different assumptions concerning environmental constraints, i.e. trends in global warming and environmental regulations. This work pursues three different objectives/tasks that also constitute three sub projects in themselves.

The first one is to ***map the geography of value added and to assess its main triggers***. A large literature has been focusing on the unbundling of production, using different sources of data and theoretical approaches. Other contributions have looked at the competitiveness of countries at the macro and micro level. Others, finally, have studied the factors driving the geography of economic activities. All these approaches contribute vitally to the understanding of the mapping of value added and its triggers; nevertheless each of them provides only a partial explanation. Thus, the goal of this task is (i) to carefully analyse the link between those different approaches, and (ii) to investigate the issues left unexplored by the literature, such as, for example, the link between the micro and macro determinants of competitiveness. From a policy perspective, the identification of the factors that drive the competitiveness of countries is important to design measures that can be used to make them more efficient and attractive. Among these factors, the provision and the cost of energy is of course of paramount importance.

The second task is to ***assess the relationship between the location of activities and the production of value added and population movements***. The unbundling of production is driven by the fact that new technologies allow for a better match between tasks (what individuals actually do at work) and skills (individuals' educational attainments) in a global market place. It is quite unlikely that best matches involve tasks demanded by firms and skills supplied by workers located in the same place. Hence, either firms relocate tasks to where the right workers are, or workers bring their skills to where the right tasks are. Moreover, even when the geographical matching between tasks and skills is not always easy, in general migration flows seek high returns from labour and thus move to high value added countries. At the same time, by affecting labour market equilibria migration flows also influence the competitiveness of production locations, while the relationship between population flows and economic activities influences demand and use of energy in given locations.

The third one is to ***assess how energy demand and the availability of energy sources relate to the creation, composition, and location of economic activities and to population movements.*** The availability of energy sources – both their abundance and their scarcity – is an important determinant of the creation, expansion, composition, and location of production activities. Changes in these aspects may entail the creation of new employment opportunities, possibly triggering migration flows. At the same time, the cost of primary energy sources as well as of electricity represents a critical ingredient for energy-intensive industries, while it is much less important for other production activities – like various branches of manufacturing and services – where labour costs are quantitatively more relevant. As a consequence, changes in the cost of energy may induce changes in the location of firms and in the composition of value added. Besides cost, or price of energy, other aspects are crucial for shaping the structure of energy systems and energy demand, chiefly the role of new technologies and those energy-environmental policies that aim at reducing greenhouse gas emissions via changes in energy mixes and overall reductions of energy consumption.

The scientific coordinator is Giorgio Barba Navaretti and the task scientists in charge are Gianmarco Ottaviano (Geography of value added), Giovanni Facchini (Migration), and Marzio Galeotti (Energy). Partner institutions are: University of Oxford; Tilburg University; Columbia University; University of California, San Diego; University of British Columbia; SciencesPo Paris; CEMFI Madrid; Université Catholique de Louvain; University College London; Queen Mary University of London; University of Oslo - Ragnar Frisch Centre for Economic Research; Georgetown University; French Research Center in International Economics (CEPII).

Papers and reports have been commissioned to leading academics. They are listed in the section on future work for 2015.

Productivity, Non-Tariff Measures and Openness (PRONTO)

PRONTO is a Collaborative project funded by the 7th Framework Programme (Collaborative Programme) of the European Commission. Partners of the project are: University of Bern (UBERN); University College Dublin, National University of Ireland (NUID UCD); Ecorys Nederland B. V.; London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Paris School of Economics (PSE); Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek (DLO); Athens University of Economics and Business – Research Centre (AUEB-RC); The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW); University of Surrey; Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR).

The first goal of the project is to extend the state of the art of NTM measurement by collecting existing NTM measures, identifying NTMs not yet measured, and filling those gaps. A key aspect of this is recognition of the ways in which NTMs interact with one another. The second goal is to use these improved measures to estimate the effects of NTMs on a variety of social and economic outcomes, including their impact on income and inequality in the EU, their role in promoting sustainable growth in developing countries, the effects they have on technological growth, and the frictions they create in the global supply chain. Thus, the aim of the project is to produce both improved understanding of NTMs and their effects, allow for more meaningful policy recommendations, and provide an innovative data set ideal for continued work on international trade and investment policy. Moreover, the project will deliver new and better

data, better methodologies, and better understanding of the impact of NTMs on international investment and trade. Emphasis is placed on policy relevance and data availability.

2.3.3 Research output

Papers

Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Matteo Bugamelli, Emanuele Forlani, and Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano: *It Takes (more than) a Moment: Revisiting the Link Between Firm Productivity and Aggregate Exports*, mimeo, 2014;

Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Davide Castellani, and Fabio Pieri: *The Role of Age in Shaping Firms' Size Dynamics: "learning" Effects or Willingness to Grow?*, *Small Business Economics*, 2014, Vol.43(4), pp. 823-837;

Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Davide Castellani, and Fabio Pieri: *Age and Firm Growth: Evidence from Three European Countries*, *Small Business Economics*, 2014;

Rosario Crinò and Italo Colantone: *New Imported Inputs, New Domestic Products*, *Journal of International Economics*, 2014, Vol.92(1), pp. 147-165;

Vincent Anesi and Giovanni Facchini: *Coercive Trade Policy*, LdA Working Paper no. 376, November 2014;

Thierry Mayer, Marc Melitz, and Gianmarco Ottaviano: *Market size, competition, and the product mix of exporters*, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 104, 2014, 495–536;

Antonella Nocco, Gianmarco Ottaviano, and Matteo Salto: *Monopolistic competition and optimum product selection*, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 104, Papers and Proceedings, 2014, 304–309;

Gianmarco Ottaviano: *European Integration and the Gains from Trade*, mimeo, 2014;

Davide Castellani and Fabio Pieri: *R&D Offshoring and the Productivity Growth of European Regions*, Working Papers in Applied Economics, Research Policy, DOI: 10.1016/j.respol.2013.05.009, 2013;

Giorgio Barba Navaretti and Anthony J. Venables, *Multinationals and Industrial Policy*, *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 29, 2013, 361-382;

Giulia Felice and Lucia Tajoli: *Il Commercio Internazionale* in: *"Valore Aggiunto nell'Unione Europea"*, Rapporto ICE "L'Italia nell'Economia Internazionale", 2013;

Giulia Felice and Lucia Tajoli: *External Imbalances in the European Union and International*

Fragmentation of Production. Is there a link?, mimeo, 2013.

Technical Reports and Policy Reports

Davide Castellani, Silvia Cerisola, Giulia Felice, Emanuele Forlani, and Veronica Lupi: *Technical Report Describing the State of the Art on Indicators at the Microeconomic Level*, MAPCOMPETE Technical Report, 2014;

Davide Castellani, Silvia Cerisola, Giulia Felice, Emanuele Forlani, and Veronica Lupi: *Technical Report Describing the State of the Art on Indicators at the Sectoral Regional and Aggregate Level*, MAPCOMPETE Technical Report, 2014;

Davide Castellani and Andreas Koch: *Mapping Data for European Competitiveness*, Bruegel Blueprint, forthcoming, 2015;

Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Emanuele Forlani, and Gianmarco Ottaviano: *The importance of micro data in assessing competitiveness*, in *"Assessing competitiveness in Europe: new challenges"*, edited by Carlo Altomonte and Gabro Bekes, Bruegel Blueprint, forthcoming, 2015;

Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Giovanni Facchini, Tommaso Frattini, Marzio Galeotti, Gianmarco Ottaviano, Giovanni Pica, Francesco Vona, and Silvia Cerisola: *How Do Value Added, Migration and Energy Interact?, Initial Evidence and Open Issues*, mimeo, 2014;

Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Gianmarco Ottaviano, Giovanni Pica, and Silvia Cerisola: *Does it Stay or Does it go? Industrial Value Added across Mature and Emerging Economies*, mimeo, 2014;

Giovanni Facchini and Tommaso Frattini: *Where Do Migrants Go? Population Movements and Economic Activities*", mimeo, 2014;

Marzio Galeotti and Francesco Vona: *The Sustainable Management of Energy and Natural Resources and the Geography of Economic Activities and Population Movement: An Overview*, mimeo, 2014.

2.3.4 Conferences and other events

In 2014, the LdA team in this area organised and participated in several conferences and workshops.

CompNet workshops

The 8th CompNet Workshop was held at the Bank of Italy on 13-14th March 2014. During the Third Session on "External performance determinants: a cross-dimensional approach" the paper by Matteo Bugamelli, Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Emanuele Forlani, and Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano on "Firms and Aggregate Trade Performance" was presented.

Giorgio Barba Navaretti attended the CompNet Advisory Board which took place during the 9th

CompNet Workshop at the European Central Bank in Frankfurt on 30th June - 1st July 2014.

The paper on "Firms and Aggregate Trade Performance" was also presented by Giorgio Barba Navaretti during the Second Session on "Global value chains and international trade" of the 10th CompNet Workshop which was held on 18-19th September 2014 at the Banco de Portugal in Lisbon.

MAPCOMPETE workshops and meetings

On 30th-31st January 2014, Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Davide Castellani and Emanuele Forlani attended the MAPCOMPETE meeting in Brussels organised by Bruegel.

The MAPCOMPETE Workshop on "Non-Price Competitiveness", organised by PSE-Sciences Po and Banque de France, was held in Paris on 27-28th February 2014. Giorgio Barba Navaretti chaired the Second Session on "Where We Are? Data collection and Competitiveness indicators" and Davide Castellani presented the reports on "Assessing data availability at the microeconomic level and sectoral, regional and aggregate level".

The MAPCOMPETE Workshop which took place at the Fondazione Luigi Einaudi in Turin on 25-26th September 2014 was organised by the Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano. Davide Castellani presented the blueprint chapters and Giorgio Barba Navaretti discussed the core message of Blueprint 1.

On 28th November, the MAPCOMPETE Workshop organised in Brussels by Bruegel was divided in two sessions: a public session on "Mapping Competitiveness with European Data", with experts on future potentials of matching data in Europe within and across countries" where Davide Castellani presented the main findings and policy recommendations of Blueprint 1; and a private session on "Preliminary discussion on Blueprint 2" analysing the interplay between the different datasets and the set of relevant competitiveness indicators where Giorgio Barba Navaretti presented the Chapter 2.

"Value Added in Motion (VAM)" 2nd Roundtable Meeting

The 2nd Roundtable Meeting for the VAM project was held at the Enel Foundation in Rome on 22nd January 2014. The LdA team presented the preliminary version of the background reports to the Enel staff and stakeholders.

After the opening remarks by Alessandro Costa (Enel Foundation's Director) and the introduction by Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Gianmarco Ottaviano (LSE and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano) presented the "Geography of Value Added" background paper, Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano) the "Migration and the Geography of Economic Activities" background paper and Marzio Galeotti (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano) "The Sustainable Management of Energy and Natural Resources and the Geography of Economic Activities and of Population Movements. An Overview" background paper. Mariano Morazzo, Head of Socio-Economic Research Area of the Enel Foundation, closed the meeting.

PRONTO kick-off meeting and first workshop

The PRONTO kick-off meeting took place in Brussels on 12-13th May 2014. Joe François (University of Bern), the coordinator, presented the project and the EC project officer explained

the expectations by the European Commission on the project within Horizon 2020, the new EC Framework Programme.

The PRONTO first workshop on "Non-tariff measures: Data, methods, and future challenges" was jointly organised by the International Trade Centre and Ecorys on 24th September 2014 and it was hosted by the World Trade Organization in Geneva. Its purpose was threefold: first, to get a deep understanding of NTM data provided by international agencies (ITC, OECD, UNCTAD, WTO, and World Bank). Particularly, this concerns data collection methods, and geographical and indicator coverage. Second, a session was dedicated to a summary of available methods measuring the presence and trade effects of NTMs. Attention was also paid to how agencies' primary data collection has contributed to better analyses. And third, the workshop closed by looking at the trade-off of negative trade and positive environmental and social effects of certain NTMs, and how regulatory convergence can solve this puzzle. A policy panel added further perspectives on this.

2.3.5 Research team, research partners and funding institutions

Researchers who worked in the firms and international market area in 2014 are: Carlo Altomonte, Chiara Angeloni, Marina Bellani, Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Matteo Bugamelli, Massimiliano Bratti, Giacomo Calzolari, Davide Castellani, Silvia Cerisola, Giulia Felice, Emanuele Forlani, Marzio Galeotti, Paolo Garella, Marco Leonardi, Veronica Lupi, Thierry Mayer, Marc Melitz, Antonella Nocco, Gianmarco Ottaviano, Giovanni Pica, Alberto Pozzolo, Anna Rosso, Matteo Salto, Fabiano Schivardi, Maria Teresa Trentinaglia.

Research partners for the firms and international market area include the University of Milan; University of Turin; CEPR; Bocconi University; Centre for Economic and Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (CERS-HAS); Bruegel; Institute for Applied Economic Research (IAW); Paris School of Economics (PSE); SciencesPo Paris; London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); University of Oxford; Tilburg University; Columbia University; University of California, San Diego; University of British Columbia; CEMFI Madrid; Université Catholique de Louvain; University College London; Queen Mary University of London; University of Oslo - Ragnar Frisch Centre for Economic Research; Georgetown University; French research Center in International Economics (CEPII); European Central Bank; Bank of Italy; Bank of France; National Bank of Belgium; Deutsche Bundesbank; Bank of Spain; Central Bank of Hungary; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; the World Bank; the US International Trade Committee; University of Bern; University College Dublin, National University of Ireland (NUID UCD); Ecorys Nederland B. V.; Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek; Athens University of Economics and Business – Research Centre; The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW); University of Surrey.

Funding institutions for this area are the European Commission, Compagnia di San Paolo, Enel Foundation, the Chamber of Commerce of Turin, the European Central Bank, the Bank of Italy, Unicredit.

2.3.6 Work programme for 2015

Competitiveness and sustainable growth. How firm-level data can help.

During 2014, as part of the “Competitiveness Research Network” (CompNet), mentioned in Section 2.3.2, LdA has been working on the relationship between competitiveness at the firm and country-sector level. In 2015 we expect to further refine our cross-country analysis on export competitiveness (at sector level) and productivity dispersion within-industries. Using more recent versions of the CompNet database, we are going to enrich the analysis by collecting additional information at the country-sector level and exploiting the availability of new data produced within CompNet on the extensive and intensive margins of trade. In addition, the future work for CompNet will include an extension of the paper of Bugamelli et al (2014). The aim is to analyse whether the asymmetry in productivity distribution has an influence on the impact of macro shocks (exchange rate and demand shocks) on export competitiveness. Preliminary results show that the elasticity of substitution of export competitiveness to exchange rate movements is lower for sectors with higher asymmetry.

The main message emerging from CompNet is that there is a strong link between micro level factors and macro-aggregated outcomes. Given that the differences in the productivity distribution between countries and sectors are not negligible, policies that aims to be effective, should consider how the underlying microeconomic variables determine macroeconomic outcomes through aggregation.

In 2015, LdA will contribute to two major outputs for the MAPCOMPETE project. One is a Bruegel Blueprint on “Mapping Data for European Competitiveness”, which will appear in the early months of 2015 and will be one of the key dissemination outputs of the project, providing a map for researchers interested in gathering data on competitiveness in Europe. This Blueprint, which is edited by Davide Castellani (LdA) and Andreas Koch (IAW), will build on the mapping of competitiveness data in Europe that LdA contributed over the last two years in the MAPCOMPETE project. The second is also a Bruegel Blueprint on “Assessing competitiveness in Europe: new challenges”, edited by Carlo Altomonte (Bruegel) and Gabro Bekes (IEHAS), where LdA will contribute with a chapter on “The importance of micro data in assessing competitiveness”, by Giorgio Barba Navaretti, Emanuele Forlani and Gianmarco Ottaviano. This last contribution will provide a general introduction on the relevance of micro-data for competitiveness and an example using higher moments of the TFP distribution to assess trade imbalances across countries. It will also leverage the participation of LdA in the CompNet and MAPCOMPETE projects.

Value Added in Motion

As reported above, in 2014 LdA has been involved in the “Value Added in Motion. The Future Geography of Production, Migration and Energy” project. Over the next couple of years, the research in this area will continue with the preparation of four academic papers for each pillar of the project.

Specifically, LdA has commissioned the production of the following papers:

- “Export Performance in Offshoring Industries”, by Gordon Hanson (University of California, San

Diego);

- “Patterns of cross-border production sharing”, by Shang-Jin Wei (Columbia University) and Zhi Wang (Tsinghua University);
- “Brands in Motion: The (questionable) case for offshoring auto assembly to emerging markets”, by Keith Head (University of British Columbia) and Thierry Mayer (SciencesPo, Paris);
- “The changing distribution of firms and workers across cities”, by Diego Puga (CEMFI, Madrid);
- “Income disparities, population and migration flows in the 21st century”, by Frederic Docquier (FNRS and IRES, Université Catholique de Louvain) and Joël Machado (IRES, Université Catholique de Louvain);
- “Risk Attitudes and Household Migration Decisions”, by Christian Dustmann (University College London & CReAM), Francesco Fasani (Queen Mary University of London & CReAM), Xin Meng (Australian National University) and Luigi Minale (University College London & CReAM);
- “Restricting internal migration in China: The political economy of the hukou system”, by Giovanni Facchini (University of Nottingham, University of Milan & LdA), Yuanyuan Liu (Georgetown University) and Anna Maria Mayda (Georgetown University);
- “Migrant labor in the Norwegian petroleum sector”, by Bernt Bratsberg and Oddbjorn Rauum (Frisch Center, University of Oslo);
- “Industrial Energy Intensity: Prices, Policy, or Industrial Composition”, by Arik Levinson (Georgetown University and NBER);
- “Environmental Policy Stringency and Green Growth”, by Marzio Galeotti (University of Milan), Silvia Salini (University of Milan) and Elena Verdolini (FEEM);
- “Development, energy resources and policies, and trade specialization”, by Reyer Gerlagh (Tilburg University), Nicole A. Mathys (Swiss Federal Office of Energy and University of Neuchâtel), and Thomas O. Michielsen (Tilburg University);
- “Conflict, Volatility and Natural Resources”, by Rick van der Ploeg (University of Oxford and CEPR);

Additionally, Cepii in Paris under the leadership of Lionel Fontagné (Cepii and Paris School of Economics) is preparing three reports with scenario analyses for the EU region and its worldwide interactions (one on value added, one on migration, one on energy):

- “Value added in motion: the determinants of the location of value added within the EU”.
- “Demographic determinants of the reshaping of value added across Europe”.
- “Value added in motion in a world of scarce resources”.

The LdA team is now involved in organising an international conference to present the first results of the ongoing research carried out within the project to experts and academic scholars, representatives of institutions, policy makers, and Enel stakeholders. The conference will take place at the University of Milan, on 14-15th May 2015.

3 Publications

Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano Development Studies Working Papers

The Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano publishes a series of working papers in Development Economics. Their publication is funded by the Bank of Italy. The Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano Development Studies Working Papers can be downloaded from the LdA website, www.dagliano.unimi.it, and are also available on the SSRN (Social Science Research Network) eLibrary. *Giovanni Facchini* is the editor of the series.

Since 1997, 166 of the manuscripts that have appeared in the Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano Development Working Papers series have been published, i.e. an average of 9.2 papers per year (see Table 2). Of these, 141 have appeared in refereed journals, while 25 have been published as chapters of edited volumes. To give an idea of the quality of the research output, in Table 2 we have reported information on the main outlets, and the number of articles which have been published in each journal.

To measure the impact of the different publications, we have used two well known rankings. The first one has been assembled by the Tinbergen Institute in the Netherlands, and assigns three possible grades to each journal. The top five, general interest journals (*American Economic Review*, *Econometrica*, *Journal of Political Economy*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Review of Economic Studies*) together with the *Journal of Finance*, have received a “AA” ranking. Top field journals and very good general interest journals appear under the “A” category, while second tier general interest journals and field journals appear in the “B” category. Overall, about 130 journals in economics, finance and business are ranked by the institute. The second ranking is the one proposed by Kalaitzidakis et al (2003)¹ in an article that appeared in the *Journal of the European Economic Association*. This study is based on a recursive impact factor methodology (see column 5, Table 1 page 1349). As shown by the table, the ranking proposed by the Tinbergen institute and the one by Kalaitzidakis et al (2003) are highly correlated.

Of the 141 papers which have appeared in refereed journals, 99 have been published in journals with rank B or above. While only 5 papers have been published in a top-five journal, 11 articles have appeared in leading general interest journals like the *Review of Economics and Statistics*, the *Journal of the European Economic Association* and the *European Economic Review*. 28 have been published in top field journals like the *Journal of Public Economics*, the *Journal of International Economics* and the *Journal of Development Economics*. This research output easily positions LdA as the leading research centre in Italy focusing on international trade and development economics, and as one of the leading centres in Europe specialising in this area.

Besides carrying out cutting edge academic research, LdA has been involved in the active dissemination of research output in the policy arena. Several papers have been published in leading policy outlets like *Economic Policy*, the *World Bank Economic Review* and *World Development*.

¹ Kalaitzidakis P., T. P. Mamuneas and T. Stengos (2003) “Rankings of Academic Journals and Institutions in Economics” *Journal of the European Economic Association* 1, 1346-1366.

Table 2: LdA publications in refereed outlets: 1997- today

Journal	Tinbergen Ranking	JEEA Ranking	Publications number
American Economic Review	AA	1	3
Quarterly Journal of Economics	AA	5	1
Review of Economic Studies	AA	8	1
Review of Economics and Statistics	A	13	4
European Economic Review	A	14	2
Economic Journal	A	18	3
Journal of Public Economics	A	19	3
Journal of Economic Literature	A	20	1
Journal of International Economics	A	30	18
World Bank Economic Review	A	37	2
Journal of Urban Economics	A	46	1
Journal of Health Economics	A	71	1
Journal of the European Economic Association	A		5
Economic Theory	B	16	1
Scandinavian Journal of Economics	B	27	1
Journal of Financial Economics		28	1
Journal of Development Economics	B	39	7
Canadian Journal of Economics	B	42	4
Economica	B	45	1
International Journal of Industrial Organization	B	47	1
Journal of Law and Economics	B	49	1
Oxford Economic Papers	B	53	2
World Development	B	55	3
Journal of Population Economics	B	61	1
Applied Economics	B	64	2
Scottish Journal of Political Economy	B	65	1
Regional Science and Urban Economics	B	72	2
World Economy	B	74	6
Small Business Economics	B	75	1
Review of World Economics	B	80	5
Economic History Review	B		1
Economic Policy	B		3
Journal of Regional Science	B		1
Labour Economics	B		8
Journal of Economic Growth	B		1
Other Refereed Journals			42
Other Miscellaneous			25
Total			166

List of LdA working papers published in 2014

380 - *Intellectual Property Rights and Diaspora Knowledge Networks*

Alireza Naghavi and Chiara Strozzi

379 - *Making Do with What You Have: Conflict, Firm Performance and Input Misallocation in Palestine*

Francesco Amodio and Michele Di Maio

378 - *Multinational Production and the Scope of Innovation*

Sasan Bakhtiari, Antonio Minniti and Alireza Naghavi

377 - *Islam, Inequality and Pre-Industrial Comparative Development*

Stelios Michalopoulos, Alireza Naghavi and Giovanni Prarolo

376 - *Coercive Trade Policy*

Vincent Anesi and Giovanni Facchini

375 - *Shedding Light on Inventors' Returns to Patents*

Domenico Depalo and Sabrina Di Addario

374 - *Can Intellectual Property Rights Protection Generate Brain Gain from International Migration?*

Alireza Naghavi and Chiara Strozzi

373 - *Value Added Exports and U - S - Local Labor Markets: Does China Really Matter?*

Leilei Shen and Peri Silva

372 - *Credit Scarcity in Developing Countries: an Empirical Investigation using Brazilian Firm-Level Data*

André Albuquerque de Sant'Anna, Antônio Marcos Hoelz Pinto Ambrozio, Filipe Lage de Sousa and João Paulo Martin Faleiros

371 - *The Political Economy of Migration Enforcement: Domestic versus Border Control*

Giovanni Facchini and Cecilia Testa

370 - *Learning to Export from Neighbors*

Ana Fernandes and Heiwai Tang

369 - *Relaxing Credit Constraints in Emerging Economies: The Impact of Public Loans on the Performance of Brazilian Manufacturers*

Gianmarco I. P. Ottaviano and Filipe Lage de Sousa

368 - *Export and the Labor Market: a Dynamic Model with on-the-job Search*

Davide Suverato

367 - *Employment of Undocumented Immigrants and the Prospect of Legal Status: Evidence from an Amnesty Program*

Carlo Devillanova, Francesco Fasani and Tommaso Frattini

366 - *The Welfare Impact of Land Redistribution: Evidence from a Quasi-Experimental Initiative in Malawi*

Mariapia Mendola and Franklin Simotowe

365 - *International Labor Mobility and Child Work in Developing Countries*

Anna De Paoli and Mariapia Mendola

364 - *Ethnic Goods and Immigrant Assimilation*

Ilhom Abdulloev, Gil S. Epstein and Ira N. Gang

363 - *Does Risk of Poverty Reduce Happiness?*

Stefano A. Caria and Paolo Falco

4 Training at LdA

Many different training activities are offered at LdA. Scholarships and prizes are provided for prospective graduate students; a summer school is organised annually to offer Ph.D. students intensive courses and a venue to present and discuss their work with senior researchers. Finally, pre and post-doctoral fellows are hired to work at LdA, actively contributing to its funded projects.

4.1 Scholarships and prizes

LdA devotes particular attention to training young students to acquire the background necessary for a professional career in development research, by providing them with financial assistance in the form of scholarships or by including them in research projects.

Scholarships

A yearly scholarship of 10.000 Euros, offered by Luca's family, is awarded through the Fondazione Luigi Einaudi in Turin to young Italian graduates who wish to advance their studies in development economics. From 2006, thanks to the generous support of one of Luca's close friends, the scholarship now covers two annuities.

The scholarship for 2014 was awarded to *Greta Semplici* for her research project entitled "A Displaced Life: the Resilience Challenge" (Ph.D. Student, University of Oxford, Department of International Development).

Table 3 provides a complete list of the scholarships awarded in the past.

Table 3. LdA scholarships

Year	Recipient	Research Project	Hosting institution	Present affiliation
2014	Greta Semplici	A Displaced Life: the Resilience Challenge	University of Oxford	University of Oxford, Ph.D. student
2013	Viviana Perego	Impact of Trade Liberalization on the Well-Being in Rural Area Workers: Micro-level Evidence from DR-CAFTA Implementation in a Central American Country	University of Oxford	University of Oxford, Probationer Research Student - DPhil in Economics
2012	Federico Tagliati	Schooling and Health Investments in Developing Countries	University College London	University College London, Ph.D. student
2011	Paolo Falco	Occupational Choices and Income Generation in African Labour Markets	University of Oxford	ESRC Postdoctoral Fellow at Oxford University
2010	Marta Serena Marzi	The Multidimensional Measuring of Economic Development in Developing Countries	University of Oxford	Oxford Policy Management
2009	Antonio Miscio	Infrastructure Investment in Developing Countries: Bridging New Economic Geography and Political Economy	London School of Economics	Columbia University, Ph.D. student

2008	Lea Cassar	The Aid System under Asymmetric Information: Analysis and Policy Recommendation	University of Oxford	University of Zurich, Ph.D. student
2008	Lucia Rizzica	Brain Drain and Development	University College London	Bank of Italy
2007	Antonio Andreoni	Institutional Economic Analysis, Social Capital and Economics of Social Networks	University of Cambridge	University of Cambridge, Institute for Manufacturing
2006	Federica Liberini	Infrastructural Gap and Fiscal Policy	University of Warwick	KOF-ETH Zürich, Postdoctoral Researcher
2005	Laura Anselmi	Socio-economic Causes of Child Labour	University of Oxford	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Research Degree Student
2004	Giulia Pietrangeli	Theory of collective action in International Trade Negotiations	London School of Economics	European Commission
2003	Luciano Ciravegna	Automotive Sector Modernization in Developing Countries: Global and Regional Trends	University of Oxford	University of London
2001	Francesco Rampa	Technological Innovation and Partners of Trade: The Case of Developing Countries	University of Oxford	European Centre for Development Policy Management
2000	Mattia Romani	Poverty Dynamics and its Determinants in Cote d'Ivoire	University of Oxford	Global Green Growth Institute and London School of Economics
1999	Diego Angemi	Child Labour and Technological Advances	University of Oxford	Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano
1998	Ilaria Caetani	The Problems of Development in Rural Sub-Saharan Africa	London School of Economics	Asian Development Bank
1997	Andrea Finicelli	An Analysis of International Capital Markets	University of Oxford	Bank of Italy
1995	Renato Grelle	Investment Under Uncertainty and Irreversibility of Capital Adjustment Policies in Chile in the 1980s	University of Oxford	European Centre for Development Policy Management
1994	Sabina Di Addario	Estimating the Economic Costs of Conflict: An Examination of the Two-gap Estimation Model for the Case of Nicaragua	University of Oxford	Bank of Italy
1993	Gabriella Giacometti	Outward Oriented Developing Countries and Growth	University of Warwick	
1992	Paolo Craviolatti	The Impact of the Green Revolution in Sub-Saharan Africa	University of Oxford	UK Department for International Development
1990	Marina Moretti	The Behaviour of the Financial System under Hyperinflation and Structural Adjustment	University of Oxford	International Monetary Fund
1988	Francesco Daveri	Time Inconsistency and Trade Liberalization Policies in LDCs	University of Oxford	University of Parma
1987	Roberta Rabello	Problems Associated with the Transfer and the Development of Advanced Technologies in Developing Countries	University of Oxford	University of Pavia
1986	Chiara Tufarelli	Foreign Debt and Investment Evaluation in Developing Countries	University of Cambridge	Studio Legale Ristuccia & Tufarelli
1985	Giorgio Barba Navaretti	Control Sharing Foreign Investments in Developing Countries	University of Oxford	University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano

Prizes

The Centro Studi's annual prizes are awarded through Churchill College, University of Cambridge, and St. Antony's College, University of Oxford, to students displaying "ability in their studies, particular interest in the problems of developing countries, humanity and altruism".

Prize-winners are listed by institution. A similar prize, assigned to a student from Sevenoaks School (Kent), was discontinued in 1994.

Cambridge (£. 500)

In 2014 the award was assigned to Peng Zhang (Ph.D. student, Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge), for a research on "Research on the mental health of migrants from rural to urban areas in China".

Past prizes were assigned to: C.M. Bramall and X.H. Zhang (1986), S.V. De S. Gunaratne and L.Wang (1987), A. Basu, H. L. Khong and M. Marcel (1988), Luis A. V. Catao, Lucia Hammer and Sue Szabo (1989), He Dong, R. M. Rimmer and A. P. Woods (1990), Pingyao Lai, Xiao-Feng Liu and Asad Sayeed (1991), Giancarlo Spagnolo (1992), Anu Satyal (1993), Gangzhan Fu (1994), Samantha Gibson (1995), Reehana Rifat Raza (1996), Khwima Lawrence Nthara (1997), Grace P.C. Mugadza (1998), Martin Ruhs (1999), Sara Silvestri (2000), Rozana Salih (2001), Xutian Ma (2002), Yuantao Guo (2003), Dominic Rohner (2004), Hui Wang (2005), Carmen L. Lacambra Segura (2006), Nazia Habib-Mintz (2007) and Osvaldo Gonzalez (2008-2009), Manasa Patnam (2010), 2011 not assigned, Igor Lopes Rocha (2012), Kim Wagenaar (2012), Ivanka Mamic (2013).

Oxford (£. 500)

The prize for 2014 was awarded to Matthew James Dawes (DPhil in Economics, University of Oxford) for a research project on "Optimal extraction of natural resources in resource rich developing economies".

Past prizes were assigned to: J.R. Scott (1985), J. Hoddinot (1986), Solomon Soquar (1987), Jerome Booth (1988), Mamta Murthi (1989), Stephen Grant Devereux (1990), Nomaan Majid (1991), Lucia da Corta (1992), Roberto Tibana (1993), Riccardo Maggi (1994), Sabina Alkire (1995), Caterina Ruggeri Laderchi (1996), Nancy Collins (1997), Mark Wu (1998), Diego Angemi (1999), Sebastian Silva-Leander (2000), Maria Lugo and Jesse Kharbanda (2001), César Calvo (2002), (2003, not awarded), Raphael Espinoza (2004); Neha Kumra (2005), Sofya Krutikova (2006), Bet Caeyers (2007), Abhijeet Singh (2008) and Aidan Coville (2009), Miguel Sarzosa Castillo (2010), Rachel Cassidy (2011), Rossa O'Keefe-O'Donovan (2012), Matthew William Butler-Adam (2013).

4.2 Post and pre doctoral fellows

Within the several funded projects in which it participates, LdA has undertaken an intense training activity. Since 2000, a number of experienced researchers, post-doctoral and doctoral fellows have been hired and actively contribute to its projects, for a total of 178 men/months (see Table 4). Training has also taken place in the summer schools and doctoral conferences organised by LdA. 425 students have participated in LdA summer schools since 2003, with 135 of them coming from developing countries. The two editions of the Riccardo Faini conference were attended by 62 doctoral students, 12 coming from developing countries. Moreover, several Ph.D. students of the Doctorate of Economics of the University of Milan have been working at LdA: Rosario Crinò, Anna De Paoli, Valeria Groppo, Elisabetta Lodigiani, Marcella Nicolini, Gianluca Orefice, Angelica Salvi, Maria Teresa Trentinaglia, Fatma Usheva, Alessandra Tucci.

Table 4. LdA training activity – Funded projects

Name of Researcher	Type	Country of Origin	Man/ Month	Start Date	End Date
Globalisation, Investment and Services Trade (GIST)					
Markus Kelle	Experienced	Germany	9	01/07/2011	31/03/2012
Sophie Hatte	Early Stage	France	12	01/04/2011	31/03/2012
Daniel Horgos	Experienced	Germany	9	01/10/2009	30/06/2010
Transnationality of Migrants (TOM)					
Anna Maria Mayda	Experienced	Italy (US)	12	01/09/2007	31/08/2008
Juan Gallego	Early Stage	Colombia	16	01/05/2008	31/08/2009
Max Steinhardt	Early Stage	Germany	24	01/05/2008 01/02/2009	31/10/2008 31/07/2010
Raluca Prelipceanu	Early Stage	Romania	12	01/09/2008	31/08/2009
Trade preferences and the role of institutional quality in economic integration (TRARIQ)					
Miriam Manchin	Post-doc	Hungary	12	01/11/2007	31/10/2008
Trade, Industrialisation and Development (TID)					
Natalie Chen	Post-doc	UK	3	01/07/2006	30/09/2006
Klaus Desmet	Post-doc	Germany	3	01/07/2006	30/09/2006
Miriam Manchin	Post-doc	Hungary	12	15/09/2005	14/09/2006
Anne Celia Disdier	Post-doc	France	15	01/07/2004	31/10/2005
Foreign Direct Investment and the Multinational Corporation: New Theories and Evidence (TMR)					
Dieter Urban		Germany	33	01/06/1999	01/03/2002
Henrik Braconier		Sweden	3	01/09/2001	31/11/2001
George Siotis		Greece	3	26/06/2000	25/09/2000
Total	15 Researchers		178		

4.3 Summer Schools in International and Development Economics

A series of yearly Summer Schools was first established in 2003 by the Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano, jointly with Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) and the Department of Economics of the Universities of Milan and Turin. The Schools aim at providing an intensive training course for Ph.D. students and young researchers interested in the major analytical and empirical approaches concerning the issue of international economics and development. They are open to 40 doctorate and post-doctorate students in economics and related disciplines from all countries, who are selected from a pool of 90-120 applicants by an international selection committee. 425 students have participated in LdA Summer Schools since 2003, with 135 of them coming from developing countries.

They are funded by the European Commission and they are also supported by the Compagnia di San Paolo. From 2003 to 2006, the Schools were organised within the activities of the Research Training Network on "Trade, Industrialisation and Development (TID)". From 2007 to 2010, they were organised as part of the Marie Curie Research Training Network on "Transnationality of Migrants (TOM)", and in 2011 within the Marie Curie Initial Training Network on "Globalisation, Investment and Services Trade (GIST)". From 2012, the summer schools were jointly organised with the Paolo Baffi Centre on Central Banking and Financial Regulation (Bocconi University).

Table 5 provides a complete list of LdA Summer Schools past editions.

Table 5. LdA training activity – Summer schools

Title	Professor	Affiliation	Dates	Participants	
					from developing countries
Investment, Saving and Wellbeing in Developing Countries					
	Orazio Attanasio	University College London, IFS, NBER and CEPR	10-13 June 2014	29	7
	Pascaline Dupas	Stanford University, BREAD, CEPR, NBER, CEGA, JPAL and IPA			
Gravity Rules in the Modern World Economy					
	Keith Head	Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia and CEPR	11-14 Sept. 2013	30	14
	Thierry Mayer	SciencesPo, CEPR and CEPR			
Cities, Productivity and Migration					
	Gianmarco Ottaviano	London School of Economics, Bocconi University, CEPR, and LdA	27-30 June 2012	29	7
	Diego Puga	Madrid Institute for Advanced Studies (IMDEA) and CEPR			
The Political Economy of Trade in Services					
	Kishore S. Gawande	Bush School of Government, Texas A&M University	18-21 Sept. 2011	35	11
	Emanuel Ornelas	London School of Economics and CEPR			

Spatial and temporal patterns in international migration. Temporary and return migration. Ghettos and ethnic enclaves

Christian Dustmann	University College London and CEPR	5-8 Sept. 2010	30	7
Jacob L. Vigdor	University of California, San Diego			

Outsourcing and Migration

Giovanni Peri	University of California, Davis	30 Aug.-2 Sept. 2009	39	14
James E. Rauch	University of California, San Diego			

International Migration and the Sending Country

Gordon Hanson	University of California, San Diego and NBER	24-27 Aug. 2008	43	12
Frédéric Docquier	Catholic University of Louvain and NFSR			

International Migration and the Host Country

Barry Chiswick	University of Florence			
Massimo Livi Bacci	University of Illinois at Chicago	9-12 Sept. 2007	39	12
Giovanni Facchini	University of Milano and LdA			

Outsourcing and International Fragmentation of Production: Implications for Developing Countries

Kei-Mu Yi	Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia	11-14 June 2006	36	15
Giorgio Barba Navaretti	University of Milano and LdA			

Trade, Innovation and Technology Diffusion: Implications for Developing Countries

Jonathan Eaton	New York University and NBER	4-8 Sept. 2005	37	13
Francesco Caselli	London School of Economics, NBER and CEPR			

The Microeconomic Effects of Trade and Trade Policy: The Perspective of Developing Countries

Alan Winters	The World Bank and CEPR	5-8 Sept. 2004	39	12
James Tybout	Pennsylvania State University and NBER			

Political Economy of Trade Policy and Development: Theories and Institutions

Bernard Hoekman	The World Bank and CEPR	27-31 Aug. 2003	39	11
Thierry Verdier	Paris-Jourdan Sciences Economiques and CEPR			

Total			396	128
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4.4 Riccardo Faini Doctoral Conferences on Development Economics

The Riccardo Faini Doctoral Conferences were held with the aim of giving Ph.D. students working on Development Economics topics an opportunity to present their work, to discuss it with senior researchers and to meet colleagues. They intended to honour the memory of Riccardo Faini, who always strived to provide graduate students with opportunities to broaden their views by interacting among each other and engaging with more established international researchers.

In the two editions, 25 papers by doctoral candidates were selected out of a pool of more than 100 students, many from top US and EU universities. The two editions of the Riccardo Faini conference were attended by 62 doctoral students, 12 coming from developing countries.

Table 6. LdA training activity – Doctoral conferences

Title	Lecturer	Affiliation	Dates	Participants	
					from developing countries
Second Riccardo Faini Doctoral Conference					
	Dean Karlan	Yale University	7-9 Sept. 2008	30	7
First Riccardo Faini Doctoral Conference					
	Jaime de Melo	University of Geneva	13-15 Sept. 2007	32	5
Total				62	12

5 Luca d'Agliano Lectures in Development Economics

The Luca d'Agliano Lectures are organised each year also thanks to the generous support of the Compagnia di San Paolo of Turin. The aim of these Lectures, which have always been very successful, is to favour the diffusion of the ideas of some of the most important scholars in the field to a non specialised audience. They also represent an important opportunity for bringing together members of the Scientific Committee of the Centro Studi and many of its former scholars. Past editions of the Luca d'Agliano lectures were all conceived and introduced by Riccardo Faini. In 2007 the Fifth Lecture on “Does Outsourcing Change Everything?” by *Paul R. Krugman* (Nobel Prize in Economics, 2008) was, in his memory, opened by Jaime de Melo.

The Twelfth Lecture on “The Idea of Antipoverty Policy”, by Martin Ravallion (Edmond D. Villani Professor of Economics, Georgetown University) is scheduled for 15th December 2014 and it will explore how we came to think that eliminating poverty is a legitimate goal for public policy and what policies emerged in the hope of attaining that goal. The lecture will look at the last 200 years, when we have witnessed a dramatic change in thinking about poverty. Mainstream economic thinking in the 18th century held that poverty was necessary and even desirable for a country's economic success. Today, poverty is more often viewed as a constraint on that success. In short, poverty switched from being seen as a social good to a social bad. This change in thinking, and the accompanying progress in knowledge, has greatly influenced public action, with heightened emphasis on the role of antipoverty policy in sustainable promotion from poverty, as well as protection. Development strategies today typically strive for a virtuous cycle of growth with equity and a range of policy interventions have emerged to help assure that outcome. The lecture will conclude that an expanding body of knowledge has taught us about how effective those interventions are in specific settings, although many knowledge gaps remain.

Table 7. Luca d'Agliano Lectures in Development Economics

Title	Speaker	Affiliation	Date
Twelfth Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "The Idea of Antipoverty Policy"	Martin Ravallion	Georgetown University	15 December 2014
Eleventh Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "Globalization and Industrialization in the Long Run"	Kevin H. O'Rourke	All Souls College, University of Oxford	6 November 2013
Tenth Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "State Effectiveness and Economic Development"	Timothy Besley	London School of Economics and Political Science	22 November 2012
Ninth Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "The Role of Cultural Diversity in Growth and Development: What do Economists Have to Say about This?"	Thierry Verdier	Paris School of Economics	28 November 2011
Eighth Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "The Future of Aid"	Nemat (Minouche) Shafik	Permanent Secretary, Department for International Development	7 December 2010
Seventh Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "The Dollar in Doubt"	Barry Eichengreen	George C. Pardee and Helen N. Pardee Professor of Economics and Professor of Political Science, University of	4 December 2009
Sixth Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "Accelerating Economic Growth in Africa"	Anthony J. Venables	Professor, Oxford University; Director, Oxford Centre for the Analysis of Resource Rich Economies	17 October 2008
Fifth Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "Does outsourcing change everything?"	Paul R. Krugman	Professor of Economic and International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Nobel Prize in Economics, 2008	11 June 2007
Fourth Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "Employment and Development"	François Bourguignon	Chief Economist and Senior Vice President, World Bank; Professor of Economics, École des Hautes Études en Sciences	22 May 2006
Third Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "Globalization and Underdevelopment in the Pre-Modern Third World"	Jeffrey G. Williamson	Laird Belle Professor of Economics, Harvard University	31 March 2006
Second Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "Rethinking Economic Growth in Developing Countries"	Dani Rodrik	John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University	8 October 2004
First Luca d'Agliano Lecture: "Globalisation and the Poor"	Pranab Bardhan	University of California, Berkeley	10 June 2003

6 List of conferences and seminars

The Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano organises its conferences and seminars with the aim of encouraging exchange amongst Italian researchers in development and international economics and of inviting distinguished international scholars. Several conferences and seminars have been organised in collaboration with other Italian and international institutions.

The complete list of conferences and seminars organised in 2014 is set out below; details on the events can be found under the research programmes and in the remainder of the Report.

Conferences and Seminars

15th December 2014, Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Turin

Twelfth Luca d'Agliano Lecture in Development Economics: "The Idea of Antipoverty Policy" by Martin Ravallion

15 - 16th December 2014: European Central Bank, Frankfurt

11th CompNet Workshop

28th November 2014, Bruegel, Brussels

Mapcompete Workshop

25-26th September 2014, Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Turin

Mapcompete Workshop

24th September 2014, World Trade Organization, Geneva

Pronto Workshop

18-19th September 2014, Banco de Portugal, Lisbon

10th CompNet Workshop

30th June - 1st July 2014, European Central Bank, Frankfurt

9th CompNet Workshop

10-13th June 2014, University of Milan, Palazzo Feltrinelli, Gargnano, Italy

Thirteenth Summer School: "Investment, Saving and Wellbeing in Developing Countries"

12-13th May 2014, Brussels

Pronto Kick-off Meeting

13-14th March 2014, Bank of Italy, Rome

8th CompNet Workshop

27-28th February 2014, SciencesPo, Paris

MAPCOMPETE Workshop: "Non-Price Competitiveness"

30-31st January 2014, Bruegel, Brussels

MAPCOMPETE meeting

22nd January 2014, Enel Foundation, Rome

“Value Added in Motion”, 2nd Roundtable Meeting

Research Seminar Series on “Global Challenges”

Since September 2011, LdA has been organising a new research seminar series on “Global Challenges” jointly with the Paolo Baffi Centre on Central Banking and Financial Regulation (Bocconi University), the University of Milan Bicocca and the Catholic University of Milan.

23rd June 2014, University Milan Bicocca

First Workshop on “Global Challenges”:

- *The Impact of Skilled Migration on Firms: An Investigation of Publicly Traded US Firms* by Anna Maria Mayda (Georgetown University);
- *Social Networks, Local Amenities, and the Desire to Migrate* by Miriam Manchin (University College London);
- *Financial Frictions, Product Quality, and International Trade* by Rosario Crinò (CEMFI, Madrid);
- *High-End Variety Exporters Defying Distance: Micro Facts and Macroeconomic Implications* by Florian Mayneris (IRES, Université Catholique de Louvain);
- *Trade Liberalization and the Link Between Services and Goods Trade at the Firm Level* by Gregory Corcos (Ecole Polytechnique)
- *The CompNet Micro-Based Database: Preliminary Evidence and New Insights* by Paloma Lopez-Garcia (European Central Bank);
- *Policy Session and Conclusions* by Carlo Altomonte (Bocconi University, Paolo Baffi Centre and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano), Giorgio Barba Navaretti (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano), Emilio Colombo (University of Milan Bicocca), and Marco Lossani (Catholic University of Milan)

30th May 2014, University of Milan

(Why) Are Internal Labor Markets Active in French Business Groups by Giacinta Cestone, Chiara Fumagalli, Francis Kramarz, and Giovanni Pica (University of Salerno and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano)

14th May 2014, University of Milan

Harnessing the Diaspora: The Political Economy of Migrant Remittances, by David Leblang (University of Virginia)

10th April 2014, University of Milan

New World Bank Report – Diversified Development – Making the Most of Natural Resources in Eurasia by Donato De Rosa (WB)

4th April 2014, Politecnico di Milano

After crisis scenarios: a simulation through the MASST3 model by Roberta Capello and Andrea Caragliu (Politecnico di Milano)

14th March 2014, University of Milan

Selection, Selection, Selection: Labour Market Outcomes of Return Migrants by Jackline Wahba (University of Southampton)

7th February 2014, University of Milan

Multinationals and Industrial Policy by Giorgio Barba Navaretti (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano)

17th January 2014, Bocconi University

Risk Coping by Firms during the Crisis by Remco Oostendorp (Amsterdam University)

7 Who's Who

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