Do environmental provisions in the free trade agreements promote green trade?

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Structure



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Background

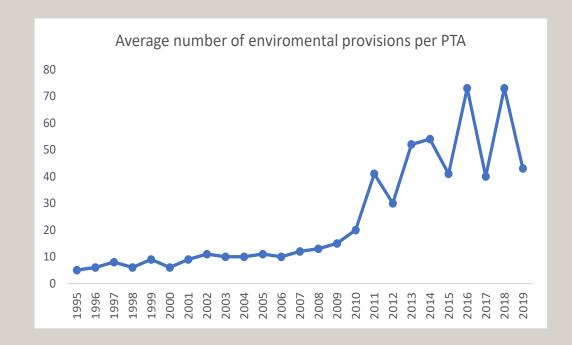
- New generation of PTA/FTAs (behind the border issues are the key)
- In 2018 each new PTA contained on an average 73 different environmental provisions.
- The economic effect of the EP are largely remained unclear
- Political (public support, environmental diplomacy etc.) and economic (regulatory level playing filed) explanation for growing number of environmental provisions.

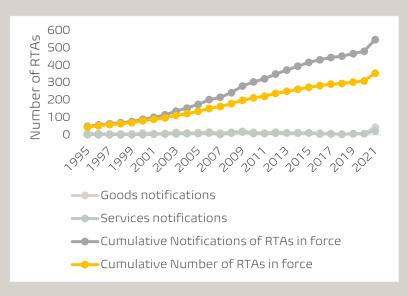


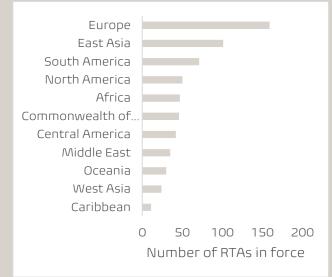


Literature & Objective

- ✓ EP has positive impact on environmental suitability-promoting domestic regulations, reduce air pollution.
- Another group, EP reduce trade, and which is against of FTA/PTA narrative
- Questions is whether EP into the FTAs exacerbate the trade off between environmental provisions and economic development.
- Clara et al., (2020) show EP can help green exports and decrease dirty exports from developing countries.







Literature & Objective

- Motivations of incorporating EP in the FTA is ambiguous and trade impact is remained unclear in literature.
- Do environmental provisions in FTAs increase in exports of green goods?
- Do environmental provisions in FTAs decrease in exports of dirty goods?
- We tested for three different group of countries- world: developing countries, NZ



Data

- PTA/FTAs related data
- Trade and Environmental Database (TREND) prepared by Morin et al., (2018) which is developed by Design of Trade Agreements (DESTA) dataset (Dur et al., 2014)
- Trade Data
- UNCOMTRADE for bilateral exports data (1995 to 2019)
- OECD and EUSTAT Green Goods (HS 6-digit classification)
- Dirty goods: Three digit –Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)
- Developing countries World Bank Classification

Methodology-Gravity Model

- $SHARE_{eit} = \beta_1 *ENVPROVS_{eit} + \beta_2 *FTA_{eit} + \alpha_{ei} + \alpha_{ei} + \alpha_{ei} + \alpha_{it} + \varepsilon_{eit}$
- SHARE (0 to 1)
- ENVPROVS absolute value and FTA/PTA dummy
- α_{ei} , α_{et} , and α_{it} Country pair, and export and importer fixed effect
- PPML estimation also used

Table 1

Results Discussions

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	All countries exports	Developing Countries exports	New Zealand's exports
ENVPROVS	0 (-0.001)	0 (-0.001)	0 (-0.001)
FTAs	0.11***	0.08**	0.21***
	(0.031)	(0.039)	(0.043)
Exporter -Importer Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Exporter -Year and Importer- Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	285332	178722	52122
R2	0.86	0.79	0.87

Table 2



	(1)	(2)	(3)
	All countries exports (GREEN)	Developing Countries exports (GREEN)	New Zealand's exports (GREEN)
ENPROVS	0 -(0.001)	(0.002)* (0.001)	0.001 -(0.001)
FTAs	0.022	0.061**	0.091
	(0.023)	(0.027)	(0.073)
Exporter -Importer Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Exporter -Year and Importer- Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	285332	178722	52122
R2	0.82	0.8	0.84

Table 3



	1	2	3
	All countries exports (DIRTY)	Developing Countries exports (DIRTY)	New Zealand's exports (DIRTY)
ENPROVS	0	0.001	-0.002*
	-0.001	-0.002	-(0.001)
FTAs	0.022	0.061**	0.45*
	0.023	(0.027)	(0.13)
Exporter -Importer Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Exporter -Year and Importer- Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	285332	178772	52122
R2	0.78	0.75	0.74

Conclusion

- We assess the environmental provisions in the FTA on trade flows at the sectoral level.
- FTA/PTA has significant impact on trade.
- Environmental provisions don't substantial limit on trade.
- Developing countries have positive impact on green trade.
- EP has no impact on NZ exports on exports in green products but decrease in dirty products.





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Q & A

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