
Selin ÖZYURT

Ph.D in Economics, UNIVERSITY OF PARIS DAUPHINE

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2. DOCTORAL STUDIES

10/2005-06/2009 **Ph.D. in Economics**, University of Paris Dauphine
Doctoral Fellowship of French Ministry of Education
Jury: Bernard GUILLOCHON (advisor), Jiemin GUO, Mouhoub EL
MOUHOUD, Mary-F RENARD, Sandra PONCET

Thesis title: “Productivity, Growth and Spillovers from Openness to Foreign Direct Investment and Trade in China”

The thesis investigates spillovers to Chinese economy arising from openness to foreign direct investment (FDI) and international trade. It presents four empirical studies which bring new evidence by relying on comprehensive data sets and recently developed parametric methods such as stochastic frontier analysis and spatial regressions.

3. CURRENT STATUS AND AFFILIATION

09/2009-09/2010 Teaching and Research Fellow, University of Perpignan/France

Research Associate Research Centre in Theoretical and Applied
Economics of Montpellier (*LAMETA*), Research Centre in Economics
of Dauphine (*LEDa*)

4. MOTIVATION LETTER

Dear Research Committee,

I am writing to you in order to apply to the 23rd ERSA Summer School 2010 "Productivity and Financing of Regional Infrastructure", which will be held in Sweden, 10 - 19 August, 2010. Currently, I am a teaching and research assistant (ATER) at the University of Perpignan (France) and I successfully obtained my Ph.D. degree in economics from the University of Paris-Dauphine, in June 2009.

In my doctoral dissertation entitled “Growth, Productivity and Spillovers from Openness to Foreign Trade and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in China”, I conducted empirical and policy-oriented macroeconomic research. My thesis focuses on analyzing economic spillovers and technology diffusion to Chinese economy arising from multinational firms and international trade. One of the major contributions of my doctoral research lies in the

introduction of the spatial exploratory data analysis and spatial regression methods to the investigation of the openness spillovers. On that occasion, I also developed several computer-based programs to estimate novel spatial econometric models on panel data.

In 2008 and in 2009, I was selected as one of the 30 distinctive attendees to the European Regional Science Association Priority European Programme in Advanced Regional Economics Summer Institute funded by the European Commission Marie Currie actions. These intense training periods and the scientific cooperation opportunities with the leading academics enabled me to acquire excellent theoretical and quantitative skills in the domains of regional science and spatial econometrics. In the same way, I am convinced that the 23d ERSA Summer school on “Productivity and Financing of Regional Infrastructure” represents a great opportunity for me to pursue my research agenda. My ongoing research consists in analysing the productivity effect of the services sector in the OECD countries by introducing the spatial dimension.

Because of my strong academic background and interpersonal skills, I am confident that I will integrate immediately into the group of the young researchers at the summer school. I have enclosed my curriculum vitae, if you require any additional material I am happy to supply it.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Selin Özyurt

5. SCIENTIFIC CV

Selin ÖZYURT

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CONTACT INFORMATION

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CURRENT POSITIONS: TEACHING AND RESEARCH FELLOW

09/2009-09/2010 University of Perpignan (France)
09/2008-09/2009 University of Montpellier (France)

EDUCATION

- 10/2005-06/2009 **Ph.D. in Economics**, University of Paris Dauphine
Doctoral Fellowship of French Ministry of Education
Jury: Bernard GUILLOCHON (advisor), Jiemin GUO, Mouhoub EL MOUHOUD, Mary-F RENARD, Sandra PONCET
- Thesis title:* “Productivity, Growth and Spillovers from Openness to Foreign Direct Investment and Trade in China”
- 2004-2005 **M.Sc. in International Economics** (first rank)
University of Paris Dauphine
- 2000-2004 **Master in International Affairs and Trade** (first rank)
University of Montpellier

RESEARCH AREAS

Primary: Empirics of Trade and Growth, International Economics, Productivity Analysis, Chinese Economy
Secondary: Applied Econometrics, Innovation and Technological Change, Regional Science and Spatial Econometrics

PUBLICATIONS IN REFEREED JOURNALS

“**Total Factor Productivity Growth in Chinese Industry: 1952-2005**”, *Oxford Development Studies*, 37(1), pp. 1– 17, 2009.

“**Assessment of Total factor productivity in Chinese Manufacturing Industry**” (publication in Chinese Mandarin), *World Economic Papers*, 2009 vol 5, pp.1-16, 2009.

ARTICLES UNDER REVIEW

The Impact of Openness to International Trade on Regional imbalances in Brazilian States, with Marie Daumal, University of Paris St. Denis

Openness and Per Capita Income Spillovers in Chinese Cities: A Spatial Econometric Perspective, Working Paper LAMETA DR2008-17.

Regional Assessment of Foreign Direct Investment and International Trade Spillovers in China: A Space-Time Model, 1979-2006, Working paper LAMETA, DR2008-15.

Technological Use and Scale Effect Evaluation: Evidence from Chinese Provinces (1994-2006), with Jean-Pascal Guironnet, University of Caen/France.

Les Effets des Investissements Directs Etrangers Entrants sur les Economies d’Accueil en Développement”, « Impact of Foreign Direct Investment flows on Developing Economies », Working paper LAMETA ES2008-01 (in French).

REFEREE REPORTS: Papers in Regional Science

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS:

“Productivity and Openness to Cross Border Investment and Trade in the Services Sector: Evidence from OECD Countries”

“Economic Openness and Regional Income Imbalances in the Developing World: a Comparative Study”

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

2009-2010 University of Perpignan, Faculty of Business Administration

Amphitheatre Lectures (*Undergraduate level, 66 hours*): Principles of Economics, Economy of Enterprises, Introduction to Political Economy

Classroom Lectures/Discussions (*Undergraduate level, 93 hours*): General Economics, Political Economy, Public Economics, Certificate in Computer Science and Internet, Personal and Professional Project Development

2008-2009 University of Montpellier (UM1), Faculty of Economics

Classroom Lectures/Discussions (*Undergraduate level, 192 hours*): Macroeconomics II, Personal and Professional Project Development

2005-2008 Teaching Assistant, University of Montpellier

Classroom Lectures/Discussions (*64 hours/year*): Macroeconomics II, Economic Analysis, Risk and Information Economics (Graduate level), Political Economy, Macroeconomics.

LANGUAGE & QUANTITATIVE SKILLS

English/French/Turkish: Fluent

Italian: Intermediate

Chinese (Mandarin): Upper beginner

Proficient in **spatial, panel, time series** and **cross section econometrics**.

Softwares: Matlab, SAS, Stata, Eviews, SpaceStat, Geoda.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS & SEMINARS

Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, Seminar: “**Openness and Per Capita Income Spillovers in Chinese Cities: A Spatial Econometric Perspective**”, November 12, 2009, Vienna, Austria.

The 49th European Congress of the Regional Science Association International, “**Territorial Cohesion of Europe and Integrative Planning**”, August 25-29, 2009, Lodz, Poland.

The 22st European Regional Science Association Priority European Programme in Advanced Regional Economics, “**Regional Growth Models: Advances in Theory, Methodology and Empirical Analysis**”, July 3-12, 2009, Volos, Greece.

Western Economic Association International, “**The 8th Pacific Rim Conference**”, March 24-27, 2009, Kyoto, Japan.

International Forum for Contemporary Chinese Studies Inaugural Conference, “**Post-Olympic China: Globalisation and Sustainable Development after Three Decades of Reform**”, November 19 – 21, 2008, University of Nottingham, UK.

The 21st European Regional Science Association Priority European Programme in Advanced Regional Economics Summer Institute, “**Spatial Econometrics and Spatial Computable General Equilibrium Modelling**”, July 6-15, 2008, Pécs, Hungary.

Second Summer School on Chinese Economy, University of Auvergne, June 30-July 2, 2008, France.

Second Conference on Micro Evidence on Innovation and Development (MEIDE), Renmin University, April 21-23, 2008, Beijing, China.

The Chinese Economists Society, “**The New Phase of China’s Economic Development**”, Nankai University, April 17-19, 2008, Tianjin, China.

The 19th CEA (UK) Annual Conference, “**China’s Three Decades of Economic Reform (1978-2008)**”, April 1-2, 2008, University of Cambridge, UK.

The 6th International Conference on the Chinese Economy, “**Is China’s Development Sustainable?**”, University of Auvergne, October 18-19, 2007, France.

The International Association for Income and Wealth and the National Bureau of Statistics of China, “**International Conference on Experiences and Challenges in Measuring National Income and Wealth in Transition Economies**”, September 18-21, 2007, Beijing, China.

The Chinese Economists Society, “**Economic Transition, Regional Growth, and Sustainable Development**”, July 27-30, 2007, Changsha, Hunan, China.

The International Conference for Economics Students, “**ASEAN – China: Regional Integration of the Diversity**”, July 13-17, 2007, Bangkok, Thailand.

AWARDS & SCHOLARSHIPS

2005-2008 **Ph.D. research fellowship** by the French ministry of education.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Research Centre in Theoretical and Applied Economics of Montpellier (*LAMETA*), Research Centre in Economics of Dauphine (*LEDa*), European Regional Science Association, Chinese Economists Society, Regional Science Association International, Western Economic Association International.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

- 2007-2008** **Tutorial Fellow** to graduate exchange students from the University of Fudan (Shanghai), University of Paul-Valéry
- 2004** **Summer Internship, RENAULT Group**, Department of International Trade, Istanbul/Turkey

REFERENCES

Prof. Bernard Guillochon

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6. PREVIOUS AND CURRENT RESEARCH WORK

Previous Research:

Total Factor Productivity Growth in Chinese Industry: 1952-2005, *Oxford Development Studies*, 37(1), pp. 1– 17.

Abstract: This study analyses the total factor productivity (TFP) growth in Chinese industry over the period 1952-2005. The paper improves substantially the previous literature in serious respects: First of all, it proposes a comprehensive discussion on Chinese economic statistics. Second, the use of economic tools enables to relax some restrictive hypothesis of the neoclassical growth framework. Third, it adopts the Hodrick Prescott filter approach to isolate the short run business cycle from the long run economic growth. Forth, the paper proceeds to a broader interpretation of the TFP residual which captures a number of factors rather than pure technological change. Our major findings are: (i) In Chinese industry, between 1952 and 2005 capital accumulation has been the main engine of economic takeoff. (ii) During the post reform period, TFP growth contributed significantly to economic growth. (iii) TFP gains have exhibited a sharply increasing pattern since the late 1980s, along with the efficiency improvements in State Owned Enterprises (SOE) and China's integration into the world economy.

The Impact of Openness to International Trade on Regional imbalances in Brazilian States, with Marie Daumal, University of Paris St. Denis

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of trade openness on growth of the Brazilian states depending on their initial income level. The empirical study covers 26 Brazilian states over the period 1989-2002. Growth rate of Brazilian states is modeled as depending on

international trade flows and a set of control variables such as initial income level, human capital, private and public physical capital, growth rate of labor force and a number of interaction terms with trade openness. The empirical analysis relies on dynamic growth regressions, using the system GMM estimator.

The results indicate that trade openness is more beneficial to states with high level of initial per capita income; therefore contribute to increase regional disparities in Brazil. In addition, trade openness advantages more industrialized states, well endowed in human capital, rather than the states whose economic activity is mainly based on agriculture and farming. These results have important policy implications considering that achieving a balanced territorial development has become a priority challenge by the Brazilian federal government over the last few decades.

Openness and Per Capita Income Spillovers in Chinese Cities: A Spatial Econometric Perspective, Working Paper LAMETA DR2008-17.

Abstract: This paper investigates openness and per capita income spillovers over 367 Chinese cities in the year 2004. Per capita income is modelled as dependent on investment, physical and social infrastructure, human capital, governmental policies and openness to the world. The empirical analysis improves substantially the previous research by extending the data set to prefecture-level and by addressing the misspecification issues due to spatial dependence.

Our major findings are, in Chinese cities, physical and social infrastructure development, human capital and investment could be recognised as major driving forces of per capita income (i), whereas the government expenditure ratio exerts a negative impact on per capita GDP level (ii). Our empirical findings give evidence on the existence of spillovers via FDI and foreign trade to Chinese economy (iii). These findings are robust to a number of alternative spatial weighting matrix specifications. We also detect a clear spatial clustering pattern on the South East coast which has serious policy implications.

Regional Assessment of Foreign Direct Investment and International Trade Spillovers in China: A Space-Time Model, 1979-2006, Working paper LAMETA, DR2008-15.

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of openness to foreign direct investment (FDI) and international trade in 30 Chinese provinces over the period 1979-2006. We model labour productivity as dependent on FDI, foreign trade and other traditional variables such as capital intensity, infrastructure and human capital development. Our empirical analysis improves considerably the existing abundant literature by the explicit consideration of spatial effects and potential econometric issues they imply. We use novel spatial data analysis tools to explore the pattern and the extent of spatial interaction of labour productivity. In addition, we test the explanatory power of spatially lagged control variables. Our results indicate a general trend of spatial clustering of labour productivity.

Technological Use and Scale Effect Evaluation: Evidence from Chinese Provinces (1994-2006), with Jean-Pascal Guironnet, University of Caen/France

Abstract: This study investigates the driving forces of China's recent rapid economic growth and its sustainability in the future. We adopt a Stochastic Production Frontier approach (SPF) to investigate regional productivity performances in China over the period 1994-2006. The use of the stochastic production function improves the existing literature in several respects: First, it introduces various returns to scale production technology (VRS); second, it allows the best practice among provinces. Furthermore, our analysis enables to decompose regional productivity scores over time into two major components, namely scale efficiency (SE) and pure technical efficiency (PTE).

Despite the general concern of widening regional inequalities in China, we detect a striking trend of convergence among Chinese provinces over the last decade. The catching up process turns out to occur at a faster rate in coastal provinces. Our empirical results also reveal a significant contribution of FDI and foreign trade to economic growth.

Current Research:

“Productivity and Openness to Cross Border Investment and Trade in the Services Sector: Evidence from OECD Countries”

In OECD economies, the services sector accounts for over 70 percent of total employment and value added. The services sector also constitutes the most dynamic component of international trade and FDI and accounts for almost all employment growth in the OECD area. Despite its expanding economic weight, productivity growth in services has been slow in many developed countries [3].

Today, the OECD countries are confronted with the growing globalization of services and rapid technological change. The ongoing liberalization and deregulation of services represent important opportunities and challenges for economies. For instance, foreign entry could contribute to raise productivity by stimulating innovation, the provision of new products or better services by both the foreign entrants and local providers. Reduction in trade barriers in services could also benefit producing industries which use services in the production process. However, services trade liberalization also carries risks and potential costs: Foreign providers might cherry-pick the most profitable customers and refuse to serve others; they may exacerbate instability by leaving the country at the first sign of financial difficulty, they may crowd out domestic providers and contribute to brain drain [4]. In the OECD area sound policies are needed to address the challenges of globalization and to promote a more dynamic and stronger services sector.

The services sector has traditionally been treated as a sector whose outputs are purely non-tradable. As a result, the existing body of research on international trade and trade policy is essentially confined to agriculture and manufacturing. Despite its key role in promoting employment¹, productivity, and innovation, today the services sector remains a largely unexplored research area. The goal of this study is to extend the body of trade and FDI theory to services to draw stylized facts and policy recommendations.

¹ Notably, by providing the kind of jobs which could attract new worker groups (e.g. part-time and low-skilled workers). In addition, countries with a high share of the population employed in services tend to have the highest participation of women in the labour market [3].

Research Questions: What are the potential productivity gains arising from trade and investment liberalization in services? Do the forces driving trade and investment in the service industries correspond to the ones driving goods trade, or are they analytically and empirically different in important ways? To which extent is distance relevant to explain the pattern of FDI and trade in services? Which policies could be recommended to OECD economies to seize the opportunity to enhance labour utilization and increase productivity and aggregated incomes?

Methodology: The analysis covers a panel of 30 OECD countries. Thanks to the efforts of the EC, OECD, and World Bank more harmonized and accessible data relating to the interactions between trade flows, regulatory regimes became recently available with sectoral breakdown.

7. CAREER PLANS

I would like to pursue my academic career in a stimulating research environment. My research agenda for the next few years consists in extending some of the empirical techniques of regional science and spatial econometrics to the investigation of the mainstream questions in economics. This will give me the opportunity to confront the empirical findings of my dissertation to a broader context, test their validity on a panel of developed and developing countries. My research interests are: the mechanism relating economic openness to economic growth and productivity, development of trade in services, Innovation and Technological Change and economic development and environmental issues.

8. DOCTORAL SUPERVISOR: Prof. Bernard Guillochon, University of Paris-Dauphine, Bernard.Guillochon@dauphine.fr.

9. ACADEMIC REFEREEES:

Prof. Mary-F. Renard, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, University of Auvergne, vice president of Research Center in Chinese Economy (CERDI). **Address :** University of Auvergne, 41, Boulevard François-Mitterrand, BP54-63002 Clermont-Ferrand Cedex 1/France, **phone:** +33 473177605, **fax:**+33 473177575, **e-mail:** M-Francoise.Renard@u-clermont1.fr.

Prof. Jiemin Guo, OECD, Administrator, National Accounts Division, Statistics Directorate. **Address :** OECD, 2, rue André-Pascal 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France, **phone:** +33 14524 8835, **fax:** +33 145249814, **e-mail:** Jiemin.GUO@oecd.org.

10. TITLE AND ABSTRACT OF THE INTENDED PRESENTATION

- **Economic Openness and Regional Income Imbalances in the Developing World: a Comparative Study**

The aim of this study is to investigate empirically the mechanisms relating international trade to regional income inequalities in China, Brazil and India. Despite their different liberalization patterns, empirical literature reveals a common finding: In China, Brazil and India, openness to foreign trade and multinational companies aggravated regional income

imbalances by promoting growth of high income cities and regions. The objective of this comparative analysis is to understand why openness does not benefit (or benefit less) to some regions. In order to draw a clearer picture of the phenomenon, I integrate the structural differences among regions such as initial income level, specialization pattern, absorptive capabilities, and location (e.g. geographic accessibility, proximity to the world markets) in the growth analysis. In addition, the spatial analysis allows identifying economic clusters and priority regions to drain public and private investment.

Research Questions: Why some regions do not benefit or benefit less from openness to trade and FDI? Is the growth enhancing effect of economic openness conditional on other structural features of regions? What are the pattern and speed of transitional convergence of the regions to their respective steady states? Which conclusions could be drawn in terms of the evolutions of regional imbalances in the future? Which policies could enable the backward regions to grasp greater gains from economic openness?

Methodology: The empirical analysis will be based on an augmented Solow model [1], using the system GMM estimator [2] and spatial regressions. The underlying data cover 30 Chinese provinces, 26 Brazilian and 16 Indian states over the period 1991-2007.
