Ln VAT export  $tax_{k,t-1}$ 

Ln VAT import  $tax_{k,t-1}$ 

City-product fixed effects

product-year fixed effects

Observations

City-sector-year fixed effects

Product-destination fixed effect

City-product-regime fixed effects

City-sector-regime-year fixed effects

Ln VAT export  $tax_{k,t-1} \times Eligible^R$ 

Ln VAT import  $tax_{k,t-1} \times Eligible^R$ 

-0.134\*

(0.070)

0.070

(0.061)

No

No

No

Yes

Yes

Yes

5,816,438

0.358

Eligible Non-Eligible All All benchmark (2)(3)(4)-0.249\*\*\*-0.072

(0.057)

-0.015

(0.061)

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

No

No

909.515

0.644

Dependent variable: Ln Export Value (city/product/trade regime/year)

Table 1: VAT export tax and product's quality upgrading, baseline regression

(1)

(0.029)

0.068\*\*

(0.033)

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

No

No

4.906.923

0.501

icance at the 10%, \*\* Significance at the 5%, \*\*\* Significance at the 1%.

This table estimates eq(3). Note that 'Eligible' refers to the regime entitle to VAT refund, our treatment group. Our control group is processing trade with supplied input, 'Non-Eligible' to VAT refund. Sectors are defined following the Chinese 4digit GB/T industryclassification and regroup several products. Heteroskedasticityrobust standard errorsclustered at the product level appear inparentheses.\* Signif-

-0.095\*(0.055)-0.010(0.059)

-0.155\*\*\*

(0.057)

0.077

(0.059)

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

No

No

5,816,438

0.504