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

lag\_foreign\_export\_share\_ckjr

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

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

lag\_soe\_export\_share\_ckjr

City-product fixed effects

product-year fixed effects

Observations

 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 

City-sector-year fixed effects

Product-destination fixed effect

City-product-regime fixed effects

City-sector-regime-year fixed effects

growth\_export\_ckjt\_1

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

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

Eligible

(1)

-0.056\*\*

(0.027)

-0.043

(0.027)

-0.000

-0.026\*\*\*

(0.003)

-0.002

(0.004)

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

No

No

4,906,923

0.843

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 4-digit GB/T industry classification and regroup several products. Heterosked asticity-robust standard errors clustered at the product level appear inparentheses.\* Signif-

Dependent variable: Ln Unit Price (city/product/trade regime/year)

All

(3)

-0.089\*\*

(0.041)

-0.038

(0.041)

0.000

-0.024\*\*\*

(0.003)

-0.002

(0.003)

0.030

(0.043)

-0.001

(0.041)

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

No

No

5,816,438

0.844

All benchmark

(4)

-0.000

-0.036\*\*\*

(0.011)

0.008

(0.005)

0.006

(0.057)

0.006

(0.052)

No

No

No

Yes

Yes

Yes

5,816,438

0.818

Non-Eligible

(2)

-0.093\*\*

(0.039)

-0.014

(0.037)

0.00000

(0.00000)

-0.012(0.007)

-0.020\*\*\*

(0.006)

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

No

No

909,515

0.894