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Import-content of exports and J-curve effect

Mehmet Yazici  & Mushtaq Ahmad Klasra

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Abstract

This article investigates how the response to devaluation of trade balance is affected, compared to J-curve hypothesis, by the presence of imported inputs in the production of exports. Using first the Almon lag technique and then the cointegration and the generalized impulse response function analysis, the J-curve effect is examined in two sectors of Turkish economy (manufacturing and mining), which use imported inputs at different rates. Based on the data covering the period from the first quarter of 1986 to the third quarter of 1998, our results indicate that in neither sector J-curve exists and that the violation of the J-curve effect is more severe in the sector with higher import content

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Notes

¹For a more detailed review of the relevant studies, see Bahmani-Oskooee and Ratha ([2004a](#)).

²These ratios are calculated from Table A: Aggregated Input-Output Table of Turkey and Table 9: Input-Output Table for Imports in Input-Output Structure of Turkish Economy 1998.

³Data was available only at yearly basis for 1986. This yearly value has been converted into quarterly values, using quarterly industrial production index as weights. The source for this index is also Turkish Central Bank (www.tcmb.gov.tr).

⁴The share of each country in Turkey's total trade out of these 14 countries in order of importance is Germany: 0.238, Italy: 0.128, UK: 0.118, US: 0.111, France: 0.109, Spain: 0.067, Netherlands: 0.048, Switzerland: 0.037, Belgium: 0.035, Israel: 0.025, Japan: 0.025, South Korea: 0.023, Sweden: 0.018, Austria: 0.018.

⁵To be consistent with the literature that uses vector error correction modelling, money variables included in the Almon lag technique are not included in this part.

⁶Expected signs of the coefficients of the model variables are explained in the previous method.

⁷VECM estimation results are not provided here but available upon request.

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