

# Cross-Border Lobbying: How Multinationals Shape Deep Trade Policies\*

**Michael Blanga-Gubbay**

WTO and University of Zurich

**Paola Conconi**

University of Oxford, CEPR, CESifo, and CEP

**In Song Kim**

MIT

**Mathieu Parenti**

Paris School of Economics and CEPR

April 2024

## Abstract

Trade policy is increasingly deep, covering many regulatory measures such as environmental and labor standards. There are widespread concerns about the role of multinational corporations (MNCs) in shaping these measures. We construct a unique dataset on lobbying on deep trade policies and show that this is indeed dominated by domestic MNCs and affiliates of foreign MNCs. We develop a theoretical model to study the welfare implications of cross-border lobbying on deep trade policies. When policies are set unilaterally, allowing foreign MNCs to lobby can be good or bad for welfare, depending on whether the interests of domestic and foreign firms are in conflict or aligned. In turn, this depends on the type of deep trade policy, whether firms lobby from their home country or through their foreign subsidiaries and, in the latter case, on the type of FDI. We determine the conditions under which trade negotiations can increase (lower) welfare in the presence of cross-border lobbying, by tightening (weakening) regulations.

*JEL classifications:* F13, F53, F61.

*Keywords:* Lobbying, deep trade policies, multinational corporations.

---

\*We are grateful to Dani Rodrik for early discussions and suggestions and Elisa Navarra for excellent research assistance. We also wish to thank for their comments Peter Egger, Gabriel Felbermayr, Anna Maria Mayda, Nuno Limão, Michele Ruta, André Sapir, as well as seminar participants at ECARES and at the World Bank webinar series on Deep Trade Agreements. This paper has benefited from support from the World Bank's Umbrella Facility for Trade trust fund financed by the governments of the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Paola Conconi gratefully acknowledges funding from the FNRS and the European Research Council (Advanced ERC Grant No. 834253). Kim acknowledges financial support from the National Science Foundation (SES-2017315). Michael Blanga-Gubbay gratefully acknowledges funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (grant agreement No. 819394). Correspondence should be addressed to Paola Conconi (paola.conconi@economics.ox.ac.uk).