Feeding China's Rise: The Growth Effects of Trading with China, 1993-2011

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May 23, 2017

Motivation

Contrast these views:

“*China is the one country that might be able to jump-start the global economic recovery; and yet its own economic growth is based on a foundation that is increasingly showing signs of strain*”

Arvind Subramainian, Project Syndicate, 14/4/2016

Motivation

Contrast these views:

"*The new normal for China is sub-8% growth, a level seen for most of the past decade as the government's bottom line.*

China will cast a long shadow from the ore mines of Brazil to the car factories of Germany. As the largest source of future economic growth globally, the world is relying on the Chinese "

Kate Allen & Simon Rabinovitch, "The China slowdown, in numbers", FT, 15/7/2013

Motivation

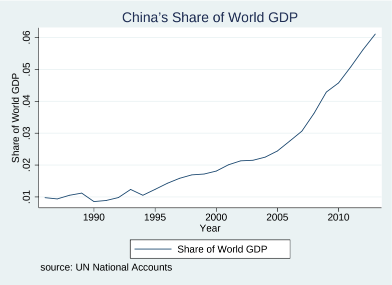
Contrast these views:

"*Invention abroad that gives China some of the comparative advantage that had belonged to the U.S. can induce for the U.S. permanent lost per capita income.*"

Paul Samuelson, "Where Ricardo and Mill rebut and confirm arguments of mainstream economists supporting globalization", *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 2004

Motivation

China's rise in world GDP and trade, in pictures



These conflicting viewpoints then beg the following question:

> *"Just how much has China's meteoric trade growth* (**pictured**) *contributed to the growth and welfare of its trading partners over the past twenty years?"*

Motivation

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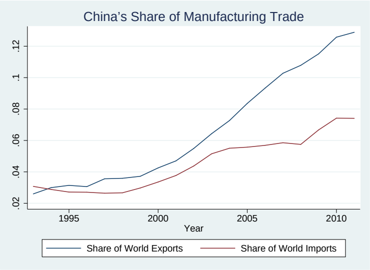
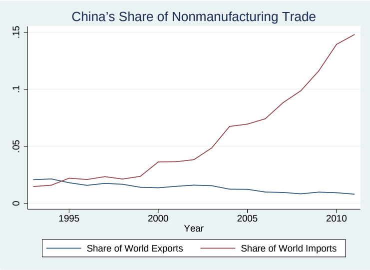
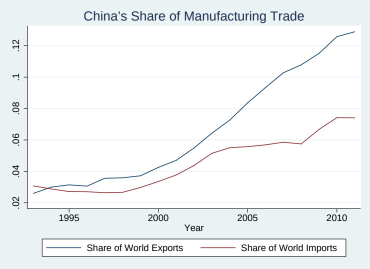


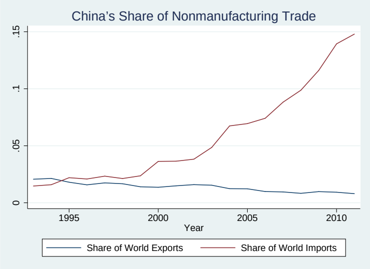


Importantly, China's trade has not grown evenly across all sectors...

Motivation

China's rise in world GDP and trade, in pictures





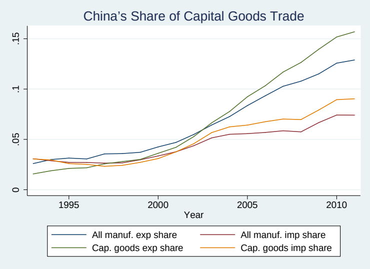
(at least) 2 interesting facts to highlight about China's trade growth:

1. A dramatic shift from non-manufactured exports towards manufacturing.
   - Plausibly may have made other manufacturing-exporters **worse off** by eroding their terms of trade.

     (Hicks, 1953; Samuelson, 2004)

Motivation

China's rise in world GDP and trade, in pictures



(at least) 2 interesting facts to highlight about China's trade growth:

1. A dramatic shift from non-manufactured exports towards manufacturing.
2. Within manufacturing, a pronounced shift towards increased trade in capital goods (e.g., machinery, equipment) in particular.
   - Presents viable mechanism for trade-induced capital accumulation

     (Eaton and Kortum, 2001; Mutreja, Ravikumar, & Sposi, 2016)

Proposed Framework: *Model*

To deliver answers, I will build a dynamic, many-country trade model with the following main features:

- "Capital accumulation": households making forward-looking investment decisions in each period
  - Provides main link between trade and growth
- Trade in (and use in production of) Non-manufactured products (e.g. Agriculture, Mining)
  - upstream, capital-intensive, and important for developing countries
- China becomes a major producer and exporter of traded capital goods during the period - lowers the cost of investment in trading partners
- Input-output linkages between intermediate goods produced in China and more downstream goods produced abroad (and vice versa)

Proposed Framework: *Quantification*

- The model will be fitted to match trade, output, and capital accumulation for 72 developed and developing countries for the years 1993-2011.
- To quantify the model, I take inspiration from the "wedge accounting" methods of Eaton, Kortum, Neiman, & Romalis (2016) ("EKNR")

  (previously: Chari, Kehoe, & McGrattan 2007; Kehoe, Ruhl, & Steinberg 2013)

My application

Recovering how China's sectoral-level productivity growth and reductions in trade frictions contributed to *actual* real GDP growth observed in the data for other countries.

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- However, the analysis performed in this paper adopts an overall larger-scale perspective than EKNR (72 countries, 6 sectors)

  This necessitates, in some places, introducing novel techniques:

  - A straightforward, scalable algorithm for solving dynamic trade models with input-output linkages
  - A fast, flexible "dummy variables only" method for estimating sectoral technology levels
  - a natural mapping between sectoral prices and the aggregate prices of consumption and investment

    (main modeling innovation)

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Proposed Framework: *Limitations*

Before previewing the results, there are some **important limitations** left on the table that should be acknowledged:

1. I take from the trade literature the canonical assumptions of *constant returns to scale* and *perfect factor mobility* across industries
   - Latter assumption in particular is not innocuous in the case of China

2. Can't in good conscience treat 1993-2011 as a continuous perfect foresight equilibrium transition path; I break up the period into 1993-2007 and 2008-2011.

3. All trade imbalances treated as exogenous. I explore endogenous imbalances in an extension.

4. No multinational activity or FDI.

Takeaways

Q1. "*How much did increased trade with China contribute to growth in other countries?*"

A. All told, China's rapid trade expansion was responsible for **1.2%** of the rest of the world's real GDP growth between 1993 and 2007 and **8.8%** for the period 2008-2011.

Takeaways

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Q2. Decomposition: "*How do we arrive at these numbers?*"

A. The model highlights 3 key ideas:

- ◇ **Geography** and **comparative advantage** w.r.t. China each play a key role: lower-income and Asia-Pacific countries enjoy the largest effects overall
- ◇ **"Dynamic sectoral linkages"**: China's change in comparative advantage from Non-Manufacturing to Manufacturing hurts some partners' terms of trade in the short run, but generally promotes growth in the long run.
- ◇ **Capital adjusts slowly over time**: Model suggests that the majority of China's effects on growth still have yet to be felt.

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Q3. Looking ahead: "*What can we say about the effects of slowdown in China?*"

(to be continued)

Related Literature I

Quantifying the "China" Impact:

Samuelson (2004); Hsieh & Ossa (2011); Autor, Dorn, & Hanson (2013); Di Giovanni, Levchenko, & Zhang (2014)

Trade and Growth with Dynamics:

Anderson, Larch, & Yotov (2015); Eaton, Kortum, Neiman, & Romalis (2015); Ravikumar, Santacreu, & Sposi (2016)

Quantifying comparative advantage:

Shikher (2011, 2012); Costinot, Donaldson, & Komunjer (2012); Levchenko & Zhang (2016); Hanson, Lind, & Muendler (2015); Di Giovanni, Levchenko, & Zhang (2014)

Other related frameworks:

Caliendo & Parro (2015)

Related Literature II

Hecksher-Ohlin dynamic trade and growth models:

Chen (1992), Ventura (1997), Atkeson & Kehoe (2000), Bajona & Kehoe (2010), Caliendo (2010)

Evidence for the responsiveness of capital accumulation to trade:

Wacziarg (2001), Baldwin & Seghezza (2008), Wacziarg & Welch (2008), Anderson, Larch, & Yotov (2015)

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Outline

1. A Dynamic Multi-sector Trade & Growth Model
2. Taking the Model to the Data
3. China vs. the World, 1993-2011
4. How much did China Contribute to World Growth?

Extension: endogenous trade imbalances

Discussion: A slowdown in China?

Outline

1. A Dynamic Multi-sector Trade & Growth Model

    key message:
    changes in sectoral composition of trade can have very different implications in a *static* (fixed capital) environment vs. a *dynamic* environment.

2. Taking the Model to the Data

3. China vs. the World, 1993-2011

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Discussion: A slowdown in China?

Model: *Overview*

- **Production**: All goods are produced with a combination of labor, capital, and intermediate inputs produced by other industries.
  - Both factor intensities and intermediate input requirements differ by industries.
  - These requirements are taken directly from input-output tables.
- **Consumption & Utility**: Cobb-Douglas across industries and concave (log) across time
- **Investment**: Also Cobb-Douglas across industries, but with different share requirements than the utility function
- **Trade**: CES "Armington" ("love-of-varieties") assumption: creates scope for *intra*-industry trade
  - Relative production cost differences across industries will also give rise to comparative advantage & *inter*-industry trade.

Model: *Overview*

An equilibrium in this model will be a (rational expectations) **Perfect Foresight Equilibrium**, where:

- Capital and investment satisfy an Euler condition in every period and satisfy a TVC as $t \to \infty$
- Trade, production, and prices within each period satisfy the competitive equilibrium conditions implied by the underlying trade model.

"Perfect foresight"

All agents can perfectly anticipate the future and are able to adjust their investment decisions accordingly.

Model: *Key Ideas*

4 main moving parts from the model:

- The investment choice ($I_{i,t}$)
- Factor rewards ($w_{i,t}$, $r_{i,t}$)
- Consumption and investment prices ($P_{i,C,t}$, $P_{i,IV,t}$)
- Trade, technology, and *sector* prices ($P_{i,k,t}$)

Key idea: static vs dynamic gains from trade

Changes in trade that lower the cost of production and/or consumption do not necessarily lower the price of investment or raise the return to capital

▸ full model

Model: *Key Ideas*

1. The investment choice ($I_{i,t}$)

Real investment made by households in each period ($I_{i,t}$) obeys the following Euler equation:

$$\frac{E_{i,C,t+1}}{E_{i,C,t}}\left(\frac{I_t}{K_t}\right)^{1\text{-}\kappa} = \rho\frac{\widehat{\phi}_{i,t+1}\chi_{i,t}}{P_{i,IV,t}}\left\{\kappa r_{i,t+1} + (1-\kappa)\frac{E_{i,IV,t+1}}{K_{i,t+1}} + (1-\delta)\frac{P_{i,IV,t+1}}{\chi_{i,t+1}}\left(\frac{I_{i,t+1}}{K_{i,t+1}}\right)^{1\text{-}\kappa}\right\}$$

where:

- $r_{i,t+1}$: future return to capital
- $P_{i,IV,t}$: current price of investment
- δ: depreciation rate
- $E_{i,C,t}$, $E_{i,IV,t}$: Consumption and investment expenditure

"Bells and whistles"

κ: governs "capital adjustment costs"; $\phi_{i,t}$ and $\chi_{i,t}$: "structural residuals" needed to exactly match the data (more on these later).

Model: *Key Ideas*

2. Factor rewards ($w_{i,t}$, $r_{i,t}$)

Factor rewards in the model come from factor market clearing, respond to changes in sectoral output:

$$w_{i,t}L_{i,t} = \sum_k \beta^w_{i,k} \cdot Y_{i,k,t}; \qquad r_{i,t}K_{i,t} = \sum_k \beta^r_{i,k} \cdot Y_{i,k,t}$$

- $\beta^w_{i,k}$: share of labor in production of sector k
- $\beta^w_{i,k}$: share of capital in production of sector k

Trade raises the relative price of output in capital-intensive sectors ⇒ raises the relative return to capital

- creates link between neoclassical trade and neoclassical growth

Model: *Key Ideas*

3. Consumption and investment prices ($P_{i,C,t}$, $P_{i,IV,t}$)

Final goods prices *also* depend on the makeup of sectoral prices

$$P_{i,C,t} = \prod_k P_{i,k,t}^{\gamma_{i,C,t}^k} \qquad P_{i,IV,t} = \prod_k P_{i,k,t}^{\gamma_{i,IV,t}^k}$$

- ◇ $\gamma_{i,C,t}^k$: *usage share* of sector k in consumption
- ◇ $\gamma_{i,IV,t}^k$: *usage share* of sector k in investment

Lower relative prices in sectors used more intensively in investment ⇒lower relative price of investment

- creates a second link between sectoral-level trade and capital accumulation

Model: *Trade, Prices, and Technology*

Trade between i and j in each sector k takes the standard CES "gravity" form:

$$X_{ij,k} = \frac{A_{i,k}\left(c_{i,k}d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k}^{-\theta}}E_{j,k} \tag{1}$$

- $d_{ij,k}$ is an "iceberg" trade cost,
- $A_{i,k}$ is i's "technology"-level / "TFP",
- $c_{i,k}$ is the "input bundle cost", and
- $P_{j,k}$ is the aggregate price index of sector k in country j, given by:

$$P_{j,k}^{-\theta} = \sum_i A_{i,k}\left(c_{i,k}d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}$$

⇒ Note how $P_{j,k}$ very usefully aggregates the incidence of technology and geography!

$\theta \equiv 1-\sigma$: reflects CES elasticity of substitution across varieties produced by different trade partners.

Model: *Trade, Prices, and Technology*

$$X_{ij,k} = \frac{A_{i,k}\left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E_{j,k} \tag{1}$$

The production technology for producing good k can be described via the "input bundle cost" $c_{i,k}$:

$$c_{i,k} = \left(w_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot r_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_l P_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \tag{2}$$

- ◇ α_k^w, α_k^r: factor intensities
- ◇ $\beta_{i,k}^v$: value-added share
- ◇ $\beta_{i,k}^l$: capture "Input-Output linkages" from input industry l to the using industry k

Key Assumption: Inputs to consumption, investment, and production all use the same aggregates from each industry

$\Rightarrow$ "P" in (1) is the same as in (2)

Closing the Model I

Transversality condition

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} K_{i,t} = K_{i,SS} < \infty$$

Goods market clearing

$$\sum_j X_{ij,k,t} = Y_{i,k,t} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad Y_{i,k,t} = A_{i,k,t} c_{i,k,t}^{-\theta} \cdot \sum_j \frac{d_{ij,k,t}^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}} E_{j,k,t}$$

Closing the Model II

Sectoral expenditure

$$
\begin{aligned}
E_{i,k,t} = \; & \underbrace{x_{i,t} \cdot \gamma^k_{i,,IV,t} \cdot (GDP_{i,t} + D_{i,t})}_{\textit{usage in investment}} \\
& + \underbrace{(1 - x_{i,t}) \cdot \gamma^k_{i,C,t} \cdot (GDP_{i,t} + D_{i,t})}_{\textit{...in consumption}} \\
& + \underbrace{\sum_l \beta^k_{i,l} Y_{i,l,t}}_{\textit{...in production}}
\end{aligned}
$$

- $x_{i,t} = E_{i,IV,t}/(GDP_{i,t} + D_{i,t})$ is the national investment share

  (*must be solved for dynamically*)

Model: *Key Ideas*

4 main moving parts from the model:

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- Trade, technology, and *sector* prices ($P_{i,k,t}$)

Key idea: static vs dynamic gains from trade

Changes in trade that lower the cost of production and/or consumption do not necessarily lower the price of investment or raise the return to capital

full model

Key Message: *Static vs. Dynamic Gains from Trade*

The **change in steady state consumption** can be approximated using the following formula:

$$\widehat{G}_i^{SS} \approx \underbrace{\prod_k \widehat{\pi}_{ii,k}^{-\frac{\gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^W \theta}}}_{\text{unadjusted gains}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}}\right]^{-\frac{\beta_{i,k}^l \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^W}}}_{\text{input-output linkages}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}}\right]^{-\gamma_{i,IV}^l \frac{\beta_{i,k}^r \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^W}}}_{\text{dynamic sectoral linkages}}$$

- $\widehat{\pi}_{ii}$: change in i's internal trade share for sector k
- θ: trade elasticity parameter ("$1 - \sigma$") governing intra-industry trade
- each sector must be weighted by its share in consumption, $\gamma_{i,C}^k$

This component: same "gains from trade" as a *static* model with no input-output structure.

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Key Message: *Static vs. Dynamic Gains from Trade*

The role of input-output linkages is as in Caliendo & Parro (2015)

$$\widehat{G}_i^{SS} \approx \underbrace{\prod_k \widehat{\pi}_{ii,k}^{-\frac{\gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^W \theta}}}_{\text{unadjusted gains}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}}\right]^{-\frac{\beta_{i,k}^l \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^W}}}_{\text{input-output linkages}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}}\right]^{-\gamma_{i,IV}^l \frac{\beta_{i,k}^r \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^W}}}_{\text{dynamic sectoral linkages}}$$

Intuition: real wage gains are higher if trade lowers the relative price of sectors that are used intensively as inputs to other sectors (high $\beta_{i,k}^l$)

◇ $\beta_{i,k}^l$: share requirement for use of l needed for production of k (from I-O table)

more

Key Message: *Static vs. Dynamic Gains from Trade*

In the **full model**, sectoral linkages contribute a second, strictly dynamic component:

$$\widehat{G}_i^{SS} \approx \underbrace{\prod_k \widehat{\pi}_{ii,k}^{-\frac{\gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^w \theta}}}_{\substack{\text{unadjusted} \\ \text{gains}}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}}\right]^{-\frac{\beta_{i,k}^l \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^w}}}_{\substack{\text{input-output} \\ \text{linkages}}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}}\right]^{-\gamma_{i,IV}^l \frac{\beta_{i,k}^r \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^w}}}_{\substack{\text{dynamic sectoral} \\ \text{linkages}}}$$

When a given $\widehat{P}_{i,l}$ falls, there are additional dynamic benefits if its usage in investment $\gamma_{i,IV}^l$ is high and/or its use of capital in production $\beta_{i,k}^r$ is low.

▸ more

Key Message: *Static vs. Dynamic Gains from Trade*

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Upshot:
The same change in sectoral-level trade can have very different effects for "static" vs. "dynamic" gains from trade.

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2. Taking the Model to the Data

   "wedge accounting"
3. China vs. the World, 1993-2011
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Discussion: A slowdown in China?

Fitting the Model to Data: *Wedge Accounting*

The full vector of "wedges" I need for the model to exactly match the data at time t is

$$\Psi_t = \{A_{i,k,t}, d_{ij,k,t}, \gamma^k_{i,C,t}, \gamma^k_{i,IV,t}, \beta^v_{i,k,t}, D_{i,t}, L_{i,t}, \chi_{i,t}, \widehat{\phi}_{i,t+1}\}.$$

- Ψ_t is allowed to vary in order to *exactly match* all observed data (e.g., from 1993-2007).
- It then remains unchanged thereafter (on the path to steady state).
- Counterfactuals will thus isolate the contribution of "China" to what actually occurred in other countries during this period

Fitting the Model to Data: *Wedge Accounting*

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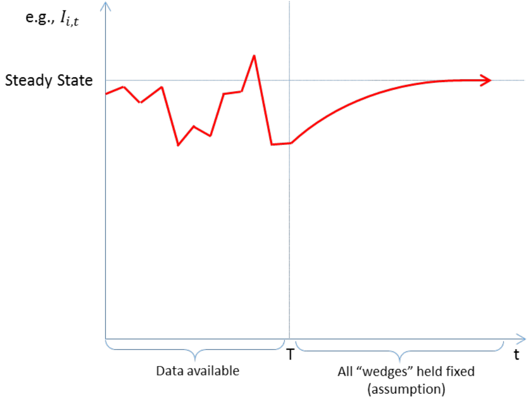

Example: Observed investment choices identify the time-preference shock $\widehat{\phi}_{i,t+1}$.

Fitting the Model to Data: *Wedge Accounting*

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Identification of Unkown Time-varying Parameters

Parameter	*Variable*	*Identified by*
$A_{i,k,t}$	Sectoral technology levels	*Estimated* using "dummies only" gravity with *time-varying*, *symmetric* pair fixed effects†
$d_{ij,k,t}$	Bilateral trade frictions	
$\chi_{i,t}$	Investment efficiency	Realization of next period capital K_{t+1} given current period I_t, K_t
$\widehat{\phi}_{i,t+1}$	Inter-temporal preference	How much investment (I_t) is chosen at period t, given perfect foresight about the future.

†Combines Lechenko & Zhang (2016) with Egger & Nigai (2015)

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Fitting the Model to Data: *Technology Levels & Trade Frictions*

Two different methodologies for recovering Technology Levels / TFPs...

1. "Closed economy" TFP accounting:

$$Y = A^{1/\theta} \times L^{\beta_L} \times K^{\beta_K} \times \ldots$$

   - i.e., observe Y, K, L...; infer $A^{1/\theta}$ as the residual.

Fitting the Model to Data: *Technology Levels & Trade Frictions*

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   - ◇ i.e., observe Y, K, L...; infer $A^{1/\theta}$ as the residual.

2. "Trade-based" TFP accounting:

$$Y_{i,k,t} = A_{i,k,t} c_{i,k,t}^{-\theta} \cdot \sum_j \frac{d_{ij,k,t}^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}} E_{j,k,t}$$

   - ◇ i.e., output = sum of shipments across all destinations
   - ◇ trade frictions ($d_{ij,k,t}$'s) very important for correctly inferring technologies!

e.g. ,Shikher (2012); Levchenko & Zhang (2016); EKNR...

Fitting the Model to Data: *Technology Levels & Trade Frictions*

Consider again the equation for trade flows:

$$X_{ij,k,t} = \frac{A_{i,k,t} \left(c_{i,k,t} d_{ij,k,t}\right)^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}} E_{j,k,t} \tag{3}$$

Note this expression has distinct *exporter*, *importer*, and *pair* components:

- $A_{i,k,t} c_{i,k,t}^{-\theta}$: "absolute advantage" of the exporting country
- $E_{j,k,t} / P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}$: market size and price level of the importing country
- $d_{ij,k,t}^{-\theta}$: bilateral (*pair*-specific) trade frictions

Motivates opportunity to *estimate* what I need from (3) using *fixed effects*...

Fitting the Model to Data: *Technology Levels & Trade Frictions*

The trade equation then takes the following (estimable) form:

$$X_{ij,k,t} = \exp\left[\underbrace{\ln\left(A_{i,k,t}c_{i,k,t}^{-\theta}\right)}_{\ln \Gamma_{ikt}} + \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{E_{j,k,t}}{P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}}\right)}_{\ln \Phi_{jkt}} + \underbrace{\ln d_{ij,k,t}^{-\theta}}_{\ln \eta_{ijkt}}\right] + \varepsilon_{ijkt}. \tag{3}$$

Γ_{ikt}, Φ_{jkt}, η_{ijkt}: *fixed effects* which are computed from a **Poisson PML** estimation of (3)

- "dummy variables only": very flexible way of accounting for changes in trade costs.
- Two (standard) restrictions needed on trade costs are
  - (i) "symmetry": $\eta_{ijkt} = \eta_{jikt}$
  - (ii) internal trade is "frictionless": all $d_{ii,k,t} = 1$
- iterative methods can be used to quickly solve for any number of fixed effects

Why PPML?

Fitting the Model to Data: *Technology Levels & Trade Frictions*

$$X_{ij,k,t} = \exp\left[\underbrace{\ln\left(A_{i,k,t}c_{i,k,t}^{-\theta}\right)}_{\ln\Gamma_{ikt}} + \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{E_{j,k,t}}{P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}}\right)}_{\ln\Phi_{jkt}} + \underbrace{\ln d_{ij,k,t}^{-\theta}}_{\ln\eta_{ijkt}}\right] + \varepsilon_{ijkt}. \quad (3)$$

Prices, $\{P_{j,k,t}\}$, then follow directly from Φ_{jkt}, data on $E_{j,kt}$.

Fitting the Model to Data: *Technology Levels & Trade Frictions*

$$X_{ij,k,t} = \exp\left[\underbrace{\ln\left(A_{i,k,t}c_{i,k,t}^{-\theta}\right)}_{\ln \Gamma_{ikt}} + \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{E_{j,k,t}}{P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}}\right)}_{\ln \Phi_{jkt}} + \underbrace{\ln d_{ij,k,t}^{-\theta}}_{\ln \eta_{ijkt}}\right] + \varepsilon_{ijkt}. \qquad (3)$$

Prices, $\{P_{j,k,t}\}$, then follow directly from Φ_{jkt}, data on $E_{j,kt}$

$c_{i,k,t} = c(w, r, P)$ can be computed using $\{P_{j,k,t}\}$, data on $\{w\}$, $\{r\}$

Fitting the Model to Data: *Technology Levels & Trade Frictions*

$$X_{ij,k,t} = \exp\left[\underbrace{\ln\left(A_{i,k,t} c_{i,k,t}^{-\theta}\right)}_{\ln \Gamma_{ikt}} + \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{E_{j,k,t}}{P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}}\right)}_{\ln \Phi_{jkt}} + \underbrace{\ln d_{ij,k,t}^{-\theta}}_{\ln \eta_{ijkt}}\right] + \varepsilon_{ijkt}. \quad (3)$$

Prices, $\{P_{j,k,t}\}$, then follow directly from Φ_{jkt}, data on $E_{j,kt}$

$c_{i,k,t} = c(w, r, P)$ can be computed using $\{P_{j,k,t}\}$, data on $\{w\}$, $\{r\}$

Technologies $\{A_{i,k,t}\}$ then follow from the estimated Γ's.

Data Sources & Construction I

Countries/Regions included (**72**)

- OECD (32) plus 39 non-OECD countries plus 1 "Rest of World" aggregate list
- "Rest of World" based on available data for excluded countries, absorbs residual trade imbalances and contributes residual world GDP (roughly ~7% of world GDP).

Industry groupings (**6**):

1. "Non-Manufacturing": Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, & Mining
2. "Capital-intensive Manufacturing": Food & Beverages, Refined Fuels, Chemicals, Metal Products
3. "Labor-intensive Manufacturing": Textiles & Clothing, Wood Products, Paper Products, Mineral Products
4. "Capital goods": Electrical Machinery, Office computing equipment, Medical/Optical Equipment, Telecommunications Equipment, Motor vehicles, Machinery & Equipment n.e.c., Manufacturing n.e.c.
5. "Construction"
6. "Other Services": all other services besides construction.

(based on ISIC rev 3 industry codes)

Data Sources & Construction II

Bilateral Trade

UN COMTRADE

Production

OECD STAN, UNIDO INDSTAT, and UN National Accounts

Production Technologies

OECD Input-Output Tables (incl. data for 23 non-OECD countries)

GDP, Investment, & Trade Balances

OECD STAN and UN National Accounts

Investment and Consumption Prices, Factor Endowments

Penn World Tables v8.1

All prices are deflated to **1993 USD equivalents**, which serves as a numeraire

Production Linkages

	Input Output Table (*Median Coefficients*)							
	Using industry						*Final Use*	
	NM	MK	ML	K	F	O	C	IV
Input industry								
Non-Manufacturing (NM)	0.096	0.263	0.072	0.006	0.018	0.016	0.038	0.018
Capital-Intensive Manufacturing (MK)	0.074	0.167	0.099	0.084	0.086	0.031	0.121	0.010
Labor-Intensive Manufacturing (ML)	0.012	0.034	0.185	0.091	0.162	0.022	0.042	0.020
Capital Goods (K)	0.012	0.008	0.016	0.255	0.050	0.244	0.042	0.283
Construction (F)	0.007	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.017	0.000	0.446
Other Services (O)	0.132	0.200	0.255	0.226	0.196	0.277	0.672	0.177
Value Added								
Value added share (β^v)	0.623	0.286	0.305	0.286	0.358	0.596		
Labor share (α^w)	0.260	0.440	0.570	0.570	0.560	0.520		
Capital share (α^r)	0.740	0.560	0.430	0.430	0.440	0.480		

Parameters

Industry	Value
Trade elasticity (θ)	4.00
Investment adjustment (κ)	0.55
Depreciation (δ)	0.05
Time preference (ρ)	0.95

Outline

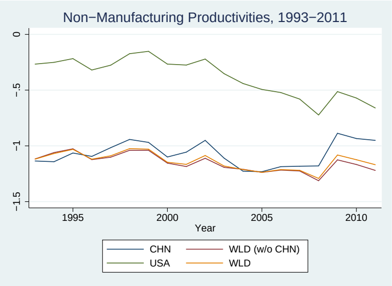
1. A Dynamic Multi-sector Trade & Growth Model
2. Fitting the Model to Data
3. China vs. the World, 1993-2011
    - Accounting results
4. How much did China Contribute to World Growth?

Extension: endogenous trade imbalances

Discussion: A slowdown in China?

China vs. the World (*by sector*)

Non-manufacturing



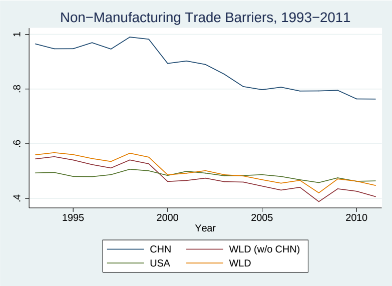
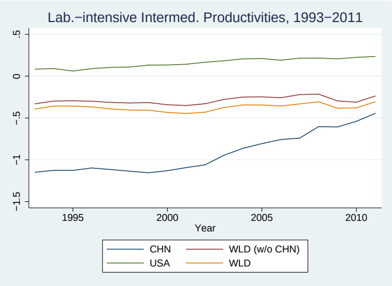


Figure: (Log) changes in sectoral productivity and trade barriers

China vs. the World (*by sector*)

Labor-Intensive Intermediates



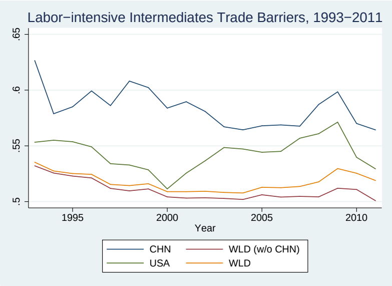
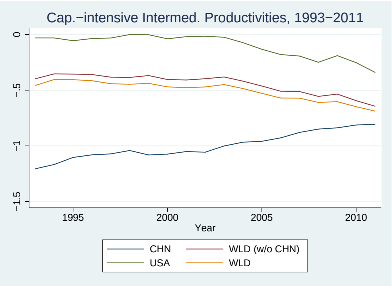


Figure: (Log) changes in sectoral productivity and trade barriers

China vs. the World (*by sector*)

Capital-Intensive Intermediates



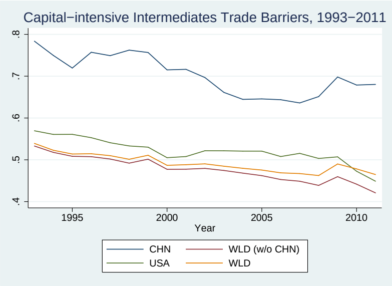
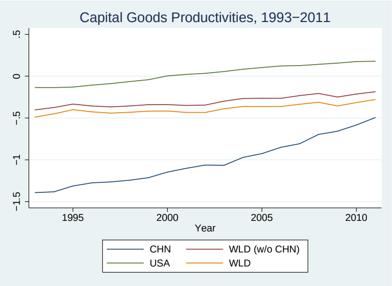


Figure: (Log) changes in sectoral productivity and trade barriers

China vs. the World (*by sector*)

Capital Goods



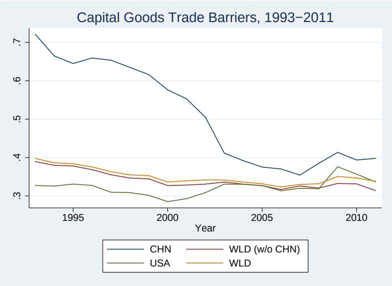


Figure: (Log) changes in sectoral productivity and trade barriers

services

China vs. the World: 1993-2007

China's productivity growth and globalization vs. the Rest of the World, 1993-2007

Industry	$\widehat{A}^{1/\theta}_{nonCHN}$	$\widehat{A}^{1/\theta}_{CHN}$	$\widehat{A}^{1/\theta}_{CHN+}$	$\widehat{d}_{nonCHN}$	$\widehat{d}_{CHN}$	$\widehat{d}_{CHN+}$
Non-Manufacturing	-.008	-.003	**.004**	-.007	-.012	**-.005**
Capital-intensive Manuf.	-.008	.023	**.032**	-.006	-.011	**-.005**
Labor-intensive Manuf.	.008	.029	**.021**	-.002	-.004	**-.002**
Capital Goods	.012	.042	**.030**	-.005	-.026	**-.022**
Construction	-.008	-.01	-.001	.	.	.
Other services	.005	-.002	-.007	-.001	-.049	-.048
Manufacturing	.002	.032	.030	-.004	-.016	-.012
Total	.002	.024	.022	-.003	-.015	-.013

Notes: Annualized percentage changes over time. Shocks highlighted in bold are those are "subtracted" in the counterfactuals.

Basis for counterfacturals: *How would the world economy have evolved differently if China had only grown and opened its borders at the same rate as the rest of the world?*

China vs. the World: 2008-2011

China's productivity growth and globalization vs. the Rest of the World, 2008-2011

Industry	$\widehat{A}^{1/\theta}_{nonCHN}$	$\widehat{A}^{1/\theta}_{CHN}$	$\widehat{A}^{1/\theta}_{CHN+}$	$\widehat{d}_{nonCHN}$	$\widehat{d}_{CHN}$	$\widehat{d}_{CHN+}$
Non-Manufacturing	.031	.076	**.046**	.006	-.01	**-.016**
Capital-intensive Manuf.	-.029	.014	**.044**	-.006	.01	**.016**
Labor-intensive Manuf.	-.008	.053	**.061**	-.001	-.008	**-.006**
Capital Goods	.007	.067	**.060**	-.002	.004	**.006**
Construction	-.018	-.029	-.011	.	.	.
Other services	.002	.003	.001	-.002	-.051	-.049
Manufacturing	-.016	.039	.055	-.004	.001	.005
Total	.000	.038	.038	.000	-.002	-.002

Notes: Annualized percentage changes over time. Shocks highlighted in bold are those are "subtracted" in the counterfactuals.

Basis for counterfacturals: *How would the world economy have evolved differently if China had only grown and opened its borders at the same rate as the rest of the world?*

Outline

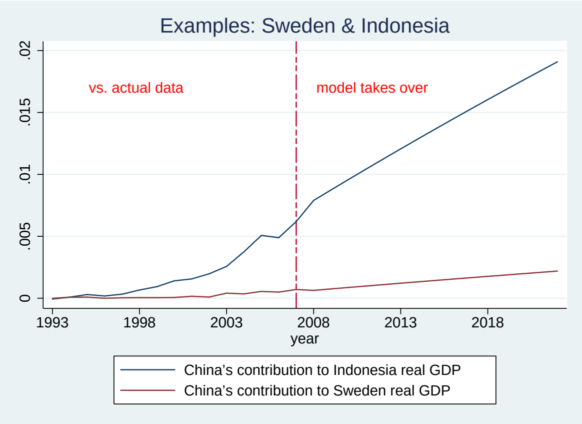
1. A Dynamic Multi-sector Trade & Growth Model
2. Taking the Model to the Data
3. China vs. the World, 1993-2011
4. How much did China Contribute to World Growth?

Extension: endogenous trade imbalances

Discussion: A slowdown in China? A tariff war between the U.S. in China?

Model Results (1993-2007)

Examples of Model Output: Sweden vs. Indonesia



China's productivity growth and trade liberalization between 1993 and 2007 raised Sweden's 2007 real GDP by 0.1%, Indonesia's by 0.6%.

Model Results (1993-2007)

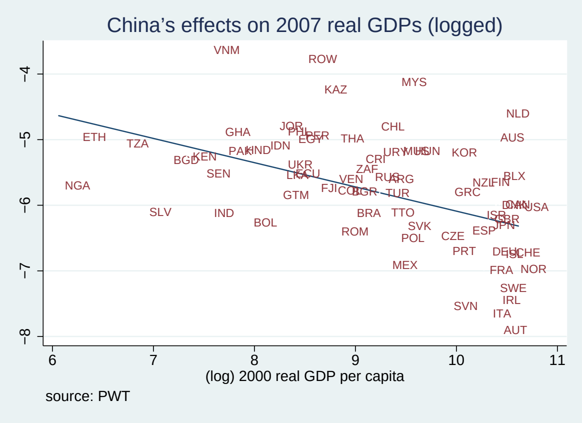


Figure: China's effects on 2007 real GDPs vs. Income per capita (all countries)

slope: -.370 (s.e.: .082)

geography

Model Results (1993-2007)

How China's productivity growth and globalization contributed to growth (1993-2007):

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries					
	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007) values*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$
(selected countries)						
Australia	0.0043	0.0088	-0.0045	0.0073	0.0063	0.0142
China	0.6386	0.0442	-0.2005	0.7800	0.2049	0.1079
Ethiopia	0.0066	0.0009	-0.0074	0.0083	0.0029	0.0086
Germany	0.0001	0.0061	-0.0051	0.0013	0.0025	0.0069
Italy	-0.0004	0.0031	-0.0026	0.0004	0.0012	0.0032
Japan	0.0009	0.0026	-0.0062	0.0019	0.0015	0.0048
Malaysia	0.0127	0.0020	-0.0248	0.0170	0.0057	0.0099
Peru	0.0052	0.0083	-0.0080	0.0075	0.0044	0.0131
USA	0.0018	0.0013	-0.0051	0.0024	0.0012	0.0038
Vietnam	0.0242	-0.0117	-0.0100	0.0264	0.0034	-0.0006
World	0.0272	0.0097	-0.0118	0.0675	0.0266	0.0071
Non-China	0.0028	0.0029	-0.0058	0.0048	0.0025	0.0048

Left: How much do China's changing sectoral productivities and trade liberalization contribute to 2007 real GDP (and other outcomes) in a "*static*" (fixed capital) setting?

Right: Results from the full dynamic model with *capital accumulation* factored in.

Model Results (1993-2007)

How China's productivity growth and globalization contributed to growth (1993-2007):

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries					
	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$
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World	0.0272	0.0097	-0.0118	0.0675	0.0266	0.0071
Non-China	0.0028	0.0029	-0.0058	0.0048	0.0025	0.0048

Take-away #1: China's productivity growth and gloablization increased non-China 2007 real GDP by 0.48% (**1.21%** of GDP growth since 1993).

About 42% of the rest of the world's real GDP gains as of 2007 are due to capital accumulation

▶ big ▶ definitions

Model Results (1993-2007)

How China's productivity growth and globalization contributed to growth (1993-2007):

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries					
	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*		
	Real GDP	$\hat{r}/\hat{w}$	$\hat{P}_{IV}/\hat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\hat{K}$	$\hat{x}$
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Germany	0.0001	0.0061	-0.0051	0.0013	0.0025	0.0069
Italy	-0.0004	0.0031	-0.0026	0.0004	0.0012	0.0032
Japan	0.0009	0.0026	-0.0062	0.0019	0.0015	0.0048
Malaysia	0.0127	0.0020	-0.0248	0.0170	0.0057	0.0099
Peru	0.0052	0.0083	-0.0080	0.0075	0.0044	0.0131
USA	0.0018	0.0013	-0.0051	0.0024	0.0012	0.0038
Vietnam	0.0242	-0.0117	-0.0100	0.0264	0.0034	-0.0006
World	0.0272	0.0097	-0.0118	0.0675	0.0266	0.0071
Non-China	0.0028	0.0029	-0.0058	0.0048	0.0025	0.0048

Take-away #2: Developing, resource-oriented, and Asian economies tend to gain more across the board. Highlights the roles of geography and comparative advantage.

Compare, e.g., results for Germany and Italy with those for Malaysia and Peru.

big definitions

Model Results (1993-2007)

How China's productivity growth and globalization contributed to growth (1993-2007):

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries					
	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$
(selected countries)						
Australia	0.0043	0.0088	-0.0045	0.0073	0.0063	0.0142
China	0.6386	0.0442	-0.2005	0.7800	0.2049	0.1079
Ethiopia	0.0066	0.0009	-0.0074	0.0083	0.0029	0.0086
Germany	0.0001	0.0061	-0.0051	0.0013	0.0025	0.0069
Italy	-0.0004	0.0031	-0.0026	0.0004	0.0012	0.0032
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Vietnam	0.0242	-0.0117	-0.0100	0.0264	0.0034	-0.0006
World	0.0272	0.0097	-0.0118	0.0675	0.0266	0.0071
Non-China	0.0028	0.0029	-0.0058	0.0048	0.0025	0.0048

Take-away #3: China's trade growth has generally raised the return to capital and lowered the price of investment in the rest of the world.

Notice how most of the effect on 2007 real GDP effects for Germany and Italy are only apparent in the dynamic model.

Model Results (1993-2007)

How China's productivity growth and globalization contributed to growth (1993-2007):

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries								
	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*			*Dynamic Model (Steady State)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	λ
(selected countries)									
Australia	0.0043	0.0088	-0.0045	0.0073	0.0063	0.0142	0.0799	0.1306	0.0060
China	0.6386	0.0442	-0.2005	0.7800	0.2049	0.1079	2.2631	3.0027	0.7049
Ethiopia	0.0066	0.0009	-0.0074	0.0083	0.0029	0.0086	0.0711	0.0932	0.0052
Germany	0.0001	0.0061	-0.0051	0.0013	0.0025	0.0069	0.0208	0.0438	0.0005
Italy	-0.0004	0.0031	-0.0026	0.0004	0.0012	0.0032	0.0135	0.0226	-0.0001
Japan	0.0009	0.0026	-0.0062	0.0019	0.0015	0.0048	0.0227	0.0422	0.0008
Malaysia	0.0127	0.0020	-0.0248	0.0170	0.0057	0.0099	0.1532	0.2118	0.0208
Peru	0.0052	0.0083	-0.0080	0.0075	0.0044	0.0131	0.1099	0.1643	0.0072
USA	0.0018	0.0013	-0.0051	0.0024	0.0012	0.0038	0.0202	0.0354	0.0019
Vietnam	0.0242	-0.0117	-0.0100	0.0264	0.0034	-0.0006	0.0712	0.0789	0.0206
World	0.0272	0.0097	-0.0118	0.0675	0.0266	0.0071	0.2099	0.3282	0.0154
Non-China	0.0028	0.0029	-0.0058	0.0048	0.0025	0.0048	0.0530	0.0762	0.0040

Take-away #4: Long-run (steady state) effects are an order of magnitude larger than 2007 effects.

$\Rightarrow$ majority of China's effects on growth actually yet to be felt.

big definitions

Other Results

- Decomposing the effects of “technological change” vs. “globalization”
- Results for the 2008-2011 period
- Isolating the contribution of “dynamic sectoral linkages”
- Varying key parameters:
  - trade elasticity (θ)
  - capital adjustment (κ)

decomposition | 2008-2011 | shut down DSLs | theta | kappa

Outline

1. A Dynamic Multi-sector Trade & Growth Model
2. Fitting the Model to Data
3. China vs. the World, 1993-2011
4. How much did China Contribute to World Growth?

Extension: endogenous trade imbalances ▸ more

Discussion: A slowdown in China?

Takeaways

Q1. "*How much did increased trade with China contribute to growth in other countries?*"

A. All told, China's rapid trade expansion was responsible for **1.2%** of the rest of the world's real GDP growth between 1993 and 2007 and **8.8%** for the period 2008-2011.

Q2. Decomposition: "*How do we arrive at these numbers?*"

A. The model highlights 3 key ideas:

- ◇ **Geography** and **comparative advantage** w.r.t. China each play a key role: lower-income and Asia-Pacific countries enjoy the largest effects overall
- ◇ **"Dynamic sectoral linkages"**: China's change in comparative advantage from Non-Manufacturing to Manufacturing hurts some partners' terms of trade in the short run, but generally promotes growth in the long run.
- ◇ **Capital adjusts slowly over time**: Model suggests that the majority of China's effects on growth still have yet to be felt.

Q3. Looking ahead: "*What can we say about the effects of slowdown in China?*"

Closing Remarks

Rich framework for teasing out the effects of changes in the sectoral composition of trade:

- Comparative advantage, geography, I-O linkages, trade in capital goods all play a role
- Evidence for Samuelson (2004) result in the short-run, reverses in the long-run due to capital accumulation.

Highlights the role of "dynamic sectoral linkages" in shaping the gains from trade

- Explain three-fourth's of China's effects on capital accumulation in other countries
- These can take a long time to truly manifest, however.

Main result:

China's "exceptional" trade liberalization and productivity growth between 1993-2007 in tradeables added about half a point to the rest of the world's 2007 real GDP. I also find a similar result for the (much shorter) period 2008-2011.

Closing Remarks

Future work: Optimal trade policy; A U.S.-China tariff war

- How much does the U.S.'s trade deficit (especially with respect to China) matter for its incentives to use trade policy?

Model Results (2008-2011)

Using shocks to both technologies and trade frictions

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries (2008-2011)					
	Static Model (2011 values)			*Dynamic Model (2011 values)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$
(selected countries)						
Australia	0.0041	0.0104	-0.0032	0.0113	0.0050	0.0303
China	0.3051	0.0116	-0.0696	1.7342	0.1557	0.3024
Ethiopia	0.0029	0.0012	-0.0021	0.0082	0.0032	0.0107
Germany	-0.0001	0.0037	-0.0027	0.0004	0.0014	0.0118
Italy	-0.0002	0.0019	-0.0019	-0.0003	0.0007	0.0064
Japan	-0.0003	0.0026	-0.0031	0.0009	0.0009	0.0081
Malaysia	0.0050	0.0038	-0.0103	0.0182	0.0053	0.0159
Peru	0.0037	0.0056	-0.0054	0.0110	0.0045	0.0180
USA	0.0013	0.0012	-0.0035	0.0036	0.0009	0.0086
Vietnam	0.0106	-0.0057	-0.0105	0.0365	0.0034	0.0043
World	0.0259	0.0081	-0.0036	0.1114	0.0278	0.0156
Non-China	0.0017	0.0029	-0.0033	0.0059	0.0017	0.0089

The noteworthy result here is that China's percentage contribution to non-China world GDP over this 4 year period (0.59%) is actually larger than it was for the entire 14 year period 1993-2007

(**Take-away #5**)

back

Model Results (1993-2007)

***Decomposition*: using changes in China's productivity changes only**

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries					
	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$
(selected countries)						
Australia	0.0034	0.0077	-0.0036	0.0060	0.0054	0.0126
China	0.5527	0.0446	-0.1626	0.6710	0.1791	0.0906
Ethiopia	0.0049	0.0007	-0.0055	0.0063	0.0022	0.0069
Germany	-0.0004	0.0055	-0.0039	0.0007	0.0020	0.0060
Italy	-0.0005	0.0026	-0.0020	0.0001	0.0009	0.0027
Japan	-0.0001	0.0022	-0.0046	0.0007	0.0011	0.0036
Malaysia	0.0077	0.0020	-0.0185	0.0109	0.0037	0.0074
Peru	0.0042	0.0073	-0.0063	0.0062	0.0037	0.0116
Sweden	-0.0001	0.0013	-0.0030	0.0003	0.0005	0.0015
USA	0.0013	0.0010	-0.0033	0.0017	0.0008	0.0025
Vietnam	0.0196	-0.0113	-0.0071	0.0209	0.0011	-0.0018
World	0.0240	0.0092	-0.0063	0.0603	0.0233	0.0058
Non-China	0.0017	0.0025	-0.0045	0.0033	0.0018	0.0038

When we consider productivity changes *only*, the numbr of countries who suffer negative consequences in the static setting.

When capital is endogenous, however, everyone realizes higher real GDP.

back

Model Results (1993-2007)

Decomposition: Using China's reductions in trade frictions only

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries					
	Static Model (1993 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$
(selected countries)						
Australia	0.0027	0.0047	-0.0027	0.0040	0.0029	0.0064
Brazil	0.0008	0.0022	-0.0020	0.0014	0.0012	0.0034
Canada	0.0012	0.0017	-0.0021	0.0017	0.0010	0.0022
China	0.0361	0.0135	-0.0235	0.0490	0.0248	0.0139
Ethiopia	0.0043	0.0008	-0.0048	0.0052	0.0016	0.0051
France	0.0006	0.0011	-0.0012	0.0009	0.0005	0.0015
Germany	0.0009	0.0024	-0.0031	0.0014	0.0013	0.0036
Italy	0.0001	0.0015	-0.0015	0.0005	0.0006	0.0018
Japan	0.0014	0.0015	-0.0042	0.0019	0.0010	0.0032
Malaysia	0.0106	0.0028	-0.0170	0.0131	0.0038	0.0070
Peru	0.0029	0.0041	-0.0051	0.0040	0.0020	0.0060
South Africa	0.0022	0.0021	-0.0037	0.0029	0.0014	0.0039
South Korea	0.0047	0.0012	-0.0054	0.0060	0.0022	0.0034
Sweden	0.0007	0.0014	-0.0020	0.0010	0.0007	0.0016
USA	0.0013	0.0010	-0.0033	0.0017	0.0008	0.0025
Vietnam	0.0107	-0.0043	-0.0088	0.0121	0.0029	0.0013
World	0.0042	0.0031	-0.0034	0.0092	0.0046	0.0032
Non-China	0.0022	0.0018	-0.0035	0.0033	0.0014	0.0030

All countries benefit from trade liberalization, however. Thus, trade liberalization contributes a relatively larger share of the "static" gains from trade here.

back

Other Results (1993-2007): *varying the trade elasticity*

Model Outcomes for Selected Countries

	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*			*Dynamic Model (Steady State)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	λ
A. Lower trade elasticity ($\theta = 2.00$; $\kappa = 0.55$)									
CHN	0.9235	0.0500	-0.2982	1.1268	0.2755	0.1355	3.2431	4.6286	1.0128
DEU	0.0020	0.0048	-0.0093	0.0035	0.0025	0.0072	0.0286	0.0502	0.0031
KOR	0.0096	0.0026	-0.0159	0.0132	0.0052	0.0073	0.0620	0.0875	0.0107
PER	0.0109	0.0095	-0.0152	0.0134	0.0046	0.0140	0.1010	0.1463	0.0111
USA	0.0042	0.0015	-0.0098	0.0052	0.0020	0.0064	0.0304	0.0499	0.0040
VNM	0.0468	-0.0138	-0.0203	0.0538	0.0140	0.0063	0.1459	0.1640	0.0394
All Non-China	0.0066	0.0039	-0.0110	0.0100	0.0039	0.0076	0.0634	0.0885	0.0081
B. Higher trade elasticity ($\theta = 6.00$; $\kappa = 0.55$)									
CHN	0.5440	0.0375	-0.1613	0.6642	0.1791	0.0973	1.9319	2.4403	0.6031
DEU	-0.0005	0.0074	-0.0038	0.0009	0.0029	0.0081	0.0212	0.0492	-0.0003
KOR	0.0017	-0.0012	-0.0054	0.0028	0.0013	0.0018	0.0185	0.0334	0.0014
PER	0.0030	0.0063	-0.0055	0.0054	0.0045	0.0136	0.1093	0.1660	0.0058
USA	0.0011	0.0010	-0.0036	0.0016	0.0010	0.0030	0.0162	0.0297	0.0012
VNM	0.0165	-0.0094	-0.0064	0.0170	0.0000	-0.0027	0.0396	0.0465	0.0137
All Non-China	0.0014	0.0020	-0.0042	0.0029	0.0020	0.0039	0.0507	0.0745	0.0026

Notes: Table shows how much changes in China's sectoral TFPs and trade barriers during the period 1993-2007 contributed to actual outcomes for a small selection of countries, versus a counterfactual where China's sectoral TFP changes and trade barrier reductions matched those of its trade partners. Each panel experiments with varying a key parameter from the model.

back

Other Results: *varying capital adjustment costs*

Model Outcomes for Selected Countries

	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*			*Dynamic Model (Steady State)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	λ
C. Lower capital adjustment costs ($\theta = 4.00$; $\kappa = 0.75$)									
CHN	0.6386	0.0442	-0.2005	0.8105	0.2590	0.1692	2.2012	2.8814	0.7015
DEU	0.0001	0.0061	-0.0051	0.0017	0.0032	0.0082	0.0150	0.0309	0.0007
KOR	0.0037	0.0009	-0.0080	0.0059	0.0031	0.0049	0.0261	0.0393	0.0041
PER	0.0052	0.0083	-0.0080	0.0083	0.0060	0.0175	0.0818	0.1212	0.0062
USA	0.0018	0.0013	-0.0051	0.0026	0.0015	0.0053	0.0147	0.0254	0.0017
VNM	0.0242	-0.0117	-0.0100	0.0271	0.0048	0.0010	0.0612	0.0653	0.0187
All Non-China	0.0028	0.0029	-0.0058	0.0052	0.0033	0.0065	0.0393	0.0573	0.0037
D. Higher capital adjustment costs ($\theta = 4.00$; $\kappa = 0.35$)									
CHN	0.6386	0.0442	-0.2005	0.7397	0.1414	0.0621	2.4603	3.2415	0.6963
DEU	0.0001	0.0061	-0.0051	0.0009	0.0017	0.0061	0.0460	0.0977	0.0002
KOR	0.0037	0.0009	-0.0080	0.0049	0.0017	0.0025	0.0521	0.0868	0.0035
PER	0.0052	0.0083	-0.0080	0.0068	0.0030	0.0103	0.1899	0.2881	0.0087
USA	0.0018	0.0013	-0.0051	0.0023	0.0009	0.0028	0.0411	0.0726	0.0021
VNM	0.0242	-0.0117	-0.0100	0.0256	0.0020	-0.0023	0.0971	0.1171	0.0231
All Non-China	0.0028	0.0029	-0.0058	0.0043	0.0017	0.0035	0.0891	0.1208	0.0045

Notes: Table shows how much changes in China's sectoral TFPs and trade barriers during the period 1993-2007 contributed to actual outcomes for a small selection of countries, versus a counterfactual where China's sectoral TFP changes and trade barrier reductions matched those of its trade partners. Each panel experiments with varying a key parameter from the model.

back

Model Results (1993-2007, *big*)

Using shocks to both technologies and trade frictions

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries								
	Static Model (1993 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*			*Dynamic Model (Steady State)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	λ
(selected countries)									
Australia	0.0043	0.0088	-0.0045	0.0073	0.0063	0.0142	0.0799	0.1306	0.0060
Brazil	0.0012	0.0035	-0.0033	0.0023	0.0022	0.0059	0.0303	0.0487	0.0015
Canada	0.0017	0.0017	-0.0041	0.0025	0.0016	0.0035	0.0256	0.0411	0.0023
China	0.6386	0.0442	-0.2005	0.7800	0.2049	0.1079	2.2631	3.0027	0.7049
Ethiopia	0.0066	0.0009	-0.0074	0.0083	0.0029	0.0086	0.0711	0.0932	0.0052
France	0.0004	0.0020	-0.0022	0.0009	0.0009	0.0026	0.0114	0.0205	0.0006
Germany	0.0001	0.0061	-0.0051	0.0013	0.0025	0.0069	0.0208	0.0438	0.0005
Indonesia	0.0025	0.0061	-0.0051	0.0052	0.0037	0.0070	0.0663	0.0815	0.0114
Italy	-0.0004	0.0031	-0.0026	0.0004	0.0012	0.0032	0.0135	0.0226	-0.0001
Japan	0.0009	0.0026	-0.0062	0.0019	0.0015	0.0048	0.0227	0.0422	0.0008
Malaysia	0.0127	0.0020	-0.0248	0.0170	0.0057	0.0099	0.2133	0.2720	0.0166
Peru	0.0052	0.0083	-0.0080	0.0075	0.0044	0.0131	0.1099	0.1643	0.0072
South Africa	0.0035	0.0030	-0.0062	0.0048	0.0024	0.0071	0.0442	0.0694	0.0037
South Korea	0.0037	0.0009	-0.0080	0.0054	0.0024	0.0036	0.0313	0.0494	0.0039
Sweden	0.0002	0.0017	-0.0038	0.0007	0.0008	0.0020	0.0125	0.0248	0.0009
USA	0.0018	0.0013	-0.0051	0.0024	0.0012	0.0038	0.0202	0.0354	0.0019
Vietnam	0.0242	-0.0117	-0.0100	0.0264	0.0034	-0.0006	0.0712	0.0789	0.0206
World	0.0272	0.0097	-0.0118	0.0675	0.0266	0.0071	0.2099	0.3282	0.0154
Non-China	0.0028	0.0029	-0.0058	0.0048	0.0025	0.0048	0.0530	0.0762	0.0040

back

Dynamic sectoral linkages (*revisited*)

In the **full model**, sectoral linkages contribute a second, strictly dynamic component:

$$\widehat{G}_i^{SS} \approx \underbrace{\prod_k \widehat{\pi}_{ii,k}^{-\frac{\gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^w \theta}}}_{\substack{\text{unadjusted} \\ \text{gains}}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}}\right]^{-\frac{\beta_{i,k}^l \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^w}}}_{\substack{\text{input-output} \\ \text{linkages}}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}}\right]^{-\gamma_{i,IV}^l \frac{\beta_{i,k}^r \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^w}}}_{\substack{\text{dynamic sectoral} \\ \text{linkages}}}$$

This third term **drops out completely** if:

- All sectors are used in the same proportions in final demand (*i.e.*, $\gamma_{i,C}^k = \gamma_{i,IV}^k = \gamma_i^k$)
- Relative capital intensities are the same across sectors (*i.e.*, $\beta_{i,k}^r / \beta_{i,k}^w = \beta_i^r / \beta_i^w$)

back

Model Results (1993-2007)

Appraising "dynamic sectoral linkages"

	Model Outcomes for Selected Countries								
	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*			*Dynamic Model (Steady State)*		
	Real GDP	$\hat{r}/\hat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	λ
A. No factor intensity differences or final usage differences ($\alpha^r_{i,k} = \alpha^r_i$; $\gamma^k_{i,C} = \gamma^k_{i,IV} = \gamma^k_i$)									
DEU	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	-0.0001	0.0021	0.0021	0.0006
KOR	0.0037	0.0000	0.0000	0.0044	0.0008	0.0010	0.0150	0.0150	0.0045
PER	0.0051	0.0000	0.0000	0.0051	-0.0001	0.0008	0.0132	0.0132	0.0042
USA	0.0018	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.0003	0.0009	0.0055	0.0055	0.0017
VNM	0.0242	0.0000	0.0000	0.0278	0.0081	0.0061	0.0534	0.0535	0.0196
All Non-China	0.0028	0.0000	0.0000	0.0038	0.0007	0.0013	0.0083	0.0080	0.0032

When "dynamic sectoral linkages" are removed, the dynamic portion of China's contribution to growth in other countries falls by 1/2.

back

Model Results (1993-2007)

Appraising "dynamic sectoral linkages"

Model Outcomes for Selected Countries

	Static Model (2007 values)			*Dynamic Model (2007 values)*			*Dynamic Model (Steady State)*		
	Real GDP	$\widehat{r}/\widehat{w}$	$\widehat{P}_{IV}/\widehat{P}_C$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	$\hat{x}$	Real GDP	$\widehat{K}$	λ
B. Remove factor intensity differences only ($\alpha^r_{i,k} = \alpha^r_{i,k}$)									
DEU	0.0002	0.0000	-0.0048	0.0005	0.0005	0.0014	0.0065	0.0128	0.0005
KOR	0.0037	0.0000	-0.0080	0.0052	0.0019	0.0028	0.0223	0.0317	0.0042
PER	0.0051	0.0000	-0.0080	0.0055	0.0007	0.0030	0.0209	0.0284	0.0071
USA	0.0018	0.0000	-0.0051	0.0022	0.0008	0.0026	0.0101	0.0168	0.0019
VNM	0.0242	0.0000	-0.0098	0.0288	0.0101	0.0073	0.0609	0.0719	0.0212
All Non-China	0.0028	0.0000	-0.0057	0.0043	0.0015	0.0031	0.0161	0.0209	0.0040
C. Remove differences in final demand shares only ($\gamma^k_{i,C} = \gamma^k_{i,IV} = \gamma^k_i$)									
DEU	0.0001	0.0061	0.0000	0.0011	0.0022	0.0058	0.0104	0.0211	0.0005
KOR	0.0037	0.0009	0.0000	0.0047	0.0015	0.0021	0.0161	0.0181	0.0041
PER	0.0052	0.0083	0.0000	0.0071	0.0036	0.0107	0.0833	0.1087	0.0043
USA	0.0018	0.0013	0.0000	0.0023	0.0009	0.0025	0.0106	0.0133	0.0016
VNM	0.0242	-0.0117	0.0000	0.0253	0.0014	-0.0018	0.0501	0.0367	0.0191
All Non-China	0.0028	0.0029	0.0000	0.0043	0.0017	0.0032	0.0294	0.0347	0.0032

back

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Related Literature

EKNR in more detail

- Huge contribution bridging trade and macro, establishing “dynamic trade accounting” methodology
- Influences several modeling choices to be presented here
- My setting differs from EKNR’s in the following key respects:
  - More active sectors (necessitates different accounting techniques)
  - My model matches (in levels) national statistics on capital stocks, investment spending, and investment prices
  - Aside from construction, all non-manufacturing activity in ENKR is “hidden”

back

Related Literature

Differences from EKNR *(cont'd)*

- Focus here is more on quantifying and decomposing gains from trade and globalization. In particular:

  "How do changes in the sectoral *structure* of international trade lead to dynamic vs. static gains from trade?"

  (old question, but has proven difficult to answer)

- These additions come via the following innovations and data sources
  - A straightforward, scalable algorithm for solving dynamic trade models with complex sectoral production linkages
  - A fast, flexible "dummy variables only" method for estimating changes in technology levels over time
  - A method for mapping sectoral price changes to changes in the national "investment price"

back

Related Literature

Differences from EKNR *(cont'd)*

- Only one capital series per country: invested by households, used by firms.
- Annual perspective, rather than monthly.
- Trade frictions are assumed to be symmetric, recovered via estimation
- Economic activity in all sectors is endogenously determined
  - Only construction is non-traded
  - "Services" are traded subject to trade frictions recovered from the data.
  - (but trade balances are taken as exogenous)

back

Dynamic Gains from Trade

The complete formula for the steady state real consumption change is:

$$\widehat{G}_i^{SS} = \underbrace{\frac{\left(\widehat{1 - x_i}\right)}{\widehat{\vartheta}_w}}_{\substack{\text{standard}\\ \text{intertemporal}\\ \text{tradeoff}}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \left\{ \widehat{\pi}_{ii,k}^{-\frac{\gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^w \theta}} \times \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}} \right]^{-\frac{\beta_{i,k}^l \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^w}} \right\}}_{\text{static real wage gains}} \times \underbrace{\prod_k \prod_l \left[\frac{\widehat{P}_{i,l}}{\widehat{P}_{i,k}} \right]^{-\gamma_{i,IV}^l \frac{\beta_{i,k}^r \gamma_{i,C}^k}{\beta_{i,k}^w}}}_{\substack{\text{dynamic sectoral}\\ \text{linkages}}}$$

back

Wedge Accounting (*extra*)

Inter-temporal preference "wedge" (from Euler equation):

$$\widehat{\phi}_{i,t+1} = \frac{\frac{\widetilde{\chi}_{i,t}}{\rho} \cdot \frac{E_{C,t+1}}{E_{C,t}} \cdot P^{\kappa}_{i,IV,t} \cdot \frac{E^{-\kappa}_{i,IV,t}}{K^{1-\kappa}_{i,t}}}{\kappa \cdot r_{i,t+1} + (1-\kappa)\,\frac{E_{i,IV,t+1}}{K_{i,t+1}} + (1-\delta)\,\frac{P^{\kappa}_{i,IV,t+1}}{\widetilde{\chi}_{i,t+1}}\,\frac{E^{1-\kappa}_{i,IV,t+1}}{K^{1-\kappa}_{i,t+1}}} \tag{4}$$

Investment efficiency:

$$\chi_{i,t} = \frac{K_{i,t+1} - (1-\delta)\,K_{i,t}}{I^{\kappa}_{i,t} K^{1\text{-}\kappa}_{i,t}}$$

back

Why PPML?

$$X_{ij,k,t} = \exp\left[\underbrace{\ln\left(A_{i,k,t}c_{i,k,t}^{-\theta}\right)}_{\ln\Gamma_{ikt}} + \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{E_{j,k,t}}{P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}}\right)}_{\ln\Phi_{jkt}} + \underbrace{\ln d_{ij,k,t}^{-\theta}}_{\ln\eta_{ijkt}}\right] + \varepsilon_{ijkt} \quad (5)$$

Versus the typical alternative (log-OLS), PPML...

- ...assigns more weight to larger trade flows; allows for zeros (Santos Silva & Tenreyro 2006)
- ...ensures i and j fixed effects Γ_{ikt} and Φ_{jkt} are consistent with market clearing from the model and can be interpreted structurally (Fally, 2014)

Another useful consideration is that a PPML regression on just dummy variables can be computed numerically and efficiently for an *arbitrary* number of dummy variables (Guimarães & Portugal, 2010)

back

Fitting the Model to Data

Construction and Services Sectors

Finally, how to model sectors for which bilateral trade flows are not available?

Fitting the Model to Data

Construction and Services Sectors

Finally, how to model sectors for which bilateral trade flows are not available?

The price levels for these sectors can be backed out from data on investment and consumption price levels.

$$P_{i,F}^{\gamma_{i,IV}^{F}} = \frac{P_{i,IV}}{\prod_{k \neq F} P_{i,k}^{\gamma_{i,IV}^{k}}} \qquad P_{i,O}^{\gamma_{i,IV}^{O}} = \frac{P_{i,C}}{\prod_{k \neq O} P_{i,k}^{\gamma_{i,C}^{k}}}$$

Construction and Services Sectors

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$$P_{i,F}^{\gamma_{i,IV}^{F}} = \frac{P_{i,IV}}{\prod_{k \neq F} P_{i,k}^{\gamma_{i,IV}^{k}}} \qquad P_{i,O}^{\gamma_{i,IV}^{O}} = \frac{P_{i,C}}{\prod_{k \neq O} P_{i,k}^{\gamma_{i,C}^{k}}}$$

Construction is non-traded $\implies A_{i,F} = P_{i,F}^{-\theta} / c_{i,F}^{-\theta}$

For Other Services, $A_{i,O}$ follows from $\pi_{ii,O}$=$A_{i,O} c_{i,O}^{-\theta} / P_{i,O,t}^{-\theta}$.

Fitting the Model to Data

Construction and Services Sectors

To exactly match services trade, I can also compute (aggregated) “export-side” and “import-side” trade costs for services, using only data on a country’s total services exports and imports

(from UN National Accounts)

These can be solved for from the following system:

$$d_{m,O,t}^{ex-\theta} = \frac{EX_{m,O,t}}{A_{m,O,t} c_{m,O,t}^{-\theta} \sum_{j \neq m} \frac{E_{j,O,t}}{P_{j,O,t}^{-\theta}} d_{j,O,t}^{im-\theta}}; \qquad d_{m,O,t}^{im-\theta} = \frac{IM_{m,O,t}}{\frac{E_{m,O,t}}{P_{m,O,t}^{-\theta}} \sum_{j \neq m} A_{j,O,t} c_{j,O,t}^{-\theta} d_{j,O,t}^{ex-\theta}}.$$

This will exactly match services trade balances in the data and allow services to be endogenously traded in counterfactuals.

back

Included countries

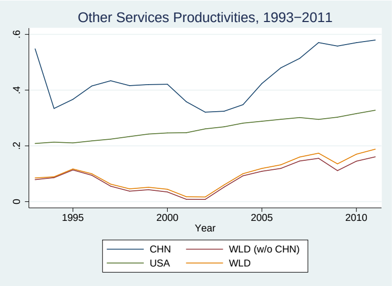
Table: Included Countries

OECD *(32 countries/regions)*: Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Canada, Switzerland, Chile, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, United States
Non-OECD *(40 countries/regions)*: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Nigeria, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Pakistan, Peru, Russia, Senegal, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tanzania,Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, South Africa, “Rest of World”

back

China vs. the World

Services



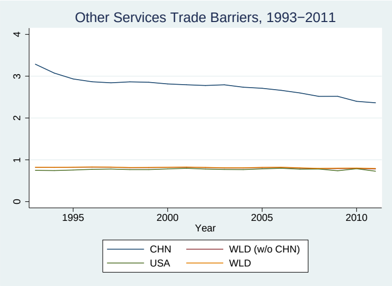


Figure: (Log) changes in sectoral productivity and trade barriers

back

Definitions

"Real GDP" in each period

Expenditure-side ("welfare relevant") measure:

$$realGDP = \frac{\sum_k \beta_{k,} Y_k}{P_C^{1-x} \cdot P_{IV}^x}$$

"Consumption equivalent units" ("λ"):

Permanent increase in consumption that produces same change in welfare:

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \rho^t \phi_{i,t} \ln(1+\lambda_i) = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \rho^t \phi_{i,t} \ln C_{i,t} - \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \rho^t \phi_{i,t} \ln C'_{i,t},$$

back

Extension: *Endogenous Trade Balances*

To endogenize the trade balance, replace the household budget constraint with:

$$w_{i,t}L_{i,t} + r_{i,t}K_{i,t} + B_{i,t} - \varphi_{i,t}R_tB_{i,t\text{-}1} + Z_{i,t} = P_{i,C,t}C_{i,t} + P_{i,IV,t}I_{i,t},$$

which elaborates on each country's trade balance as the difference between new borrowing, $B_{i,t}$, and interest payments on the previous period's borrowing, $R_tB_{i,t-1}$.

$\varphi_{i,t}$ is a "capital tax" wedge which would now be needed to match each country's trade balance.

$Z_{i,t}$ is an implicit transfer which rebates capital taxes to households.

back

Extension: *Endogenous Trade Balances*

Households now equalize consumption growth to match the local real interest rate:

$$\frac{C_{i,t+1}}{C_{i,t}} = \rho \widehat{\phi}_{i,t+1} \varphi_{i,t+1} R_{t+1} \times \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_{i,t+1}},$$

where the world *nominal* interest rate, R_t, must always adjust so that trade stays globally balanced:

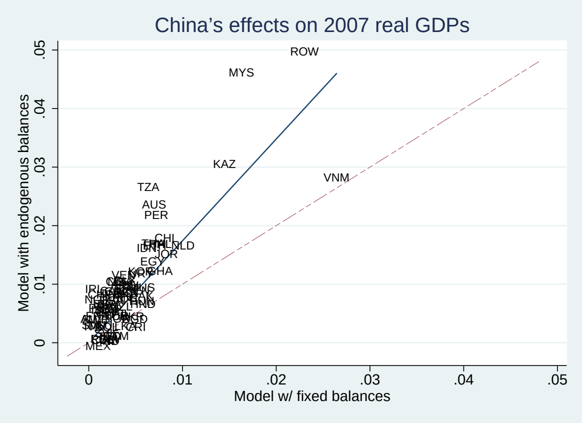
$$\sum_i D_{i,t} = \sum_i B_{i,t} - R_t B_{i,t\text{-}1} = 0, \; \forall t.$$

(draws on Reyes-Heroles 2015; Ravikumar, Santacreu, & Sposi 2016)

back

Extension: *Endogenous Trade Balances*

Results with vs. without endogenous trade balances

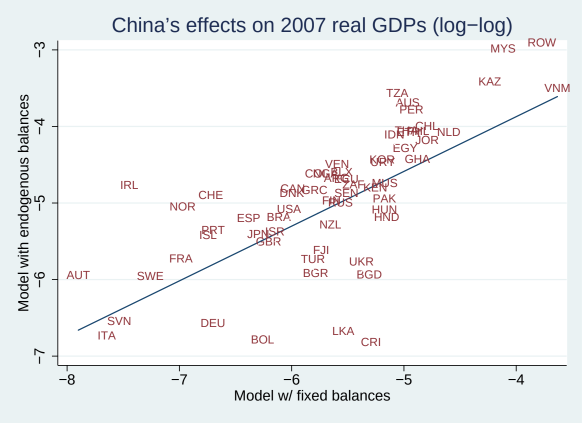


China's effects on 2007 real GDP are generally twice as large with endogenous balances than without.

back

Extension: *Endogenous Trade Balances*

Results with vs. without endogenous trade balances



back

Model Results (1993-2007)

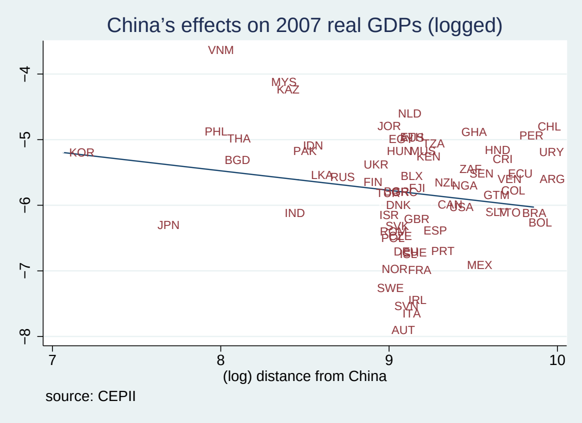


Figure: China's effects on 2007 real GDPs vs. Distance from China (all countries)

slope: -.298 (s.e.: .171)

Model: *Households*

Household Consumption, Investment, and Utility

The (aggregated) inter-temporal problem is to maximize

$$\mathbf{U}_i = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \rho^t \cdot \phi_{i,t} \cdot \log C_{i,t} \tag{6}$$

such that

$$w_{i,t} L_{i,t} + r_{i,t} K_{i,t} + D_{i,t} = P_{i,C,t} \cdot C_{i,t} + P_{i,IV,t} \cdot I_{i,t} \tag{7}$$

$$K_{i,t+1} = K\left(K_t, I_t, \chi_{i,t}\right) \tag{8}$$

$$P_{i,C,t} = \prod_k P_{i,k,t}^{\gamma_{i,C}^k} \qquad P_{i,IV,t} = \prod_k P_{i,k,t}^{\gamma_{i,IV}^k}$$

$\phi_{i,t}$: "time preference" shock. $\chi_{i,t}$: "investment efficiency" shock.

$\gamma_{i,C}^k$ and $\gamma_{i,IV}^k$: (Cobb-Douglas) consumption and investment share parameters.

$D_{i,t}$: trade deficit (treated as exogenous)

back

Model: *Households*

Household Consumption, Investment, and Utility

The (aggregated) inter-temporal problem is to maximize

$$\mathbf{U}_i = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \rho^t \cdot \phi_{i,t} \cdot \log C_{i,t} \tag{6}$$

such that

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$$K_{i,t+1} = K\left(K_t, I_t, \chi_{i,t}\right) \tag{8}$$

Eq (6)-(8) describe a standard inter-temporal problem:

Households trade-off some consumption today in the form of investment, which enhances future income via capital accumulation.

Model: *Households*

Household Consumption, Investment, and Utility

The (aggregated) inter-temporal problem is to maximize

$$\mathbf{U}_i = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \rho^t \cdot \phi_{i,t} \cdot \log C_{i,t} \tag{6}$$

such that

$$w_{i,t} L_{i,t} + r_{i,t} K_{i,t} + D_{i,t} = P_{i,C,t} \cdot C_{i,t} + P_{i,IV,t} \cdot I_{i,t} \tag{7}$$

$$K_{i,t+1} = \chi_{i,t} K_{i,t}^{1-\kappa} I_{i,t}^{\kappa} + (1-\delta) K_{i,t} \tag{8}$$

The specific law of motion for K follows EKNR and Lucas and Prescott (1971):

- δ: depreciation of last-period capital
- κ: governs "adjustment costs" for investments made on top of a small existing level of capital
- $\chi_{i,t}$: efficiency/yield of investment

back

Model: *Households*

Household Consumption, Investment, and Utility

The (aggregated) inter-temporal problem is to maximize

$$\mathbf{U}_i = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \rho^t \cdot \phi_{i,t} \cdot \log C_{i,t} \tag{6}$$

such that

$$w_{i,t} L_{i,t} + r_{i,t} K_{i,t} + D_{i,t} = P_{i,C,t} \cdot C_{i,t} + P_{i,IV,t} \cdot I_{i,t} \tag{7}$$

$$K_{i,t+1} = \chi_{i,t} K_{i,t}^{1-\kappa} I_{i,t}^{\kappa} + (1-\delta) K_{i,t} \tag{8}$$

The Euler equation associated with this problem is:

$$\frac{P_{IV,t}}{E_{C,t}} \left(\frac{I_t}{K_t} \right)^{1-\kappa} = \rho \frac{\widehat{\phi}_{i,t+1} \chi_{i,t}}{E_{C,t+1}} \left\{ \kappa r_{t+1} + (1-\kappa) \frac{E_{IV,t+1}}{K_{t+1}} + (1-\delta) \frac{P_{IV,t+1}}{\chi_{t+1}} \left(\frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\kappa} \right\}$$

(i subscript is suppressed)

Model: *Trade, Prices, and Productivities*

Trade, Production, and Prices

Trade between i and j in each sector k takes the following standard "gravity" form:

$$X_{ij,k} = \frac{A_{i,k}\left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{1-\sigma}}{P_{j,k}^{1-\sigma}} E_{j,k} \tag{9}$$

where $d_{ij,k}$ is an iceberg trade cost, $A_{i,k}$ is i's "technology"-level, $c_{i,k}$ is the production cost and

$$P_{j,k}^{1-\sigma} = \sum_{i} A_{i,k}\left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{1-\sigma}$$

captures the aggregate price index for industry k in market j, by the structure of the CES Armington trade model

(as well as other such models)

Model: *Trade, Prices, and Productivities*

Trade, Production, and Prices

$$X_{ij,k} = \frac{A_{i,k}\left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{1-\sigma}}{P_{j,k}^{1-\sigma}} E_{j,k} \tag{9}$$

The combined "trade elasticity" parameter $\sigma - 1$ can be treated as a single parameter, "θ"

- Emphasizes generality
- Illustrates connection with original Eaton & Kortum (2002) model (and, by extension, that of EKNR)

Model: *Trade, Prices, and Productivities*

Trade, Production, and Prices

$$X_{ij,k} = \frac{A_{i,k}\left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E_{j,k} \tag{9}$$

The combined "trade elasticity" parameter $\sigma - 1$ can be treated as a single parameter, "θ"

- Emphasizes generality
- Illustrates connection with original Eaton & Kortum (2002) model (and, by extension, that of EKNR)

Model: *Trade, Prices, and Productivities*

Trade, Production, and Prices

$$X_{ij,k} = \frac{A_{i,k}\left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E_{j,k} \tag{9}$$

The production technology for producing good k can be described via the "input bundle cost" $c_{i,k}$:

$$c_{i,k} = \left(w_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot r_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_l P_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \tag{10}$$

- α_k^w, α_k^r: factor intensities
- $\beta_{i,k}^v$: value-added share
- $\beta_{i,k}^l$: capture "Input-Output linkages" from input industry l to the using industry k

Key Assumption: Inputs to consumption, investment, and production all use the same aggregates from each industry

$\Rightarrow$ "P" in (9) is the same as in (10)

Closing the Model I

Goods market clearing

$$\sum_j X_{ij,k,t} = Y_{i,k,t} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad Y_{i,k,t} = A_{i,k,t} c_{i,k,t}^{-\theta} \cdot \sum_j \frac{d_{ij,k,t}^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k,t}^{-\theta}} E_{j,k,t}$$

Factor market clearing

$$w_{i,t} L_{i,t} = \sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k,t}; \qquad r_{i,t} K_{i,t} = \sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k,t}$$

Transversality condition

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} K_{i,t} = K_{i,SS} < \infty$$

Closing the Model II

Sectoral expenditure

$$E_{j,k,t} = \underbrace{\gamma^k_{i,t} \cdot \left(GDP'_{i,t} + D_{i,t}\right)}_{absorption} + \underbrace{\sum_l \beta^k_{i,l} Y'_{i,l,t}}_{input\ usage}$$

- $\gamma^k_{i,t} = (1 - x_{i,t}) \cdot \gamma^k_{i,C,t} + x_{i,t} \cdot \gamma^k_{i,IV,t}$ is a sectoral absorption share
- $x_{i,t} = E_{i,IV,t}/(GDP_{i,t} + D_{i,t})$ is the national investment share

back

Equilibrium: *Overview*

An equilibrium in this model will be a (rational expectations) **Perfect Foresight Equilibrium**, where:

- Capital and investment satisfy the Euler condition in every period and satisfy the TVC at $t \to \infty$
- Trade, production, and prices within each period satisfy the competitive equilibrium conditions implied by the trade model.

The initial equilibrium will be constructed to perfectly match GDP growth, factor endowment changes, and industry-level trade flows for, e.g., 1993-2007 (and beyond, until steady state).

Counterfactuals will thus isolate the contribution of different "shocks" to what actually occurred during this period

Equilibrium: *Solving the Static Model*

Static Trade Equilibrium

$$c_{i,k} = \left(w_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot r_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_l P_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \tag{11}$$

$$P_{j,k}^{-\theta} = \sum_i A_{i,k} \cdot \left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta} \tag{12}$$

$$Y_{i,k} = \sum_j \frac{A_{i,k} \cdot \left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E_{j,k} \tag{13}$$

$$GDP_i = \sum_k \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k} \tag{14}$$

$$E_{i,k} = \gamma_i^k \cdot (GDP_i + D_i) + \sum_l \beta_{i,l}^k Y_{i,l} \tag{15}$$

$$w_i = \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}{L_i}; \tag{16a}$$

$$r_i = \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}{K_i} \tag{16b}$$

These 6 equations describe a general equilibrium given endowments, technologies, and trade frictions.

Equilibrium: *Solving the Static Model*

Static Trade Equilibrium

$$c_{i,k} = \left(w_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot r_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_l P_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \tag{9}$$

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$$w_i = \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}{L_i}; \tag{14a}$$

$$r_i = \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}{K_i} \tag{14b}$$

Note: the absorption share $\gamma_i^k \equiv x_i \cdot \gamma_{i,IV}^k + (1 - x_i) \cdot \gamma_{i,C}^k$ and capital stock K_i come from the dynamic component of the model.

Equilibrium: *Solving the Static Model*

Static Trade Equilibrium

$$c_{i,k} = \left(w_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot r_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_l P_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \tag{9}$$

$$P_{j,k}^{-\theta} = \sum_i A_{i,k} \cdot \left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta} \tag{10}$$

$$Y_{i,k} = \sum_j \frac{A_{i,k} \cdot \left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{P_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E_{j,k} \tag{11}$$

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$$r_i = \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}{K_i} \tag{14b}$$

The linkages between trade, factor rewards, and output/expenditure are best illustrated by examining the static *equilibrium in changes*

(e.g., as in Dekle, Eaton, & Kortum, 2007)

Equilibrium: *Solving the Static Model*

Static Trade Equilibrium (*in changes*)

$$c_{i,k} = \left(w_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot r_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_l P_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \tag{9}$$

$$P_{j,k}^{-\theta} = \sum_i A_{i,k} \cdot \left(c_{i,k} d_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta} \tag{10}$$

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$$E_{i,k} = \gamma_i^k \cdot (GDP_i + D_i) + \sum_l \beta_{i,l}^k Y_{i,l} \tag{13}$$

$$w_i = \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}{L_i}; \tag{14a}$$

$$r_i = \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}{K_i} \tag{14b}$$

Let's consider:

A set of trade cost shocks $\widehat{d}_{ij,k} = d'_{ij,k}/d_{ij,k}$ and/or "technology" shocks $\widehat{A}_{i,k} = A'_{i,k}/A_{i,k}$

These will enter directly only through eq. (12') and (13')

Equilibrium: *Solving the Static Model*

Static Trade Equilibrium (*in changes*)

$$\widehat{c}_{i,k} = \left(\widehat{w}_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot \widehat{r}_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_k \widehat{P}_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \quad (9')$$

$$\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta} = \sum_i \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \widehat{A}_{i,k} \left(\widehat{c}_{i,k}\widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta} \quad (10')$$

$$Y'_{i,k} = \sum_j \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \frac{\widehat{A}_{i,k}\left(\widehat{c}_{i,k}\widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E'_{j,k} \quad (11')$$

$$GDP'_i = \sum_k \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k} \quad (12')$$

$$E'_{i,k} = \gamma_i^k \cdot \left(GDP'_i + D_i\right) + \sum_l \beta_{i,l}^k Y'_{i,l} \quad (13')$$

$$\widehat{w}_i = \frac{L_i}{L'_i} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}; \quad (14'a)$$

$$\widehat{r}_i = \frac{K_i}{K'_i} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}} \quad (14'b)$$

Let's consider:

A set of trade cost shocks $\widehat{d}_{ij,k} = d'_{ij,k}/d_{ij,k}$ and/or "technology" shocks $\widehat{A}_{i,k} = A'_{i,k}/A_{i,k}$

These will enter directly only through eq. (12') and (13')

Equilibrium: *Solving the Static Model*

Static Trade Equilibrium (*in changes*)

$$\widehat{c}_{i,k} = \left(\widehat{w}_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot \widehat{r}_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_k \widehat{P}_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \qquad (9')$$

$$\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta} = \sum_i \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \widehat{A}_{i,k} \left(\widehat{c}_{i,k} \widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta} \qquad (10')$$

$$Y'_{i,k} = \sum_j \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \frac{\widehat{A}_{i,k} \left(\widehat{c}_{i,k} \widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E'_{j,k} \qquad (11')$$

$$GDP'_i = \sum_k \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k} \qquad (12')$$

$$E'_{i,k} = \gamma_i^k \cdot \left(GDP'_i + D_i\right) + \sum_l \beta_{i,l}^k Y'_{i,l} \qquad (13')$$

$$\widehat{w}_i = \frac{L_i}{L'_i} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}; \qquad (14'a)$$

$$\widehat{r}_i = \frac{K_i}{K'_i} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}} \qquad (14'b)$$

Intuitively, shocks in/with other countries are transmitted via the "trade share", $\pi_{ij,k}$

By consistently aggregating these shocks to the country level, (12') and (13') dramatically reduce the dimensionality of the problem.

Equilibrium: *Solving the Static Model*

Static Trade Equilibrium (*in changes*)

$$\widehat{c}_{i,k} = \left(\widehat{w}_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot \widehat{r}_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_k \widehat{P}_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \quad (9')$$

$$\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta} = \sum_i \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \widehat{A}_{i,k} \left(\widehat{c}_{i,k} \widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta} \quad (10')$$

$$Y'_{i,k} = \sum_j \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \frac{\widehat{A}_{i,k} \left(\widehat{c}_{i,k} \widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E'_{j,k} \quad (11')$$

$$GDP'_i = \sum_k \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k} \quad (12')$$

$$E'_{i,k} = \gamma_i^k \cdot \left(GDP'_i + D_i\right) + \sum_l \beta_{i,l}^k Y'_{i,l} \quad (13')$$

$$\widehat{w}_i = \frac{L_i}{L'_i} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}; \quad (14'a)$$

$$\widehat{r}_i = \frac{K_i}{K'_i} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}} \quad (14'b)$$

Step I

Note first that, given $\{\widehat{w}, \widehat{r}, E'\}$ one can solve for output, producer costs, and intermediate prices using (11')-(13')

Equilibrium: *Solving the Static Model*

Static Trade Equilibrium (*in changes*)

$$\widehat{c}_{i,k} = \left(\widehat{w}_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot \widehat{r}_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_k \widehat{P}_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \qquad (9')$$

$$\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta} = \sum_i \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \widehat{A}_{i,k} \left(\widehat{c}_{i,k}\widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta} \qquad (10')$$

$$Y'_{i,k} = \sum_j \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \frac{\widehat{A}_{i,k}\left(\widehat{c}_{i,k}\widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E'_{j,k} \qquad (11')$$

$$GDP'_i = \sum_k \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k} \qquad (12')$$

$$E'_{i,k} = \gamma_i^k \cdot \left(GDP'_i + D_i\right) + \sum_l \beta_{i,l}^k Y'_{i,l} \qquad (13')$$

$$\widehat{w}_i = \frac{L_i}{L'_i} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}; \qquad (14'a)$$

$$\widehat{r}_i = \frac{K_i}{K'_i} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}} \qquad (14'b)$$

Step II

Changes in factor rewards, GDP, and expenditure follow immediately after obtaining $\{Y_i^k\}$

Equilibrium: *Solving the Static Model*

Static Trade Equilibrium (*in changes*)

$$\widehat{c}_{i,k} = \left(\widehat{w}_i^{\alpha_k^w} \cdot \widehat{r}_i^{\alpha_k^r}\right)^{\beta_{i,k}^v} \cdot \prod_k \widehat{P}_{i,l}^{\beta_{i,k}^l} \qquad (9')$$

$$\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta} = \sum_i \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \widehat{A}_{i,k} \left(\widehat{c}_{i,k}\widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta} \qquad (10')$$

$$Y'_{i,k} = \sum_j \pi_{ij,k} \cdot \frac{\widehat{A}_{i,k}\left(\widehat{c}_{i,k}\widehat{d}_{ij,k}\right)^{-\theta}}{\widehat{P}_{j,k}^{-\theta}} E'_{j,k} \qquad (11')$$

$$GDP'_i = \sum_k \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k} \qquad (12')$$

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$$\widehat{w}_i = \frac{L_{i,k}}{L'_{i,k}} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^w \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}}; \qquad (14'a)$$

$$\widehat{r}_i = \frac{K_{i,k}}{K'_{i,k}} \frac{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y'_{i,k}}{\sum_k \alpha_k^r \cdot \beta_{i,k}^v \cdot Y_{i,k}} \qquad (14'b)$$

Steps III, IV, V...

Plugging $\{\widehat{w}, \widehat{r}, E'\}$ back into (11')-(13'), and continuously iterating, converges very quickly to a set of Y_i^k's that solves the above system.

Equilibrium: *Solving the dynamic model*

To account for dynamic linkages (via capital accumulation) what needs to be added to the above iteration system is:

Equilibrium: *Solving the dynamic model*

To account for dynamic linkages (via capital accumulation) what needs to be added to the above iteration system is:

1. **Update investment at time t** (*via the Euler equation*):

$$\frac{x'_{i,t}}{1-x'_{i,t}} = \rho \frac{\widehat{\phi}_{i,t+1}\chi_{i,t}}{E'_{i,C,t+1}} \cdot \frac{\kappa \cdot r_{i,t+1}\widehat{r}_{i,t+1} + (1-\kappa)\,\frac{E'_{i,IV,t+1}}{K_{i,t+1}} + (1-\delta)\,\frac{\widehat{P}^{\kappa}_{i,IV,t+1}}{\chi_{i,t+1}}\,\frac{E'^{1-\kappa}_{i,IV,t}}{K^{1-\kappa}_{i,t}}}{\widehat{P}^{\kappa}_{i,IV,t} \cdot \frac{E'^{-\kappa}_{i,IV,t}}{K^{1-\kappa}_{i,t}}},$$

where:

- $x' = \frac{E'_{i,IV}}{GDP'+D}$ is the updated investment rate
- $\widehat{P}_{IV} = \prod_k \widehat{P}_{IV}^{k\gamma^k_{i,IV}}$ is the change in the price of investment
- E'_C and E'_{IV} are updated consumption and investment spending
- initial equilibrium r_{t+1} can be computed from data.

Equilibrium: *Solving the dynamic model*

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2. **Update capital at time** $t+1$ (*via the Law of Motion*):

$$K'_{i,t+1} = \chi_{i,t} K^{1-\kappa}_{i,t} \left[\frac{x'_{it} \cdot \left(GDP'_{i,t} + D_{i,t}\right)}{\widehat{P}_{i,IV,t}}\right]^{\kappa} + (1-\delta)\, K_{i,t}$$

Equilibrium: *Solving the dynamic model*

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3. **Update new** $\left\{\widehat{r}, \widehat{P}_{IV}, E'_C, E'_{IV}\right\}$ **from the static model at time** $t+1$

Equilibrium: *Solving the dynamic model*

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3. **Update new $\left\{\widehat{r}, \widehat{P}_{IV}, E'_C, E'_{IV}\right\}$ from the static model at time $t+1$**

4. **Iterate repeatedly on $\{K_{i,t}\}_1^{T_{SS}}$ from $\{K_{,i,1}\}$ to $\left\{K_{i,T_{SS}}\right\}$ until capital paths converge for all countries.**
   - Competitive equilibrium conditions necessarily satisfied in every period
   - Need to iterate *twice*, first time for initial capital path