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Núcleo de Economia Regional e Urbana
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Regional and Urban Economics Lab

Trade in Value-Added: Does MFN Status Matter for Colombian Regions?

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Introduction

This chapter reports on the results of an application with an interregional input-output matrix for Colombia

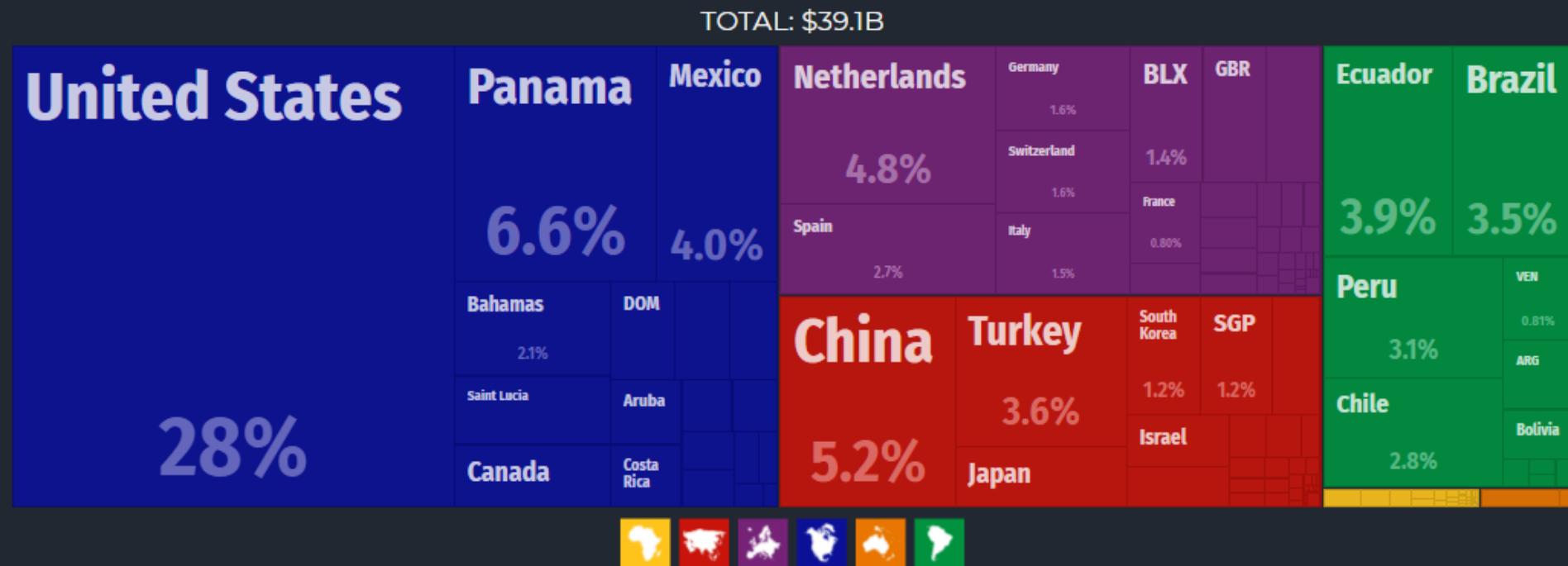
We estimate, for each flow originated in one of the Colombian Departments, measures of trade in value-added

Our measures of trade in value-added reveal different hierarchies of interregional and international trade integration, with implications for regional inequality in the country

The parsimonious approach proposed in Los et al. (2016), based on “**hypothetical extraction**”, serves as the methodological anchor

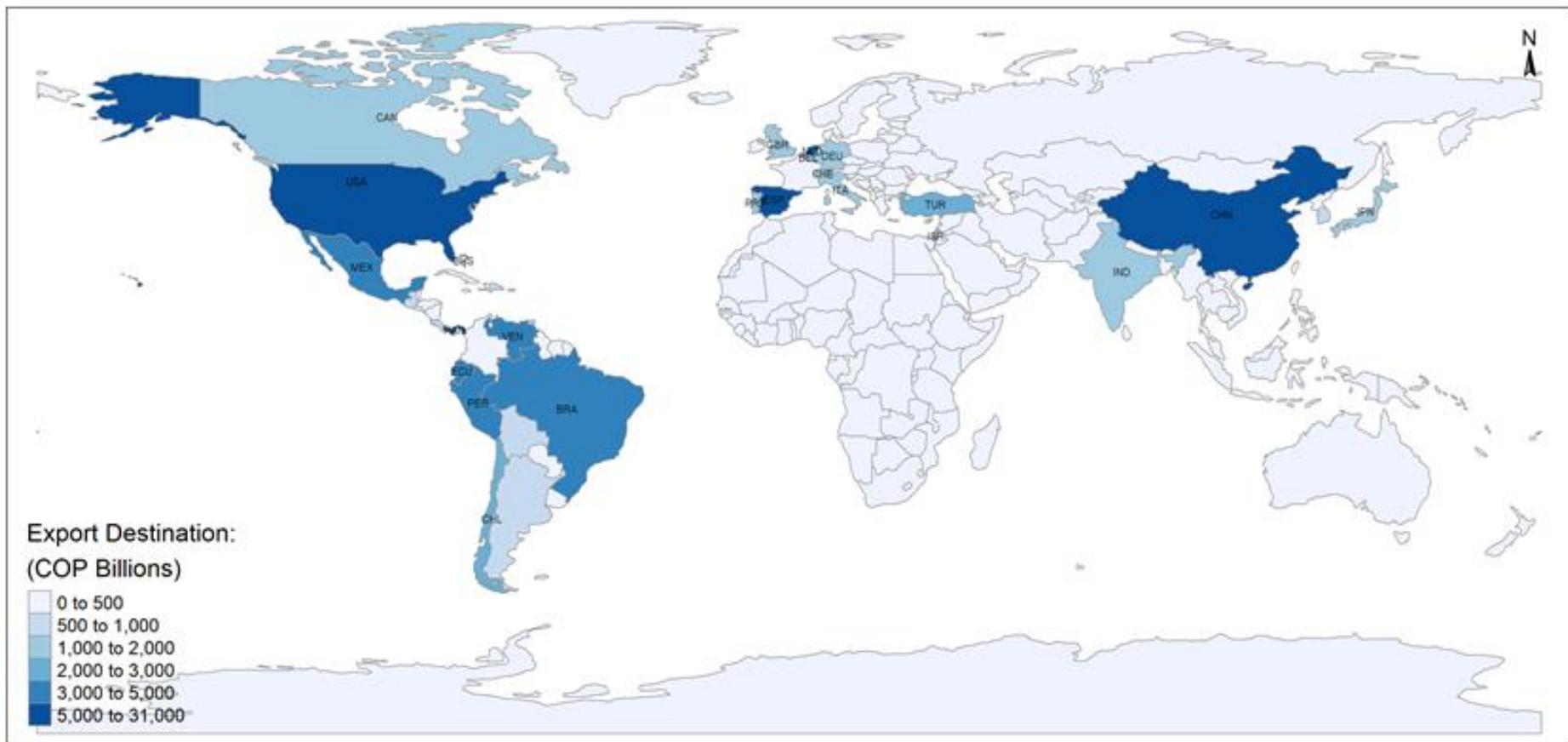
What are the main destinations of Colombian exports?

(2017)

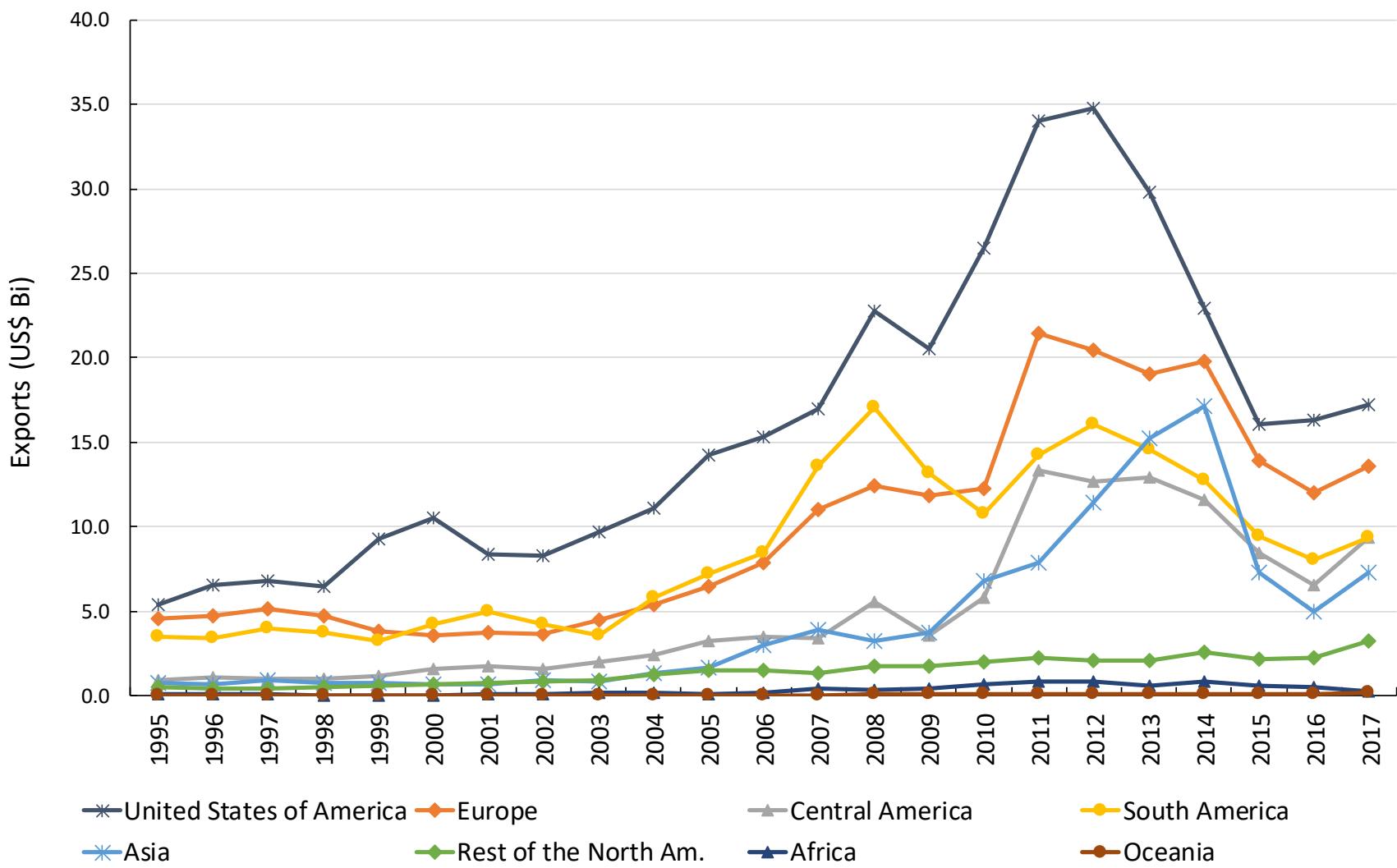


Source: Observatory of Economic Complexity, The MIT Media Lab.

Destination of Colombian exports



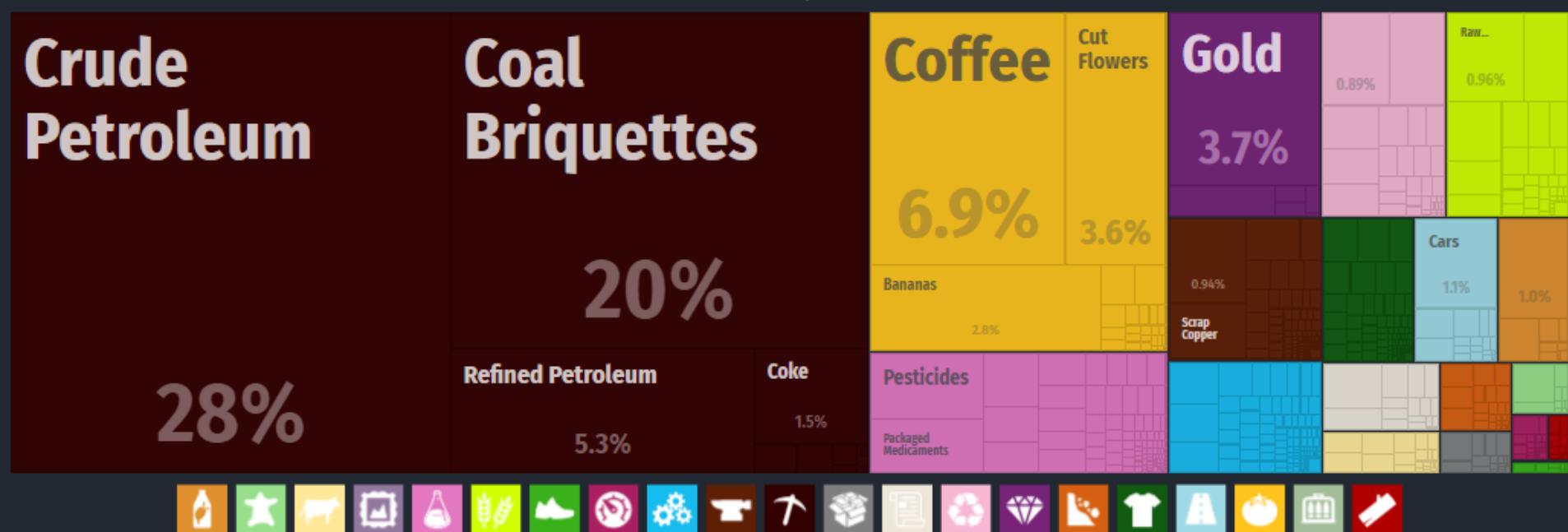
Evolution of Colombian exports: 1995-2017



What does Colombia export?

(2017)

TOTAL: \$39.1B



Source: Observatory of Economic Complexity, The MIT Media Lab.

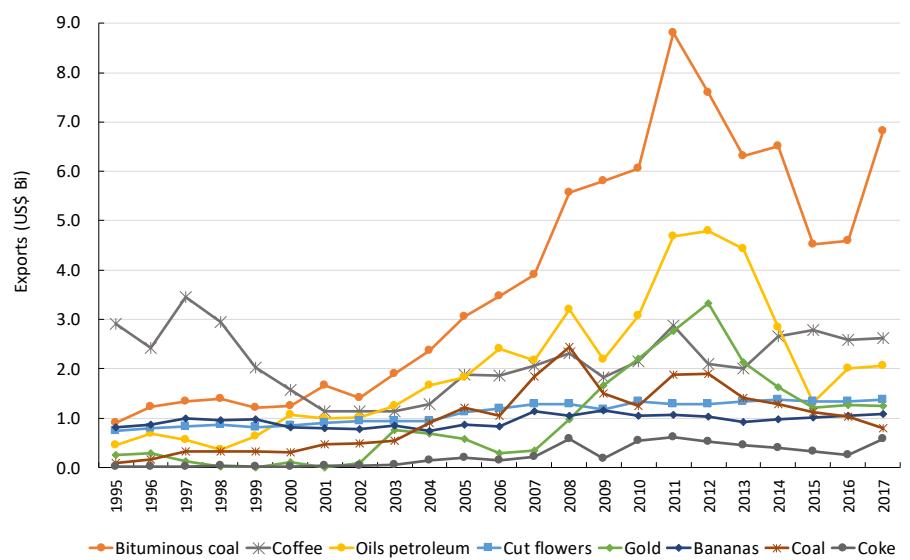
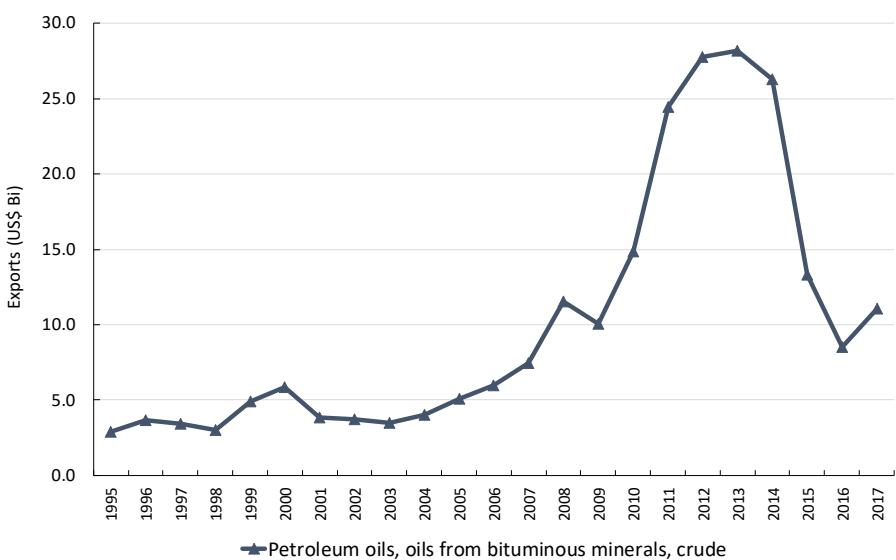
What does Colombia export?

<i>Product</i>	<i>%</i>
Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	28.3
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	17.5
Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	6.7
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates, except crude	5.3
Cut flowers and flower buds for bouquets, etc., fresh	3.5
Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary	3.2
Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried	2.8
Coal except anthracite or bituminous, not agglomerate	2.0
Coke, semi-coke of coal, lignite, peat & retort carbo	1.5
Sub-total	70.7

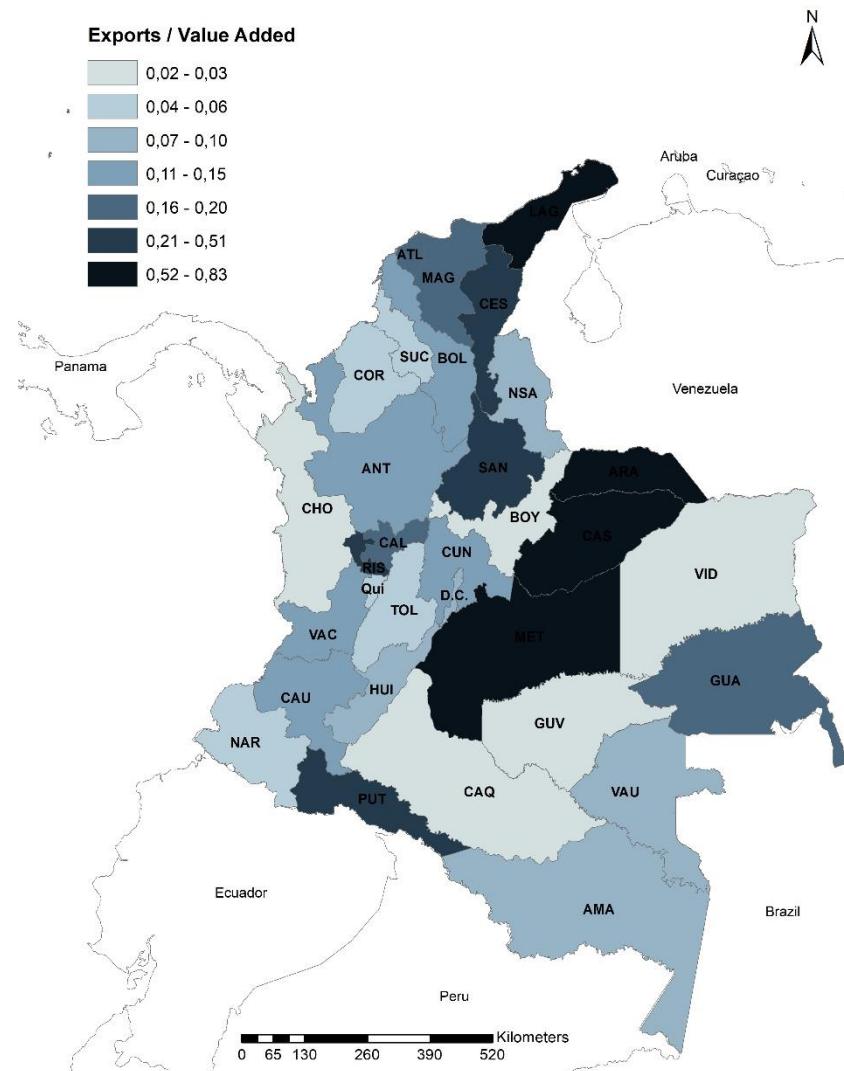
Where does Colombia export to?

<i>Export Destination</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>%</i>
United States of America	Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	11.6
Panama	Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	5.5
China	Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	4.1
Turkey	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	3.3
United States of America	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	2.8
United States of America	Cut flowers and flower buds for bouquets, etc., fresh	2.8
Netherlands	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	2.6
United States of America	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates, except crude	2.5
United States of America	Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary	2.2
Bahamas	Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	2.0
Saint Lucia	Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	1.5
Mexico	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	1.4
Chile	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	1.3
United States of America	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	1.1
Spain	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	1.0
Portugal	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	1.0
Brazil	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	0.9
Netherlands	Coal except anthracite or bituminous, not agglomerate	0.9
Belgium	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried	0.7
Switzerland	Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary	0.7
Total		49.9

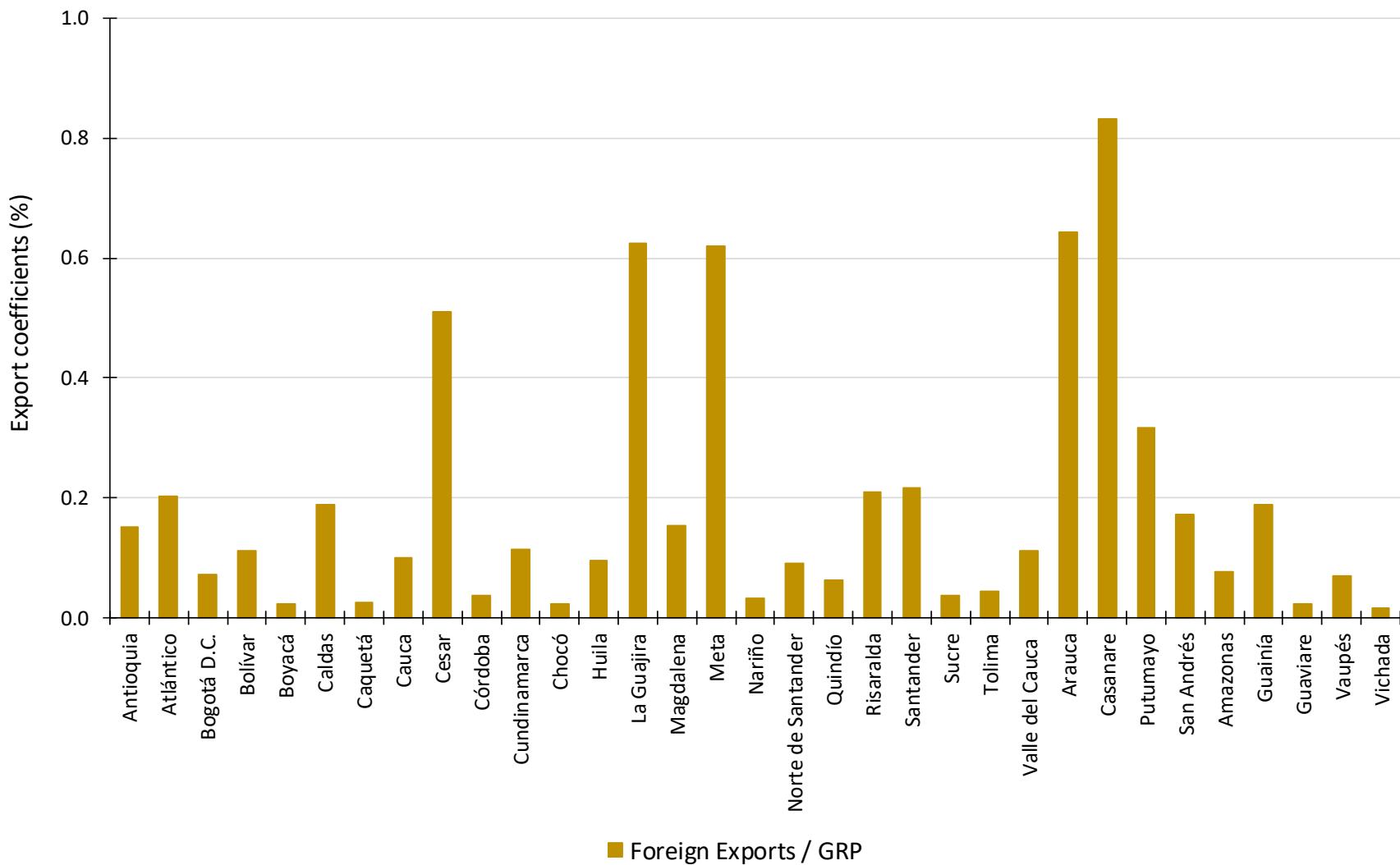
Evolution of Colombian exports: 1995-2017



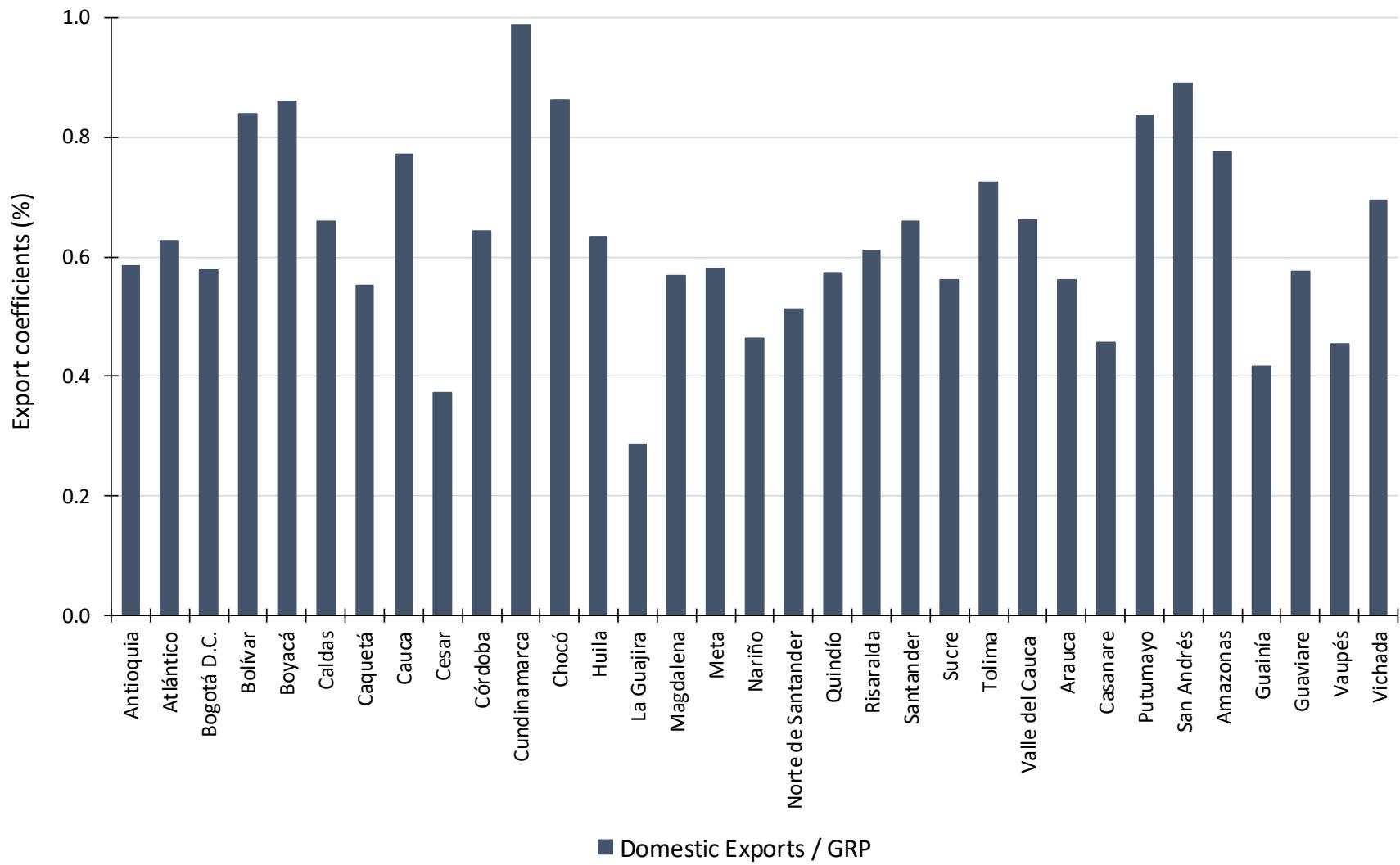
Foreign export coefficient, by Department (2015)



Foreign export coefficient, by Department (2015)

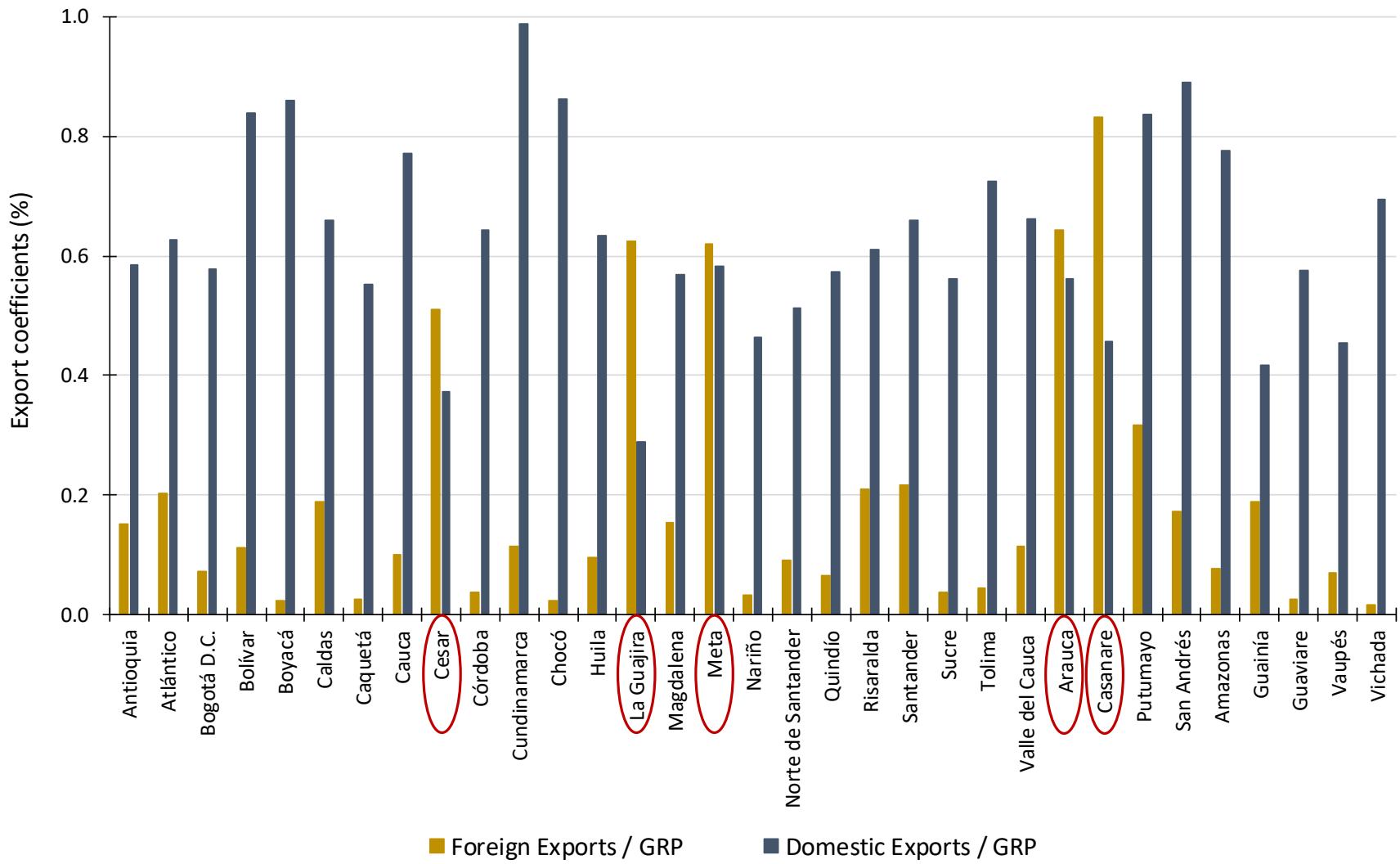


Domestic export coefficient, by Department (2015)



■ Domestic Exports / GRP

Foreign vs. Domestic export coefficient



Measurement of regional value-added in interregional and international trade flows

The national interregional input-output model can be expressed as

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}^{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}^{n1} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}^{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}^n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}^{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{f}^{1n} & \mathbf{f}^{1\text{row}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{f}^{n1} & \cdots & \mathbf{f}^{nn} & \mathbf{f}^{n\text{row}} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}$$

Following Los et al. (2016), the value-added in region 1 (VA_1) can be expressed as

$$VA_1 = \mathbf{v}_1(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{f}\mathbf{i}$$

where \mathbf{v}_1 is a row vector with ratios of value-added to gross output in industries in region 1 as first elements (\tilde{v}_1) and zeros elsewhere ($\mathbf{v}_1 = [\tilde{v}_1 \ 0]$); \mathbf{A} is a technical coefficient matrix; \mathbf{I} is an identify matrix; \mathbf{f} is a final demand matrix; \mathbf{i} is a summation vector

Measurement of regional value-added in interregional and international trade flows (cont.)

In order to attribute the amount of domestic/regional value-added in exports from region 1 to region n , we consider a hypothetical world where region 1 does not export anything to region n . In this case, the new VA or hypothetical VA can be represented by

$$VA_{1,n}^* = \mathbf{v}_1 (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}_{1,n}^*)^{-1} \mathbf{f}_{1,n}^* \mathbf{i}$$

In addition, in order to attribute the amount of domestic/regional value-added in exports from region 1 to the RoW, we consider a hypothetical world where region 1 does not export to the RoW. In this case, the hypothetical VA can be represented as:

$$VA_{1,roW}^* = \mathbf{v}_1 (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{f}_{1,roW}^* \mathbf{i}$$

Measurement of regional value-added in interregional and international trade flows (cont.)

We can define the domestic value-added in exports (DVA) from region 1 to region n as follows:

$$DVA_{1,n} = VA_1 - VA_{1,n}^*$$

We can define DVA in exports from region 1 to the RoW as

$$DVA_{1,row} = VA_1 - VA_{1,row}^*$$

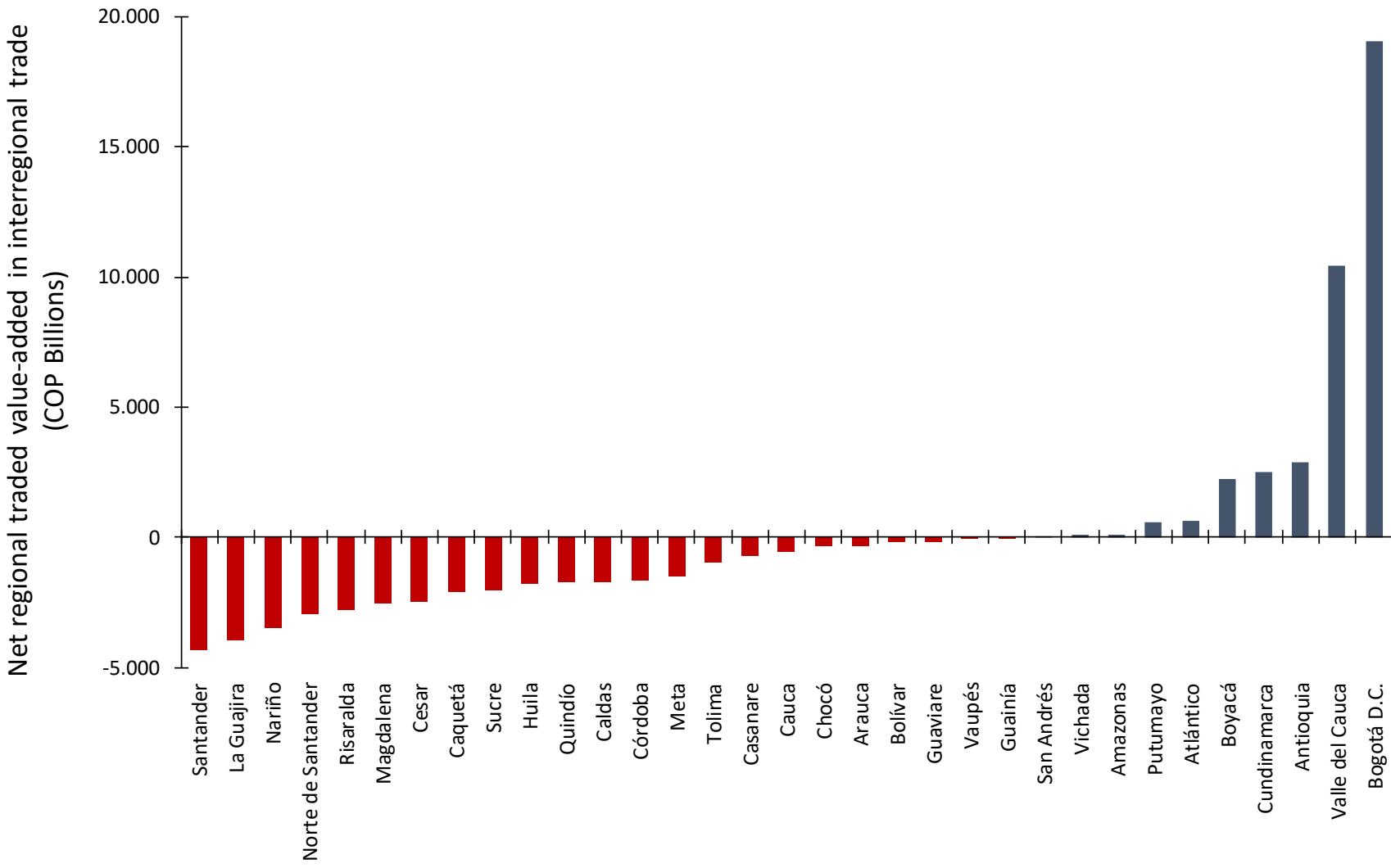
Domestic/regional value-added in trade flows (DVA)

n -countries
(1, 2, ..., n)

Hypothetical
no export to

from	R ₁	R ₂	...	R _{n-1}	R _n	RoW
R ₁		DVA _{1,2}	...	DVA _{1,n-1}	DVA _{1,n}	DVA _{1,row}
R ₂	DVA _{2,1}		...	DVA _{2,n-1}	DVA _{2,n}	DVA _{2,row}
:	:	:		:		:
R _{n-1}	DVA _{n-1,1}	DVA _{n-1,2}	...		DVA _{n-1,n}	DVA _{n-1,row}
R _n	DVA _{n,1}	DVA _{n,2}	...	DVA _{n,n-1}		DVA _{n,row}

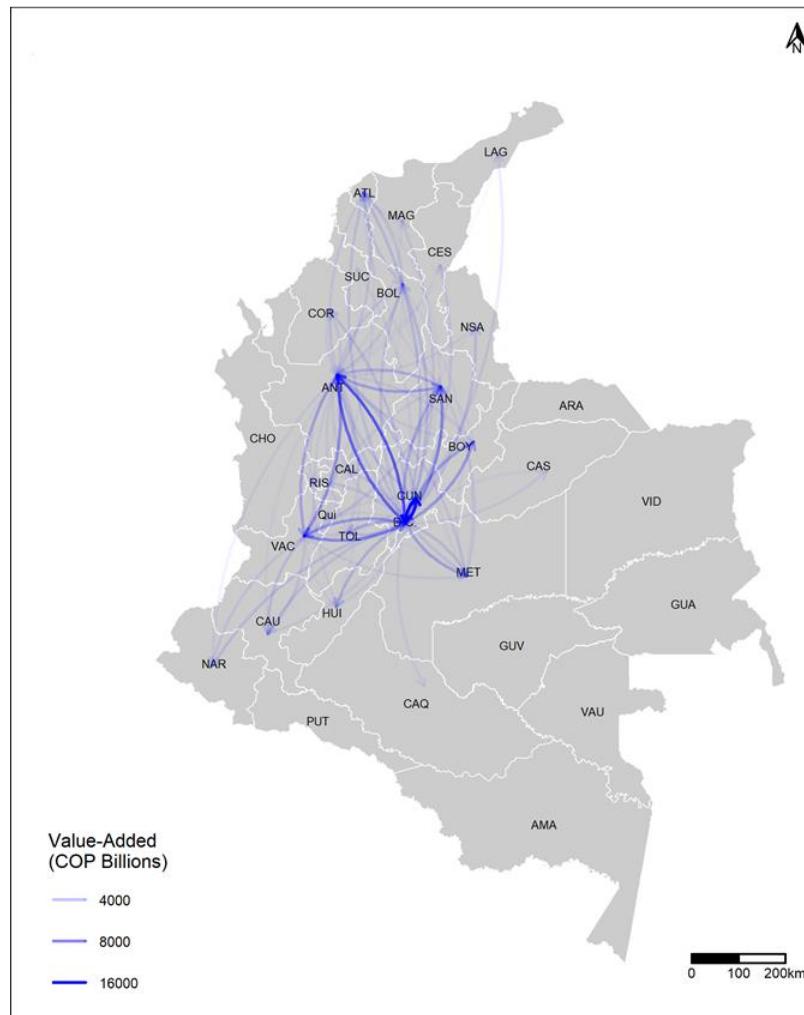
Net balance of traded value-added in interregional trade (COP Billions)



Regional value-added embedded in export flows, by destination

Source	VA (COP Bi)	Share (%)
Interregional Trade	300,088	81.1
Foreign Exports	70,160	18.9
<i>United States</i>	18,659	5.0
<i>China</i>	4,860	1.3
<i>Panama</i>	4,790	1.3
<i>Spain</i>	3,490	0.9
<i>Others</i>	38,361	10.4
Total	370,247	100.0

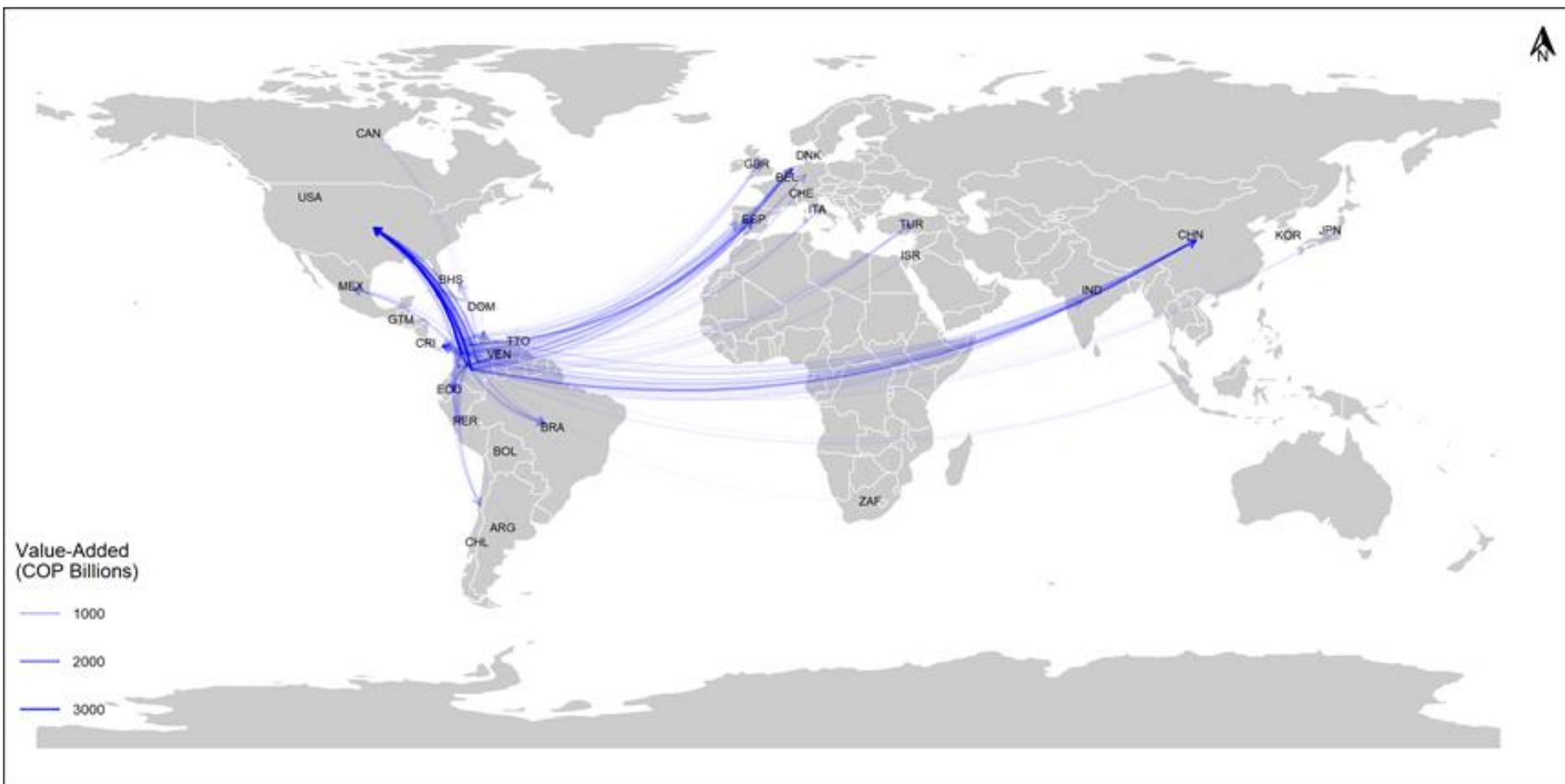
Regional value-added embedded in domestic export flows



Largest value-added in domestic export flows

Location	Partner	VA (COP Bi)
Cundinamarca	Bogotá D.C.	16,476
Bogotá D.C.	Cundinamarca	15,369
Bogotá D.C.	Antioquia	9,593
Antioquia	Bogotá D.C.	8,515
Bogotá D.C.	Santander	5,755

Regional value-added embedded in foreign export flows



Largest value-added in foreign export flows

Location	Partner	VA (COP Bi)
Antioquia	United States	3,958
Meta	United States	3,485
Casanare	United States	1,964
Bogotá D.C.	United States	1,647
Meta	China	1,431

Value-added embodied in Colombian foreign exports by Department

Department	USA	CHN	PAN	ESP	ROW
Antioquia	21.2%	3.4%	9.0%	6.4%	12.2%
Atlántico	5.7%	2.0%	8.4%	1.0%	4.4%
Bogotá D.C.	8.8%	2.3%	10.9%	1.4%	13.9%
Bolívar	1.2%	2.2%	1.7%	0.7%	2.9%
Boyacá	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%
Cañas	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%
Caquetá	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Cauca	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.3%
Cesar	6.4%	9.1%	3.6%	36.8%	5.9%
Córdoba	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Cundinamarca	2.2%	4.4%	5.0%	2.0%	5.7%
Chocó	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Huila	1.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
La Guajira	6.2%	8.9%	3.5%	3.9%	4.9%
Magdalena	0.7%	1.7%	2.0%	0.8%	1.7%
Meta	18.7%	29.4%	19.6%	19.2%	13.9%
Nariño	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
Norte de Santander	0.4%	0.6%	3.0%	0.3%	0.6%
Quindío	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Risaralda	0.5%	0.8%	1.8%	0.4%	1.4%
Santander	5.6%	3.0%	7.4%	6.2%	6.3%
Sucre	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Tolima	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Valle del Cauca	3.2%	4.2%	4.0%	1.7%	8.9%
Arauca	2.6%	4.2%	2.8%	2.7%	2.0%
Casanare	10.5%	16.6%	11.1%	10.8%	7.9%
Putumayo	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%
San Andrés	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Amazonas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Guainía	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Guaviare	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vaupés	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vichada	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

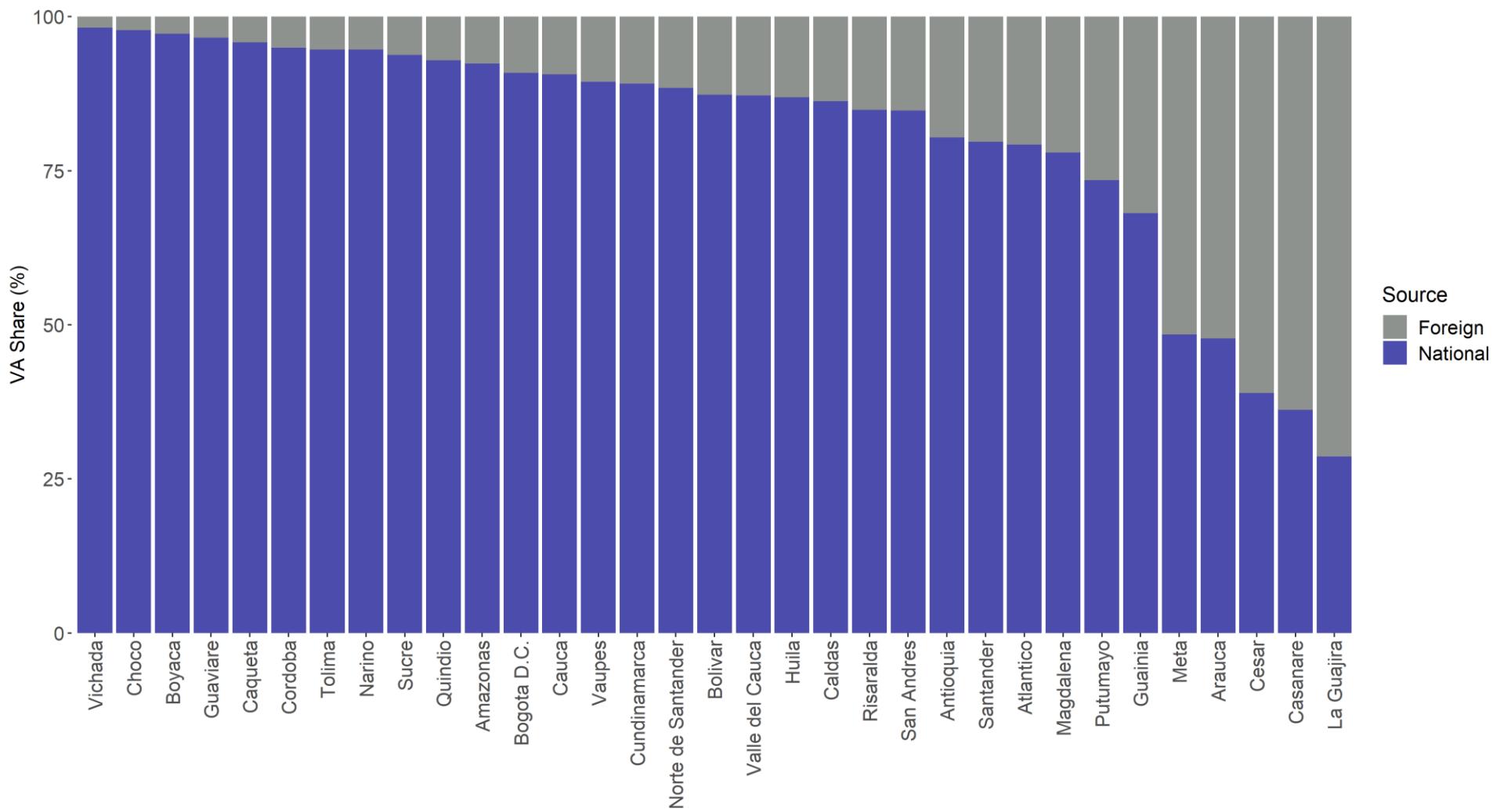
Most important trade partners, by contribution to regional value-added

Location	Domestic			Foreign		
	Partner	Value-Added (COP Billions)	Share	Partner	Value-Added (COP Billions)	Share
Antioquia	Bogotá D.C.	8,515	17.6%	United States	3,958	8.2%
	Santander	3,996	8.3%	Ecuador	575	1.2%
	Valle del Cauca	3,600	7.4%	Germany	564	1.2%
	Meta	1,689	3.5%	Peru	537	1.1%
	Cundinamarca	1,655	3.4%	Netherlands	443	0.9%
Bogotá D.C.	Cundinamarca	15,369	18.3%	United States	1,647	2.0%
	Antioquia	9,593	11.4%	Ecuador	1,160	1.4%
	Santander	5,755	6.8%	Peru	689	0.8%
	Valle del Cauca	4,710	5.6%	Venezuela	678	0.8%
	Boyacá	4,437	5.3%	Panama	523	0.6%
Casanare	Bogotá D.C.	914	8.7%	United States	1,964	18.7%
	Antioquia	502	4.8%	China	805	7.7%
	Meta	463	4.4%	Panama	529	5.0%
	Santander	308	2.9%	Spain	376	3.6%
	Valle del Cauca	254	2.4%	Netherlands	305	2.9%
Cundinamarca	Bogotá D.C.	16,476	57.3%	United States	419	1.5%
	Antioquia	1,883	6.5%	Panama	237	0.8%
	Valle del Cauca	1,001	3.5%	China	214	0.7%
	Santander	755	2.6%	Ecuador	174	0.6%
	Boyacá	592	2.1%	Venezuela	167	0.6%
Meta	Bogotá D.C.	2,111	9.2%	United States	3,485	15.1%
	Antioquia	1,448	6.3%	China	1,431	6.2%
	Santander	1,302	5.7%	Panama	939	4.1%
	Bolívar	942	4.1%	Spain	669	2.9%
	Valle del Cauca	815	3.5%	Netherlands	540	2.3%

Most important trade partners, by contribution to regional value-added: Caribbean region

Location	Domestic			Foreign		
	Partner	Value-Added (COP Billions)	Share	Partner	Value-Added (COP Billions)	Share
Atlántico	Bogotá D.C.	1,887	12.0%	United States	1,062	6.7%
	Bolívar	1,795	11.4%	Panama	405	2.6%
	Antioquia	1,356	8.6%	Ecuador	234	1.5%
	Magdalena	1,011	6.4%	Venezuela	202	1.3%
	Santander	985	6.3%	Aruba	143	0.9%
Bolívar	Bogotá D.C.	1,883	15.3%	United States	229	1.9%
	Atlántico	1,639	13.3%	China	108	0.9%
	Antioquia	1,452	11.8%	Netherlands	85	0.7%
	Santander	937	7.6%	Panama	79	0.6%
	Valle del Cauca	534	4.3%	Ecuador	69	0.6%
Cesar	Bogotá D.C.	552	6.3%	Spain	1,285	14.7%
	Antioquia	515	5.9%	United States	1,191	13.6%
	Atlántico	344	3.9%	China	444	5.1%
	Santander	283	3.2%	Portugal	280	3.2%
	Valle del Cauca	221	2.5%	Chile	205	2.3%
Córdoba	Antioquia	1,068	19.1%	United States	50	0.9%
	Bogotá D.C.	995	17.8%	China	27	0.5%
	Atlántico	391	7.0%	Panama	16	0.3%
	Valle del Cauca	390	7.0%	Netherlands	14	0.3%
	Santander	363	6.5%	Venezuela	13	0.2%
Magdalena	Bogotá D.C.	658	14.5%	United States	131	2.9%
	Atlántico	607	13.3%	Panama	94	2.1%
	Antioquia	476	10.5%	China	81	1.8%
	Santander	268	5.9%	Ecuador	57	1.3%
	Bolívar	220	4.8%	Venezuela	43	0.9%

Value-added embedded in export flows, by destination



Final remarks

At the sub-national level, the export base theory provides the foundations to different models of regional development

The role of interregional trade to the Colombian Departments should not be relegated to a secondary place

One should consider interregional interactions for a better understanding of how the regional economies are affected, both in the international and in the domestic markets, once for the smaller economies the performance of the more developed regions may play a crucial role

For some of the Colombian Departments, the future is not only tied with its ability to compete in the international export market, but also with its articulation with other domestic markets

Next steps (room for collaboration)

Would those Colombian Departments that are poorly linked to foreign markets be fated to an archaic structure of trade, based on the export of less elaborated products directed to specific domestic markets?

How does the Colombian economy adjust to a commodity boom?

How do regions absorb oil price shocks?

Use the CEER ICGE model to look at long-run effects of Colombia's further integration to foreign markets

- Does domestic trade act as a shock absorber for some regions?

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Regions

<i>Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
R1	Antioquia
R2	Atlántico
R3	Bogotá D.C.
R4	Bolívar
R5	Boyacá
R6	Caldas
R7	Caquetá
R8	Cauca
R9	Cesar
R10	Córdoba
R11	Cundinamarca
R12	Chocó
R13	Huila
R14	La Guajira
R15	Magdalena
R16	Meta
R17	Nariño
R18	Norte de Santander
R19	Quindío

<i>Code</i>	<i>Name</i>
R20	Risaralda
R21	Santander
R22	Sucre
R23	Tolima
R24	Valle del Cauca
R25	Arauca
R26	Casanare
R27	Putumayo
R28	San Andrés
R29	Amazonas
R30	Guainía
R31	Guaviare
R32	Vaupés
R33	Vichada
USA	United States
CHN	China
PAN	Panama
ESP	Spain
ROW	Rest of the World