

DYNAMIC EFFECTS OF MERCOSUR: AN ASSESSMENT FOR ARGENTINA

By

GERMÁN CALFAT, RENATO G. FLÔRES JR. AND MARIA FLORENCIA GRANATO

CONTENTS: I. INTRODUCTION. –II. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES. – III. MEASURING MERCOSUR DYNAMIC EFFECTS.- IV. ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE ON THE DYNAMIC EFFECTS.- V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

I. INTRODUCTION

Regional integration agreements (RIAs) may not only provoke static, but also dynamic effects on member countries. Theoretical and empirical results are however far from conclusive as to which channels may give rise to either medium-term or long-term growth effects. As a consequence, different and not necessarily compatible methodologies have been applied to measure the growth effects of actual RIAs.

In the case of MERCOSUR, empirical studies of its dynamic effects on member countries have not been accomplished yet, though they are certainly relevant, be it for evaluating the countries' experiences within the bloc or for helping designing the next steps of the integration process.

This paper tries to measure the potential dynamic effects of MERCOSUR on the Argentinean economy. Two approaches are applied: one used by Baldwin (1993) to evaluate the dynamic impacts of the European Union, and another applied by Kehoe (1994) to approximate the growth effects of NAFTA on Mexico. This allowed to estimate both medium- and long-run growth effects of MERCOSUR.

All estimations are carefully checked and have their magnitudes contrasted with other figures derived from different sources. Besides, complementary empirical assessments are made with the intention of providing additional insights on the findings. The diverse empirical evidences support the existence, in the Argentinean economy, of growth effects due to MERCOSUR.

The rest of the paper is organised as follows. Section II briefly summarises the theoretical and empirical literature on the relationship between RIAs and growth, making a critical analysis of the two methodologies adopted. In Section III the results are reported, analysed and contrasted, while Section IV discusses the additional evidences. The last Section concludes.

II. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

1. Background considerations

Following Baldwin (1993), static effects are here defined as those that lead to more output from the same amount of inputs, where inputs include physical and human capital, as well as knowledge capital (technology). In perfectly competitive models, these static effects stem from changes in resource allocation and consumption possibilities, while in models with imperfect competition gains may result from increasing returns to scale —as firms realise *internal* scale economies, and from increased product and input variety. Dynamic effects are those that influence the accumulation of factors and, consequently, affect the growth in per-capita income. As

far as the rate of capital accumulation depends on the costs and benefits of investing in new human, physical and knowledge capital, for altering growth, RIAs must affect these very costs and benefits.

Though different in nature, both effects are significantly connected. Static efficiency gains are at the root of dynamic effects, resulting particularly important in understanding them.¹ One relationship between the two takes place through *commerce of intermediate goods*. The production of capital of either form may involve traded intermediates affected by trade barriers; hence the size of growth effects depends upon how important partners' exports are in the capital-sector's cost function. The static and dynamic sides are also linked by *intersectoral expenditure shifts*. If traded sectors are relatively more capital-intensive than non-traded, RIAs, shifting expenditure to the traded capital-intensive sector, boost the derived demand for capital, increasing capital accumulation and growth. A third relationship relies on the fact that reciprocal liberalisation may produce a *pro-competitive effect*, changing prices in the capital sector.

Dynamic or growth effects of RIAs are usually separated into medium-term and long-term effects. Neoclassical growth literature provides the framework for thinking about the former: liberalisation, through its static effects, may raise the return to capital, giving place to higher investment levels, an increase in the steady-state level of income —explained by the presence of diminishing returns to accumulation— and an associated medium-term rise in growth rates. Endogenous growth theory provides the framework to analyse the latter. Market integration may alter the rate of per-capita GDP growth, by affecting either the present value of investing in new capital or the cost of capital goods, as capital not facing diminishing returns on an economy-wide basis does not cease to be accumulated.²

¹ The following is a generalisation of Baldwin and Seghezza's (1998) ideas, which re-organise arguments present in previous papers as Baldwin (1989 and 1993) and Baldwin and Venables (1995).

Endogenous growth models compared to neoclassical ones permit consideration of a wider range of economic channels by which trade can affect growth. Grossman and Helpman (1991), drawing attention to the role of research and development activities, proposed that integration may lead to changes in income and growth through four principal channels.³ First, economic integration, even in the absence of trade flows, may enhance international dissemination of knowledge (international spillovers), allowing scientists in one country to learn more or faster from advances in other countries. Second, trade can eliminate duplication of innovations. Third, trade can expand effective market size for firms in each country—boosting profits, as R&D costs can be spread over a larger market—and also increase the degree of competition facing domestic innovation. This pro-competitive effect may increase or decrease the incentive to innovate. While the former is the most common result predicted by endogenous growth models, the latter is also found in some, specially the Schumpeterian ones. Finally, because of changes in relative factor prices, trade can lead to changes in resource allocations, moving them to the R&D sector.⁴

Most empirical studies and surveys on the dynamic effects of RIAs -as Baldwin and Seghezza (1996), USITC (1993), among others- agree on the lack of a unanimously accepted methodology for measuring such effects. The empirical studies, mainly carried on for the European case, can be placed into three different methodological groups. The first, which includes works like Baldwin (1989, 1992 and 1993), Baldwin and Seghezza (1996 and 1998) and Kehoe (1994), basically applies *quantitative explorations*. In order to capture the mechanisms through which RIAs may affect growth, they analyse indicators and their evolution (*prima facie evidence*) and make tentative calculations roughly derived from theoretical models. As a result, they qualify as approximations to the measurement of medium and long-run growth effects. A second set of studies estimates simple growth regressions using either cross-

² Within almost all endogenous growth models, RIAs can also affect long-run growth through population rise, *the scale effect*.

³ One important distinction among endogenous growth models is whether technological change results from the development of new blueprints through R&D or whether it results from a more efficient use of existing blueprints through learning by doing.

⁴ See Rivera-Batiz and Romer (1991) for further theoretical analysis on regional integration and endogenous growth.

section data for a range of countries or time series data on individual countries. Examples are Levine and Renelt (1992), Lee (1992 and 1994), De Long and Summers (1991), Barro (1991), Coe and Helpman (1995), Backus et al. (1992), and, again, Baldwin and Seghezza (1996). A third group applies computable general equilibrium (CGE) models for estimating the growth effects of trade liberalisation. Though static CGE models are being increasingly used, there are few applications considering dynamic settings, and even less that incorporate endogenous growth mechanisms; two examples being Rutherford and Tarr (1998) and Diao et al. (1999).

Each of the above categories presents well-known drawbacks. Within the first group, there is few or nothing to tie the dynamic effects specifically to the RIA enactment. Considering the econometric works, almost none derives the growth regression from a theoretical model. Moreover, most use strong prior beliefs to choose which variables are included in the equations, and incorporate investment as an exogenous variable, hence eliminating the possibility to capture investment creation. Dynamic CGE models are poorly developed, and their empirical application to study trade policy implications is only starting.

Attempts to measure MERCOSUR's dynamic effects have not been made yet. Studies on static effects do exist, examples being Calfat and Flôres (1996), Flôres (1997) and Hinojosa et al. (1997). This paper is a first effort to measure dynamic effects in the Argentinean economy. Different approaches, belonging to the first group previously mentioned, are applied. In spite of their limitations, they were chosen for two main reasons. Firstly, the estimation of growth regressions would have required long time series data on Argentina which are not available due to MERCOSUR's short life; while building up a dynamic CGE model for Argentina as a member-country would have been, though interesting and needed, an activity beyond the scope of this work. Secondly, applying Baldwin's and Kehoe's approaches ensures, as shown below, the consideration of both medium and long-term effects.

2. The methods adopted

Baldwin (1989) presents three ways to compute the growth effects of EC92. One of them —*the aggregate GDP approach*— permits estimating medium-run growth effects, and is used in this work. The other two, which compute long-run effects after modifying and calibrating Romer (1986) and Krugman (1988) approaches, respectively, seem even less robust than the former and are not applied here. The aggregate GDP methodology, derived from a neoclassical framework, consists in estimating the proportional rise in per-capita GDP (\hat{Y}) due to regional integration by the following equation:

$$\hat{Y} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) \hat{\beta} + \hat{\beta} \quad (1)$$

where $\hat{\beta}$ represents the static effects, and α is the capital-output elasticity. The second term captures the static efficiency effects, while the first one reflects the indirect increases in per-capita GDP due to the induced rise in the steady-state level of capital, or medium-run effects.

For estimating the growth effects of EC92 on European countries, Baldwin (1989 and 1992) took the static gains from the *Cecchini Report (1988)*, and a range of estimates for the capital-output elasticity from different authors. Due to the fact that the size of α is an unsettled empirical question, most were estimations of the capital's share in income (or one minus labour's share in income). He concluded that the dynamic effect was considerable, and not dependent on the new growth theory, as it is present even within the Solow model.

Estimates from this approach are obviously rough, as its analytical framework has many drawbacks. It does not account for the fact that integration will not affect all sectors equally, and assumes, somewhat hopefully, that RIAs enhance physical capital accumulation. Actually, Baldwin assumes that the real return on forgone consumption

(r) is decreasing with the level of trade barriers (τ); however, in more general terms, by the Stolper-Samuelson theorem, r may be either increasing or decreasing in τ .

Kehoe (1994)'s methodology for studying long-run effects is based on Backus et al. (1992), who established statistical regularities across countries, linking intra-industry trade and inter-industry specialisation with growth. More specifically, he uses the changes in a specialisation index for exports and in the Grubel-Lloyd (intra-industry trade) index to infer whether, within a RIA, an increase in the manufacturing productivity growth rate may result. He assumes that, if a RIA leads to specialisation in final output and, henceforth, to industry output increases, learning-by-doing may result in continual productivity improvements leading to increased economic growth for the economy as a whole. Thus, the specialisation index tries to capture the relationship between trade, inter-industry specialisation, and economic growth. On the other hand, using the Grubel-Lloyd index to measure the extent to which a country trades in specialised intermediate inputs, Kehoe interprets that an increase of the index indicates that the country gains access to other countries' experience, thereby raising its productivity growth.

The *growth-accounting* equation below, based on Backus et al. (1992) and derived after regressing the manufacturing productivity growth rate on the export specialisation and Grubel-Lloyd indexes (as well as additional variables: manufacturing output, per capita income and primary school enrolment) for a wide range of countries, is used to estimate the dynamic gains for Mexico from the NAFTA:

$$g' - g = 0.309 \log\left(\frac{ES'}{ES}\right) + 0.89 \log\left(\frac{GL'}{GL}\right) \quad (2)$$

where g' and g are the new and old productivity growth rates, ES' and ES are the corresponding export specialisation indexes, and GL' and GL the Grubel-Lloyd indexes.

Potential dynamic effects are thus obtained by making very crude assumptions regarding the integration impacts on the specialisation and Grubel-Lloyd indexes. Like other *quantitative explorations*, Kehoe's approach fails to explicitly link trade policy with economic growth, and simply *assumes* that preferential trade liberalisation enhances growth, by increasing specialisation and intra-industry trade, when this is just a probable issue which should be proved.

III. MEASURING MERCOSUR DYNAMIC EFFECTS

1. Medium-term effects

Baldwin's approach requires two values: an estimate of the static efficiency impact due to integration ($\hat{\beta}$) and an estimate of the capital-output elasticity (α).

Three different estimates of static gains were considered (see Table 1). The first was obtained by Flôres (1997), and corresponds to a long-run solution within a static CGE model with imperfect competition and increasing returns to scale at firm level. The author defined as *long-run solutions* those resulting when there is free entry-exit of firms and profits in traded sectors go to zero, and computed them for three different scenarios. We chose a value related to the solution for scenario "A", because it seems closer to reality. The second estimate is from Hinojosa et al. (1997), who used their NASAFTA model which incorporates, among other features, the possibility to capture the potential dynamic externalities as a result of liberalisation. The last comes from Calfat and Flôres (1996), who used a perfectly competitive set-up. It is worth mentioning that these estimates are not exactly comparable; however, using the three of them seems less arbitrary than choosing only one.

TABLE 1: *Estimated static CGE efficiency impacts of MERCOSUR on Argentina (as percentage of GDP)*

Author	Static Impact
---------------	----------------------

Flôres (1997)	1,80
Hinojosa, et al. (1997)	0,35
Calfat and Flôres (1996)	0,13

Capital-output elasticities, which are shown in Table 2, were taken from different studies recently carried for Argentina. The estimations by Meloni (1998) come from three different output regressions: one with a Cobb-Douglas specification, with constant returns to scale and where production factors are *quality-adjusted*, and two others considering intensive forms of the production function, with quality-adjusted and non-quality-adjusted production factors, respectively. In the case of Grosz (1998), two output regressions were run for the traded sector, considering either a constant term for testing the presence of technological change or a dummy variable representing convertibility. The last three values of the table correspond to estimations of capital's share of income.⁵

Given the above elasticities, a range of values going from 0,40 to 0,65 was considered for the estimation. The resultant *Baldwin multiplier* $\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$, which gives the range of medium-run growth bonus, goes from 0,67 to 1,86. The estimated total dynamic gains are presented in Table 3.

TABLE 2: *Estimated capital-output elasticities for Argentina*

Author	Capital-output elasticity
Meloni (1998)	0,48 to 0,57
	0,40 to 0,51

⁵ See Meloni (1998), for a discussion on the alternative methods for estimating aggregate output functions as well as for understanding what he considers *quality-adjusted* production factors.

	0,55
Grosz (1998)	0,52 to 0,58 0,56 to 0,61
Ministry of Economy (1998) ^a	0,4
De Gregorio (1998) ^a	0,3 to 0,4
Traa (1996) ^{a,b}	0,4 to 0,75

Notes: In the cases of Meloni and Grosz, the range of their multiple estimations (under different assumptions) was considered.

^a Values taken from Meloni (1998). ^b Traa reports studies of the World Bank.

TABLE 3: *Estimated MERCOSUR medium-term and total effects (in %)*

Static Impact	Medium-run effect	Total effect
1,80	1,20 - 3,34	3,00 - 5,14
0,35	0,23 - 0,65	0,58 - 1,00
0,13	0,09 - 0,24	0,22 - 0,37

Notes: From equation (1), the first term is the *Medium-run effect* and \hat{y} is *Total effect*. The values of *Medium-run effect* and *Total effect* on the right correspond to a capital-output elasticity of 0,65, while those on the left correspond to a capital-output elasticity of 0,40.

It can be concluded —as Baldwin did for EC92— that the dynamic effects may be considerably greater than the static ones. However, Argentina might not have benefited from the integration as much as certain European countries, basically due to the magnitude of static gains. The difference between the Argentinean and the top European cases may perhaps be explained by the level of integration established through each programme: a *starting integration* with MERCOSUR and a *deeper integration* through EC92.

As a way of evaluating how meaningful the above results are, one should compare the estimated total effect with real data on per-capita output growth. Nevertheless, two problems appear. First, the growth rate in per-capita GDP may be explained by a number of different factors, being not possible to tie its actual movements and trend to an isolated issue such as trade policy.⁶ Second, we do not know the speed at which the values in Table 3 will come true. Notwithstanding, a

⁶ For future research, it will be interesting to obtain MERCOSUR effects against a carefully designed *anti-monde*, and then compare these estimates with those from Baldwin's approach.

tentative evaluation may be performed with the help of the neoclassical notion of *speed of convergence*.

Following Romer (1996) and Baldwin (1993), the dynamics around the steady-state is approximated by the following expression

$$\frac{dY/Y}{dt} = (n + \eta + \delta)(1 - \alpha)(\ln Y^* - \ln Y_t) \quad (3)$$

where n is the rate of population growth, η the exogenous rate of technological progress and δ is the depreciation rate. Under investment-led growth, considering year rates, per-capita GDP closes $\lambda = (n + \eta + \delta)(1 - \alpha)$ percent of the gap between its current level (Y_t) and the new steady-state level (Y^*) each year.

We estimated the speed of convergence λ for Argentina using :

- i) Meloni (1998)'s value for total factor productivity growth rate of 4,07% per annum, over 1990-1997, corresponding to the case of non quality-adjusted production factors (which is an internationally comparable method);
- ii) an average yearly population growth of 1,33% , corresponding to the same period, calculated using data in IMF (1999);
- iii) a depreciation rate of 4% obtained from Reza (1998);
- iv) the range of values for the capital-output elasticity already applied (0,40 to 0,65).

The resultant λ is between 3,76 and 6,11%, and implies that the convergence (or accumulation) process has a half-life of about 18 or 11 years, respectively. Taking now Y^* to be the steady-state level implied by MERCOSUR's total effect predicted in Table 3, and considering a five years horizon, the previous speeds imply that over 17 to 26% of the total effect should have been achieved within the first five years after

MERCOSUR enactment. These values, for the different estimates obtained, appear in Table 4.

TABLE 4: *Estimated percentage variations of GDP after five years of MERCOSUR*

Total effect	Effect after five years
3,00 - 4,50	0,51 - 1,18
0,58 - 0,88	0,10 - 0,23
0,22 - 0,33	0,04 - 0,09

Note: The values on the left, for both columns, correspond to a capital-output elasticity of 0,40 , and those on the right to a capital-output elasticity of 0,65.

The actual proportional change of Argentinean per-capita GDP between 1991 and 1996 was of 18,45%, and of 4,85% between 1993 and 1998, IMF (1999). The second period covers years during which it is safer to *ensure* that at least some static effects of MERCOSUR had already taken place; notwithstanding, both largely support the results obtained from Baldwin's methodology.

3. Long-term effects

The data used for estimating the long-run effects correspond to manufacturing sectors positions 500 to 899 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 3, at the three-digit level — i.e. same level as Kehoe's - and were obtained from the DATA INTAL database for the period 1986-1996. Values were converted from US dollars to Argentinean pesos, and deflated by exchange rates and GDP deflators published in IMF (1999). The period considered imposes an important restriction on the analysis, given that MERCOSUR's Customs Union was not fully established until 1995. However, less ambitious forms of regional integration had been pursued by MERCOSUR countries, through bilateral agreements, since the mid-1980s, so that much of intra-regional trade had been already liberalised by 1994 (see Blomström and Kokko (1997), for instance). Though obvious that it is somewhat early to detect even the static effects on foreign investment, tentative conclusions may be drawn from the region's experience since the mid-eighties.

A few modifications were introduced in Kehoe's methodology. One was to ignore the export specialisation index, due to the impossibility to find the required manufacturing output data. This means that one of the channels for endogenous technical change, specialisation in final production and the subsequent learning-by-doing process, was not analysed.⁷ Another change, or rather an improvement, was to calculate (and not, assume) the new values of the Grubel-Lloyd index (GL'), by dividing the data into pre- and post-MERCOSUR periods. The estimate of the change in the growth rate of manufacturing productivity ($g' - g$) thus results, at least partly, from the MERCOSUR enactment, reducing the lack of *empirically-proved* linkages between trade and growth in the approach.

Estimation was carried in two different ways, according to how the Grubel-Lloyd indexes were obtained: i) for specific years: one before, 1986, and another after MERCOSUR formation, 1996, or ii) as averages for the pre- and post-MERCOSUR periods. In the second case, periods correspond to 1986-1988 and 1994-1996. This is because 1989 and 1990 were recessive and hyper-inflationary -not *normal*- years; while the selection of 1994-1996 aimed at capturing some of the actual integration dynamics. The reason for using these two options, apart from Kehoe also doing the same, was that, ex-ante, both seemed reasonable.

Table 5 shows the estimated changes in the average yearly manufacturing productivity growth rate due to MERCOSUR's likely impacts on intra-industry trade flows. Results are very sensitive to the periods used, and show that integration, through greater trade in specialised inputs, increased manufacturing productivity growth rate by an additional range of 0,02 to 0,17% per year. After thirty years, the level of output per worker in Argentina will be 0,60 to 5,23% higher than otherwise.

TABLE 5: *Estimated percentage change in manufacturing productivity growth rate*

Compared	GL	GL'	Log	(g'-g)
----------	----	-----	-----	--------

⁷ For accurately measuring the export specialisation index (ES) it would be necessary to have Argentinean output data classified by the SITC (revision 3), which was, to the extent of our knowledge, unavailable.

periods	GL'/GL			
i) 1986 vs. 1996	0,34	0,41	0,187	0,166
ii) pre vs. post	0,39	0,40	0,025	0,023

Computing again the changes for Mexico, when only the assumed change in the Grubel-Lloyd index is considered, Mexican manufacturing productivity growth rate would have increased by an additional 0,242% per year, so that, after thirty years, the output per worker would be 7,52% higher than without NAFTA. Thus, the potential effects of MERCOSUR look somewhat smaller. Perhaps, as Baldwin and Seghezza (1998) proposed, R&D-based links, which give rise to trade-induced knowledge-led growth, may, to some extent, be disconnected from the realities of the integration among less developed countries, in contrast to the situation in which at least one member is a highly developed nation.

To evaluate the accuracy of the results, we tried to compare them with the actual evolution of total factor productivity (TFP). However, the most suitable estimations of TFP annual growth rate found for pre- and post-MERCOSUR periods — -1,83 and 4,07% between, respectively, 1980-1989 and 1990-1997, Meloni (1998)— cannot be directly compared with the $(g' - g)$ estimates, as they correspond to crucially different periods, both in terms of macroeconomic situation and trade policy setting.

A further interesting issue is to compare the change in the manufacturing productivity growth rate that would have been caused by Argentinean intra-MERCOSUR trade on one side, and extra-MERCOSUR trade on the other. This is likely to reveal the main effect of MERCOSUR until 1996, which may have acted through intra-zone rather than extra-zone trade liberalisation.⁸ Besides, it can help to isolate an effect exclusively explained by MERCOSUR formation, and not by the Argentinean unilateral liberalisation, which had already started in 1988. For accomplishing this, $(g' - g)$ was re-estimated twice: one using the change in the

⁸ It is referred to *extra-zone liberalisation* because the average common external tariff (CET) of MERCOSUR has resulted lower than the previous Argentinean average external tariff (see Izam (1998)).

Grubel-Lloyd index for intra-zone trade, and another employing the change in extra-zone intra-industry trade. The results, for the same periods and years taken into account before, are presented in Table 6. The change in trade flows among Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay explains a greater increase in the manufacturing productivity growth rate than the one due to the change in Argentinean extra-zone trade. Nevertheless, specially in the (more robust) pre and post-MERCOSUR case, the difference seems not so significant, perhaps because the dynamic impacts had not yet taken place or perhaps due to the importance of the effects of Argentinean unilateral trade liberalisation.

TABLE 6: *Estimated percentage change in manufacturing productivity growth rate due to intra-and extra-zone trade liberalisation*

		Compared periods	GL	GL'	$\log(\text{GL}'/\text{GL})$	$(\text{g}'-\text{g})$
INTRA		i) 1986 vs 1996	0,44	0,63	0,359	0,319
ZONE		ii) pre vs post	0,39	0,66	0,518	0,461
EXTRA		i) 1986 vs 1996	0,20	0,22	0,106	0,096
ZONE		ii) pre vs post	0,17	0,27	0,463	0,412

IV. ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE ON THE DYNAMIC EFFECTS

The empirical evidences found in the previous section suggest that, either from a neoclassical or an endogenous growth perspective, regional integration might have benefited the Argentinean economy by temporarily or permanently raising its growth rates. The following analyses give an extra support to the argument.

1. Re-measuring the change in trade flows of specialised-inputs

Kehoe's methodology, by considering the change in the Grubel-Lloyd (GL) index, may not in fact address the change in intra-industry trade. Brülhart (1994) pointed out

that an observed increase in intra-industry trade levels —e. g. in the GL index— between two periods could *hide* an uneven change in trade, concomitant with inter- rather than intra-industry specialisation. Thus, for measuring the extent to which a country becomes more or less open to trade in highly specialised inputs than in the past, a *dynamic* analysis of intra-industry trade is needed. In this direction, Brülhart proposed the *A* or marginal intra-industry trade (MIIT) index, which calculates the degree of intra-industry trade in total *new* trade by evaluating the marginal change in trade flows. The *A* index is defined as:

$$A = 1 - \frac{|\Delta X_{t,n} - \Delta M_{t,n}|}{|\Delta X_{t,n}| + |\Delta M_{t,n}|} \quad (4)$$

where $\Delta X_{t,n} = X_t - X_{t-n}$ and $\Delta M_{t,n} = M_t - M_{t-n}$ are, respectively, the differences between the current values of exports and imports, and their values $t-n$ periods before. Like the GL measure, *A* varies between 0 and 1: 0 indicates marginal trade in the particular industry to be completely of *inter*-industry type, and 1 to be entirely of the *intra*-industry type, Brülhart (1994, page 605).

The *A* index was calculated for each three-digit manufacturing sector, using the same trade data as before, and considering the same two time options. They were then summed across industries, by scaling for gross trade, generating a global measure of MIIT. Three different *gross trade-scaling* weights were considered: initial, final and the average initial-final gross trade; the MIIT index for this last one seeming the most directly comparable measure with the change in the Grubel-Lloyd indexes already calculated.

Table 7 presents the six global MIIT indexes obtained. All results indicate an increase in the trade in specialised inputs, as was also the *intention* behind the use of the change in the Grubel-Lloyd indexes in Kehoe’s methodology. However, compared to the “changes” displayed in the third column of Table 5, the MIIT indexes suggest a

higher intra-industry specialisation than the previous analysis, thus providing stronger support to potential knowledge-driven growth effects.

TABLE 7: *Marginal intra-industry trade indexes*

Compared periods	<i>A</i> (initial)	<i>A</i> (final)	<i>A</i> (av. init.-final)
i) 1986 vs. 1996	0,31	0,37	0,35
ii) pre vs. post	0,30	0,33	0,32

Note: All column values were obtained after summing across industries, scaling for initial, final and the average initial-final gross trade, respectively.

The MIIT indexes were also calculated for the intra- and extra-MERCOSUR trade, with the objective of isolating effects that could be exclusively explained by the integration. Table 8 shows that the long-run effects due to trade linkages among members appear to be, as a likely implication of the results, more important than those explained by the evolution of extra-zone trade.

TABLE 8: *MIIT indexes for intra- and extra-MERCOSUR trade*

	Compared periods	<i>A</i> (initial)	<i>A</i> (final)	<i>A</i> (av. initial-final)
INTRA	i) 1986 vs. 1996	0,42	0,60	0,57
ZONE	ii) pre vs. post	0,34	0,61	0,55
EXTRA	i) 1986 vs. 1996	0,19	0,18	0,19
ZONE	ii) pre vs. post	0,04	0,22	0,04

Note: Same as in Table 7.

Finally, following Brühlhart (1994) suggestions, we compared the evolution of (marginal) intra-industry trade both before and after MERCOSUR formation, instead of looking at its change between two separated periods. Hence, taking 1991 as a breaking point, two global *A* indexes (using the “average initial-final” weights) were calculated for each trade flow—intra- or extra-zone, and total trade—, one measuring the change between 1986 and 1990 and the other that between 1992 and 1996.

All intra-industry trade flows in Table 9 have changed their evolution since 1991, becoming much more dynamic after the formation of the bloc. Though the greatest percentage change of MIIT has occurred for extra-zone trade (600%), the highest index, 0,468 , has shown up for the intra flows and, indeed, within the post-MERCOSUR period. This also supports the idea of MERCOSUR giving place to growth effects.

TABLE 9: A comparison between MIIT indexes for intra- and extra-MERCOSUR trade

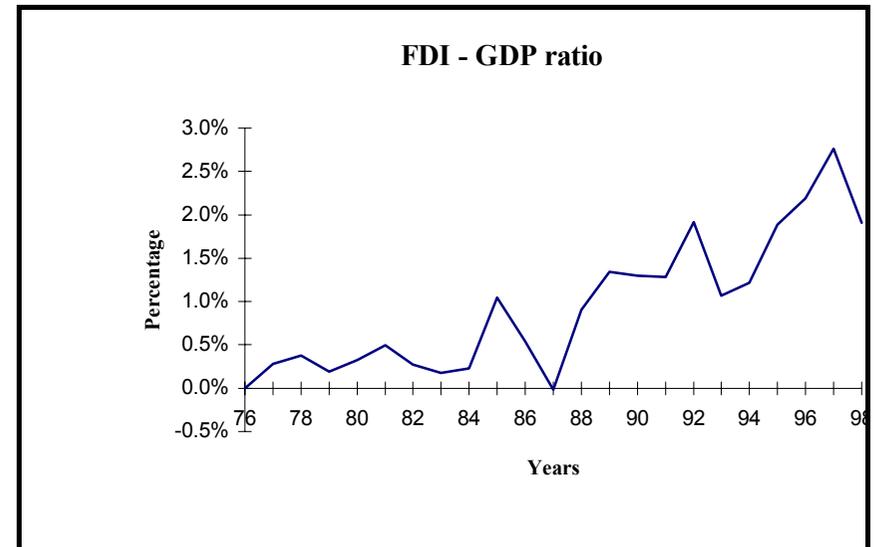
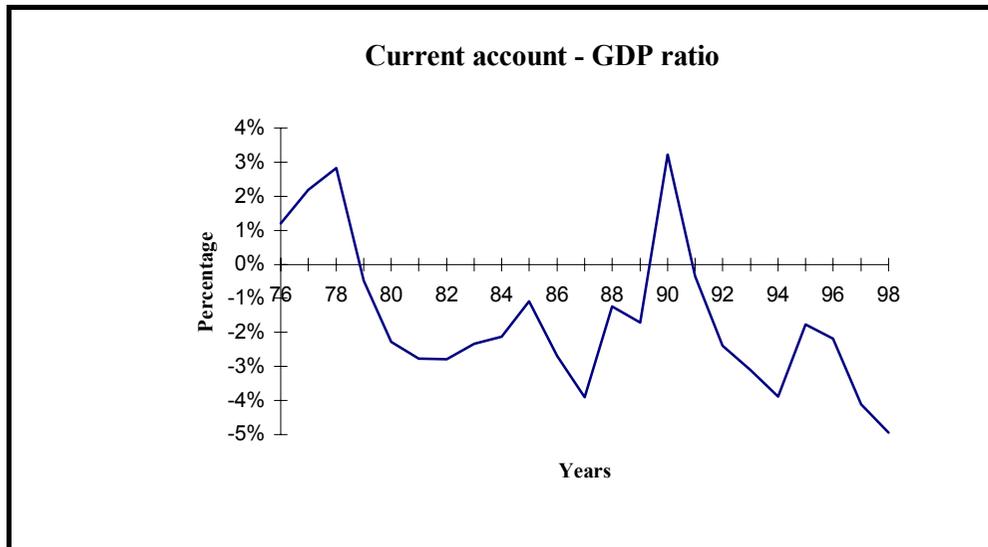
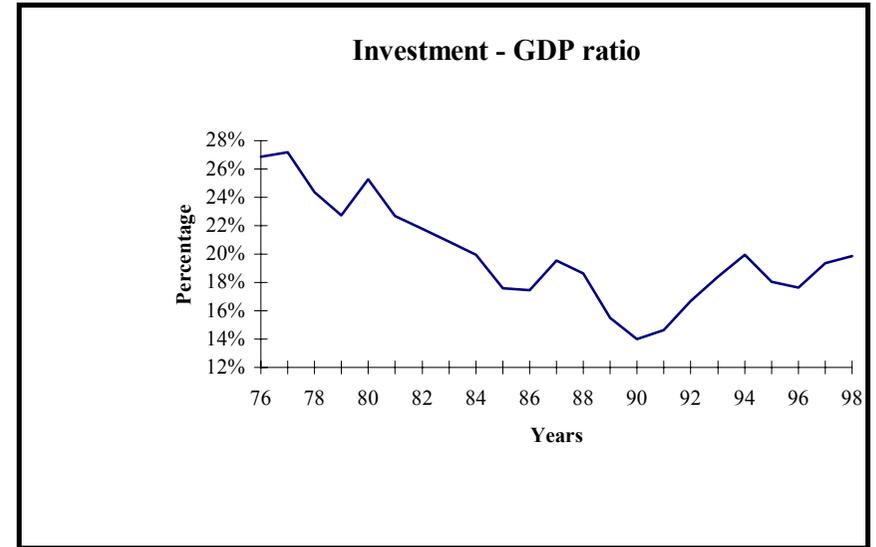
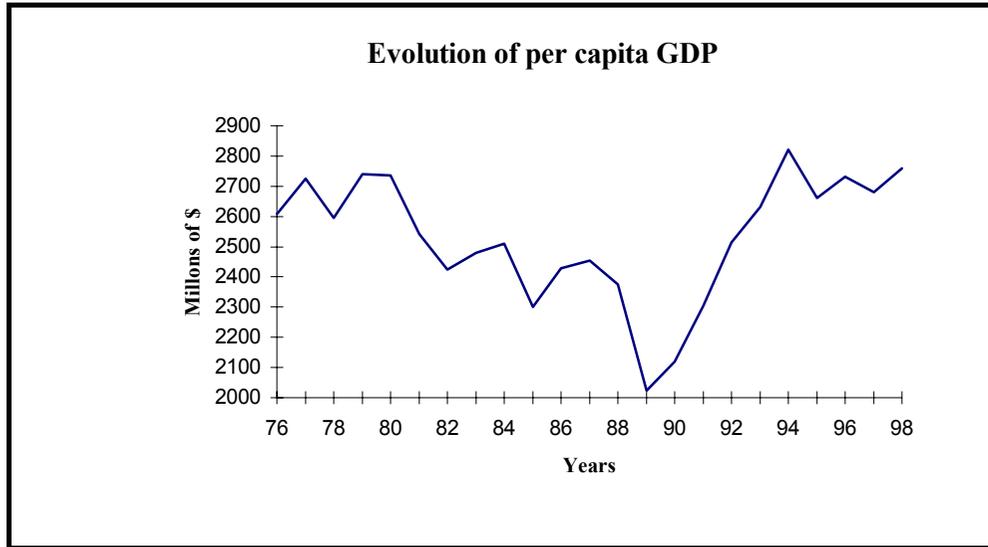
	Intra-zone trade	Extra-zone trade	Total trade
1986-1990	0,132	0,022	0,099
1992-1996	0,468	0,154	0,375

2. *Prima facie* evidence

We analyse here *prima facie* evidence for investment-led growth in Argentina. Following Baldwin and Seghezza (1998), we search whether, in parallel with the evolution of MERCOSUR: i) the ratio of aggregate investment to GDP has increased, ii) net foreign direct investment (FDI) improved, and iii) the current account deteriorated.⁹ As an attempt to deepen the study, beyond investment-led growth, we also address skill- and technology-led growth, by analysing investment in physical capital, investigating the role played by FDI in the growth process and reviewing data on the evolution and composition of the current account.

⁹ Baldwin and Seghezza (1998) found four testable implications of medium-term growth effects of RIAs—those three exposed above, plus the increase of stock market prices. As in Argentina the stock market does not reflect a broad sample of firms - a main condition for observing its behaviour in this context -, the fourth issue was not considered here.

FIGURE 1
PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE FOR INVESTMENT LED-GROWTH IN ARGENTINA



Source: IMF (1999)

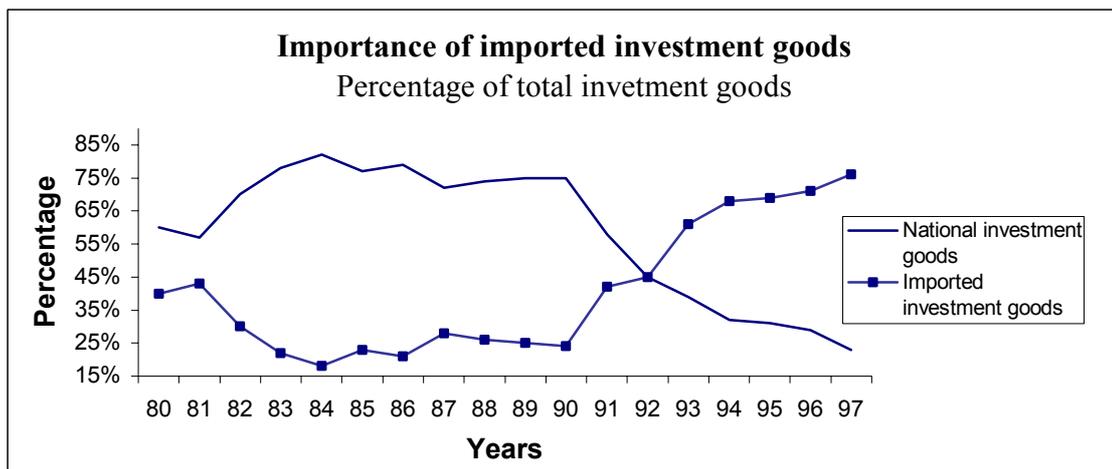
Figure 1 shows that per-capita GDP picked up rapidly in 1990, just before MERCOSUR enactment and simultaneously with Argentina's comprehensive programme of macroeconomic reforms (monetary and fiscal), tied to broad deregulation and privatisation plans. A higher rate of physical capital formation is behind this rapid growth; since 1990, after fourteen years of decline, the investment rate has improved, achieving its past mid-1980s levels. This establishes the linkage between trade and growth that may take place through the rise of national investment rates (see Baldwin and Seghezza (1998)).

As a consequence of the positive investing behaviour, the stock of physical capital has been continuously increasing, resulting, in 1996, 12% greater than in 1991 and beyond its 1980s levels; something true for the three series of physical capital we observed (two from Martinez et al. (1998) and one built by Meloni (1998), on the basis of the first two). Studies like Martinez et al. (1998) and Bisang and Gomez (1999) indicate that the abrupt fall in the relative prices of capital goods—around 20% between 1990 and 1996—was a determinant factor for the accumulation process. This, together with the greater proportion of imported goods in the total of investment goods along the 1990s—over 62% average annual participation, see Figure 2-, implies that trade liberalisation may have been boosting accumulation. Nevertheless, as both Martinez et al. (1998) and Bisang and Gomez (1999) suggest, the *entire* programme of economic reforms may be explaining the movement in the relative prices of capital-goods. Anyhow, the rising importance of imported investment goods in total investment goods supports the probability of knowledge-led growth in Argentina—a point also analysed later on.

The right bottom panel in Figure 1 shows that MERCOSUR has been accompanied by FDI inflows. The attractiveness of the country, enhanced since 1987, did rapidly rise with MERCOSUR between 1993 and 1997. In spite that important reforms of investment rules -which may explain at least some of the FDI evolution- had occurred before, this behaviour is certainly also due to the establishment, by MERCOSUR, of a new regime to promote and protect investment in the region – of

which the Colonia and Buenos Aires Protocols are examples. If FDI inflows to Argentina had taken place as a result of MERCOSUR—which, as it has been expressed, seems difficult to be fully proved—there would appear another linkage between regional integration and the Argentinean economic growth. Therefore, and due to the fact that in Argentina most foreign investors come from developed, *technologically-advanced* economies (42% of the accumulated FDI flows, between 1992 and 1998, came from Europe, and 30% from North America, Ministry of Economy (1999)), the role of FDI as a conduit for the international diffusion of technology may be important.

FIGURE 2



Source: Matinez, et al. (1998), based on Ministry of Economy.

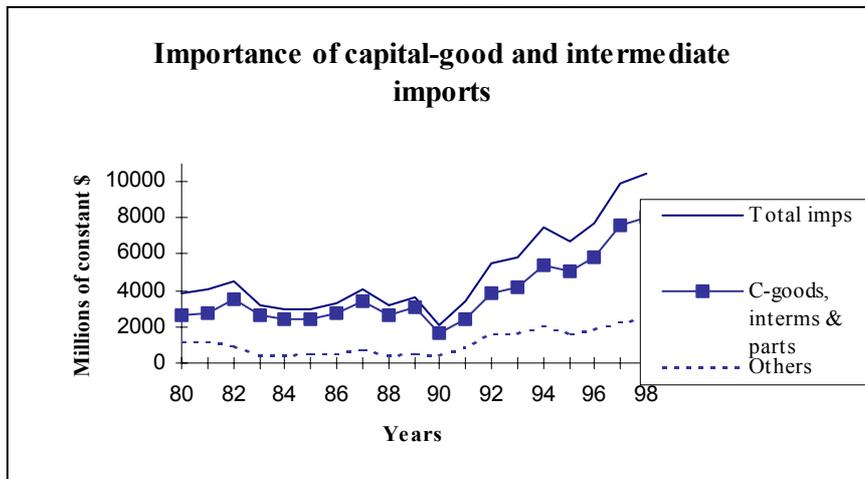
The left bottom panel shows that the current account, after a short favourable period, has been in deficit since MERCOSUR enactment. This indicates a positive balance of the capital account and hence an entry of foreign capital into the country, which might have helped investment-led growth. Nevertheless, only a more disaggregate analysis of the current account can give additional information on the potential growth effects. Accounting for this, some preliminary analyses of imports were done.

During the 1980s, imports maintained an almost constant level that contrasts with their positive trend in the 1990s (see Figure 3). Explaining most of this evolution, as Figures 3 and 4 show, are intermediate and capital-good imports.¹⁰ In the case of intermediates, their increased trade could have boosted investment-led growth as far as they are potentially used by the capital sector; this apart from the knowledge-driven growth implications of increased trade in specialised intermediate inputs, which was investigated in section III.2. On the other hand, entry of foreign capital goods, generally high-tech products, might have acted as a conduit for the international diffusion of technology, and then as a propagator of knowledge-led growth. Continuing with this type of analysis, it is interesting to look at changes in the origin of imports of technology- and human capital-intensive manufactures. Between 1986 and 1996, Argentinean imports of these goods were never less than 86% of total manufacturing imports, and they oscillated between 80,2 and 91,4% of its total manufacturing imports from MERCOSUR.

Table 10 shows that the average annual proportion of intra-zone imports in the total was, after MERCOSUR enactment, 3,4 points higher than before. Moreover, while intra-zone imports changed from 16,3% to 18,4% of all manufacturing imports—as an average annual proportion before and after MERCOSUR formation, respectively—, extra-zone imports fell from 82,2% to 68,2% of that total (i.e. the sum of human capital- and technology-intensive manufactures, natural resources-intensive products and non-labour-intensive manufactures). Therefore, although intra-zone imports of human capital- and technology-intensive manufactures have never surpassed 23% of the total trade in these goods, MERCOSUR may be explaining most of their rise during the period and, as a consequence, at least some skill- and knowledge-led growth in Argentina during the last decade.

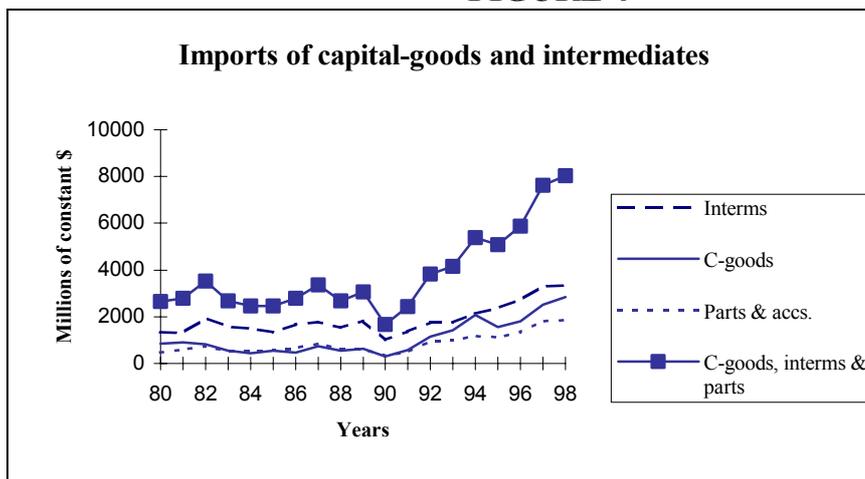
Summing up, there is favourable *prima facie* evidence on MERCOSUR-led growth for Argentina.

FIGURE 3



Source: Ministry of Economy (1994 and 1999)

FIGURE 4



Source: Ministry of Economy (1994 and 1999)

TABLE 10: Importance of human capital- and technology-intensive manufacturing imports in Argentina

	Origin	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
H. cap. and tech. intensive goods	Intra-zone trade	14,0	22,2	19,0	23,0	19,8	21,5
	Extra-zone trade	86,0	77,8	81,0	77,0	80,2	78,5
Total Manufactures	Intra-zone trade	12,7	20,3	17,1	20,0	17,5	18,5
	Extra-zone trade	77,9	71,1	73,1	66,8	68,7	67,8

Source: DATA INTAL (at 3-digit level SITC, rev. 3.). Values were converted from US dollars to Argentinean pesos and deflated using IMF (1999) exchange rates and GDP deflators. Classification of manufacturing imports was according to Intal (1997). Remark: Total manufactures imports are the sum of human capital- and technology intensive

¹⁰ Traded intermediates include imported *parts and accessories*, which are used for the production of capital goods.

manufactures in addition to natural resource- and non-labour intensive manufactures. This last explains why the last two rows do not add up to 100%.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We conclude that both medium and long-run growth effects might have taken place in Argentina, though they seem to be smaller than those for EC92, and perhaps for Mexico in the NAFTA. In the case of the EC92, the level of integration attained through each programme may mainly explain the difference: a *starting integration* with MERCOSUR and a *deeper integration* through EC92. On the other side, Mexico's possible larger benefits may take place because the other NAFTA members, *technologically-advanced* economies, are actually able to induce knowledge-led growth, while MERCOSUR's other partners are not much more advanced than Argentina.

The complementary analysis of MIIT indexes also supports the existence of growth effects, by showing that intra-industry specialisation, central to endogenous growth models, has risen and that its change has been indeed significant for Argentinean intra-MERCOSUR trade.

The analysis of *prima facie* evidence is coherent with MERCOSUR-induced investment-led growth. Besides, there seems to be evidence of knowledge dissemination through trade flows and FDI, which would imply induced knowledge-led growth in Argentina. This analysis has also shown that the macroeconomic situation of the country and the importance of its early 1990s reforms clearly contributed to the evolution of GDP, investment, the current account and the FDI flows. It is obviously difficult to disentangle these effects from those due to the regional integration.

The present study naturally suffers from other methodological shortcomings. Approaches that attempt at *quantitative explorations* ignore many important general equilibrium interactions and disregard relevant dynamic issues. No discussion on the welfare effects of MERCOSUR was made, a topic that is crucial for a more complete evaluation of the agreement.

Further research on the dynamic implications of MERCOSUR is definitely needed, applying other methodologies that may overcome some of the limitations addressed in this paper. Though interesting possibilities exist, as Feenstra et al. (1999)'s sectoral or "micro-based tests" of the determinants of growth, we believe that the design and construction of a dynamic CGE model, incorporating endogenous growth mechanisms, is foremost.

REFERENCES

- Backus, D. K., P. Kehoe and T. J. Kehoe (1992) In Search of Scale Effects in Trade and Growth. *Journal of Economic Theory* 58: 377-409.
- Baldwin, R. (1989) The growth effects of 1992. *Economic Policy*. 247-281.
- (1992). Measurable Dynamic Gains from Trade. *Journal of Political Economy* 100 (1):162-174.
- (1993) On the Measurement of Dynamic Effects of Integration. *Empirica* 20: 129-145.
- Baldwin, R. and E. Seghezza (1996) Growth and European Integration: Towards an Empirical Assessment. *CEPR Discussion Paper*, No 1393.
- (1998) Regional Integration and Growth in Developing Nations. *Journal of Economic Integration* 13 (3): 367-399.
- Baldwin, R. and A. Venables (1995) Regional Economic Integration. In G. Grossman and K. Rogoff (eds.) , *Handbook of International Economics*, vol. III, 1597-1644.
- Barro, R. (1991) Economic Growth in a Cross-section of Countries. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, CVI (2): 407-443.
- Bisang, R. and G. Gomez (1999) Las Inversiones en la Industria Argentina en la Década de los Años Noventa. *CEPAL Documento de Trabajo* LC/BUE/R. 239, Buenos Aires.
- Blomström, M. and A. Kokko (1997) Regional Integration and Foreign Direct Investment: A Conceptual Framework and Three Cases. *Policy Research Working Paper* 1750. The World Bank.
- Borensztein, E., J. De Gregorio and J-W. Lee (1998) How does foreign direct investment affect economic growth? *Journal of International Economics* 45: 115-135.
- Brühlhart, M. (1994) Marginal Intra-Industry Trade: Measurement and Relevance for the Pattern of Industrial Adjustment. *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* 130 (3): 600-613.
- Calfat, G. and R. G. Flôres Jr. (1996) Latin American Option for the European Union. Integration and Specialization, Coimbra, 311-329.
- Cecchini, P. (1988). *The European Challenge 1992: The Benefits of a Single Market*. Wildwood House, Aldershot.
- Coe, D.T. and E. Helpman (1995) International R&D Spillovers. *European Economic Review*. 39 (5): 859-887.
- Curi, G. N. (1999) Areas Comerciales Preferenciales: Evaluación Comercial del Mercosur. Online. Internet. www.aaep.org.ar/espa/anales/98-99.htm#rosario.
- Diao, X., T. Roe and E. Yeldan. (1999) Strategic policies and growth: an applied model of R & D-driven endogenous growth. *Journal of Development Economics* 60, 343-380.
- De Long and L. Summers (1991) Equipment Investment and Economic Growth. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 445-502.
- Feenstra, R., Dorsati M., Tzu-Han Y. and Chi-Yuang L. (1999) Testing endogenous growth in South Korea and Taiwan. *Journal of Development Economics* 60, 317-341.
- Flôres, R. G. Jr. (1997) The Gains From MERCOSUL: A general Equilibrium, Imperfect Competition Evaluation. *Journal of Policy Modeling* 19 (1): 1-18.
- Grossman, G. and E. Helpman (1991) *Innovation and Growth in the Global Economy*. Cambridge, Mass. MIT Press.
- Grosz, F. A. (1998) Un estudio del crecimiento en el sector transable de la economía argentina: 1970-1997. Online. Internet. www.aaep.org.ar/espa/anales/98-99.htm#rosario
- Hinojosa, R., Lewis and S. Robinson (1997) Simon Bolivar Rides Again? Pathways Toward Integration between NAFTA, MERCOSUR and the Greater Andean Region. *Integration and Trade* January-April (1): 95-122.
- INTAL (1997). *Informe MERCOSUR*. Año 2, No 3. Julio-Diciembre. Buenos Aires.
- International Monetary Fund (1999) *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*. Vol. LII. Washington, D.C.

- Izam, M (1998). Estructura y nivel del arancel externo del Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR). *CEPAL Documento de Trabajo* LC/R. 1800, Santiago de Chile.
- Kehoe, T. J. (1994) Assessing the Economic Impact of North American Free Trade. In M. Delal Bayer and Sidney Weintraub (eds.), *The NAFTA Debate. Grappling with Unconventional Trade*: 3-33. Lynne Rienner Publishers, London.
- Lee, J-W (1993) International Trade, Distortions and Long Run Growth. *IMF Staff Papers*, 40 (2): 299-328.
- (1994) Capital Goods Imports and Long Run Growth. *NBER Working Paper*. N° 4725.
- Levine R. and D. Renelt (1992) A Sensitivity Analysis of Cross-country Growth Regressions. *American Economic Review*. 82(4): 942-963.
- Martinez, R., P. Lavarello and D. Heymann (1998) Inversiones en la Argentina: Aspectos macroeconomicos y analisis de los equipos importados. Online. Internet. www.aaep.org.ar/espa/anales/98-99.htm#rosario
- Meloni, O. (1998) Algunas Estimaciones del Producto Potencial de Argentina. Online. Internet. www.aaep.org.ar/espa/anales/98-99.htm#rosario
- Ministry of Economy (1999) La Inversion Extranjera Directa en Argentina 1992-1998. Direccion Nacional de Cuentas Internacionales. Online. Internet. www.mecon.ar/cuentas/internacionales/default1.htm
- Ministry of Economy (1999) Informe Economico. Año 8, Numero 30, Buenos Aires.
- Ministry of Economy (1994) Informe Economico. Año 2, Numero 8, Buenos Aires.
- Oliveras, J. and I. Terra (1997). Marginal Intra-Industry Trade Index: The Period and Aggregation Choice. *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* 133 (1): 170-178.
- Reca, A. (1998) Acumulacion de Capital en un Modelo de Equilibrio General: Una Aplicación para Argentina. Online. Internet. www.aaep.org.ar/espa/anales/98-99.htm#rosario
- Rivera-Batiz, L. and P. Romer (1991) Economic integration and endogenous growth. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 106: 531-555.
- Romer, P. (1986). Increasing Returns and Long Run Growth. *Journal of Political Economy* 94 : 1003-1037.
- Romer, D. (1996). *Advanced Macroeconomics*. McGraw-Hill.
- Rutherford F. and Tarr D. (1998) Trade Liberalization and Endogenous Growth in a Small Open Economy. *Policy Research Paper*, no. 1970, World Bank.
- United States International Trade Commission (1993) *The Dynamic Effects of Trade Liberalisation: A Survey*. USITC Publication 2608, Investigation No. 332-324. Washington.
- Wacziarg, R. (1998) Measuring the Dynamic Gains From Trade. *Policy Research Working Paper* 2001. The World Bank

Abstract:

We evaluate the potential dynamic effects of MERCOSUR on the Argentinean economy. Two approaches, already used with other regional integration agreements, are applied for measuring, respectively, medium and long-term effects. All estimations are carefully checked and have their magnitudes contrasted with other figures derived from different sources. Besides, complementary empirical assessments are done. The diverse empirical evidences found support the argument that MERCOSUR provoked growth effects in Argentina.

JEL classification code: F15, F43