Global capital flows - FDI trends

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From the 'simple' era of trade...

- B of P analysis used to be dominated by trade flows – capital flows small
- The exchange rate's role was to maintain trade equilibrium (competitiveness)
- FDI a form of aid to poor countries
- Other flows needed to complete B of P
- Models simple Mundell-Fleming linked 'capital flow' to interest rate differentials

Global flows: trade and capital

US\$trn 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 Goods trade 0.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 12+ (exports)

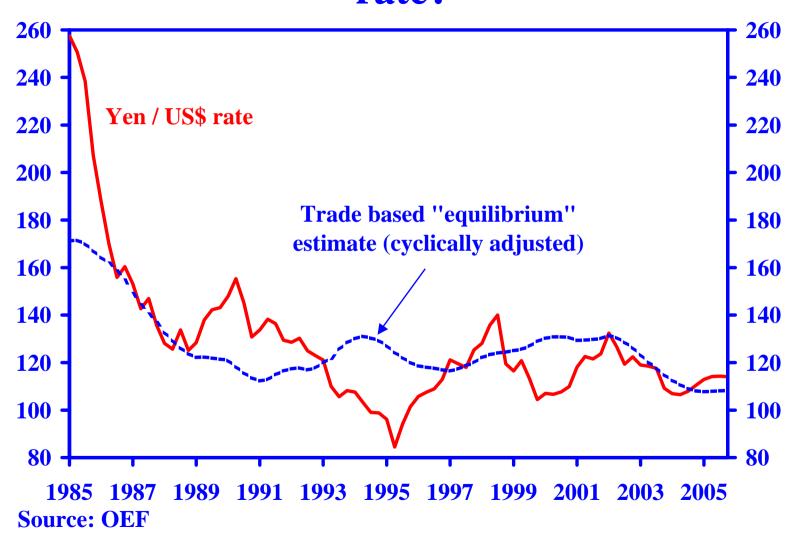
Total
Capital neglig. 0.1 0.5 4 10+
inflows

(sources: IMF, UNCTAD, OEF)

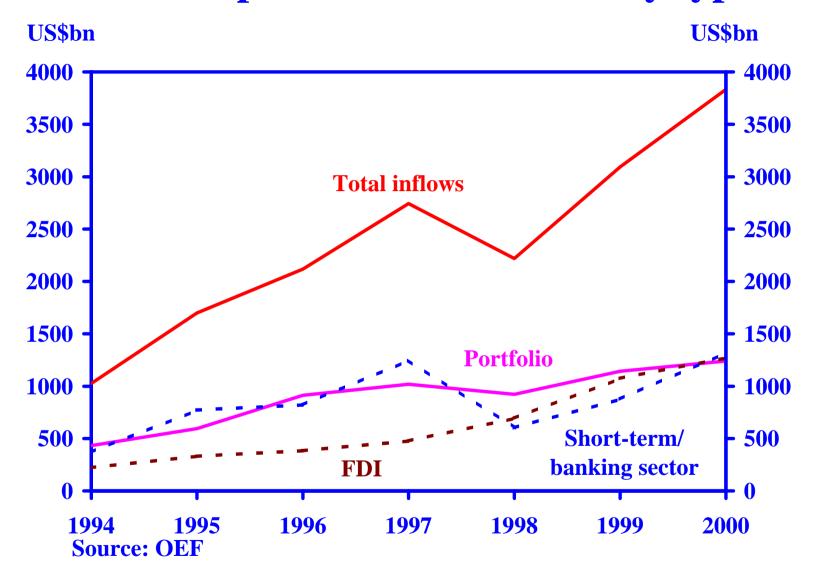
... to an era of capital flows

- Total global capital inflows rise from under \$1trn to over \$4trn pa from 1990 to 2000: big boost from boom in bilateral flows between OECD countries – eg US
- Developing country net inflows: up from under \$25bn in late 1980s to \$150-250bn pa (IMF WEO) – China \$50-60bn pa
- More interest in type of flows and volatility: attempts to link this with risk profiles and exchange rates

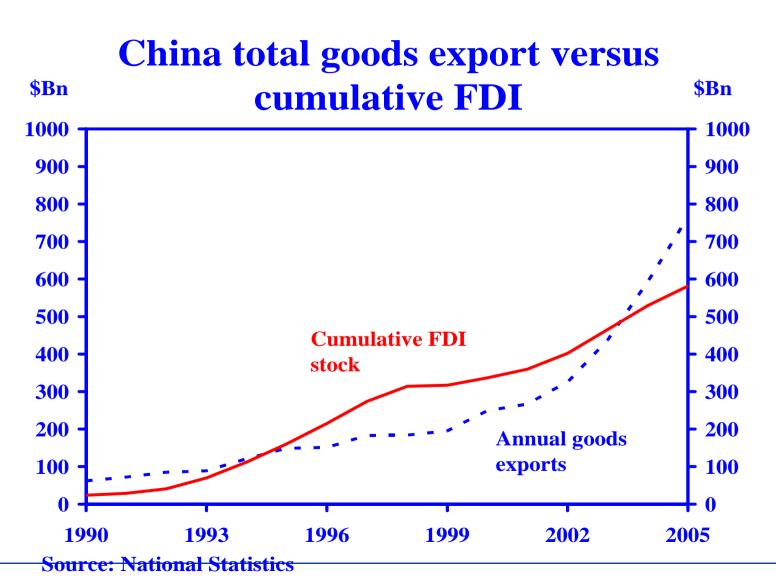
Japanese YEN: US\$ rate v 'equilibrium' rate?



World capital account inflows by type



FDI accumulation led exports



FDI: explanatory factors

- Institutional issues such as market access, tariff and tax regimes, the rise of multinationals all have an influence
- Economies of scale and reductions in production costs – eg car plants, textiles
- Brands, delivery and quality assurance etc
- Organisational skills centralise functions and gain from economies of scale here – eg R&D
- M&A affected by asset prices versus cost of 'greenfield' development - large part of FDI

FDI largely M&A driven

US\$bn 1998 2000 2002

Total FDI 700 1400 650

Cross border

M&A 330 866 214

Total M&A deals over \$1bn, source UNCTAD Cross border deals 25-30% of total M&A deals