**Foreign Direct Investment in a Small Open Economy Developing Economy.**

Based on Godin & Yilmaz (2020b).

According to *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (IMF, 2009),FDI is a type of cross-border investment where the foreign investor has control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. This cross-border financing of enterprises is expressed in equities, investment in indirectly controlled enterprises, investment in fellow enterprises, debt, and reverse investment (IMF, 2009).

In the context of developing economies like Colombia, it is important to analyse the FDI not only for its real effects in terms of economic growth, technology transfer and productivity enhancements, but also for its financial and balance of payments effects. Regarding the first, although not necessarily all FDI becomes gross capital formation, its real effects depends on the economic sectors where it is allocated because they differ in their linkages and technological complexity, in their capital intensity and high – skilled labour demand, and in the tradable or non – tradable classification of the good produced.

Secondly, despite the fact that FDI is an important source of financing for the external deficit in developing economies, it has been emphasized on its long-run pressures on the current account due to the deterioration in the country’s International Investment Position and financial liabilities accumulation (Garavito, Iregui & Ramirez, 2014). Likewise, the FDI procyclical and volatile character very closely linked to the natural resources booms and the global financial cycle, has effects on the trade balance through domestic currency appreciation (Botta, Missaglia & Godin, 2016). Added to the fact that FDI generally triggers other capital inflows such as portfolio investment that can induce a greater macroeconomic vulnerability and financial instability, in contexts with high international liquidity and financial account deregulation (Pedrosa & Biancarelli, 2015).

In consequence, FDI is introduced into the *Colombian small open economy model* to capture some of the dynamics above mentioned through the SFC modelling methodology in continuous time. In the model, FDI is divided into a greenfield FDI () and non-greenfield ().

The first item refers to the establishment of new facilities or the expansion of the existing ones typically expressed by a higher gross capital formation in the host country, so that it is added directly to the realized real investment equation.

On the other hand, non-greenfield FDI is not a source of new physical capital accumulation but rather a source of funding for firms and banks by reducing their total financial needs, and , respectively. So, the is the non – greenfield FDI allocated to the firms while is the non – greenfield FDI allocated to the banks.

Regarding to the behaviour of total FDI inflows to the economy, in a standard framework, FDI patterns worldwide could depend on some structural conditions such as relative labour costs, taxes and tariffs, environmental regulation, and sectoral composition of the host economy (Stone & Jomini, XXXX), added to infrastructure, natural resources and human capital endowments, R&D expenditure, political risks, and GDP performance (UNCTAD, XXXX) (Garavito, Iregui & Ramirez, 2014). However, since the model does not follow a multisectoral approach and that many of the possible determinants cannot be included in the model, it is assumed that FDI grows at a rate equal to .

In turn, FDI growth rate follows a dynamic behaviour described by the equation (6). Firstly, there is acceleration in the FDI inflows to the economy when there is a positive output gap between domestic and international GDP growth rate. Secondly, based on the monetary structure of the model, it is supposed that foreign direct investors face a trade – off between an expected FDI profitability index and the expected foreign yield.

The expected FDI profitability index is given by the expected FDI implicit profitability (the expected dividends paid to the rest of the world as a share the stock of equities owned by the rest of the world) weighted by the country risk and the expected movements in nominal exchange rate. On the other hand, the expected foreign yield is taken from Yilmaz & Godin (2020a) where is the riskless interest rate on foreign bonds.

The idea behind this arbitrage formulation is to capture the effects on international liquidity conditions and exchange rate expectations on FDI inflows to the domestic economy, while the FDI implicit profitability is a good proxy of the incentives to bring capital to Colombia because in times of high FDI inflows, this indicator is usually higher than other international benchmark rates such as Libor and Prime (Garavito, Iregui & Ramirez, 2014)

Greenfield FDI is a share of total FDI, which is determined – like the investment decisions of the firms – by the real expected return of the capital stock weighted by , in order to capture the fact that greenfield investment is riskier than Non – Greenfield investment (Valdecantos, XXXX). Consequently, to increase the ratio of greenfield to total FDI there must be a high expected return rate as the risk parameter is higher.

Non – Greenfield FDI is a residual once is determined. However, it is important to analyse how is the allocation of this type of FDI between firms and banks. The dynamic behaviour of the fraction assigned to the firms depends positively on the gap between the firms FDI implicit profitability and the banks FDI implicit profitability.



**References.**

Botta, A., Godin, A. & Missaglia, M. (2016). Finance, foreign (direct) investment and dutch disease: the case of Colombia. *Econ Polit* 33, 265–289 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40888-016-030-6>

Garavito, A., Iregui, A. & Ramírez, M. (2014). [An Empirical Examination of the Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment: A Firm-Level Analysis for the Colombian Economy](https://ideas.repec.org/a/col/000151/012881.html). Revista de Economía del Rosario: *Universidad del Rosario.* Recovered from: <https://ideas.repec.org/a/col/000151/012881.html>

Garavito, A., Iregui, A. & Ramírez, M. (2012). Inversión Extranjera Directa en Colombia: Evolución reciente y marco normativo. Borradores de Economía: *Banco de la República, 713.* Recuperado de:

Godin, A. & Yilmaz, D. (2020b). FDI in Brazil.

International Monetary Fund. (2009). Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Chapter 6. *Sixth Edition.* Recovered from: <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/chap6.pdf>

Pedrosa, I. & Biancarelli, A. (2015). Surges in capital inflows and the macroeconomic dynamics of peripheral economies: a stock – flow consistent model. Recovered from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/298544498_Surges_in_capital_inflows_and_the_macroeconomic_dynamics_of_peripheral_economies_a_stock-flow_consistent_model>

Yilmaz, D. & Godin, A. (2020a) Modelling small open developing economies in a financialized world: a stock flow consistent prototype growth model. *AFD: Research Papers,* 125(2020a)Recovered from: <https://www.afd.fr/sites/afd/files/2020-02-06-25-40/A%20Stock> Flow%20Consistent%20Prototype%20Growth%20Model.pdf

1. ¿Qué determina los flujos (endogeneizarlo)? ¿Cuál es el residuo?
2. ¿Una vez se define la non – greenfield, cuánto va al SF y cuánto al SR?
3. ¿Cuánto de los dividendos va al resto del mundo y cuánto a los hogares (estructura de la propiedad)?
4. Ecuación de las acciones.
5. ¿Qué determina el arbitraje entre Greenfield y Non-Greenfield? ¿No debería dar mayor rentabilidad respecto a una misma acción non-greenfield?
6. ¿Precio de las acciones?