

MPRA

Munich Personal RePEc Archive

An Analysis of Cambodia's Trade Flows: A Gravity Model

Kim, Sokchea

28 August 2006

Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/21461/>
MPRA Paper No. 21461, posted 18 Mar 2010 18:23 UTC

An Analysis of Cambodia's Trade Flows: A Gravity Model

Kim Sokchea[†]

Email: sokcheak@iuj.ac.com

Aug. 28, 2006

ABSTRACT

This paper aims at investigating the important factors affecting Cambodia's trade flows to major 20 trading countries from 1994 to 2004. The analysis employs a gravity model with some modifications. Assuming that other factors are constant, the results indicate that the trade flows significantly depend on the economic sizes of both the exporting and importing countries and Cambodia appears to trade more with neighboring countries. In addition, the tests also detect the significant negative impact of exchange rate volatility on the trade flows as well as aggregate exports; however, there is little evidence that the depreciation of Cambodia's currency, the riel, affects its exports. Nonetheless, the tests using sub-period samples suggest that the positive impacts of bilateral exchange rate depreciation are found significant in sub-period I (1994-1998), but not in sub-period II (1999-2004). Finally, the paper also shows consistent findings that ASEAN membership play little role in boosting trade flows in the region; however, the results in sub-period II suggest that ASEAN membership helps improve border trade which suffered from Asian financial crisis.

Keywords: Trade flows, gravity model, exchange rate volatility, aggregate exports, bilateral exchange rate depreciation, ASEAN, Asian financial crisis.

[†] I sincerely thank the audience of the 9th socio-cultural research congress conference for helpful comments. Errors and ideas expressed in this paper are all mine.

1. Introduction

1.1. Cambodian trade flows

In the South-East Asia is Cambodia, one of the developing countries, which completely transformed from a centrally planned to a free-market economy in 1993 a few years after the end of the cold war. Prior to the Paris Peace Accord of 1991, Cambodia faced an economic slump with high inflation and severe exchange rate depreciation due to the creation of money to finance budget deficit (IMF, 2004). Since the attainment of political stability in 1993, Cambodia has carried out several institutional and economic reforms, one of which has been attempted to open the economy through free-market mechanism. With great efforts, Cambodia became a full member of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the late 1999, and was admitted to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the late 2003.

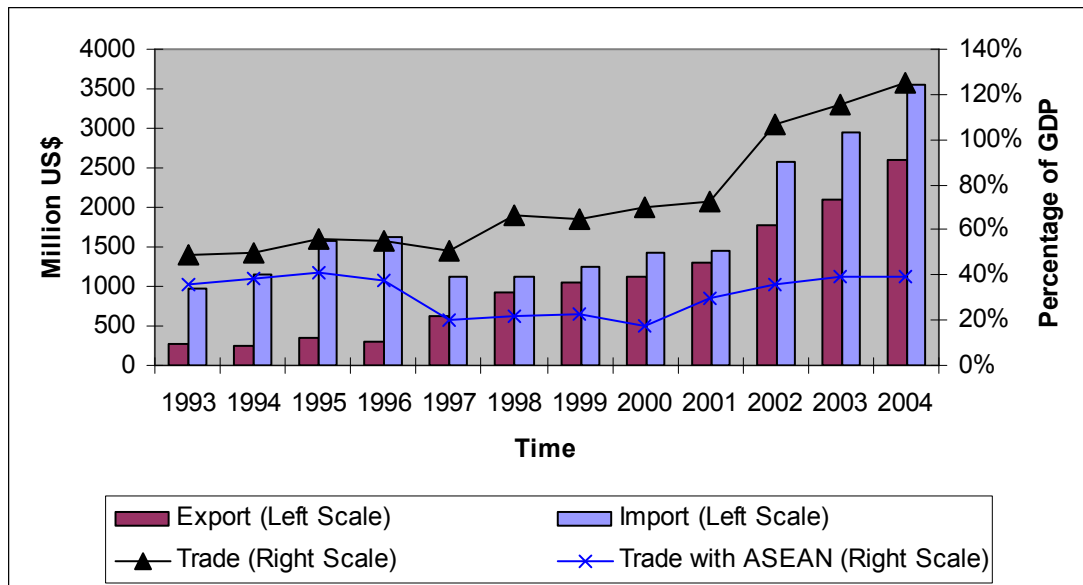
According to the World Bank's *WDI* (World Development Indicators 2005), Cambodian economic performance has been amongst the best averaging 7.1 percent during 1993-2004 compared to other developing countries. The real GDP growth reached the peak of 12.3 percent in 1999, but slowed to 5.2 percent in 2002 due to internal political instability before the third parliamentary election. However, the economy recovered rapidly after the election reaching 6.9 and 7.8 percent in 2003 and 2004, respectively. At the same time, Cambodia's trade increased from 49 percent of GDP in 1993 to 126 percent of GDP in 2004 (see Figure 1). The upsurge of foreign trade was obtained by an increase in both exports and imports at an annual rate of about 27 percent and 15 percent, respectively, for more than a decade.¹

Figure 1 shows the trends of trade as percentage of GDP, total exports and total imports from 1993 to 2004. Although the share of trade as percentage of GDP has

¹ The real growth rates and the annual growth rates of import and export are calculated by the author using the data from World Bank's *WDI* (2005).

drastically risen, trade values with ASEAN countries before and after Cambodia's ASEAN membership acquired are comparable. Furthermore, Cambodia has suffered from a huge trade deficit over a decade. Nonetheless, the deficit was improved during 1997 and 2001 due to a drastic slow-down in imports resulting from the Asian financial crisis in 1997. At the same time, export has picked up at a smooth growth, indicating that Cambodia's export markets were not severely affected by the crisis.

Figure 1: Trends of Trade, Export and Import from 1993 to 2004



Source: IMF's *DOTS* (2005) and World Bank's *WDI* (2005)

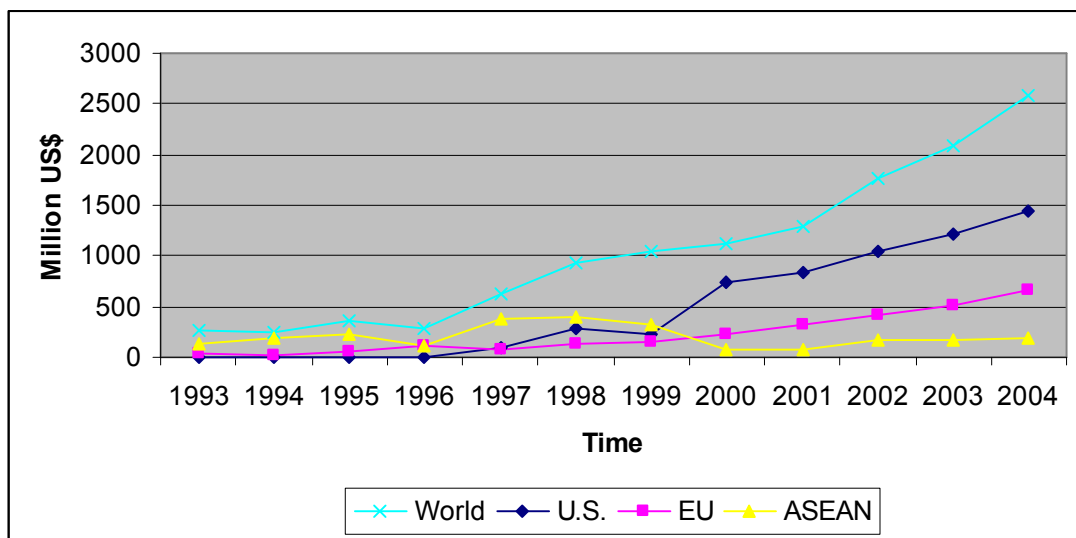
Cambodia has exported to several countries in the world, and a significant change in export direction has been observed during the 1994-2004 period. Exports to industrial countries absorbed 90 percent of total exports in 2004 compared to about 15 percent in 1994, whereas exports to developing countries dropped to 10 percent from 84 percent during the same period (IMF's *DOTS*, 2005). The direction of exports has been reversed to higher income countries.

Additionally, the regional distribution of Cambodian exports is importantly noticeable. In 2004, Cambodia directed the largest share of exports to the U.S., accounting for roughly US\$ 1.4 billion, more than 50 percent of total exports, 26 percent

to the EU, and only 9 percent to Asia, of which 7 percent to ASEAN countries (IMF's *DOTS*, 2005). Definitely, garment exports are the largest foreign currency earner, which accounted for about 80 percent of total exports. And, 70 percent of garment exports was to the U.S. in 2002.

Figure 2 shows the trends of Cambodia's total exports to the world, the U.S., the EU, and ASEAN from 1993 to 2004. Total exports were stable during 1993 and 1996 and increased at a higher speed ever since. Exports to ASEAN countries recorded the largest amount up to 1999 until those to the U.S. have taken the first place, while those to the EU has kept on a gradual rise since 1993. Cambodian exports to ASEAN hit the lowest-ever value, US\$76 million in 2000 and 2001, one year after Cambodia's full ASEAN membership was acknowledged. Nonetheless, the amount has gradually gone up to approximately US\$200 million in 2004. This was due to significant increase in Cambodian exports to Vietnam, especially. Thus, it is questionable whether or not Cambodia economically benefits from ASEAN membership.

Figure 2: Trends of Total Exports to the World, the U.S., the EU, and ASEAN from 1993 to 2004.

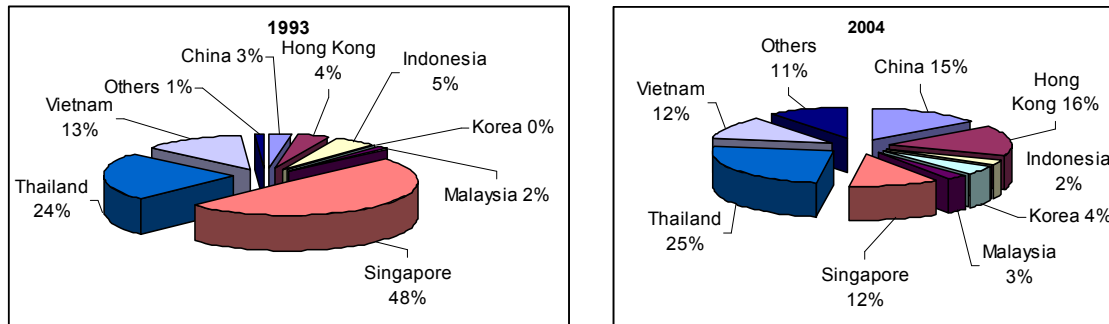


Source: IMF's *DOTS* (2005)

Reversely, Cambodia has imported from developing countries more than from industrial countries. Developing Asia accounted for 90 percent of total imports in 2004,

slightly up from 87 percent in 1993. Figure 3 illustrates the import shares of total Cambodian imports from major Asian countries in 1993 and 2004. Singapore was the biggest exporter, who exported about half of the total amount that Cambodia imported from Asia in 1993; however, Thailand ranked first in 2004, whose exports amounted roughly US\$ 0.8 billion, 25 percent of total Cambodian imports from Asia. In addition, Cambodian imports from Hong Kong and China significantly increased to 16 and 15 percent in 2004, respectively, from 4 and 3 percent in 1993. Besides Korea, the import shares from Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia remained roughly unchanged.

Figure 3: Cambodian Import Shares from Major Asian Countries in 1993 and 2004 (percentage of total imports from Asia)



Source: IMF's *DOTS* (2005)

1.2. Objectives of research

Several economists argue that Cambodian exports mainly count on the garment sector which makes up 80 percent of total exports. And, this sector may significantly depend on the quotas and favorable conditions provided by the U.S. and the EU. However, there is a debate on whether there are various important factors that determine Cambodia's trade flows. Since several theoretical and empirical studies have been debating on the nature of the relationship between exchange rate uncertainty and trade

flows², one may ask whether the bilateral exchange rate between Cambodia's currency and the trading partners' currencies matters.³

Against this background, this present paper aims at investigating the significant factors that determine Cambodia's trade, especially its exports. The study employs a gravity model which has been widely recognized as a successful tool to predict the volume of trade across country pairs by empirical researchers. After the theoretical foundation derived from the properties of expenditure systems by Anderson (1979), Evenett and Keller (2002) employ the Heckscher-Ohlin theory and the increasing returns theory to explain the success of this model. Neak (2005) also employs this model to investigate the relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI) and Cambodia's trade; however, the estimates may be biased due to omitted variable problems and the use of nominal values of trade and FDI without correcting for price changes.

Specifically, this paper is designed to examine the determinants of Cambodia's trade flows to 20 major trading partners (Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Hong Kong (China), France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, the U.K., the U.S., and Vietnam) for the period from 1994 to 2004. The paper is to critically analyze the impacts of exchange rate volatility and exchange rate depreciation on Cambodian exports. The geographic importance of the trading partners is also taken into account.

The empirical results detect the significant explanatory power of the economic sizes of exporting and importing countries. In addition, the findings indicate that Cambodia's trade depends on the geographic location of the partners. A farther distance

² For theoretical explanations, see Krugman and Obstfeld (2003). Empirically, De Grauwe (1988), Dell'Arciccia (1999), and Frankel and Wei (1994) investigate that relationship between trade flows and exchange rate volatility, Cheong (2004) examines the risk of exchange rate fluctuation on imports, and Baak (2004) and Baak, Al-Mahmood, and Vixathep (2003) test the impacts of exchange rate risks on exports.

³ Neak (2005) does not examine the impacts of exchange rate uncertainty on trade due to the dollarization of the Cambodian economy.

means higher transportation costs, discouraging trade while the bordered countries seem to trade more. However, there is little evidence to prove the negative effects of exchange rate risk on trade as well as the positive relationship between exchange rate depreciation and exports. At the same time, the ASEAN membership seems not to show satisfactory results.

The paper is organized as follows: section 2 presents the models employed in this study. The estimation results are discussed in section 3, and section 4 finally summarizes the findings as well as policy recommendations.

2. Model specifications and data

2.1. The gravity models

In the present paper, two different regression equations, the traditional gravity equation and the unilateral exports equation, are estimated using a pooled OLS model and a random-effects model. In suspicion that the pooled OLS model suffers from omitted variable bias, the random effects method is employed to capture the unobserved factors (country-pair specific component) in the models as the data contain a pool of 20 cross-sections over a period of 11 years.⁴ However, under random effects method, the unobserved factors are made up in the error term and assumed to be uncorrelated with any of the independent variables; thus, the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) estimation is applied.

2.1.1. The traditional gravity model⁵

The traditional gravity model estimated in this paper is specified as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(EXP_{cit} + EXP_{ict}) = & \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln GDP_{ct} + \alpha_2 \ln GDP_{it} + \alpha_3 \ln VOL_{cit} + \alpha_4 DIST_{ci} \\ & + \alpha_5 BORD_{ci} + \alpha_6 ASEAN_{cit} + \varepsilon_{cit} \end{aligned}$$

⁴ The fixed-effects model is not performed because including the geographic indices, $DIST_{ci}$ and $BORD_{ci}$ generates a near singular matrix problem.

⁵ Different from the models employed by Baak (2004), Dell' Ariccia (1999), and Frankel and Wei (1994), the model allows for the different effects of the economic sizes of both importing and exporting countries.

where the subscripts, c and i , stand for Cambodia and her trading countries, respectively, and the subscript, t , denotes time. EXP_{cit} is the real exports from Cambodia to countries i at time t , while EXP_{ict} is the real exports from countries i to Cambodia. GDP_{ct} and GDP_{it} are the real GDP of Cambodia and countries i , respectively. VOL_{cit} denotes the real exchange rate volatility which is defined as the annual standard error of the log value of the monthly bilateral real exchange rates. $DIST_{ci}$ and $BORD_{ci}$ represent geographic indices which are, respectively, defined as the distance measured between Cambodia and country i , and a dummy indicating whether Cambodia and country i share a common borderline.⁶ Finally, $ASEAN_{cit}$ is the dummy for ASEAN membership of both Cambodia and country i at time t .

The dependent variable takes the product of the exports (bilateral trade flows) between Cambodia and her trading countries. The summation of exports from Cambodia to her trading partners and exports from her trading partners basically measures the volume of trade between Cambodia and the partners. The independent variables and the expected signs of their coefficients are explained in the following section.

2.1.2. The unilateral exports model

The unilateral exports model is mainly to investigate the major effects on Cambodian exports. Therefore, this model puts the exports from Cambodia to each of the partners as the dependent variable. By doing so, the depreciation rate of Cambodia's currency value against the currency value of the importing countries can be included as one of the independent variables. The equation also controls for the exports of Cambodia to North America and Europe.

Accordingly, the model is specified as the following:

⁶ Countries sharing borders with Cambodia are Vietnam, Thailand, and Laos. However, Laos is not included in the sample.

$$\begin{aligned} \ln EXP_{cit} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln GDP_{ct} + \beta_2 \ln GDP_{it} + \beta_3 DEXR_{cit} + \beta_4 \ln VOL_{cit} + \beta_5 DIST_{ci} \\ & + \beta_6 BORD_{ci} + \beta_7 ASEAN_{cit} + \beta_8 AMER + \beta_9 EURO + u_{cit} \end{aligned}$$

where $DEXR_{cit}$ is the depreciation rate of Cambodia's currency value against country i 's currency value at time t , and $AMER$ is the dummy for countries belonging to North America, while $EURO$ is the dummy for European countries. The denotation of other variables is the same as in section 2.1.1.

The correlations among variables are reported in Appendix A to check multicollinearity problems.

2.2. The variables

The calculation of these variables follows the work of Baak (2004).

Real exports: The real exports from Cambodia to country i and from country i to Cambodia is defined as follows:

$$EXP_{cit} = \frac{EX_{cit}}{USGDPD_t} \times 100 \quad \text{and} \quad EXP_{ict} = \frac{EX_{ict}}{USGDPD_t} \times 100$$

where EX_{cit} and EX_{ict} denote, respectively, the annual nominal exports of Cambodia to country i and of country i to Cambodia; and $USGDPD_t$ is the U.S. GDP deflator.

Depreciation rate of real bilateral exchange rate: This variable is computed as follows:

$$DEXR = \ln EXR_{cit} - \ln EXR_{cit-1}$$

$$EXR_{cit} = E_{cit} \times \frac{CPI_{it}}{CPI_{ct}}$$

where EXR_{cit} is the real annual bilateral exchange rate; E_{cit} is the nominal annual bilateral exchange rate; and CPI_{it} and CPI_{ct} are the consumer price index of country i and Cambodia, respectively.

Real exchange rate volatility: This paper uses the standard deviation of the natural log value of the real monthly exchange rate as the measure of exchange rate volatility. The variable is defined as follows:

$$VOL_{cit} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{11} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \left(LnEXR_{cik} - \overline{LnEXR_{ci}} \right)^2}$$

where k denotes the month, EXR_{cik} is the monthly bilateral real exchange rate, and $\overline{LnEXR_{ci}}$ is the annual average of $LnEXR_{cik}$.

Distance: The distance is calculated using the latitude and the longitude of Cambodian capital city (Phnom Penh) and the capital cities of the trading partners. This variable is measured in thousand miles.

Border: The dummy ($BORD_{ci}$) is equal to 1 if Cambodia and country i share a border, and it is zero, otherwise.

ASEAN membership: If Cambodia and country i belong to ASEAN at time t , the dummy is 1 and zero, otherwise.

Continent Dummies (AMER and EURO): $AMER$ is 1 if country i belongs to North America, and zero, otherwise, while $EURO$ is 1 if country i belongs to Europe and zero, otherwise.

2.3. Data sources

Annual exports data were compiled from IMF's *DOTS* (Direction of Trade Statistics). The data for real GDP (measured by constant 2000 \$US), U.S. GDP deflator, and consumer price indices (2000 = 100) were taken from World Bank's *WDI* (World Development Indicators). Exchange rates and monthly consumer price indices were collected from IMF's *IFS* (International Financial Statistics). The data for distance

between Cambodia's city (Phnom Penh) to each of her partners' capital cities were obtained from GEOBYTES (www.geobytes.com/CityDistanceTool.htm).⁷

2.4. Expected signs of the coefficients

The real GDPs are used to proxy for the economic sizes of the countries; hence, if real GDP increases, countries seem to export more or import more. That is, trade between the countries rises, so the coefficients of real GDPs in both traditional gravity model and unilateral exports model are expected to be positive. Blanchard (2003) asserts that the real exchange rate represents the price of foreign goods in terms of domestic goods; thus, the depreciation of the domestic currency makes domestic goods relatively cheaper, leading to an increase in exports due to higher foreign demand. So, the variable for the depreciation rate ($DEXR_{cit}$) is expected to have a positive coefficient in the unilateral exports model.

However, the expected sign of the coefficient for bilateral exchange rate volatility is ambiguous. Although the exchange rate volatility has been treated as a trade-discouraging risk⁸ in several empirical studies (Baak, 2004), various researchers have reached inconclusive findings over the effects of exchange rate volatility on trade growth. Krugman and Obstfeld (2003) indicate that different findings have been found due to different measures of trade volume, definitions of the exchange rate volatility, and choices of estimation period. Baak, Al-Mahmood, Vixathep (2003) and Dell' Ariccia (1999) report a negative relationship between exchange rate uncertainty and trade while De Grauwe (1988) present various models showing both positive and negative relationship. In conclusion, the impacts of exchange rate volatility on trade or exports also depend on the choices of regions and model specifications. Thus, the volatility coefficient can be negative, positive or insignificant in both models.

⁷ Appendix B shows the distance between Cambodia and each of her trading partners in miles.

The distance between the trading partners is used as a proxy for transportation costs. Higher transportation costs reduce the volume of trade or exports. So, the coefficient for distance is expected to be negative. In addition, the countries sharing a border may have more trading opportunities; thus, the expected coefficient sign for $BORD_{ci}$ is positive. Also, because countries belonging to the same economic association may boost the trade, Cambodia joining ASEAN is expected to increase exports to other member countries. In other words, the positive sign is expected in both traditional gravity model and unilateral exports model.

The inclusion of continent dummies is to control for the trading activities of Cambodia with countries in those specific continents under special conditions. The use of these dummies also aligns with an attempt to control for Cambodian exports under Most Favored Nation (MFN) and Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) status. Both dummy variables are expected to carry positive coefficients.

3. Estimation results

The results of the traditional gravity equation are presented in Table 1 for the simple pooled OLS model and in Table 2 for the random-effects model. The cross-section standard error and covariance are calculated using White method to correct for heteroskedasticity. To clearly examine the trade patterns of Cambodia prior to and after being admitted to ASEAN, the present paper divides the whole period sample into two sub-period samples: the pre-ASEAN period from 1994 to 1998 (sub-period I) and post-ASEAN period from 1999 to 2004 (sub-period II). The division also likely cut the sample periods at the time of the Asian financial crisis.

The regression results for the simple OLS model support the theoretical expectations of the gravity model. The estimated coefficients of GDPs (of both Cambodia

⁸ The higher uncertainty about exchange rate may cause risk-averse producers to focus on domestic markets other than exports (Dell' Ariccia, 1999).

and her trading partners), distance, and border have the expected signs and they are significant and stable across the sub-periods. In particular, the exchange rate volatility is found to be negatively correlated with the trade volume. This finding supports the general expectation that the uncertainty of exchange rate is a trade-discouraging risk.

Importantly, the ASEAN coefficient has a significantly positive sign in the second sub-period sample (from 1999 to 2004) though it is insignificant⁹ and negative in the whole period sample. Comparing the magnitude of the coefficients in sub-period I and sub-period II samples, the impacts of DIST and BORD are weakened in sub-period II (from 1999 to 2004) when Cambodia gained ASEAN membership. This may result from the significant influence of ASEAN dummy in the estimation regression.

Table 1: Regression results for the traditional gravity model (Simple pooled OLS model)

Variable (Coefficient)	Whole period 1994-2004	Sub-period I 1994-1998	Sub-period II 1999-2004
Constant	-46.939 (-7.689)***	-95.796 (-6.743)***	-73.149 (-16.690)***
LnGDP (Cambodia)	2.188 (7.453)***	4.429 (6.338)***	3.178 (16.050)***
LnGDP (Partner)	0.618 (33.280)***	0.641 (16.527)***	0.714 (75.811)***
LnVOL	-0.475 (-5.929)***	-0.557 (-5.603)***	-0.622 (-6.326)***
DIST	-0.424 (-8.305)***	-0.566 (-28.111)***	-0.214 (-6.266)***
BORD	1.779 (17.106)***	1.665 (8.958)***	1.187 (9.913)***
ASEAN	-0.216 (-0.777)		1.271 (11.581)***
R-squared	0.642	0.718	0.658
Adj. R-squared	0.632	0.702	0.640
Observations	213	93	120
Note: Figures in parenthesis are t-statistic. *** denotes significance at 1%. Heteroskedasticity is corrected (White cross-section standard errors & covariance).			

⁹ Neak (2005) also finds an insignificant relationship between ASEAN and trade in his OLS estimation. Thanh (2006) finds that joining ASEAN does not increase Vietnam's trade. Additionally, Lee and Park (2006) point out that ASEAN is of no significance if without South-Korea, Japan and China.

The results of the random-effects model are similar to those of the pooled OLS model which was presented in Table 1. On the other hand, the impacts of exchange rate volatility are likely to vary over time although the coefficient is found to be significantly negative in the whole period sample. The results of the sub-period samples indicate that a higher volatility of Cambodia's currency value reduces the trade volume in sub-period I, but the effects become significantly positive at the 10 percent level in sub-period II. This may result from the endogenous behavior of the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) which was determined to stabilize exchange rate after the Asian financial crisis. Dell'Ariccia (1999) points out that if this is the case, the endogeneity of exchange rate volatility would produce biased estimates in the OLS method. Nonetheless, considering the higher R-squared and adjusted R-squared in the simple OLS model, it is not likely believed that incorporating the random effects in the estimation may give better estimates.

Table 2: Regression results for the traditional gravity model (Random-effects model)

Variable (Coefficient)	Whole period 1994-2004	Sub-period I 1994-1998	Sub-period II 1999-2004
Constant	-57.275 (-15.804)***	-69.461 (-5.167)***	-63.464 (-28.508)***
LnGDP (Cambodia)	2.731 (15.185)***	3.255 (4.470)***	2.894 (26.465)***
LnGDP (Partner)	0.619 (6.778)***	0.655 (5.473)***	0.684 (4.945)***
LnVOL	-0.109 (-2.546)**	-0.194 (-2.094)**	0.058 (1.879)*
DIST	-0.481 (-3.269)***	-0.569 (-8.680)***	-0.252 (-1.625)
BORD	2.067 (3.497)***	1.654 (3.471)***	0.866 (1.037)
ASEAN	-1.183 (-5.424)***		1.581 (3.601)***
R-squared	0.600	0.637	0.553
Adj. R-squared	0.588	0.616	0.529
Observations	213	93	120
Note: Figures in parenthesis are t-statistic. *** denotes significance at 1%, ** at 5%, and * at 10%. Heteroskedasticity is corrected (White cross-section standard errors & covariance).			

One more point noticeable from Table 2 is the negative coefficient of ASEAN which turns to be significant at the 1 percent level in the whole period sample. This negative sign does not necessarily mean that joining ASEAN discourages trade. This may be due to the fact that trade with ASEAN countries during post-ASEAN period is not significantly larger than during pre-ASEAN period. This was also accompanied with a dramatic decline of trade with ASEAN from 1997 to 2000 (see Figure I), as the result of the Asian financial crisis.

Additionally, the coefficient of ASEAN membership is statistically significant at the 1 percent level while the geographic indices become insignificant factors in sub-period II. This may due to the significant increase of trade with neighboring ASEAN countries like Thailand and Vietnam. According to the IMF's *DOTS* (2005), among the three major ASEAN trade partners, Cambodia's trade with Singapore seemed to remain constant during 1993 and 2004, whereas that with Thailand and Vietnam showed a dramatic surge of approximately 170 percent and 350 percent, respectively. Therefore, it can be concluded that ASEAN membership helps set Cambodia's trade with ASEAN back on recovery after the Asian financial crisis although the revival is not significantly satisfactory. In other words, the effects of ASEAN membership only substitutes for those of geographic power.

Regardless of the estimation methods, the results provide evidence that Cambodia's foreign trade significantly depends on the economic sizes of the countries. Holding other factors unchanged, trade is likely to increase by about 3 percent with a 1 percent rise in Cambodia's GDP while only an approximately 0.6 percent increase is acquired with a 1 percent rise in the partner's GDP (see the whole period sample of Table 2). It is also indicative that the exchange rate volatility may matters; if not during the whole period, the negative impact is statistically significant prior to ASEAN membership.

In addition, the geographic power is found to play an important role in determining the trade flows. That is, Cambodia seems to trade more with the bordered countries and less with the distant countries. Finally, the results also indicate that the ASEAN membership seems not to be an advantage, especially with non-neighboring ASEAN countries. Its effect may only substitute for the effects of the geographic power, sharing a borderline.

Table 3 and 4 show the estimation results of the unilateral exports models for pooled OLS and random-effects models, respectively. Similar to the estimations of the traditional gravity model, the results are reported with White's heteroskedasticity correction; and sub-period samples are estimated for the same purpose.

Table 3: Regression results for the unilateral exports model (Simple pooled OLS model)

Variable (Coefficient)	Whole period 1994-2004	Sub-period I 1994-1998	Sub-period II 1999-2004
Constant	-56.725 (-7.500)***	-129.321 (-6.090)***	-92.966 (-4.904)***
LnGDP (Cambodia)	2.585 (7.765)***	5.851 (6.592)***	3.847 (4.791)***
LnGDP (Partner)	0.656 (19.839)***	0.713 (8.946)***	0.827 (37.066)***
DEXR	1.857 (1.275)	4.152 (2.426)**	-1.333 (-1.043)
LnVOL	-0.143 (-2.308)**	-0.424 (-3.518)***	-0.404 (-3.862)***
DIST	-1.056 (-8.455)***	-1.222 (-15.821)***	-0.252 (-1.991)**
BORD	1.525 (5.845)***	1.854 (3.983)***	0.644 (2.582)***
ASEAN	-0.611 (-1.128)		2.352 (9.900)***
AMER	7.129 (16.535)***	6.310 (14.315)***	3.352 (5.598)***
EURO	4.207 (17.481)***	3.952 (14.221)***	2.480 (6.862)***
R-squared	0.443	0.622	0.549
Adj. R-squared	0.415	0.576	0.510
Observations	188	75	113
Note: Figures in parenthesis are t-statistic. *** denotes significance at 1% and ** at 5%. Heteroskedasticity is corrected (White cross-section standard errors & covariance).			

The results of the pooled OLS model for the unilateral exports model provides consistent signs and significant estimates of the same variables similar to those obtained in the traditional gravity model. Interestingly, the coefficient of exchange rate depreciation is found to be insignificant in the whole period and sub-period II, but it is significantly positive at the 5 percent level in sub-period I. This may imply that the bilateral depreciation of Cambodian currency boosted Cambodian exports prior to the Asian financial crisis or ASEAN membership gained while the effect has disappeared after then. Additionally, the continent dummies are positive and statistically significant at the 1 percent level, regardless of the sample periods.

Table 4: Regression results for the unilateral exports model (Random-effects model)

Variable (Coefficient)	Whole period 1994-2004	Sub-period I 1994-1998	Sub-period II 1999-2004
Constant	-73.354 (-9.003)***	-115.239 (-6.286)***	-74.748 (-3.358)***
LnGDP (Cambodia)	3.470 (16.443)***	5.246 (7.559)***	3.224 (4.066)***
LnGDP (Partner)	0.609 (3.540)***	0.711 (5.202)***	0.756 (4.866)***
DEXR	1.063 (1.273)	2.948 (1.914)*	0.116 (0.184)
LnVOL	0.139 (1.623)	-0.154 (-2.022)**	0.142 (1.472)
DIST	-1.243 (-4.808)***	-1.255 (-7.416)***	-0.422 (-1.613)
BORD	1.775 (2.888)***	1.876 (2.579)**	0.355 (0.476)
ASEAN	-1.783 (-4.413)***		2.190 (2.970)***
AMER	8.409 (5.219)***	6.709 (6.826)***	4.612 (4.193)***
EURO	4.761 (4.980)***	4.222 (7.985)***	2.719 (3.452)***
R-squared	0.437	0.524	0.378
Adj. R-squared	0.409	0.467	0.324
Observations	188	75	113
Note: Figures in parenthesis are t-statistic. *** denotes significance at 1%, ** at 5%, and * at 10%. Heteroskedasticity is corrected (White cross-section standard errors & covariance).			

Again, regardless of the sample periods, the exchange rate uncertainty is found to be negatively correlated with exports in the OLS estimation; nevertheless, the sign turns positive and insignificant in the whole period and sub-period II in the random-effects estimations (see Table 4). Hence, this is further evidence that the effects of exchange rate volatility may depend on time if the random effects method is more efficient. The significance of geographic power and the sign of ASEAN membership have similar implications as mentioned in the results for the traditional equation.

As mentioned by Baak (2004), export is one of the components in GDP; hence, including Cambodia's GDP as an independent variable may result in the regressions suffering from the causality problem. To correct for this problem, the present study lags Cambodia's GDP by one year. The results which are reported in Appendix C show that both methods provide similar results to those in Table 3 and 4, except that the coefficients of exchange rate volatility and distance become significant at the 10 percent level in the random-effects model.

4. Conclusions and policy recommendations

To investigate the determinants of Cambodia's trade flows, this paper has estimated two equations derived from the gravity model. The dependent variable of the first equation (traditional gravity model) takes the value of bilateral trade between Cambodia and each of the trading partners, while the dependent variable of the second equation (unilateral exports model) takes the value of the Cambodian exports to each of the trading partners. The empirical estimations use annual data from 1994 to 2004 with a sample of 20 main trading countries of Cambodia, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Hong Kong (China), France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, the U.K., the U.S., and Vietnam. The sub-period samples were also estimated in order to precisely examine the trade

pattern prior to ASEAN admission from 1994 to 1998 and after ASEAN admission from 1999 to 2004.

The findings from both equations provided evidence that Cambodia's foreign trade significantly counts on the economic sizes of the countries. The impacts of its own GDP appear to be at least 4 times as great as those of the partners' GDP. Hence, the government policies welcoming foreign investors and promoting domestic productions should be enhanced.

Additionally, as expected in the gravity model, the geographical indices are powerful in explaining the pattern of Cambodia's trade. Although ASEAN membership shows rather curious relationship with trade in the whole period sample, the positive sign is detected while the effect of sharing a borderline becomes insignificant in sub-period II. There are still limited economic benefits of ASEAN membership, while negotiations on lifting tariff and non-tariff barriers are still in little progress. As this is the case, the government of Cambodia may consider pursuing bilateral trade or multilateral trade agreements within the region. A hint to the ASEAN ministerial meetings is also that a single ASEAN market is desperately needed for existence in South-East Asian region.

Essentially, the findings suggested that the depreciation of Cambodia's currency, the riel, does not improve exports although the positive relationship was detected before the Asian financial crisis (or pre-ASEAN membership). Further evidence also suggested that the impacts of exchange rate volatility are generally negative. Thus, maintaining stable exchange rate should be more desirable as the depreciation of the riel may deteriorate the economic development, instead of increasing exports.

As an export-oriented economy in which the trading borders has been open since the early 1990s, Cambodia is really in need of sound trade policies to promote its exports as well as economic growth. Albeit the aggregate analysis conducted in this paper can be

beneficiary for policy designing or government's preparedness in trade negotiations, disaggregated sectoral analyses are further needed to identify the most favorable sectors. At the same time, in a dollarized economy like Cambodia where most of the economic transactions can be carried out in U.S. dollars, the study should also consider the fluctuation of the importing countries' currencies against the U.S. dollar instead of bilateral exchange rate.

References

- Anderson, J. E. (1979). A theoretical foundation for the gravity equation. *American Economic Review*, 69, 106-116.
- Baak, S. J. (2004). Exchange rate volatility and trade among the Asia Pacific countries. *Econometric Society 2004 Far Eastern Meetings 724*, Econometric Society.
- Baak, S. J., Al-Mahmood, A., & Vixathep, S. (2003). Exchange rate volatility and exports from East Asian countries to Japan and the U.S. *International Development Series, 2003-2*, International University of Japan.
- Blanchard O. (2003). *Macroeconomics*, 3e. Boston: Pearson Education International.
- Cheong, C (2004). Does the risk of exchange rate fluctuation really affect international trade flows between countries? *Economics Bulletin*, 6, 1-8.
- De Grauwe, P. (1988). Exchange rate variability and the slowdown in growth of international trade. IMF Staff Papers, no. 35, 63-84.
- Dell'Ariccia, G. (1999). Exchange rate fluctuations and trade flows, evidence from the European Union. IMF Staff Papers, no. 46, 315-331.
- Evenett, S. J., & Keller, W. (2002). On theories explaining the success of the gravity equation. *Journal of Political Economy*, 110, 281-316.
- Frankel, J. A., & Wei, S. J. (1994). Yen bloc or dollar bloc? Exchange rate policies of the East Asian economies. In Ito, T and A. O. Krueger, eds., *Macroeconomic linkages: savings, exchange rates, and capital flows*, NBER-East Asia seminar on economics, vol 3, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge.
- International Monetary Fund (2004). *Cambodia: Ex post assessment of longer-term program engagement*. IMF Country Report No. 04/324.
- Krugman, P. R., & Obstfeld, M. (2003). *International economics: Theory and policy*, 6e. Boston: Addison-Wesley.
- Lee, C. S., & Park, S. C. (2006). An examination of the formation of natural trading blocs in East Asia. *Asian Economic Papers*, 4(1), 90-103.
- Neak, S. (2005). FDI and trade in Cambodia: Substitutes or complements? *Cambodian Economic Review*, 1, 99-114.
- Thanh, X. N. (2006). An analysis of Vietnam's foreign trade: Gravity model approach. MA Thesis, International University of Japan.

Appendix A: Correlations among variables

Table A1: Correlations among variables of the traditional gravity model

	Ln(EXP _{ci} +EXP _{ic})	LnGDP _c	LnGDP _i	LnVOL	DIST	BORD	ASEAN
Ln(EXP _{ci} +EXP _{ic})	1.000						
LnGDP _c	0.317	1.000					
LnGDP _i	0.027	0.055	1.000				
LnVOL	-0.307	-0.086	0.068	1.000			
DIST	-0.563	-0.013	0.547	0.213	1.000		
BORD	0.388	0.010	-0.451	-0.039	-0.472	1.000	
ASEAN	0.355	0.280	-0.432	-0.327	-0.496	0.480	1.000

Table A2: Correlations among variables of the unilateral exports model

	LnEXP	LnGDP _c	LnGDP _i	DEXR	LnVOL	DIST	BORD	ASEAN	AMER	EURO
LnEXP	1.000									
LnGDP _c	0.307	1.000								
LnGDP _i	0.212	0.049	1.000							
DEXR	0.077	0.169	0.089	1.000						
LnVOL	-0.173	-0.171	0.055	0.078	1.000					
DIST	-0.053	-0.010	0.553	0.189	0.189	1.000				
BORD	0.232	0.013	-0.453	-0.114	-0.044	-0.466	1.000			
ASEAN	0.148	0.260	-0.467	-0.111	-0.351	-0.519	0.506	1.000		
AMER	0.187	-0.014	0.413	0.023	-0.166	0.553	-0.116	-0.132	1.000	
EURO	-0.109	0.002	0.107	0.175	0.321	0.567	-0.292	-0.333	-0.300	1.000

Appendix B: Distance between Phnom Penh and the cities of the trading partners.

Countries	Cities	Distance (in miles)
Australia	Canberra	4345
Belgium	Brussels	6060
Canada	Ottawa	8509
China	Beijing	2083
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong	960
France	Paris	6183
Germany	Berlin	5656
Ireland	Dublin	6425
Italy	Rome	5817
Japan	Tokyo	2743
Korea, Republic	Seoul	2260
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	620
Netherlands	Amsterdam	6008
Singapore	Singapore	713
Spain	Madrid	6654
Switzerland	Bern	5989
Thailand	Bangkok	333
United Kingdom	London	6230
United States	Washington	8958
Vietnam	Hanoi	658

Source: www.geobytes.com/CityDistanceTool.htm

**Appendix C: Regression results for the unilateral exports model with lag
Cambodia's GDP.**

Table C1: Simple pooled OLS model

Variable (Coefficient)	Whole period 1994-2004	Sub-period I 1994-1998	Sub-period II 1999-2004
Constant	-57.319 (-7.265)***	-122.000 (-6.389)***	-78.286 (-3.713)***
LnGDP(-1) (Cambodia)	2.617 (7.439)***	5.531 (6.975)***	3.193 (3.526)***
LnGDP (Partner)	0.657 (19.864)***	0.713 (8.977)***	0.829 (37.500)***
DEXR	1.838 (1.234)	4.212 (2.500)**	-0.978 (-0.762)
LnVOL	-0.150 (-2.342)**	-0.410 (-3.417)***	-0.395 (-4.016)***
DIST	-1.052 (-8.432)***	-1.222 (-15.737)***	-0.263 (-2.070)**
BORD	1.521 (5.781)***	1.850 (3.967)***	0.641 (2.591)**
ASEAN	-0.585 (-1.068)		2.347 (9.907)***
AMER	7.100 (16.708)***	6.316 (14.340)***	3.411 (5.654)***
EURO	4.185 (17.820)***	3.954 (14.097)***	2.498 (6.800)***
R-squared	0.443	0.622	0.543
Adj. R-squared	0.415	0.576	0.503
Observations	188	75	113
Note: Figures in parenthesis are t-statistic. *** denotes significance at 1%, and ** at 5%. Heteroskedasticity is corrected (White cross-section standard errors & covariance).			

Table C2: Random-effects model

Variable (Coefficient)	Whole period 1994-2004	Sub-period I 1994-1998	Sub-period II 1999-2004
Constant	-73.285 (-8.160)***	-109.074 (-6.681)***	-63.850 (-2.650)***
LnGDP(-1) (Cambodia)	3.465 (13.706)***	4.978 (8.224)***	2.724 (3.049)***
LnGDP (Partner)	0.616 (3.707)***	0.711 (5.201)***	0.771 (5.199)***
DEXR	1.059 (1.223)	3.003 (1.983)*	0.385 (0.579)
LnVOL	0.128 (1.512)	-0.142 (-1.910)*	0.153 (1.716)*
DIST	-1.237 (-4.805)***	-1.255 (-7.370)***	-0.432 (-1.712)*
BORD	1.770 (2.875)***	1.873 (2.567)**	0.354 (0.489)
ASEAN	-1.722 (-3.947)***		2.211 (3.084)***
AMER	8.361 (5.367)***	6.714 (6.805)***	4.661 (4.383)***
EURO	4.732 (5.103)***	4.224 (7.892)***	2.743 (3.582)***
R-squared	0.431	0.525	0.370
Adj. R-squared	0.402	0.467	0.315
Observations	188	75	113
Note: Figures in parenthesis are t-statistic. *** denotes significance at 1%, ** at 5%, and * at 10%. Heteroskedasticity is corrected (White cross-section standard errors & covariance).			