THE RELATIONSHIP OF GLOBAL CITIES' FOREIGN TRADE AND URBAN GROWTH: INVESTIGATION ON THE AXIS OF THE PANEL CAUSES ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Foreign trade is considered a factor that contributes to the development of regional, national and international economies. In addition to make it easier for the economic wheels to turn, it also increases the level of welfare. Foreign trade, which facilitates integration with the world, has increased in size with globalization and has become the locomotive of growth. Global cities, which are the places where this transformation is most evident, have taken their share from this development. As a matter of fact, external effects on urban growth also show themselves through globalization. However, in these cities where globalization is experienced most intensely, there is a shift from foreign trade, which is considered the locomotive of growth after spatial transformation, to different dynamics. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between foreign trade and urban growth in global cities. For this reason, the direction of the relationship between urban growth and foreign trade of global cities with 2005-2019 annual data for seven global cities whose data can be accessed was determined by Pairwise Granger panel causality test. As a result of the analysis, the effect of foreign trade of global cities on urban growth was not found, but it was determined that urban growth had an effect on foreign trade of global cities.

Key Words   : *Global city, Urban growth, Foreign trade.*

Jel Classification   : *B17, F60, E00.*

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KÜRESEL ŞEHİRLERİN DIŞ TİCARETİ VE KENTSEL BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ: PANEL NEDENSELLİK ANALİZİ EKSENİNDE İNCELENMESİ

Öz

Dış ticaret bölgesel, ulusal ve uluslararası ekonomilerin gelişmesine katkı sağlayan bir unsur olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Ekonomik çarkların dönmesini kolaylaştırmasının yanı sıra, refah seviyesinde de artış sağlamaktadır. Dünya ile daha entegre hale gelmeyi kolaylaştıran dış ticaret, küreselleşme ile birlikte boyutlarını arttırmış ve büyümenin lokomotifi haline gelmiştir. Bu dönüşümün en belirgin yaşandığı mekanlar olan küresel şehirler ise bu gelişimden payını almıştır. Nitekim kentsel büyüme üzerine dış etkiler de, kendini yine küreselleşme aracılığı ile göstermektedir. Ancak küreselleşmenin en yoğun yaşandığı bu şehirlerde, mekânsal dönüşüm sonrası büyümenin lokomotifi olarak değerlendirilen dış ticaretten, farklı dinamiklere kayma gerçekleşmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı da küresel şehirlerde dış ticaret ile kentsel büyüme arasındaki ilişki üzerine bir inceleme yapılmasıdır. Bu nedenle çalışma kapsamında verilerine ulaşılabilen yedi küresel şehir için 2005-2019 yılları arasında kentsel büyüme ve küresel şehirlerin dış ticareti arasındaki ilişkinin yönü Pairwise Granger panel nedensellik testi ile belirlenmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonucunda, küresel şehirlerin dış ticaretinin kentsel büyüme üzerinde etkisine rastlanmamış, ancak kentsel büyümenin küresel şehirlerin dış ticareti üzerinde etkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler   : *Küresel şehir, Kentsel büyüme, Dış ticaret*

Jel Sınıflandırması   : *B17, F60, E00,*

INTRODUCTION

Trade is the exchange of goods. Foreign trade is the exchange of products or services based on the distribution and distribution of limited resources in different ways and to different geographies. While all countries are connected each other as a result of the increasing foreign trade, the increase in direct foreign capital inflows and technological developments, a world that is growing and getting smaller is talked about. According to Robertson (1999), this situation, which means contraction of the world, is explained with the concept of globalization. By this, the mobility of commercial goods and services, information and communication products and people is described as globalization (Robins, 2005).

The most prominent among the dimensions of globalization is economic globalization, and this dimension refers more to the free market. In this respect, globalization is associated with an advanced foreign trade and the rise of multinational companies. Hence, globalization in the economic sphere involving the organization of both goods, services and capital, and long-distance flow of information and low-wage production in these markets (Keohane & Nye Jr, 2000: 106); It also refers to the process of intensifying and expanding economic relations around the world (Steger, 2003: 37). The direction of the relationship between economic growth and globalization is still among the controversial issues in the literature. The main reason of this is; while it affects some countries positively with the foreign trade and investment advantages it provides, it affects some countries in the opposite way with factors such as deterioration in foreign trade balance and increased economic dependence (Villaverde & Maza, 2011: 952).

However, there is a known fact that; In line with the effects of globalization, most of the economic relations show a spatial distribution shaped as interconnected points and networks, not spatially. These points and networks are cities. Cities that make their name more prominent in the international arena than the states they are in can expand their production range and remove the obstacles in front of their entrepreneurs. Thus, by increasing their competitiveness and economic weight, they gain more than the return of many states in the global arena.

These cities, where space is reorganized with the effect of globalization, are called global cities. These cities, which control and direct the circulation of capital, knowledge, culture and labor in more than one country around the world, have become the driving force of their countries' growth. So, is foreign trade effective in the growth of these cities? The aim of the study is to find an answer to this question. Accordingly, the current study is planned as follows: In the first part, the relationship between the city and foreign trade is examined. In the second part, global cities and the growth dynamics of global cities are discussed. In the third part, the data set, methods and findings of the study are given. Finally, in the fourth chapter, there are conclusions and recommendations in the light of existing theoretical knowledge.

I. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CITY AND FOREIGN TRADE

The fact that people do business is due to the motive to meet their needs at the best price and to meet with quality goods. This motive directs societies to do foreign trade not only within themselves but also with other countries. While it was not seen as an element that creates value in the past, the foreign trade policies that started with the participation of the trade bourgeoisie in the country administration in Europe, bringing the spoils obtained as a result of the explorations made to the overseas countries to Europe and the idea that the only way to enrich mercantilism is through foreign trade has changed the view on foreign trade. Afterwards, the ideas based on foreign trade that continued with Adam Smith and David Ricardo led countries to make more foreign trade and increased their foreign trade volumes.

Today, it does not seem possible for countries to meet all their needs without foreign trade. Every country is dependent on foreign trade at varying rates. This dependency gains importance in terms of economic and social development of countries, obtaining economic income, preventing the current account deficit, maintaining domestic price stability, improving international relations, benefiting from international monopoly power and liberalization of foreign trade. In addition to the acceptance of the views that commercial liberalization policies contribute to the economy and industry of countries, there are also opinions that the industries of developing countries are negatively affected by this situation and that it increases foreign dependency rather than contributing to the industries of the countries. However, it is a generally accepted view that trade volume, which increased with trade liberalization, positively affected the economic growth of countries in the long run.

According to this view, the factors of production, geographical and physical conditions, and technological level of both parties are taken as a data during foreign trade and strategies based on import substitution or export are adopted within the framework of these ideas. Although the chosen strategies determine the tools to be used, the ultimate goal is growth (Korkmaz & Aydın, 2005: 49). According to the export-oriented growth strategy, exports will increase productivity in the domestic economy and accelerate economic growth depending on this increase. According to the import-based growth strategy, imports of intermediate goods, raw materials and investment goods will stimulate growth by providing the necessary inputs for the economy. In general, the increase in the amount of imports / exports that is the expansion in foreign trade volume will facilitate the transition to economies of scale, create technological innovations and increase economic growth by increasing employment and labor productivity (Aytaç & Akduğan, 2012: 56). Efficiency matters here. Productivity increase also causes an increase in output. In this context, since exports include external demand to the limited conditions in the domestic market, it enables companies in the manufacturing industry to produce in larger scales. Thus, the expansion of exports increases factor productivity, ensures the adaptation of technological innovations and more efficient use of resources. In addition, an increase in economic growth can be observed with the advantages of foreign competition (Panas & Wamvoukas, 2002: 731).

If all these factors are taken into consideration, foreign trade is seen as a factor that increases the momentum of economic growth. Foreign trade is the engine of growth. However, it is also a mistake to evaluate foreign trade only on a country basis. Foreign trade volume is closely related to the development in the export structure of the city and the increase in regional output. The association of cities with foreign trade comes from the relationship between capital and the city. As a matter of fact,

four relationships between capital and the city are mentioned in urban science literature. The first is that the city is the place where surplus value is created. The second is that the city is the area where the mode of production is re-determined. The third is that the city is the capital accumulation of the city itself, with its infrastructure and buildings for production and service functions. Fourth and lastly, it can be said that with the rents arising in the urban area, the distribution of surplus product and capital accumulation is affected. In short, if the economic structures of the cities consist of production, consumption and distribution, the foreign trade realized by the distribution of the surplus value produced is also in contact with the cities (Ertürk & Sam, 2011: 104). For this reason, the following expressions are used in the general definition of the city; It is the location of heterogeneous communities with local, regional or international networks where products with activities such as industry, trade and service are distributed, and the population concentrated within certain boundaries is stratified (Bal, 2006: 30).

II. GLOBAL CITIES

Post-industrial transformation sums up the best words of industrialization, urbanization and globalization. These three dimensions are closely related to each other. Industrialization, specialization of labor force and development of non-agricultural sectors cause transformation in cities and especially in developing countries, It is stated that the spatial differentiation increases the foreign trade volume and even triggers interregional trade (Higgins & Savoy 2009: 55). Accordingly, it can be said that a city or region specializes in the production of goods that are relatively more efficient, creating a division of labor at an international level (Capello 2007: 144). Likewise, another approach to the trade of cities and regions is that a city or region specializes in the production of factor-intensive goods and exports these goods and imports goods with few factors in the region. The view that some cities and regions have natural resources in their economic development, the operation of these natural resources and the export structure of the city / region are the first stimulus factors (Armstrong & Taylor 2005: 92) support this approach. Among the studies on the subject, Gerni et al. (2009), which aims to determine the economic growth dynamics of cities, states that the degree of openness, which is one of the factors affecting urban growth, has a positive effect.

If the sectoral structure of cities and regions is considered as export-based and local, external factors, policies implemented by local governments, additional services offered by universities and local research groups to export-based sectors and the presence of supporting industries can be an advantage. In addition, factors such as the infrastructure of the city and / or the region, the distribution of the population and the structuring of urbanization, the presence of qualified workforce, political and social tendencies, sensitivity to employment and income fluctuations can also increase the competitive position of the city in export-based sectors (North, 1955: 248–258). Therefore, foreign trade volumes are expected to be very high in global cities where these advantages are experienced at the highest level and competitive power is very strong. At this point, external effects on urban and regional development manifest themselves through globalization (Yeung & Lo, 1998). On the other hand, considering that foreign trade is supported in many ways with the opportunities provided by the phenomenon of globalization, this inference will not be surprising in global cities, which are the units where globalization is most intense. But, in reality, are the growth dynamics of competitive global cities based on foreign trade?

Hymer (1982) has brought the following approach to this issue: a similar structuring seen in multinational companies is also experienced at the international level. Accordingly, while third-level activities are distributed to the world through multinational companies depending on labor, raw material and market requirements; Second-level activities that require more white-collar workers tend to be gathered in large cities where communication and communication facilities are sufficient. That is why second-level activities do not show as spreading feature as third-level activities. First level activities involving headquarters tend to be much more concentrated in big cities due to the need to be close to capital markets, media and government. Considering this situation from the perspective of the world economy, it is seen that the top management of multinational companies are also settled in the world's leading financial and management centers, while other activities have shifted hierarchically from

regional centers to smaller settlements. Geospatial specialization reflects the hierarchy in company decision-making, as business is at the heart of central cities. Occupational distribution of labor among cities or towns also varies according to its function in the international economic system (Yılmaz, 2010: 273–274).

The world's leading financial and administrative centers mentioned here are undoubtedly a depiction of global cities. Focusing on the city-oriented world perception, sociologists such as Peter Hall, John Friedman and Saskia Sassen describe global cities and state that production processes are decentralized at national and global levels, whereas financial and management functions are centralized. Therefore, the centralization tendencies of trade and production in global cities are also weakening. Global cities with a post-Fordist production structure are shifting their labor-intensive industry to surrounding cities, industrial areas outside the city, or countries with low wages, and transform themselves into spaces with knowledge economy that generate knowledge and derive its income from this new sector. In short, the main inputs in the city economy were raw materials, labor and energy; now it has become knowledge, technology and innovation (Ergun, Gül, Gül, 2013: 49). For example, ports where goods were loaded and unloaded before having now been replaced by teleports, which are satellite and cable systems that receive and send information (Yücel & Pustu, 2005, p. 133-134).

According to Sassen (2001), global cities are connected to each other by invisible ties. By network is meant here:

The common point of the organizations of the world economy is the concentration of networks in these cities,
Being the main residential areas for the service sector and financial services,
Being the center of innovative production,
Finally, it is a market for innovative products and all other manufactured goods.

Understanding all these functions of global cities is also important in understanding the change that economic globalization has created in cities. However, it is not correct to interpret global cities as cities created by the wheels of the global economy as a result of these changes. It is more correct to focus instead on why they play a key role for the world economy while trying to understand global cities. Therefore, it is useful to mention the importance of global cities for the world economy.

Free movement of financial capital from city to city or from one financial institution to another also grows the clusters of firms serving around financial institutions. In short, the growth of the service sector, including accounting, advertising, computing, engineering, financial, legal and management consultancy, is due to the increase in foreign direct investment of multinational firms. Contracted in global cities cannot be explained by the proximity of manufacturer services to the customer served. This intensity can only be explained by the desire to be close to other companies that enable the joint production of certain service offerings (Short and Kim, 1999: 17). Therefore, the widespread use of these services, the growth of transnational firms and the concentration of these firms in some cities is one of the factors that increase the importance of these cities in terms of the world economy.

With the emergence of new forms of production in global cities, the driving force of growth has shifted to major sectors, which are growing rapidly and in limited numbers. These sectors consist of corporate headquarters, international financial institutions, global transportation, communication and advertising service companies, high-level service sectors such as accounting, insurance and law. Multinational and developed service sectors provide a consistent and homogeneous service standard for internationally operating companies, and many of these companies are actively involved in the industrialization process of western cities by controlling their overseas production operations (Feenstra & Hanson, 1996: 240).

Global cities where the service sector is at the forefront, the manufacturing sector is declining, the specialized workforce is high and there is high employment in non-formal sectors, lose their characteristics of production and turn into consumption places (Yaylı, 2012: 342). In a sense, these cities which are expressed in millions of populations are huge consumers. Therefore, considering that such a city consumes an average of 320 thousand tons of water, 11 thousand tons of fossil fuels and 2 thousand tons of food per day, it would be appropriate to describe them as consumer-noticed cities in accordance

with the neoliberalism consumption policies stemming from the nature of global cities (Finco & Nijkamp, 2001: 295).

III. DATA, METHODS AND EMPRICAL FINDINGS

In the study, an evaluation was made within the scope of panel data analysis by using city growth and foreign trade rates for seven cities, Chicago, Istanbul, Los Angeles, Beijing, Tokyo and Washington, DC, which are accepted as global cities with their annual data between 2005-2019 and whose data can be accessed. In this direction, the gross domestic product ratio of each city (in terms of GDP - US dollars) as an indicator of city growth and the foreign trade volume (in FTV - US dollars) as an indicator of foreign trade were used, and the data were obtained from the OECD database (for Istanbul is TUIK database).

Panel data regression models are based on assumption of the cross-section independence between units. Baltagi (2005) stated that the standard fixed effect (FE) and random effect (RE) estimates of the cross-section dependence to be encountered in the long-term series in panel data analysis are consistent. However, it stated that it caused them to be ineffective and the estimated standard errors to be biased. For this reason, several tests are used to test the cross-section dependence in panel data analyses. In the study, the Pesaran (2004) test, which looks at the existence of correlation between the units of these tests, the non-parametric Friedman (1937) test, which calculates the mean value using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, and the Frees (1995) test, which is based on the sum of the squares of the rank correlation coefficients, were used. The results are located in Table 1.

Table 1. Cross Section Dependency Test Results

Test	Statistical Value	Significance Value
Pesaran Test	*11.276*	*0.0000*
Friedman Test	*62.086*	*0.0000*
Frees Test	*2.042*	*Q Distribution Critical Values* *for 0.10 0.1719* *for 0.05 0.2262* *for 0.01 0.3351*

In all three tests, cross-sectional dependence between the variables was determined. The results of the cross-section dependency test are very important for the panel unit root test which is applied in the next part of the study. This is because first-generation panel unit root tests are created under the assumption that cross-section units are independent of each other. The Cross-Sectionally Augmented Dickey-Fuller (CADF) panel unit root test, which provides ease of application and is resistant to cross-section dependence, was applied instead of estimating the factor structures of the error terms of Pesaran (2007), which is one of the second-generation unit root tests that takes into account the cross-sectional dependence. In addition, the stationarity of the series was also examined.

Table 2. CADF Unit Root Test Results

Variable	Level		First Difference	
	Z [t-bar]	*Significance*	*Z [t-bar]*	*Significance*
GDP	*1.054*	*0.854*	*-2.673*	*0.004**
FTV	*0.009*	*0.504*	*-2.743*	*0.003**

* Significant at 1% level

The results in Table 2 showed that there is a unit root in both series at the level. For this reason, the first differences were taken and the CADF test results of the series were also examined. Both variables become stationary when their 1st difference is taken.

Pairwise Granger Causality Test, developed by Granger, is a test to determine only the 'cause' instead of a cause-effect relationship between two variables and/or to determine that there is no long-term cointegration relationship between the variables. In this sense, it has been investigated whether foreign trade volume is the cause of urban growth, and the results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Pairwise Granger Causality Test Results

Null Hypothesis	F Statistic	Significance	Decision
GDP is not the Granger cause of FTV.	3.60112	0.0176*	GDP $\Rightarrow$ FTV
FTV is not the Granger cause of GDP.	1.34846	0.2658	FTV $\nRightarrow$ GDP

* Significant at 10% level

As can be seen in Table 3, there is a panel causality relationship from GDP variable to FTV at 10% significance level. So the basic hypothesis is rejected. However, since there is no causal relationship from FTV to GDP, the basic hypothesis is accepted.

IV.CONCLUSION

The prevailing view accepted in international trade theories is the creation of a structure that gains more efficiency from the foreign trade of the parties with each other and that benefits both parties. In other words, foreign trade is considered a factor that increases economic growth. In export-led growth models, it is argued that the increase in exports causes an expansion in output by reducing unemployment and increasing consumption and investments.

However, the situation is different for global cities. While global cities are moving to a post-Fordist production structure, the specialized manufacturing sector is transforming into a semi-specialized service sector. Therefore, it is thought that global cities have not become places of foreign trade, but rather the control center of these organizations. In the study, the causality relationship between urban growth and foreign trade volumes of global cities for seven global cities with annual data for the period 2005-2019 was examined. The results of the analysis show that while the foreign trade volume for the city group under consideration does not affect the urban growth, the urban growth affects the foreign trade volume. In this context, it would not be wrong to say that the growth dynamics of global cities have shifted from foreign trade to the service sector. Therefore, concentrating on efforts based on the service sector in global cities and concentrating on this area to become attractive cities will contribute to the urban growth of global cities.

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