CISEPS Seminar

International Trade Networks in Space and Time

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Abstract

This paper studies how the architecture of the International Trade Network (ITN) changes in geographical space and in time. We employ geographical distance between countries in the world to filter the ITN and build different sub-networks of countries located at different geographical distances. We then test if the topological properties of the ITN are robust to distance. The short answer we get is: no. The effect of distance on trade is non-linear; the weighted ITN is disassortative in the long-distance while it is assortative in the short-distance, and the switch happens around 4000 Km; the same is observed in clustering: short-distance countries-triples are the major contributors to the strong level of international clustering. This evidence is persistent over time, from 1970 to 2000, and remains consistent even taking into account the role of the size of countries involved in trade.

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