

GVCs in the Asia-Pacific: Mapping and Policy Implications

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Free Trade in the Asia-Pacific High Level Roundtable Discussion

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Overview

Thinking GVCs and mapping them

The relative neglect of services

Policy perspectives



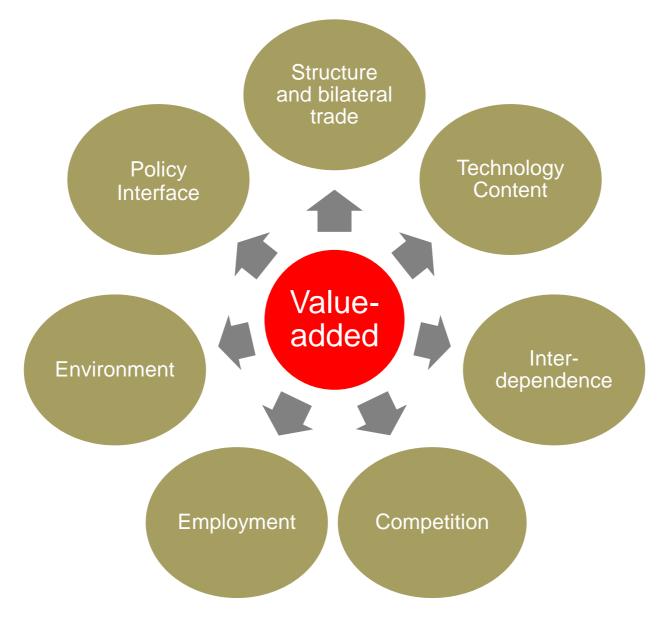
Thinking GVCs and mapping them

Internationalized production and consumption

- Societies and nations have always traded, and supply chains have existed for many hundreds of years, so what has changed?
 - Interdependency has grown in intensity
 - So has our understanding of it measuring trade in value-added terms
- Technology, business models and policy have been the great enablers, especially over the last three or four decades.



The transformative force of value-added measurement



GVC-intensity of production

- Around two-thirds of global trade is in intermediates
- Participation in GVCs
 - Backward linkages (import content of exports)
 - Forward linkages (domestic inputs in third country exports)
- On this basis, more than half of trade is involved in GVCs
- Trade is better understood as tasks, rather than being industry-specific



Determinants of GVC participation levels

- All regions participate, especially Asia and Europe
- Larger economies tend to have more forward linkages
- Other determinants of participation:
 - Resource endowments
 - Degree of development and industrialization
 - Distance
 - Policy



Disruptors in a fast-changing GVC world

- Shifting patterns of supply and demand
- Consumer expectations (influence of ICT)
- New sources of risk (natural disasters, man-made disasters, policy)
- Challenges of sustainability
 - Environmental
 - Social
- Advances in technology (digitization, 3D printing, robotics)





Services in GVCs

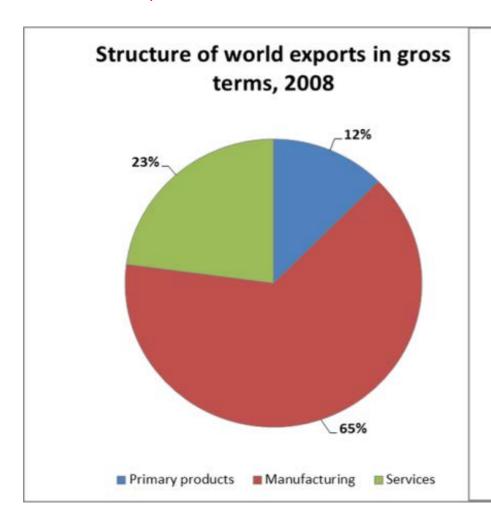
The growing prominence of services

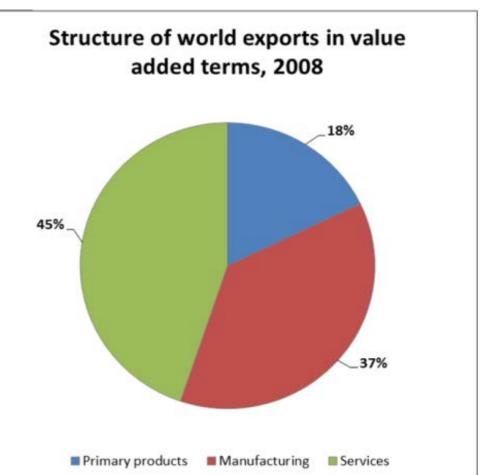
Services account for around 70% of production

Services seem to account for much the same share of trade (when measured correctly)

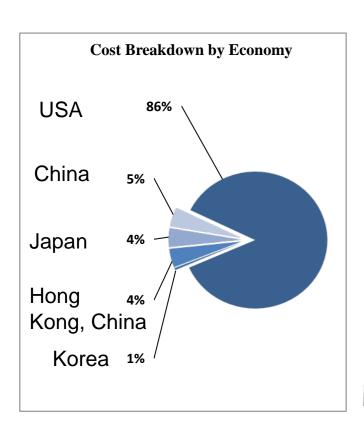
Sectoral contribution to total trade, gross and value-added measures (2008)

(Source: WTO Secretariat estimates based on OECD-WTO data)

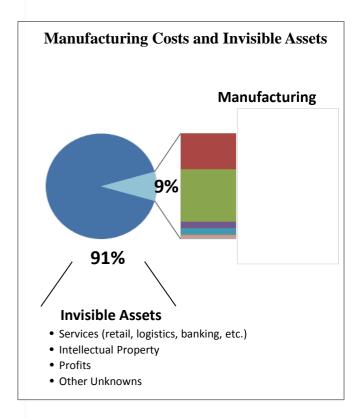




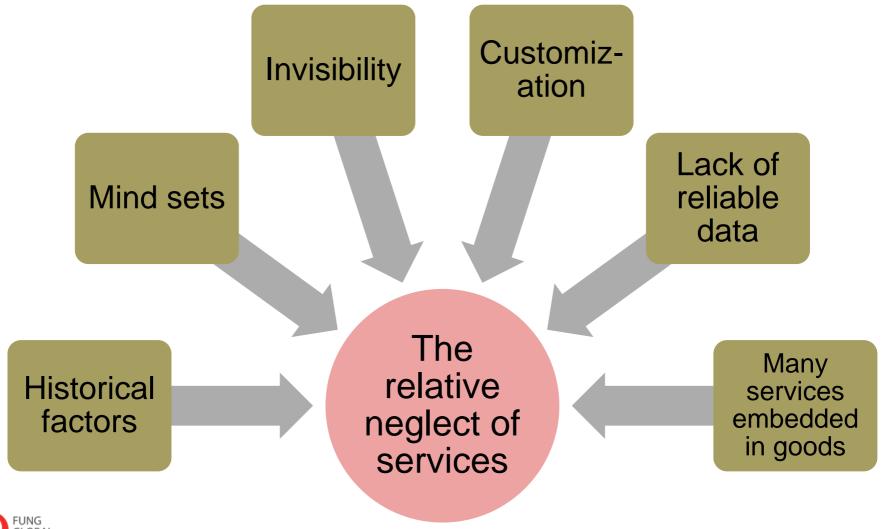
Case Study: A suit made in China and sold in the US







Why have services been neglected?





The role of services in GVCs

- Growing prominence of services "servicification"
- Trade in tasks and services more than just a nomenclature challenge
- Bundling
- Outsourcing
- Services as a source of innovation



Servicification: what is it?

- Greater prominence of services in economies:
- On the consumption side:
 - -Typically services consumption rises with income levels
 - -Services offer more variety and product choice than goods
 - -Services are typically more customized than goods
- On the production side:
 - Globalization, or the internationalized economy, has increased demand for services, especially along GVCs
 - As output expands, there is a more than proportionate demand, right across every activity in the economy, for certain kinds of services – telecoms, ICT, finance, insurance, energy, transport etc.



Bundling

- Bundling is when different goods and/or services are combined in a single product offering
- Bundling is quite frequently seen in outsourced offerings, and at the beginning and end of whatever GVC is being examined
- Bundling can:
 - Differentiate products and accrue more value addition
 - Facilitate cost-minimizing mixes where scale of component supply a factor
 - Confer tradability on otherwise non-tradable services
- Innovation and bundling may well go together



Outsourcing

- A key to fuller participation in GVCs, especially for SMEs
- Reasons for outsourcing:
 - Standard cost (competitiveness) considerations
 - External scale advantages various forms of networks, networking associated with skill sets (e,g, security services, recruitment, customs agents)
 - Specialized skills and fixed costs
 - Government requirements
- Reasons for not outsourcing are not always cost-driven
 - Protection of proprietary information, pivotal pieces of the GVC, and other risk management factors
- Not just a matter of cost minimisation—cost and efficiency not always the same thing

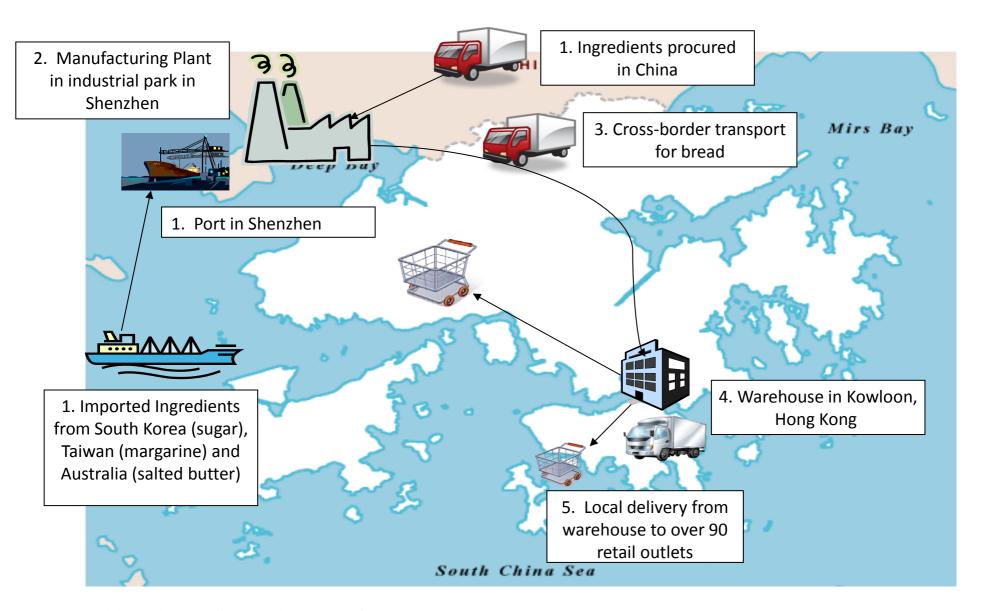


Innovation

- Most innovation in services appears to be about changes in processes or organizational arrangements that improve efficiency and reduce costs, with or without technological discoveries/adaptations
- Literature suggests that this is a promising source of productivity growth, especially in emerging economies
- Limited evidence so far of new technology- driven sources of productivity growth in case studies



Case Study - Bread Value Chain



Source: Fung Global Institute. Outline map of Hong Kong from www.mapsopensource.com

Case Study – Bread Value Chain

Key findings

30

Number of different services identified in the value chain

72%

Value of the product contributed by services

18 out of 30

 Proportion of the services partially or fully outsourced to external suppliers



Policy perspectives

Policy as added value, subtracted value and innovation

Policy Interventions

Policy as added value

Policy as subtracted value

Solutions

Policy as innovation

Efficient public policy:

- health
- safety
- environment etc.

Protectionism

:

discriminatory taxes

- exclusions
- regulations
- others

Deadweight losses:

- procedures
- inefficiencies
- underinvestment
- corruption

growth....
development
......jobs

Less

Efficiency through:

- openness
- streamlining
- learning
- best practice
- governance



Neglect of services in policy discourse

 By calling services what they are not, the identification of policy effects is greatly complicated



Policy and Services in GVCs

Policy intervention on goods vs. policy intervention on services

Goods

Services

Less intense intervention

Lower levels of protection

More intense intervention

Higher levels of protection

Mostly regulations

Because production is international and intermediate products cross frontiers several times, policies have a multiplicative effect on production costs





A hierarchy of international policy regimes

- Bilateral and plurilateral agreements inter- and intra-regional
- Prospective mega-regionals
 - TPP
 - TTIP
 - RCEP
 - FTAAP

WTO



Coherence challenges

Two primary challenges

- Managing geopolitics
- Going beyond trade opening and policy harmonization to economic empowerment and integrated economic communities

Practical challenges

- Overlapping membership
- -Trade costs
- Discriminatory fallout (but MFN dividend too)
- -Regulatory divergence, hard to reverse going up the hierarchy



Policy coherence in a GVC world

- The challenges of building an integrated policy framework
 - Border measures
 - Public policy NTMs
 - Investment
 - Competition
 - Intellectual property
 - Trade remedies
 - Goods and services



Thank you



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