

Nuevas dinámicas de la producción y el comercio a escala global

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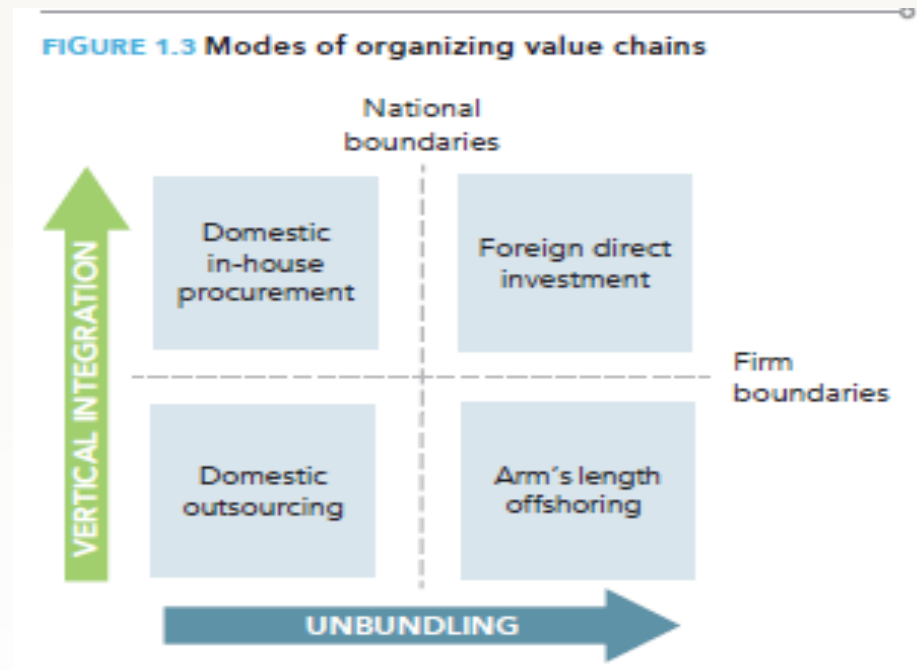
Taller de Macroeconomía, Desarrollo y Distribución, FCE-UBA,
12-13 de diciembre de 2017

Las nuevas dinámicas

- Fragmentación global de los procesos productivos
- Del comercio de bienes al comercio de tareas
- Cadenas globales de valor
- Rol creciente de los servicios
- *“Factory Economies” vs “Headquarter Economies”*

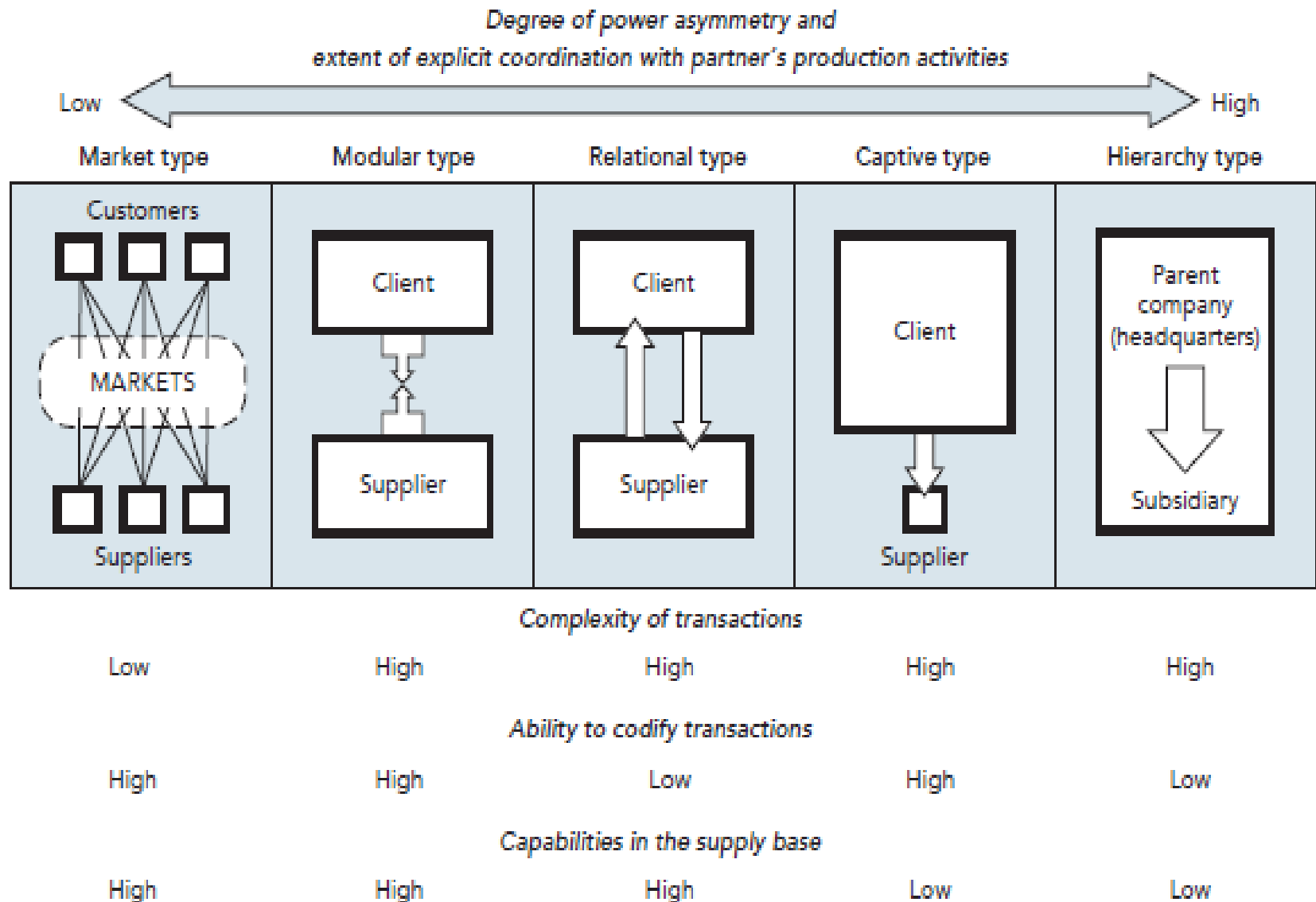
De qué hablamos cuando hablamos de cadenas globales de valor?

- Una definición: «the full range of activities needed to bring a product from its conception to its end use (design, production, marketing, distribution and support to the final consumer)» (<http://www.globalvaluechains.org/concepts.html>).



Fuente: World Bank. (2017). *Global value chain development report 2017: Measuring and analysing the impact of GVCs on economic development*.

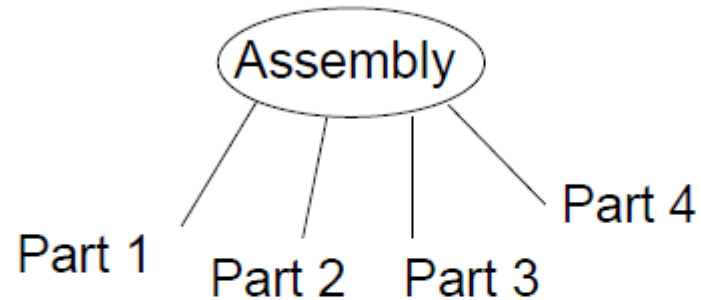
FIGURE 1.4 Typology of global value chains



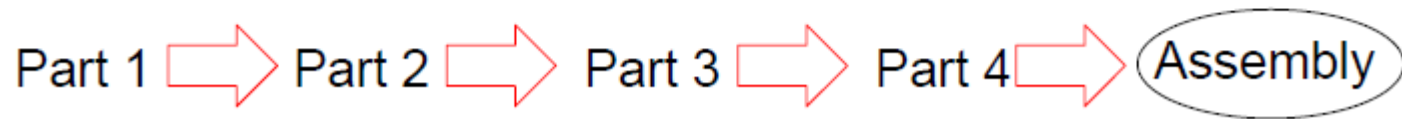
Fuente: World Bank. (2017). *Global value chain development report 2017: Measuring and analysing the impact of GVCs on economic development.*

Spider & Snake

“spider”



“snake”



The 1st & 2nd unbundlings

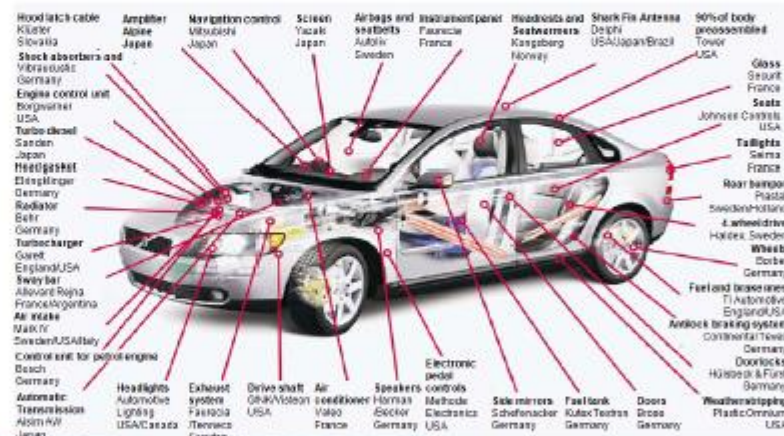
1st unbundling:

Spatial separation of production & consumption.



2nd unbundling:

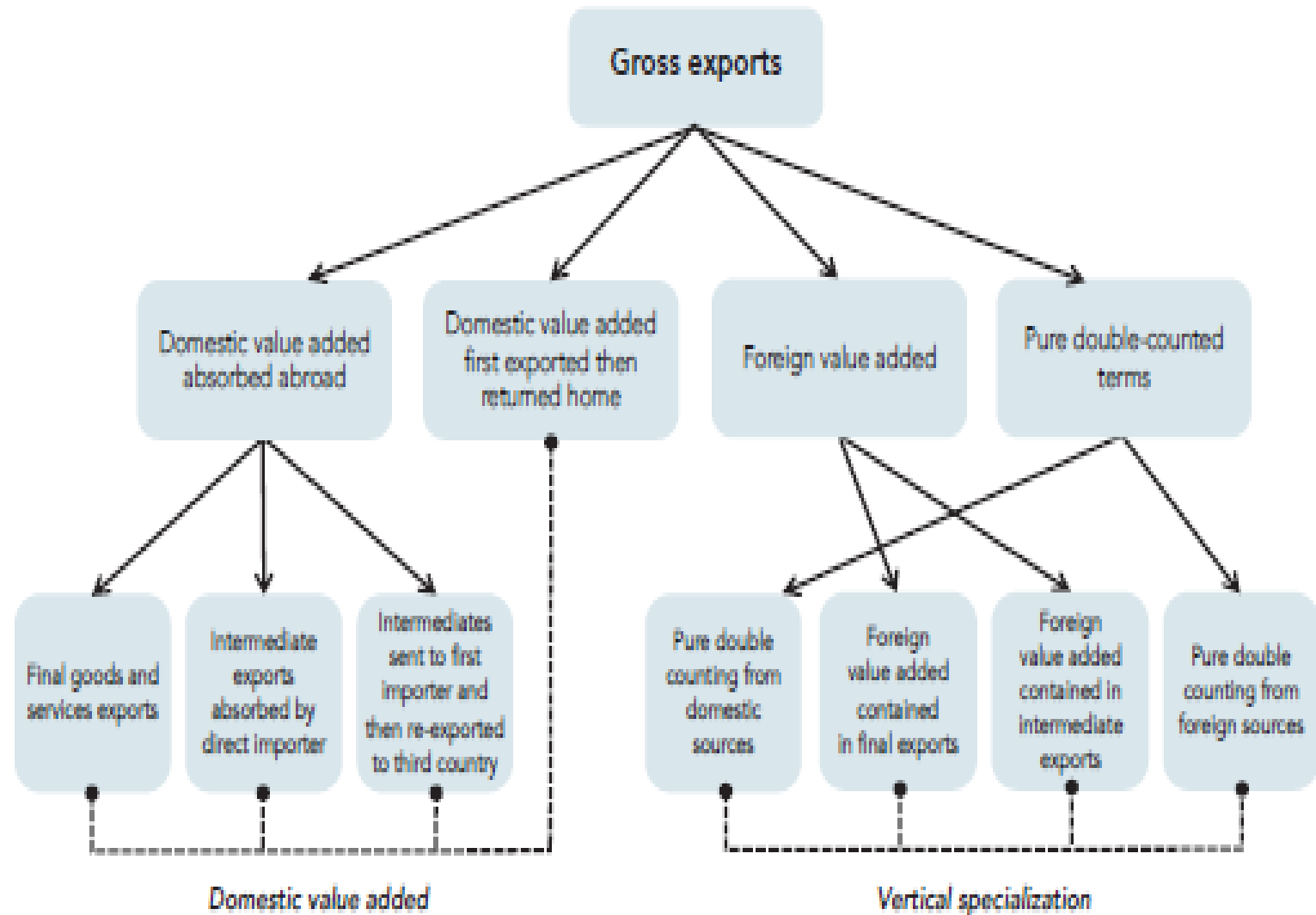
2.1 Factories.



2.2 Offices.



FIGURE 1.9 Gross trade accounting framework

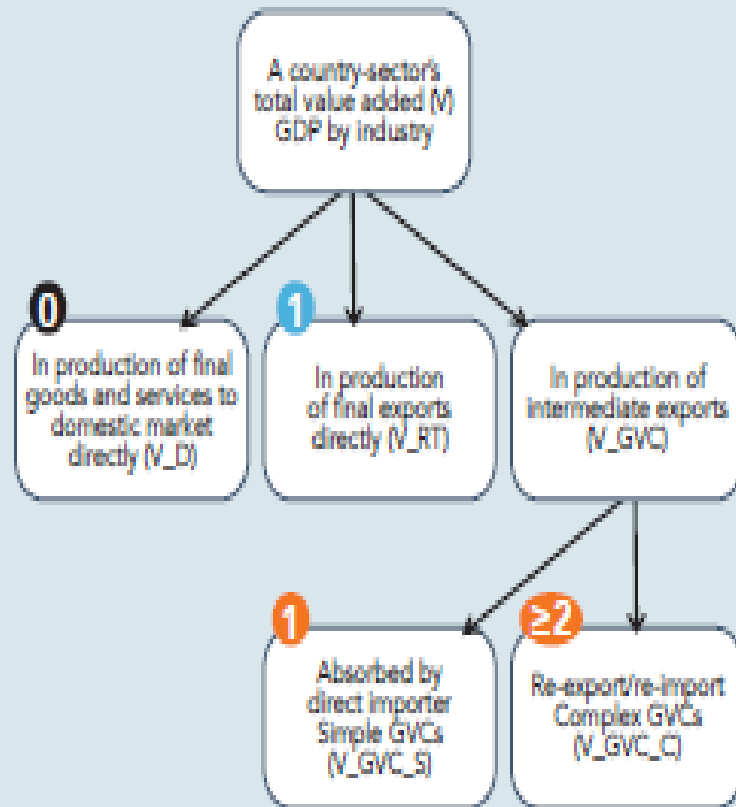


Fuente: World Bank. (2017). *Global value chain development report 2017: Measuring and analysing the impact of GVCs on economic development.*

Decomposing GDP and final goods production by country or sector

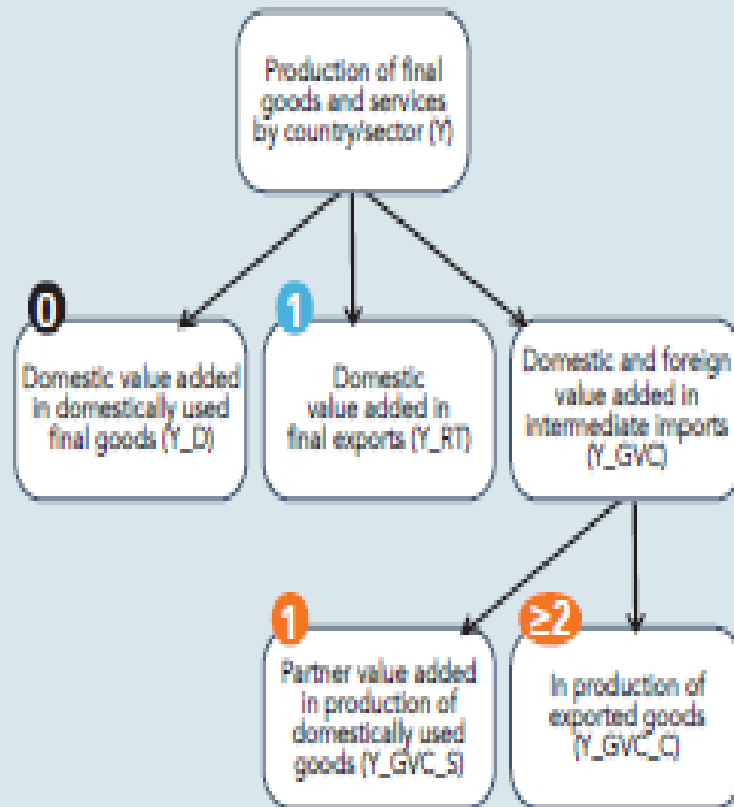
Forward linkage-based: Producer perspective

Which types of GDP production activities belong to GVCs?



Backward linkage-based: User perspective

Which types of final goods production belong to GVCs?



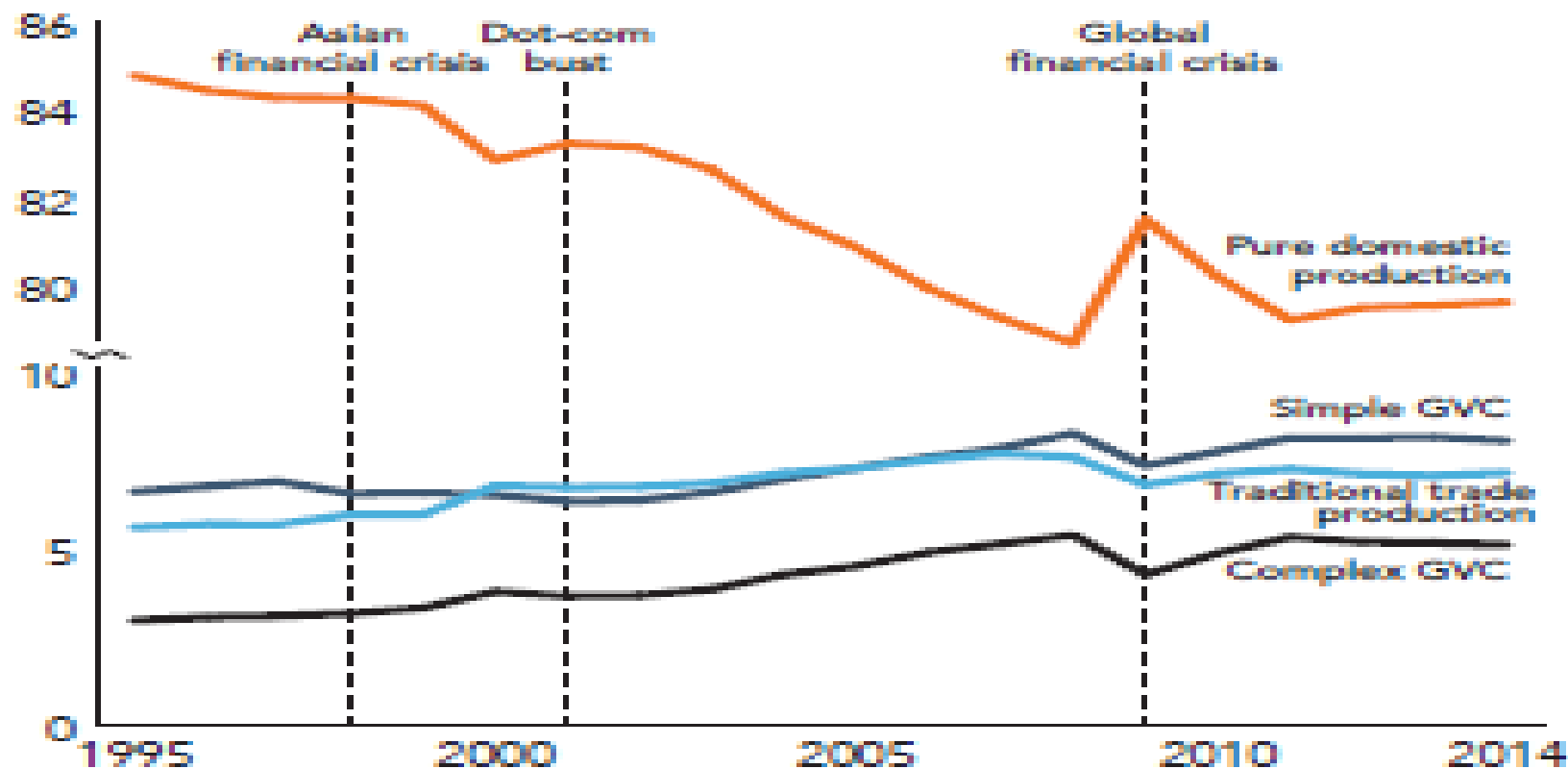
Fuente: World Bank. (2017). *Global value chain development report 2017: Measuring and analysing the impact of GVCs on economic development.*

Por qué es importante medir el comercio en valor agregado?

- Evitar el doble conteo
- En qué actividades se genera el valor agregado?
- Contenido importado, cuidado con el anti-proteccionismo!!!
 - Bienes exportados que usan contenido importado
 - Bienes importados que usan VA local
- Exportaciones indirectas (servicios)
- Donde se generan los empleos (y qué empleos se generan)?
- Con quienes tenemos déficit/superávit?

FIGURE 1 Global value chains were expanding, until the financial crisis

Percent



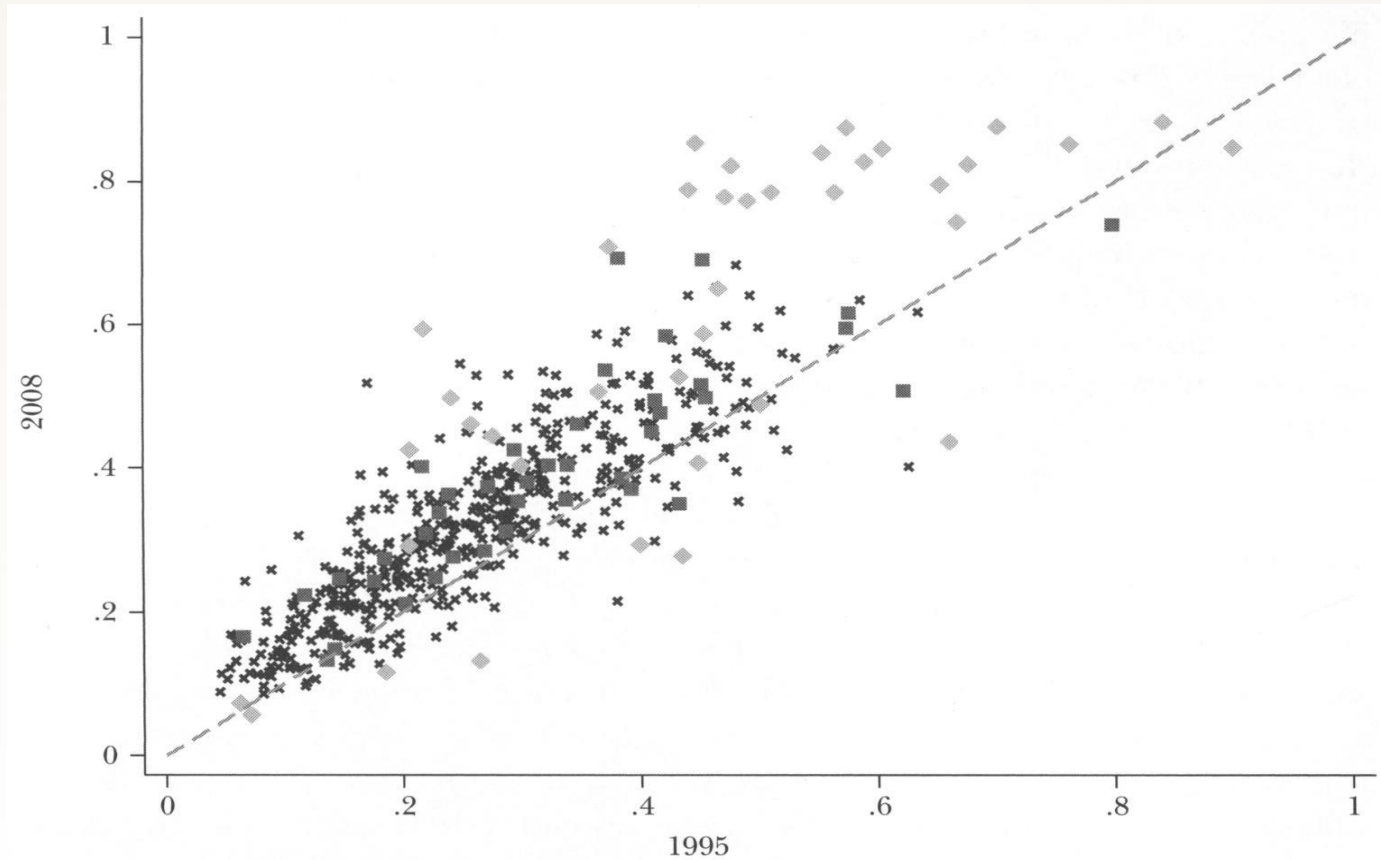
Source: University of International Business and Economics global value chain indexes derived from the 2016 World Input-Output Database.

Fuente: World Bank. (2017). *Global value chain development report 2017: Measuring and analysing the impact of GVCs on economic development*.

Comercio bruto vs comercio en valor agregado: los “hechos estilizados”

- Caída en ratio VA/X brutas (10% entre 1970 y 2009), acelerada en las dos últimas décadas (Johnson y Noguera, 2014)
- En manufacturas fue de 20%, en el resto de los sectores el ratio creció.
- La caída fue más fuerte en naciones de rápido crecimiento
- Aumento del VA extranjero y pérdida de peso del empleo no calificado en las CGV
- Las naciones avanzadas se especializan en actividades intensivas en empleo calificado y las emergentes en las intensivas en capital

El aumento del valor agregado extranjero en 560 CGV



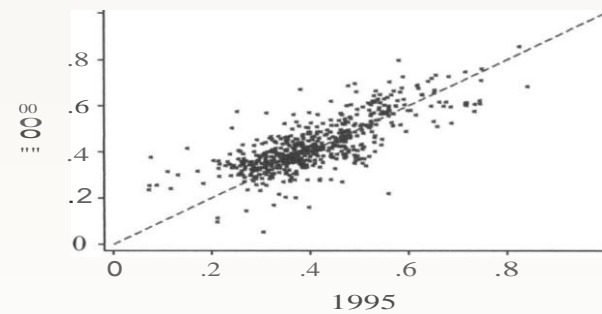
Fuente: Timmer et al (2013).

La pérdida de peso del empleo no calificado

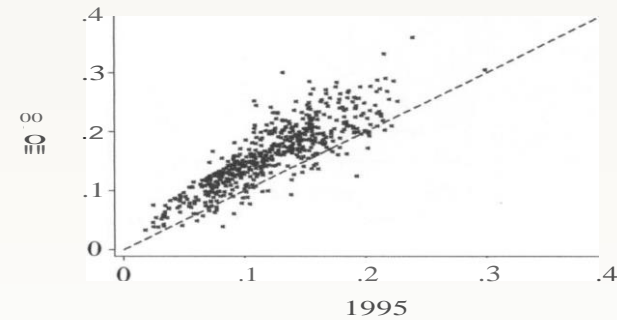
Figure 3

Factor Shares in Value Added of 560 Global Value Chains of Manufactures, 1995 and 2008

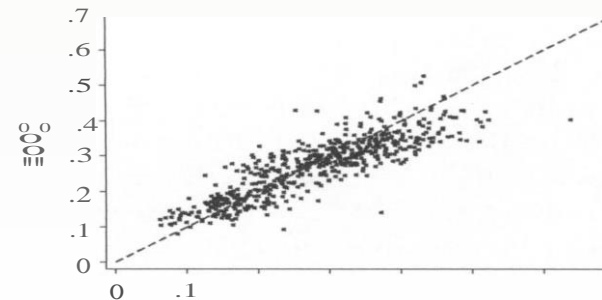
A: Capital share



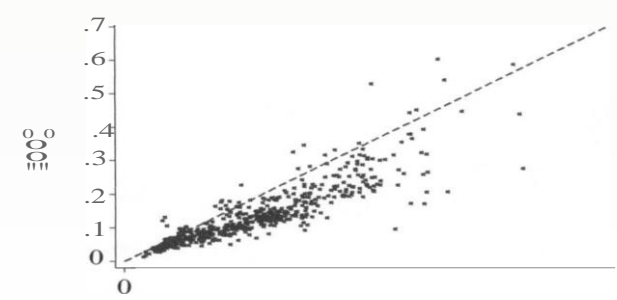
B: High-skilled labor share



C: Medium-skilled labor share



D: Low-skilled labor share



Fuente: Timmer et al (2013).

Table 2

Factor Shares in Global Value Chains of All Manufactures

Value added	1995	2008	2008 minus 1995
Total (billion US\$)	\$6,586	\$8,684	\$2,098
By:			
capital(%)	40.9%	47.4%	6.5%
high-skilled labor(%)	13.8%	15.4%	1.5%
medium-skilled labor(%)	28.7%	24.4%	-4.2%
low-skilled labor(%)	16.6%	12.8%	-3.8%

Fuente: Timmer et al (2013).

El cambio factorial en la industria global

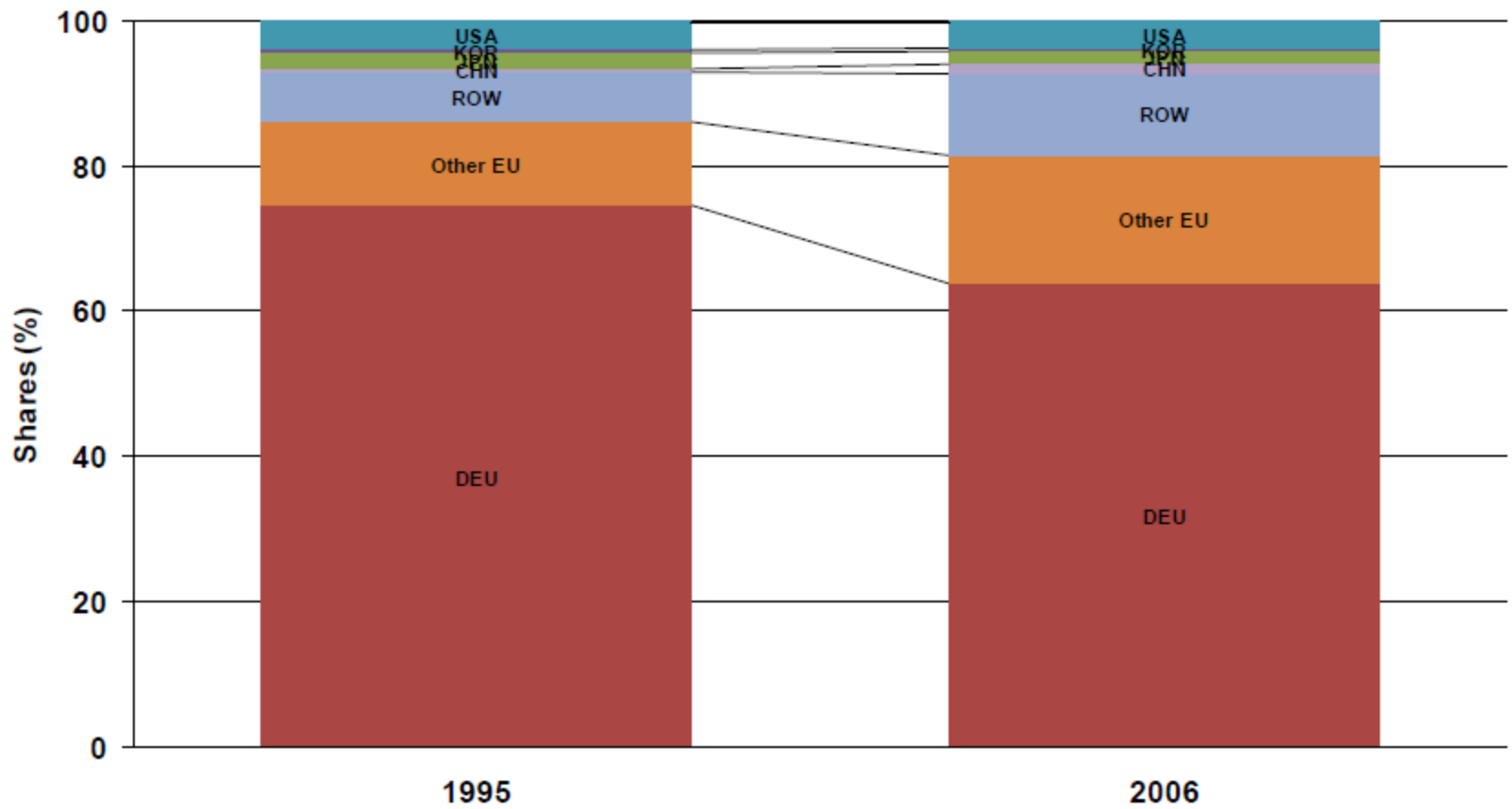
Table 4

Changes in Factor Shares over 1995-2008 in Global Value Chains of Manufactures, by Country
(in percentage points)

	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Low-skilled labor</i>	<i>Medium-skilled labor</i>	<i>High-skilled labor</i>
United States	3.9	-1.9	-5.9	4.0
Japan	4.5	-5.4	-2.1	3.1
Germany	6.8	-2.8	-7.4	3.4
France	0.2	-8.7	0.1	8.4
United Kingdom	-3.4	-8.0	1.2	10.2
Italy	-1.1	-14.8	10.4	5.5
Spain	0.1	-12.9	4.7	8.1
Canada	1.8	-2.0	-4.6	4.8
Australia	6.0	-8.4	-0.9	3.3
South Korea	9.3	-11.6	-5.6	8.0
Netherlands	5.5	-7.3	-7.1	8.9
Total all high-income	2.9	-4.9	-3.0	5.0
China	9.3	-9.3	-2.1	2.0
Russian Federation	1.1	-1.6	-2.4	2.8
Brazil	-6.7	-4.8	7.5	4.0
India	4.5	-5.9	-1.7	3.1
Mexico	6.4	-4.2	-0.5	-1.7
Turkey	-12.7	4.5	5.2	3.1
Indonesia	5.3	-8.1	1.3	1.6
World minus all high-income	3.2	-6.3	1.4	1.7
World	6.5	-3.8	-4.2	1.5

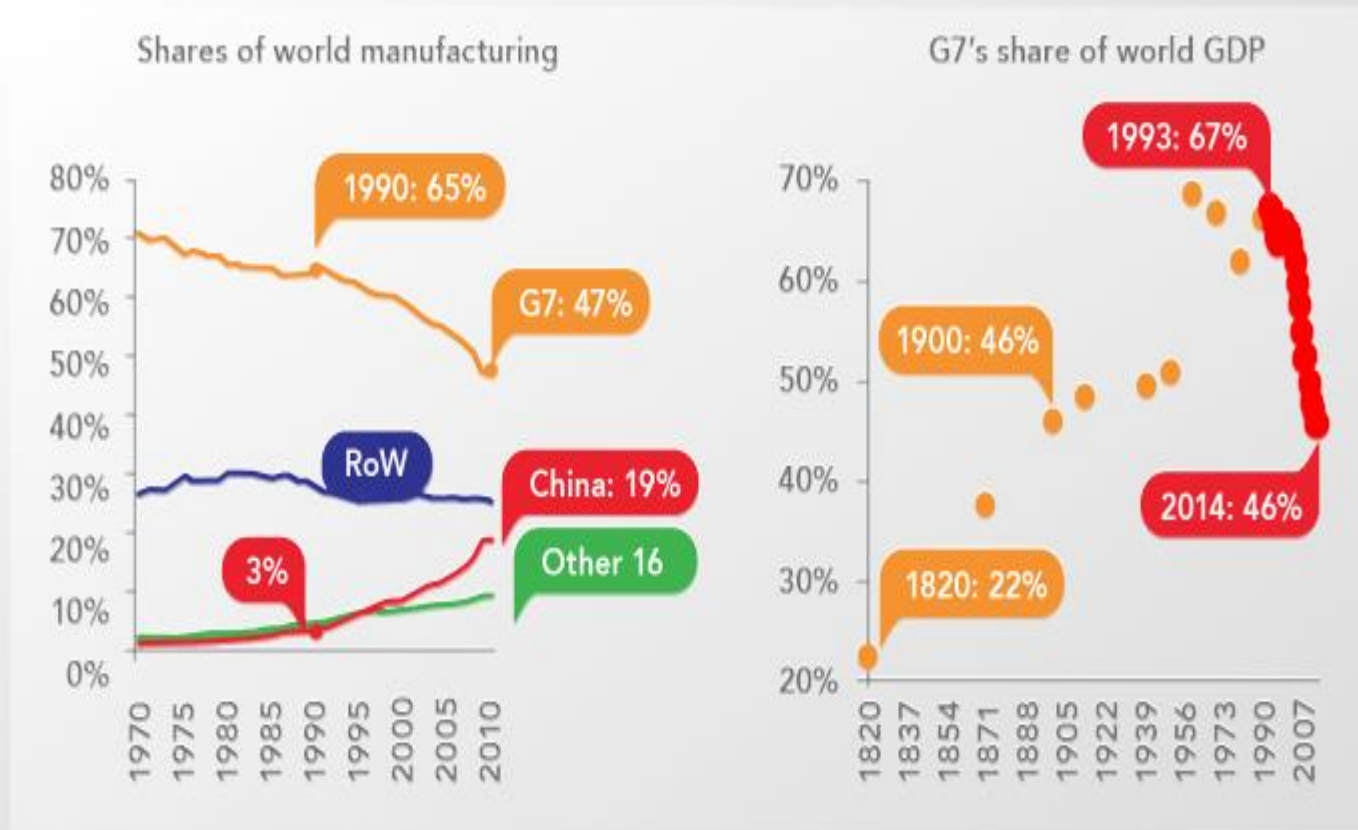
Fuente: Timmer et al (2013).

Global Value Chain of Final Output from German transport equipment manufacturing (1995 and 2006)



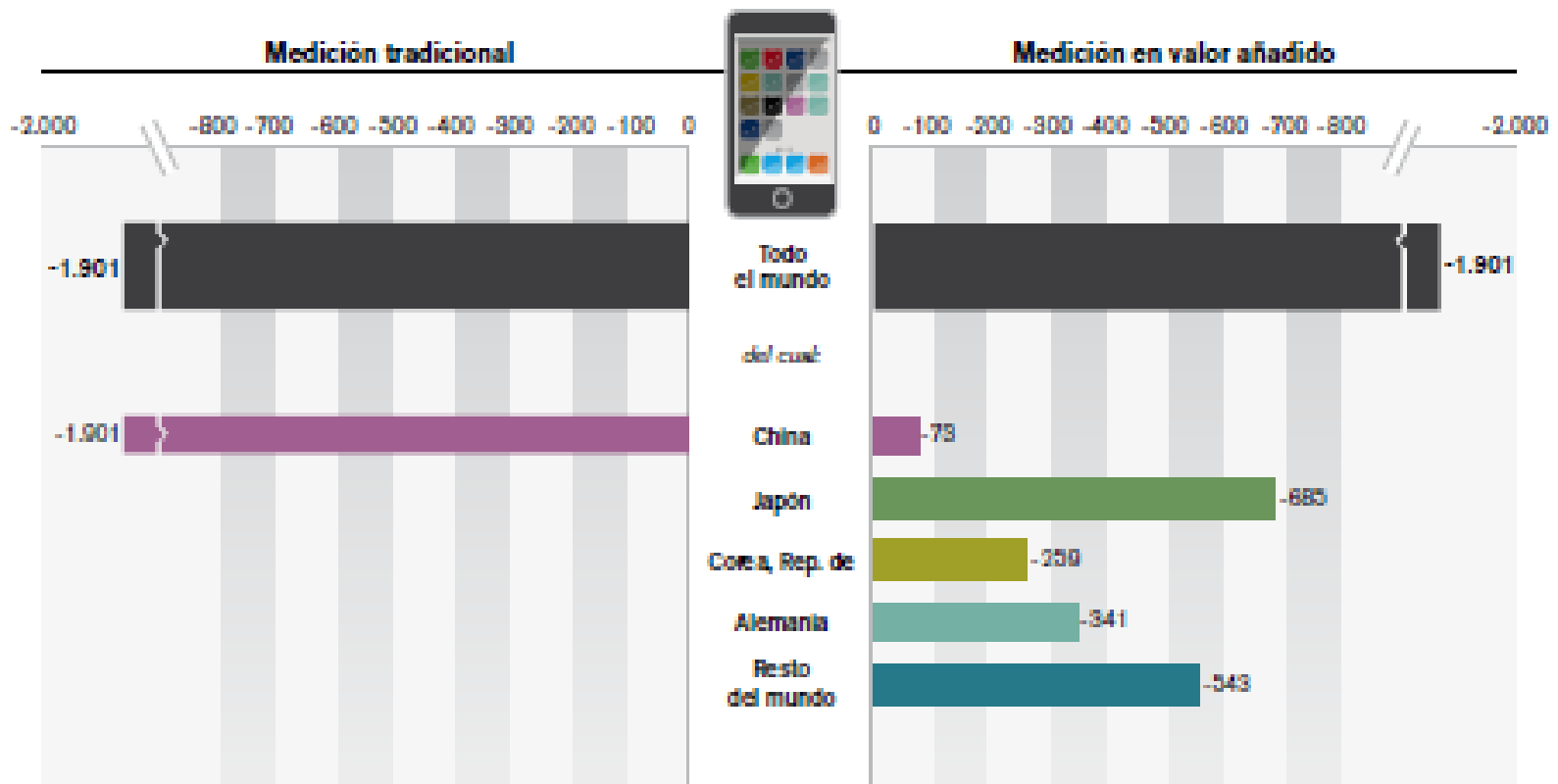
Fuente: Erunbam et al (2013)

Manufacturing & GDP shares shifted from G7 to a few developing countries



Los indicadores tradicionales pierden relevancia analítica:

Balanza comercial de los Estados Unidos en iPhones, 2009 (en millones de \$EE.UU.)



Fuente: Escaith (2013)

A product of global trade

According to estimates from a research paper, Apple's iPhone added \$1.9 billion to the U.S. trade deficit with China last year

Parts come from many countries to be assembled in China...

Value of iPhone components and labor*

Japan: 34%
Germany: 17%
South Korea: 13%
China: 3.6%
Others: 27%

\$178.96



U.S.: 6%

... but the entire value of the iPhone counts against the U.S. trade deficit with China.

2009 U.S. trade balance in iPhones

Traditional approach

Value-added approach



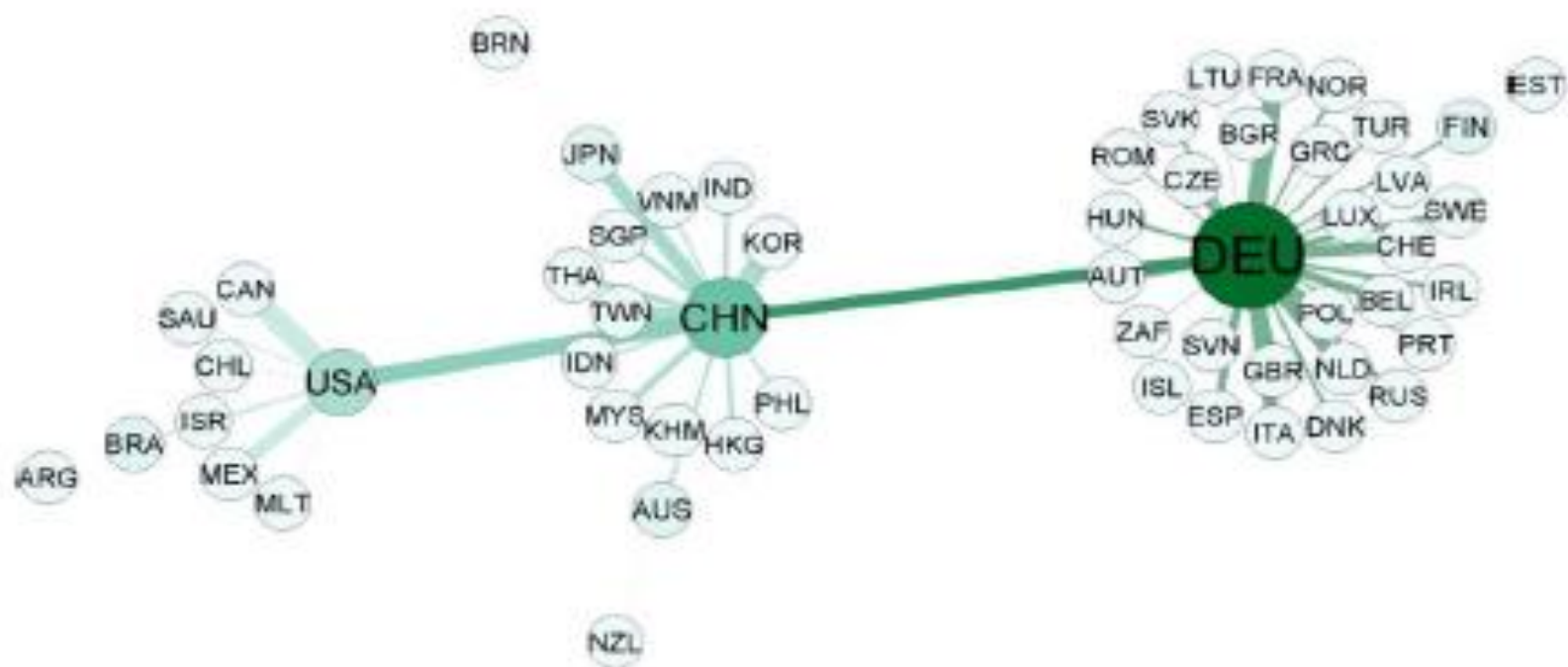
iPhones exported to U.S.

* Figures don't add up to 100% due to rounding. Figures are estimates.

Source: Xing, Y., and N. Detert. 2010. How the iPhone Widens the United States Trade Deficit with the People's Republic of China. ADBI Working Paper 257. Tokyo: Asian Development Bank Institute.

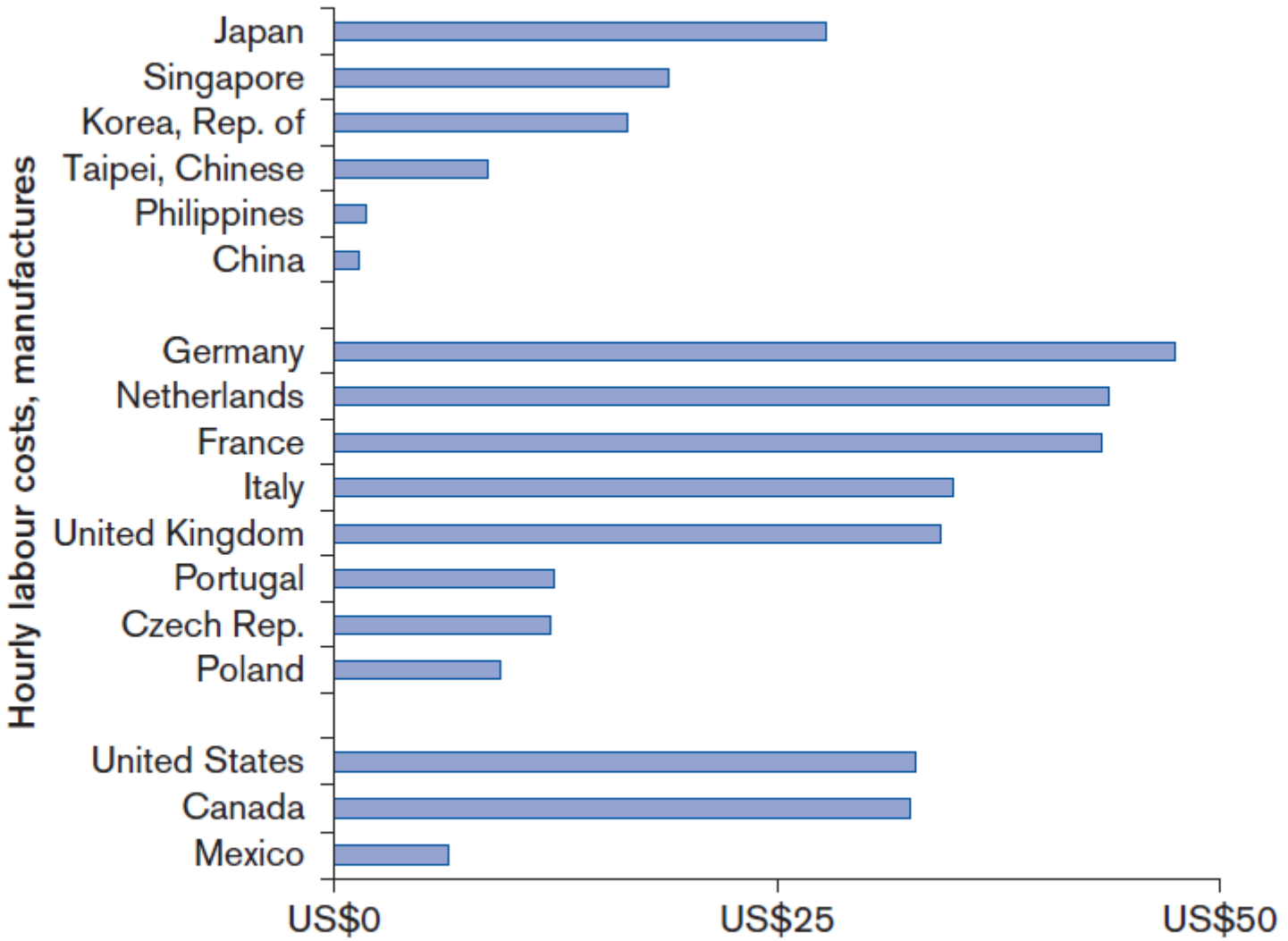
FIGURE 1.9

Network representation of value added trade, 2009



Fuente: Taglioni y Winkler (2014)

FIGURE 1.11: Wage differences in Factory Asia, Factory North America and Factory Europe, 2008



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, International Labor Comparisons.

Figure 1. Backward GVC participation ratios, cross-country comparison for 2011

As a percentage of country's gross exports

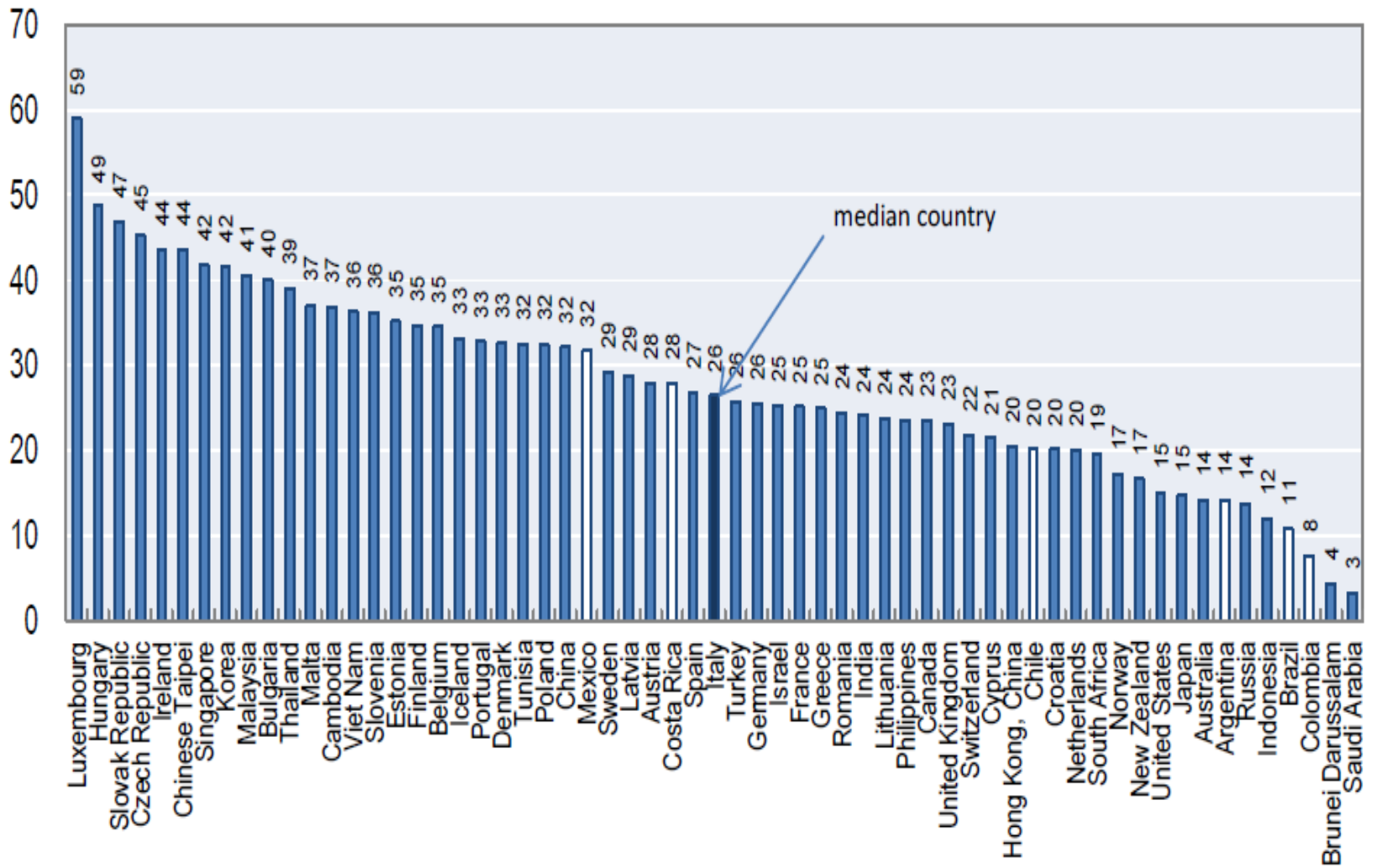
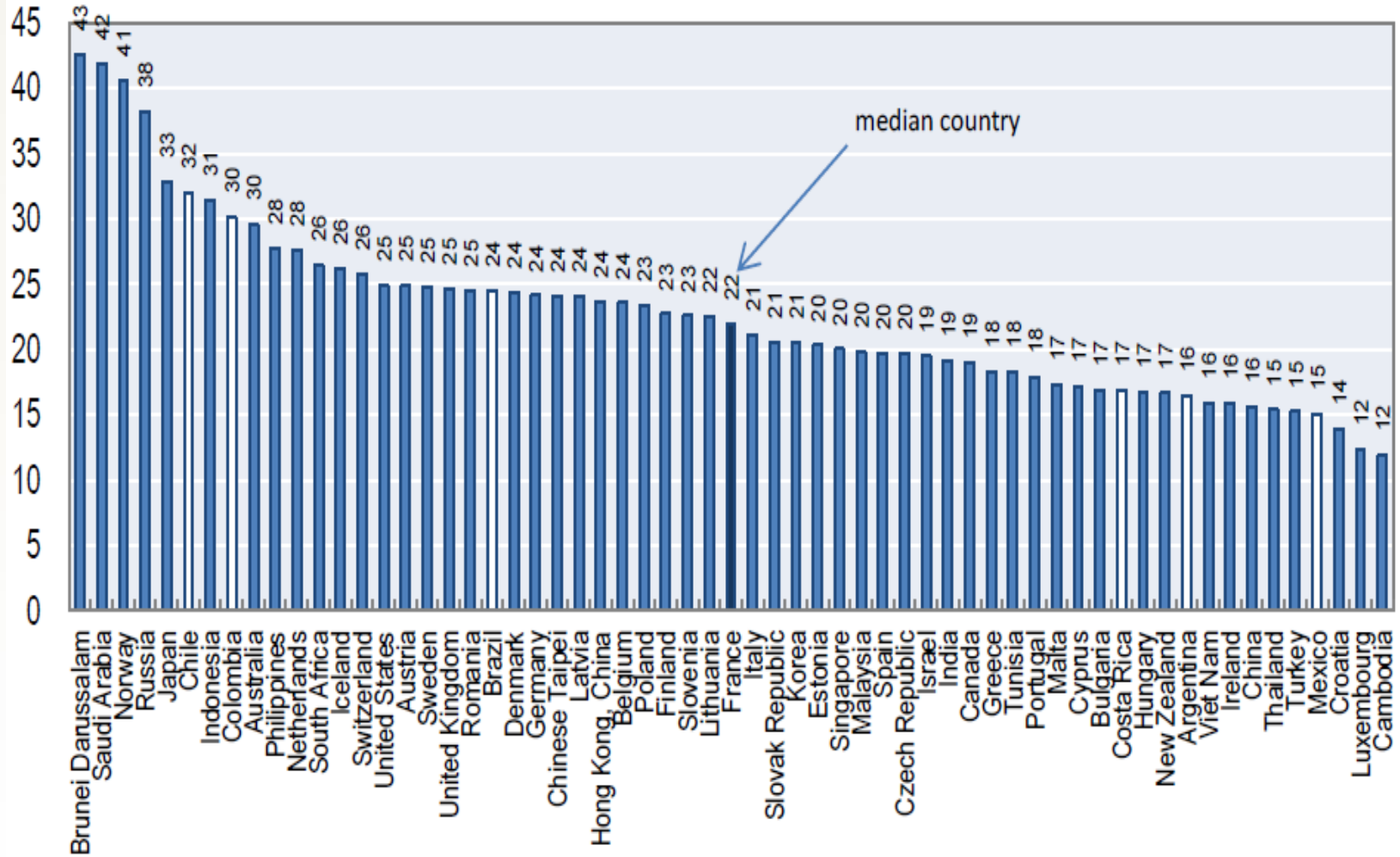
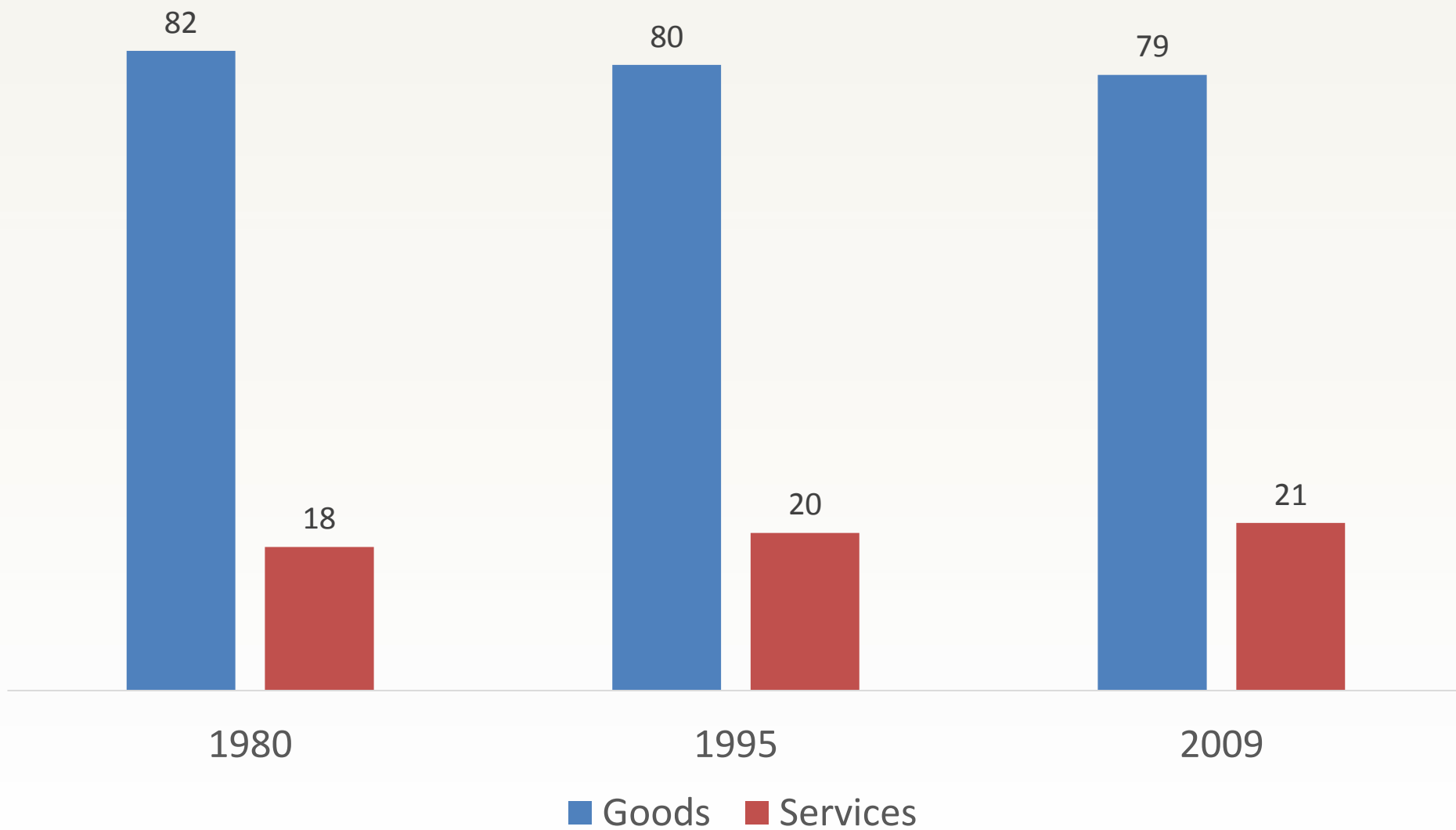


Figure 2. Forward GVC participation ratios, cross-country comparison for 2011

As a percentage of country's gross exports

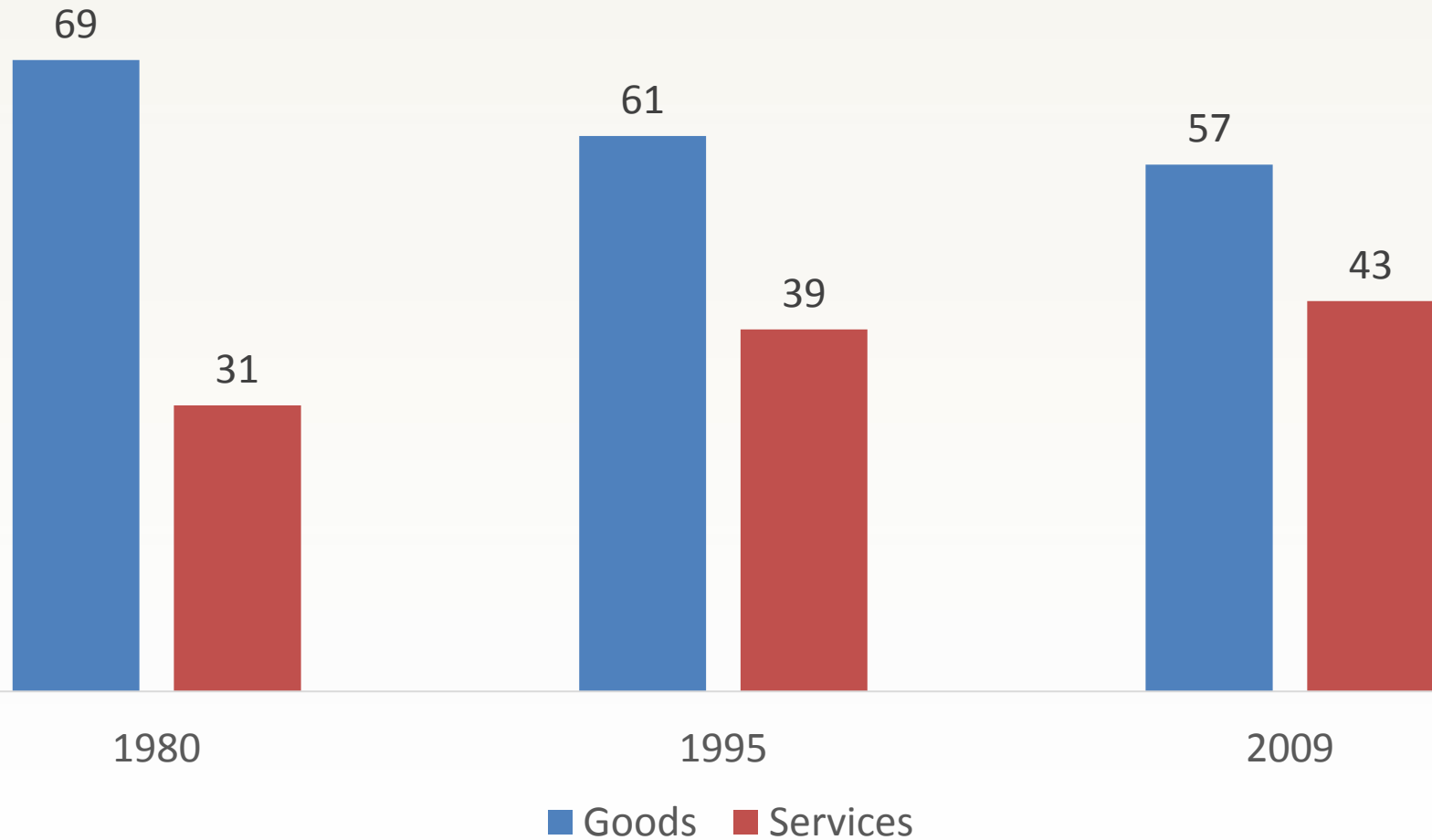


Gross Exports of Goods and Services as a share of Total World Gross Exports



Fuente: World Bank. (2017). *Global value chain development report 2017: Measuring and analysing the impact of GVCs on economic development.*

Value Added of Goods and Services as a share of Value Added Exports

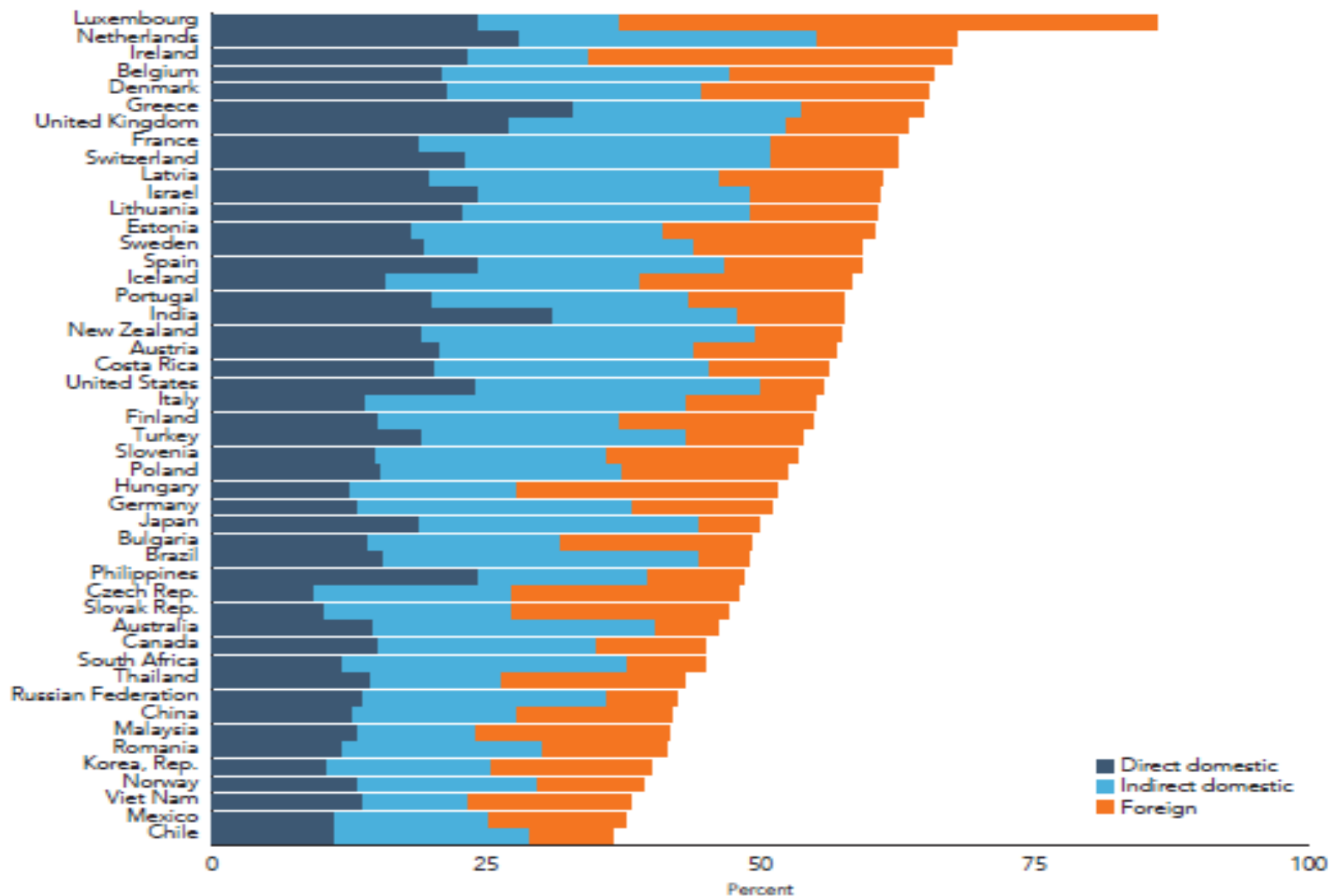


Fuente: World Bank. (2017). *Global value chain development report 2017: Measuring and analysing the impact of GVCs on economic development.*

La creciente importancia de los servicios

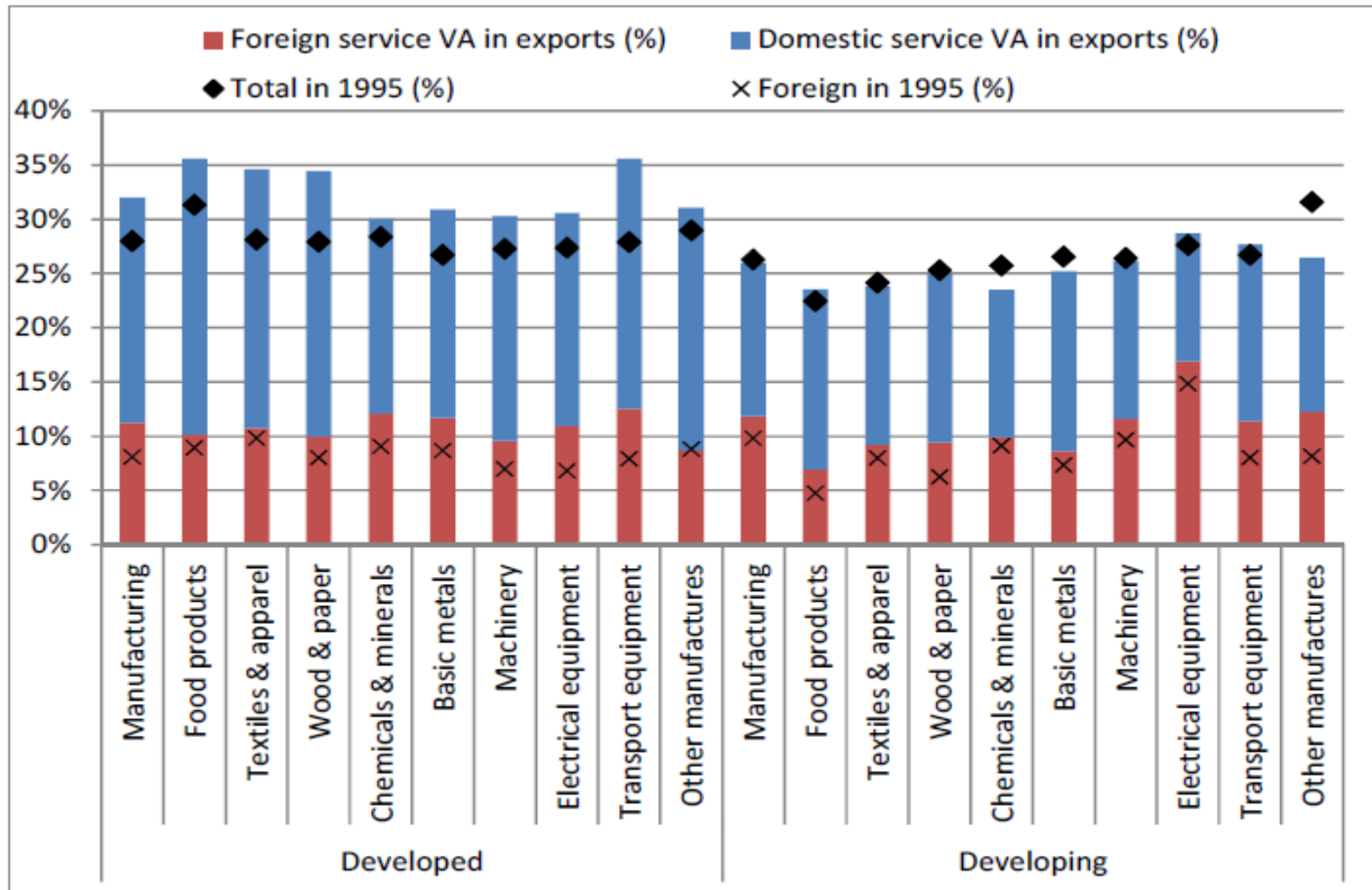
- Las corporaciones se focalizan cada vez más en sus *core business*, tercerizando actividades previamente realizadas *in house*;
- Una parte sustancial del valor agregado de un producto industrial, agroindustrial o primario es generado por servicios (I+D, diseño, software, logística, *branding*, *marketing*, etc.) –la “servificación” de la economía–;
- Las empresas enfrentan cada vez con más frecuencia requerimientos en materia de calidad, trazabilidad, sanidad, medio ambiente, relaciones laborales, etc (necesidad de certificaciones).
- Con el crecimiento de la población y la elevación de sus niveles de ingreso y de la esperanza de vida, se incrementan las demandas por salud y educación y por nuevos servicios vinculados al entretenimiento y la cultura;
- Hay un proceso de “desmaterialización” que hace que objetos que antes eran elaborados en establecimientos industriales (e.g. un libro) ahora se conviertan en intangibles que no requieren producción física;
- El propio despliegue de las CGV requiere el desarrollo de servicios de finanzas, transporte, logística y comunicaciones altamente eficientes.

FIGURE 6.5 Direct and indirect domestic services value added and foreign services value added in gross exports, by country, 2011



Fuente: World Bank. (2017). *Global value chain development report 2017: Measuring and analysing the impact of GVCs on economic development.*

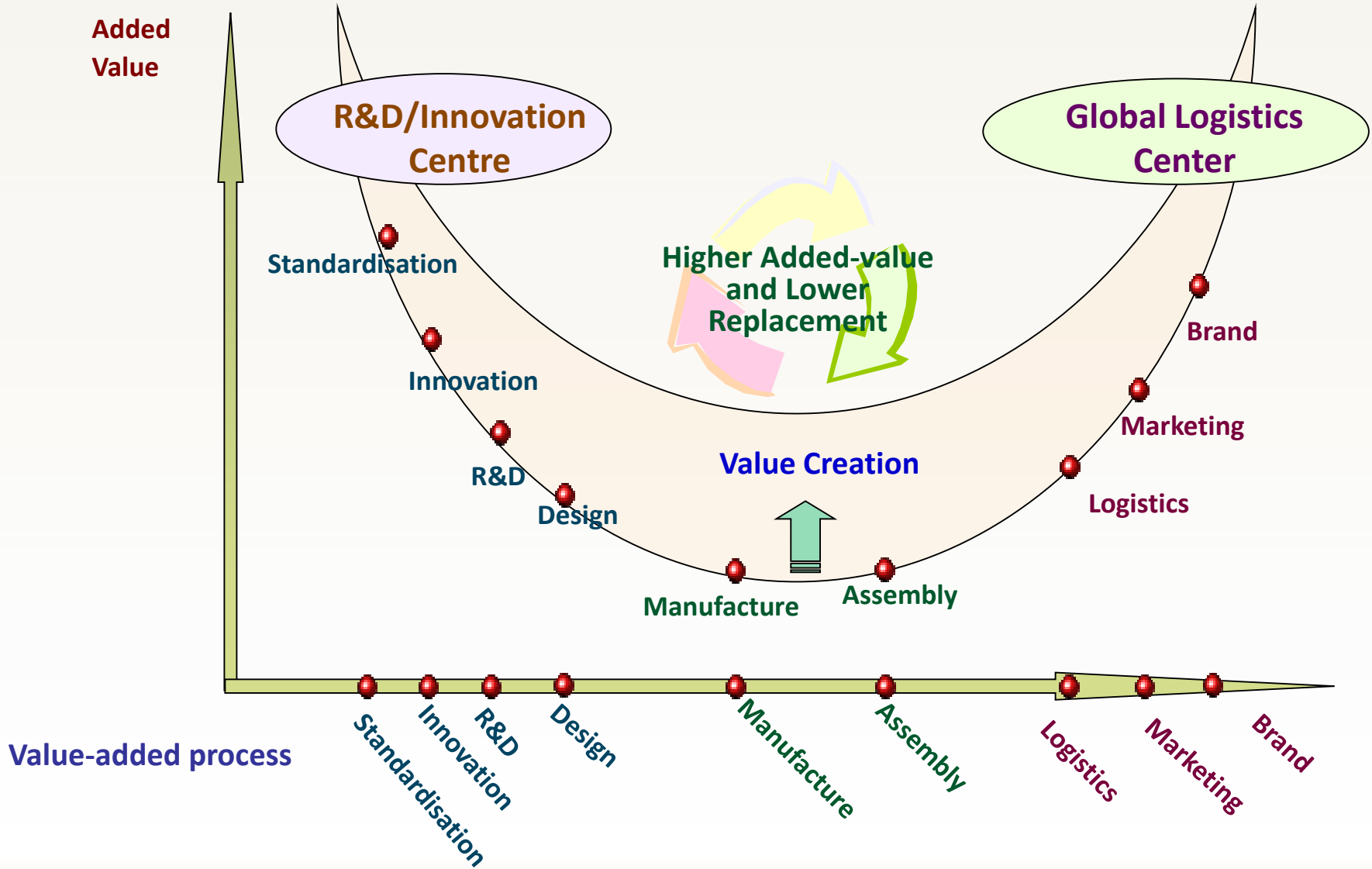
Figure 6. Services value added content of manufacturing industry exports, 1995 and 2008



Source: OECD-WTO TiVA Database.

Smiley Face

(Fuente: Business Week International online extra, May 16, 2005, Stan Shih on Taiwan and China)



Las CGV y la productividad

- Los canales
 - Transferencia de conocimiento entre empresas (rol crucial de las empresas líderes)
 - Redes de circulación y creación de conocimiento (clusters y otros arreglos)
 - Necesidad de cumplir estándares
 - Aprender exportando
- **Dos historias contrastantes de participación en cadenas de valor: México y Asia**

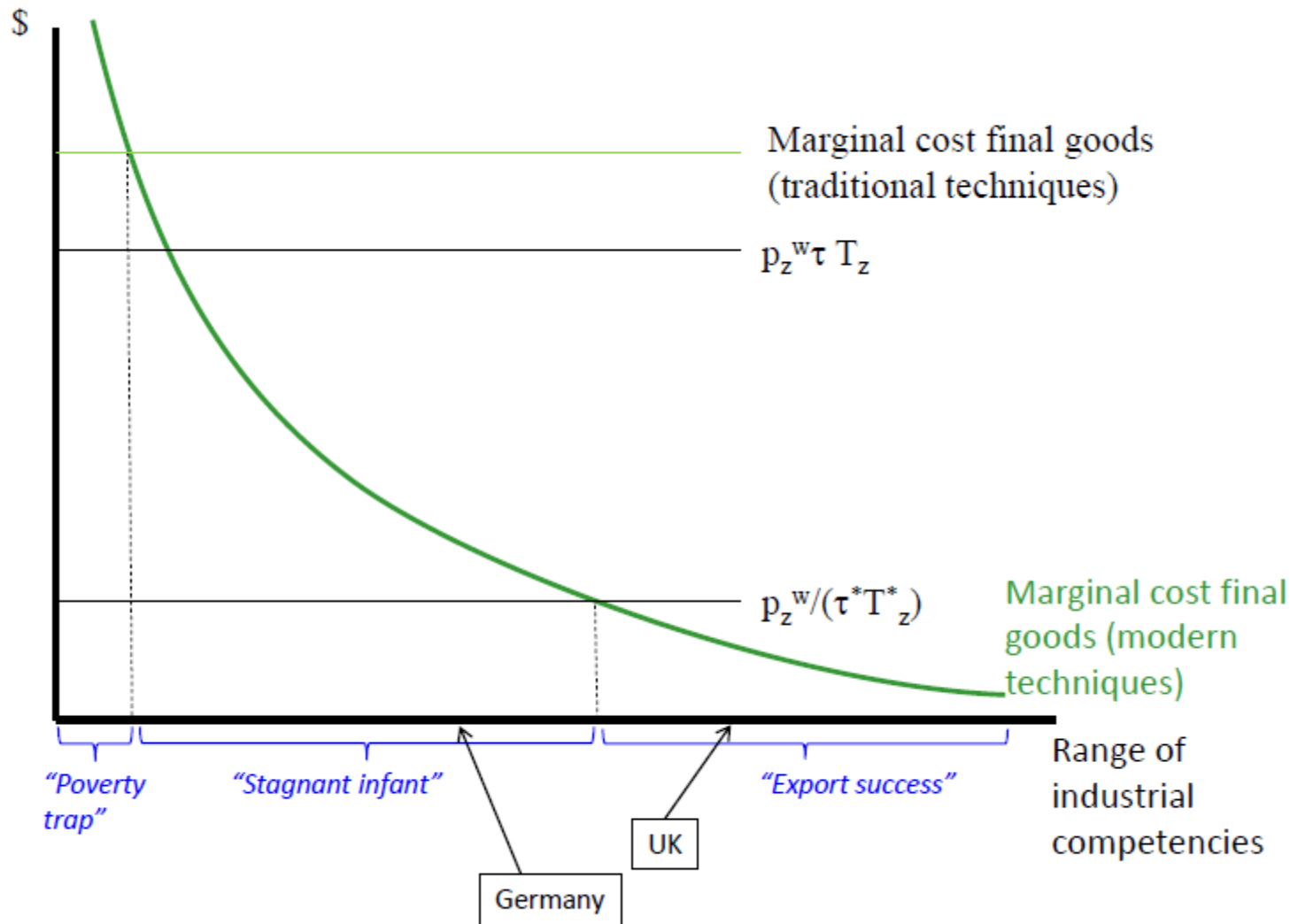
Condicionantes: nacionales, microeconómicos, sectoriales, mecanismos de gobierno de las CGV, regímenes de política nacionales e internacionales ...

Algunas preguntas ...

- Quien gobierna las CGV?
- Cuán asimétricas son las relaciones dentro de ellas?
- Qué tipo de funciones se desarrollan en las CGV?
- Cuán móviles o arraigadas son?
- Cuáles son las posibilidades de upgrading?
- Cuáles son los encadenamientos y externalidades que se generan?

- EL FUTURO?
 - TELEPRESENCIA
 - TELEROBOTIA
 - AUTOMATIZACION
 - 3D

First unbundling



Steam revolution

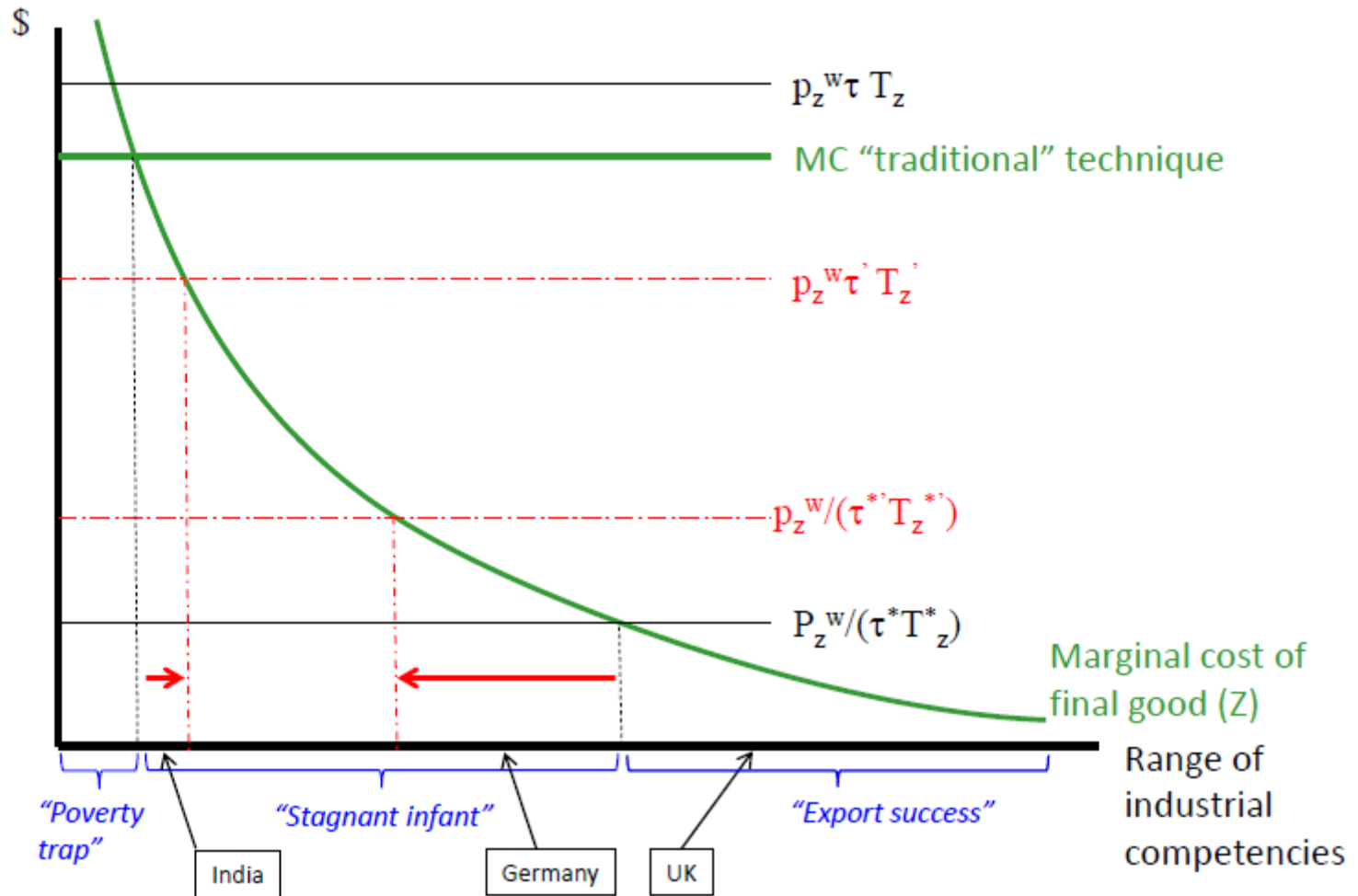
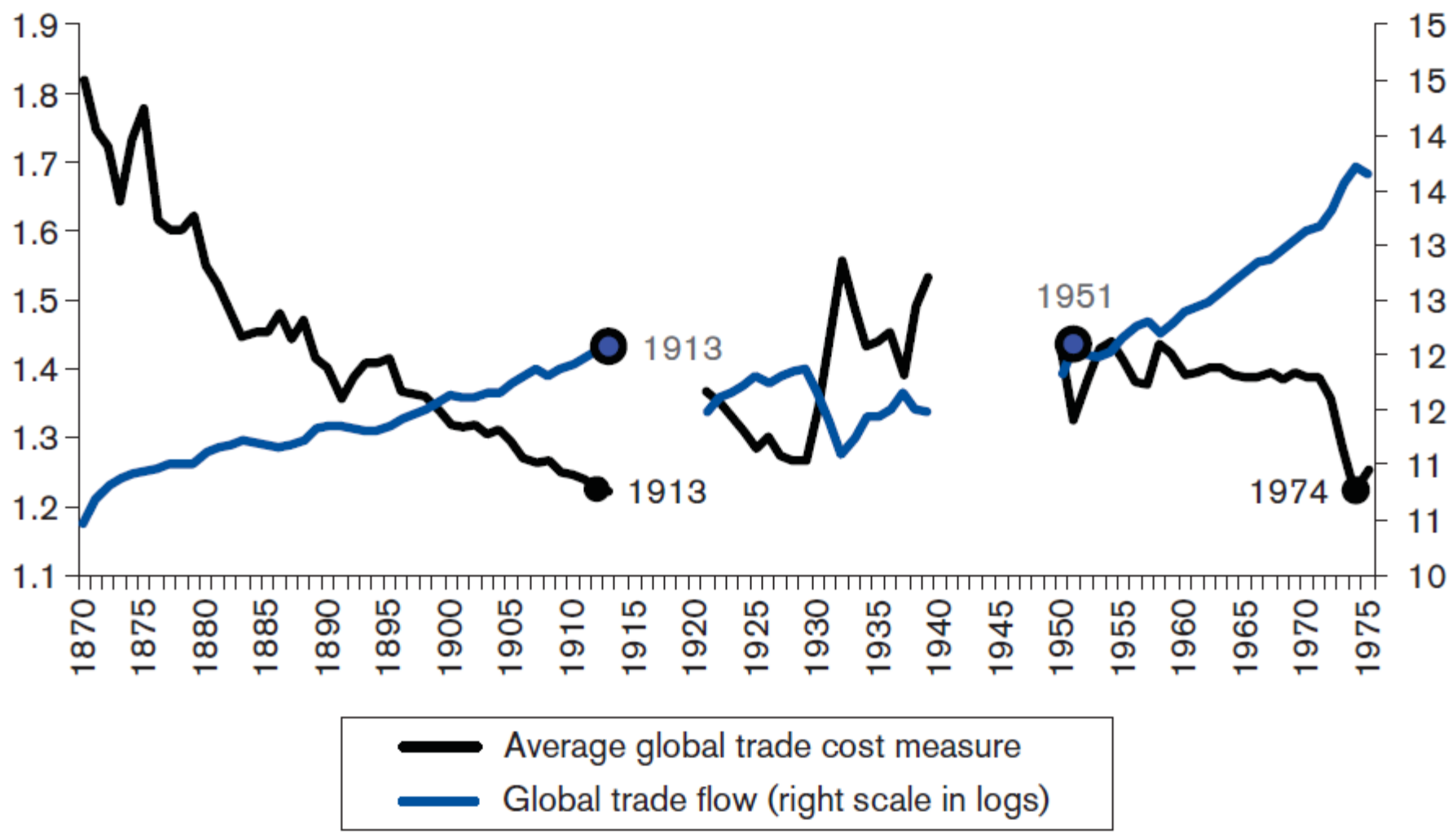
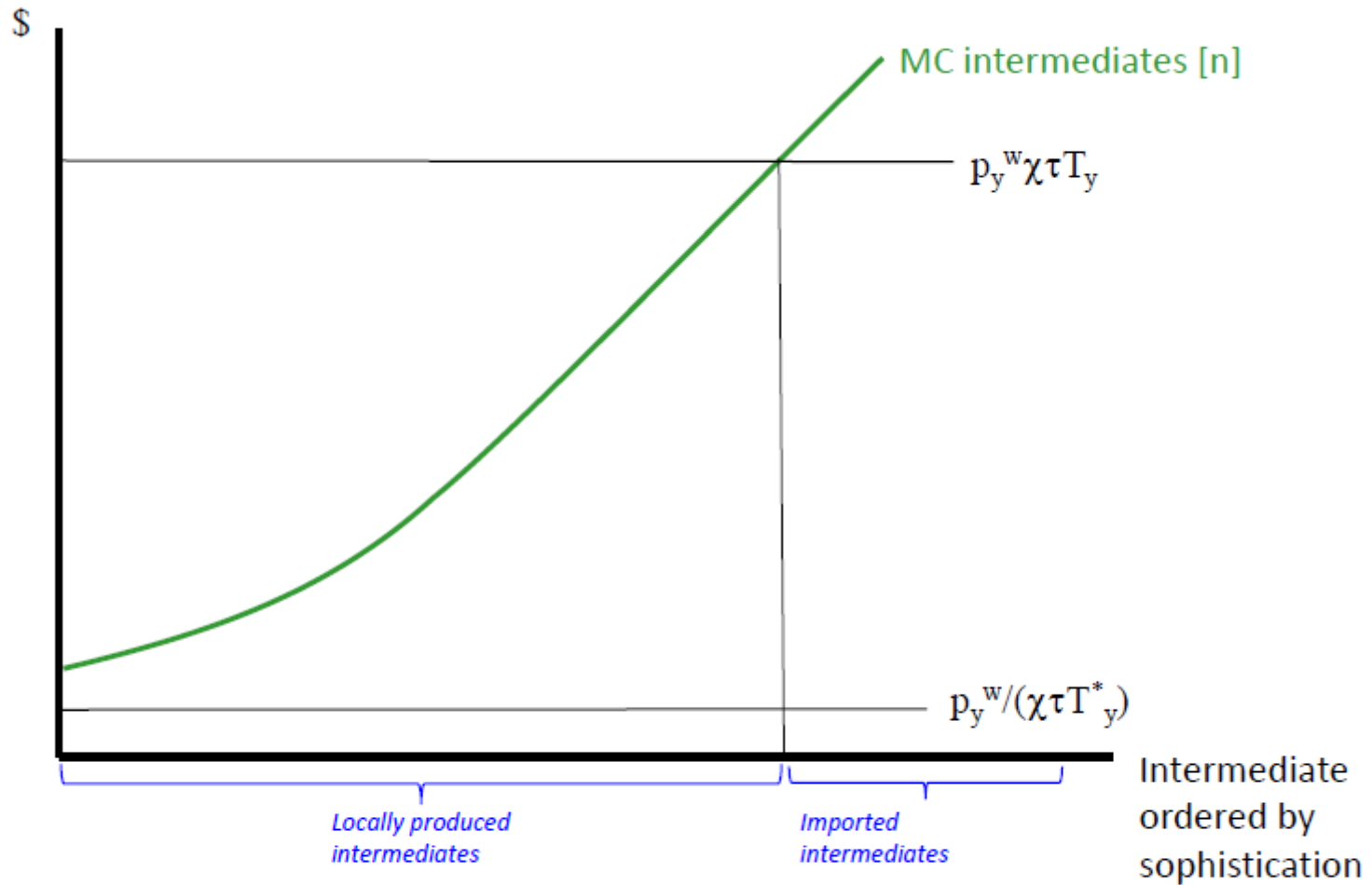


FIGURE 1.1: Global trade flows and estimated trade costs, 1870–1975

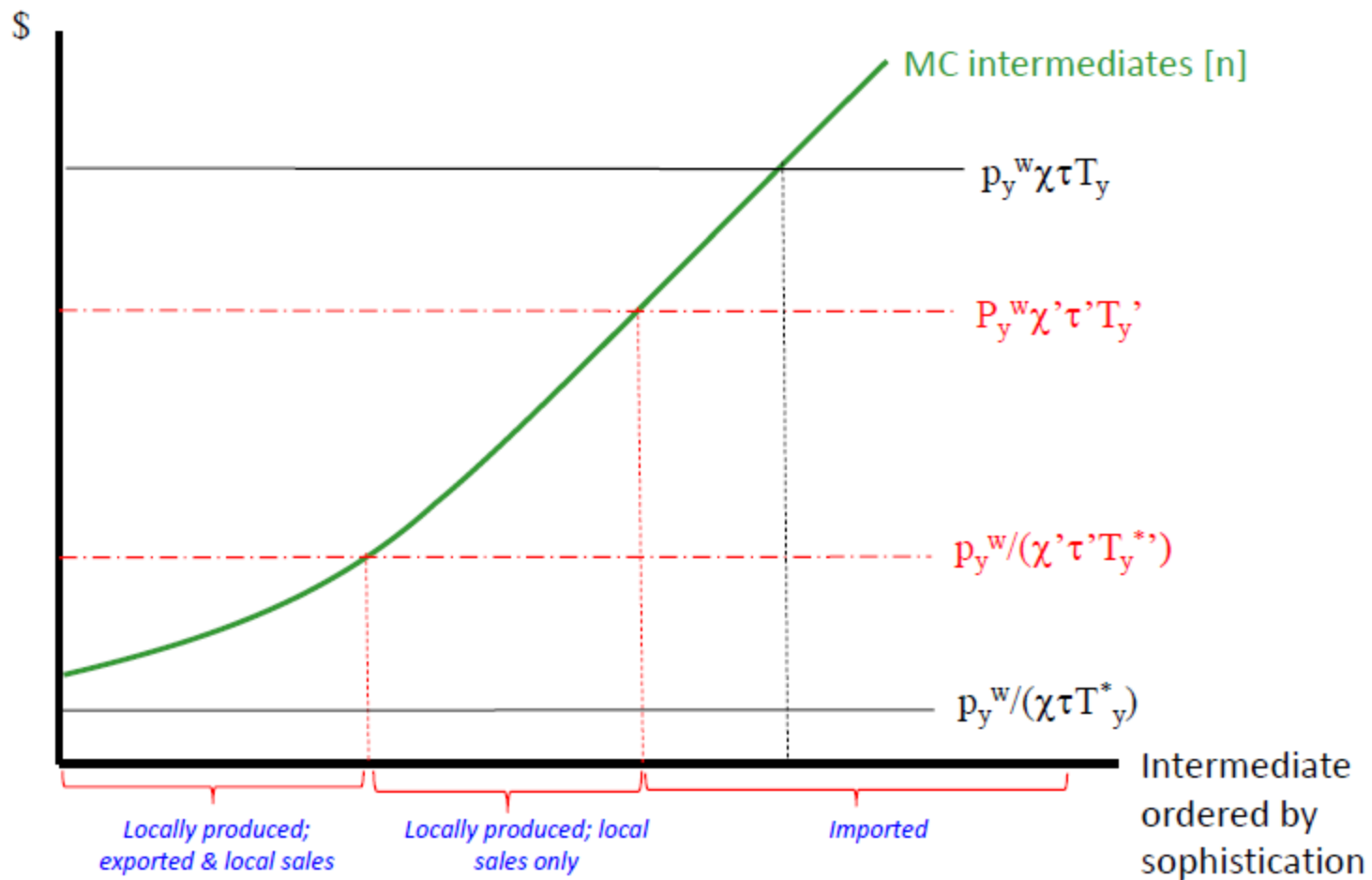


Source: David, Meissner, and Novy (2011).

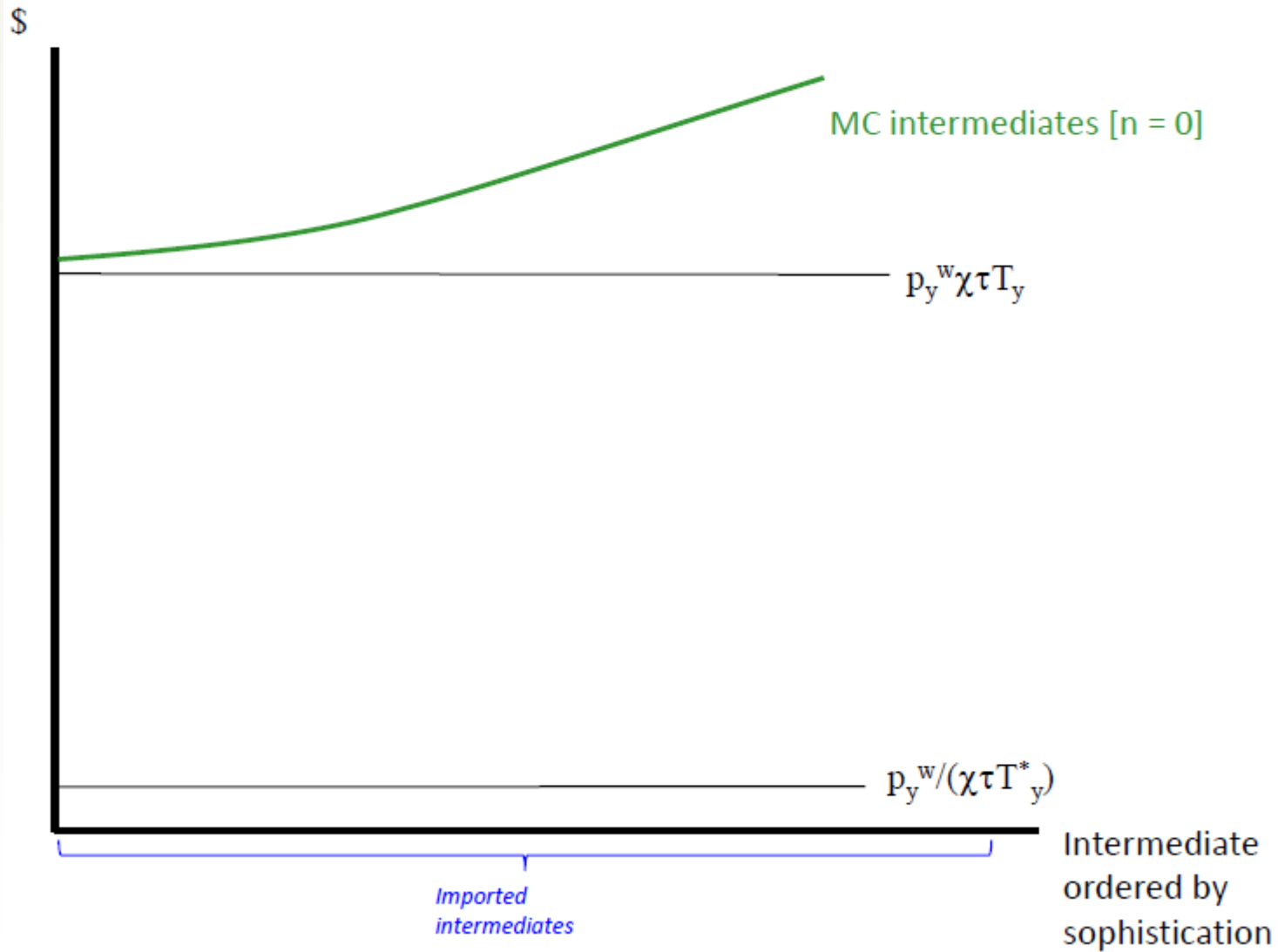
Focus on the supply chain (1980)



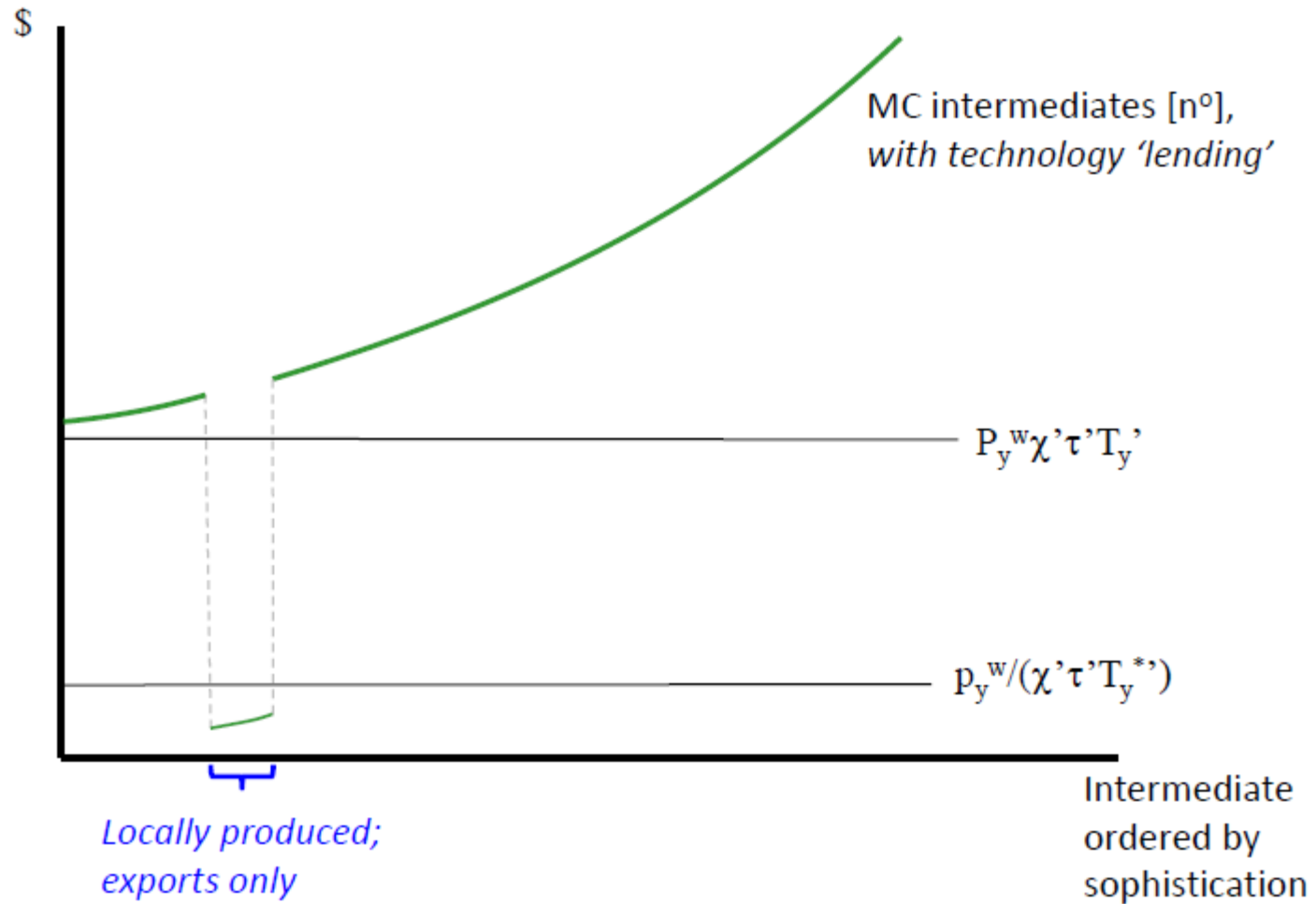
ICT revolution



Typical developing nation (pre ICT)



Joining a supply chain with technology 'lending'



Second unbundling (1985 to present)
 Dynamic story: moving up the value chain

