

Mapping Global Value Chains

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Why mapping GVCs is important

1. Trade policy
2. Trade and employment
3. National competitiveness and growth
4. Moving up the value chain and innovation
5. Global systemic risk

A number of indicators

- Participation in GVCs: to what extent are countries participating in GVCs
- Length of GVCs: how many production stages in GVCs
- Position of countries in GVCs: where are countries positioned in GVCs

A number of indicators

- Participation in GVCs:
 - Import content (or foreign VA content) of exports
 - GVC participation index: imports and exports of inputs used in third countries
- Length of GVCs:
 - Average propagation length (APLs)
 - Index of the number of production stages
- Position of countries in GVCs:
 - VA as a percentage of gross output
 - Distance to final demand index

New data available at OECD

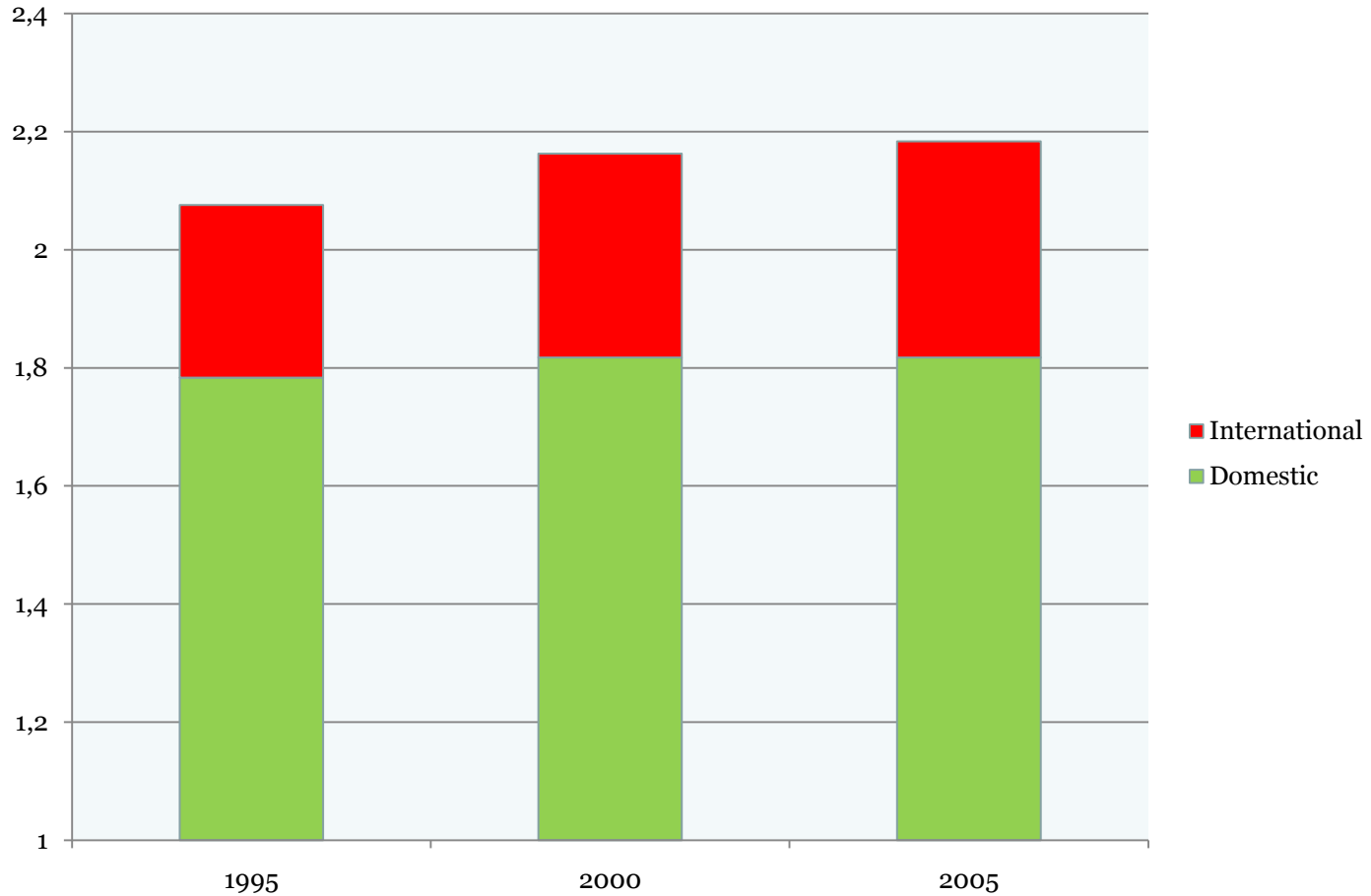
- Bilateral Trade Database by Industry and by End-Use (BTDIxE)
- OECD inter-country input-output tables
- OECD ORBIS firm-level data

- Global view

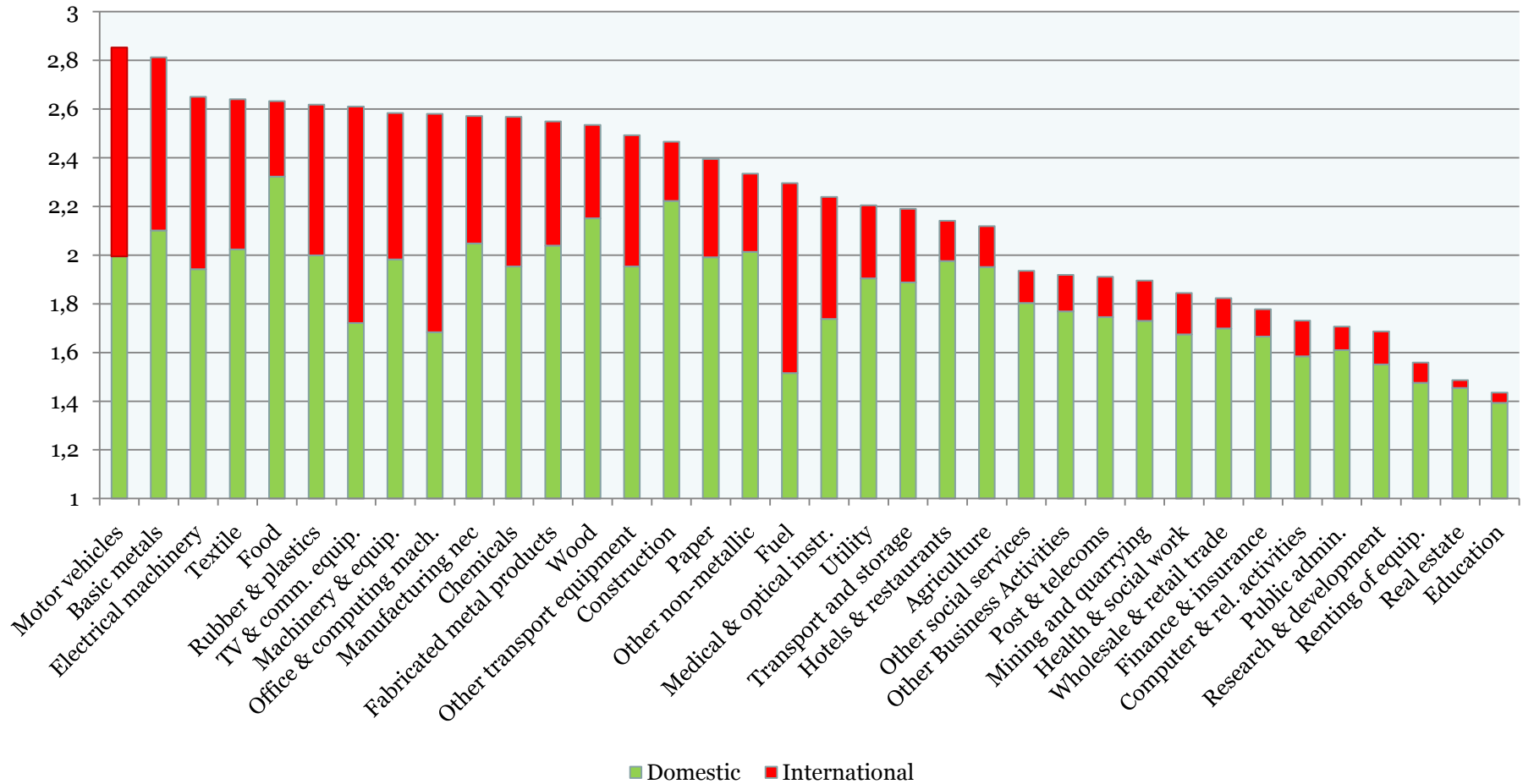
Some stylised findings

1. Increasing importance of GVCs
2. Larger versus smaller countries
3. Not only Asia, but also NAFTA and EU
4. Emerging economies moving up the value chain

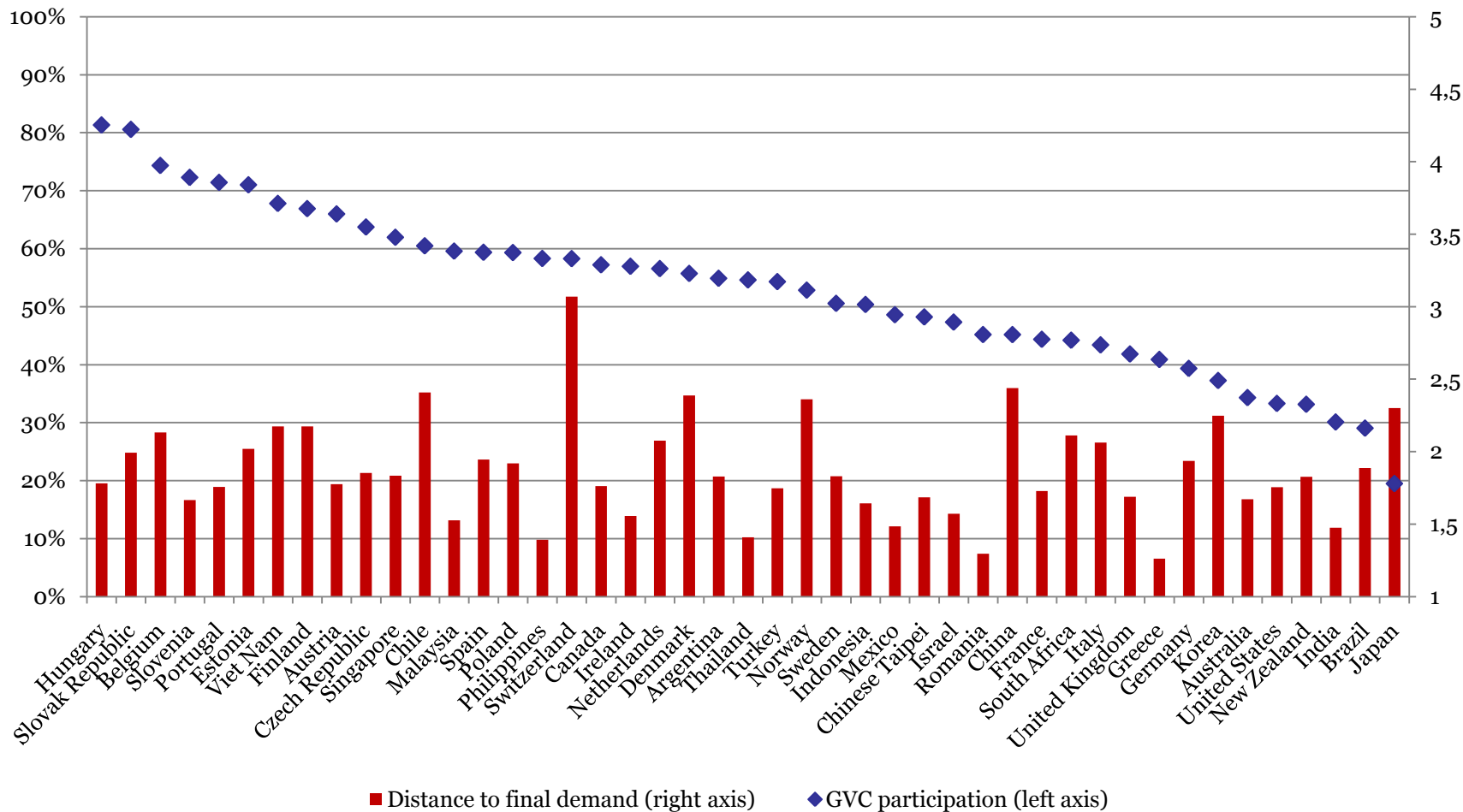
Average length of GVCs (2005)



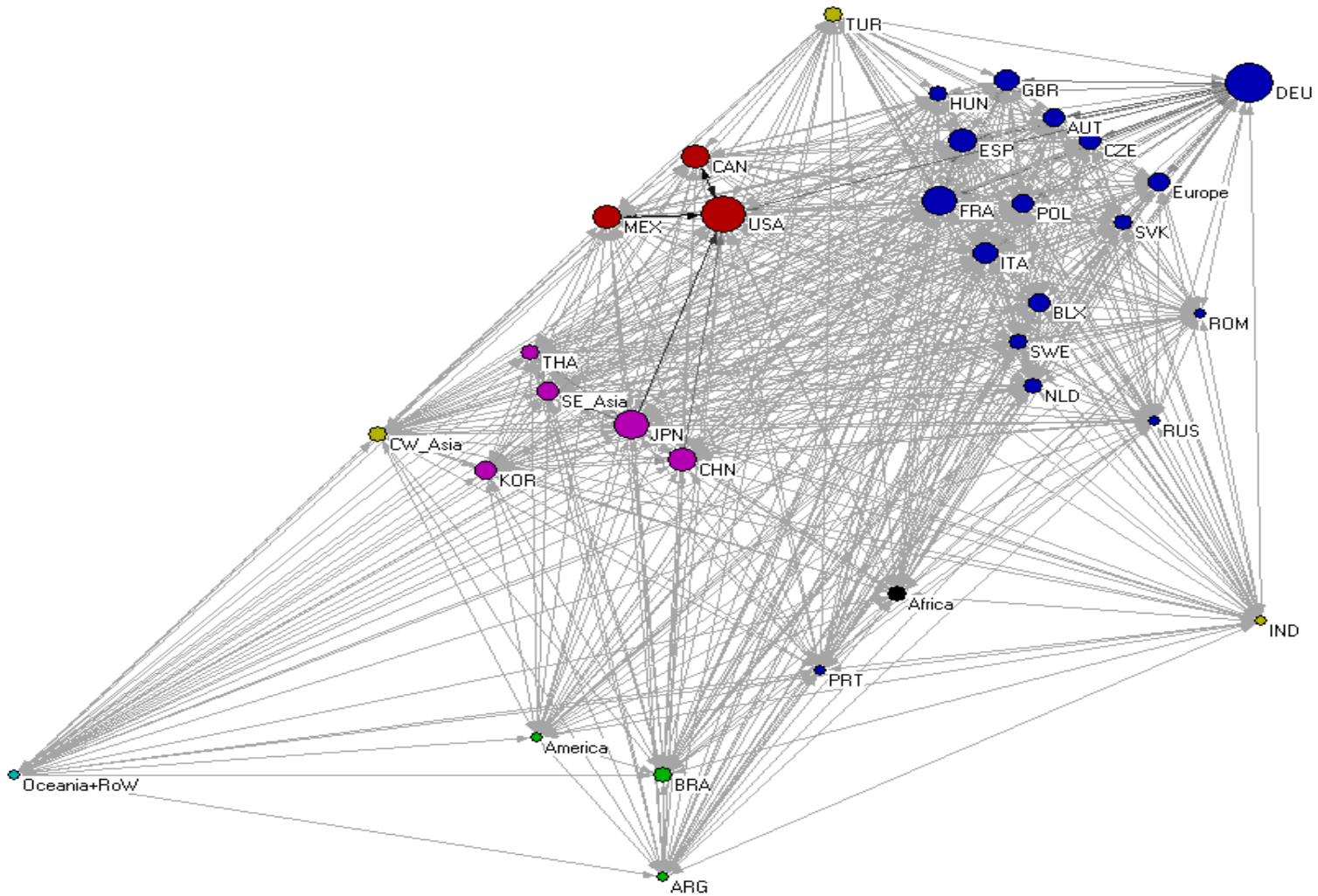
Length of GVCs, by industry (2005)



GVC participation and distance to final demand: motor vehicle industry

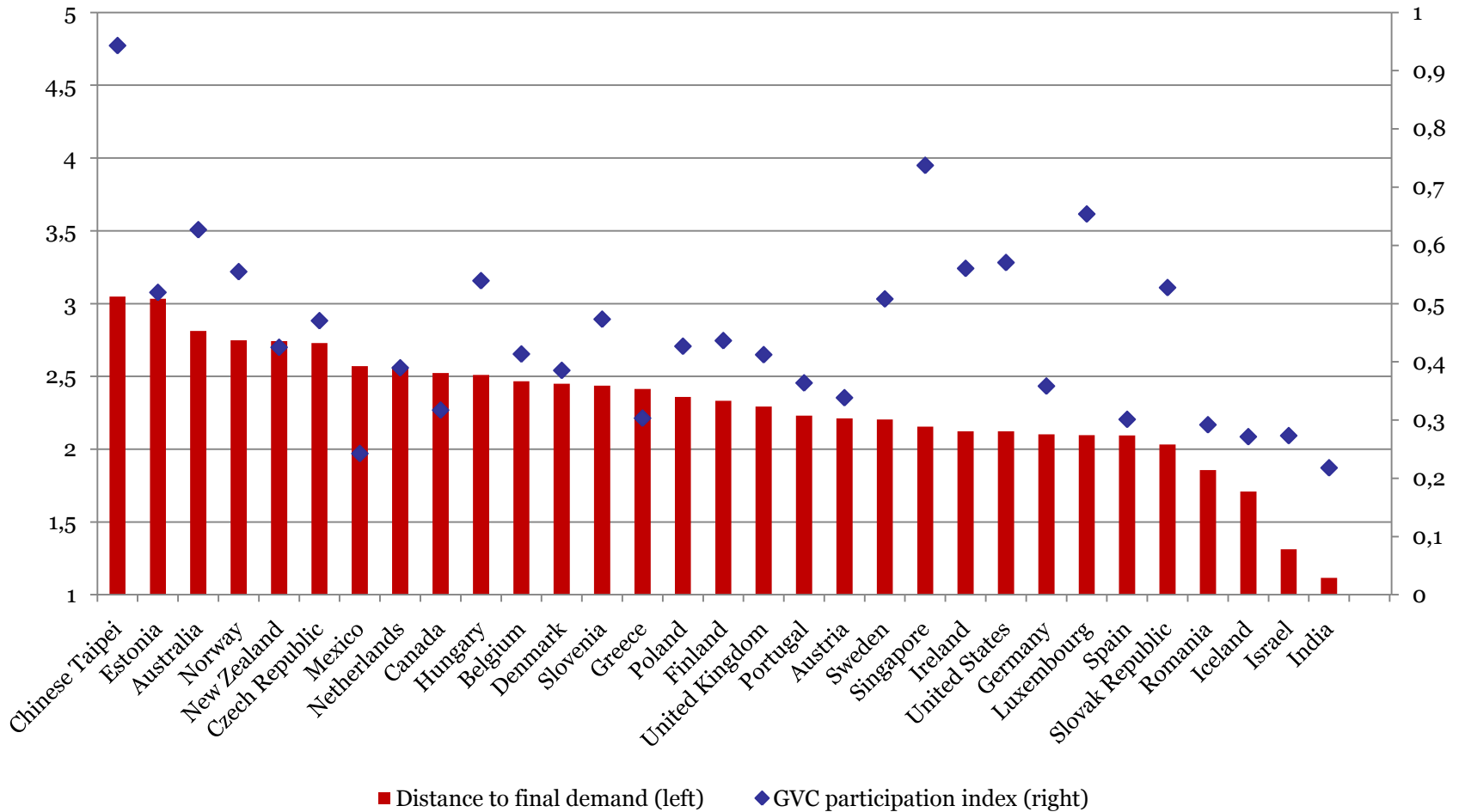


Trade network of intermediate inputs: motor vehicle industry

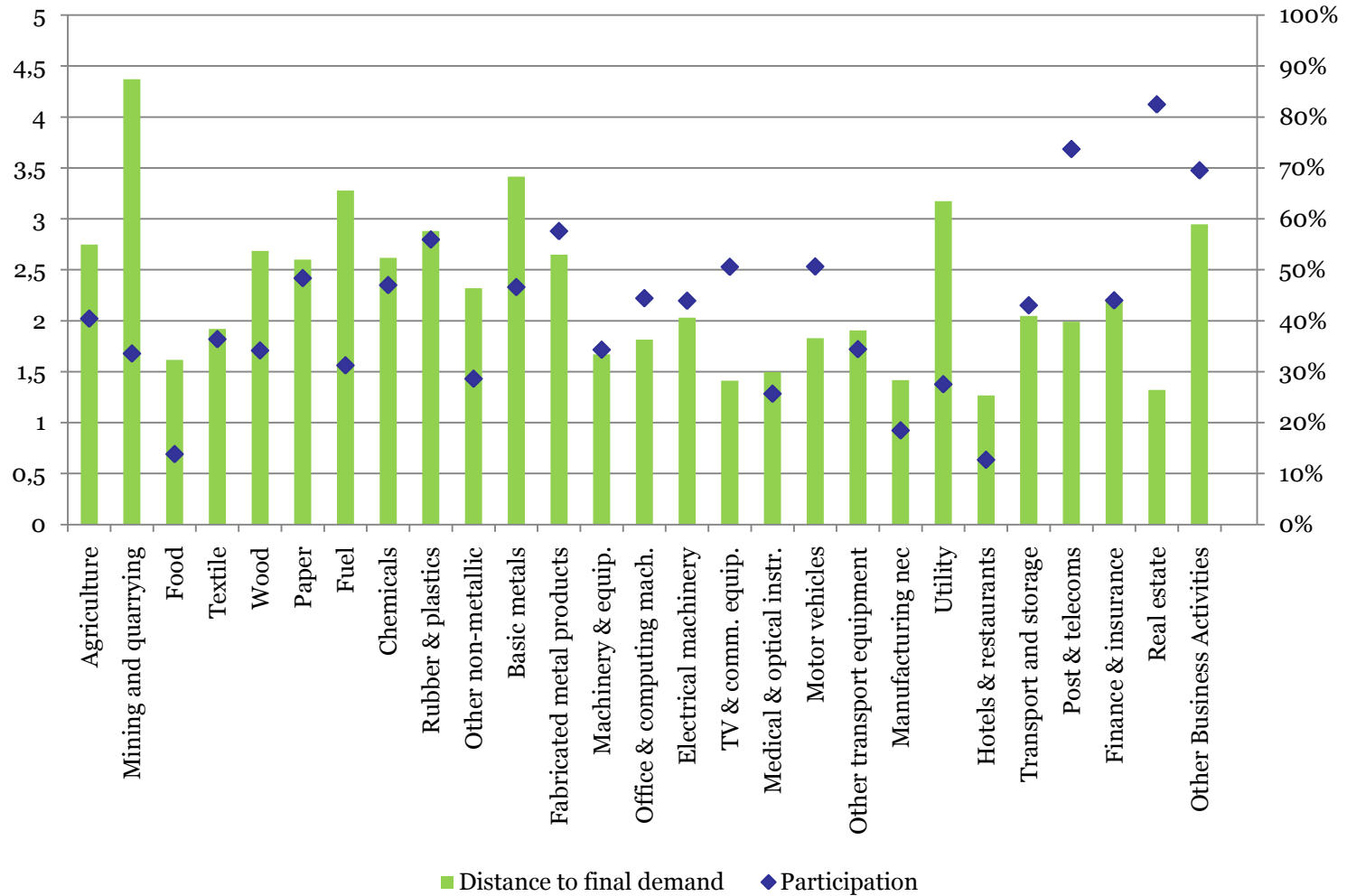


Source: OECD BTDIxE database

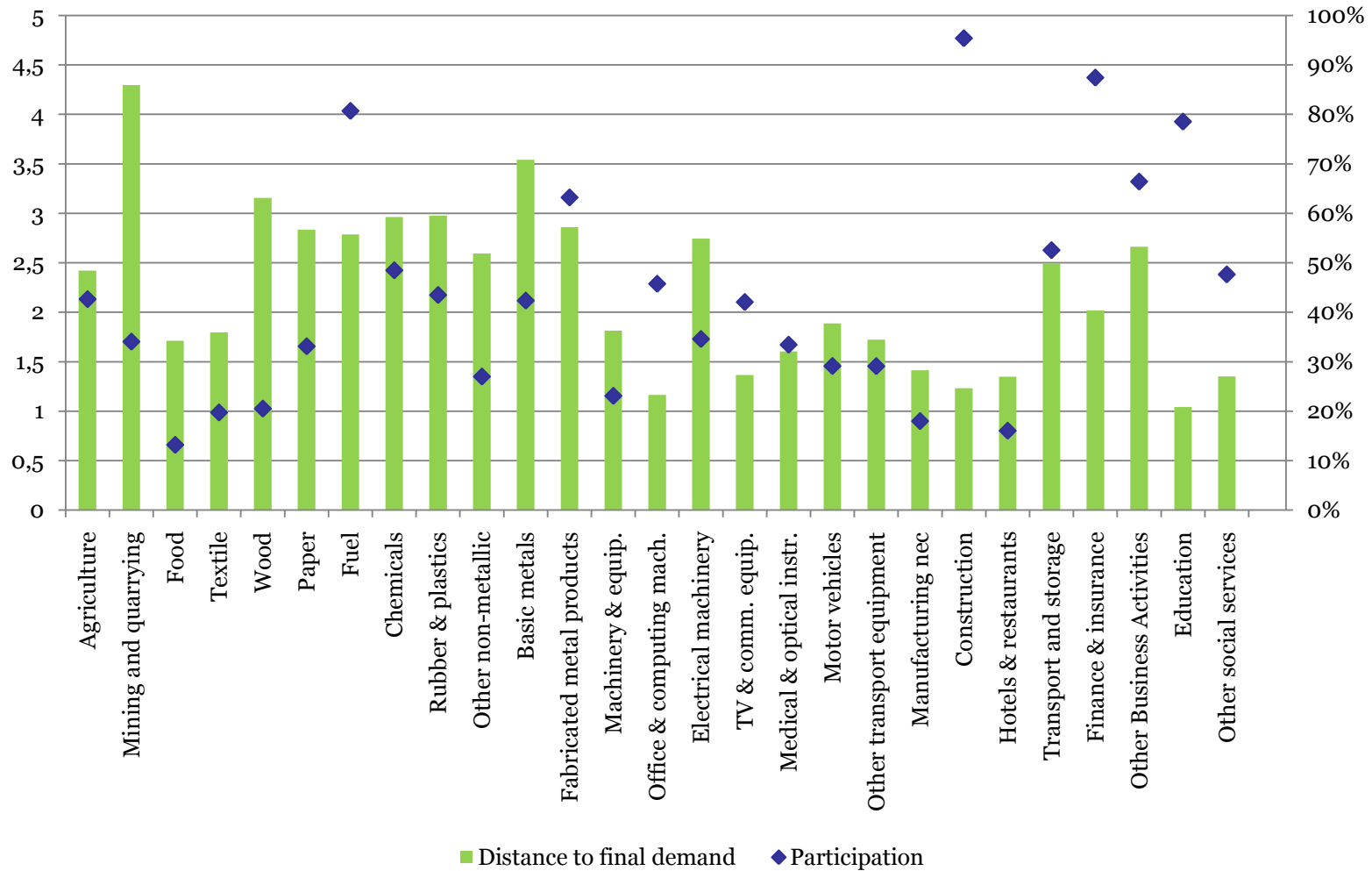
GVC participation and distance to final demand: computer services



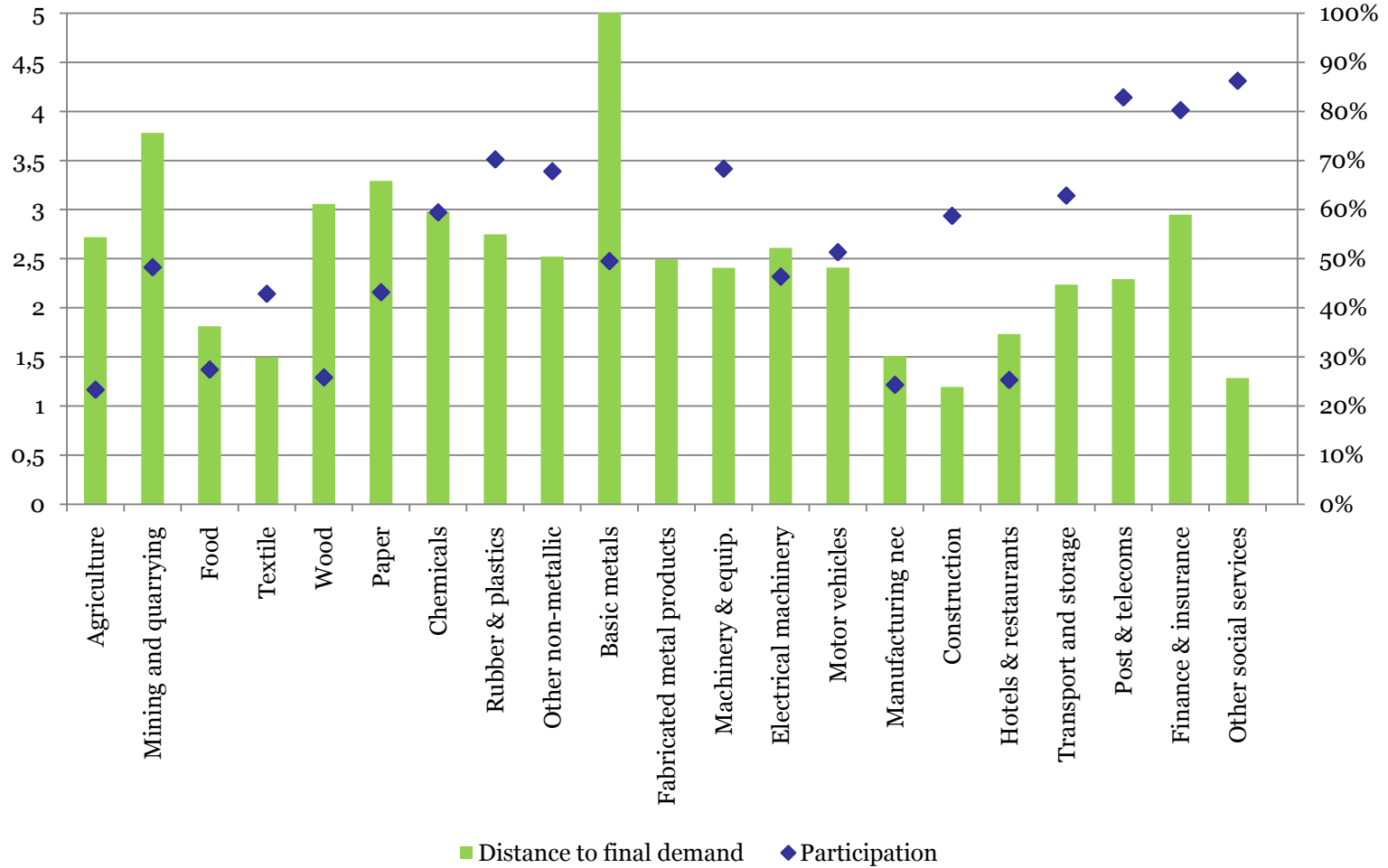
Latin America in GVCs: Argentina



Latin America in GVCs: Brazil



Latin America in GVCs: Chile



Latin America in GVCs: Mexico

