

Global Value Chains and Preferential Trade Agreements

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Presentation Outline

- **Global Value Chains (GVCs): An Introduction**

- ❖ *GVC – what is that?*
- ❖ *Drivers and dimensions of GVCs*
- ❖ *The increasing importance of GVCs*
- ❖ *Implications of GVCs for developing countries: opportunities and risks*

- **Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) in a GVCs world**

- ❖ *Magnification effects of trade barriers in a GVC world*
- ❖ *A case for trade facilitation and “deep” FTAs?*
- ❖ *“Deep” PTAs and development objectives – A balancing act*

- **Relevance for Myanmar**

- ❖ *GVCs and PTAs: current situation in Myanmar*
- ❖ *Key features of Myanmar’s trade and FDI policy*
- ❖ *Potential policy areas for future PTAs*

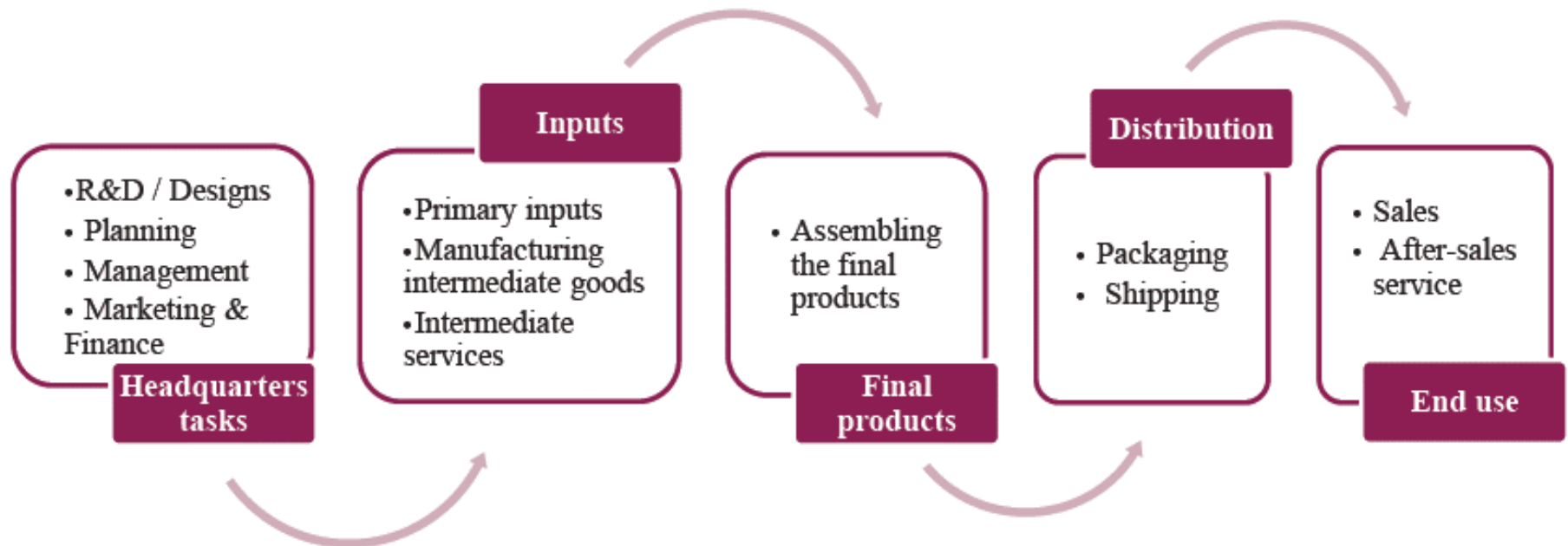
PART 1:
Global Value Chains –
An Introduction

What is a Value Chain?

*The concept of a “value chain” refers to the **full range of functions (or activities)** undertaken by economic actors (incl. firms and workers) **to bring a product from its conception to its end use.** This includes activities such as research & development (R&D), design, production, assembly, marketing, distribution and support to the final consumer. All these activities are part of the value-adding process.*

What is a Value Chain?

Illustration: A simplified generic value chain (VC)

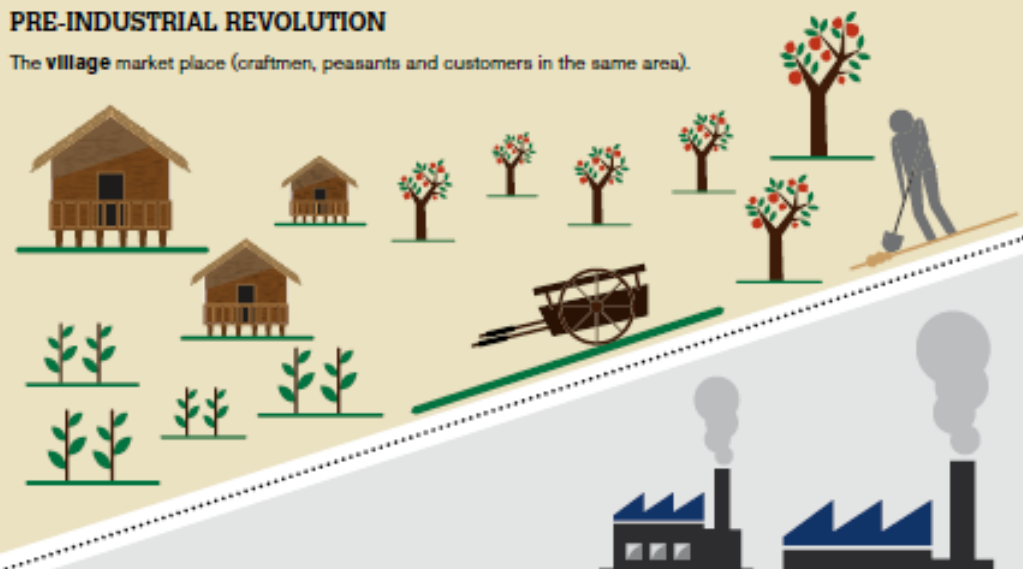


Source: ESCAP.

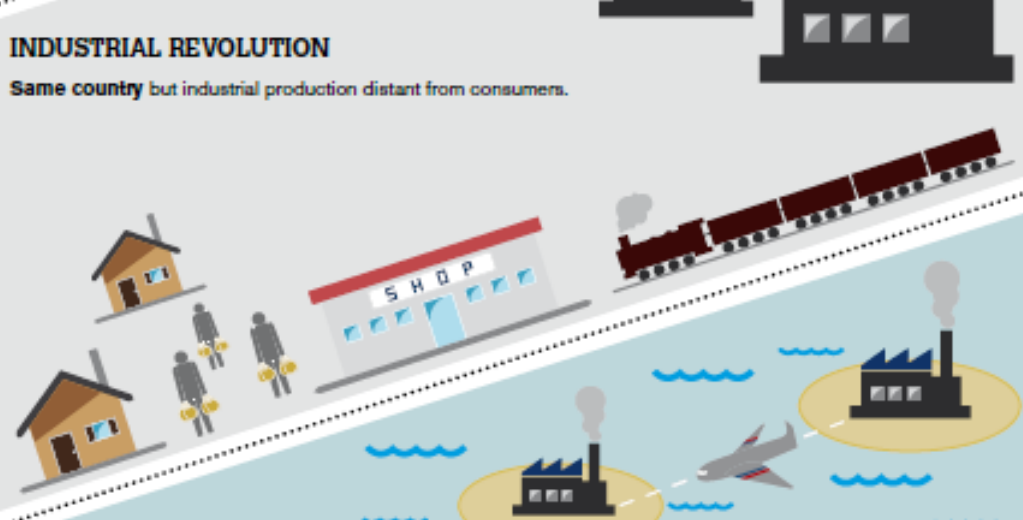
*The **activities** that comprise a VC can be contained within a single firm or divided among different firms. VC activities can produce goods or services, and can be carried out within a single geographical location or spread over wider areas.*

PRE-INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The **village** market place (craftmen, peasants and customers in the same area).

**INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

Same country but industrial production distant from consumers.

**POST-INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

Trade in Tasks

Various countries with fragmented production chain.



Value Chains – Going Global

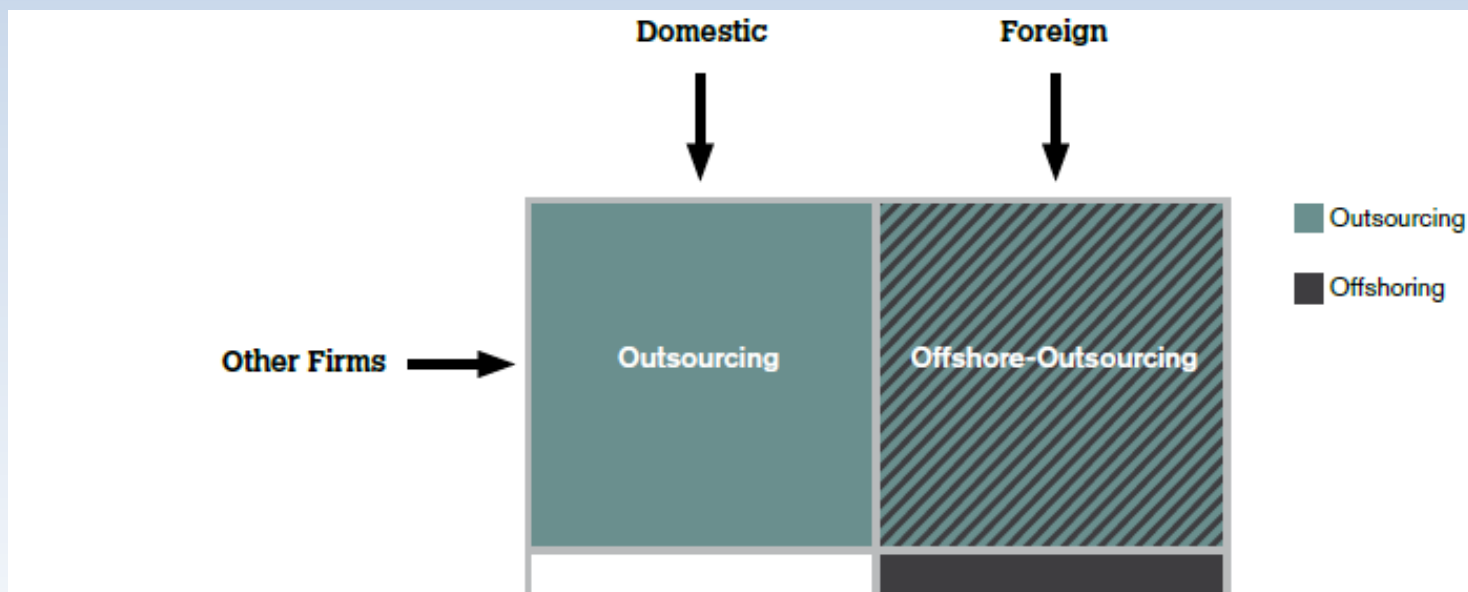
From local to global
markets (trade!) and
production (GVCs!)

Drivers of Globalization of Value Chains (1)

- **Policy: Liberalization of international trade and investment**
 - Multilateral, regional, bilateral, unilateral
- **Technological progress:**
 - Transportation and logistics
 - Information and communication technologies (ICTs)
 - Brought down costs of international trading, and transaction costs more generally
- **Business strategies of lead firms (especially multinational corporations, MNCs):**
 - Increasing focus on 'core competencies'
 - Increasing use of outsourcing and offshoring towards global sourcing strategies

Drivers of Globalization of Value Chains (2)

Firms' strategies of outsourcing and offshoring (*typology*)



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_3249

