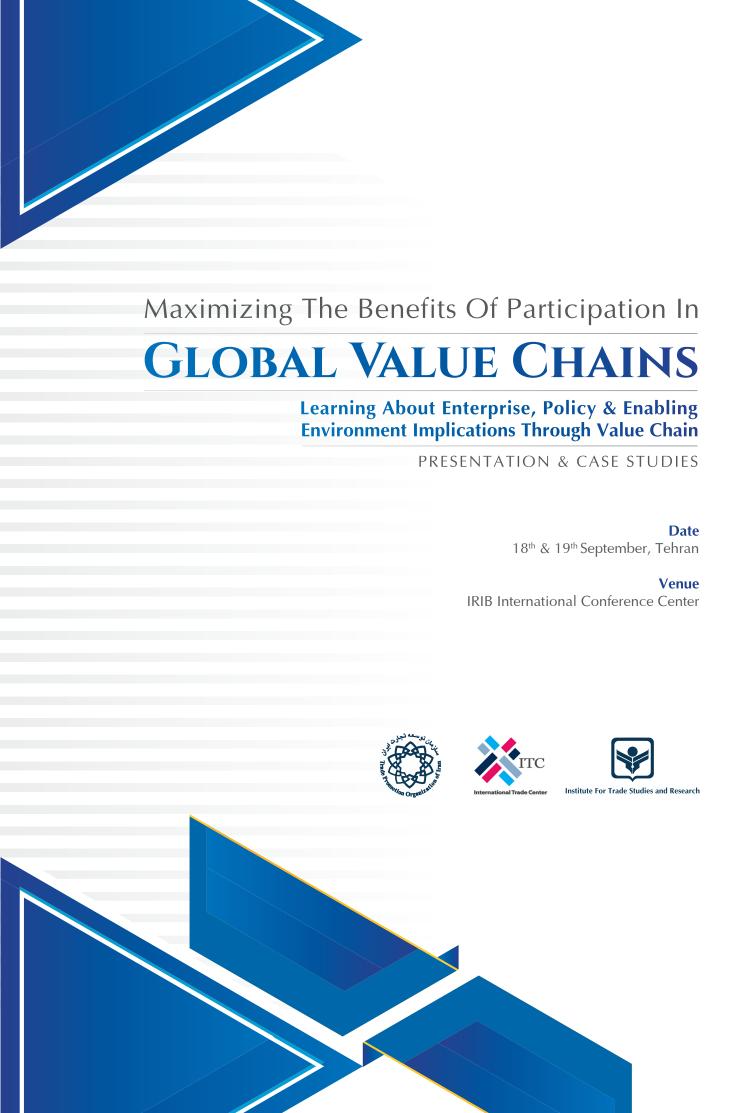
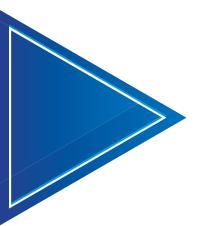
GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS











GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

Learning About Enterprise, Policy & Enabling Environment Implications Through Value Chain

CASE STUDIES



MR. ANDERS AEROE
Director, Division of Enterprises and Institutions
International Trade Centre

Anders Aeroe has been Director of the Division of Enterprises and Institutions of the International Trade Centre (ITC), Geneva, Switzerland since March 2011. Mr. Aeroe, a Danish national, joined ITC in 2007 and has since then held several positions within ITC, including as Acting Deputy Executive Director and as Chief of the Market Analysis and Research Section. During his professional career, Mr. Aeroe has focused on the interrelated topics of competitiveness and trade development at enterprise, organizational and policy level, trade intelligence, trade in services, sector and value chain development, and industrial transformation, learning and innovation.

Before joining ITC, he spent a number years in South Africa, as a regional adviser to the Danish Industrialization Fund for Developing Countries and prior to this position as Senior Manager Trade Promotion at the Western Cape Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (WESGRO). He was Chairman of the Board of the Western Cape call centre business association (CallingtheCape) and was appointed as a member of the South African Maritime Industry Task Team. He also served as a member of the Advisory Council to the Cape IT Initiative.

Prior to moving to South Africa, Mr. Aeroe held positions as Head of the Research and Policy Section at the Danish Society of Engineers and Export Manager at the Danish Federation of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises. Mr. Aeroe holds a PhD in industrial economics from Copenhagen Business School. He has been a Research Fellow at University of California Los Angeles and at the Danish Institute for International Studies, and a post doc scholar at the Technical University of Denmark.



GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

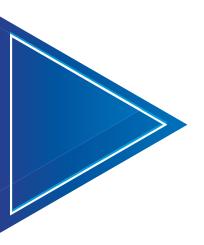
Learning About Enterprise, Policy & Enabling Environment Implications Through Value Chain

CASE STUDIES



MR. HERNAN MANSON
Senior Officer, Sector and Enterprise Competitiveness
International Trade Centre (ITC)

Hernan A. Manson has been working in the area of evidence based participatory policy formulation and public private partnerships for value chain development since 2005. He is currently Senior Officer for Sector Competitiveness at the International Trade Centre (UN/WTO). Hernan received his MA in International Public Affairs and Governance at the LUISS Guido Carli School of Government, Italy and holds a Licenciatura in Business Management from the Universidad de San Andres, Argentina. Hernan has substantive experience in facilitating multi-stakeholder value chain and cluster development strategies responding to market potential focusing on investment, value addition, R&D and supply side constraints. He manages programs in Latin American, African and Caribbean countries using holistic processes involving the creation of sector and business support networks. His research is focused on the type of Governance required to achieve sustainable food systems and to maximize the benefits of participation in global value chains. Hernan is interested in studying how to combine the buyer and producer requirements with particular focus on the adoption of multichannel strategies (multi product-multi market such as combining food crops and cash crops) can improve returns and mitigate risks for the producers.



GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

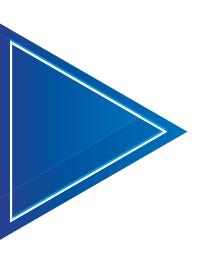
Learning About Enterprise, Policy & Enabling Environment Implications Through Value Chain

CASE STUDIES



PROF. OWEN SKAE
Associate Professor and Director of Rhodes Business School
Rhodes University, South Africa

Prof Skae has acquired a reputation in thought leadership around leadership for sustainability. As an Associate Professor and Director of the Rhodes Business School he teaches MBA courses in business modelling, entrepreneurship, ethical organization, finance, management accounting and strategic management based on the 4E Model - Economics, Equity, Ethics and Ecology. He has conducted executive, management and leadership development programmes for EnviroServ, First National Bank, Mercedez-Benz SA, St. Andrews College and Standard Bank. Prof Skae also regularly writes columns/ pieces for Business Day, Leadership SA and The Conversation on corporate governance, ethics, leadership, entrepreneurship, marketing, strategy and finance related matters. Before joining Rhodes Business School, he was a management consultant and worked for the International Trade Centre as Senior Adviser in Export Strategy Design and Management, where he managed the export strategy business line definition and advised senior policymakers, trade support institutions and enterprises in over twenty countries. Prof Skae has an MBA from Durham University.



GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

Learning About Enterprise, Policy & Enabling Environment Implications Through Value Chain

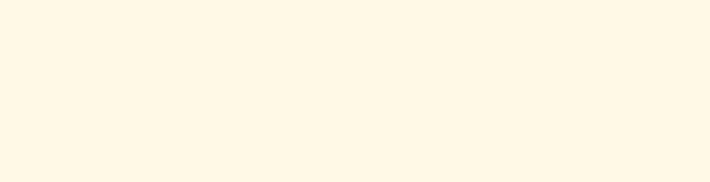
CASE STUDIES



MR. AJMAL ABULSAMAD

Research Analyst, Center on Globalization, Governance & Competitiveness Duke University

Ajmal received his M.A. in International Development Policy from the Sanford School of Public Policy, Duke University. He has over nine years of international development experience working for various International Development Organizations and the United Nations. His experience includes extensive work in program management and research in international development. Ajmal's research interest is the interface of institutions, industry competitiveness, and economic development strategies. His current research at the CGGC focuses on the value chains of energy in the U.S. and food security in the Middle East and North Africa.



Global Value Chain Concepts

Maximizing the Benefits & Reducing the Risk of Participation in GVC's



Maximizing the Benefits & Reducing the Risk of Participation in GVC's





Competing in a world of Regional and Global Value Chains Concepts

18-19 September, 2017

Prepared by
Dr. Anders Aeroe, International Trade Centre
Prof. Owen Skae, Rhodes; Business School, Rhodes University
Mr. Hernan Manson, International Trade Centre

Technical inputs and support by
Mr. Ajmal Abdulsamad; CGGC, DUKE University
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1





Competing in a world of Regional and Global Value Chains

Fundamental concepts

Evolution of GVCs

- 1990s Globalization gives rise to GVCs Focused on light manufacturing.
- 2000s GVC expansion to most sectors Driven by firms seeking to improve competitiveness by lowering costs. By early 2000s, also included services also including talent seeking aspects.
- 2010s Post-Washington Consensus world Global economic recession of 2008-09 and rise of "middle powers" changed export-oriented model
 - Washington Consensus: set of broadly free market economic ideas (i.e: free trade, floating exchange rates, etc), supported by prominent economists and international organizations, such as the IMF, the World Bank, the EU and the US.

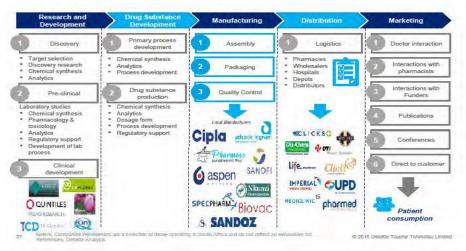
GVCs account for 80% of world trade (UNCTAD, WIR 2013)

3

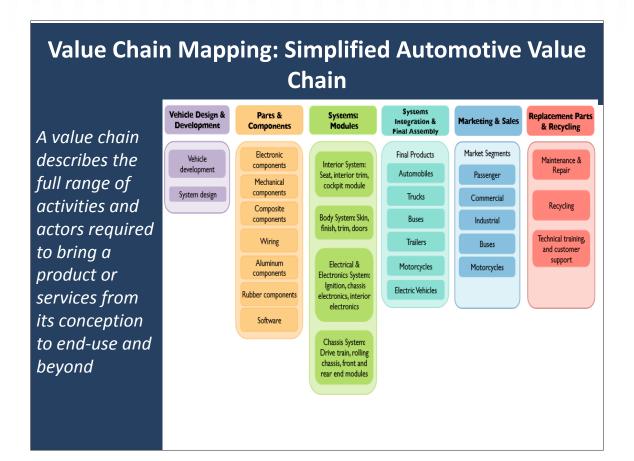
What is a Global Value Chain?

- Full range of activities that firms and workers perform to bring a product from its conception to end use and beyond
 - Includes R&D, design, production, marketing, distribution and support
 - Includes governance, power structures

Players in the South African pharmaceutical value chain

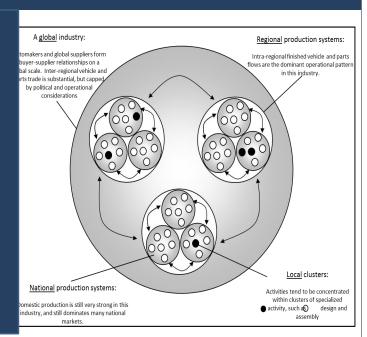


Maximizing the Benefits & Reducing the Risk of Participation in GVC's



Geographic Dimensions of Value Chains

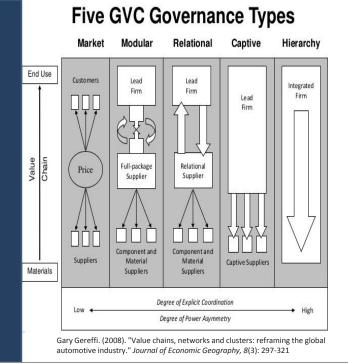
- Value chains can be national, regional or global in scope.
- Its geographic scope help map the countries where particular value-adding activities are located
- Examine where a particular country can competitively participate and upgrade



Source: Duke CGGC based on Sturgeon, Timothy, Johannes Van Biesebroeck and Gary Gereffi. (2008). "Value chains, networks and clusters: reframing the global automotive industry." *Journal of Economic Geography*, 8(3): 297-321.

Global Value Chain Governance

- Value chain governance refers to the role of lead firms in coordinating the activities of other chain actors or setting conditions for participation in the context of inter-firm (actor) networks
- Lead firms:
 - Global brands
 - Large retailers



Value Chain Upgrading: Major Categories

- Product Upgrading: moving into higher value product lines
- Process upgrading: Transforming inputs into outputs more efficiently by reorganizing the production system or introducing better technology
- **Functional upgrading:** acquiring new functions to increase to increase the value or skill content of the activities
- Intersectoral or chain upgrading: entry or diversification into new value chains by leveraging the capabilities acquired the exiting chain

Maximizing the Benefits & Reducing the Risk of Participation in GVC's

Inclusive and Sustainable Growth?

- Economic growth that leads to gainful jobs and better working conditions for the labor force and controls harmful environmental effects
- Income inequality and climate change are critical global challenges today





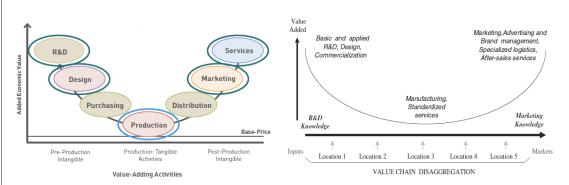


Competing in a world of Regional and Global Value Chains

Trends and Drivers

Current Trends Shaping GVCs

- Today: End-markets shifted to include Global South & regional markets
 Countries such as China, India and Brazil are now both export platforms and
 key markets
- Lead firms in global value chains are streamlining and consolidating their sourcing and production networks
 - Fewer, larger suppliers → more difficult to compete



Source: Gereffi, Fernandez-Stark (2016). Global Value Chain Analysis: a primer

Source: Mudambi (2008). Location, control and innovation in knowledge-intensive industries \$11>

Current Trends Shaping GVCs (cont.)

- Regional production networks & markets gaining importance
 - Countries seeking to leverage synergies in production side of GVCs
 - Goal is to create and capture more value within a region
- Increased attention from policy makers
 - Growing awareness of need to compete structure policies to attract investment and engage in trade in a win-win model
 - Small economies are seeking specialized niches in the global economy and regional economic blocs
 - Large economies leveraging market power to improve gains from participation

New end markets

 Large emerging countries such as China, India, Turkey; Brazil, South Africa, Russia and the Middle East

Some demand characteristics:

- Mass production of less sophisticated products with regard to quality, variety, fashion/innovation content and frequency of deliveries, and process and product standards
- Fiercer price competition
- Commodities and basic manufactures (apparel, low electronics, simple automotive models) have higher share in the demand profile

Innovation centers shifted to large emerging countries

- To develop products tailored to local demand
- Leads to transfer of knowledge
- Challenges local firms

13

Public and Private Standards

- Standards related products and processes are a type of trade barrier
- The ability to meet these standards is both a threat for producers (excluding them from profitable markets) and an opportunity (providing the potential to enter high margin markets).
- Why are they important?
 - 1. Standards have become a major determinant of *market access*
 - 2. Many *high-margin market segments* are defined by product and process standards (for example, organic foods)
 - 3. In developing the capacity to achieve standards, many producers develop *capabilities* which enhance their efficiency and their capacity to systematically increase productivity.
 - 4. Meeting standards is generally a costly process, and this can act as a *barrier to entry* for small-scale and informal producers.
 - 5. Many standards require coordinated actions along the *value chain*, and this systemic performance may be difficult to achieve.

Source: Kaplinski (2010). The role of standards in GVCs.





Competing in a world of Regional and Global Value Chains

Trajectories in GVC participation

15

Global Value Chain analysis Dimensions

 GVC analysis provides a holistic view of global industries – both from the top-down and from the bottom-up.

Dimensions of GVC analysis 1. Input-Output Structure of a GVC 2. Geographic Scope 3. Governance Structure: Lead Firms & Industry Organization Value Chain Alliances 4. Upgrading 5. Local Institutional Context 6. Industry Stakeholders 7. Producer Strategies

Source: Adapted by Author based on Gereffi, Fernandez-Stark (2016). Global Value Chain Analysis: a primer

Underlying the global value chain approach...

- Buyer Perspective: Focus on the lead firms and relationship with SME's & interfirm networks using "Industrial Governance" lenses.
- Producer Perspective: Focus on countries and regions as well as SME's which are analyzed in terms of various trajectories of economic and social upgrading or downgrading.
- · Upgrading should result in moving away from low value added activities
- Key Question: How to ensure countries and their enterprises maximize benefits of joining and participating in Global and local Value Chains?
- GVC research dimensions (for both global and local linkages).
 - Actor and Governance mapping (enterprises, Institutions, Policies)
 - Trajectory assessment (upgrading or downgrading)
 - Identification of constraints and opportunities for value chain development
 - It must Include both cluster (horizontal) and value chain (vertical) linkage and network capabilities as a way to LEARN and Innovate
 - Role of local service providers

Consulted Sources: Gary Gereffi (Duke University), Humphrey y Schmidt (IDS), Carlo Pietrobelli (IADB), Gerald McDermott, Jorge Walter (UdeSa)

17

Trajectories – Economic & Social Upgrading/Downgrading

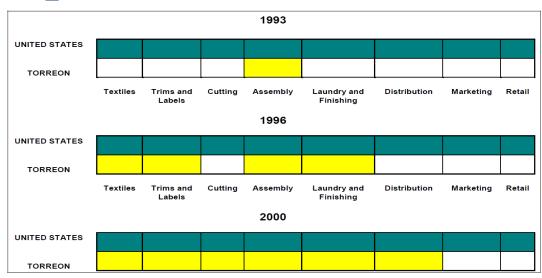
Upgrading

- Economic upgrading = moving to higher value activities
- Barrientos et al (2010) how can economic upgrading lead to social upgrading?
- Increasing quality & competitiveness → trade-off between reducing costs & increasing flexibility.
- "High road vs. "Low road"
- Functional upgrading implies need for stable, skilled & formalised labour force → Assumption = Economic & Social upgrading = Positively Correlated.
- **HOWEVER** pressures to reduce cost & increase flexibility might lead employers to combine economic upgrading with social downgrading by reducing workers' wages.
- BUT, if correct investments are made, employment → social upgrading → generates decent work, higher wages, better labour standards, rights & protection for workers → equitable development.

(Sources: Gereffi, 1994, 1999, 2005, 2011, Humphrey & Schmitz 2002, Dolan & Humphrey, 2004, Gereffi, Lee et al., 2009, Barrientos et al, 2010)

Example of Dynamic Trajectories

Figure 1 U.S.- Torreon Apparel Value Chain: Activities and Location



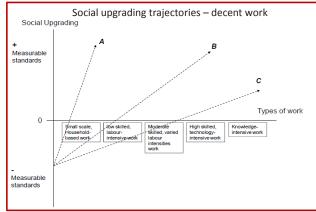
(Source: Gereffi et al 2011)

But... upgrading is not automatic and and trajectories can be non linear

19

Trajectories – Economic & Social Upgrading/Downgrading (cont.)

- · Social upgrading
 - Portion of the gains from economic upgrading captured by the workers in a given firm, industry or economy in a global production network.
 - Components: include labour conditions, enabling rights (i.e: freedom of association), youth unemployment, higher education levels, wages
 - Other dimensions: gender, environmental rights, use of natural resources, land ownership and others



A: Workers remain in home-based production, but enjoy improvements in work conditions. I.e: worker in small-scale horticulture that receives better payment and protective equipment

B: Workers move to better labour intensive types of work and also obtain better working conditions. I.e: women moving from working in subsistence farming to garment factories that implement codes of labour practices

C: workers move both towards better paid employment associated with progressive social upgrading. I.e: worker moves from lowerpaid job to higher paid employment in IT sector after higher education

Source: Barrientos, Gereffi, Rossi (2010). Economic and social upgrading in global production networks: developing a framework for analysis.

Risks and Opportunities of participation in GVC

Opportunities

- Expand market
- Firm and product upgrading opportunities
- Socio-economic upgrading
- Facilitate learning and innovation
- Creation/ reinforcement of innovation systems and R&D
- Job creation/poverty reduction
- Increase domestic value added and develop new capabilities

Risks

- Upgrade is not automatic and trajectories can be non linear
- Not matching International standards for price, quality and delivery schedules
- More exposure to unexpected events (i.e: global economic crises)
- Firms need to build specialized production capabilities and to be constantly updating for remaining in the GVC
- The trap of producing the same products to the same commercial partners (prevents functional upgrading)

21

What could be done to drive GVC Investment and Trade?

- Focus on quality, adaptability, high-value activities and just-intime delivery in order to move up global value chains
- Target MNCs that will strengthen country's position in RVCs & GVCs and create dynamic local linkages and supplier development
- Strengthen the role of domestic suppliers and use TNCs as learning platforms
- Invest in human capital linked to high potential RVCs & GVCs
- Target investments to enhance infrastructure & logistics for highpotential global and regional value chains
- Explore international partnerships to expand country's capabilities and footprint in RVCs & GVCs
- Use domestic and Regional market and related capabilities to expand country's capabilities and as basis for industrialization

Integrating into GVCs

- The ability to compete and maximize benefits into GVCs is a vital condition for development, specially for producers.
 How to do that?
 - i.e. SMEs Participation in Regional and Global Value Chains

Four-Pillar Model for Sustainable Inclusion of Small and Medium-sized Producers in the Value Chain



Source: Adapted by Author based on Gereffi, Fernandez-Stark (2016). Global Value Chain Analysis: a primer

23





Competing in a world of Regional and Global Value Chains

Knowledge and Innovation in GVC's

Main Sources of Knowledge for firms

- MNCs global buyers or FDI transmit int'l standards and technology, strong incentives
 - BUT competitive advantage of MNC is against adaptation and close mentoring relationships with backward suppliers. And they not know how.
 - Show "what to do", not how or why
- Local firms and organizations they know local contexts; and trusting relationships
 - BUT firms stuck in isolated local networks or industrial districts.
 - Old relationships impede access to new knowledge.
- Expanding innovation systems locally
 - Iran: moving steadily towards a knowledge- and innovation-based economy
 - Policies and initiatives leading to the creation of technology and innovation-intensive entities (as new technology-based firms, start-ups and knowledge-based firms) in sectors as biotechnology and oil & gas and its derivatives
 - Educated and skilled labour
 - ICT infrastructure

Consulted source: UNCTAD (2016). Science, technology and innovation policy review – Islamic Republic of Iran.

25

The General Problem

- What kind of knowledge do emerging market firms need? Where can they get it?
- Upgrading is about applied or experiential knowledge.
 - Knowledge not "in the air" or "off the shelf".
 - Not pioneering knowledge or technology per se.
 - It is about adaptation and constant improvement.
- This demands coordination and recombination.
 Many times supplier firms lack resources.
- Must look at inter-organizational networks and institutions.

Innovation systems and Value Chains Some questions from the producer perspective...

- How do societies build innovative capacities for upgrading to enhance international competitiveness?
 - Upgrading: continuous improvements in processes, products, and functions for a shift to higher value-added economic activities.
 - Capabilities are forward indicators of productivity and performance.
- What type of institutional infrastructure can improve firm access to a variety of knowledge resources?
 - Knowledge about markets, products, processes
- Is it all about social and knowledge capital?
 - Variety fragmentation or integrated coordination?
- · Is it all about foreigners versus locals?
- Why do Government Support Institutions (GSIs) and business associations matter for knowledge resources?

27

Potential to maximize learning

- Non-market institutions that:
 - Act as social and knowledge bridges between previously isolated producer communities.
 - Work with firms from a variety of communities
 - Anchor multiplex networks
 - Provide basic services for applied experiments
 - Create forums for sharing tacit knowledge and building common strategies
- Might need special participatory governance structure to be sustained.
- Then firms can learn faster from the MNCs.

Private Public networks are key

- Building public-private institutions via principles of inclusion and collective problem solving can:
 - Bridge existing structural holes and strengthen new horizontal ties among groups and firms.
 - Improve experiments and knowledge flow for government and firms.
 - Limit problems of powerful gate keepers (knowledge, resources), monocropping, short-term exploitation.
 - Improve institutional governance (e.g., all of the above, including government, have had changes in directors/governors, but continue to grow and adapt).

29

Multichannel strategies

- Learning comes from multiple and simultaneous channels: not only within vertical relationships that are driven by lead firms but also via horizontal linkages between producers interacting collectively with support or service delivery institutions.
- A multi-channel approach concerns a variety of functions, including finance, association forms and linkages
- It allows producer resilience and competitiveness
- **Product** and **market diversification** for avoiding dependency (same product to the same market) are key

Consulted sources: Manson, Walter (2015). Multichannel strategies of association and innovation for sustainable producer participation in buyer driven GVCs; Dalle, Fossati, Lavopa (2013). Industrial policy and developmental space - the missing piece in the GVCs debate

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The Buyer Perspective

Participation and Upgrading

&

The Producer Perspective

Participation and Upgrading



Participation and Upgrading









Maximizing SME insertion into GVC through different organizational forms, SME connectivity and multiple channel value-added strategies

CASE STUDIES and Experiences from the southern hemisphere
September 18-19; 2017

Mr. Anders Aeroe, International Trade Centre, (UN-WTO)
Mr. Hernan Manson, International Trade Centre, (UN-WTO)
Prof. Jorge Walter, Universidad de San Andres, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Prof. Gerald McDermott, Darla Moore School of Business, University of South Carolina

Methodology

- case studies that are illustrative. Focus on the producer perspective in their participation, positioning and trajectory in the GVC's during a period of time (1998 to 2014)
- The selection of the cases was deliberate, as the *persuasive power* of these cases (Siggelkow 2007)
- methodology used for collecting information
 - secondary sector and industry research and stakeholder mapping;
 - assessment of relationships and linkages between stakeholders (enterprises, institutions, associations, government) through unstructured interviews with key value chain stakeholders and government institutions
 - analysis of producer and value chain trajectories using a dual logic that involved the identification of key functions required for competitiveness and for the adaptation of export/trade strategies followed by the producers

GVC: the Buyer and Producer perspective Buyer Perspective: Focus on the lead firms and relationship with SME's &

- Buyer Perspective: Focus on the lead firms and relationship with SME's & inter-firm networks using "Industrial Governance" lenses and looking at individual transactions in value chains dominated by lead firms.
- Producer Perspective: Focus on the producer agency and strategies when inserted in chains that are dominated by the buyer lead firms. Producer perspective also factors the multiple transactions (product market combinations) and channels the producers are trading with..

• We focus on:

- The producer firms and their trajectory
- The strategies adopted by firms (and countries) to join, compete and maximize benefits of participating in Global and local Value Chains
- Forms and evolution of firm linkages and association types as a way to become more resilient to external and internal competitive pressures
- Innovation types, upgrading and downgrading paths
 - Process innovations; Product innovations, functional innovation, Organizational forms and institutional innovations

5 Case Studies of integration into GVC's

	CASE - STUDY	Particularity	
1	White Good sector in Argentina: Survival Strategies in a regional GVC context	Disarticulation of local value c and associativity with technolo suppliers	_
2	Citrus exporters from the citrus transboundary cluster in Uruguay and Argentina	Trans- Border Associativity be producers and Multichannel strategies	tween
3	Agricultural innnovation and grupos CREA, Argentina	Horizontal associativity and Innovation at Territorial level	
4	Value Chain aliances (Alianzas Productivas de Cadenas), Colombia	Horizontal (territorial) and vert (VC) associativity including Government and Institutions	tical
5	Competitiveness through Bridging Institution support, Wine cluster in Mendoza Argentina	Bridging institution governance technical support resulting in Slinkages, innovation and upgracapabilities enhanced	SME

Participation and Upgrading









CASE 1

White Good sector in Argentina: Survival Strategies in a regional GVC context

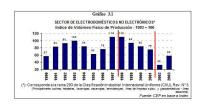
CASE 1: White Goods Industry Concentration in Argentina and the impact of Multinational strategies in the region

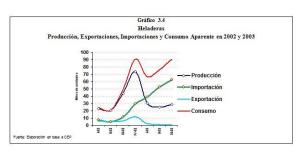
Tabla 4.1:

Concursos y Quiebras 1999-2002 productores Línea Blanca en Argentina

Trimestre	Número de Concursos y Quiebras
1° TRIM 1999	13
2° TRIM 1999	24
3° TRIM 1999	16
4° TRIM 1999	21
Total 1999	74
1° TRIM 2000	22
2° TRIM 2000	37
3° TRIM 2000	25
4° TRIM 2000	46
Total 2000	130
1° TRIM 2001	26
2° TRIM 2001	32
3° TRIM 2001	24
4° TRIM 2001	40
Total 2001	122
1° TRIM 2002	29
2° TRIM 2002	51
Total Semestre 2002	80
TOTAL 1999-2002	406

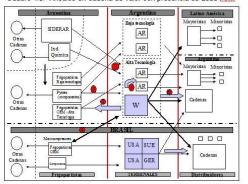
Fuente: Fiel 2002
Las cifras del primer trimestre incluyen la Feria judicial de Enero
Las cifras del tercer trimestre incluyen la Feria judicial de Julio





White Goods Industry with lead FIRM in ARG

Cuadro 4.5: Vínculos en cadena de valor con presencia de Lead Firm



Fuente: Elaboración Arrows indicate VC Governance relations

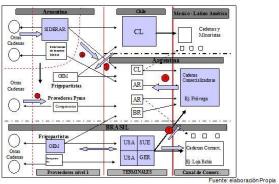
GVC and Concentration of production in the Region and in the world:

LEAD FIRMS exit Argentina and move to Brazil and new MNC's enter the Brazilian market to supply all Southern Cone

Horizontal association CAMARA is weak and participation by enterprises diminishes with crisis scenario

White Goods Industry without lead FIRM in ARG

Cuadro 4.6 Vínculos en la cadena de valor tras retirada del lead firm



Arrows indicate VC Governance relations

Terminal and Tier 1 suppliers that survive the exit of Lead Firm and the entry of MNC's via Brazil do so by an alliance with their international technology suppliers (Marcegaglia and Liebherr).

Through this alliance firms in Argentina innovate/upgrade technology in order to resist in local market and penetrate Brazil.

Alliances between Firms key to survival MARCEGAGLIA-PRANO

	Forms of association	Objectives and type of linkages (chain)	Producer - GVC trajectory
Case 3; Alliance Marcegag lia-Prano	- Strategic alliance or association between a foreign technology supplier and a local producer SME (vertical alliance) for commercial positioning and innovation	 To penetrate and gain positioning in the Brazilian market (given the crisis of the value chain in Argentina and exit of lead firm). Prano follows a multichannel strategy: Continues to produce for local market Exports to Chile from Argentina Diversifies products into new sector (service to auto parts) Expands with Marcegaglia to Brazil 	Join GVC, improve competitive position and maximize benefits through multichannel

Participation and Upgrading

Participation and Upgrading





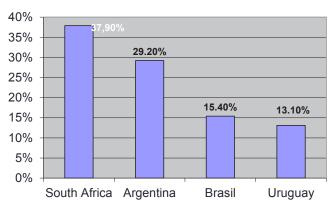




CASE 2

Citrus exporters from the citrus transborder cluster in **Uruguay and Argentina**

Case 2. Critics in Argentina and Uruguay: Virtuous Insertion through Multi-product Multi Market strategies





Citrus exporters countries in the south hemisphere. Relative participation on the European counter seasonal fresh fruit market (1997)

NB For a typical Citric Exporter, 20% of production exported (specific varieties for external markets) provide 80% profits. 80% of production (several traditional varieties) go to domestic market and are less profitable.

Exporters (complementary) forms of coordination and association / Multichannel participation

						MULT	IPLE CH	AIN		
						SUBCO	NTRACT	ING NET	NORK	
				MARKET		Captiv	e chain			
			CHY	(domes-	Dom	estic	Glo	bal	Modular chain	Relatio- nal
				tic)	Half Channel	Entire Channel	Half Channel	Entire channel	(global)	chain (global)
Î	Off ens ive Str	Strategic Alliance SME – lead local firm					Citrícola Salteña	San Miguel - Citrícola Salteña		
	ate gies	SME Consortiums				FAMA	FAMA URUD'OR	FAMA URUD'OR	FAMA	
	Def ens ive Str ate gies	Individual produc ers	Forbel (filial)	FAMA members URUD'OR members Citrícola Salteña FCA	Ayui	Ayui	Ayui			FCA

Differe	Different forms of association to compete: FAMA Consotium,					
	Forms of association	Objectives and type of linkages (chain)	Producer - GVC trajectory			
Case 2.1 FAMA consortiu m	FAMA: import and export consortium - Horizontal association form between SME's in the citric cluster in Argentina (joint selling, construction of chilling and packaging plant, traceability) - Vertical or chain association with a lead distributor in Europe (who finances investments) - Cooperation between FAMA and local support institutions	Commercial alliances and linkages: Between producers: To compete in Europe against South Africa To continue and expand production in the local market Through FAMA to supply the largest supermarket chain Individually through their own retail channels Collaborate with R&D and support institutions to improve technology and productive efficiency To receive funding for investment via foreign lead firm (lead firm then becomes more competitive by securing quantity and origin of	Join GVC, improve competitive position and maximize benefits through multichannel			

supply

Participation and Upgrading

Strategic Alliances with Lead firms SAN-MIGUEL-CITRICOLA SALTEÑA Producer - GVC						
	Forms of association	Objectives and type of linkages (chain)	trajectory			
Case 2.2 Alliance San Miguel- Citrícola Salteña,	Strategic Aliance San Miguel (Argentina) – Citrícola Salteña (Uruguay) - Alliance between a lead firm in the Argentinean lemon cluster (Tucumán) and an SME in the citric cluster in Uruguay.	For San Miguel (world leader in lemon production and export): To maximize the efficiency of their lemon distribution channel in Europe by adding products (oranges, tangerines). Resulting in more products offered and broader availability throughout the year. For Citrícola Salteña: Professionalize their management with support (and learning from) San Miguel Add value to their products (packaging and merchandising) and become closer to the sales points. Citricola follows a Multichannel strategy: As it continues to export through other channels (distributor) and at the same time sells with San Miguel Continues to sell in the domestic and regional market	Join GVC, improve competitive position and maximize benefits through multichannel			

Key lessons Case 2: Multi-product Multi-channel (global/local) increases long term sustainability

		GLOBAL MAF	RKET
		+	-
DOMESTIC	+	+/+	+/-
MARKET	-	+/-	-/-

For a Citric Producer: Domestic market solid base because it absorbs 80% of production. However 80% of profitability comes from the export varieties.

Multichannel means that Internationalization is not incompatible with preservation and development of domestic markets. There is a virtuous circle when you are looking at the GCV from the producer perspective.









CASE 3

Agricultural innnovation and grupos CREA, **Argentina**

<u>Case 3</u>: Regional Consortiums of Agric. Experimentation (CREA) "Actors associate to improve" (bottom up or cluster logic)

 CREA is a farmer led Organisation: National, Regional and Community forum for discussing and solving production problems resulting in technological innovation and increased income.

- 4 Million hectares, 2050 Producers, 18 Regions
- They work with and request support from:
 - · National research organizations (INTA),
 - · Universities, national & other countries
 - Unions and parties
 - Public policy makers, and Public sector
 - Producer organizations
 - Other Value chains
 - Buyers

- EVOLUCIÓN DE LA PRODUCCIÓN ARGENTINA DE CERRALES Y OLEAGINOSAS
 ARGENTANA DE CERRALES Y OLEAGINOSAS
 ARG
- •Objectives of CREA: "it is a group of farmers willing to share their experiences in order to capit individual skills to find better solutions to their problems and take decisions".



· Model replicated in : Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Brasil

Participation and Upgrading

Forms of association between producers, strategic objectives and type of linkages, type of trajectory CREA

	Forms of association	Objectives and type of linkages (chain)	Producer - GVC trajectory
Case 3 AACRE A	Non-commercial alliance or linkages at horizontal and national level National level Association between producers groups in different territories (AACREA) and local level association between family owned producers by type of production (CREA) Association between producers and support institutions (R&D, INTA, Universities etc.)	 To improve productive efficiency and quality Development and experimentation through sharing and adaptation of new technologies at process and product level as well as management (accounting, financial, sourcing and HR management) and family enterprise succession. 	Join GVC, maintain and improve compe- titive positions

Conclusions: CREA above all: a learning platform for associated actors resulting in technological thinking and innovation

- Importance of territorial level: Segmentation of SME types and producers and Segmentation of Support Policies
- Private sector led: The groups request and demand specific support to institutions: Improving knowledge exchange, sharing experiences, technology, creativity, and solving common problems.
- Associativity resulting in upgrading (product, process, function, chain) and joint learning and problem solving









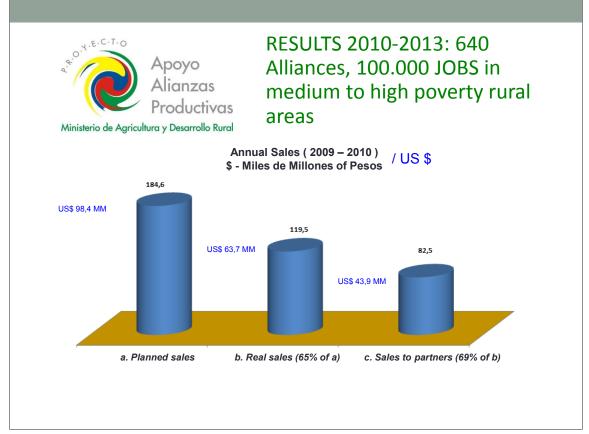
CASE 4

Alianzas Productivas - Colombia

Case 4: Value Chain Alliances in Colombia **COMPETITIVENESS PACT MARKET REQUIREMENTS** VC Analysis Multinationals and Local Strategic VISION **FIRMS** Strategic PLAN Workers **POLICY + Funding** KEY Government ACTORS **ACTION PLAN** Isupport Institutions NATIONAL LAW Actions, Goals, Indicators and Support

Participation and Upgrading







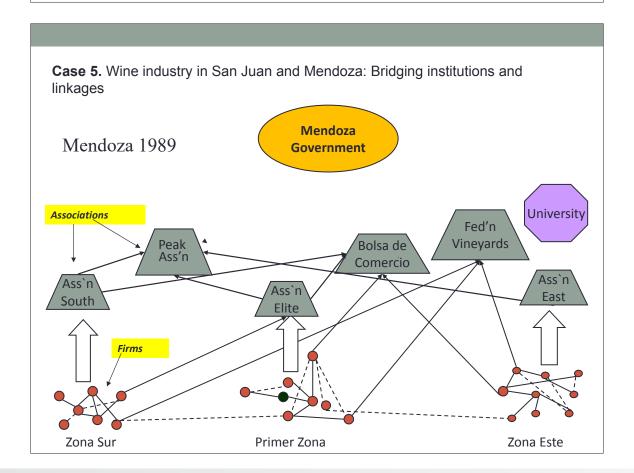


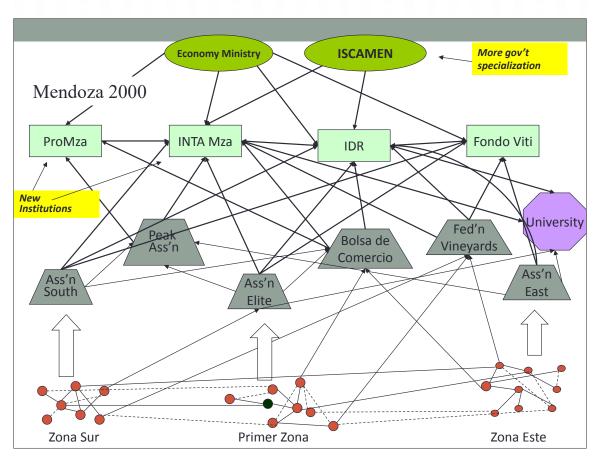


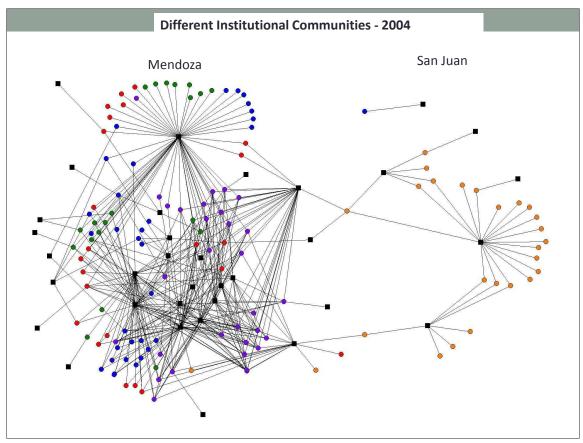


CASE 5

Competitiveness through Bridging Institution support, Wine cluster in Mendoza Argentina







Bridging Support Institutions (TRTA)

- 1. Need to focus on improving firm product and process capabilities.
- The results emphasize the importance of accessing diverse knowledge resources, especially applied knowledge, for upgrading.
 - · Focus on Experiential knowledge and Adaptation first.
- 3. Firms access DIVERSITY via the *Associations* and GSIs that act most as **Social and Knowledge Bridges** between producer communities.
- 4. We need non-market institutions to act as these bridges and sources of recombination.
 - Extension, training, forums
 - Suggests that governance rules shapes knowledge flows.
- 5. This means politics and policy can shape networks and knowledge diffusion.

Case study 5: Main points

- Building public-private institutions via principles of inclusion and collective problem solving can:
 - Bridge existing structural holes and strengthen new horizontal ties among groups and firms.
 - Improve experiments and knowledge flow for government and firms.
 - Limit problems of powerful gate keepers (knowledge, resources), monocropping, short-term exploitation.
 - Improve institutional governance (e.g., all of the above, including government, have had changes in directors/governors, but continue to grow and adapt).

Participation and Upgrading

Participation and Upgrading









Conclusions

Key lessons from Cases

Solutions from within the Value Chain + Cluster

- Survival and repositioning through INNOVATION via linkages with Technology Providers:
 White Good Industry Argentina
- The producer perspective not only the Buyer perspective: Virtuous insertion and survival through multichannel insertion (Domestic and Global); CITRICS Uruguay and Argentina

Solutions from both outside and inside the Value Chain and Cluster

- Towards innovative associativism: Value chain actors are working together to improve and they participate in learning networks: CREA ARGENTINA + Mendoza Wine
- Policy networks (territorial level) as enabling environment in conjunction with (and responding to) the new associations (composed of the whole value chain). In other words: Networks for collective problem solving and planning: Alianzas Colombia Case + Mendoza Wine
- Bridging Institutions: Mendoza Wine

Key lessons from Cases (Cont)

A clear shift in the integration dynamics to GVC's:

- Opportunity for SMEs to exploit the possibilities offered by clusters and GVC depend on CONNECTIVITY and LINKAGES:
 - SME's capability to exploit current opportunities while exploring new ones. It requires innovation, investments, diversification and Multichannel strategies.
 - Upgrading and Learning: From Top-down (White Goods) to bottom up (CREA)
 - Support Policies and Environment: from Enterprise or sub-sector association to Value Chain or SECTOR association (Colombia case)
 - · Role of bridging Institutions (Mendoza, CREA and Colombia case)

Further research area: How to generate support networks?:

- Through facilitation of systematic participation of enterprise & value chain associations in platforms which seek to detect and solve common problems
- Moving towards the new institutions for upgrading and promoting linkages (cluster, environment and Value Chain)
- Support policies and institutions to be redefined: Mandate, services and focus based on the requests and constraints emerging from learning of value chain associations

Conclusion

- •The cases show institutional innovation forms that help producers diversify, adopt multichannel strategies and become more resilient in their trajectories.
- •All of the producer strategies presented result from private sector led responses, from within the chain and/or cluster
- **-Learning comes from multiple and simultaneous channels**: not only within **vertical** relationships that are driven by lead firms but also via **horizontal** linkages between producers interacting collectively with **support or service delivery** institutions.
- •A multi-channel approach concerns a variety of functions, including finance, association forms and linkages; this is in addition to pursuing multiple commercial product-market combinations or channels.

·New forms of association and strategy:

- firm;
- · cluster,
- value chain
- Policy and institutions

Allows producers to learn, design and adapt their own multichannel strategies and to link with actors in the chain and territory (vertical, horizontal) This enables:

The Country

Participation and Upgrading

Conclusion (cont)

- Opportunities for innovation depend on the context and competitive pressures in the cluster and in the global and local chains + export and local markets simultaneously
- When inserted in buyer or lead firm controlled chains: different types of Associations are key for producers to diversify risk, compete and expand and multi-channel strategies enable for the producer resiliency, competitiveness and development trajectories.
- Non linear trajectories (Walter 2011) for multichannel insertion (Bradach y Eccles, 1989) that allow producers to combine and recombine exploration and exploitation (March, 1991). This makes the producers more resilient and their strategies more sustainable (and dynamic) in the longer term.
- Dynamic Policy implications: By adopting the producer perspective, a clear shift takes place in how to conceptualize the integration dynamics (and support policies required) of enterprise and countries in GVCs. How to better promote linkages? Plural forms of associations and multichannel strategies?

Perspective .8

Role of state, market and society Policy intervention areas

- Facilitating participation of value chain actors and creation of vertically integrated sector associations
 - · Contrast with classical forms of integration
 - What type of value chain associations?
 - · Key point: Multi product, Multi market including domestic, regional and export
- 2. Enabling the creation of dynamic policy and PP networks for Identification of priorities and provision of support to value chains
 - · What type of bridging institutions behind the creation of policy networks?
 - Re-definition of Institutional support and coordination based on agreed priorities using a participatory approach
- For what:
 - Commercially driven business models supported by policy networks that allow for innovation
 - Enabling industrial upgrading and innovation from within
 - Linking different support service institutions and value chain actors in a network that is
 proactively changing roles and functions based on market potential and challenges

Acknowledgements

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THANK YOU

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04

The Country Perspective

Thailand- Automotive Sector





Thailand in Automotive Global Value Chain

Presented by

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18-19 September, 2017

Technical inputs and support by Mr. Ajmal Abdulsamad; CGGC, DUKE University

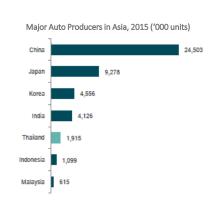
Overview

- Thai Position in Auto Global Value Chain
- Upgrading Trajectory and Its Critical Drivers
- Dynamic Supportive Policy Framework

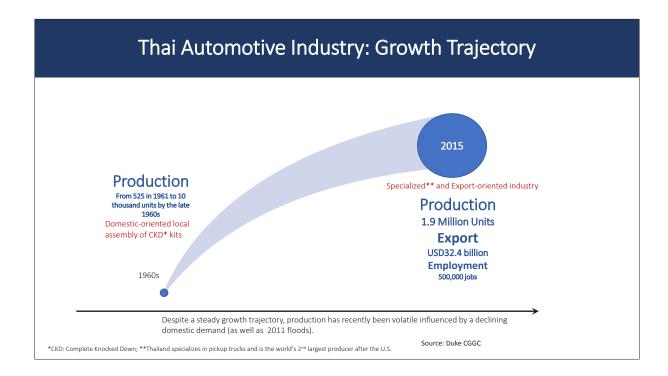
Thai Position in Auto Global Value Chain

Thailand in Automotive Global Value Chain, 2015

- · Strong export market presence
 - Exported 1.2 million units or 63% of total production in 2015
 - Thailand ranked the 5th-largest Asian and the 12th-largest auto producer worldwide
- Well-developed clusters of leading global automakers and part manufacturers
 - Over 3 million units production capacity, led by Japanese firms—Toyota, Isuzu, Mitsubishi, Nissan, and Honda
- · Consolidated global presence in specific market segment
 - Globally, it is the $2^{\rm nd}$ -largest pickup truck manufacturer after the U.S
- Positioned to emerge as a global manufacturing base and the largest market in ASEAN for 'green' cars
 - Thailand's Eco-Car Phase II program launched to attract further investment in production capacity



Source: Duke CGGC



Upgrading Trajectory and Its Critical Drivers

Thai
Automotive
Industry:
Upgrading
Trajectory Key
Milestones

Functional Upgrading
1990s-90s

Entry in Auto GVCs
1990s

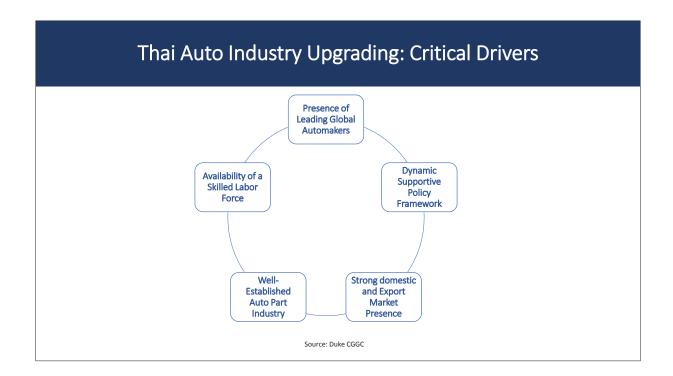
Functional Upgrading
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Functional Upgrading

Functional Upgrading 1980s-90s Moving from assembly operations of CKD kits to dynamic clusters of major global OEMs and network of part manufacturers

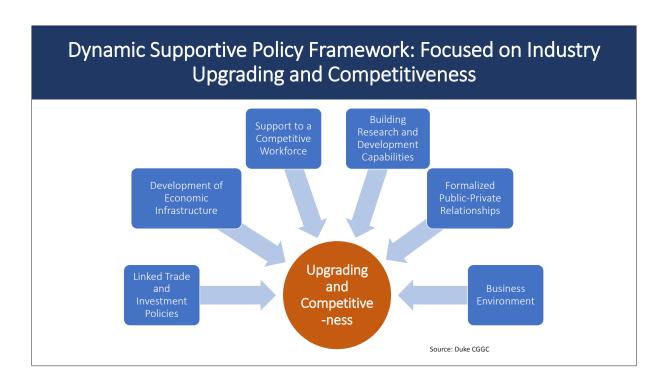
Entry in Auto GVCs 1990s Moving from domestic-oriented to export-oriented manufacturing with a leading position in 'product champions' (Pickup Trucks)

Functional Upgrading 2000s Moving from manufacturing to high-value research and development activities and Eco-Cars

Source: Duke CGGC



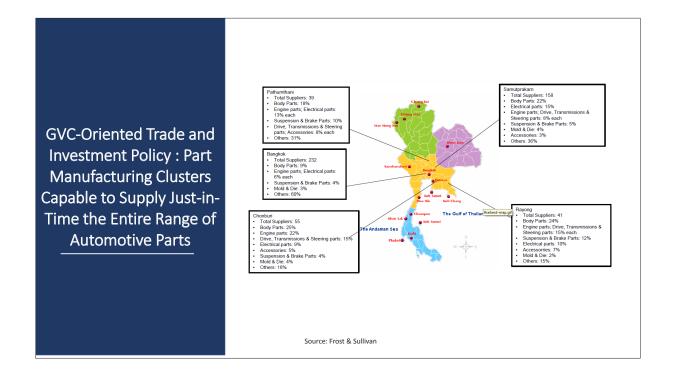
Dynamic Supportive Policy Framework



Trade and Investment Policies: Waves of Assembly and Supplier Plant Construction in the 1980s-90s 1990s-2000s Policy objective: Market 1970s -1980s liberalization and exportorientation and 'product champions' Policy Objective: promoting and Policy tools: 1960s consolidating domestic part -Deregulation of ownership: 100% manufacturing Policy tools: **Policy Objective:** Import substitution supporting local assembly of - Lifted import ban on passenger - LCR: phased from 25% to >50%, vehicle CBUs and abolished LCR completely knocked down kits finally 100% local sourcing of - Pickup trucks and Eco-cars Policy tools: certain parts per local capabilities selected to attract FDI in in - Temporary tax corporate tax - Import ban of passenger vehicles assembly and associated part incentives manufacturing Reduced tariff rate on import of input & machinery Source: Duke CGGC

GVC-oriented Investment and Trade Policy: Capacity of Leading Auto Assemblers in Thailand											
Ke	y Advantages:	No	Assembly OEMs	Annual Capacity (Units)							
100	y ravarreages.	1	Toyota Motor Thailand	Toyota	790,000						
		2	Isuzu Motor Thailand	Isuzu	400,000						
•	Global alignment and	3	Mitsubishi Motors Thailand	Mitsubishi	510,000						
	market access through JVs	4	Nissan Motor Thailand	Nissan	370,000						
		5	Honda Automobile Thailand	Honda	270,000						
•	Benchmarking against	6	Auto Alliance Thailand	Ford; Mazda	300,000						
	global technical standards	7	General Motors Thailand	Chevrolet	250,000						
		8	Ford Thailand	Ford	150,000						
•	Learning, innovation and	9	Suzuki Thailand	Suzuki	100,000						
	upgrading through	10	Tata Thailand	Tata	20,000						
	integration	10	BMW Thailand	BMW	3,000						
			Total Capacity		3,163,000						
Note: Annual capacity volume based on 2013 installed capacity. Source: Frost & Sullivan											

Thailand- Automotive Sector

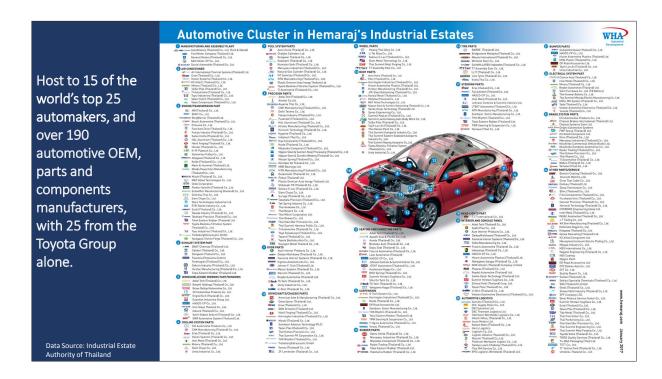


Development of Economic Infrastructure Integrated with Trade and Investment Policies: Industrial Estates offering quality infrastructure to attract FDI

- 1980s: Lad Krabang in Bangkok area and Samrong in the Samutprakarn were the first industrial estates established and they were followed by the next wave in the 1990s
- Industrial Estates Incentives:
 - Tax & Tariff Exemptions;
 - Low-cost energy;
 - Permission on land ownership by foreign entities;
 - Visa and work permit to experts and technicians;
 - Waste water treatment;
 - High-speed IT and communication;
 - Transport links to deep sea port and airports

Data Source: Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand





Formalized Public-Private Relations

- Thai Auto-Parts Manufacturers Association (TAPMA) established to serve as the central voice in protecting the interests of auto parts firms
- Thailand Automotive Institute (TAI) facilitating links between the government and the private sector
 - TAI is an independent organization
 - It is mandated to advise on policy and strategic opportunities for public-private collaboration
 - TAI also runs ISO certified testing labs and provides services in product analysis, testing, inspection and certification

Source: Duke CGGC

Thailand- Automotive Sector

Competitive Workforce and Research & Development Capabilities

- Since the 1990s, the Thai government has initiated several policies to improve University and Industry Linkages (UILs)
 - 1999-2005: Seven Centers of Excellence established under the Higher Education Development Project
 - 2009: National Research University
 - 2012-2021: National Science Technology and Innovation Policy and Plan
- These initiatives established 'area-based network of industry, university and local government agencies' incentivized to collaborate in innovative 'problem-solving' through: R&D grants; matching grants; tax-incentives; technology licensing offices; and business incubation units in universities

Source: Duke CGG

University and Industry Linkages

- Bachelors in Automotive Engineering: Chulalongkorn University & Toyota since the 1990s
- Masters in Automotive Engineering: Thai-German Graduate School of Engineering of King Mongkut's University of Technology in collaboration with BMW, DaimlerChrysler, Siemens as well as Asian and American manufacturers since 2004
 - A degree program focused on industrial research and development and modern manufacturing processes of vehicles and their subsystems
- Floor-Level Technicians: Toyota Automotive Technological College since 1998
- Train-the-Trainer Program: Cross-firm program involving agreement on skill-specific certification standards and training curricula. Program facilitated by TAI under the Automotive Human Resources Development Project in 2006.

Source: Duke CGGC

Future Outlook: Focus on Eco-Cars

Key Factors that will largely continue to shape government policy to promote Eco-Car industry

Dependence on Fuel Imports

- · Heavy reliance on fuel imports increases vulnerability to volatile fuel prices
- High fuel import bills lead to increase in the trade deficit in Indonesia

Rapid Motorization

- High rates of motorization due to rapid economic growth and urbanization
- · Rising fuel consumption to increase subsidy bills

Environmental Issues

- The ASEAN group among the regions most exposed to climate change
- · Increasing pollution due to growing motorization and low fuel quality

Global Market Context

- Opportunities for the ASEAN group as both a production hub and a market for green cars
- Greater integration with global supply networks and access to markets through FTAs

The AEC Imperative

 Vital to develop competencies and establish competitive advantage as integration increases within the ASEAN group and the region turns into a single manufacturing base and market

Source: Frost & Sullivan

05

References & Summary



- 1. Barnes, J; Morris, M. (2008). Staying alive in the global automotive industry: what can developing economies learn from South Africa about linking into global automotive value chains? The European Journal of Development Research, Vol. 20, no. 1, 31-55.
 - The insertion of the South African automotive industry into global mainstream of vehicle manufacturing highlights a number of valueable analytical lessons for developing country automotive economies. The global value chains that dominate the automotive industry have fostered substantial upgrading within South African automotive industry but pervasive international trends also limit the opportunities for value addition and more substantive increases in vehicle output. Key trends in this regard relate to tightening market conditions in the developed economies into which South African vehicle producers and automotive component manufacturers supply, excess global production capacity and the emergence of new low cost production locations principally in Asia. The benefits to the South African automotive industry of engaging in global value chains are clear but the long term sustainability and development of the industry remain in question. The importance of industrial policy in shaping any national industry's insertion into global value chains, as well as the need for ongoing upgrading and adoption of world class manufacturing standards is stressed as pivotal to maximizing the gains that can be derived from insertion into global automotive value chains.
- 2. Dalle, D.; Fossati, V. Lavopa, F. (2013). *Industrial policy and developmental space: the missing piece in the GVCs debate*. Revista Argentina de Economía Internacional. No 2. Available at: < http://www.cei.gob.ar/userfiles/GVC.pdf >
 - Global value chains (GVCs) have gained unusual prominence in the research agendas of international organisations and academics devoted to the study of international trade and economy. Even more important, GVCs gained a central place at the negotiating tables of the main international economic for a held during 2013. This theoretical framework is far from being a novelty, though. In fact, the issue of GVCs has been intensively investigated by specialized researchers since the nineties, when the seminal work of some authors, who could be labelled as neo-Schumpeterian -namely, Gary Gereffi, Raphael Kaplinksy, Timothy Sturgeon, John Humphrey, among others-, were published. What is new, though, is the use of this analytic tool to support an agenda on eminently liberal economic reforms. Although the initiatives proposed by OECD, WTO and other organizations are of great interest and have proved to be very useful, both the underlying theoretical assumptions of these studies and the conclusions drawn from them are, at least, debatable. The aim of this paper is to provide a critical view on these conclusions and, in particular, on those prescriptions that only seem to search new theoretical and discursive underpinnings to push the trade liberalization agenda forward, disregarding the negative consequences this may have on developing economies. For this purpose, we will seek to bring new elements to the discussion and to propose a future research agenda, mainly from the perspective of developing countries. Our main objective will be to put the concept of GVCs at the service of the studies on economic development, for which it was originally conceived.

 Devlin, R. (2014). Towards Good Governance of Public-Private Alliance Councils Supporting Industrial Policies in Latin America. Inter-American Development Bank. Available at: https://publications.iadb.org/bitstream/handle/11319/6397/CTI%20TN%20Towards%20G ood%20Governance%20of%20PublicPrivate%20Alliance%20Councils.pdf?sequence=1&isAl lowed=y >

Systematic application of industrial policies has reemerged in Latin America after a hiatus during the era of the Washington Consensus. These industrial policies are broadly different from the past. One of the characteristics of the region's new industrial policies is the use of public-private alliance councils (PPAs) to help guide their development and implementation. The deployment of public-private dialogue and related problem solving is considered an essential component of modern industrial policies. However, to be effective councils must be well governed. This paper approaches the issue of governance of PPAs with an overview of their rationale and framework, and then draws from the experience of several OECD countries, most of which have long experience working with councils, to illustrate how they operate and gain insights on good governance for Latin America alliances. The paper examines the intangible dimensions of governance, as well as tangibles involving the structure and procedures of councils.

4. Gereffi, G. (2014). Global Value Chains in a Post-Washington Consensus World. Review of International Political Economy. Available at: < http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09692290.2012.756414 >

Contemporary globalization has been marked by significant shifts in the organization and governance of global industries. In the 1970s and 1980s, one such shift was characterized by the emergence of buyer-driven and producer-driven commodity chains. In the early 2000s, a more differentiated typology of governance structures was introduced, which focused on new types of coordination in global value chains (GVCs). Today the organization of the global economy is entering another phase, with transformations that are reshaping the governance structures of both GVCs and global capitalism

at various levels: (1) the end of the Washington Consensus and the rise of contending centers of economic and political power; (2) a combination of geographic consolidation and value chain concentration in the global supply base, which, in some cases, is shifting bargaining power from lead firms in GVCs to large suppliers in developing economies; (3) new patterns of strategic coordination among value chain actors; (4) a shift in the end markets of many GVCs accelerated by the economic crisis of 2008–09, which is redefining regional geographies of investment and trade; and (5) a diffusion of the GVC approach to major international donor agencies, which is prompting a reformulation of established development paradigms.

 Gereffi, G. (2014). A Global Value Chain Perspective on Industrial Policy and Development in Emerging markets. Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law's 2013 symposium.

The article exposes the consequences of the emergence of Global Value Chains for emerging economies. For developing countries, the trade, investment, and knowledge flows that underpin GVCs provide mechanisms for rapid learning, innovation and industrial upgrading. Still, GVCs are not a panacea for development. Very rapid GVC driven development can create a host of new economic and social policy challenges. GVCs can create barriers to learning and drive uneven development over time, even as they trigger rapid industrial upgrading, because of the geographic and organizational disjunctures that often exist between innovation and production. There is considerable evidence that profits accrue to lead firms in the value chain that control branding and product conception and to platform

leaders that provide core technologies and advanced components. At the same time, contract manufacturers and business process outsourcing service providers tend to earn slim profits and may never develop the autonomy or capabilities needed to develop and market their own branded products. Several major features highlight the distinctive nature of GVC-oriented industrial policies. One is the role of global suppliers. Lead firms are relying on global suppliers and intermediaries for an array of processes, specialized inputs, and services, and they demand that their most important suppliers have global presence. A second feature of industrial policies in the GVC era is global sourcing and value chain specialization. Third, firms in emerging economies like China and Brazil are seeking to move to the head of GVCs, regionally if not globally.

- 6. Gereffi, G; Luo, X. (2014). Risks and Opportunities of Participation in Global Value Chains. Background Paper to the 2014 World Development Report. The World Bank. Available at: < http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/pt/914141468325443509/pdf/WPS6847.pdf > Risk is inherent to the pursuit of opportunity. This paper surveys the recent literature and looks at the risks and opportunities firms and their workers face in the global value chains. First, it examines the risk-sharing mechanisms that firms provide from the national and global perspectives; second, it takes a closer look at the new opportunities and challenges for firms and individuals in the global arena; third, it discusses the role of economic upgrading and social upgrading; and finally it sheds light on how the government can help people manage risks and reap the benefits in the participation of global value chains.
- Gereffi, G.; Fernandez-Stark, K. (2016). Global Value Chain: a Primer. Center on Globalization, Governance & Competitiveness, Duke University, 2nd Edition. Available at: < http://www.cggc.duke.edu/pdfs/Duke_CGGC_Global_Value_Chain_GVC_Analysis_Primer _2nd_Ed_2016.pdf >

The article retains a simple, expository style and use of recent research examples in order to offer an entry point for those wishing to better understand and use the GVC framework as a tool to analyse how local actors (firms, communities, workers) are linked to and affected by major transformations in the global economy. The GVC framework focuses on structural shifts in global industries, anchored by the core concepts of governance and upgrading.

- 8. Kaplinsky, R. (2010). *The Role of Standards in Global Value Chains*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5396. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=1653682
 - Standards have become an increasingly important dimension in global trade. Without the capacity to meet the growing body of standards, producers may either have difficulty in entering global markets, or be relegated to unprofitable and low-margin niches. This paper overviews the history of standards, explains the difference between different types of standards, and identifies the key stakeholders involved in the setting of standards. It then addresses the role that standards play in enterprise upgrading and considers some of the major costs for producers in meeting standards, including potential cost barriers for small-scale producers. Before concluding with a discussion of the policy challenges raised by these developments, it discusses the extent to which standards intensity in global value chains will be affected when the final markets increasingly move from high-income consumers in the North to lower-income consumers in Southern economies such as China and India.
- McDermott, G; Corredoira, R; Kruse, G (2009). Public-Private Institutions as catalysts of upgrading in emerging market societies. Academy of Management Journal, Vol. 52, No. 6, 1270–1296. Available at: < http://www.jstor.org/stable/40390369 >

In this article, the authors argue that the ability of a firm to access a variety of knowledge resources and, in turn, upgrade its products depends on its being tied not simply to any or many organizations and institutions, but rather to those that act as social and knowledge bridges between previously isolated producer communities. Through a multimethod analysis of the recent transformation of the Argentine wine industry, we highlight how distinct governance rules for new government support institutions can anchor their multiplex, crosscutting network qualities, which underpin their ability to provide improved collective resources and reshape the ties between firms.

10. McDermott, G.; Pietrobelli, C. (2017). Walking before you can run: rethinking the types of knowledge, networks and institutions emerging market SMEs need to benefit from GVCs. Forthcoming in Advances in International Management. Available at: http://www.geraldamcdermott.com/uploads/8/3/1/3/83136366/mcdermott-pietrobelli_-advances_in_intl_mgmt_v3_-final_2017.pdf

Advancing the ability of emerging market SMEs to learn, absorb new technologies and grow is one of the greatest challenges in economic development and to theories of knowledge transfer. We analyze the mechanisms that can facilitate or impede the participation of Latin American SMEs in Global Value Chains (GVCs), and in turn improve their capabilities and productivity. We attempt to shift the focus of attention that scholars and policymakers have towards the types of knowledge and network linkages that emerging market SMEs need to sustainably benefit from GVCs. By drawing on recent work from the knowledge theory of the firm, development, and network dynamics, we call into question a core assumption about the necessary benefits that can accrue to SMEs by being tied more closely to sources of pioneering technologies. We argue instead that in order to overcome legacies of resource constraints and technology gaps, these SMEs need access to a variety of applied and experiential knowledge that help them transform their existing organizational capabilities into ones that enable them to implement basic international process and product standards, in turn allowing them to learn from potentially fruitful relationships in GVCs. Because of the way such knowledge is created, through intense interactions and exchanges of tacit knowledge, access is constrained. With a focus on the need for broad based upgrading of SME capabilities, we further suggest that particular constellations of inter-organizational networks and public-private institutions, often overlooked in IB research, are best suited to facilitate such access.

11. Nadvi, K. (2014). "Rising Powers" and Labour and Environmental Standards. Oxford Development Studies, Vol 42, Issue 2, 137-150. Available at: < http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13600818.2014.909400>

There is a growing recognition that the "Rising Powers", namely the emerging economies, in particular, but not only, China, India and Brazil, whose economic dynamism has begun to transform the contours of the global economy, will bring about radical shifts in global governance. A critical question that arises is how might these countries influence the "rules of the game" that pertain to international trade, particularly those relating to process standards associated with labour conditions and environmental impacts. This special issue provides an initial attempt to address this agenda. This article defines the concept of "Rising Powers" and considers how these economies might challenge the governance of labour and environmental standards. It outlines the objectives of this collection, provides an overview of individual contributions and suggests areas for further research.

12. Staritz, C.; Gereffi, G.; Cattaneo, O (Editors) (2011). Shifting End Markets and Upgrading Prospects In Global Value Chains. Int. J. Technological Learning, Innovation and Development, Vol. 4, Nos. 1/2/3. Available at: < https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281900635_Shifting_End_Markets_and_Upgrading_Prospects_in_Global_Value_Chains >

The global football industry is noteworthy for a number of reasons. It has grown rapidly over the past decade. It has also seen a significant shift in terms of the locations of production and emergence of new end markets. China has consolidated its position as the world's largest football manufacturer, taking market share from Pakistan the world's second biggest producer. The GVC framework provides a useful tool to map the global industry and to assess how the chains are governed and organized by major brands. But the framework is relatively weak in terms of providing a handle on how technological upgrading takes place within the sector. The sector has also been marked by challenges in terms of social compliance. Further research is needed to better understand the outcomes of developments on social compliance and technological upgrading for workers both in Pakistan and China.

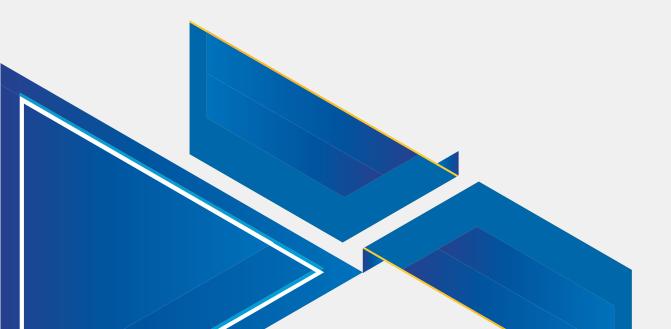
13. Werner, M.; Bair, J.; Fernández, V. (2014). Linking Up to Development? Global Value Chains and the Making of a Post-Washington Consensus. Development and Change, Volume 45, Issue 6, Pages 1467-7660. Available at: < http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/dech.12132 >

Over the last decade, the global value chain (GVC) approach, with its associated notions of chain governance and firm upgrading, has proliferated as a mode of analysis and of intervention amongst development institutions. This article examines the adoption and adaptation of GVCs at four multilateral agencies in order to understand the purchase of value chain approaches within the development field. Mixing GVC perspectives with other theoretical influences and applied practices, these institutions deploy value chain frameworks to signal a new generation of policies that promise both to consolidate, and to advance beyond, the market fundamentalism of the Washington Consensus. To achieve this, value chain development frameworks craft interventions directed toward various constellations of firm and non-firm actors as a 'third way' between state-minimalist and state-coordinated approaches. The authors identify key adaptations of the GVC framework including an emphasis on value chain governance as an instrument to correct market failure in partnership with state and development agencies, and upgrading as a de facto tool for poverty reduction. They find that efforts are ongoing to construct a 'post' to the Washington Consensus and that the global value chain is enabling this process by providing a new language and new object of development intervention: 'the chain' and the local-global linkages that comprise it.

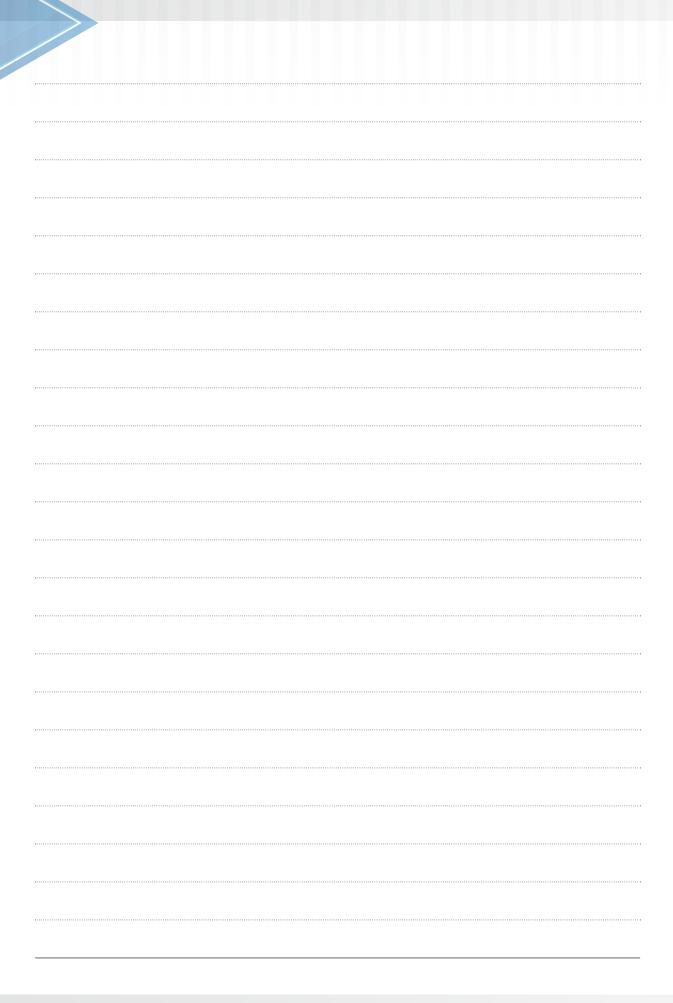


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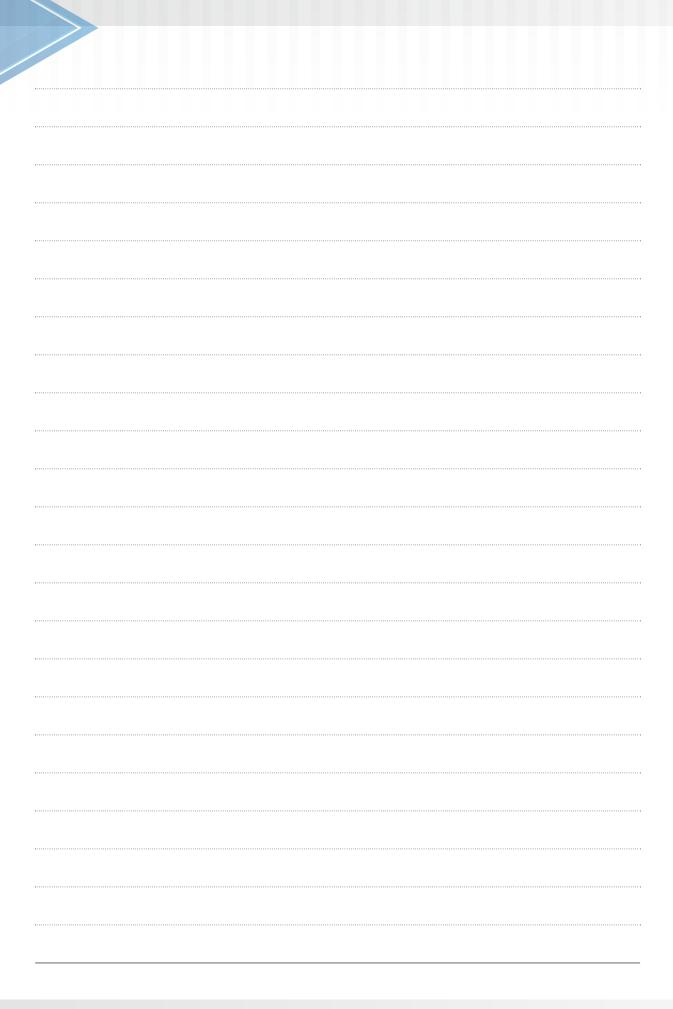
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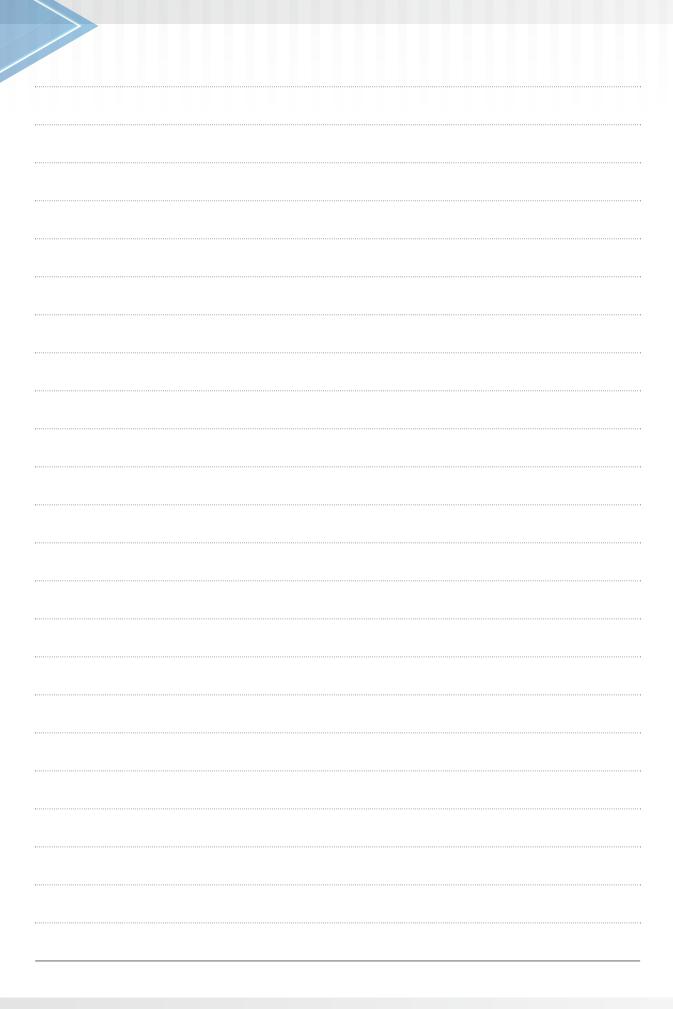


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- 10. McDermott, G.; Pietrobelli, C. (2017). Walking before you can run: rethinking the types of knowledge, networks and institutions emerging market SMEs need to benefit from GVCs. Forthcoming in Advances in International Management. Available at: http://www.geraldamcdermott.com/uploads/8/3/1/3/83136366/mcdermott-pietrobelli_-advances_in_intl_mgmt_v3_-final_2017.pdf

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- کرده است تا قدرت صادراتی خود را افزایش دهند. افزایش مشارکت این دسته از کشورها در تجارت بین المللی به واسطه ارتباطات مناسب با شرکتهای چندملیتی خارجی و خصوصاً تولید برای برندهای خارجی که قدرت رقابت در سطح بین المللی را داشتند؛ ساخته می شد.
- ۴. حضور در زنجیرههای ارزش جهانی، مستلزم سیاستهای متفاوت با سیاستهای تجارت سنتی است. چرا که مشارکت مؤثر نه تنها نیازمند هزینههای رقابتی و دسترسی به بازار، بلکه نیازمند دانش گسترده از بازارهای خارجی، سطوح بالای کیفیت و قابل اطمینان در محصولات و خدمات و دستیابی به مجموعهای از استانداردهای سطح جهانی است.
- ۵. اما برای اینکه شرکتهای تولیدکننده بتواند در زنجیره ارزش بمانند و در آن پیشرفت نیز کنند، این موضوع به اندازه زیادی به توسعه یافتگی نهادها و هزینه تجارت وابسته است. درجه پایین فساد، فضای مناسب رقابتی، توسعه زیرساختهای حمل و نقل و محیط کسبوکار از جمله مسائلی است که نقش دولت برای ماندگاری و بهبود شرکتها در زنجیره ارزش را بسیار پررنگ جلوه می دهد.
- ۶. حوزههای دخالت دولتهای این دسته از کشورها برای مشارکت دادن بنگاهها در زنجیرههای ارزش جهانی، شامل بهبود کارایی نهادهای عمومی جهت کاهش هزینه مبادله؛ بهبود زیرساختهای لجستیکی و تلاش در جهت توسعه همکاریهای منطقهای از جمله توسعه ترتیبات منطقهای میباشد.
- ۷. حرکت در درون زنجیره ارزش به سمت فعالیت با ارزش افزوده بالاتر یا همان ارتقای صنعتی، متضمن تغییرات سازمانی در توزیع و تولید است. مرحله مونتاژ ازنظر کیفی شامل فعالیتی است که اغلب به نیروی کار غیرماهر یا نیمه ماهر وابسته است و در نتیجه از مواردی است که پایین ترین محتوای ارزش افزوده را دارد. همان طور که گفته شد، عرضه کنندگان می توانند از منظر فعالیت، تولید خود را ارتقا دهند و به سمت ODM ODM و OBM از طریق اکتساب فعالیت متضمن دانش برتر نظیر طراحی، برندسازی و بازاریابی حرکت کنند. امکان ارتقا فعالیت به ظرفیت عرضه کنندگان برای رفع ورجوع این فعالیت به طور فزاینده پیچیده و پرمخاطره و همچنین برخی جوانب راجع به تمایل خریداران برای تفویض این فعالیت به عرضه کنندگان به عرضه کنندگان به عرضه کنندگان در کشورهای دارد. چندین مطالعه راجع به این موضوع وجود دارد که نشان میدهد ارتباط عرضه کنندگان خریداران در GVC، به عرضه کنندگان در کشورهای در کشورهای در حال توسعه کمک کرده تا در فرایند محصول ارتقاء یابند؛ گرچه بسته به نوع حکمرانی در این کشورها، این کمکها ناچیز بوده و یا اثرات منفی بر ارتقاء داشته است؛ به طوری که اغلب موجب دلسردی خریداران شده است. تحقق ارتقاء فعالیت و عزیمت به سمت عملیات برندسازی، طراحی و بازاریابی در صنعت به عنوان مثال منسوجات و پوشاک بسیار دشوار است و موارد معدودی از موفقیت در ارتقاء در زنجیره صادرات گرا مشاهده است. در عوض، بازار داخلی می تواند نقش محوری را برای ارتقا بنگاهها منسوجات و پوشاک در کشورهای درحال توسعه ای در ابتدا ایفا کند.
- ۸. با عنایت به رشد رقبای منطقهای (ترکیه) در تولیدات صنعتی بهویژه در صنایع کاربر (پوشاک و محصولات غذایی)، یک حرکت اساسی جهت ارتقای صنعتی توجه به سمت و سوی بازار نهایی داخلی است. با در نظر گرفتن این واقعیت که بازارهای داخلی کشور جذاب و در مقیاس بزرگ می باشد (به عنوان مثال ارزش مصرف پوشاک کشور نزدیک به ۸ میلیارد دلار می می باشد که بیش از ۳۱ درصد آن از محل قاچاق کالا تامین می شود) بهرهگیری از تجربیات ترکیه در ارتقای صنعتی (مراحل چهارگانه مونتاژ، ODM، OEM) چشم انداز رشد صنعتی بهتری می توان متصور بود.

در این مرحله ترکیه اقدامات متعددی را در خصوص بروزرسانی مهارت نیروی کار خود به اجرا درآورده که از آن جمله میتوان به ارتقاء سطح آموزشهای فنی و ارائه دیپلم مهارت اشاره کرد. بخش خصوصی نیز در این زمینه اقداماتی در راستای ارتقاء شرایط کار، بهبود ایمنی و سلامت کارکنان و هم چنین تضمین کیفیت به منظور تطابق با استانداردهای بین المللی ترتیب داده است. برخی برندهای جهانی نیز در پرورش نیروی کار ماهر، بهبود کنترل کیفیت و سیستمهای اطلاعاتی با تولیدکنندگان داخلی مشارکت داشته اند. ایجاد شبکههای گسترده با شرکای اروپایی بهویژه آلمان، راه اندازی مناطق آزاد تجاری، نیروی کار ماهر و ارزان و مجاورت مرزی با اروپا از دیگر مزایای راهبردی در صنعت پوشاک ترکیه به شمار میرود.

نیروی کار فعال در صنعت پوشاک ترکیه علاوه بر گذراندن هشت سال تحصیلات متوسطه، از آموزشهای تخصصی مرتبط با پوشاک نیز بهره میبرند. در این میان، برخی دانشگاهها نیز دوره کارشناسی تخصصی صنعت پوشاک ارائه میکنند. هم چنین ازآنجاکه تولیدکنندگان برندهای جهانی میبایست بهمنظور همراستایی با الزامات جهانی در دورههای تخصصی شرکت کنند، بهمنظور سهولت اجرای برنامههای آموزشی مرتبط و تطابق با الزامات مزبور، یک طرح مشترک میان خریداران بین المللی و مؤسسات عمومی در داخل ترکیه راه اندازی شد.

در مرحله 'ODM تلاشهایی با همکاری تنگاتنگ ارگانهای دولتی و صاحبان صنایع با هدف معرفی استانبول به یکی از مراکز برتر مد تا سال ۲۰۲۳، در جهان صورت گرفته است. علاوه بر این، سازمان هایی همچون "دبیرخانه عمومی اتحادیه صادرکنندگان نساجی و پوشاک" ترکیه به منظور تأسیس مدارس آموزشی فنی و حرفهای طراحی مد لباس، همکاری خود را با مؤسسات دولتی و بخش خصوصی آغاز نمودند که در همین راستا، آکادمی مد استانبول با همکاری اتحادیه اروپا و این دبیرخانه تأسیس شد.

در مرحله OBM دولت اقدامات متعددی را بهمنظور افزایش رقابت پذیری صنعت پوشاک ترکیه اجرا نمود که از آن جمله میتوان به موارد زیر اشاره نمود: استرداد ۶۰ درصد از هزینه های مرتبط با جذب نیروی کار ماهر، ماشین آلات، مشاوره و تحقیق و توسعه به مدت سه سال از سوی دولت به صاحبان صنایع.

علاوه بر این، دانشگاههای ترکیه با ارائه واحدهایی ازجمله مدیریت برند و بازاریابی نقش قابل توجهی ایفا نمودند. علاوه بر «دبیرخانه عمومی اتحادیه صادرکنندگان نساجی و پوشاک" ترکیه به برگزاری دورههای آموزشی و سمینار با محوریت مدیریت بازاریابی و برندسازی میپردازد، «سازمان توسعه صنایع کوچک و متوسط" ترکیه نیز به بنگاههای کوچک و متوسط در حوزه بازاریابی، آموزش و مشاوره، خدماتی را ارائه می دهد.

جمع بندی

- ۱. افزایش تجارت درون گروهی کشورهای درحال توسعه (جنوب –جنوب) به عنوان یک فرصت برای دسترسی به بازار جهانی برای آندسته از کشورهای نظیر ایران محسوب می شود. تقاضا در کشورهای با درآمد بالا به شدت پیچیده است و این تقاضا، بر تنوع، ابداع و استاندارد بالا تأکید دارد. برعکس، تقاضا در کشورهای با درآمد پایین، معمولاً درخواست برای محصولات با پیچیدگی کمتر و باکیفیت پایین تر است. با عنایت به اینکه موانع ورود به کشورهای با درآمد پایین تر در حال از بین رفتن است که این اتفاق، فرصتهای جدید برای صادرات محصولات باکیفیت پایین تر را در بردارد.
- 7. افزایش گستره فعالیتهای مرتبط با زنجیره ارزش جهانی، یکی از واقعیتهای انکارناپذیر تجارت بینالمللی در قرن ۲۱ ام میباشد. تعمیق زنجیره ارزش جهانی و درنتیجه افزایش تجارت جهانی در گرو همکاری نزدیک شرکتهای تولیدکننده و خریدار است. این موضوع بیانگر اهمیت یافتن نقش و تعاملات بین بنگاهها در مناطق مختلف جهان بجای افزایش و نقش تعاملات کشورها و دولتها برای توسعه تجارت بینالمللی میباشد.
- ۳. از اواسط دهه ۱۹۹۰ میلادی، ظهور زنجیره ارزش جهانی به کشورهای در حال توسعه (وابسته به کالا و غیر کالا) کمک

^{1.} Original Design Manufacturing (ODM)

موانع و چالشهای مهم کشورهای درحال توسعه هزینه تجارت

مهم ترین موانع کشورهای درحال توسعه، هزینه تجارت است. امروزه، هزینههای غیرتعاملی تجارت (کرایه حمل، بیمه و سایر هزینههای مرتبط با امور مرزی) بسیار بیشتر از تعرفه بر واردات به عنوان سدی در برابر حرکت محصولات در میان مراحل تولید و بین کشورها نقش آفرینی میکند. این هزینههای تجارت که از یک کشور به کشور دیگر متفاوت است، دارای دو بعد است. بعد اول که پولی است شامل حملونقل، بیمه و سایر هزینهها و بعد دوم که بیشتر نامرئی و غیرملموس است، دربرگیرنده هزینههای کسب اطلاعات و هزینه مبادله ناشی از مقررات، سیاستها و چیزهایی از این دست، قراردادهای بیمه و فقدان حکمرانی تجارت که منجر به عدم اطمینان میشود، است. این دست از موانع تجاری (بعد اخیر) را نمیتوان برحسب معادل تعرفه متناسب با قیمت بیان کرد و این هزینهها معمولاً بسیار بیشتر از هزینههای تعرفهای بر تجارت تأثیر میگذارند. در بخشهای پیچیده تر فرآیند زنجیره ارزش، نظیر موتور خودرو، کامپیوترها و ماشین آلات، هزینه تجارت بیش از ۴ برابر هزینههای تعرفه است؛ اما در مقابل، در کالاهای سنتی قابل مبادله نظیر محصولات کشاورزی، مواد معدنی و چوب، این هزینههای تجارت کمتر به عنوان یک مانع محسوب میگردند؛ لذا ضمن اینکه محورهای مواصلاتی حملونقل، تأخیر در ترخیص کالا از گمرکات، بروکراسی و موانع قانونی همگی مانعی برای تجارت هستند، اثرات آنها در بخشهای نیازمند به ورود و خروج قطعات از طریق مرزها، زیانبارتر است.

هزینه این موانع برای کشورهای مختلف، متفاوت است. کشورهای دارای هزینههای بالای تجارت، قادر به مشارکت در GVCها نخواهند بود و اقلام صادراتی آنها، احتمالاً کالاهای سنتی که اغلب مواد اولیه هستند خواهد بود.

نهادها

تحقیقات راجع به GVCها نشان می دهد که با فرض ثبات سایر شرایط، کشورهای دارای نهادهای بهتر نظیر حقوق مالکیت قوی و حاکمیت قانون، مشارکت بیشتری در GVCها دارند (بانک جهانی ۲۰۱۲، ص ۸). بهبود نهادها و کاهش هزینههای تجارت سرتاسری از طریق زیرساختهای بهتر، کنترل فساد، کاهش موانع قانونی و تعرفه صفر بر روی نهادههای وارداتی امکان پذیر است. همگرایی عمیق در قالب موافقتنامههای ترجیحی منطقهای اغلب با هموارسازی عرصه برای بازیگران جهت سرمایهگذاری، حقوق مالکیت فکری و سیاستهای رقابتی امکان پذیر است و مشارکت در موافقتنامههای ترجیحی عمیق به نظر می رسد که راه مؤثرتری جهت توسعه حضور در GVCها است. مشارکت در موافقتنامههای تجارت ترجیحی عمیق، تجارت اجزاء و قطعات کشورها را که معیاری از فعالیت در GVCها است، افزایش می دهد.

ازآنجاکه شاید تقویت نهادها و کاهش هزینههای تجارت مسیر مؤثر برای کشورهای درحال توسعه جهت مشارکت بیشتر در GVC است، برخی از مطالعات نشان می دهد که علاوه بر نهادهای یک کشور، کیفیت نهادها در کشورهای همسایه نیز مهم است.

شواهد تجربی ارتقای صنعتی: ترکیه

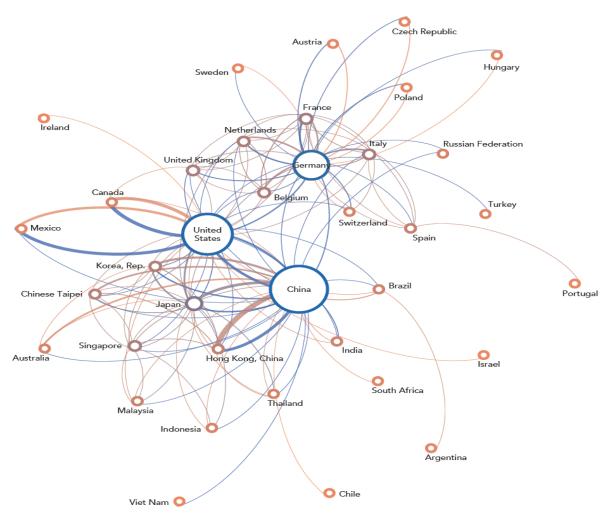
ترکیه پنجمین تأمینکننده بزرگ پوشاک جهانی و دومین تأمینکننده بزرگ اتحادیه اروپا است که ۸۰ درصد از صادرات پوشاک این کشور را تشکیل میدهد. برخلاف اکثر اقتصادهای در حال ظهور که با ارائه عملیات مونتاژ به صنعت وارد شدند، ترکیه با وارد شدن به صنعت در دهه ۱۹۸۰ به صورت °OBM به عنوان یک تأمینکننده اصلی و کامل به بسته بندی با علامتهای تجاری جهانی توسط یک صنعت نساجی قوی پرداخت.

^{1.} Ad valorem tariff equivalents

^{2.} The World Bank (2017).

^{3.} Original Brand Manufacturing

۳- جنبههای جغرافیایی مشارکت کشورهای درحال توسعه در زنجیره ارزش جهانی: سرمایهگذاران در کشورهای درحال توسعه نوعاً خواهان آنند که کشورهایشان در GVCها بیشتر وارد شوند و با گذشت زمان، به سوی فعالیتهای با ارزش افزوده بیشتر عزیمت کنند. برای مشارکت بیشتر کشورهای درحال توسعه در GVCها، مقوله جغرافیا بسیار حائز اهمیت است. به نظر می رسد که دنیا سه هاب متصل به هم برای تجارت گسترده اجزاء و قطعات می باشد (شکل ۳): یکی از آنها در کشور آمریکا، دیگری در آسیا (چین، ژاپن و کره) و آخری نیز در اتحادیه اروپا (به خصوص آلمان) واقع است. شکل ۳، تجارت دوجانبه اجزاء و قطعات در بین کشورهایی که عمیقاً در GVC مشارکت داشته اند را نشان می دهد. به غیراز چین، کشورهای درحال توسعه معمولاً در پیرامون قرار دارند و با هابی که از نظر جغرافیایی به آنها نزدیک تر است، تجارت می کنند، مثلاً در آمریکای لاتین، بنگاههای کوچک به ندرت با بیرون از منطقه خود تجارت دارند.



Source: Diakantoni and others 2017, based on the UN Comtrade database (https://comtrade.un.org).

Note: Includes the 61 economies in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development–World Trade Organization Trade in Value-Added database and their most important bilateral gross trade flows. The color of the nodes (and their export flows) is from blue to red, blue indicating the highest degree of centrality.

شکل ۳: سه هاب عمده دنیا در تجارت قطعات

بسیاری از مناطق درحال توسعه، با این زنجیره ها مشارکت ندارد. به عنوان مثال اغلب کشورهای آفریقائی از این هابها به دورند. در بین کشورهای درحال توسعه، بنگاههای بزرگاند که در شبکه جهانی تولید مشارکت میکنند.

تغییرات در مشارکت کشورها در GVC

۱- آفریقا و آمریکای جنوبی (کشورهای وابسته به کالا): الگوی صادرات این دسته از کشورها وابسته به بخشها و صنایعی است که نیاز محدودی به مواد اولیه و قطعات وارداتی داشته و ظرفیت تولید داخلی محدودی دارند. ضمن اینکه سرمایهگذاری خارجی سهمی نسبتاً بالاو با محوریت منابع طبیعی دارد. در سال ۲۰۱۱، نزدیک به ۱۵ درصد از ارزش افزوده صادراتی کالا و خدمات و ۱/۲ درصد بقیه از طریق منابع داخلی بود. میزان مشارکت این دسته هزار میلیارد دلار) این کشورها از محل واردات کالا و خدمات و ۸۵ درصد بقیه از طریق منابع داخلی بود. میزان مشارکت این دسته از کشورها در شبکه تولید جهانی از سال ۱۹۹۵ روند افزایشی داشته است. همین امر باعث شده بر اساس محاسبات آنکتاد شاخص مشارکت در GVC کشورهای واقع در آفریقا از ۴۷/۵ درصد در سال ۱۹۹۵ به ۱۹۶۸ درصد در سال ۲۰۱۱ افزایش یابد. این رقم برای آمریکای جنوبی از ۳۱۵ درصد به ۴۱ درصد رسید.

۲- الگوهای تجارت در جنوب، شرق و جنوب شرقی آسیا و آمریکای مرکزی (کشورهای غیروابسته به کالا): شامل توسعه سریع ظرفیت تولید داخلی برای صادرات رقابتی در سطوح با ارزشافزوده بالا است. سرمایه گذاری خارجی به عنوان نیروی محرکه یکپارچه سازی تجارت و ایجاد ظرفیت تولید داخلی عمل می کند. در این کشورها نیز ۲۹ درصد از ارزشافزوده صادراتی از محل واردات و منابع خارجی بوده و سهم منابع داخلی در ایجاد ارزشافزوده ۷۱ درصد است. شاخص مشارکت در زنجیره ارزش جهانی در جنوب، شرق و جنوب شرقی آسیا از رقم ۸۰/۸ درصد در سال ۱۳۹۵ به رقم ۱۳۹۸ درصد در سال ۲۰۱۱ افزایش یافته است. رقم مذکور برای آمریکای مرکزی از رقم ۴۵/۳ درصد به ۵۱/۶ درصد افزایش یافته است (فوجیتا ۴۵/۳، س. ۸).



نمودار ۲: روند شاخص مشارکت در زنجیره ارزش جهانی Source: Fujita (2014)

۱. این رقم در سطح جهانی ۳۰ درصد است.

^{2.} Gross exports

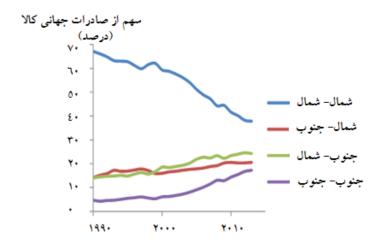
^{3.} Foreign value added in exports

^{4.} Domestic value added

۵. این شاخص نشان میدهد که یک کشور چه اندازه در فرایند عمودی تولید جهانی مشارکت دارد.

^{6.} Fujita, Masataka (2014)

بین اقتصادهای توسعهیافته از صادرات جهانی (تجارت شمال-شمال) از ۶۷ درصد کل صادرات در سال ۱۹۹۰ به ۳۸ درصد در سال ۲۰۱۳ کاهش یافته است؛ درحالی که سهم صادرات بین کشورهای کم درآمد و اقتصادهای نوظهور (تجارت جنوب-جنوب) از ۵ درصد کل صادرات جهان در سال ۱۹۹۰ به ۱۷ درصد در سال ۲۰۱۳ افزایش یافته است. همچنین سهم تجارت بین کشورهای توسعهیافته و کشورهای کم درآمد و اقتصادهای نوظهور از تجارت جهانی (تجارت شمال- جنوب) تقریباً ثابت بوده است.



Source: OECD, WTO and World bank Group, 2014

۲- بررسی آمار تجارت جهانی نشان میدهد که نزدیک به ۸۰ درصد از ارزش صادرات جهانی توسط شرکتهای بزرگ بین المللی انجام میگیرد. به عبارت دیگر از ۱۹ هزار میلیارد دلار صادرات جهانی نزدیک به ۱۵ هزار میلیارد دلار توسط شرکتهای بزرگ بین المللی در قالب شبکه تولید جهانی صورت میگیرد. همچنین نزدیک ۶/۳ هزار میلیارد دلار از تجارت کشورهای چندملیتی درون بنگاهی است و این بدان معنا است که از توانمندیها و ظرفیتهای پیمانکاران بومی کشورهای در حال توسعه بهره گرفته نشده است (زنجیره ارزش تولیدمحور).



شكل ۲: صادرات جهانى كالاها و خدمات توسط شركتهاى فرامليتى در سال ۲۰۱۰ Source: UNCTAD estimated, based on World Investment Report 2012

OEM Y

در این شرایط تولیدکننده مثلا پوشاک مسئولیت تمام فعالیتهای برش، دوخت و تزئین (۲۸۳۲) و توزیع را برعهده دارد. چنین تولیدکنندهای باید از قابلیتهای لجستیکی در بخش تأمین شامل تدارکات، تأمین مالی مواد اولیه مورد نیاز، ملزومات و تزئینات مورد نیاز برای تولید برخوردار باشد. در برخی موارد، خریدار، مجموعهای از کارخانجات نساجی را که تولید کنندهی پوشاک میتواند از آنها خرید کند را مشخص میکند و یا ممکن است تولیدکننده خود ملزم به ایجاد شبکه تأمین مورد نیازش گردد. تولیدکننده همچنین اغلب مسئولیت لجستیک توزیع را نیز عهده دار میشود که این عملیات عبارتنداز بسته بندی برای تحویل در فروشگاههای مورد نظر خریدار و یا ارسال محصولات برای خریدار طبق قیمتهای توافق شده (۲۵۵۳). در شرایط معامله به صورت ۲۵۵۹، خریدار مشخصات محصولات و طراحیهای آنها را تعیین میکند، اما در جزئیات فرایند تولید دخالتی ندارد.

تولیدکنندگان، ممکن است در قالب یک تولیدکننده تکی و یا تولیدکنندهای با مراکز تولید پراکنده در نقاط مختلف جهان (و تولید طیف مختلفی از محصولات) فعالیت کنند. این تولیدکنندگان دو رویکرد برای تأمین دارند (۱) منسوجات وارداتی (۲) تأمین از تولیدکنندگان منسوجات محلی.

رویکرد دوم میتواند پیوندهای پسین مهمی را با صنعت نساجی برقرار کند و بسیاری از کشورها صنعت نساجی خود را با آغاز به تولید منسوجات موردنیاز برای پوشاک صادراتی گسترش میدهند.

Full package[†] / ODM با طراحی

این شیوه، مدل کسب و کاری است که شامل طراحی و تولید توامان می شود. تولیدکننده پوشاک که به صورت full package با طراحی فعالیت میکند، تمامی مراحل تولید مورد نیاز برای تولید محصول نهایی پوشاک را انجام می دهد. این مراحل عبارتنداز: طراحی، خرید پارچه و منسوجات، برش، دوخت، تزئین، بسته بندی و توزیع. معمولا تولیدکننده عملیات هماهنگی و سازماندهی محصول، تأیید نمونه ها، انتخاب، خرید و تولید مواد اولیه، تکمیل تولید و در برخی موارد تحویل محصول نهایی به مشتری نهایی را انجام می دهد. این رویکرد عمدتاً در بین برندهای اختصاصی خرده فروشی پوشاک مرسوم است.

°OBM

در این مدل کسب و کار برندینگ نیز در کنار طراحی و تولید انجام می شود. ارتقاء در زنجیر در این مدل، بواسطه حرکت به سمت فروش محصولات برند خود تولیدکننده اتفاق می افتد. بسیاری از تولیدکنندگان در کشورهای در حال توسعه، با توسعه برند برای محصولات فروخته شده در بازار داخلی و در بازارهای کشورهای همسایه وارد این مدل کسب و کار می شوند .

تحولات تجارت بينالمللي و GVC

۱- تجارت بین اقتصادهای پیشرفته به عنوان سهمی از تجارت جهانی طی دو دهه اخیر افت کرده است؛ به طوری که سهم صادرات

^{1.} Original Brand Manufacturing

^{2.} Assembly/Cut, Make, and Trim

^{3.} Free on Board (FOB)

^{4.} Original Design Manufacturing (ODM)/Full Package with Design

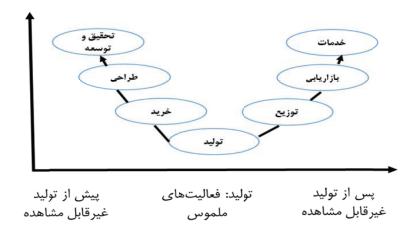
^{5.} Original Brand Manufacturing (OBM)

صنعت منسوجات و پوشاک در بسیاری از کشورهای شرق آسیا، نظیر ژاپن، کره و هنگکنگ، وقتی که بنگاههای پوشاک سازی به مرحله ODM رسیدند، آنها به برون سپاری عملیات مونتاژ کاربر (CTM) خود به کشورهای کمتر توسعه یافته مبادرت کردند و وضعیت خود را در زنجیره ارزش جهانی به عملیات برند سازی، طراحی و بازاریابی ارتقاء دادند.

این مرحله اغلب تغییری در محصول فیزیکی ایجاد نمیکند و محصول تولیدشده پس از ارزیابی به مشتریان فروخته میشوند (از طریق کانالهای فروش، موسسات و یا دولت).

۷. خدمات: این مرحله شامل هر نوع فعالیت ارائه شده به تأمینکنندگان، خریداران یا کارمندان هر صنعتی می شود. نوعاً هدف این خدمات می تواند ایجاد تمایز برای تولیدکننده نسبت به سایر رقبا در بازار باشد (برای مثال ارائه خدمات مشاوره در مورد کسب وکار بین المللی یوشاک و یا روندهای جاری در مد).

موضوع قابل تأمل در نمودار ۱، این است که مهم ترین فعالیتهای دارای ارزش افزوده، خدمات ناملموس هستند که قبل و بعد از فرایند تولید رخ میدهند. این مسئله نشانگر این است که بیشترین دستاوردهای حاصل از توسعه نیروی کار بعنوان مثال در زنجیره ارزش قابل حصول هستند.



شكل ۱: مراحل ارزش افزوده در زنجيره ارزش جهانى Source: Fernandez-Stark & others (2011)

مفهوم افزودن ارزش یا ارتقای صنعتی، بنیان تحلیل زنجیره ارزش جهانی است. آنچه طی سالهای اخیر در برخی از کشورهای درحال توسعه به ویژه در بخش پوشاک تجربه شده، نشان میدهد که این کشورها برای رسیدن به ارتقای صنعتی مراحل نظام یافتهای را طی کردهاند (سازمان تجارت جهانی و سایر ۲۰۱۳٬۳۰۳، ص۳). به عنوان مثال میتوان به ارتقای صنعت پوشاک اشاره کرد که مشتمل بر فرایندهای زیر بوده است:

ورود به زنجیره از طریق مونتاژ (Assembly)

این ابتدایی ترین مرحله در یک صنعت بعنوان مثال در پوشاک است که در آن کارخانجات دوزندگی لباس، مواد اولیه را دریافت کرده و به مونتاژ میکنند. تولیدکننده پوشاک، برش، تزئین و ارسال لباس آماده را انجام میدهد. خریدار پارچه و دیگر ملزومات را خریداری کرده و به تولیدکننده تحویل میدهد (به همراه جزئیات مشخصات تولید مورد نظر). فعالیتهای تولیدی در این چارچوب اغلب در مناطق پردازش صادرات (Epz^۲)، مناطق ویژه اقتصادی و یا مناطق برخوردار از تعرفههای کاهش یافته با هدف تولید صادراتی متمرکز هستند.

^{1.} Global Value Changes (GVC)

^{2. (}WTO, OECD & IDE-JETRO, 2013)

^{3.} Export-Processing Zones

مناسب می تواند موجب ارتقای ظرفیت بنگاه ها، بهبود رقابت پذیری آن ها، جذب سرمایه گذاری و ورود آن ها به GVCها گردد، سیاست نامطلوب نیز می تواند از ظرفیت ها و قدرت رقابت پذیری بنگاه ها بکاهد. لذا تدوین سیاست و چارچوب های مطلوب توسط دولت ها، برای حداکثرسازی منافع و حداقل سازی ریسک مشارکت در زنجیره ها موردنیاز است.

در این چارچوب، چالشهای مشارکت کشورهای درحال توسعه نظیر ایران در زنجیرههای ارزش جهانی، بیش از آن که محدودیت واردات یا آزادسازی باشد، مدیریت روابط بین بنگاههای پیشرو خارجی و بنگاههای داخلی حاضر در حلقههای پایینی زنجیره ارزش، با هدف ارتقاء صنعتی و بالا بردن جایگاه آنان در زنجیره است.

ترسیم خطوط سیاستی برای ارتقاء صنعتی کشور با رویکرد مشارکت در زنجیره ارزش جهانی یکی از مسیرهای توسعه صنعتی است. گام نخست برای رسیدن به این هدف، شناخت اولیه از فضای گسترش شبکه تولید جهانی و بازیگران اصلی آن می باشد که با این هدف در ادامه ضمن تحلیل روند تجارت بین المللی کشورهای در حال توسعه در چارچوب GVC، مسیرهای ارتقاء صنعتی نیز اشاره می گردد. در این ارتباط با بهره گیری از تجربه ترکیه در صنعت یوشاک فهرستی از مهمترین اقدامات و تلاشهای آنها در این زمینه ارائه می شود.

درآمدی بر مراحل زنجیره ارزش جهانی و ارتقای صنعتی

امروزه اجزای اصلی زنجیره ارزش جهانی را فعالیتهایی نظیر تحقیق و توسعه، طراحی، خرید، تولید (ساخت)، توزیع، فروش و خدمات پس از فروش تشکیل میدهد. نکته قابل توجه این است که سهم فعالیتهای غیرملموس در ایجاد ارزش افزوده در مقایسه با تولید و ساخت بالا میباشد. در ادامه شرح مختصری از فعالیتهای ملموس و غیرملموس تشکیلدهنده زنجیره ارزش جهانی ارائه میشود:

- ۱. تحقیق و توسعه محصولات جدید: این فعالیت شامل شرکتهایی میشود که فعالیتهای مربوط به تحقیق و توسعه و همچنین بهبود محصول و فرآیند و تحقیقات در مورد بازار و مصرفکننده را انجام میدهند.
- ۲. طراحی: این مرحله شامل افراد و شرکتهایی می شود که خدمات طراحی زیباشناختی برای محصولات و اجزای آنها را در طول زنجیره ارزش ارائه می کنند. فعالیتهای مربوط به طراحی و استایل، با هدف جذب مشتریان، بهبود عملکرد محصول، کاهش هزینههای تولید و ایجاد مزیت رقابتی قابل توجه در بازار هدف صورت می گیرند.
- ۳. خرید: این مرحله مربوط به فعالیتهای درونی مرتبط با خرید و حمل و نقل محصولات میباشد. این فعالیت شامل جابجایی فیزیکی محصول، همچنین مدیریت و ارائه فناوری و تجهیزات لازم برای هماهنگی زنجیره تأمین میشود. فعالیتهای لجستیکی این مرحله میتواند شامل هماهنگیهای تأمین و حمل از داخل کشور و یا خارج از مرزها باشد.
- ۴. تولید: در این مرحله تولیدکنندگان اقدام به تولید میکنند. بعنوان مثال، تولیدکنندگان پوشاک، اقدام به برش و دوخت انواع پارچهها نموده و یا پوشاک مورد نظر را مستقیماً از الیاف موجود، بافته و تولید میکنند. طبقهبندی فرایند برش و دوخت، طیف متنوعی از شیوههای تولید اعم از پوشاک آماده پوشیدن و یا پوشاک سفارشی را در بر میگیرد. تولیدکنندگان پوشاک میتوانند پیمانکار باشند که عملیات برش و دوخت را بر روی مواد اولیه متعلق به دیگر شرکتها انجام میدهند و یا خیاطان و مقاطعهکارانی میباشند که پوشاک سفارشی برای مشتریان تولید مینمایند. همچنین بنگاههای تولیدکننده میتوانند منسوجات را از دیگر بنگاهها خریداری نموده و یا خود اقدام به تولید آن کنند.
- ۵. **توزیع:** پس از تولید، عملیات توزیع و فروش آن از طریق شبکهای از عمده فروشها، نمایندگیها، شرکتهای لجستیکی و سایر بنگاههای ارائهکننده خدمات ارزش افزوده در مراحل پس از تولید، صورت میگیرد.
- ۶. بازاریابی و برندسازی: این مرحله تمامی فعالیتها و شرکتهای مرتبط با قیمتگذاری، فروش و توزیع محصول میگردد.

مقدمه

با تعمیق جهانی شدن و افزایش تجارت، کشورهای درحال توسعه بر اساس مزیت نسبی خود به تولید و تجارت محصولاتی دست میزنند که این محصولات در عرصه جهانی وارد زنجیرهای از خلق محصول میگردد که به آن، زنجیره ارزش جهانی ا گفته میشود. از منظر تجارت کالایی، این زنجیره از مواد خام شروع شده و در نهایت به کالاهای مصرفی، کالاهای سرمایهای و خدمات نهایی خاتمه می یابد. سطح توسعه یافتگی هر کشوری که در نهایت مزیت نسبی آن کشور را میسازد، معین میکند که کالاهای صادراتی آن کشور در کجای این زنجیره قرار دارد و انتظار می رود که با توسعه یک کشور، صادرات آن کشور بیشتر کالاهایی را در برگیرد که در انتهای زنجیره قرار دارند.

GVC به دو شکل تولید محور و خریدار محور قابلتفکیک است: در زنجیرههای ارزش جهانی تولید محور شرکتهای چندملیتی کل فرایند تولید را کنترل میکنند و تجارت درون-بنگاهی غالب است و معمولاً در صنایع سرمایهبر و فناوری بر نظیر خودروسازی، الکترونیک و داروسازی قابل مشاهده است. سرمایهگذاری مستقیم خارجی در این زنجیره (در دهههای ۱۹۶۰ و ۱۹۷۰ میلادی، در کشورهای آمریکای لاتین و برخی از کشورهای آسیایی و آفریقایی تجربه شد) با سیاستهای جایگزینی واردات همراه بود (مترجمان،۱۳۹۴، ص. ۸)۲.

برخلاف GVC تولیدمحور، GVC خریدارمحور صرفاً با استفاده از سرمایه تجاری صاحبان برندهای جهانی (مانند والمارت، نایک و استارباکس و نه شرکتهای چندملیتی) اداره می شوند و در نتیجه، شبکههای پیمانکاری فرعی بین المللی تا حد زیادی جایگزین FDI می شود^۲. بنگاههای تأمین کننده با مالکیت داخلی در این روش، به سرعت در حال ظرفیت سازی برای ساخت و تولید و صادرات خواهند بود.

به طور واضح مشارکت در زنجیره های ارزش جهانی می تواند زمینه های رشد اقتصادی را، به واسطه مؤلفه هایی چون تخصصی سازی و بهبود بهره وری بنگاه ها و دسترسی آن ها به سرریز فناوری و دانش و در نتیجه افزایش درآمدها و اشتغال زایی فراهم آورد. از سوی دیگر مشارکت در زنجیره های جهانی ارزش مترتب چالشها و خطراتی برای برخی کشورهای متکی به بازار داخلی نظیر ایران میباشد. ماهیت سیال رقابت های بین المللی، تحولاتی نظیر رشد و افول بخشهای مختلف اقتصادی و نیز جابجایی فعالیت ها در کشورهای مختلف، می تواند یکسری هزینه های تعدیل برای این گونه کشورها را به دنبال داشته باشد. سطح مشارکت یک کشور در زنجیره های ارزش جهانی، از عوامل مختلفی متأثر می شود. بخشی از آن عوامل ذاتی هستند؛ نظیر موقعیت جغرافیایی و منابع طبیعی؛ اما بخش دیگر عوامل نظیر سرمایه انسانی، زیرساختهای فیزیکی و فضای کسب وکار و سرمایه گذاری توسط دولت ها قابل شکل دادن و هدایت هستند. سیاست دولت ها در این زمینه می تواند نقش شمشیر دولبه را ایفا کند. در عین اینکه سیاست

^{1.} Global Value Chain (GVC)

۲. (مترجمان, ۱۳۹۴)

۳. کشورهای آسیای شرقی در اواخر دهه ۱۹۶۰ بهسوی رشد مبتنی بر صادرات سوق یافته بودند. در ابتدا، این خردهفروشان بزرگ و برندها بودند که دریافتند میتوانند با برون سپاری فعالیتهای ساخت و تولید خود به شرق آسیا –در ابتدا ژاپن و سپس کره جنوبی و تایوان- هزینههای خود را کاهش دهند. این روابط تجاری عموماً در مورد تجارت درونسازمانی نبود چراکه در اغلب موارد شامل FDI نمی شد.

زنجيره ارزش جهانى وارتقاء صنعتى

زمان

۲۷ و ۲۸ شهریور ماه ۱۳۹۲

مكان

سالن بين المللي همايش صدا و سيما









زنجيره ارزش جهاني

وارتقاء صنعتى





