Competition Policy and Global Value Chains

UNCTAD Ad Hoc Expert Meeting: the role of competition law and policy in fostering sustainable development and trade

Richard Bolwijn UNCTAD Division on Investment and Enterprise Geneva, 7 July 2014

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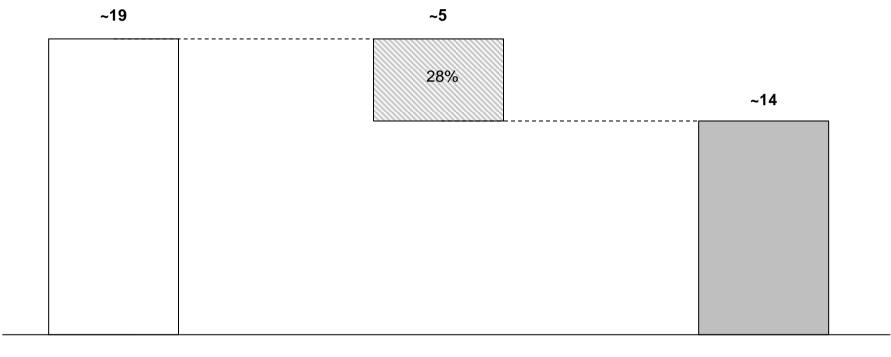




Trade is increasingly driven by global value chains (GVCs), leading to a significant amount of double counting

Value added in global trade, 2010





Global gross exports

"Double counting" (foreign value added in exports) Value added in trade

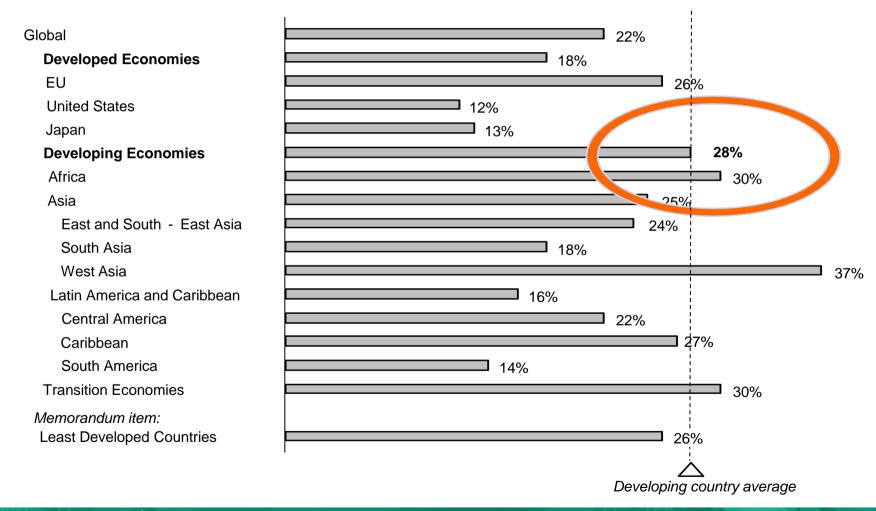




The importance of GVCs in domestic economies is significant

Domestic value added in trade as a share of GDP, by region, 2010

(Per cent)



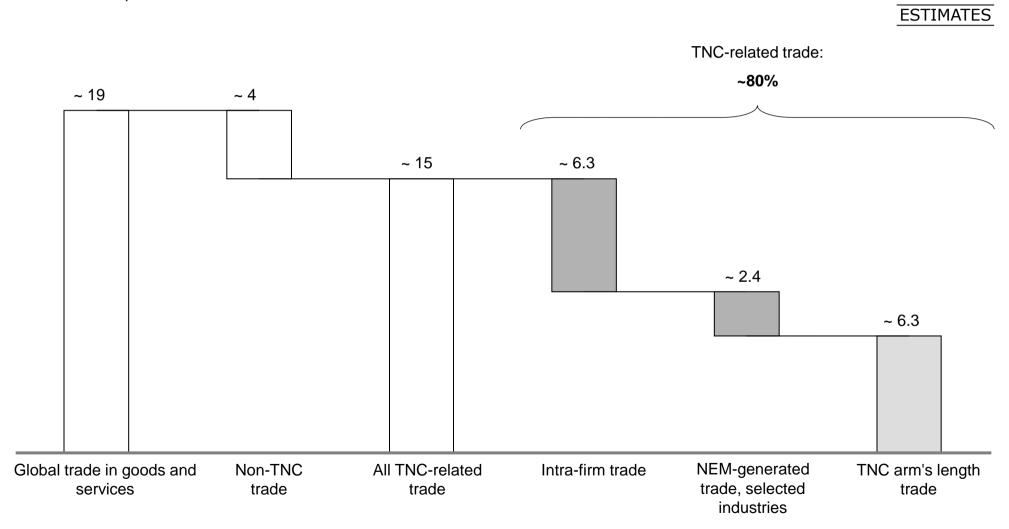




GVCs are typically coordinated by TNCs

Global gross trade (export of goods and services), by type of TNC involvement, 2010

(Trillions of dollars)

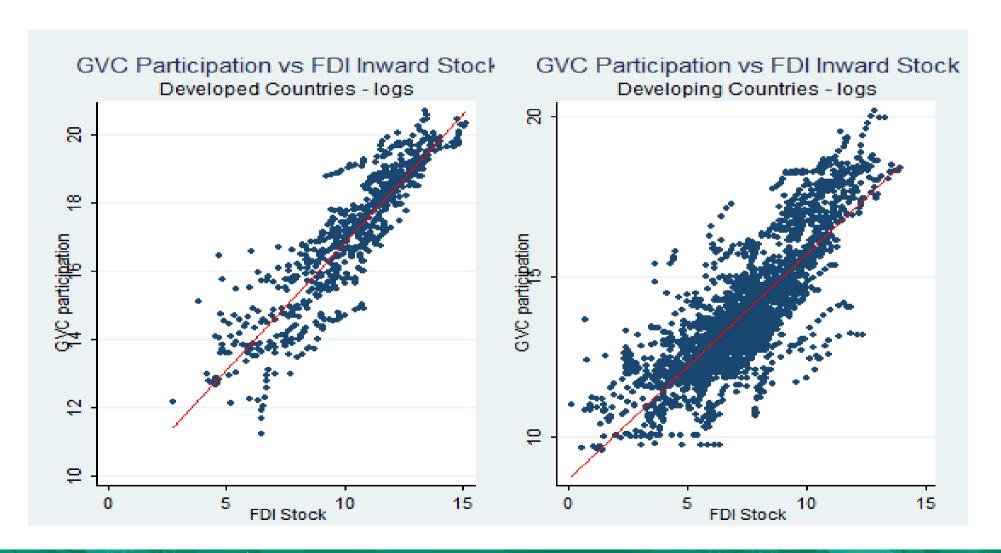






The presence of TNCs drives GVC participation

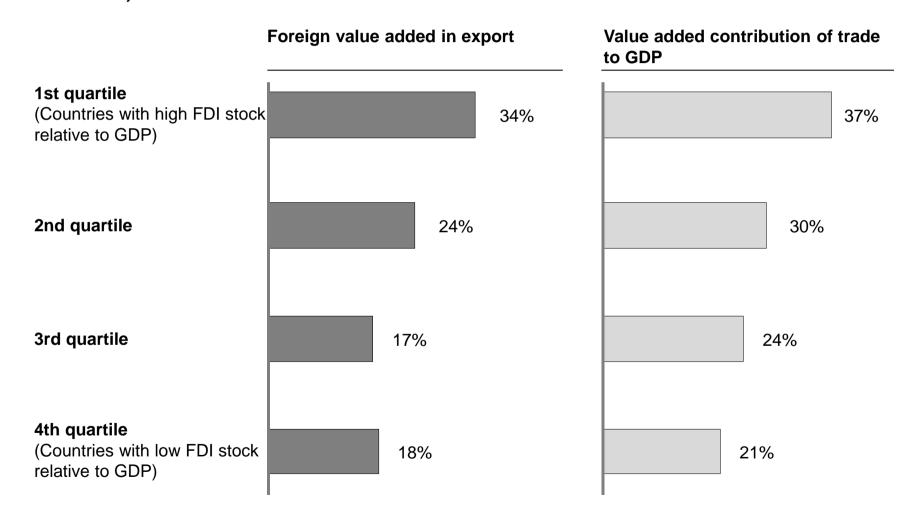
Correlation between inward FDI stock and GVC participation, 187 countries, 1990 – 2010





FDI shapes patterns of value added in trade

Key value added trade indicators (median values), by quartile of FDI stock relative to GDP, 2010

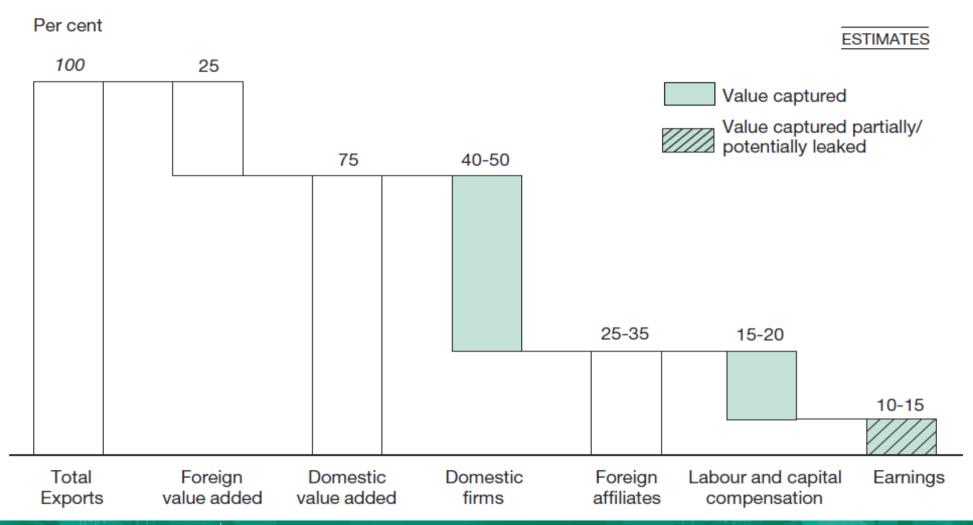






Value capture in GVCs depends on several factors

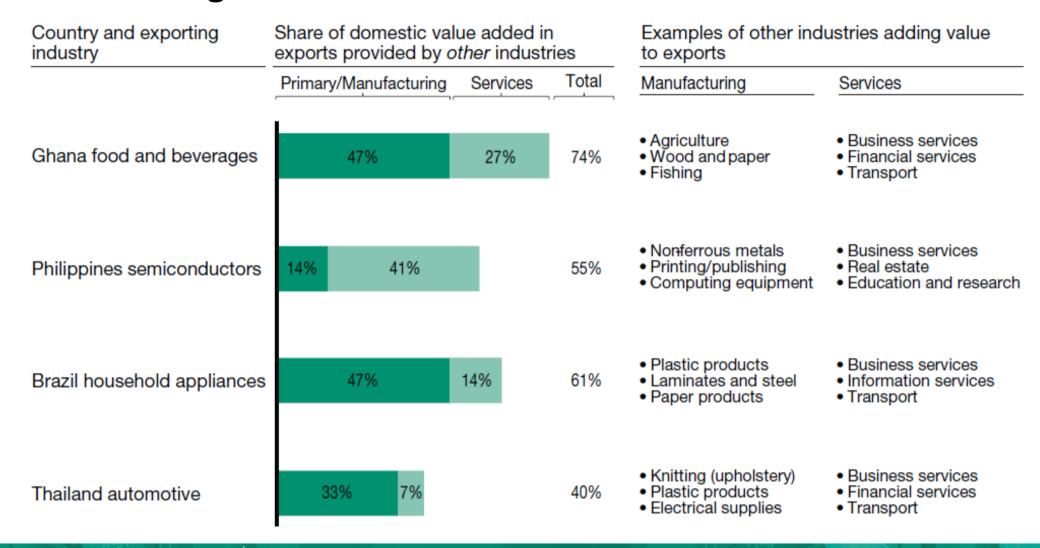
Value capture in GVCs: value added trade shares by component, developing country average







The potential for business linkages can be high both in manufacturing and in services

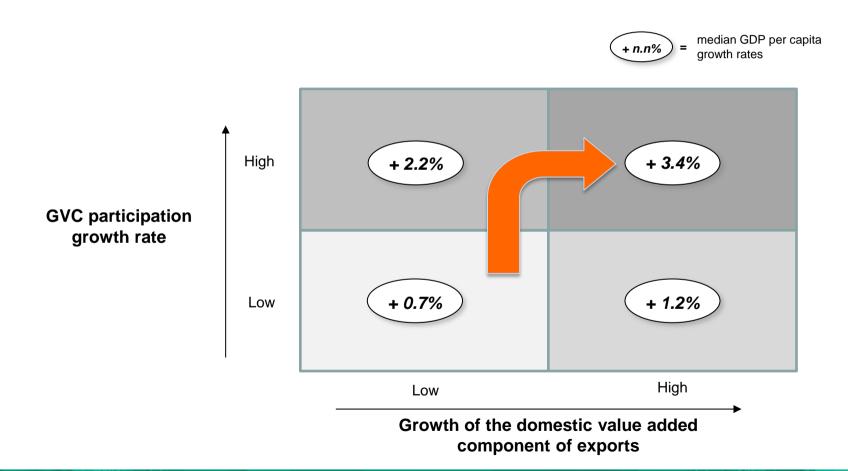






Longer term, the ideal development path involves not just participation but also domestic value added creation

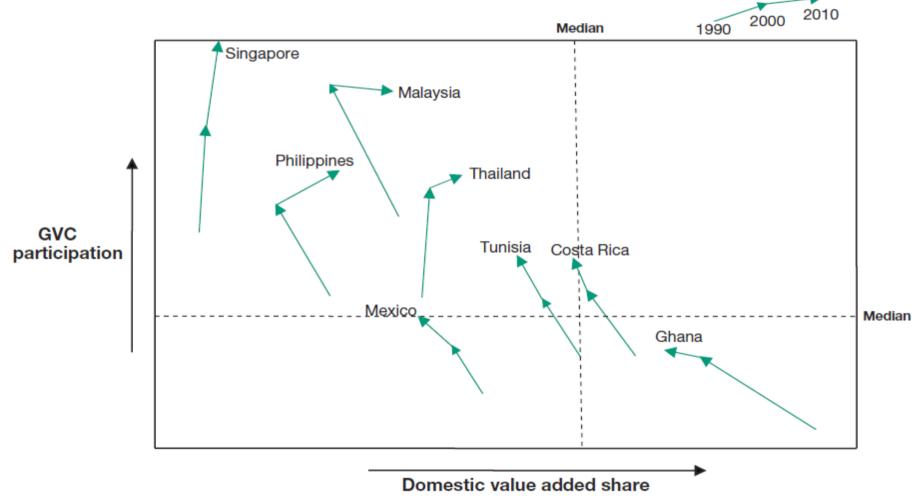
GDP per capita growth rates for countries with high/low growth in GVC participation, and high/low growth in domestic value added share, 1990-2010





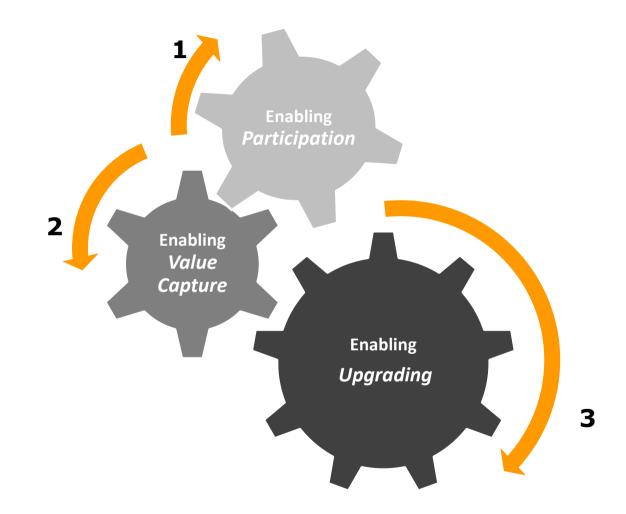
For most developing countries an increase in participation in GVCs implied a reduction in domestic value added share

GVC Development Paths: country examples





The links between competition policy and GVCs





How anti-competitive practices can affect developing country participation in GVCs

ILLUSTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

Anti-competitive practices	Description	Relevance in GVCs*	Main impact Participation	Value capture	Upgrading
Anti-competitive vertical market restraints	Contractual or similar arrangements between firms at different levels of production chains that limit competition or entry by new suppliers		✓	√	✓
Collusive practices/ Cartels	 Price-fixing or market allocation arrangements between competing suppliers Limiting the supply or production of goods and services 		✓	✓	√
Abuse of dominant position	 Imposing unfair trading terms (e.g. exclusivity) Excessive, predatory or discriminatory pricing Refusal to supply or provide access to essential facilities 		✓	√	√
Anti-competitive mergers	Combining firms to create a monopoly or dominant position		\checkmark		

Note: Based on increased incentives for firms to engage in abusive practices, increased opportunities to abuse and potential damage from abuse.





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