

## IV. Trade in global value chains

Estimating trade in terms of value added provides a new perspective on trade patterns.

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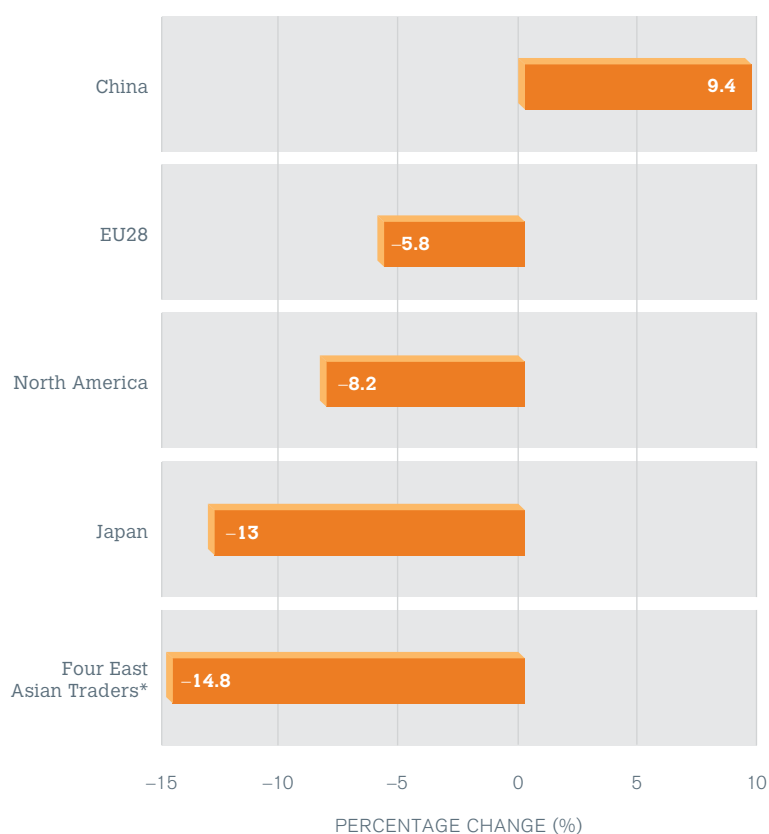
**Where to find more online:**

you can access and download the Excel files for the tables via [www.wto.org/statistics](http://www.wto.org/statistics)

## Globalization has changed the exports of regions

- China is the leading player in the production of office and telecom equipment, which represents 26.9 per cent of its total merchandise exports. This equates to 34 per cent of world exports of office and telecom equipment, compared with a share of 4.5 per cent in 2000.
- By becoming the final step in the production of office and telecom equipment, China's share in total merchandise exports increased by 9.4 per cent between 2000 and 2013 while the share of other regions and major economies has decreased by 7.6 per cent.

### Share of office and telecom equipment in total merchandise exports, selected economies, 2000–13



\*The Four East Asian Traders are Hong Kong (China), Republic of Korea, Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

# Asian economies play growing role in international production chains

- Asian economies such as the Philippines and Hong Kong, China increased their participation in global value chains (GVCs) between 2000 and 2009, as measured by domestic intermediate products exported to their production partners. Their involvement in GVCs has acted as a catalyst for the development of their domestic markets.
- Chinese Taipei plays a dominant role in the export of manufactured intermediate goods, mainly to China and partners in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Its GVC-related trade developed more than any other economy's between 2000 and 2009, growing by 22.8 per cent. Its share of domestically produced intermediate exports increased much more (by 16.6 per cent) than its share of foreign inputs in its exports, also referred to as vertical specialization, which grew by 6.2 per cent.
- China's trade within GVCs increased by 13.5 per cent between 2000 and 2009, mostly due to the activity of export processing zones which import intermediate inputs to produce and export final goods. This vertical specialization increased by 13.8 per cent between 2000 and 2009.

## Evolution of GVC participation and its components, selected Asian economies, 2000–09

