

# 14<sup>e</sup> Colloque de l'Association de Comptabilité Nationale

Measuring international Trade in Value-Added

Mesurer le Commerce international dans la Valeur Ajoutée

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### **Trade in Value-Added**

- Increasing recognition that gross estimates of trade may create 'misleading perceptions' and imperfect policies in a number of areas, including:
  - dealing with bilateral trade imbalances
  - dealing with the impact of macro-economic shocks on supply-chains
  - understanding the importance of trade to jobs
- Leading to a call for new metrics that better respond to these issues.

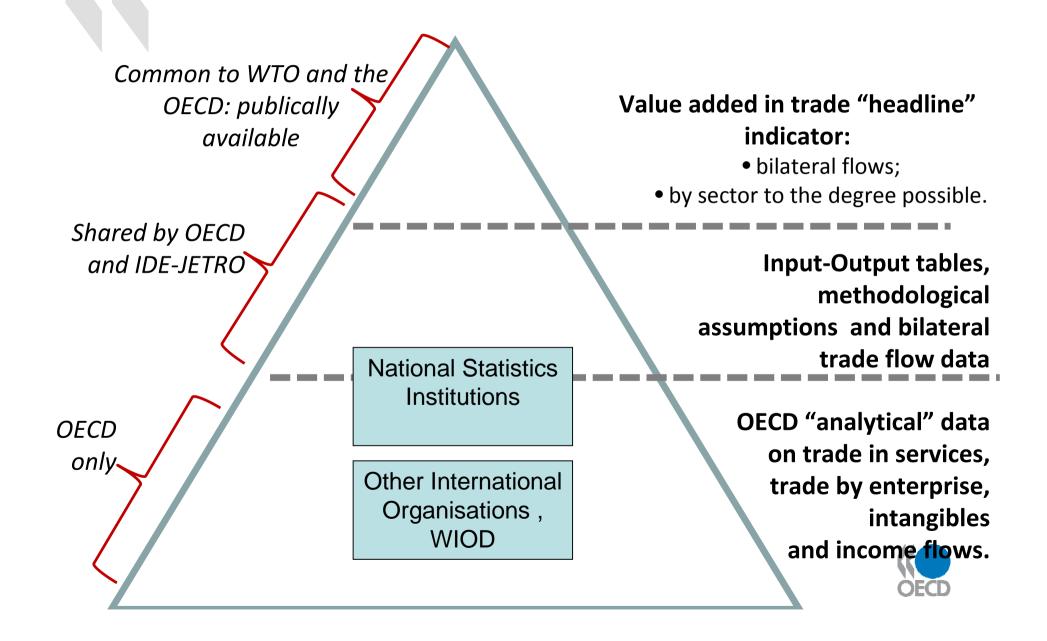


### Responding to needs

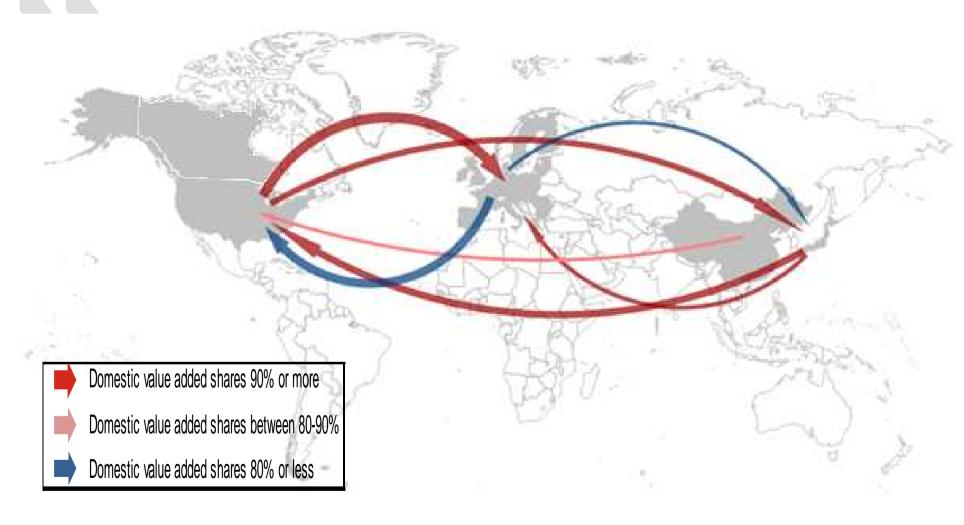
- IO tables provide a means to respond to these developments by measuring interconnectedness of trade and <u>trade in</u> <u>value-added terms</u>.
- OECD and WTO announced joint initiative to provide estimates of TIVA on 15 March 2012 (see <a href="https://www.oecd.org/trade/valueadded">www.oecd.org/trade/valueadded</a>)



### Indicator & data sharing

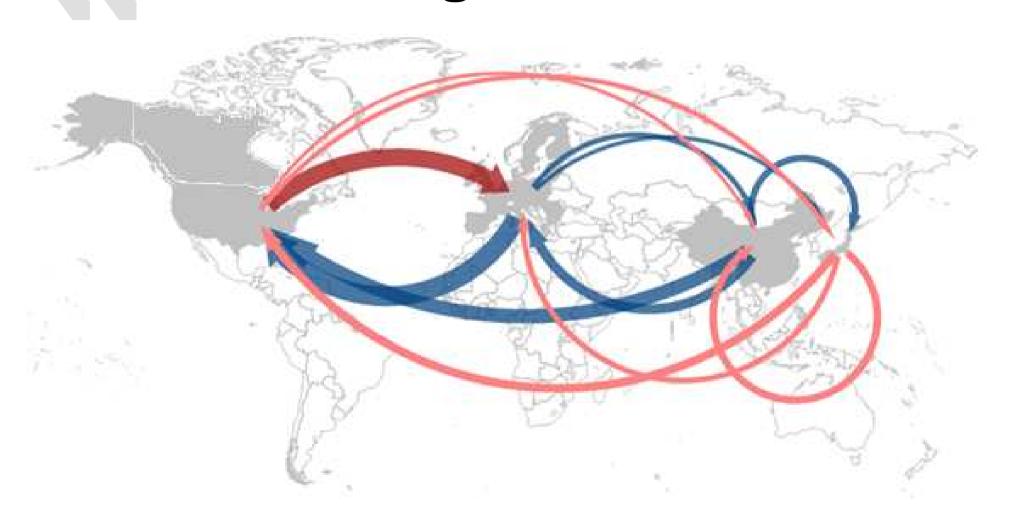


## What do we know now? Exports (of domestic value-added and gross) between major regions, 1995





### Increased fragmentation in 2005



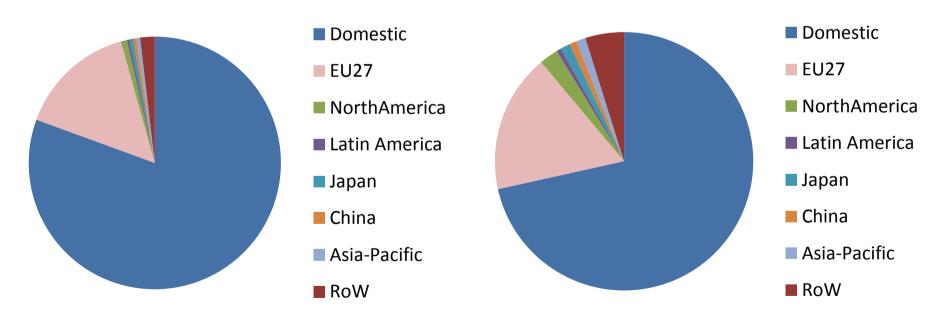




#### German cars

Figure 3: Motor vehicles in Germany, 2005 - direct domestic and imported content: Gross

Figure 4: Motor vehicles in Germany, 2005 - domestic and imported content: Value-added



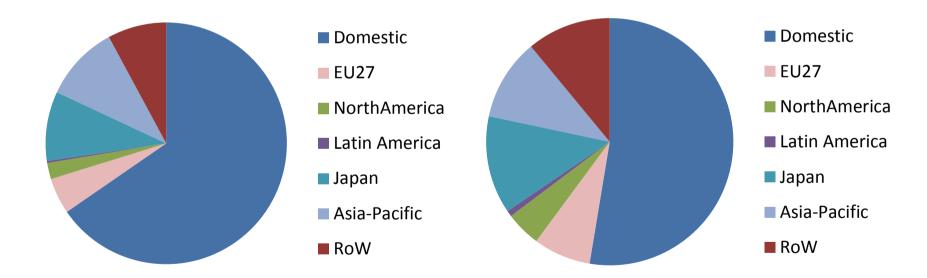




### Chinese computers

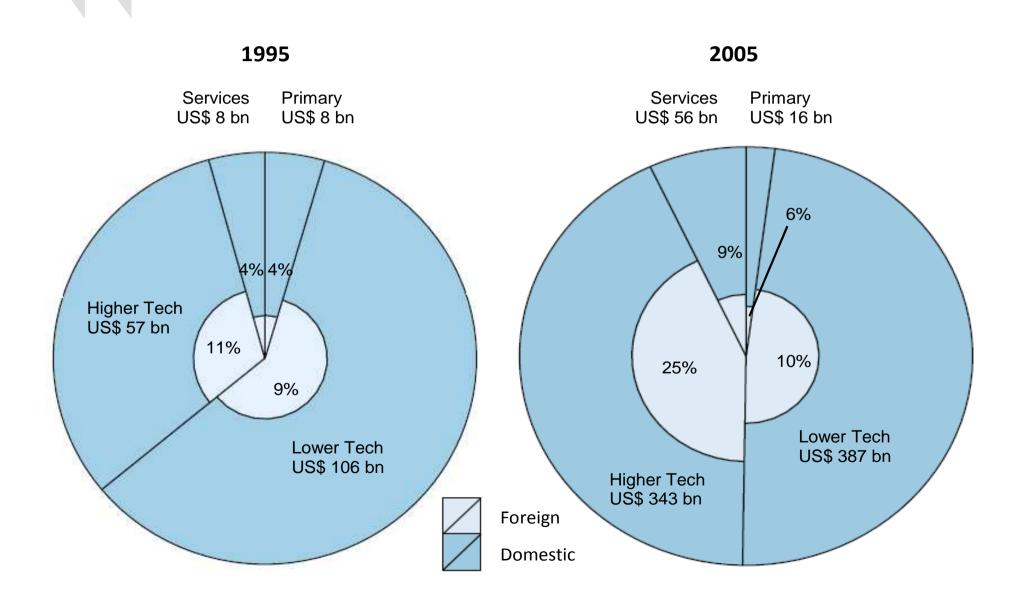
Figure 5: Computers in China,
2005 - direct domestic and imported
content - Gross

Figure 6: Computers in China,
2005 - domestic and imported content value-added

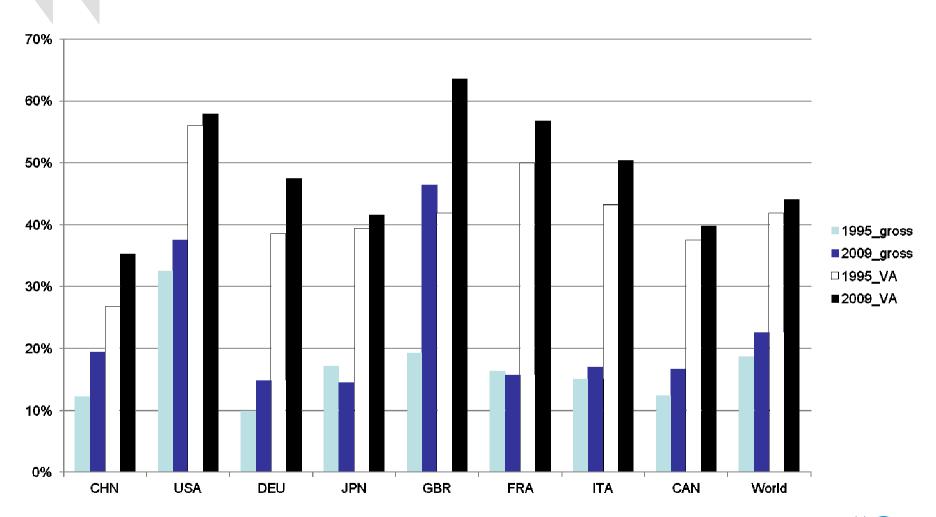




## Foreign content share of China's exports by broad industry category



# Services as a per cent of gross exports and value-added exports





## What about income? Chinese High Tech Exports by Ownership (% of the total)

