



LA INTEGRACIÓN DE AMERICA LATINA EN LA GOBERNANZA GLOBAL Y LA REDIFINICIÓN DEL MULTILATERALISMO

Seminario Visión Prospectiva de la Integración
Latinoamericana y Caribeña

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www.oecd.org/latin-america



3 puntos clave:

I. EL "COMPLEJO" ENTORNO INTERNACIONAL: LA GOBERNANZA GLOBAL EN UN CAMBIO DE ÉPOCA Y LA NUEVA URGENCIA DEL MULTILATERALISMO

II. AMÉRICA LATINA EN ESE ENTORNO: MOMENTO CLAVE PARA LA INTEGRACIÓN

III. MEJORES POLÍTICAS PARA FORTALECER LOS PROCESOS DE INTEGRACIÓN EN LA REGIÓN

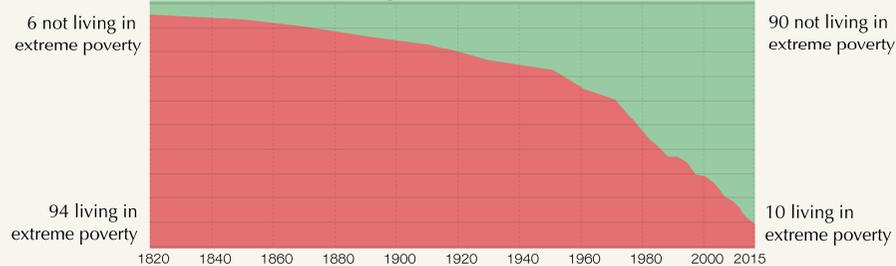


Importante tomar perspectiva del momento que vive el mundo...

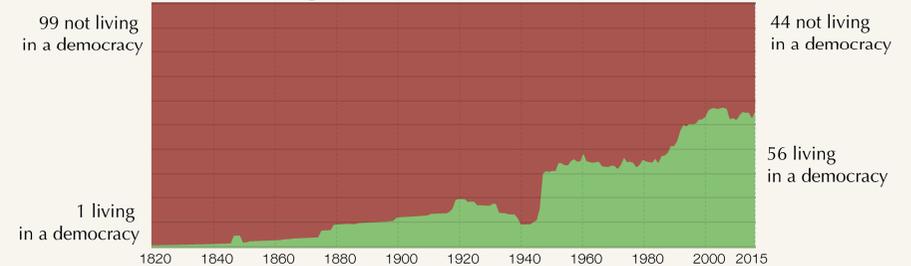
The World as 100 People over the last two centuries

Our World in Data

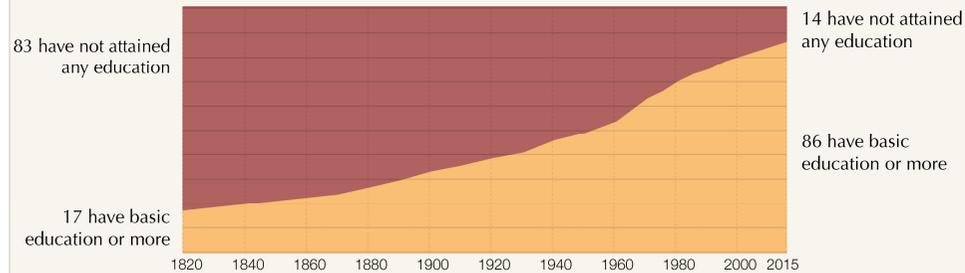
Extreme Poverty



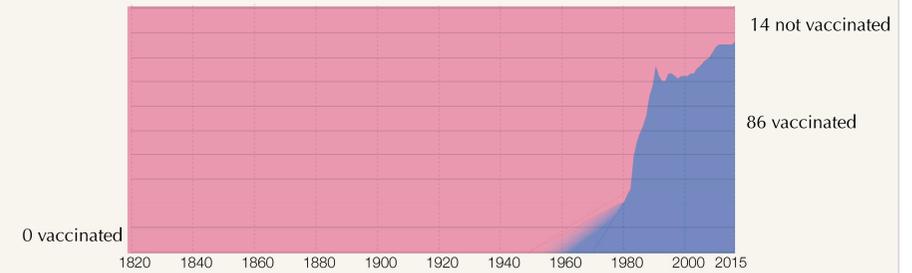
Democracy



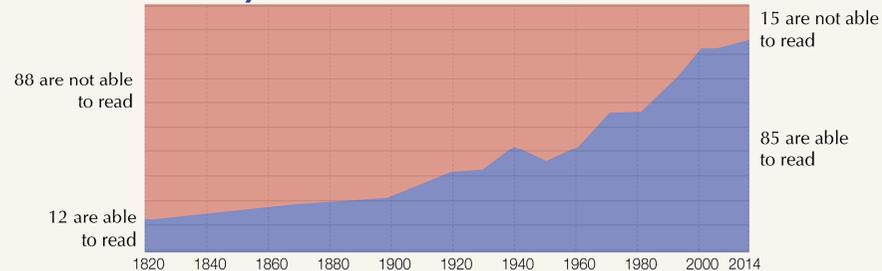
Basic Education



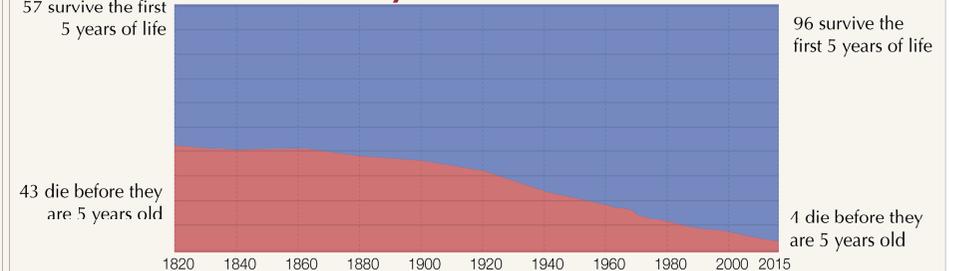
Vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus



Literacy



Child Mortality



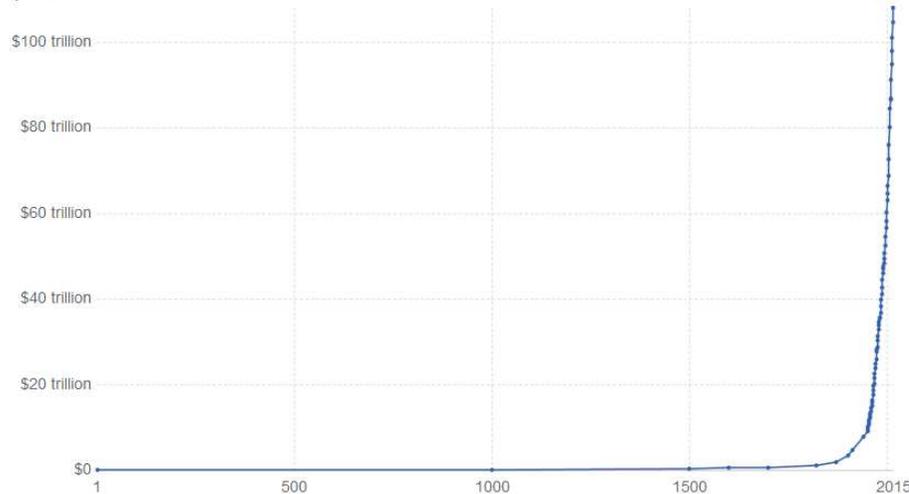


Y la realidad de nuestro tiempo, marcada en gran medida por la globalización...

World GDP over the last two millennia

Total output of the world economy; adjusted for inflation and expressed in 2011 international dollars.

LINEAR



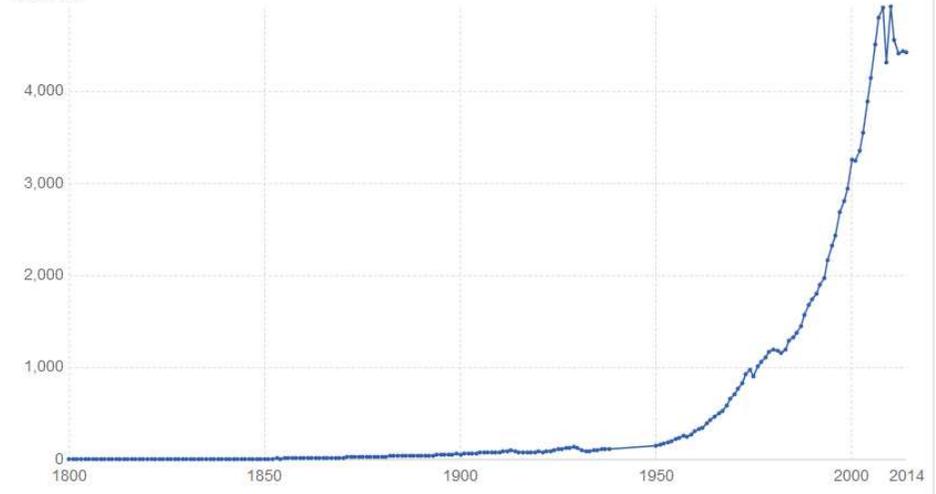
Source: World GDP - Our World In Data based on World Bank & Maddison (2017)

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth • CC BY-SA

The value of global exports

Time series of value of world exports at constant prices, relative to 1913 (i.e. values correspond to world export volumes indexed at 1913=100)

LINEAR



Source: Federico and Tena-Junguito (2016)

OurWorldInData.org/international-trade • CC BY-SA

Y otras megatendencias:

- El envejecimiento poblacional
- La migración
- La urbanización y la creciente relevancia de las ciudades

- La digitalización y la sociedad del conocimiento



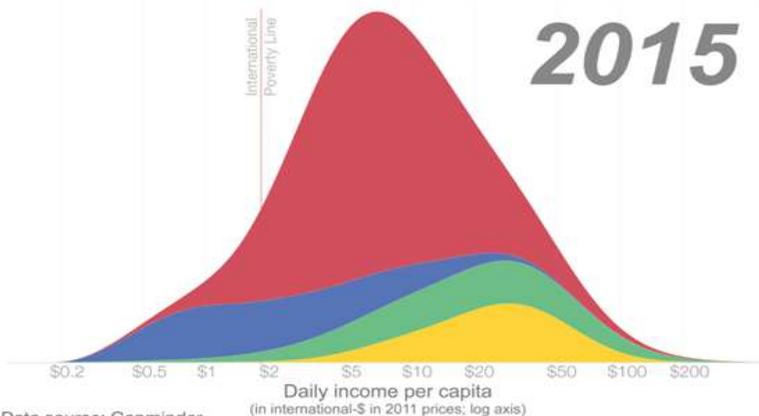
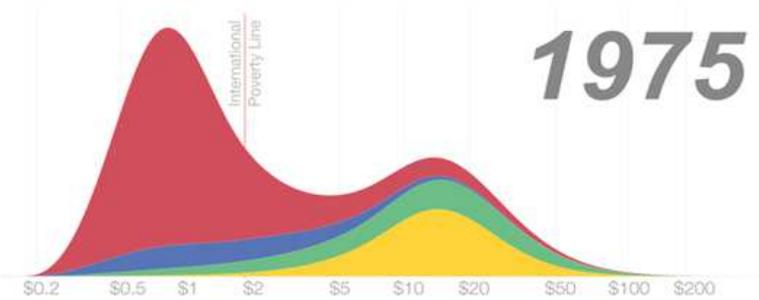


...que ha permitido entre otras cosas un proceso de convergencia inédito...

Global income distribution in 1800, 1975, and 2010 Our World in Data

Income is measured by adjusting for price changes over time and for price differences between countries (purchasing power parity (PPP) adjustment). These estimates are based on reconstructed National Accounts and within-country inequality measures. Non-market income (e.g. through home production such as subsistence farming) is taken into account.

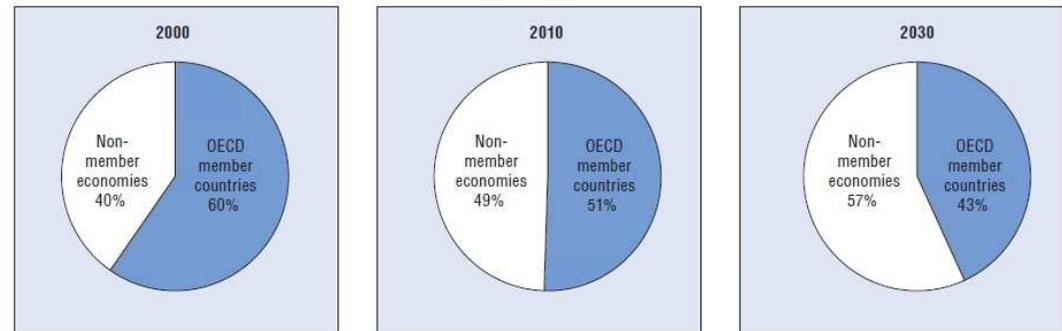
■ Europe
 ■ Asia and Pacific
 ■ Africa
 ■ North- and South America



Data source: Gapminder

Figure 0.1. Share of the global economy in purchasing power parity terms

% of global GDP, PPP basis



Note: These data apply Maddison's long-term growth projections to his historical PPP-based estimates for 29 OECD member countries and 129 non-member economies.

Source: Authors' calculations based on Maddison (2007) and Maddison (2010).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932287957>

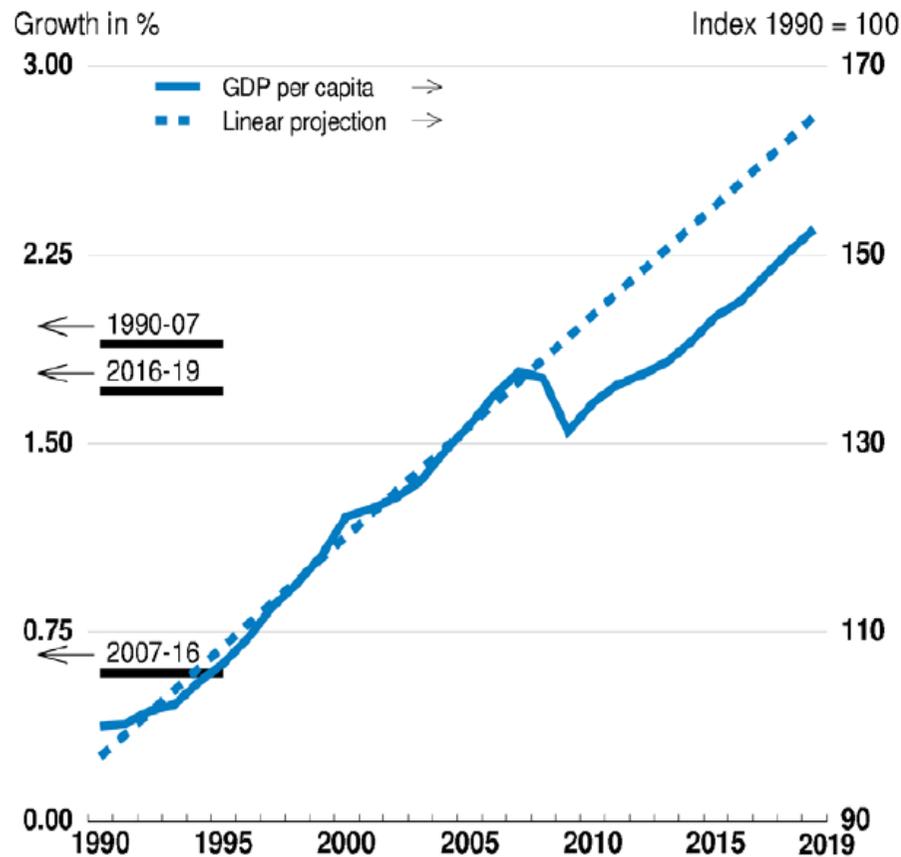




...pero que ha sido escenario de una crisis económica con altísimos costos

Evolution of GDP per capita

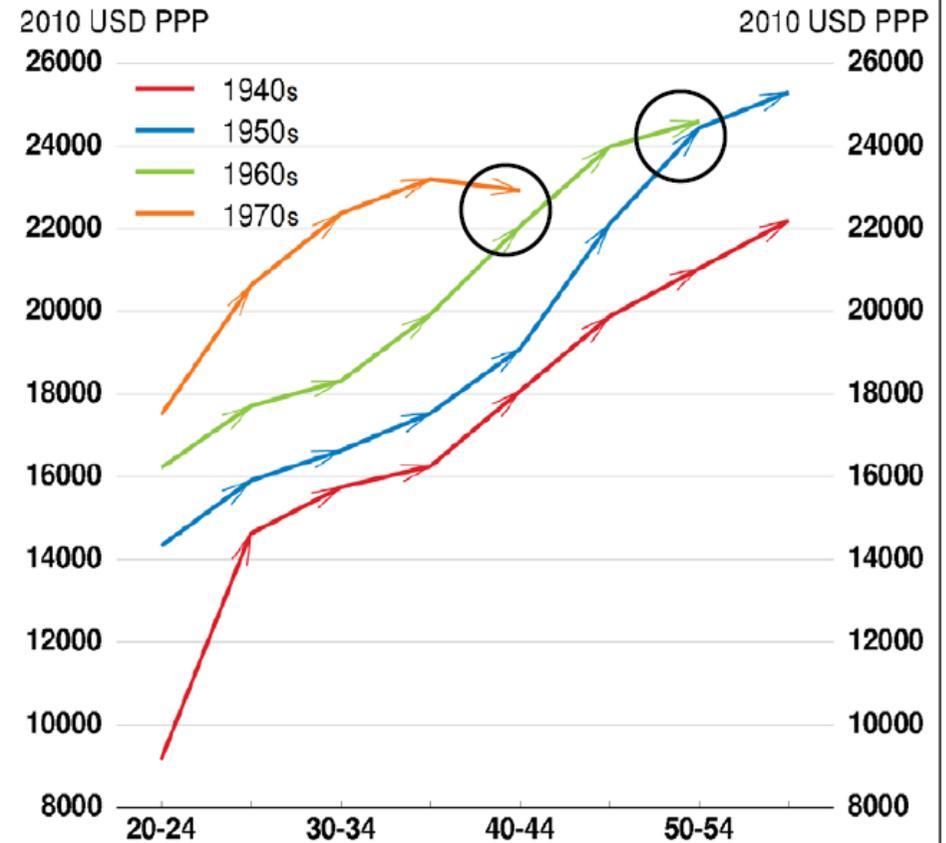
OECD, volume



Note: Series calculated with GDP PPP weights. Horizontal lines show average annual real GDP per capita growth for each period. The dotted line indicates a linear projection based on the 1990-2007 period.
Source: OECD Economic Outlook database.

Income gains across generations have slowed

Real disposable income by age and birth decade, OECD



Note. Data cover 24 OECD countries. The series shown are derived for each cohort from a specification controlling for country and age fixed effects.
Source: OECD Preventing Ageing Unequally based on Luxembourg Income Study data.



... evidenciando los límites del capitalismo y la falta de atención a las desigualdades

Montée de la part des 1 % des plus hauts revenus et stagnation de celle des 50 % des plus bas revenus dans le monde, 1980-2016



Source : WID.world (2017). Voir [wri2018.wid.world](#) pour les séries et les notes.



États-Unis

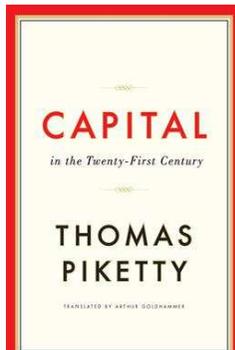
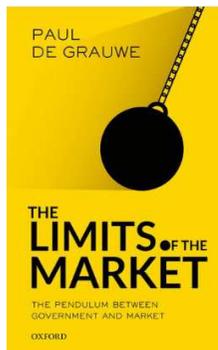


Source : WID.world (2017). Voir [wri2018.wid.world](#) pour les séries et les notes.

Europe de l'Ouest



Source : WID.world (2017). Voir [wri2018.wid.world](#) pour les séries et les notes.

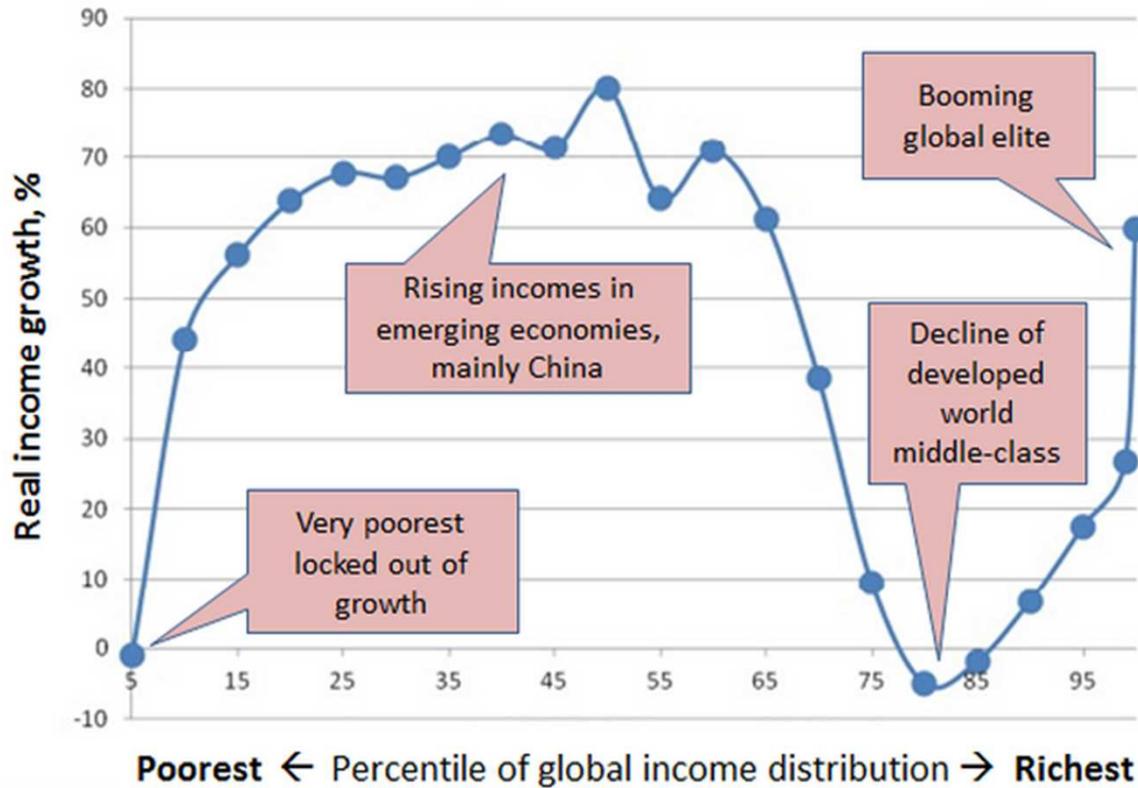




No es difícil ver cómo esto se ha convertido en un problema político

El elefante en el cuarto...

Global income growth from 1988 to 2008



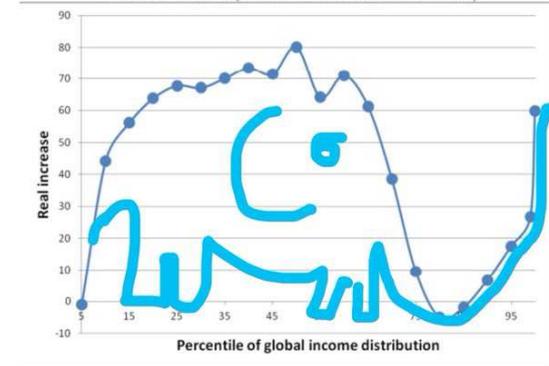
Toby Nangle
@toby_n

Siguiendo

The most powerful chart of the last decade: Globalisation as an Elephant. @BrankoMilan

Traducir del inglés

Figure 4. Change in real income between 1988 and 2008 at various percentiles of global income distribution (calculated in 2005 international dollars)





¿Qué respuesta ante este complejo entorno?



- 3 escenarios de Stiglitz:

- Apuesta doble o nada a la globalización
- Proteccionismo
- **Protección social sin proteccionismo**

“the kind of approach that the **small Nordic countries** took. They knew that as small countries they had to remain open. But they also knew that remaining open would expose workers to risk. Thus, they had to have a social contract that helped workers move from old jobs to new and provide some help in the interim”.





La apuesta de la OCDE: crecimiento inclusivo y la refundación del multilateralismo



INCLUSIVE GROWTH



Ministerial Council Meetings Topics

2014
**Resilient
Economies and
Inclusive
Societies**

2015
**Unlocking
investment for
sustainable
growth and
jobs**

2016
**Enhancing
productivity
for inclusive
growth**

2017
**Making
globalisation
work: Better
lives for all**

2018
**Refounding
Multilateralism for
more responsible,
more effective and
more inclusive
results**



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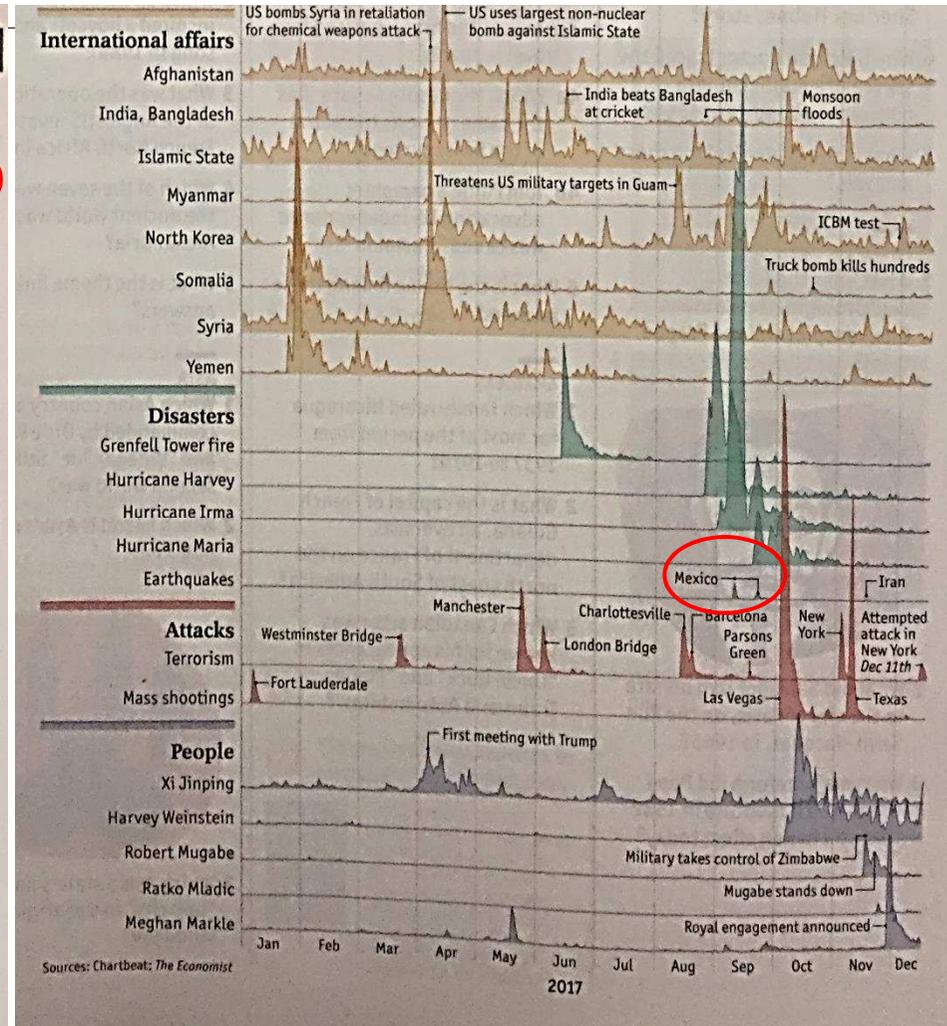
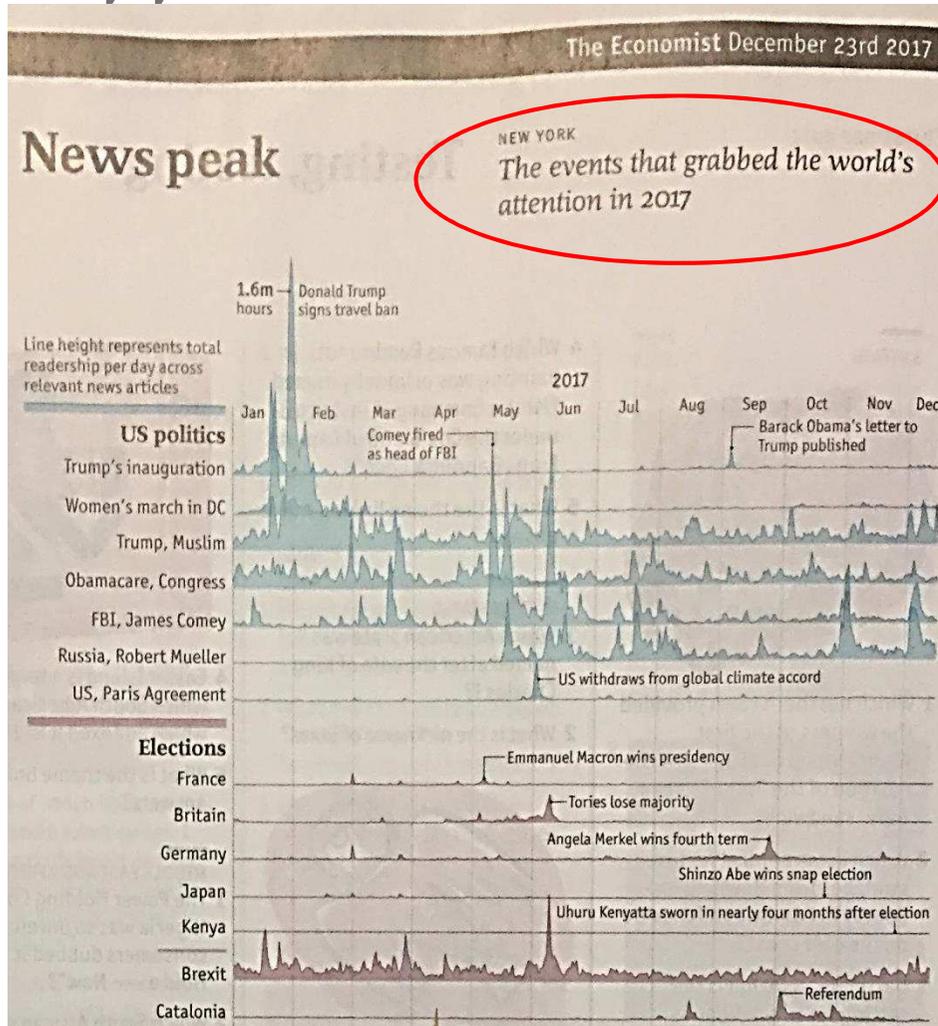
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¿Cómo pinta América Latina en este entorno?

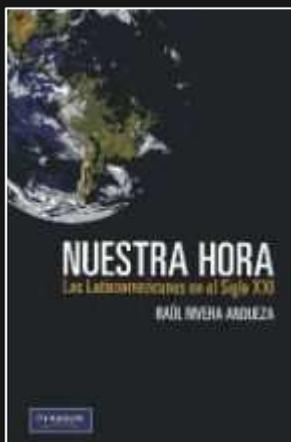
Mapeo 1: una región que no quita el sueño





Mapeo No. 2: Un hemisferio completo

“Empecemos por encarar el mito potencialmente más nocivo para la región: el de nuestra insignificancia”

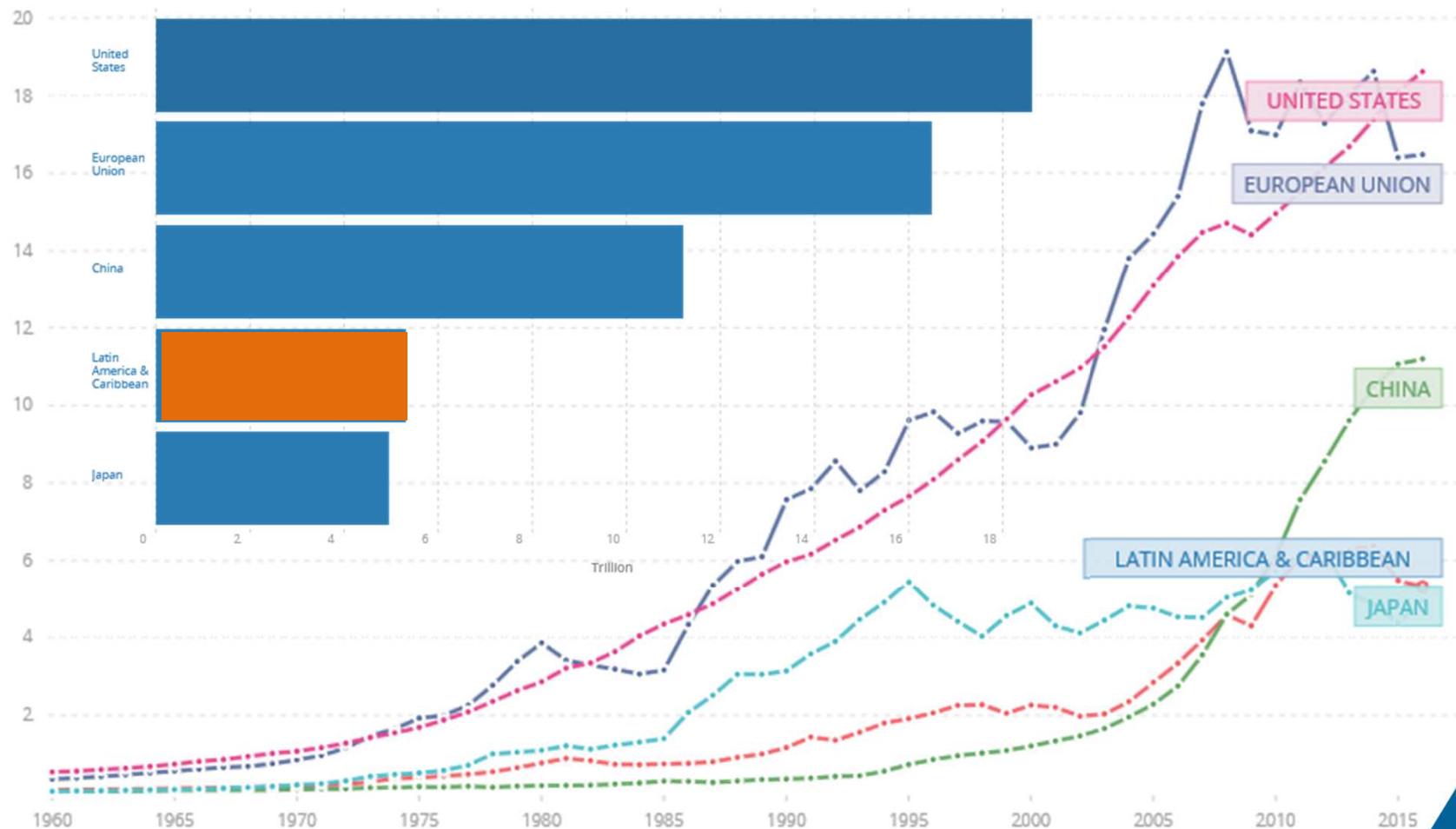




Mapeo No. 3: ¿La cuarta economía del mundo?

5 Largest Economies of the World GDP (current US\$)

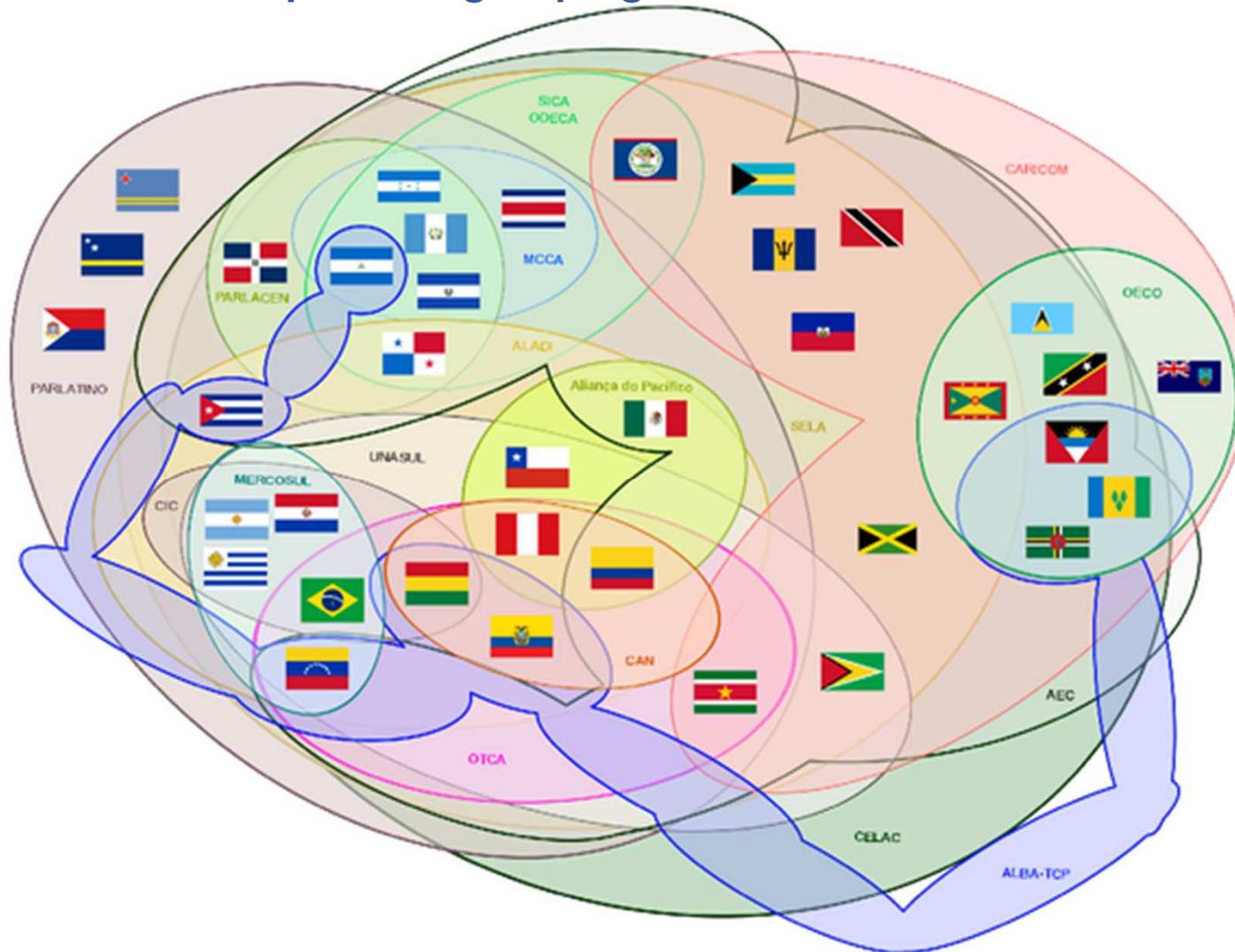
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.





Mapeo No. 4: Una región sin unidad ni estrategia conjunta

Regional trade and political groupings in LAC





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1. Participación de países de ALC en órganos y proyectos

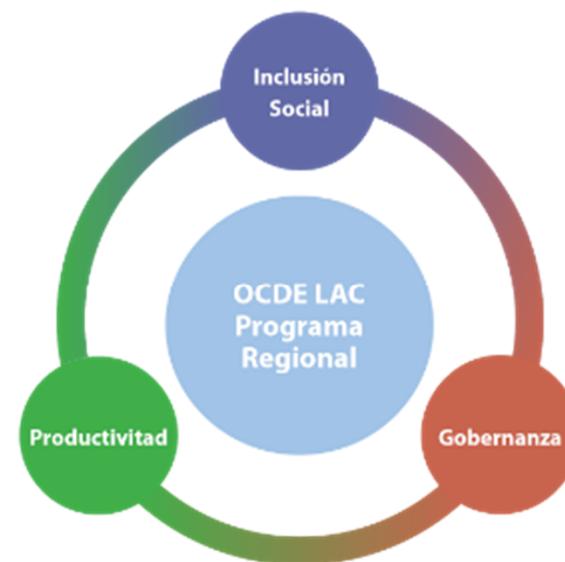
- OECD Member Countries
- Accession Countries
- Candidates for Accession
- Other LAC - members of DEV
- Other LAC - requested DEV membership

Más PISA, PISA for development, PIAAC, etc



Created with mapchart.net ©

2. Programa Regional



Con la participación de:
CEPAL, BID, CAF, SELA,
SEGIB, Banco Mundial

3. Apoyo a Mecanismos de Integración:

- Alianza del Pacífico
- SIECA





La integración puede propiciar y “anclar” mejores políticas

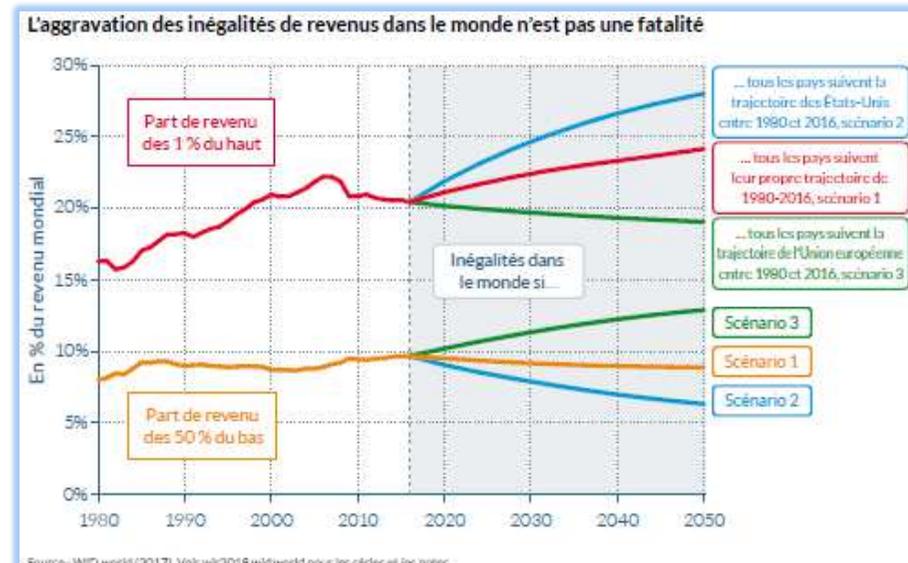
Problemas comunes, soluciones comunes:

- Incrementar la productividad
- Aumentar la inclusión social
- Fortalecer las instituciones y la gobernanza

Con sus marcadas diferencias, el caso Europeo es un referente clave, en su persistencia hacia un rumbo claro y la interacción entre economía y política, con un aprendizaje mutuo sobre mejores prácticas



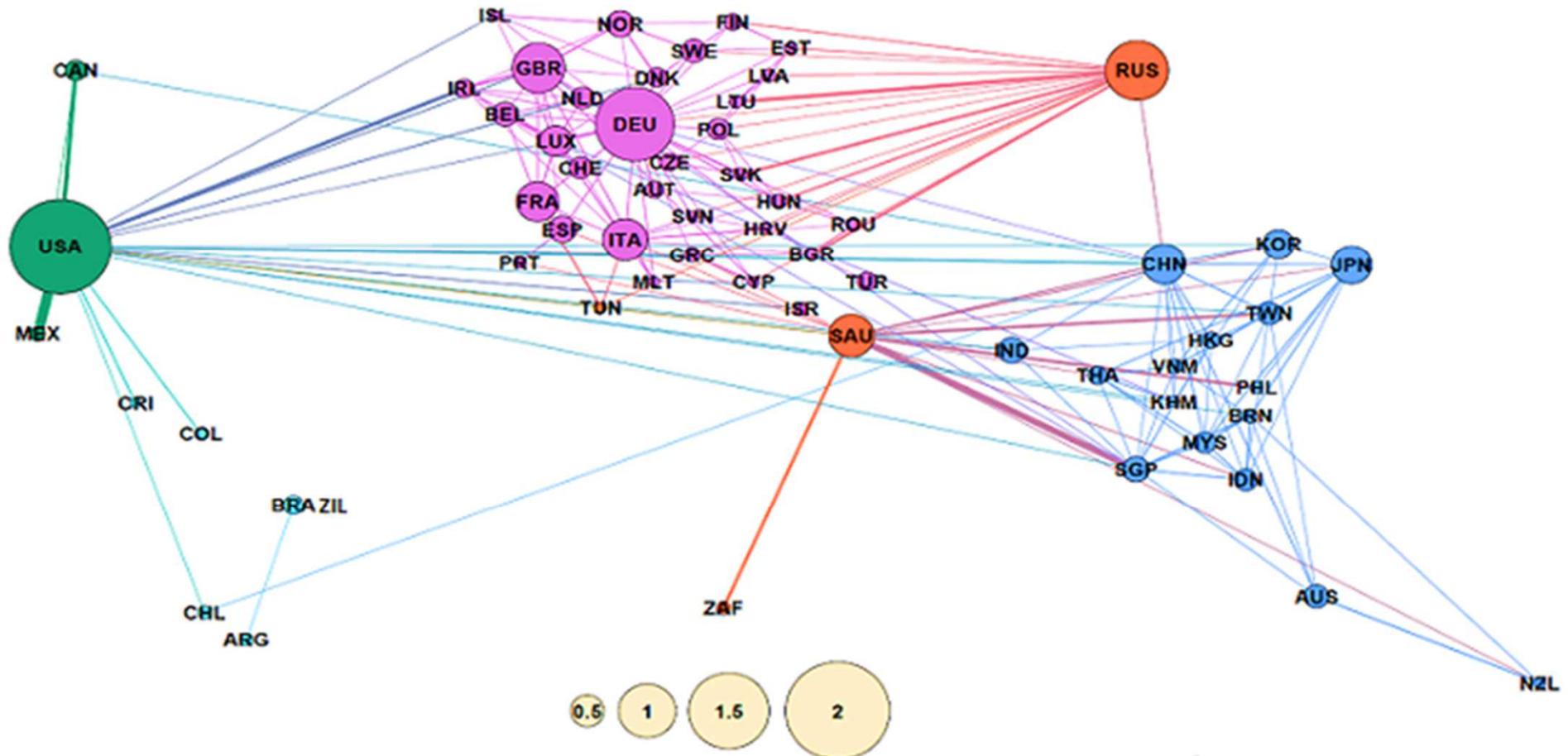
OCDE y Marshall Plan





Mapeo 5. Prioridad de una estrategia de integración en cadenas de valor

Map of global value chains



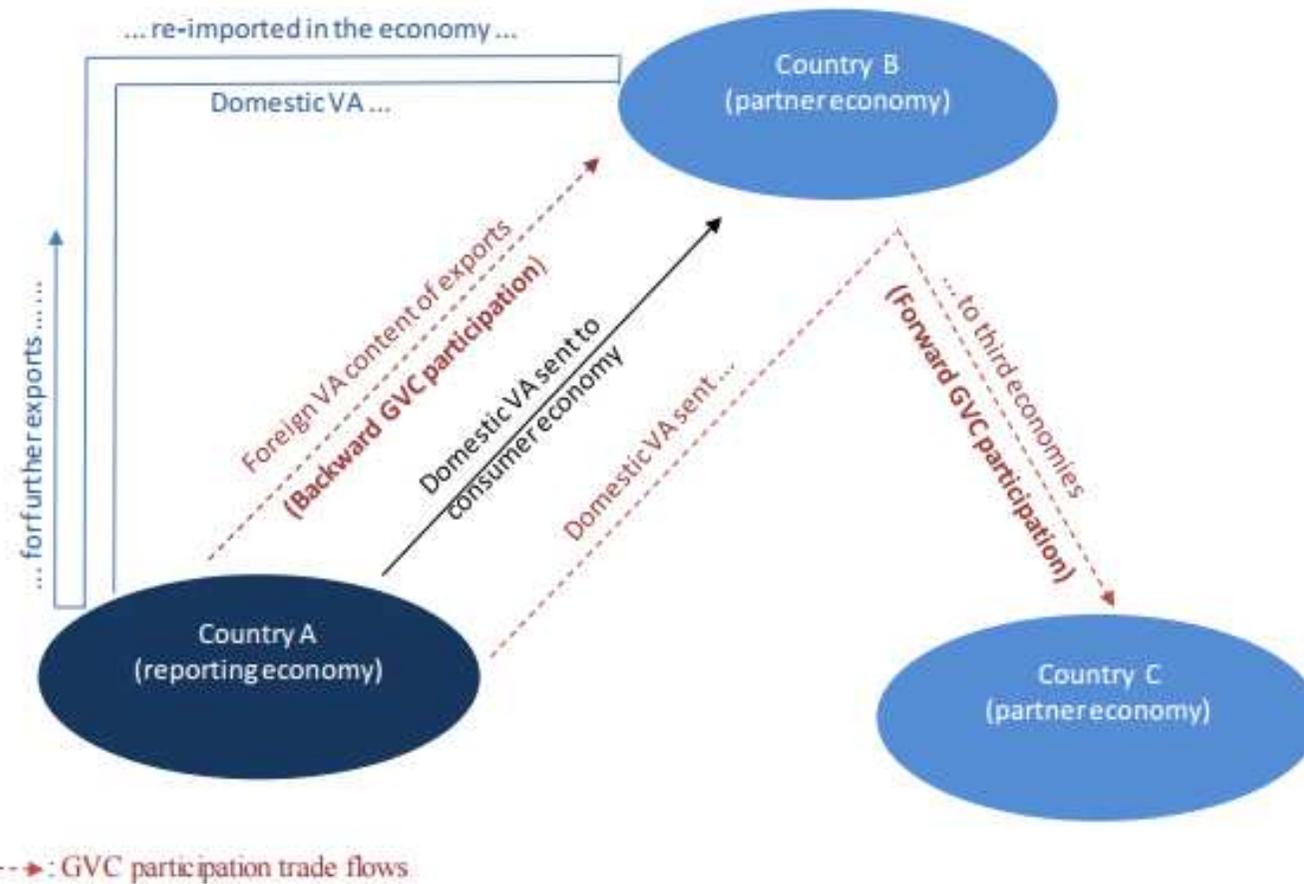
Note: A larger circle reflects an economy whose sectors are connected within global production networks.

Source: Criscuolo and Timmins (2017).



La economía global de hoy esta caracterizada por cadenas globales de valor

Visualización de los componentes de valor agregado de las exportaciones brutas y los flujos de cadenas globales de valor





La importancia de medir el comercio en valor agregado

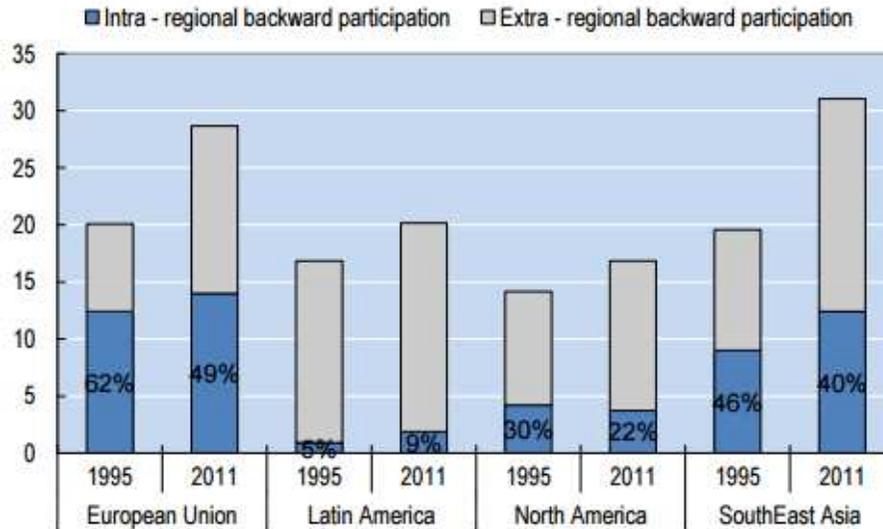




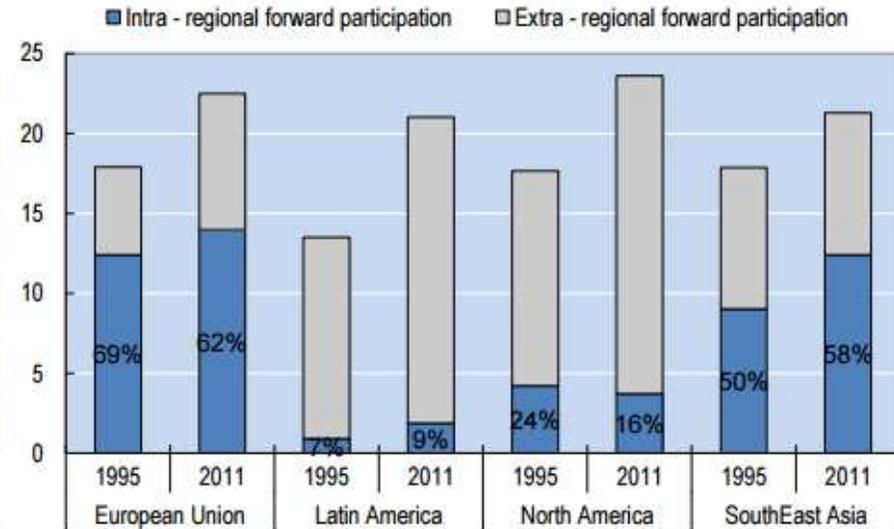
La participación intra-regional y extra regional en cadenas de valor es baja

Intra and extra-regional participation in GVCs

Panel A. Backward GVC participation



Panel B. Forward GVC participation



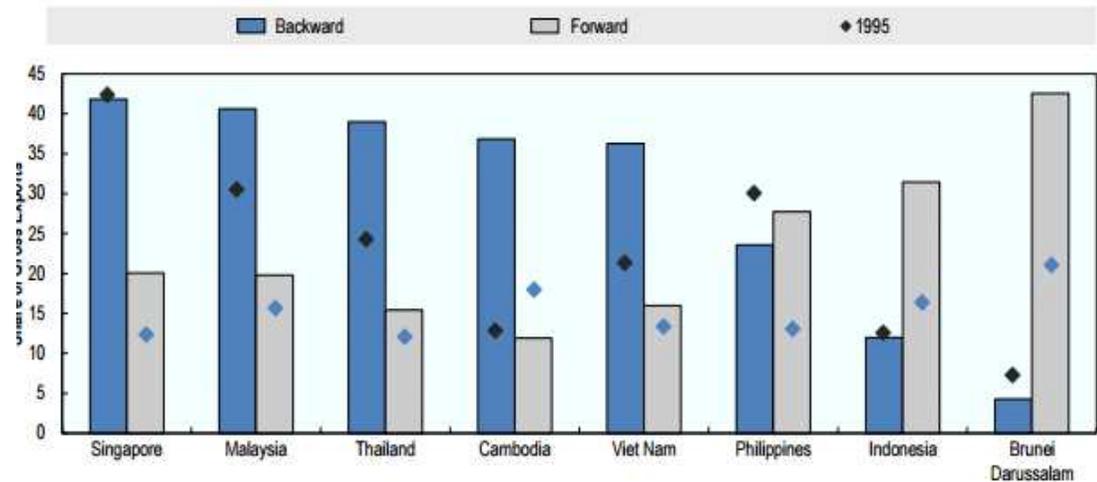
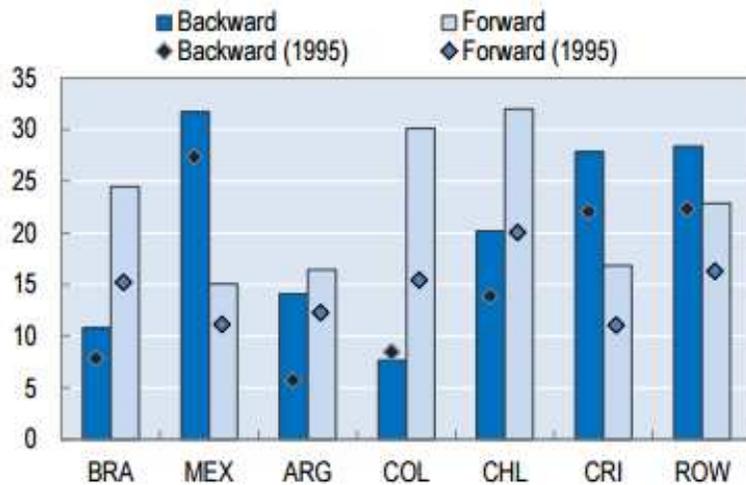
Note: Shading identifies the share of linkage which is from the region.

Source: Cadestin, C., J. Gourdon and P. Kowalski (2016)



Mejores políticas pueden propiciar y anclar el proceso de integración

Con sus marcadas diferencias, el caso del Sureste Asiático es un referente clave de integración en cadenas de valor...



Note: Backward participation is the foreign value added content of exports. Forward participation is the domestic value added content of exports that is used by other countries to produce exports.
Source: Adapted from Lopez-Gonzalez (2016).

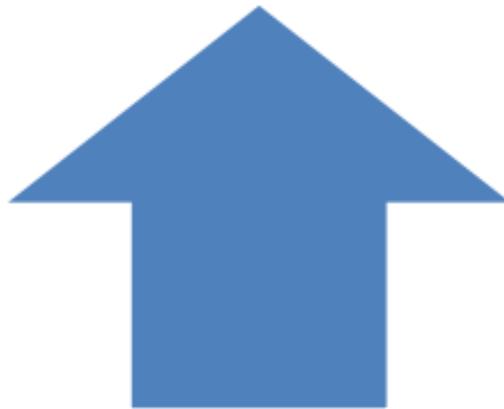
Source: Cadestin, C., J. Gourdon and P. Kowalski (2016) /





Integración de las PyMES en Cadenas de Valor, una conceptualización

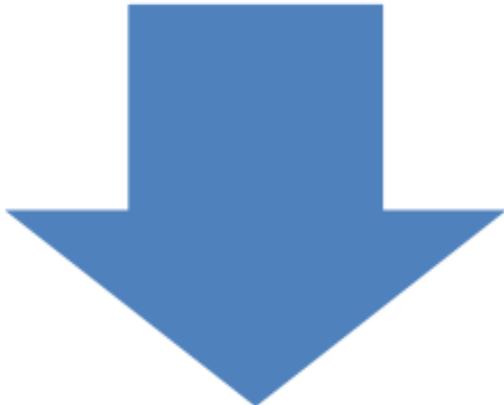
Figure 2. Conceptualising how SMEs can benefit from GVCs



Output (selling) side:

No longer having to master the entire production process of a good and **slotting into different segments of 'global production'** according to comparative advantage.

- Directly, through exports (**forward participation**); or
- Indirectly, by supplying domestic firms that then export (**indirect exporting**).



Input(buying) side:

Having **wider access** to more sophisticated and competitively priced **imported intermediates**; **new technologies** in capital products; **tech transfers** from lead firms; exploiting other linkages arising from foreign investment.

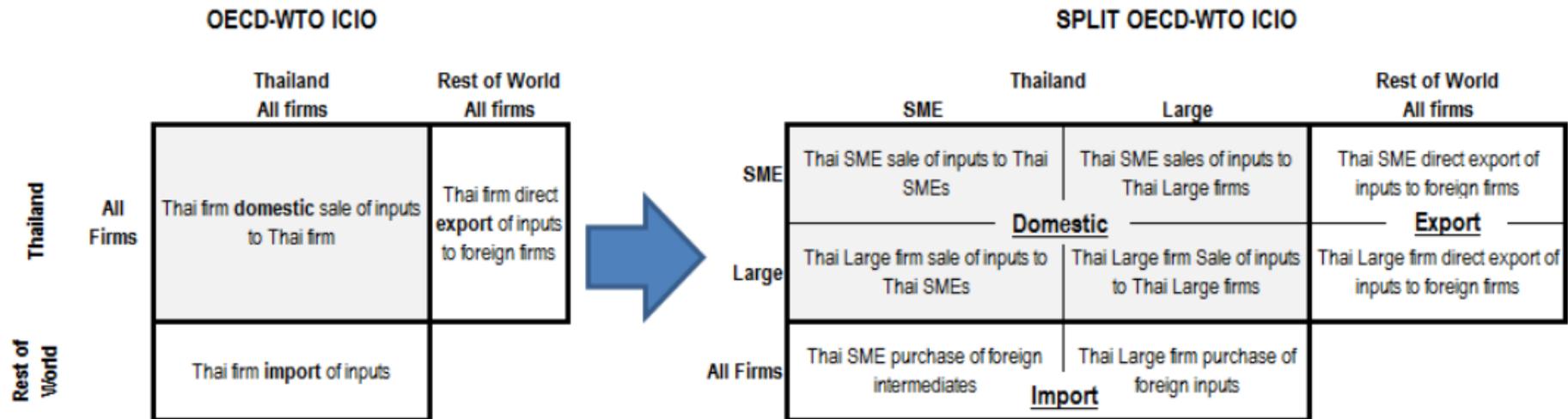
- Using foreign value added (**backward participation**)





Useful background papers from OECD

Figure 4. Example of new information derived from ICIO split



Note: Rows represent sales and columns purchases as in traditional IO tables. The first entry in the expanded table (right) shows the value of Thai SME sales to other SMEs in Thailand, below it is the value of large Thai firm inputs used by SMEs in Thailand and so forth.





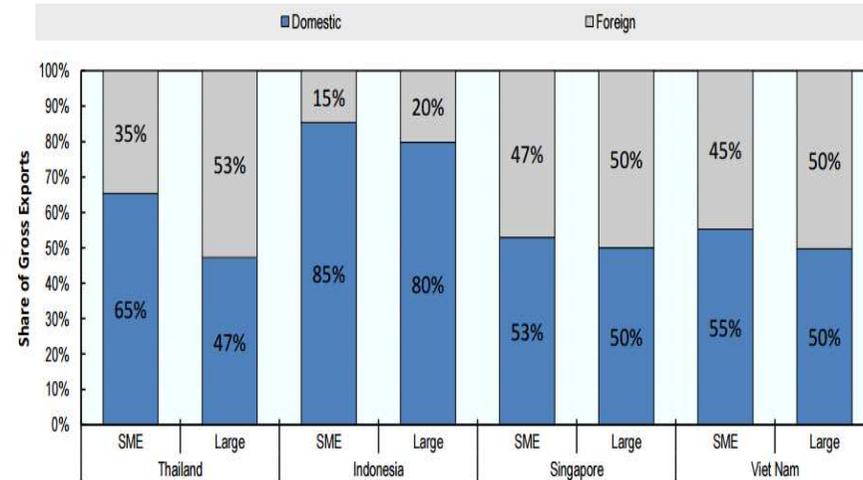
...logrando además una exitosa integración de las PyMEs

Asian SMEs:

i) use less foreign value added than larger firms;

ii) specialise more in the provision of intermediates traded in value chains than larger firms

Figure 5. Domestic and Foreign value added share of exports of manufacturing SMEs in selected ASEAN countries (2011)



iii) use larger firms to channel their exports.

Figure 6. Selling into GVCs (Forward participation of SME and Large firms) (2011)

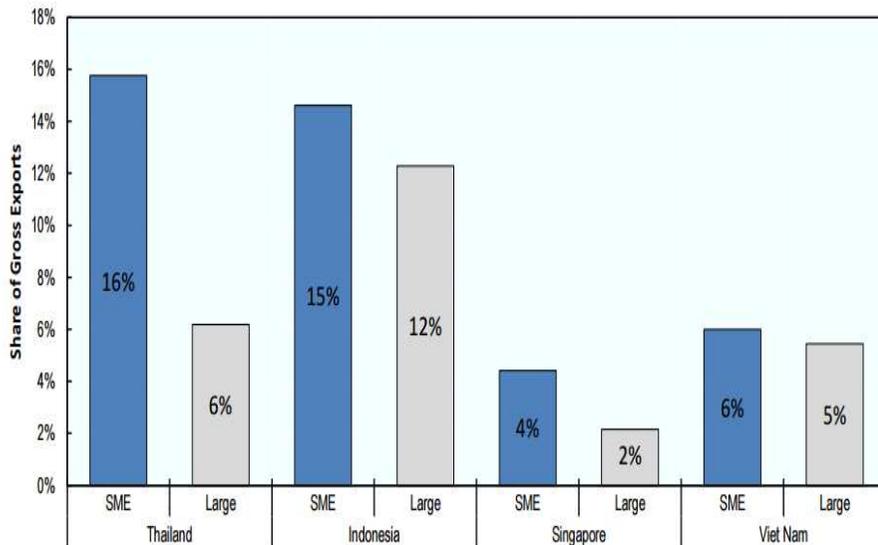
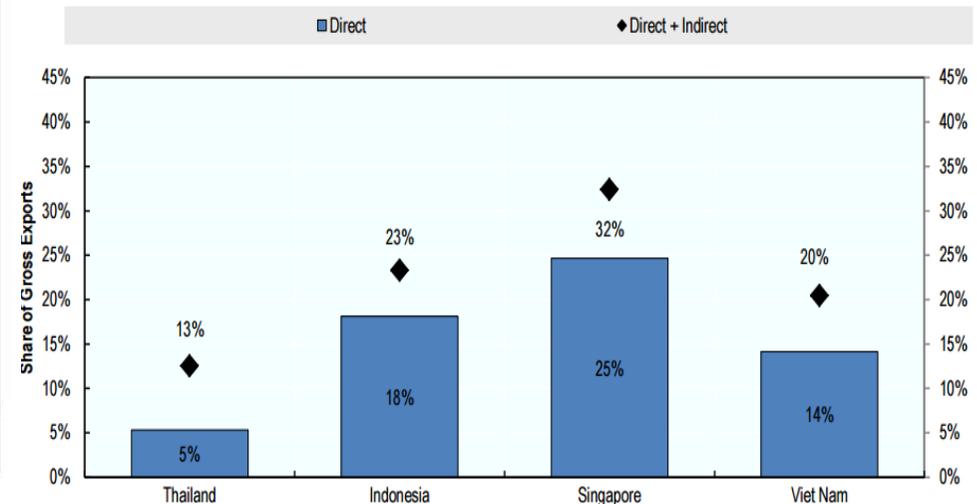


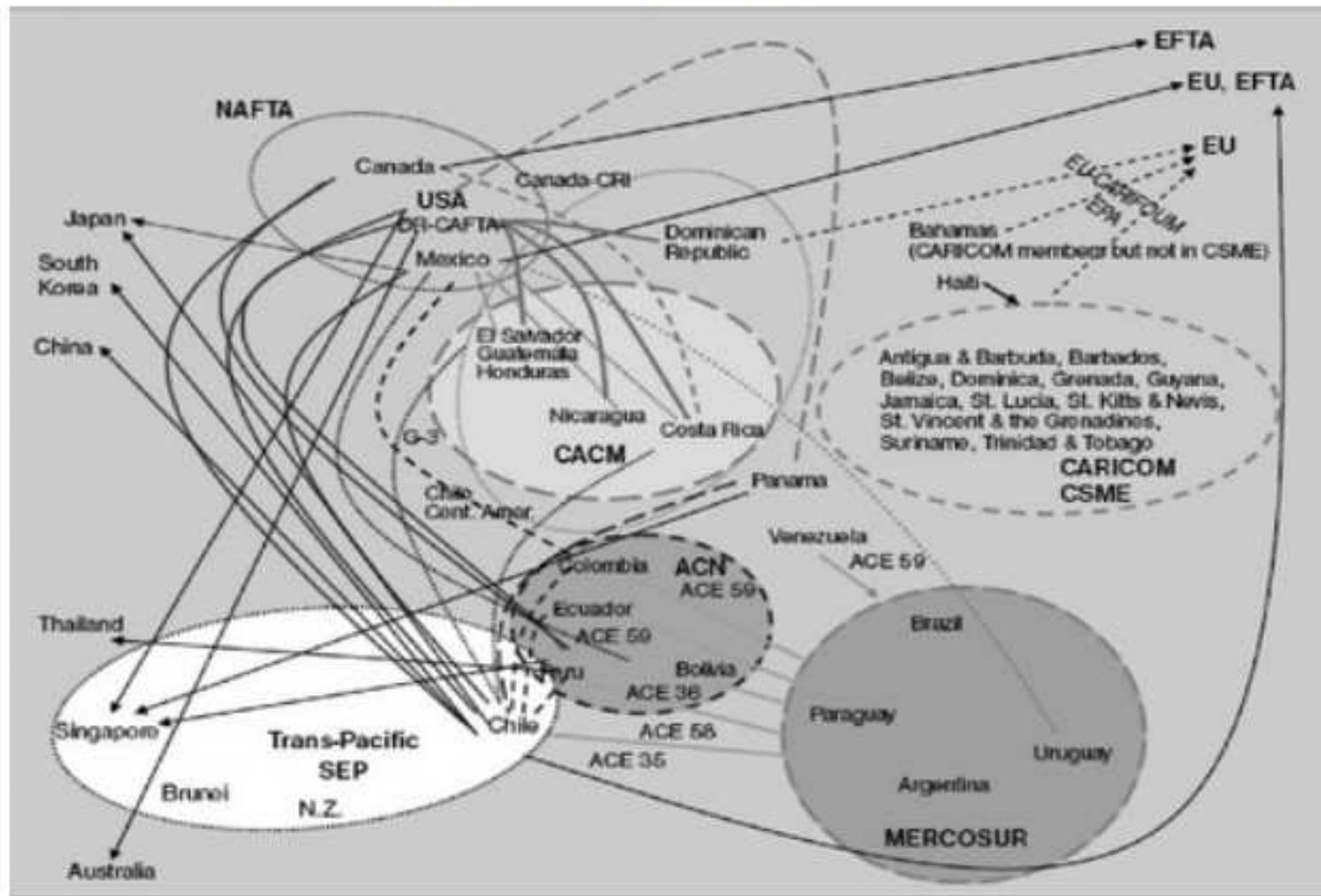
Figure 8. Direct and indirect exporting by ASEAN manufacturing SMEs (2011)





¿Por donde empezar un trabajo conjunto? Revisar los distintos acuerdos preferenciales de comercio (PTAs)...

Figure 17. PTAs in Latin America



Source: IDB.



...con vías a hacerlos más “amigables”
a la integración en cadenas de valor

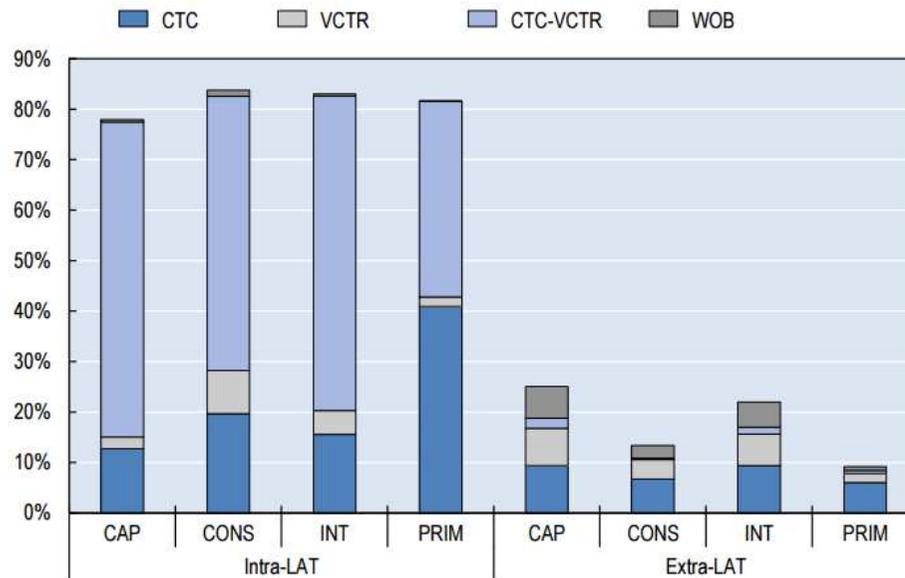
Key Features of GVCs-Friendly Agreements

Traditional	New-generation
1. TARIFFS DUTIES ON INTERMEDIATES	Cost of tariffs is proportionately larger in GVCs trade, given that intermediates cross borders multiple times (final good typically just once)
2. CUMULATION IN RULES OF ORIGIN	ROOs should be as weak as possible, to allow inputs from all FTA members to qualify under ROOs of each. Cumulation of ROO under is good practice
3. TRADE FACILITATION & INFRASTRUCTURE	OECD work shows that both border and behind the border infrastructure (in host and foreign country) matters more than border infrastructure. GVCs are much more sensitive behind-the-border infrastructure.
4. SERVICES-INVESTMENT-KNOWLEDGE NEXUS	Services are the glue of GVCs, and are important links of the production nodes. When measured in value added terms, services represent almost half of world trade. and are particularly important in GVCs
5. REGULATORY CO-OPERATION	Convergence of standards, certification requirements and mutual recognition agreements can alleviate the burden of compliance, particularly for SMEs



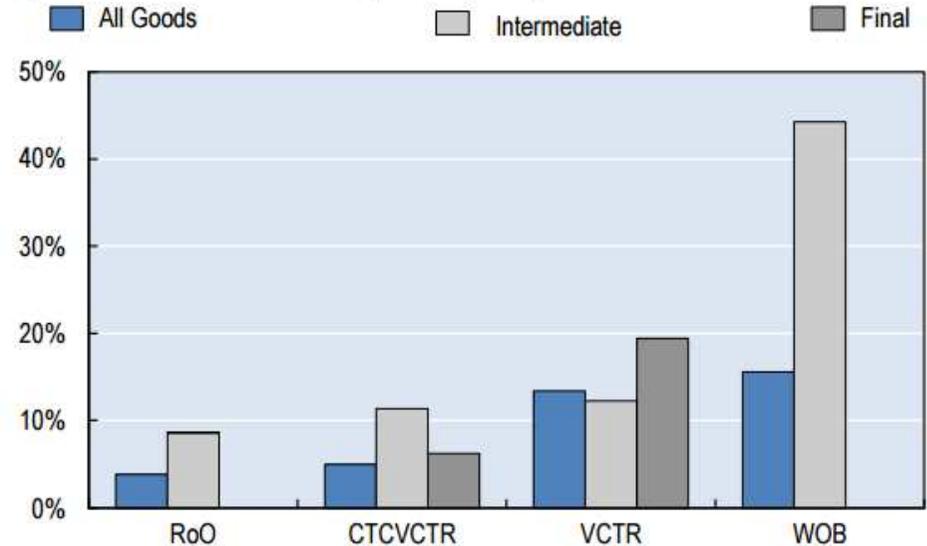
Áreas muy concretas de atención incluyen: (1) la acumulación de Reglas de Origen

Figure 18. Share of trade covered by rules of origin in intra and extra-regional PTAs



Source: Authors using INTrade, the IDB Trade and Integration Information System.

Figure 19. Estimated *ad valorem* equivalent (AVEs) of RoOs in Latin American countries



Source: Authors' calculations using BACI.

En promedio, las RdO en AL imponen costos equivalentes a una tarifas de 8.6% y 9% respectivamente para importaciones intra- y extra-PTA de bienes intermedios

Source: Cadestin, C., J. Gourdon and P. Kowalski (2016)

RoO: rules of origin – Types:

CTC: change of tariff classification

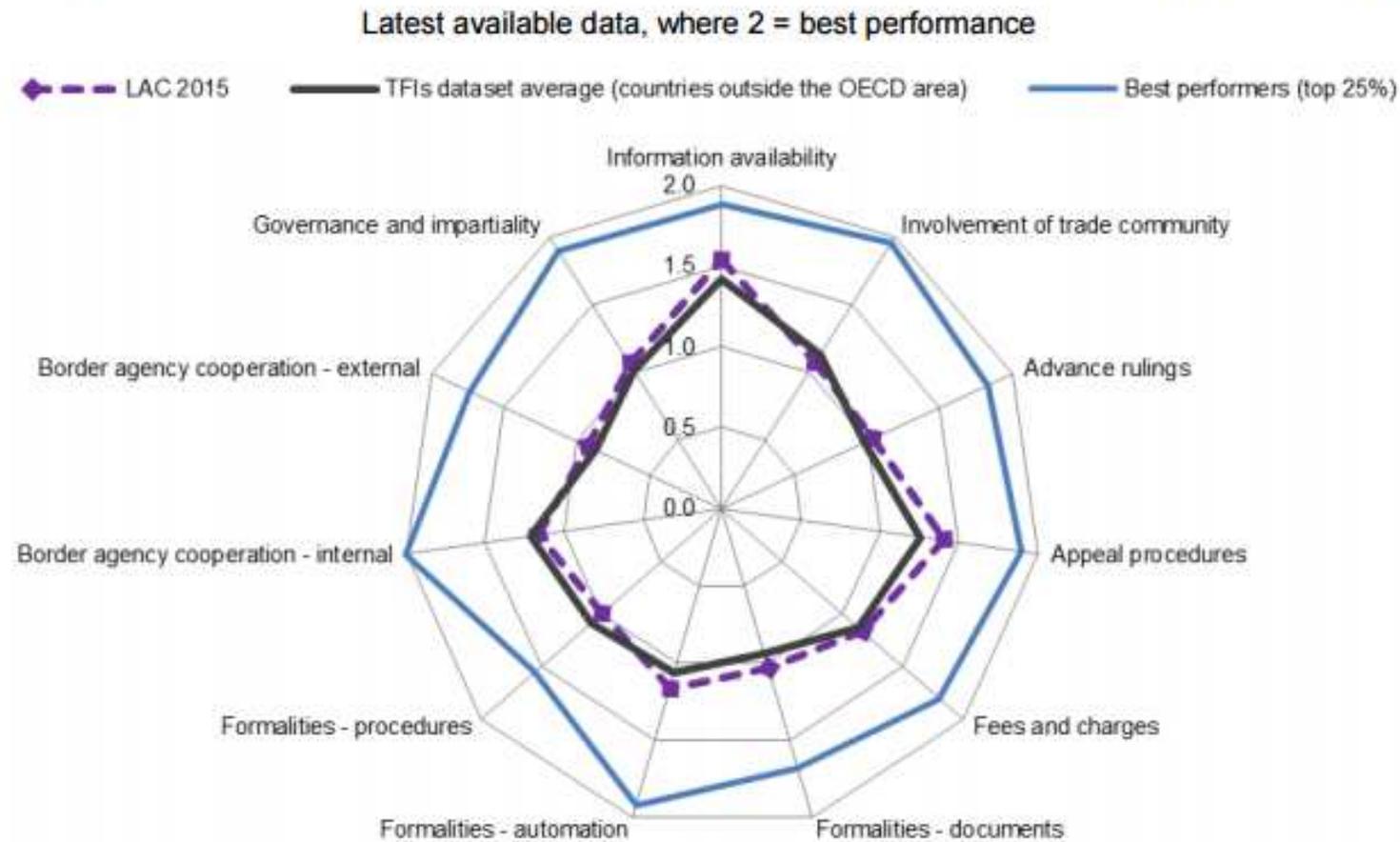
VCTR: content or technical requirement rules

WOB: wholly obtained rules



(2) La infraestructura de facilitación de comercio

Figure 15. Latin America and the Caribbean's trade facilitation performance: OECD indicators (2015)

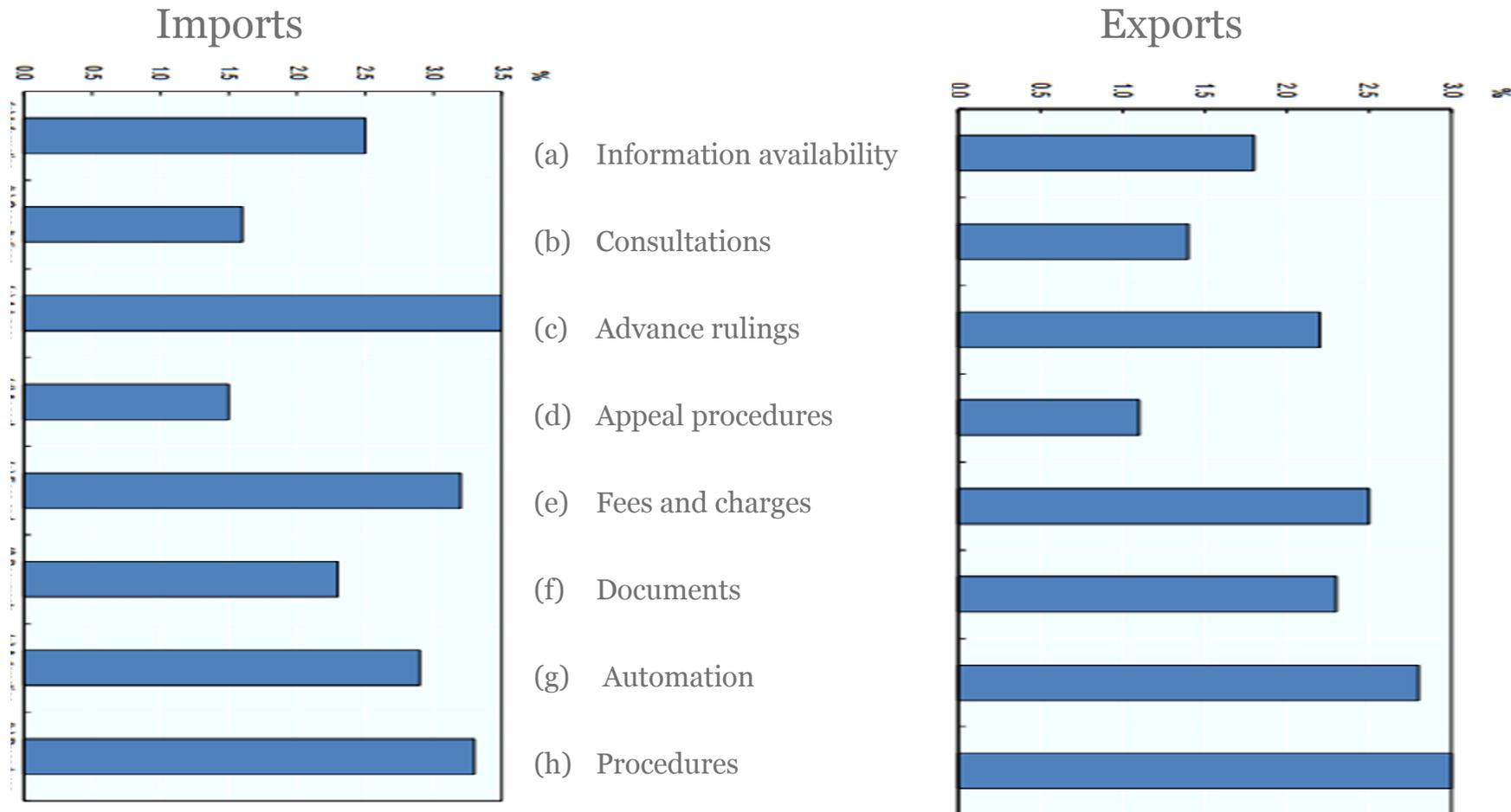


Source: Cadestin, C., J. Gourdon and P. Kowalski (2016)

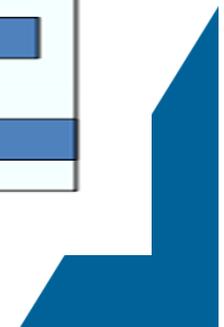


...lo cual puede tener un impacto importante en tanto en la importación (integración hacia atrás) como exportación de valor agregado (integración hacia adelante)

Potential impact of an increase in TF of 0.1 on



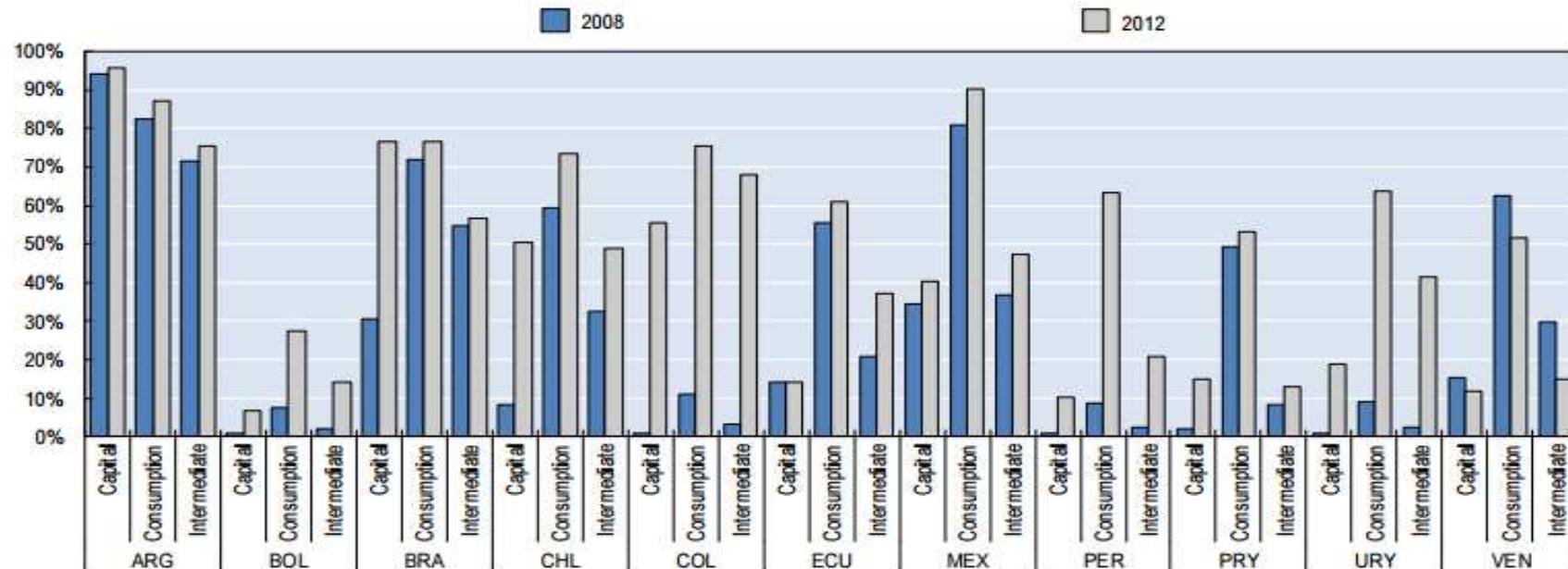
Source: Moisés, E. and S. Sorescu (2015)





(3) Las medidas no tarifarias, con vias a la simplificación y homologación de estándares

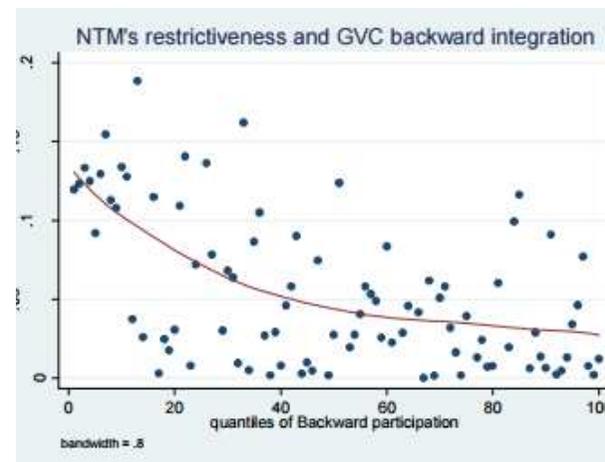
Figure 33. Proliferation of NTMs for capital, intermediate and consumption goods



Source: Own calculations based on CEPII-NTM Data.

En promedio, las MNT en AL imponen costos equivalentes a una tarifa del 20% para productos primarios intermedios y de 12% para intermedios procesados

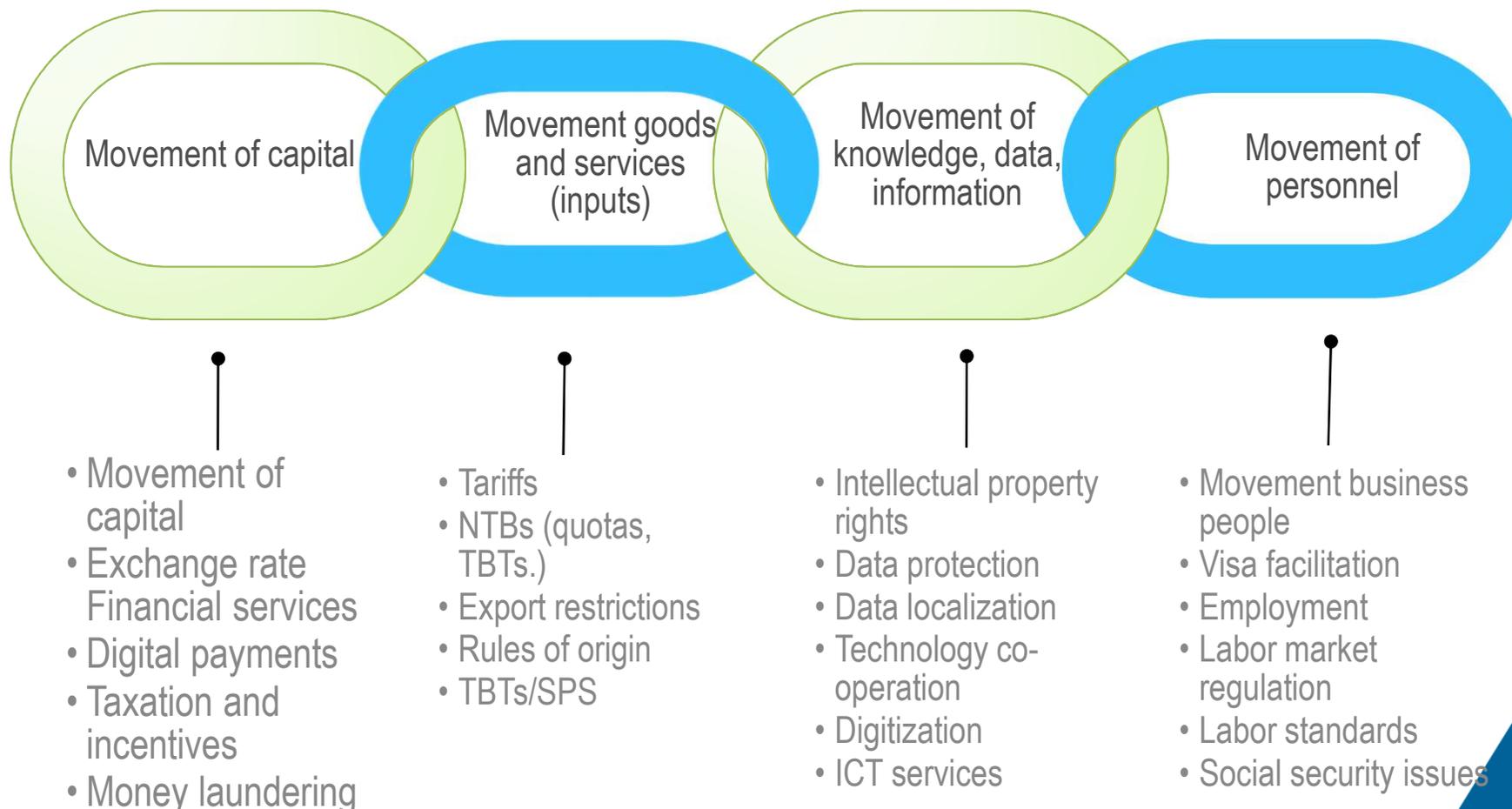
Source: Cadestin, C., J. Gourdon and P. Kowalski (2016)





(4) Y la coherencia y encadenamiento entre las disposiciones de comercio e inversión

Las reglas tanto de inversión como de comercio afectan el movimiento de productos intermedios así como la regulación de fabricas y reglas de movimiento de capital.





Useful background papers from OECD

- Cadestin, C., J. Gourdon and P. Kowalski (2016), "**Participation in Global Value Chains in Latin America: Implications for Trade and Trade-Related Policy**", *OECD Trade Policy Papers*, No. 192, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jlpq8ots8f2-en>
- Duran, J., N. Mulder and O. Onodera (2008), "**Trade Liberalisation and Economic Performance: Latin America versus East Asia 1970-2006**", *OECD Trade Policy Papers*, No. 70, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/244284387510>
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Seminario Visión Prospectiva de la Integración
Latinoamericana y Caribeña

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