

La nouvelle nature du commerce international

?

Matthieu Crozet

Saint Etienne – 30 janvier 2015

Road map

- Mondialisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui
- Le retour des avantages comparatifs ?
- Le commerce aujourd'hui
 - Un monde toujours fragmenté
 - La fin de la mondialisation ?

Plan de la présentation

- Mondialisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui
- Le retour des avantages comparatifs ?
- Le commerce aujourd'hui
 - Un monde toujours fragmenté
 - La fin de la mondialisation ?

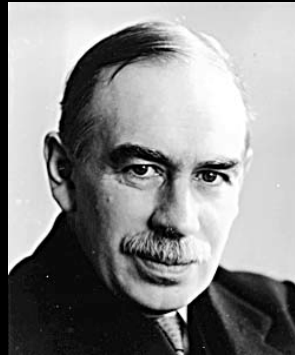
La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

- *« Quel épisode extraordinaire dans le progrès économique de l'homme
... Un habitant de Londres
pouvait commander par téléphone, tout en buvant son thé matinal au lit, de nombreux produits du monde entier, en diverses quantités, en s'attendant à une livraison rapide au pas de sa porte. »*

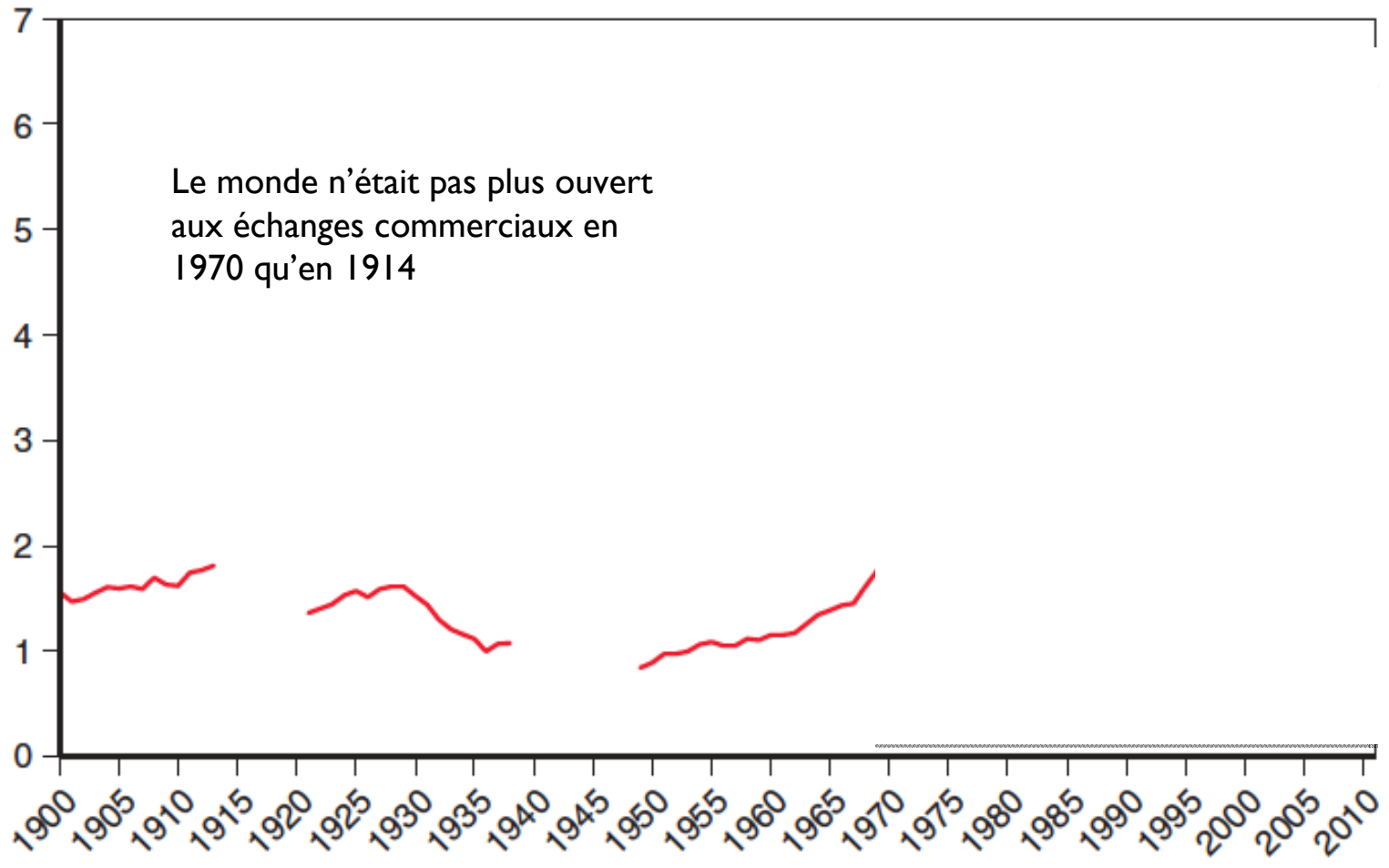
La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

- *« Quel épisode extraordinaire dans le progrès économique de l'homme qu'a été cette époque, qui a pris fin en août 1914 ! ... Un habitant de Londres pouvait commander par téléphone, tout en buvant son thé matinal au lit, de nombreux produits du monde entier, en diverses quantités, en s'attendant à une livraison rapide au pas de sa porte. »*

J.M. Keynes

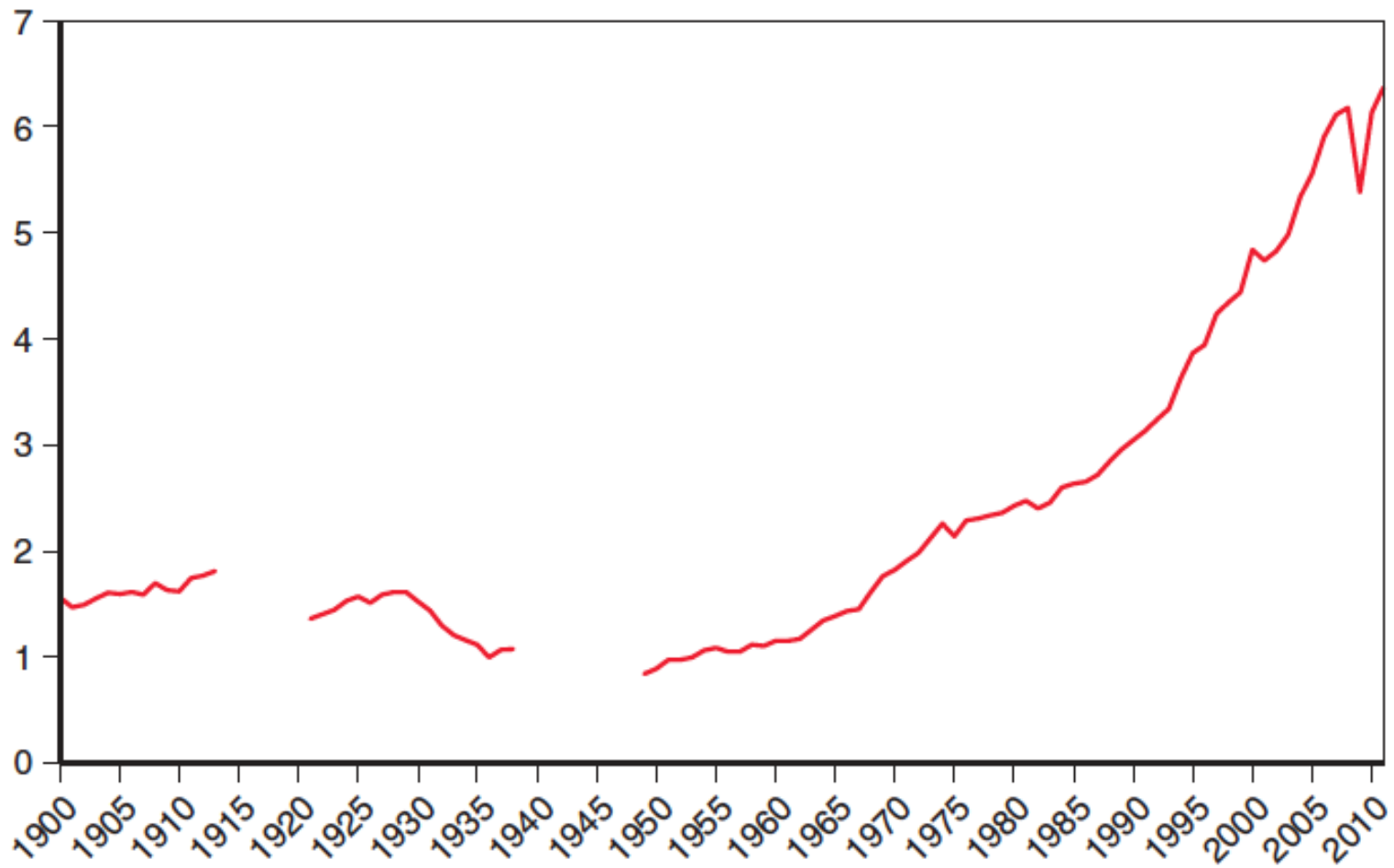


Ratio of manufactures trade to production



Le monde n'était pas plus ouvert aux échanges commerciaux en 1970 qu'en 1914

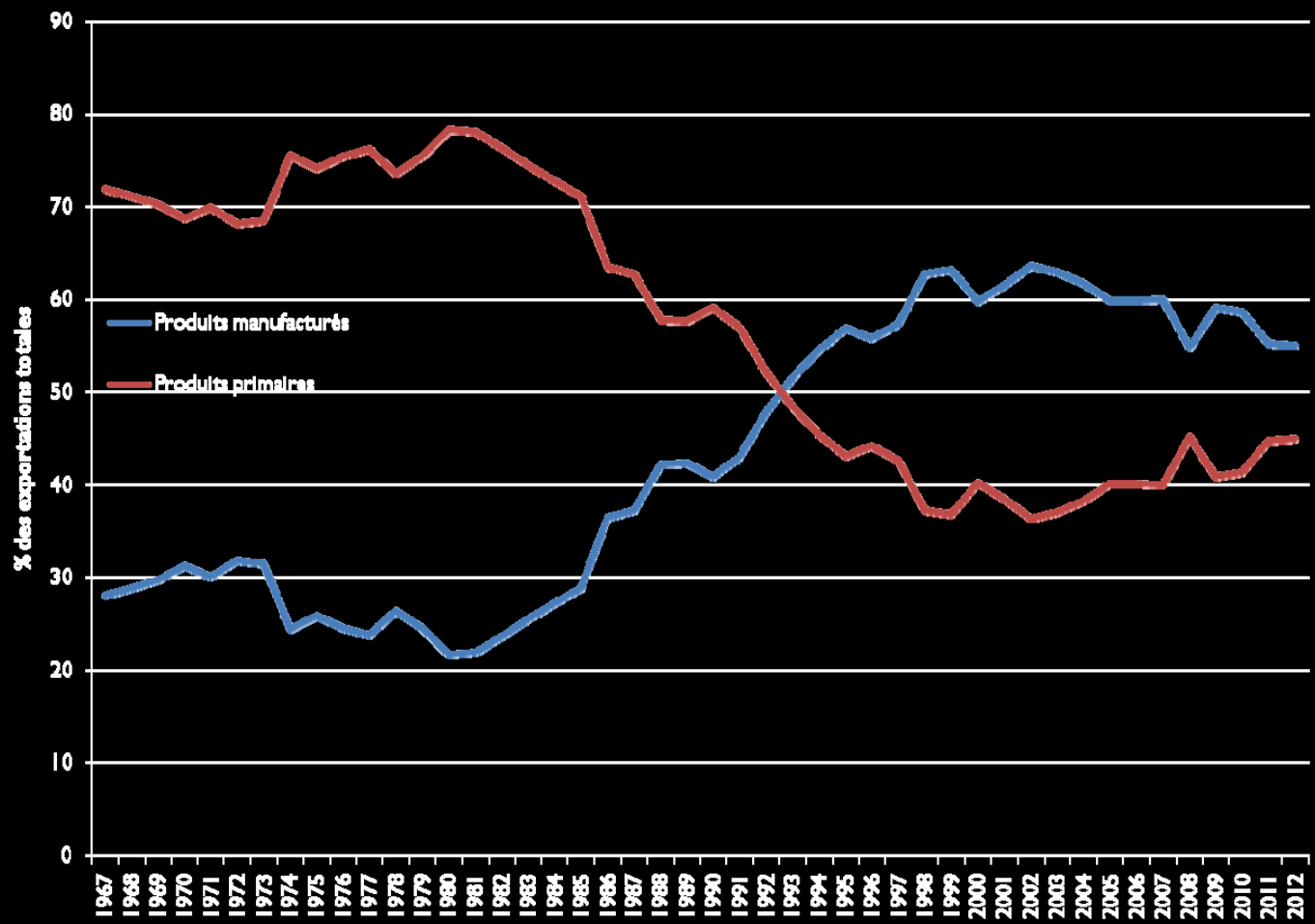
Ratio of manufactures trade to production



Krugman, Obstfeld, Melitz

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

- Ce qui change :
 - Plus de commerce de biens manufacturés



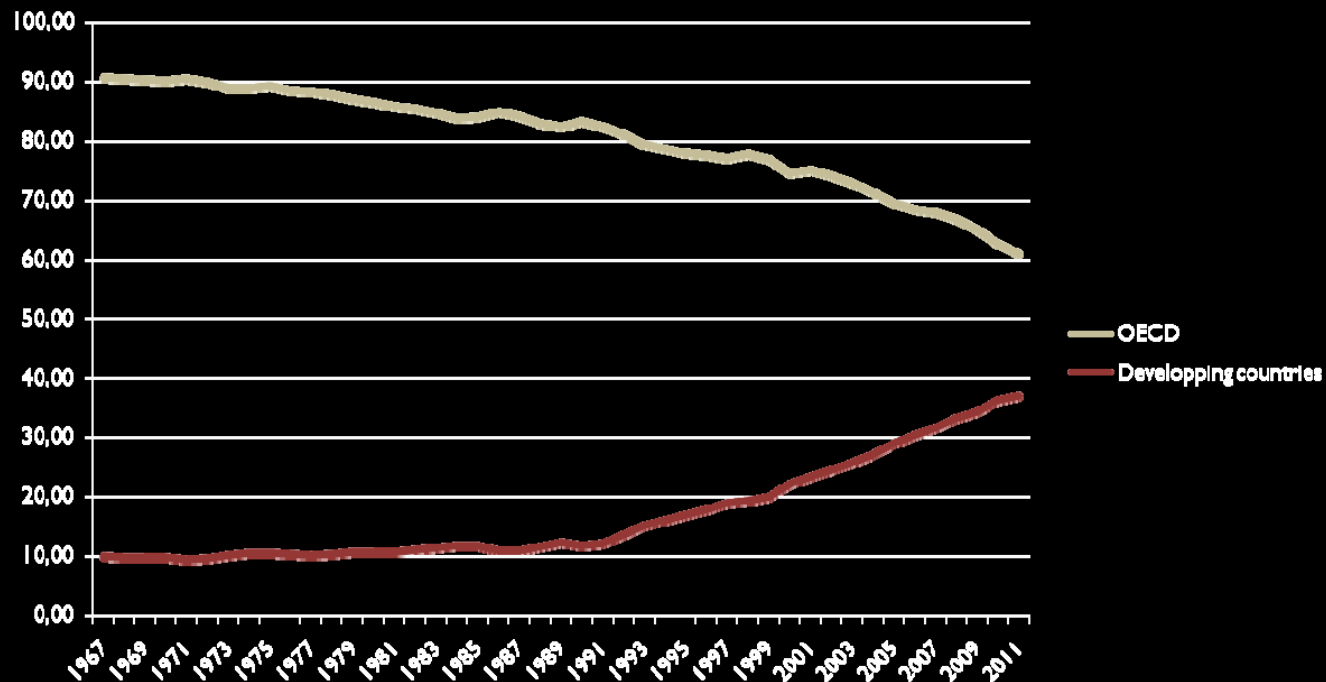
CHELEM

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

- Ce qui change :
 - Plus de commerce de biens manufacturés
 - Plus de pays

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

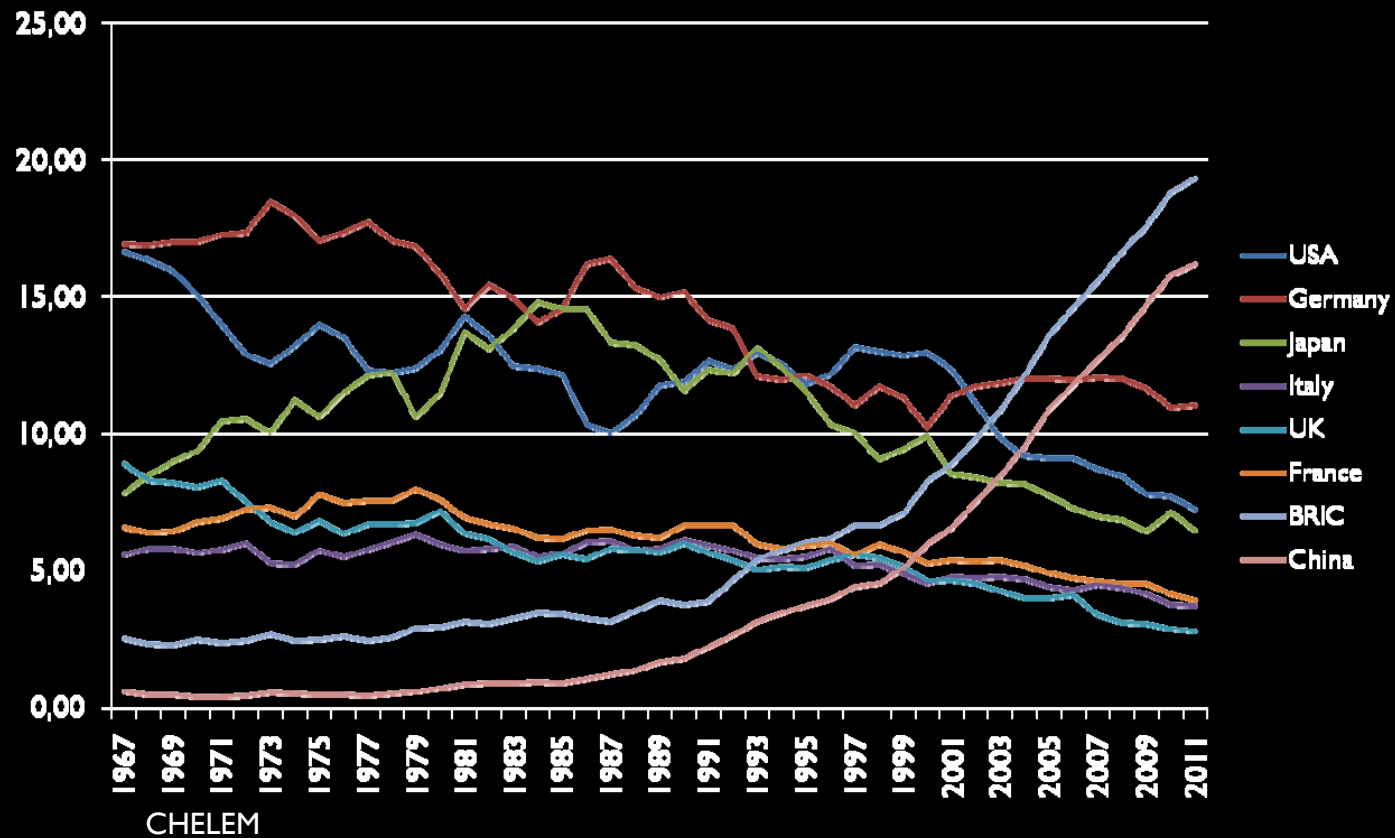
Part de l'OCDE et des pays en développement dans les exportations mondiales de biens manufacturés (CHELEM)



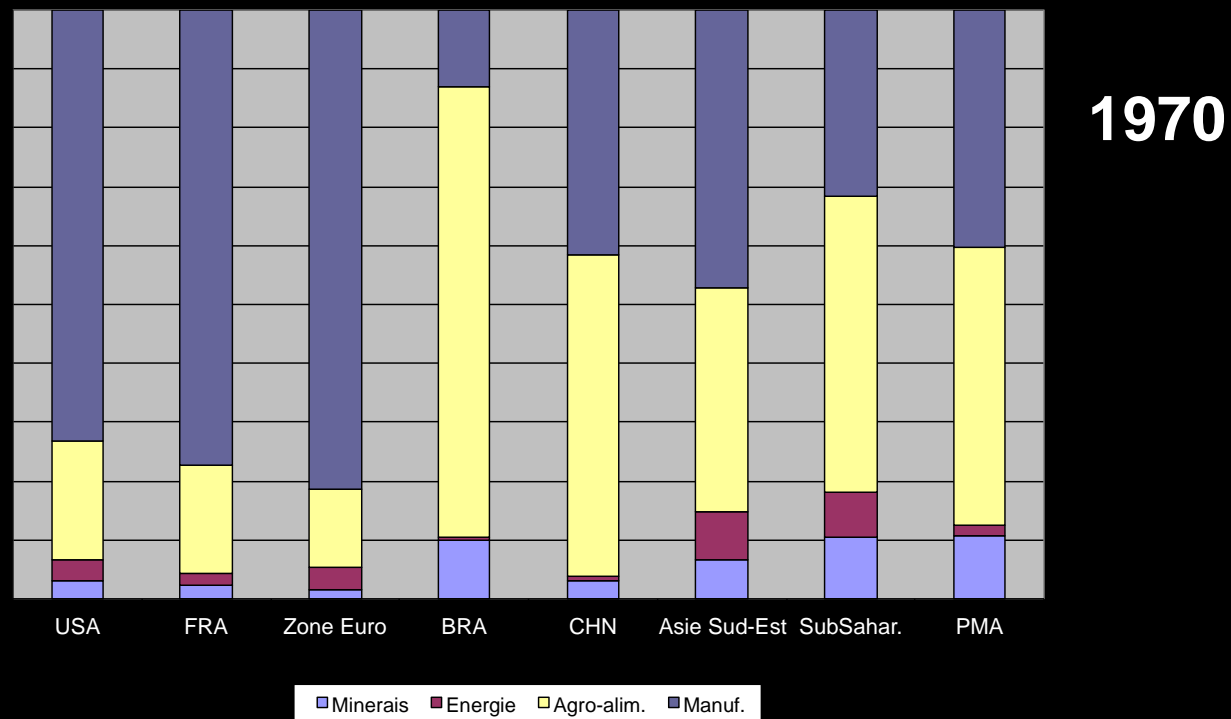
CHELEM

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

Parts de certains pays dans les exportations mondiales de biens (CHELEM)

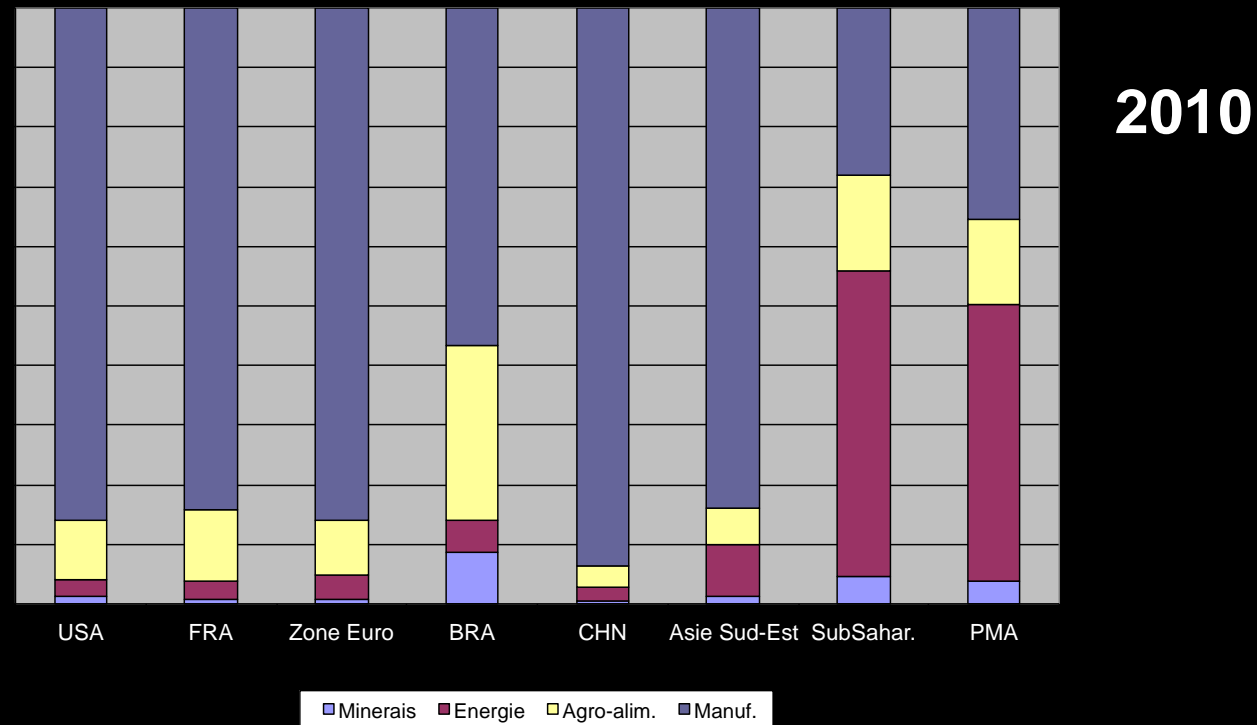


La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui



CHELEM

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

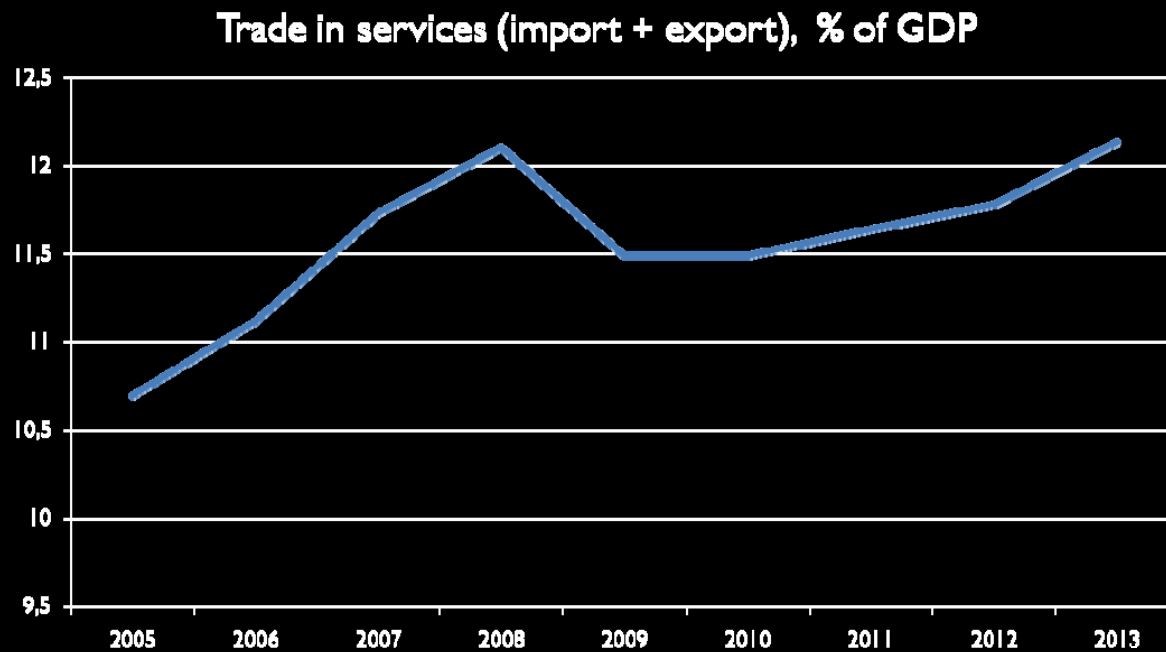


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La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

- Les tendances récentes :
 - Plus de services ?

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

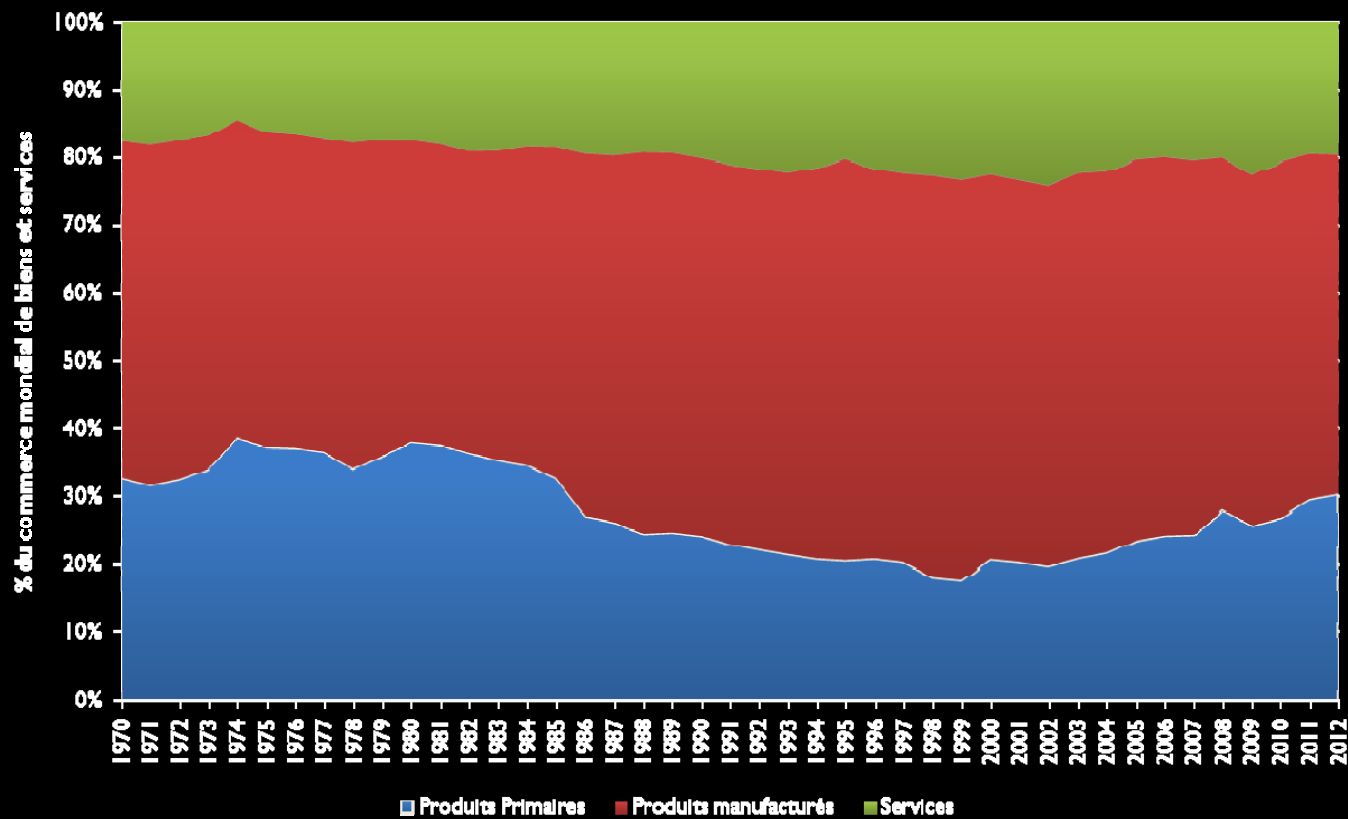


Le commerce de services augmente...

World Bank

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

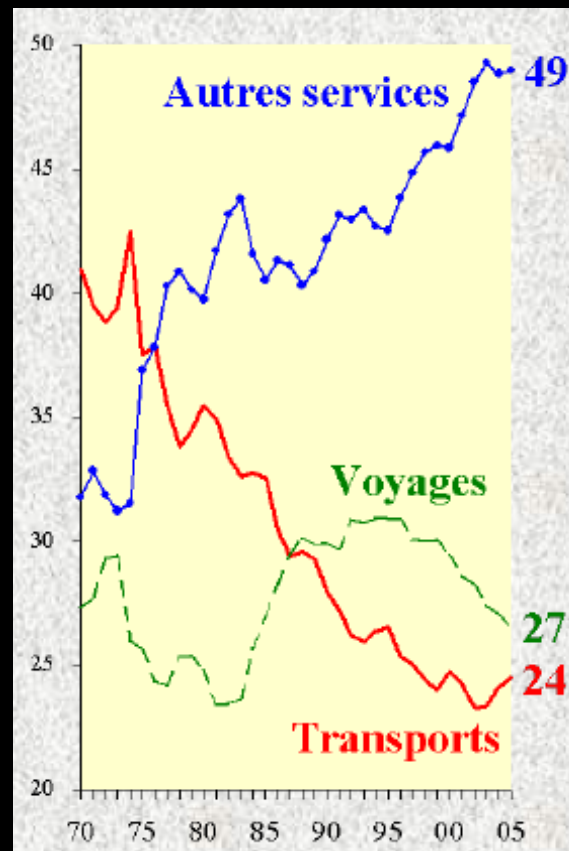
... mais toujours moins vite que le commerce de biens



CHELEM

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

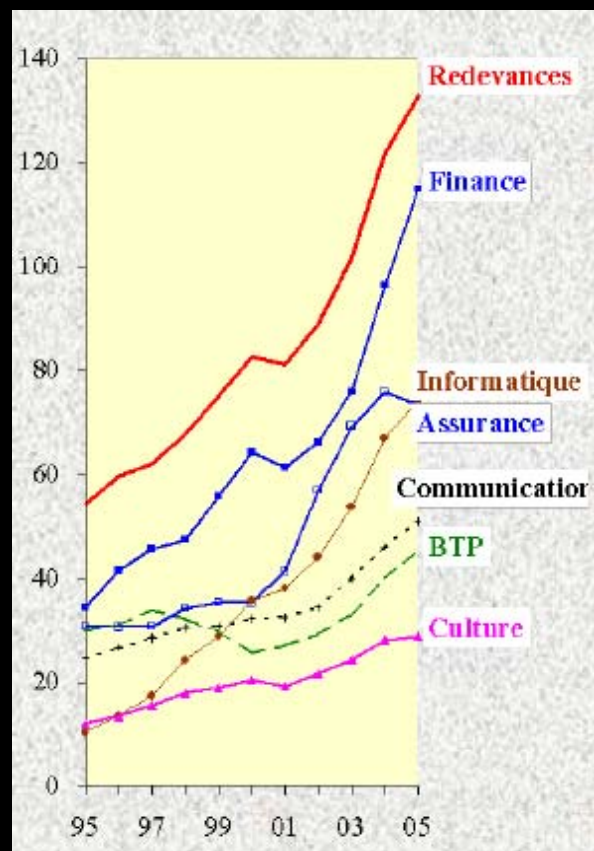
Le commerce des « autres services » est effectivement en nette croissance



CEPII

Le commerce de services

... et notamment les royalties et services financiers

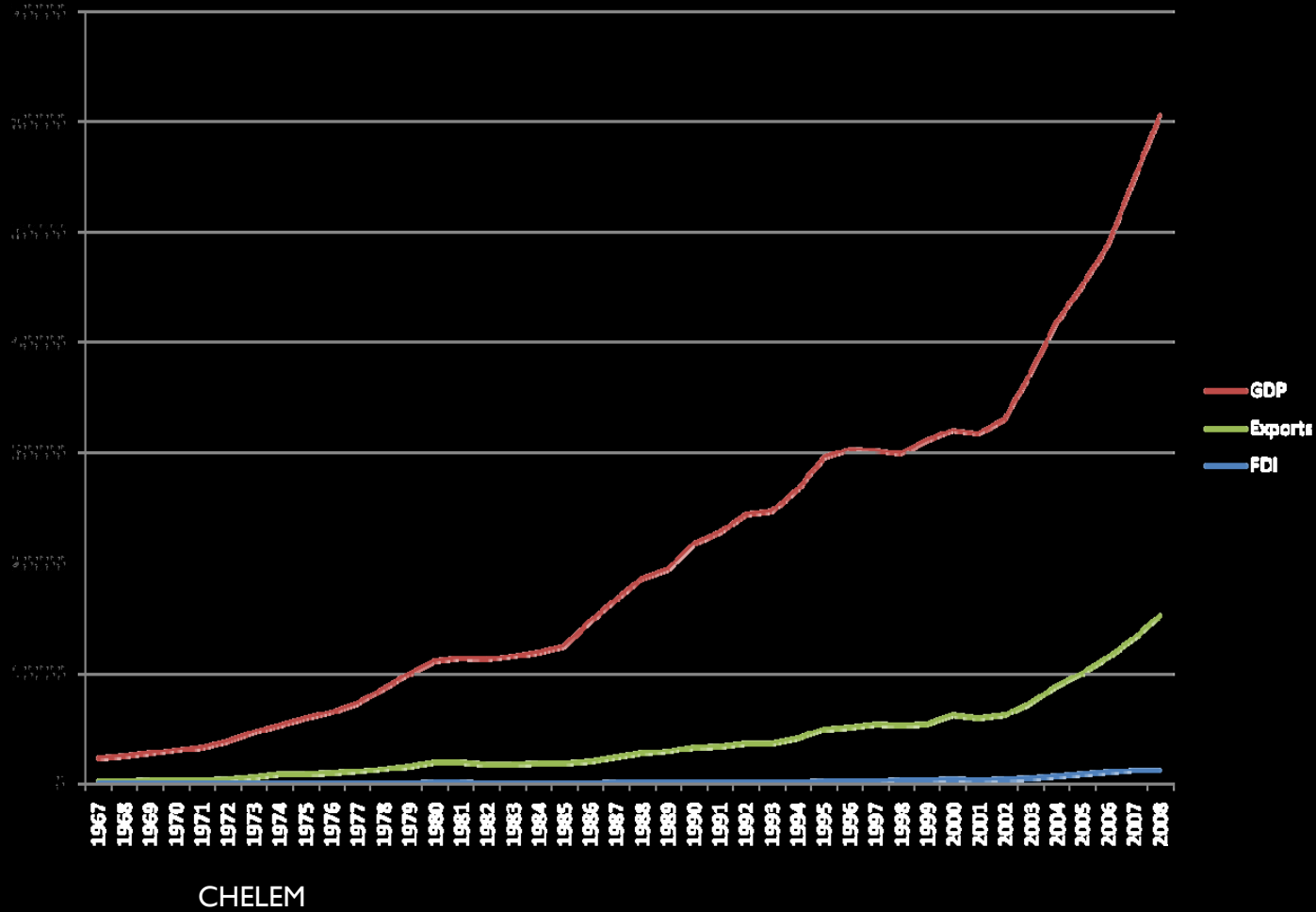


CEPII

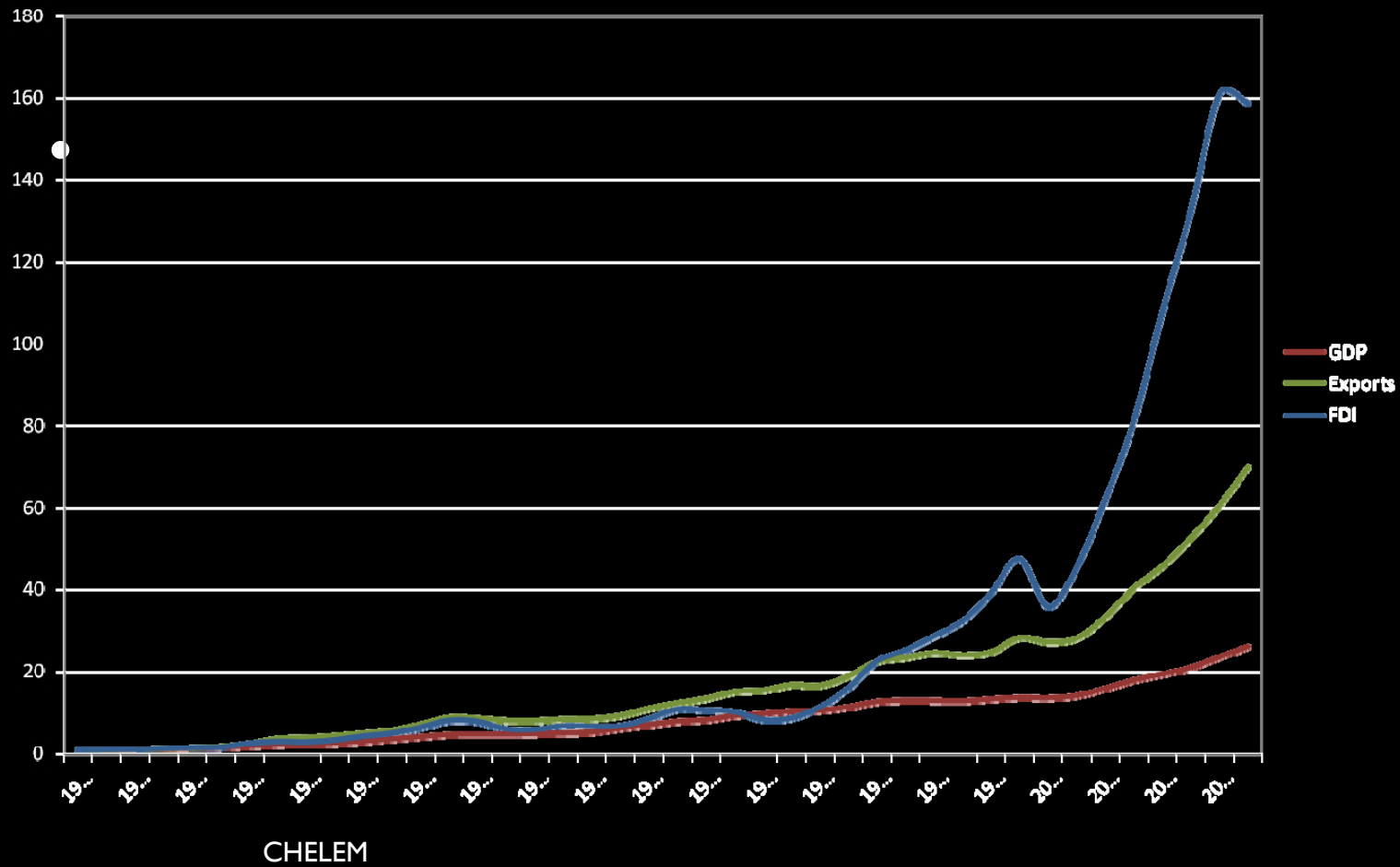
La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

- Les tendances récentes :
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 - Plus de firmes multinationales

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui



La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

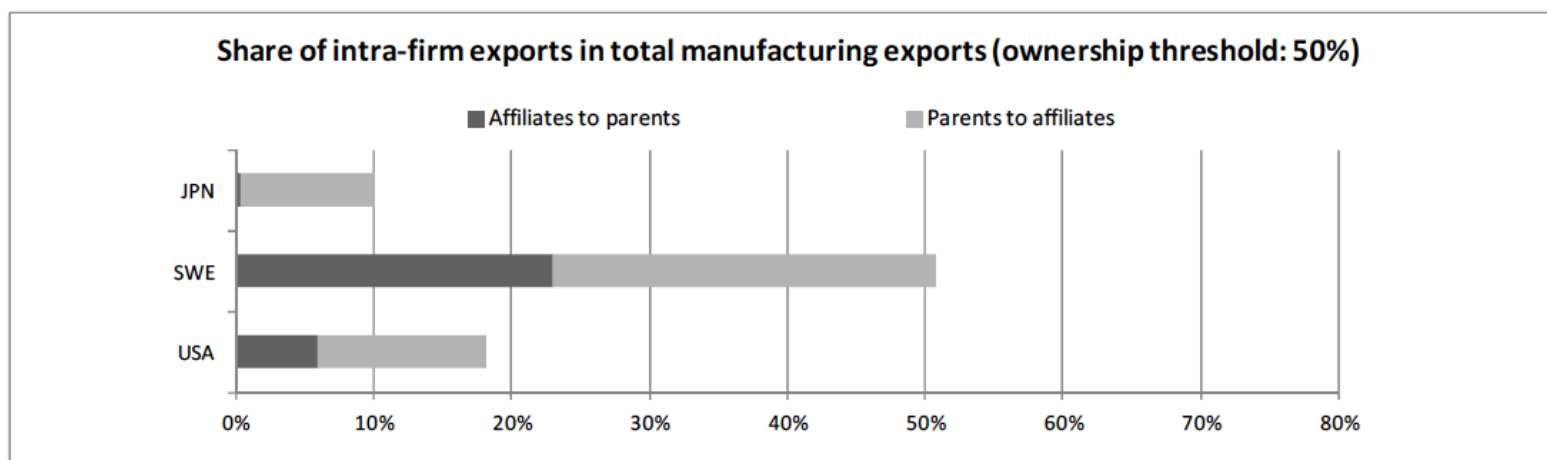


La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

Milliards \$ et % de la valeur mondiale	1982	2007
IDE entrants	58 (2% de l'investissement mondial)	1 833 (15% de l'investissement mondial)
IDE sortants	27	1 997
IDE Stock	789	15 211
Chiffre d'affaire des filiales	2 741	31 197
VA des filiales	676 (5.6%)	6 029 (11%)
Emploi des filiales	21 524	81 615
Export des filiales	688 (28.7%)	5714 (33.3%)

La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

Figure 3. Share of intra-firm exports in manufacturing exports of OECD countries



La globalisation, avant-hier, hier et aujourd'hui

- Les tendances récentes :
 - Plus de services ?
 - Plus de firmes multinationales
 - Une plus grande fragmentation des chaînes de valeur

Reporter		Partner															
	United States	Canada	Mexico	Japan	China	India	Indonesia	Korea, Rep. of	Germany	United Kingdom	Italy	France	Spain	Poland	Portugal	Brazil	
US		18%	37%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	5%	
Canada	4%		2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Mexico	2%	1%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	
Japan	1%	1%	5%		5%	1%	5%	6%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
China	3%	3%	9%	2%		5%	6%	7%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%	
India	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
Indonesia	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Korea, Rep. of	1%	0%	4%	1%	4%	1%	2%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	
Germany	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%		4%	5%	5%	7%	12%	7%	2%	
UK	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%		1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	
Italy	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%		3%	4%	3%	3%	1%	
France	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%		5%	2%	4%	1%	
Spain	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%		1%	15%	0%	
Poland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	
Brazil	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		
Total	15%	27%	65%	8%	16%	16%	20%	21%	11%	13%	16%	17%	29%	26%	35%	16%	

Source: Author's manipulation of Lopez-González (2012) data.

Note: The columns show the intermediate inputs intensity from each row nation, e.g., five per cent of the gross value of China's exports consists of intermediates bought from Japan, while two per cent of Japan's gross exports consist of intermediates bought from China.

Global supply chains: why they emerged, why they matter, and where they are going

Baldwin, GVA in a changing world, WTO

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Japan	1%	1%	5%		5%	1%	5%	6%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
China	3%	3%	9%	2%		5%	6%	7%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%	
India	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
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Korea, Rep. of	1%	0%	4%	1%	4%	1%	2%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	
Germany	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%		4%	5%	5%	7%	12%	7%	2%	
UK	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%		1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	
Italy	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%		3%	4%	3%	3%	1%	
France	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%		5%	2%	4%	1%	
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Figure 1: Domestic value added content of gross exports, % (EXGRDVA_EX)

