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### Regional Integration Behing the Border – Applying a value chain approach

Grant Aldonas

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### Regional Integration Behind the Border – Applying a Value Chain Approach

Presentation by Grant D. Aldonas LAEBA Conference, Singapore, July 15, 2009.

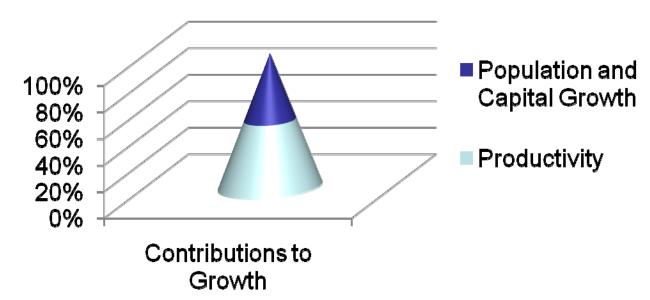


### Connecting People to Markets Matters

 Raising productivity key to economic growth, development, and rising standard of living

Productivity growth explains 50% of U.S. GDP

growth





### Connecting People to Markets Matters

 Raising productivity requires opportunity to specialize, which requires the freedom to engage in exchange









### Connecting People to Markets Matters

 Freedom to engage in exchange requires a connection to markets – locally, nationally and globally













#### Regional Integration Helps

 New market opportunities create further opportunities for specialization, higher productivity, and climbing the value chain





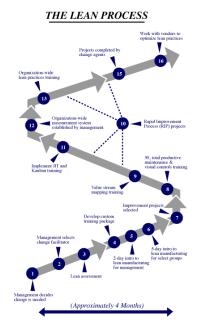




#### Regional Integration Helps

 Access to new markets encourages acquisition of new technologies and business processes; upgrading of skills



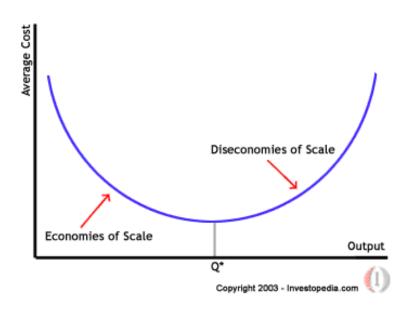






#### Regional Integration Helps

 Wider market access creates opportunities to take advantage of scale









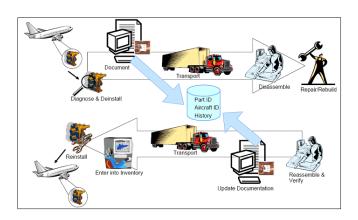


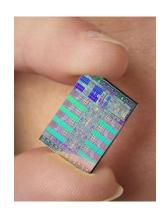


Globalization cuts cost of participating in world markets







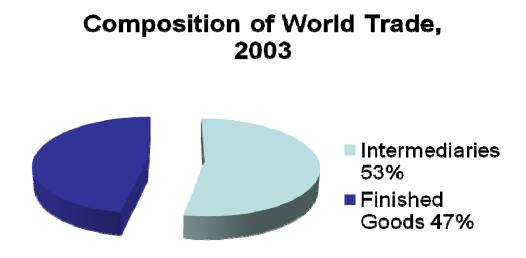






 Permits organization of production on a global basis and allows global sourcing







 Operating a global supply chain has become a competitive necessity



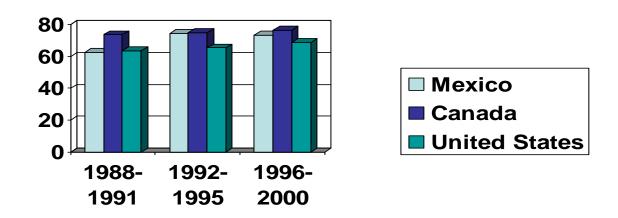






Global value chains account for rising percentage of trade

North American Intrafirm Trade as a Percent of Total Manufacturing Trade





 Access no longer purely a question of lowering traditional trade barriers in principal export markets



















 Rise of global supply chains presents challenge of meeting buyer's standards in terms of quality, consistency, and time to market













 Regional integration strategy should facilitate connection to global supply chains that shape global markets today





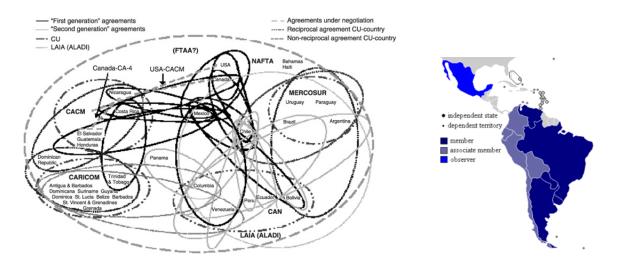








 Highlights importance of both regional integration and a strategy for the region's place in the global economy









Advantage to first-movers on a bilateral or regional basis





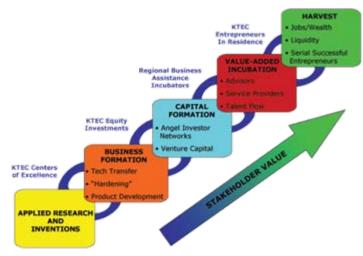
 Adopting the tools of global business to analyze competitive strengths and weaknesses





 Basic tool involves mapping supply/value chain that links producers to local, national and global markets, both as <u>producers</u> and

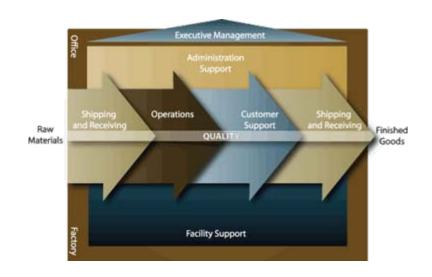
as consumers





Involves drawing a map of physical and institutional geography







 Mapping supply chain that provides inputs to local producers due to impact on costs







### Applying a Value Chain Approach to Aid for Trade

 Mapping individual steps in producing goods for target market and obstacles encountered







 Measuring obstacles in terms of time to market

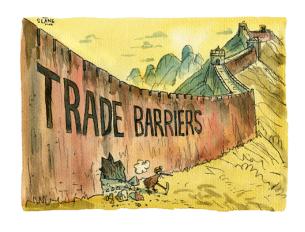






### Regional Integration Behind the Border

 Value chain map identifies barriers that prevent people from connecting to markets





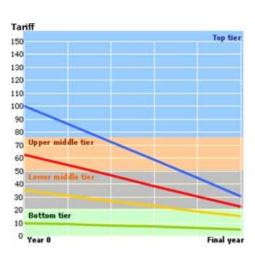


### Regional Integration Behind the Border

 Examining where internal institutional reforms and improvements in physical infrastructure would facilitate integration and access to global markets









### Regional Integration Behind the Border

 Measuring obstacles in terms of common measure (e.g., time to market; impact on cost) helps identify priorities for action









#### **SPLIT** Regional Integration Behind the Border

- Creates a basis for combining regional integration with development goals
- Identifies where reforms or investment in infrastructure would have greatest impact

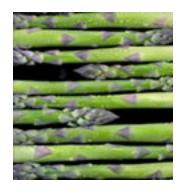






# Case Study: Peru's Perishable Agriculture Products

- Already a well-developed sector
- Success with products like asparagus offers example of how producers overcame obstacles to market access/how government facilitated market access





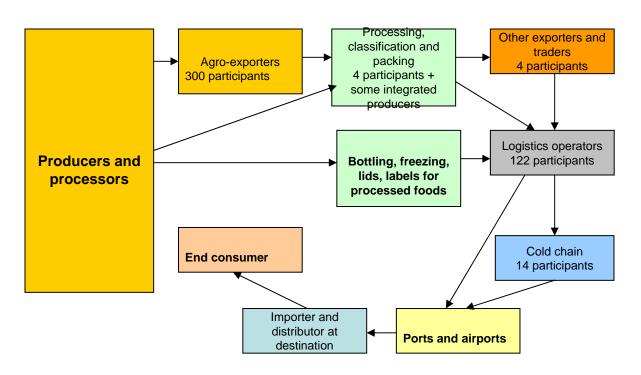






## Case Study: Peru's Perishable Agriculture Products

#### **Outbound Value Chain**





# Case Study: Peru's Perishable Agriculture Products

- Areas for improvement Time to import (25 days)/export (24 days); cost (over US\$800 per container)
- Each day lost represents a loss of 1% in export trade generally (3-6% loss in the case of perishables)



#### SPLIT Peru's Perishables – High Impact Interventions

 Eliminating barriers to exports (trade) negotiations/cooperation on trade facilitation)









#### SPLIT Peru's Perishables – High Impact Interventions

 Upgrading producer's skills/adopting business models that allow producers to take advantage of scale







#### Peru's Perishables – High Impact Interventions

 Institutional improvements (i.e. reducing number of documents; steps in process)

Table 1: The Enabling Trade Index 2008



	OVERALL INDEX		
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	
Jamaica	66	3.80	
Nicaragua	67	3.78	
Ukraine	68	3.77	
Peru	69	3.76	
Sri Lanka	70	3.75	
India	71	3.74	
Kazakhstan	72	3.73	
Albania	73	3.72	
Morocco	74	3.71	
Colombia	75	3.70	



#### Peru's Perishables – High Impact Interventions

 Physical infrastructure at ports for handling perishables/improvements in customs processing



