

The E7 in international trade: Dynamism and cooperation

Sudip Ranjan Basu†

Division on International Trade
UNCTAD, Geneva

Project LINK International Meeting

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

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†The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the UNCTAD Secretariat or its members.

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Emerging seven (E7): Drivers of globalization
3. Dynamism in trade structure
4. Benchmarking: E7 and EU15-US
5. Increasing E7 intra-trade and cooperation
6. Conclusions

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1: Introduction

UNCTAD XII 2008 in Ghana

New realities in the geography of the world economy

Brazil, India, China, Mexico,
Russia, South Africa and South Korea

Emerging seven (E7)

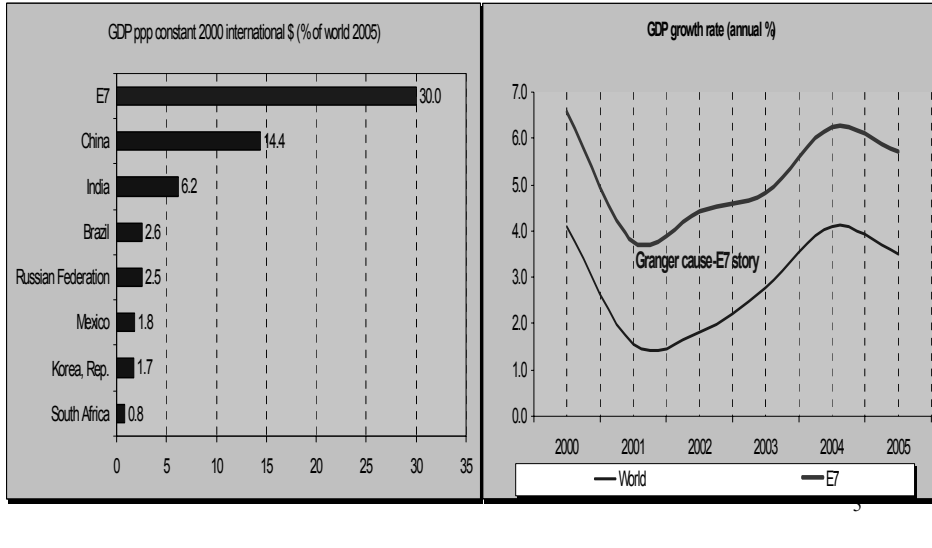
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Introduction

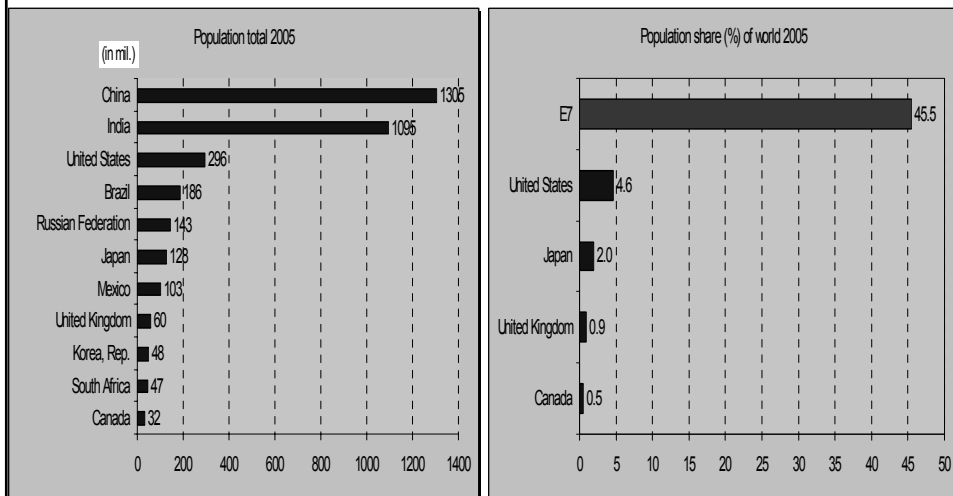
1. Impressive economic performance
2. Increasing population and labour force
3. Continuing accumulation of international reserves

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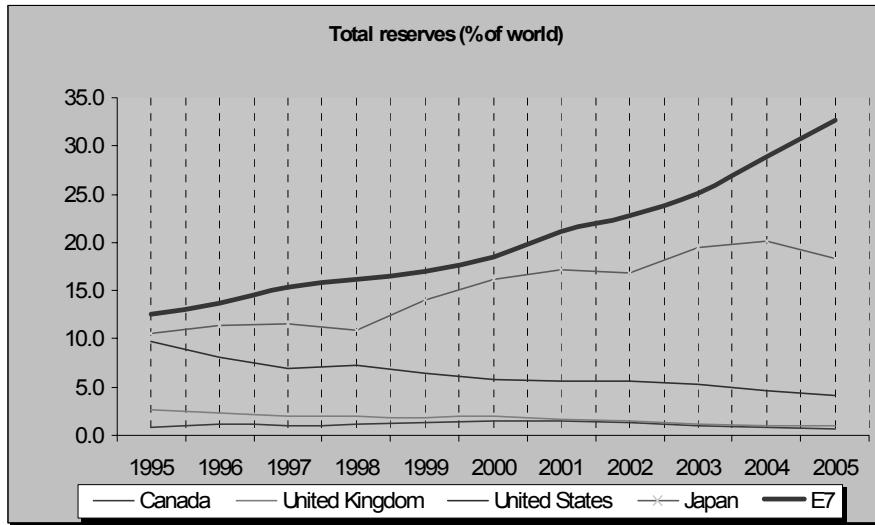
Impressive economic performance



Demographic dividend



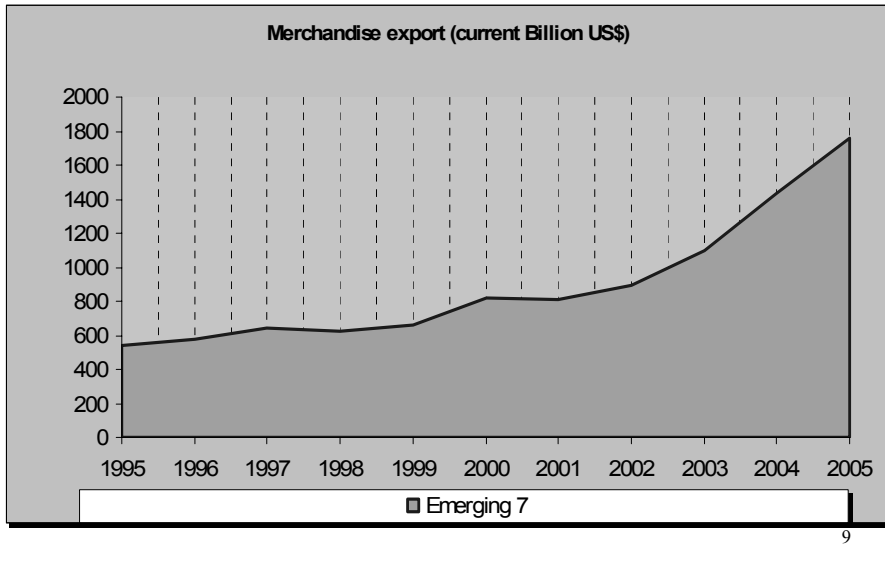
Continuing accumulation of international reserves



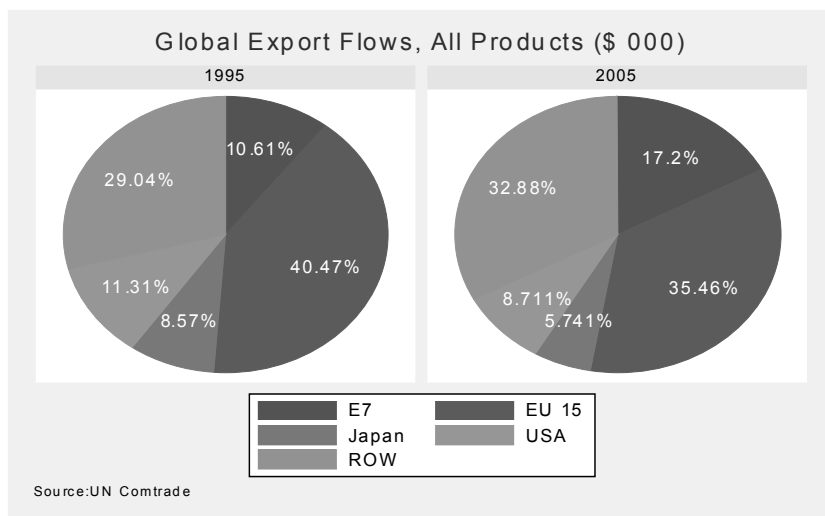
2: E7- Drivers of globalization

1. Rising merchandise trade
2. Increasing rate of service sector growth
3. Most sought after destinations for FDI

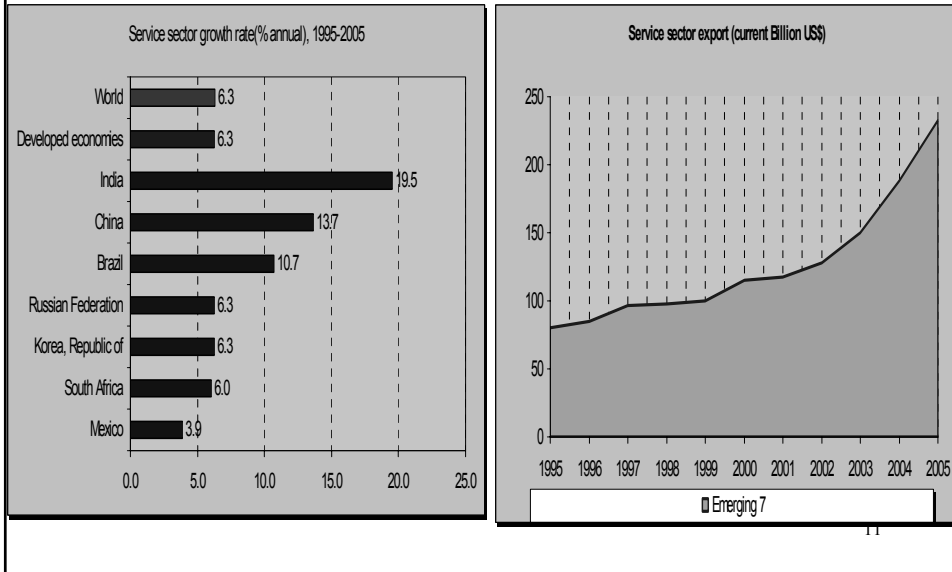
Rising merchandise trade



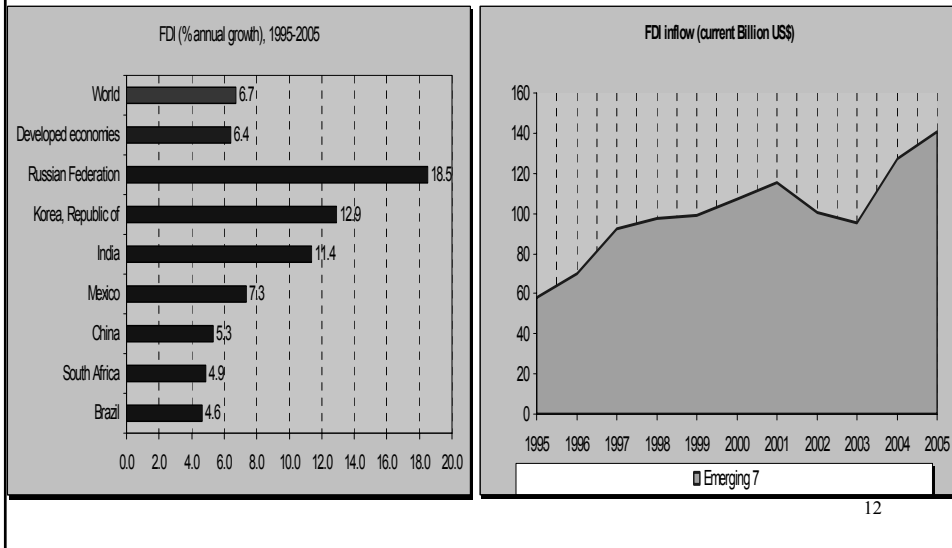
Rising world trade share



Service sector mantra



FDI destinations



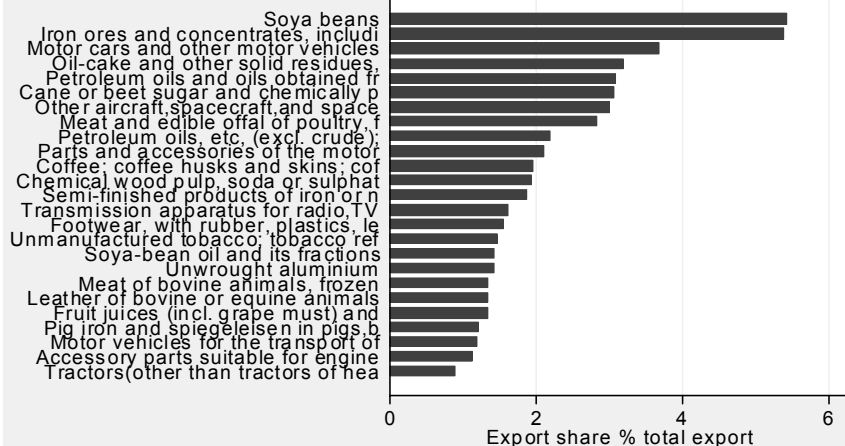
3: E7 Dynamism in trade structure

- Export structure varies across E7 countries
- Leading/dynamic sector (% of market share) contribute heavily
- Factor intensity effects

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Brazil

Leading export sectors, 2003-2005

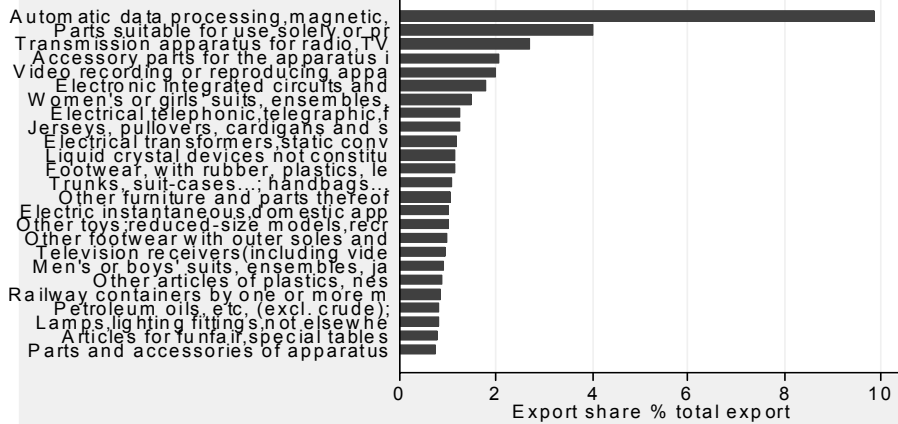


Source: UN Trade Statistics

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China

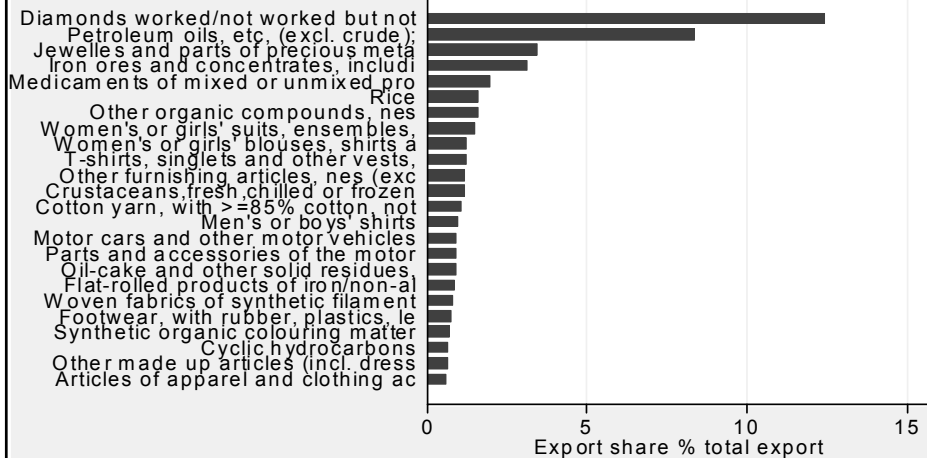
Leading export sectors, 2003-2005



Source: UN Trade Statistics

India

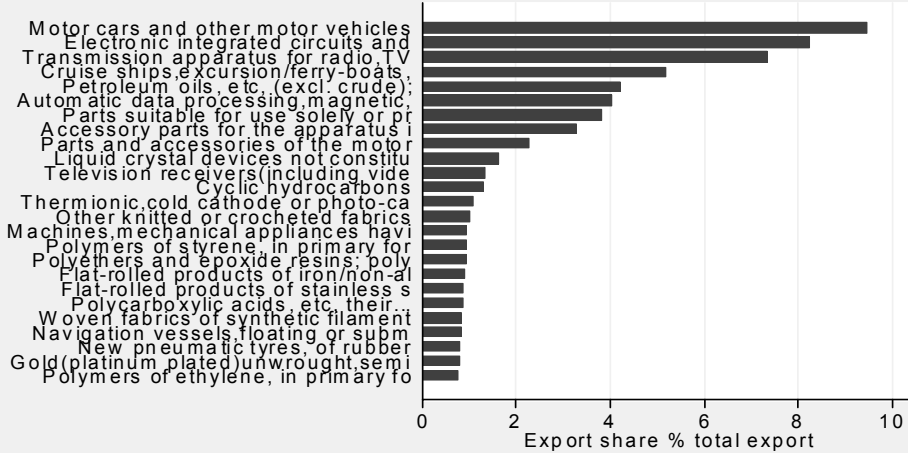
Leading export sectors, 2003-2005



Source: UN Trade Statistics

South Korea

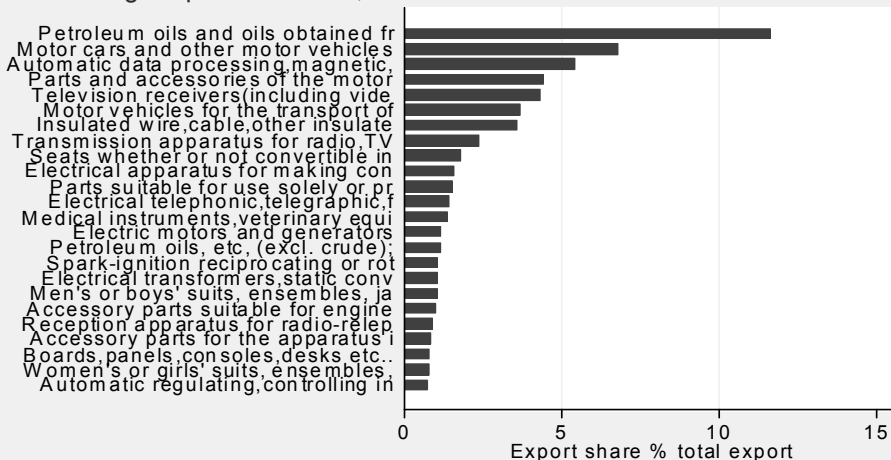
Leading export sectors, 2003-2005



Source:UN Trade Statistics

Mexico

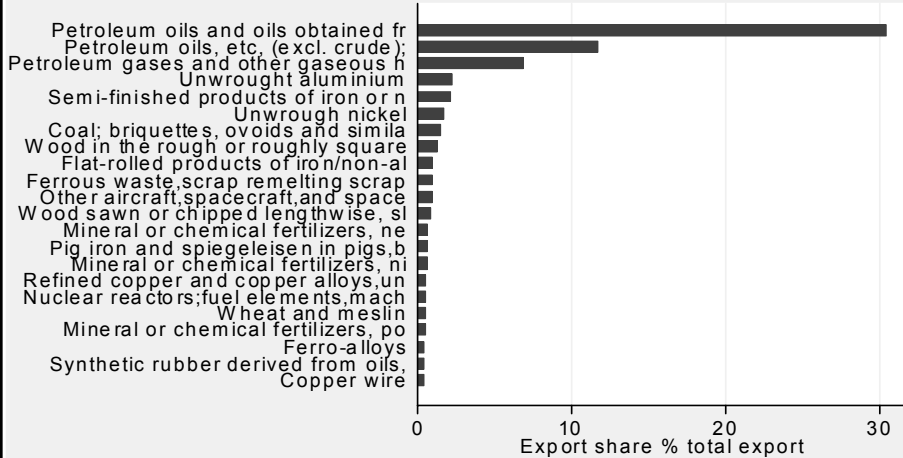
Leading export sectors, 2003-2005



Source:UN Trade Statistics

Russia

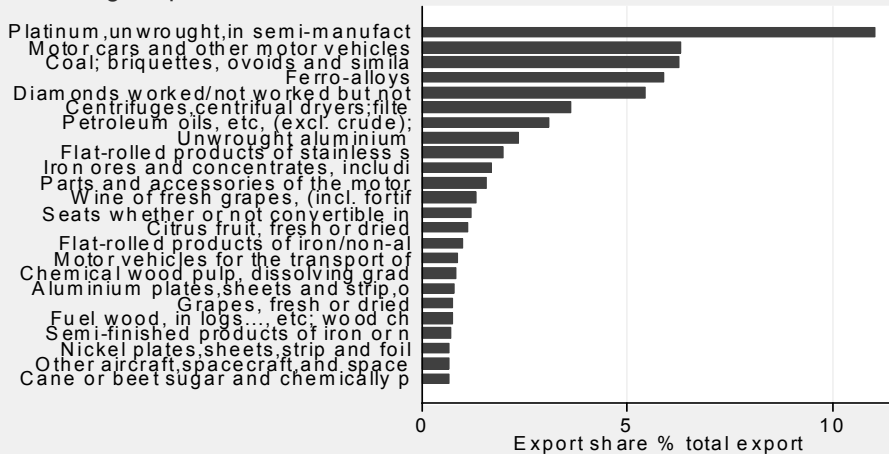
Leading export sectors, 2003-2005



Source: UN Trade Statistics

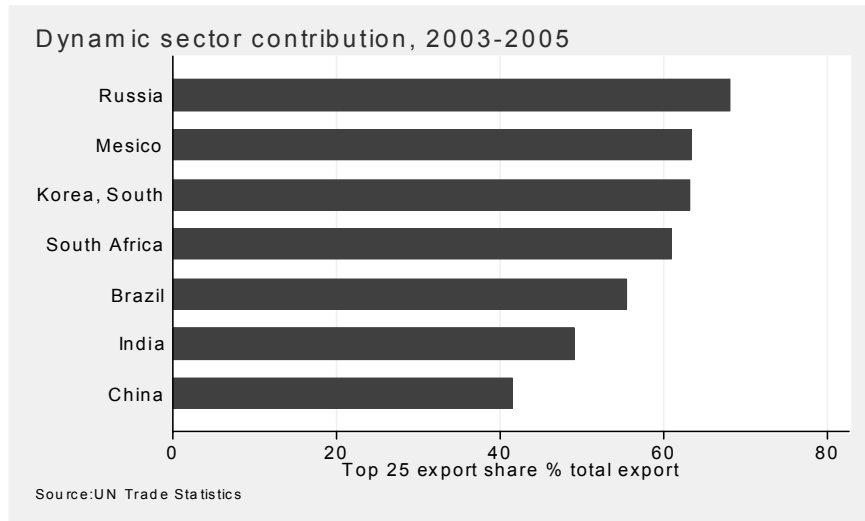
South Africa

Leading export sectors, 2003-2005



Source: UN Trade Statistics

Dynamic sector contribution



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Factor intensity effects

	Primary commodities	Labour intensive and resource based commodities	Manufactures with low skill and technology intensity	Manufactures with medium skill and technology intensity	Manufactures with high skill and technology intensity	Mineral fuels	Unclassified products
Brazil	12	2	2	5	2	2	
China		9	1	4	10	1	
India	4	11	2	2	4	1	1
Mexico		4		10	9	2	
Russia	10		6	1	4	4	
South Africa	11	2	5	4	1	2	
South Korea	1	2	4	4	13	1	

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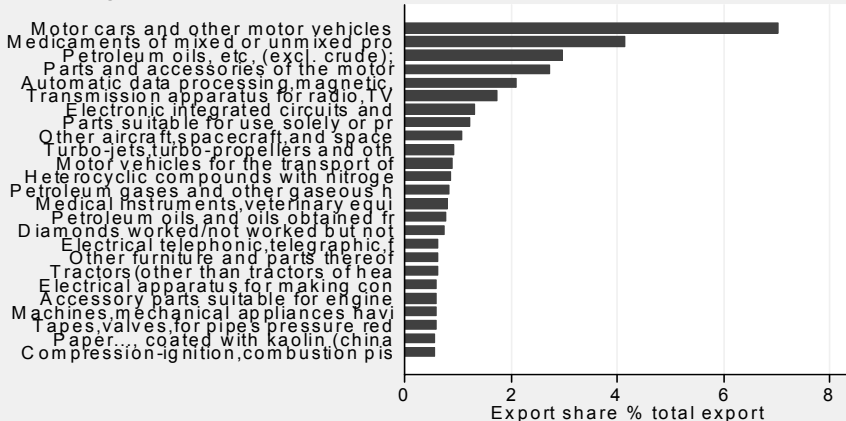
4: Benchmarking: E7 and EU15-US

- Benchmarking concept allows to provide support for catching up challenges for E7 countries
- ‘Gap’ and/or difference between export structure indicates level of their trade dynamism
- Future potential may be assessed through factor intensity patterns

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EU15

Leading export sectors, 2003-2005

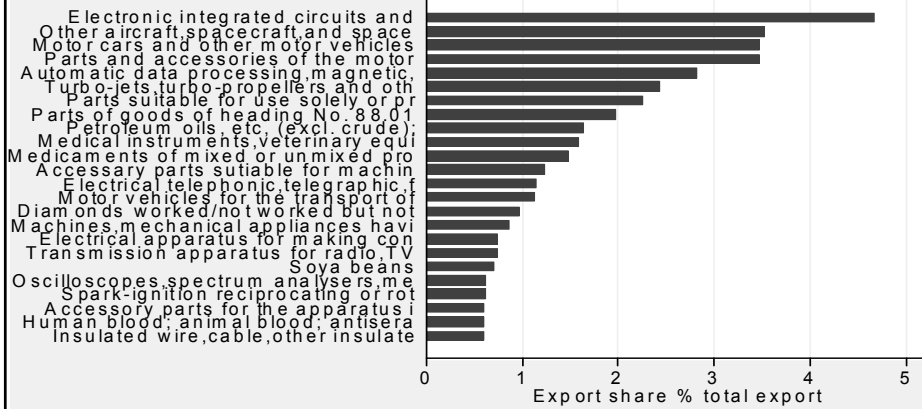


Source: UN Trade Statistics

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USA

Leading export sectors, 2003-2005

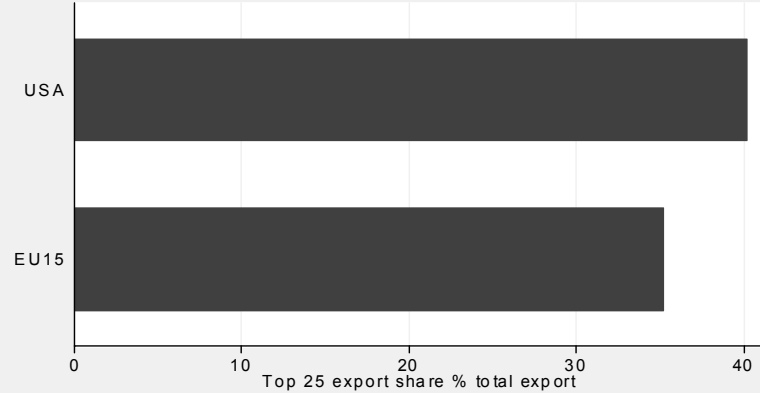


Source: UN Trade Statistics

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EU15 and US

Dynamic sector contribution



Source: UN Trade Statistics

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Factor intensity in EU15 and USA

	Primary commodities	Labour intensive and resource based commodities	Manufactures with low skill and technology intensity	Manufactures with medium skill and technology intensity	Manufactures with high skill and technology intensity	Mineral fuels	Unclassified products
EU15		3		10	9	3	
USA	1	2		9	12	1	

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5: E7 intra-trade and cooperation

- Rising phenomenon of E7 intra-trade

In 1995

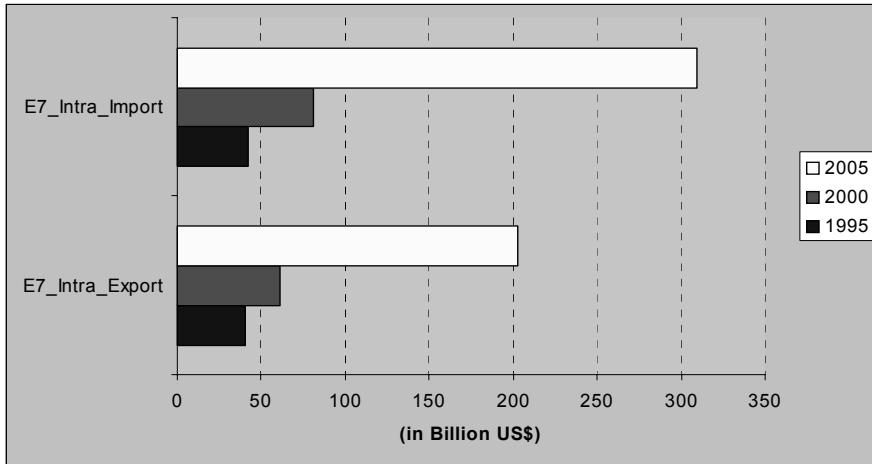
- E7 intra-trade = US\$ 83 billion

In 2005

- E7 intra-trade = US\$ 512 billion

- Bilateral trade among E7 countries accelerates

E7 intra-trade



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Market access conditions...

- Tariffs have decreased, but E7 dynamic exports still facing persisting “tariff bias”
- **Brazil:** Motor cars and other motor vehicles facing (Rank 2) 35% MFN simple average world tariff
- **China:** Parts and accessories of apparatus (Rank 25) facing 30.7%
- **India:** Parts and accessories of apparatus (Rank 16) facing 68.3%

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High tariff continues

- **South Korea:** Other knitted or crocheted fabrics (Rank 14) facing 3.3%
- **Mexico:** Men's or boys' suits, ensembles (Rank 19) facing 35%
- **Russia:** Other aircraft, spacecraft, and space (Rank 12) facing 6.6%
- **South Africa:** Cane or beet sugar and chemically (Rank 23) facing 17.4%

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NTBs remains critical

- Tariffs escalation evident against leading sectors of E7 countries
- Different forms of NTBs rising concern
- E7 countries tariffs declined steadily, however E7's market access conditions remains critical

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6: Conclusions

- Encourage negotiation to reduce tariff rates through the multilateral trading system (WTO)
- Reducing supply side constraints, e.g., building physical infrastructure and trade related institutions
- Increasing intra-E7 trade and cooperation among E7 countries, and strengthening bilateral trade potential

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Thank you!

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