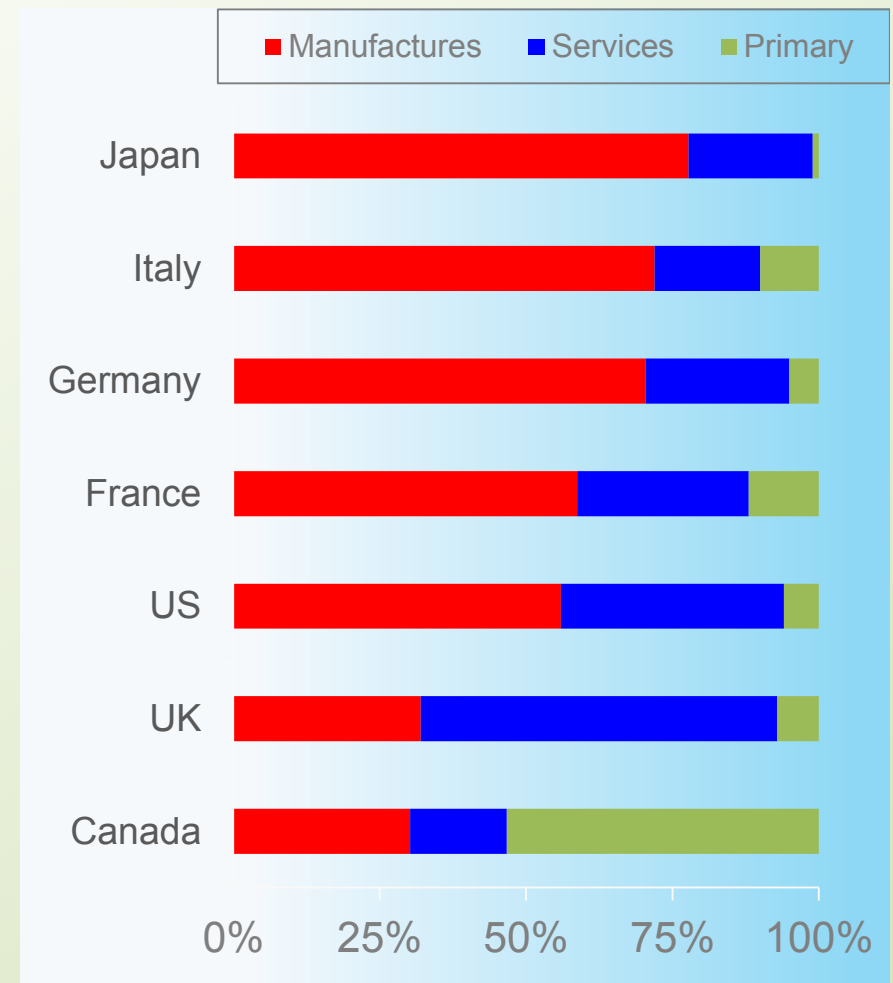
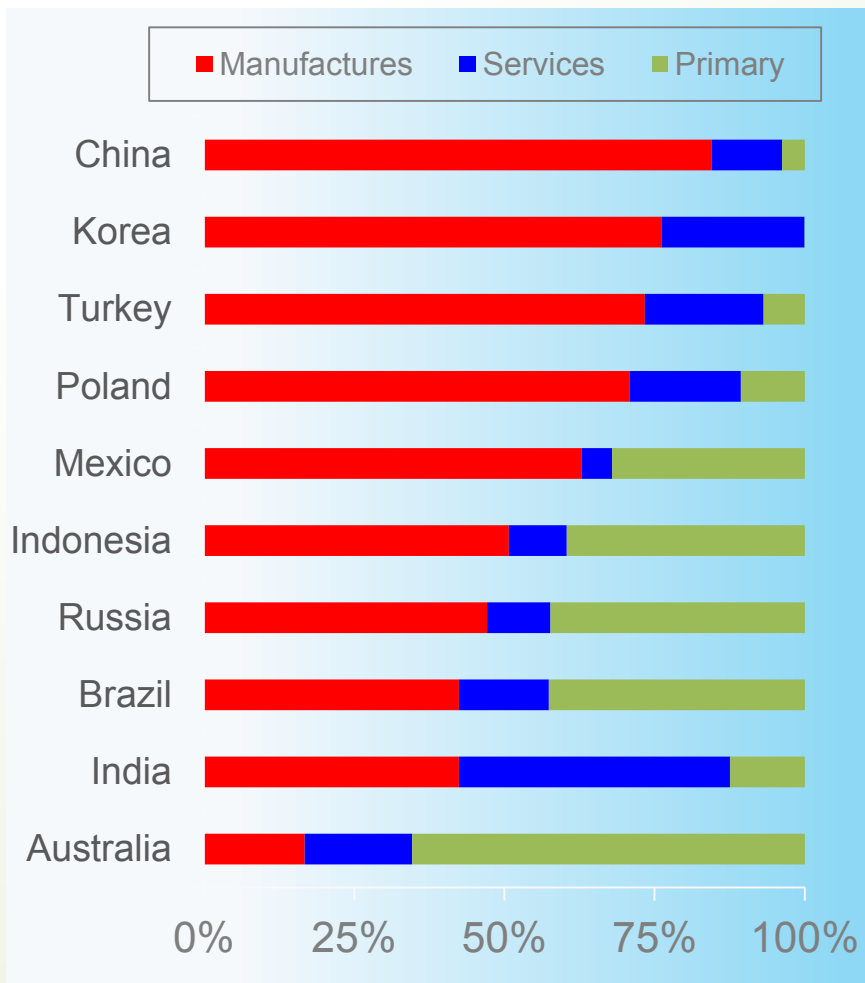


Extra slides for:



Rapid industrialisers vs commodity exporters

# Sector origin of value-added in export growth

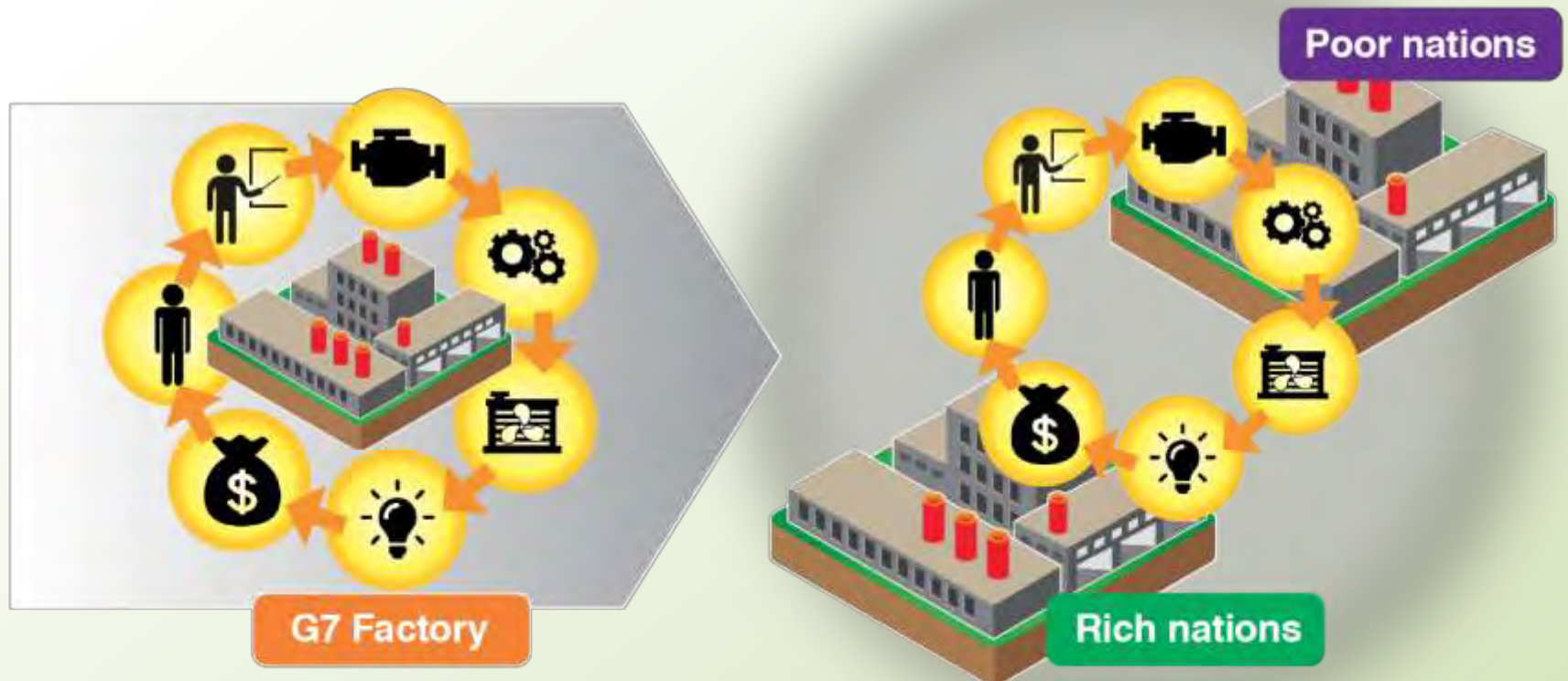


# What does the New Globalisation mean for global trade governance?



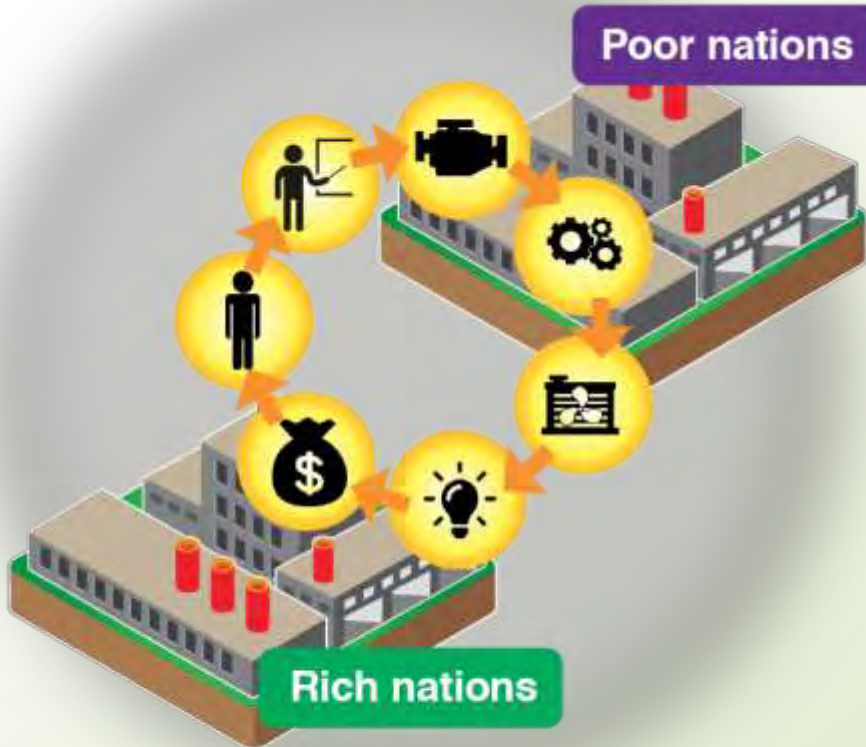
TRADE CHANGED

# #1) Trade changed when within-factory flows became international commerce

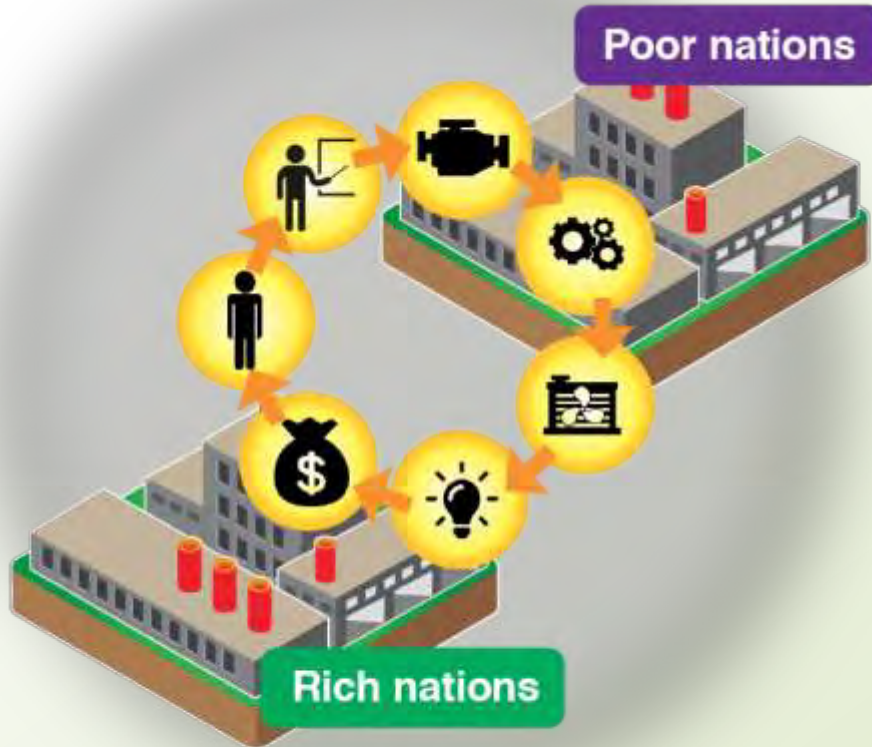


## #2) Factories crossing borders means more complex, more entangled international flows

- These new flows of goods, services, investment, capital, people, knowhow and intellectual property are a package-deal.
- Internationalised factories require all of the flows to work well.



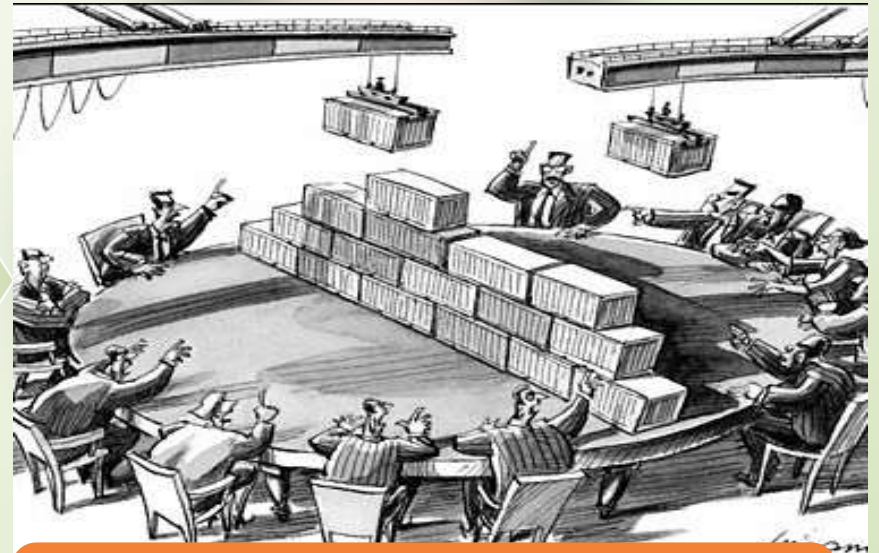
# #3) The new, complex, entangled international commerce needs new disciplines



- G7 firms seek new assurances; Factory Economies seek to provide them.
- New political economy arose
  - “Northern factories in exchange for Southern reform”;
  - Not: “Access to my market in exchange for access to yours”.

# WTO ignored the need for new disciplines

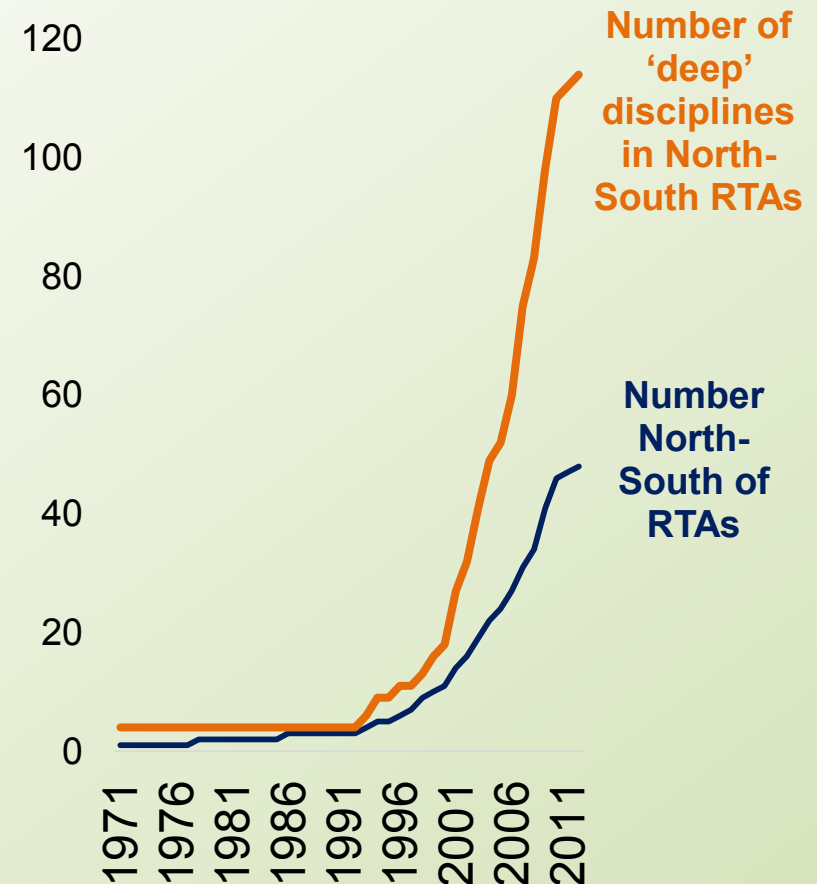
Most WTO members were left behind by New Globalisation



WTO TALK STUCK FOR 14 YEARS ON  
20TH CENTURY ISSUES

# With WTO deadlocked, 21<sup>st</sup> century policy went elsewhere

- New packages of disciplines arose in Regional Trade Agreements between rich and poor nations
  - North-South RTAs.
- Many developing nations embrace the new disciplines unilaterally.
  - Pro-Biz reform.





LOOKING AHEAD

# Major mega-regional deals recently; Future is very uncertain

- TPP & TTIP are dead
  - Trust in US trade leadership undermined for many years?
- China likely to fill part of the vacuum – especially in Asia.
- EU-Japan-Canada may emerge as a new leadership group.

# Remote Intelligence: More rich nation disruption; More developing nation opportunities

