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## Foreword

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## Co-publishing partners

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# Executive summary

DAVID DOLLAR

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This is because participation in cross-border production sharing is only one kind of division of labor that can contribute to industrialization. The substitution of imported intermediate inputs by domestically-produced intermediate inputs in advanced developing economies, such as the industrial upgrading in China, do (r p)-16(r)-34 (n)-166(e)-1i











production sharing activities fell by more than 8 percentage points, from 41.1% to 33.0%. This was mainly due to the relative decline of intra-regional GVC linkages in Western Europe, since this share in Eastern Europe increased during









































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A portrait of global patterns and several testable hypotheses IBER:



CHAPTER





























and place-based policies are the instruments of choice to address regional disparities in adjustment costs. When a region is negatively affected by import competition, some of the workers who













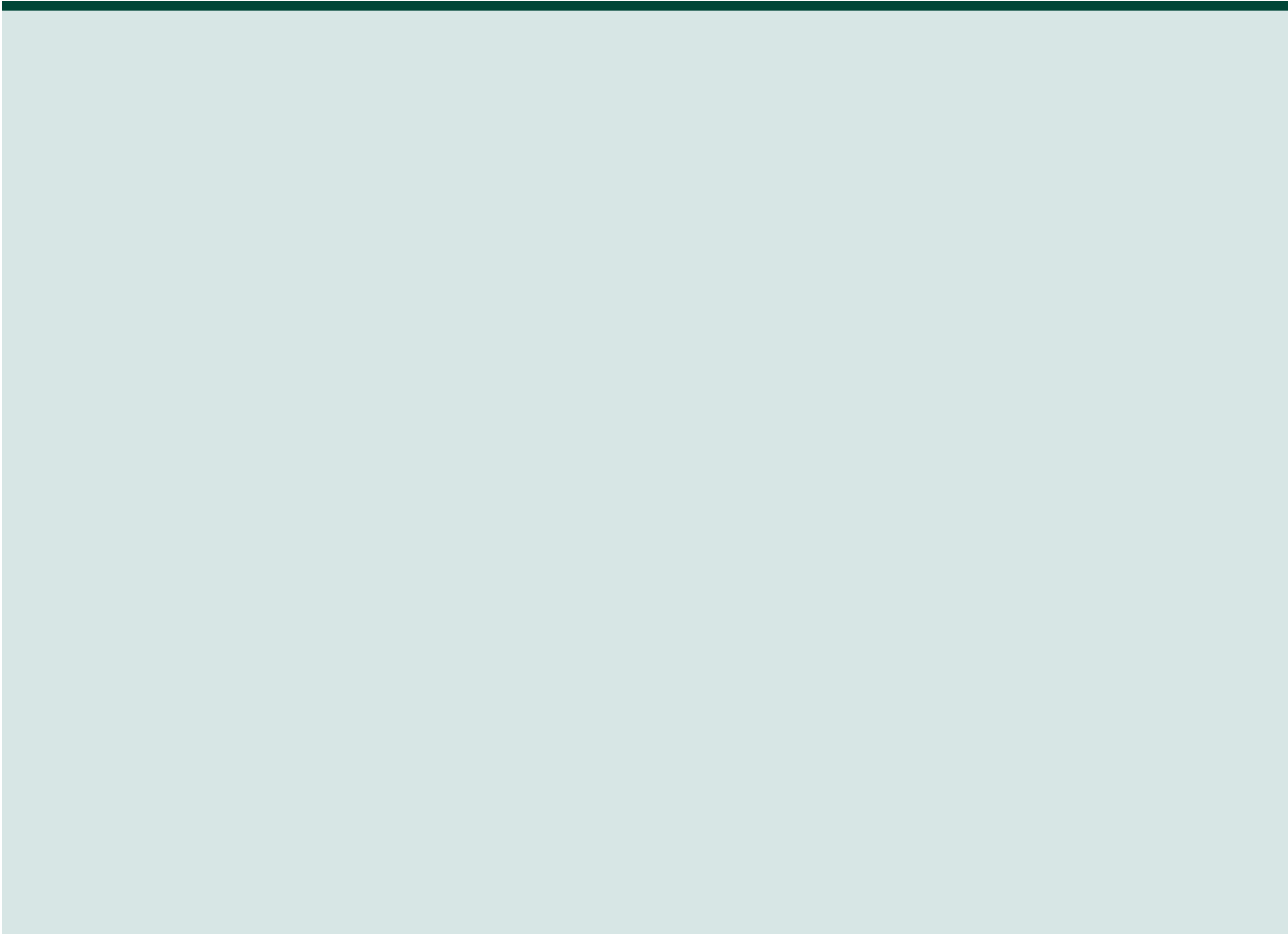
# Global value chains and employment in developing economies

























Using a similar methodology and country coverage but for the periods 2000-2011, de Vries





## 7. Conclusions

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of technological innovation on the supply chain trade and workers in a globalized world. It discusses the role of technology in increasing productivity and reducing costs, while also highlighting the challenges it poses for workers, such as job displacement and wage stagnation. The paper concludes that while technology is essential for economic growth, it is crucial to implement policies that support workers and ensure a fair distribution of the benefits of technological progress.



## Notes

1. The authors are grateful to the following individuals for their helpful comments: ...

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**FIGURE 4.4**



















> 从“一个工厂”到“一个行业”：中国电子制造业的崛起  
Culled from Just One Factory as China's Struggling Electronics Hub  
@ 中国电子制造业的崛起 - 知乎

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CHAPTER

5

## Understanding Supply Chain 4.0 and its



### **1.2 It transforms business models, making supply more customer-driven**

While Supply Chain 4.0 involves the deployment of such contemporary tools as the Internet of Things (IoT), big data analytics, autonomous robotics, and the like, it is not really about any of these things. It is about transforming the model of supply chain













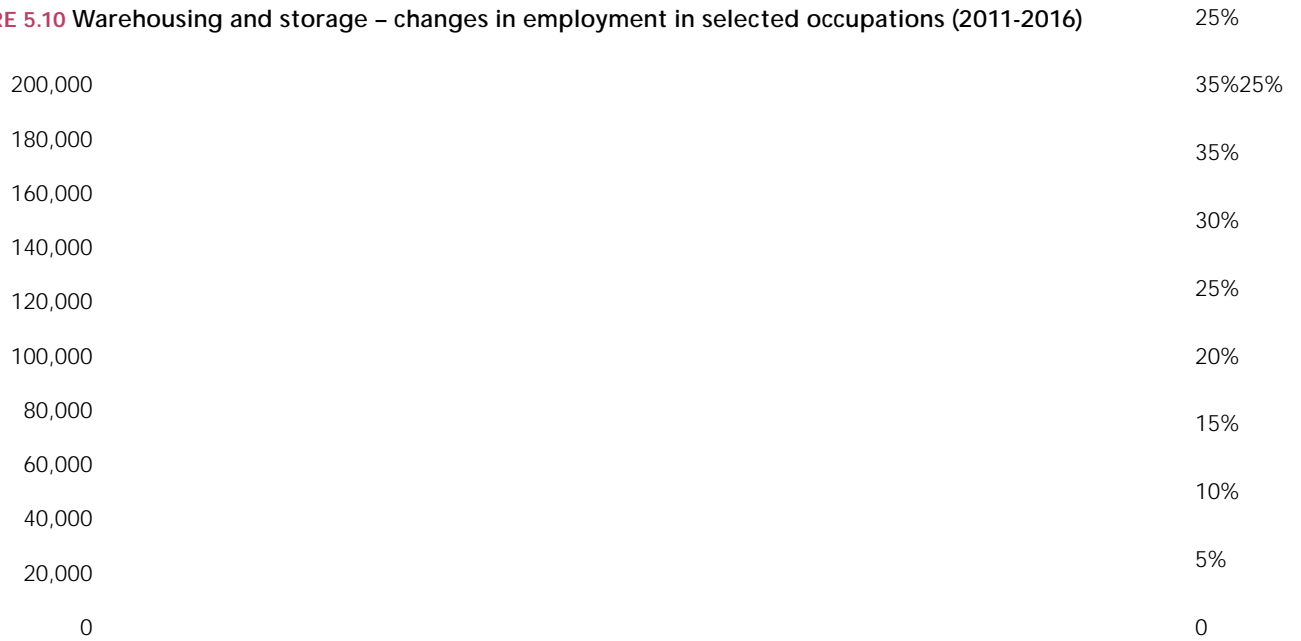








**FIGURE 5.10** Warehousing and storage – changes in employment in selected occupations (2011-2016)















# The digital economy, GVCs and SMEs

By Emmanuelle Ganne (WTO) and Kathryn Lundquist (WTO)

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Digital technologies can also help reduce regulatory compli-





















CHAPTER

7















technologies through direct foreign investment and learning.

As they progress, it is natural for developing countries to begin

spending resources on investing in new technologies. This is a natural progression for developing countries as they progress through the stages of economic development. The process of technological innovation and learning through direct foreign investment and supply chain trade is a key driver of economic growth and development in a globalized world.







Should high domestic value added in exports be counted as domestic value added? (p) 21.4





























preference for the establishment have been weakened because









But it is equally important to note that this is not only an issue

















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## Final Programme



