

## **The new structure of international trade: the participation and position of countries in global value chains.**

Topic: International Trade

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The interdependence of countries due to trade has increased significantly because most countries incorporate parts or imported services, on the other hand, exports of any country incorporate a higher proportion of foreign value-added, namely, the proportion of inputs third-country domestic exports is increasingly, more and more products are made entirely in one country and increasingly on sales of product types include related services. As the aim of this study to examine the role and position of various countries in Global Value Chains (CGV) due to their impact on the global economy of today, the goods and services covered by the trade contain inputs can come from many different countries and traditional trade statistics incur a mistake to attribute the full transaction value of these products to the latest economy that invests in the production process. Using the rate of participation in global value chains allow us to know the extent to which a country's exports are integrated in international production networks. Using methodologies Dietzembacher, et. al. (2007) and Koopman, et. al. (2011), we proceed in the first case the methodology to calculate the sectorial composition of the countries within the Global Production Chain (CGP) and in the second case to calculate the matrix exports in value added at the sector and country, using the matrix of bilateral trade WIOD and the share of value added is calculated VAF foreign and domestic VAD incorporated in exports for all countries. In addition the position of a country is calculated within the CGV whether it is upstream or downstream yielding results that specialize in various stages of production.