

Changing role of BRIC countries in technology-driven international division of labor

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In contemporary international division of labor the importance of ICT technologies and social capital is increasing, and allows the economy to be more competitive due to arising many connections to the global information networks. The major goal of this article was analyzing (mostly in descriptive manner) and comparing the recent trends in GDP growth and its composition and international trade of high-technology manufactures and services for developed and BRIC countries. The results of conducted statistical data analysis justify the conclusion that some developing economies, especially China and India, are in fact gaining on importance in international trade of high-tech products and knowledge-intensive business services, even having become more effective competitors to the post-industrial economies in so-called creative industries. Such an outcome has been caused mostly by foreign direct investments flowed in during two last decades, but also was conditioned by social and educational policy leading to development of networked human capital.

JEL Classifications: O33

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Introduction

For almost three last decades one could observe an unconceivable boom in Chinese economy, and the undeniable evidence of this phenomenon has been not only a record-breaking gross domestic product change in this period, but a high-speed increasing importance of China in the international trade. According to the preliminary WTO data for 2009, China has already overtaken Germany as the world's leading merchandise exporter, accounting for almost 10% of world exports, and is second to the United States on the import side (the U.S. share in world merchandise imports is 13% compared to China's 8% (WTO, 2010, p.6). Furthermore, another countries from the developing countries group, i.e. Brazil, the Russian Federation and India (together with China known as BRIC countries) are playing a much more increasing role in world economy at the present time. It seems that for the two former the vast natural resource stocks and growing raw materials dependence of many developed countries were the main incentives for this advancement, but the progress of Chinese and Indian economies has sourced primarily from foreign direct investments inflow driven by the thought-out economic policy. This success of the biggest Asian economies can be derived from - among others - still unfulfilled internal demand, especially for manufactured goods and commercial services, low costs of labor force and consistent educational policy leading to development of human capital resources. Of course, it's impossible to disregard the most essential problems, such increasing socio-economic discrepancies between rural and urban areas, natural environment pollution, human and intellectual property rights violations, but for some time the abandonment of specialization in traditional and labor-intensive goods fabrication for capital-intensive manufactured goods (China) and services (India) is a quite visible and steady process. It could be considered as a certain contradiction to a quite common opinion, according to which only low-tech goods manufacturing based on outdated technology is transferred to developing and industrializing countries. For that reason, the main goal of this article is presenting and analyzing the tangible data confirming evident changes in the contemporary international division of labor, which have been caused not only by the progress in economic integration and globalization, but could be judged as direct effects of the knowledge and technology dissemination on global scale as well. Due to editorial and statistical data availability

limitations, the descriptive analysis applies only to the selected time series (generally 1990-2008), and research concerning the changing role of BRIC countries (especially China and India) in contemporary world economy is conducted in comparison to the selected developed and newly industrialized countries (where applicable).

Recent advances of BRIC countries in world economy

It seems that any discussion about the progress of BRIC countries in global economy should begin from the general analysis of gross domestic product growth rates. According to the United Nations data (UNCTAD, 2010, pp. 422-428), annual average growth rates of real GDP of developing, transition and developed economies in 1992-2007 amounted to 5.0, 2.7 and 2.5 percent, respectively. Looking more closely at the outcomes of BRIC economies in the same period, one can notice that annual average growth rate of Chinese real GDP amounted to 9.5%, in case of India, the Russian Federation and Brazil - 6.5, 2.6 and 2.7, respectively. In other words, in 1992-2007 Chinese and Indian economies grew at much faster pace than developed economies, especially members of OECD. Moreover, according to the data for 2008-2009 (WTO, 2010, p.6), annual percentage change of real GDP in 2008 for the most developed countries was far below the world average of 1.6%, in comparison to 0.4% for United States, 0.7% for EU-27 and -1.2% for Japan, and the situation got even worse in 2009 - again all three regions registered declines larger than the world average of -2.3% (-2.4, -4.2 and -5%, respectively). China and India constituted a positive exception to this trend caused by global financial crisis, because in 2008-2009 their GDP growth rate dropped only relatively slightly (from 9.0 to 8.5% in China, and from 7.3 to 5.4% in India). Judging by this and the similar (in direction) trade developments for these countries, the progress had made in Chinese and Indian economies in the last decades allowed to overcome the present economic downturn without any severe and direct consequences.

TABLE 1. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOW TO THE BRIC ECONOMIES, 1995-2008

Region	1995	2000	2005	2008	2000-08 average annual growth (percentage)
Inward FDI stock (current billions of U.S. dollars)					
World	2 915	5 757	10 051	14 909	13
Developed economies	2 051	3 960	7 055	10 213	13
BRIC economies	160	365	678	1 003	13
Brazil	48	122	181	288	11
Russian Federation	6	32	180	214	27
India	6	18	44	123	27
China	101	193	272	378	9
Eastern European economies*	31	100	301	544	24
Inward FDI stock <i>per capita</i> (current U.S. dollars)					
World	510	941	1 543	2 209	11
Developed economies	2 164	4 068	7 039	10 027	12
BRIC economies	65	140	247	354	12
Brazil	296	702	975	1 499	10
Russian Federation	38	220	1 259	1 512	27
India	6	17	39	104	25
China	85	155	211	288	8
Eastern European economies*	298	986	3 003	5 451	24

Note: * Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia

Source: Author's calculations based on UNCTAD database.

According to Bartlett (2008), three factors enable the BRIC countries to withstand the recent slowdown of the developed Western economies: strong growth of local purchasing power and domestic demand, which allows BRIC-based companies to compensate for flagging Western exports; expansion of "South-South" trade, including growing trade between the BRIC countries themselves and other emerging markets; continued inflows of foreign direct investments. Moreover, while foreign direct investments are still mostly located in developed countries, their share in global FDI stock is consistently decreasing, from over 70% in 1995 to 68.5% in 2008 (see

Table 1). Unlike developed countries, in the same period Eastern European and BRIC countries' share in global FDI stock increased, from 1.0 to 3.6% for the former, and from 5.5 to 6.7% for the latter. It's also worthy mentioning that 2000-2008 average annual growth rate of inward FDI stock (both nominal and per capita) of BRIC countries was twofold lower than that of Eastern European countries, but these rates for Russian Federation and India reached and even crossed EEC levels. Some important reasons of the recent strong FDI performance of the BRIC countries are as follows: huge economies size and unsatisfied domestic demand, WTO-mandated liberalization of Chinese exports and foreign investments, which has stimulated FDI inflow not only to manufacturing, but to service sector as well; cost advantages in labor-intensive production (especially in China, but increasing workers' pressure on wages raise in Shanghai and other coastal regions can erode its comparative advantage in years to come - Yusuf et al., 2009, pp. 109-139), relatively slow, but inevitable technological changes in all BRIC countries, creation of special economic zones for attracting export-oriented FDI (China and India), and especially in case of Russia and Brazil - resource endowment, industrial base and geographic locale. On the other hand, the most important and persisting weak points of BRIC countries are: natural resources exploitation-oriented economies (mostly Russia and Brazil), serious problems with intellectual property protection (China and Russia), high level of corruption and bureaucracy (all BRIC countries), gross income inequality between rural and urban regions (all BRIC countries) and last but not least - a poorly developed infrastructure (especially in India and Russia).

TABLE 2. REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) PER CAPITA FOR SELECTED ECONOMIES, 1980-2008

Region	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	Change 1990=100
World	3 786	3 953	4 187	4 320	4 756	5 123	5 444	130
Developed economies	15 513	17 006	19 165	20 248	22 923	24 496	25 594	134
Transition economies	3 475	4 137	2 773	1 633	1 829	2 484	3 054	110
Developing economies	820	855	947	1 118	1 283	1 547	1 797	190
Newly industrialized economies	1 320	1 583	2 178	2 884	3 229	3 744	4 132	190
Real GDP per capita (in 1990 U.S. dollars)								
Brazil	3 366	3 203	3 200	3 443	3 530	3 791	4 181	131
Russian Federation	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 382	2 611	3 603	4 443	187*
India	267	310	379	441	534	689	841	222
China	173	268	361	606	876	1 333	1 765	489
South Korea	3 050	4 110	6 137	8 604	10 251	12 504	13 913	227
Poland	1 868	1 770	1 694	1 862	2 434	2 851	3 386	200
Percentage of developed economies' real GDP per capita								
Brazil	21.7	18.8	16.7	17.0	15.4	15.5	16.3	98
Russian Federation	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.8	11.4	14.7	17.4	148*
India	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.3	166
China	1.1	1.6	1.9	3.0	3.8	5.4	6.9	366
South Korea	19.7	24.2	32.0	42.5	44.7	51.0	54.4	170
Poland	12.0	10.4	8.8	9.2	10.6	11.6	13.2	150

Note: * 1995=100. Source: Author's calculations based on UNCTAD database.

If one examines the data concerning real gross domestic product per capita (Table 2), the similar trends are distinguishable. Albeit developed economies achieved the highest real GDP per capita (what was predictable and in a sense understandable), during two last decades the most significant change affected developing and newly industrialized countries - between 1990 and 2008 the real GDP per capita increased in China almost fivefold, and in India and South Korea more than doubled. The outcomes of Poland, Russia and Brazil were much worse, especially when examining their real GDP per capita in comparison to developed economies' values. In period in question (1990-2008) percentage of developed economies' real GDP per capita increased in China from 1.9 to 6.9%, but in other countries, i.e. India, South Korea, Poland, Russia and Brazil, this growth was much smaller and quite comparable (the only exception was Brazil's case). Of course, it's worthy emphasizing that among included economies only South Korea has managed to reach at least the half of developed economies' real GDP per capita level. As commonly known, in post-industrial

economy the relative importance of manufacturing lessens and that of services, information, and research grows (Kallinikos, 2006). In other words, the higher income of the nation, the higher share of services in country's total development and GDP.¹

TABLE 3. SELECTED ECONOMIES' GDP COMPOSITION BY SECTOR, 1970-2008

Region	Sector*	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change (1970=100)
World	A	13.2	8.1	5.6	3.6	4.0	30
	I	36.9	38.1	33.3	29.1	30.1	82
	S	49.9	53.8	61.1	67.3	65.9	132
Developed economies	A	5.0	3.9	2.8	1.7	1.5	31
	I	38.0	36.1	31.9	27.0	25.5	67
	S	57.1	60.0	65.3	71.3	73.0	128
Germany	A	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.3	0.9	n/a
	I	n/a	n/a	37.3	30.3	30.2	n/a
	S	n/a	n/a	61.2	68.5	69.0	n/a
France	A	7.5	4.7	3.8	2.8	2.0	27
	I	35.6	32.7	26.6	22.9	20.4	57
	S	56.9	62.6	69.6	74.3	77.6	136
Japan	A	6.3	3.6	2.5	1.7	1.4	22
	I	45.9	39.1	38.4	31.1	28.8	63
	S	47.7	57.2	59.1	67.2	69.7	146
Poland	A	13.7	13.8	9.2	5.0	4.5	33
	I	52.0	51.9	46.0	31.7	31.0	60
	S	34.3	34.3	44.8	63.3	64.4	188
United Kingdom	A	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	31
	I	42.6	40.7	34.0	27.2	23.5	55
	S	54.6	57.2	64.2	71.8	75.6	139
United States	A	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	36
	I	33.8	32.9	27.5	23.6	21.9	65
	S	63.3	64.6	70.6	75.4	77.1	122
Developing economies	A	38.4	19.4	14.8	10.3	9.8	25
	I	27.4	41.1	36.8	36.3	40.2	147
	S	34.1	39.5	48.4	53.4	50.0	146
China	A	35.3	30.2	26.0	15.2	11.6	33
	I	40.2	48.2	39.7	46.4	48.3	120
	S	24.5	21.6	34.3	38.4	40.1	164
India	A	43.5	36.8	30.0	23.2	19.0	44
	I	20.3	24.2	27.6	26.4	28.6	141
	S	36.3	39.0	42.4	50.4	52.4	144
South Korea	A	27.9	15.5	8.6	4.6	3.1	11
	I	24.4	34.3	38.9	38.4	37.7	154
	S	47.7	50.2	52.5	57.0	59.2	124
Brazil	A	11.6	8.3	10.1	5.6	6.8	59
	I	35.8	41.7	36.9	27.7	28.1	78
	S	52.6	50.0	52.9	66.7	65.2	124
Transition economies	A	16.5	11.4	19.9	10.3	6.1	37
	I	45.7	46.1	44.8	36.3	36.4	80
	S	37.8	42.6	35.3	53.4	57.5	152
Russian Federation	A	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.7	4.9	n/a
	I	n/a	n/a	n/a	37.9	36.1	n/a
	S	n/a	n/a	n/a	55.4	59.0	n/a

Note: * A - agriculture, I - industry, S - services. Source: Author's calculations based on UNCTAD database.

Although the process of production transfer to the industrializing (developing) countries, which are able to continue manufacturing at lower costs, is often attributed to the developed nations as the United States and most Western European countries, the decreasing share of agriculture and industry sectors in GDP can be noticed in some developing countries as well. Generally, in the

¹ Because most service jobs cannot be filled by machines, services are more expensive relative to agricultural and industrial goods, further increasing the share of services in GDP. The lower mechanization of services also explains, why employment in the service sector continues to grow while employment in agriculture and industry declines due to technological progress that increases labor productivity and eliminates jobs. Finally the service sector replaces the industrial sector as the leading sector of the economy (Soubbotina, 2000, p.52).

world economy an agriculture sector contribution to GDP decreased between 1970 and 2008 more than threefold (from 13.2 to 4.0%), and that of industry sector fell only by 6 percentage points. Compared to this, service sector contribution to GDP increased in the same period by 32%, having reached in 2008 share of almost 66% (Table 3). As expected, developed countries are distinguished by the highest share of service sector in GDP (Eichengreen et al., 2009, pp. 16-19), which for example in France and the United States exceeded 77% (in Poland service sector contribution raised nearly twofold). As we look closer to the developing countries' GDP composition by sector, a quite symptomatic phenomenon is decreasing share of agriculture sector, although in 2008 it was still over sixfold higher than that observed in developed countries. In South Korea an industry sector share grew particularly in seventies and eighties of the last century, but service sector contribution to GDP raised only by one-fifth in the period 1970-2008.

On the other hand, the fast growing service sector share in India's and especially China's GDP (by 64 and 44 percentage points, respectively) could be considered as some evidence for their gradual transformation to post-industrial economies (it should be stressed that in 2008 service sector contribution to India's GDP was comparable to that of South Korea and Russia, and higher than developing countries' average). Among BRIC countries only in case of Brazil service sector share in GDP was comparable to developed countries' average.

Growing importance of developing countries in the international trade

Based on above considerations one can suppose that a increasing role of service sector should be also noticed in the international trade. Although between 1980 and 2009 services' share in total world exports was gradually increasing (from 15.2 to 21.4%, Table 4), the rate of commercial services export growth was much higher than that of merchandise exports. Based on data presented in Table 4, total world exports in period 1980-2009 increased about 6.5 times, merchandise exports - almost sixfold, but commercial services exports - more than ninefold. It seems that one of the most important factors having influenced this process is technology and knowledge diffusion in international scale, supported by many activities undertaken by both developed and newly industrialized countries for creation of knowledge based economies. Growing contribution of high-tech products to total manufactures exports (which reached 20% in the beginning of present decade) can be recognized as a confirmation of knowledge usage success. Furthermore, an evidence of increasing human and social capital role (not only in postindustrial, developed economies, but in some developing countries as well) is a growing share of other commercial services¹ in total services exports. During the period under scrutiny other commercial services exports reached almost 2 trillions USD, what indicates the most significant growth (by 14 times), and this group share in total commercial services exports was sustainably increasing from 35% in 1980 to 53% in 2009. While world exports of other commercial services decreased by 10% in 2009, this group has not been as badly affected by the last economic downturn as merchandise and transportation services (WTO, 2010, pp.6-7).

Though high-tech products are still exported for the most part by developed countries such the United States, Japan and Germany, during two last decades a growing importance of China and South Korea can be observed in this field. It is particularly visible, if we look at the percentage share of that goods in country's merchandise exports (see Table 5). Between 1990 and 2008 the contribution of high-tech products to merchandise exports increased only slightly in France and Germany (for comparison, in Poland this share changed barely from 2.7% in 1995 to 7.2% in 2008), but considerably dropped in Japan, the United States and United Kingdom (by 25, 18, and 18%, respectively). In the biggest post-soviet state, i.e. the Russian Federation, this drop was even deeper - by 62% only in present decade. On the other hand, rest of the BRIC countries and newly industrialized economy of South Korea experienced a quite significant growth of high-tech exports, especially as regards to their share in merchandise exports.

¹ According to the WTO, other commercial services group includes communications services, construction, insurance services, financial services, computer and information services, royalties and license fees, personal, cultural, and recreational services, and other business services, mainly professional and technical services (much of above is highly knowledge- and capital-intensive services) (WTO, 2009, pp. 165-166).

TABLE 4. WORLD MERCHANDISE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES EXPORTS
(CURRENT BILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS), 1980-2009

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009
Total merchandise and commercial services exports, of which:	2 399	2 336	4 229	6 336	7 938	12 972	19 901	15 459
Merchandise exports	2 034	1 954	3 449	5 164	6 456	10 489	16 097	12 147
Commercial services exports	365	382	780	1 172	1 482	2 483	3 804	3 312
High-tech exports	n/a	n/a	363	671	1 089	1 499	1 740	n/a
Percentage of manufactures exports	n/a	n/a	15.2	18.0	23.2	20.5	16.6	n/a
Other commercial services exports	127	141	293	465	661	1 219	1 946	1 754
Percentage of commercial services export	34.8	37.0	37.5	39.6	44.6	49.1	51.2	53.0

Source: Author's calculations based on WTO and COMTRADE databases.

TABLE 5. HIGH-TECH EXPORTS OF SELECTED ECONOMIES, 1990-2008

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
High-tech exports (current billions of U.S. dollars)					
France	26.0	42.0	58.0	69.7	93.2
Germany	39.2	57.1	82.7	142.5	162.4
Japan	65.6	110.1	127.4	122.7	123.7
Poland	n/a	0.4	0.8	2.7	7.2
United Kingdom	34.6	52.2	69.9	82.8	61.8
United States	90.9	128.8	196.7	190.9	231.1
Brazil	1.2	1.2	5.9	8.0	10.6
Russian Federation	n/a	n/a	4.2	3.7	5.1
India	0.3	1.0	1.6	3.4	6.5
China	n/a	13.2	40.8	214.2	381.3
South Korea	10.8	29.6	54.0	83.5	110.6*
Percentage of country's merchandise exports					
France	16.1	18.7	24.3	20.0	20.2
Germany	11.1	12.9	18.0	17.0	13.5
Japan	23.8	26.1	28.3	22.5	17.9
Poland	n/a	2.7	3.3	3.8	5.2
United Kingdom	23.6	27.3	32.1	28.0	19.3
United States	33.0	30.8	33.7	29.9	27.1
Brazil	7.1	4.8	18.6	12.8	12.0
Russian Federation	n/a	n/a	17.2	8.1	6.5
India	2.4	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.7
China	n/a	10.5	18.6	30.6	28.7
South Korea	17.8	25.9	34.8	32.3	26.2*

Note: * 1997 data. Source: author's calculations based on COMTRADE database.

During two last decades this commodity group's exports share increased in Brazil by 70%, in India by almost 140%, in South Korea by 47%, and in China by 173%. Among commodity groups, which gained most in importance in high-tech exports of these countries, were telecommunications equipment (South Korea, China, Brazil), automatic data processing equipment (China), semiconductors and electronic integrated circuits (South Korea), pharmaceutical products (India), aircrafts and associated equipment (Brazil). This qualitative high-tech export composition change can be recognized as another indirect evidence of high-technology manufacturing transfer not only to the newly industrialized countries (so called South-East Asian Tigers), but to a considerable degree to other developing countries as India, Brazil and especially - China (Lemoine and Unal-Kesenci, 2004). Similarly as in high-tech exports, the most developed countries, i.e. European Union 27, the United States and Japan, have the highest share in other commercial services exports (in 2008, these regions accounted for 49.5, 15.3 and 4.6% of total other commercial services exports, respectively), but fourth and fifth place in leading exporters of other commercial services

ranking 2008 was occupied by India and China (with shares of 4.1 and 3.5%, respectively). Moreover, top 15 exporters of other commercial services included also the Russian Federation (10th place with share of 1.2%) and Brazil (14th place with share of 0.9% - WTO, 2009, p. 133). Compared to them, share of Poland reached barely to 0.7% (Table 6). On the other hand, BRIC countries and Poland accounted for the highest change in other commercial services export in period 1990-2008, which can be interpreted as a proof of increasing role of these countries in knowledge- and capital-intensive services exports. For example, in 2008 the Russian Federation recorded the highest increase in exports, rising by 34%, and mirroring the growth rate of 2007. Business, professional and technical services, which account for more than half of the country's exports of other commercial services, were mainly exported to the European Union, the United States and Switzerland (WTO, 2009, p. 117).

TABLE 6. EXPORTS OF OTHER COMMERCIAL SERVICES, 1990-2008

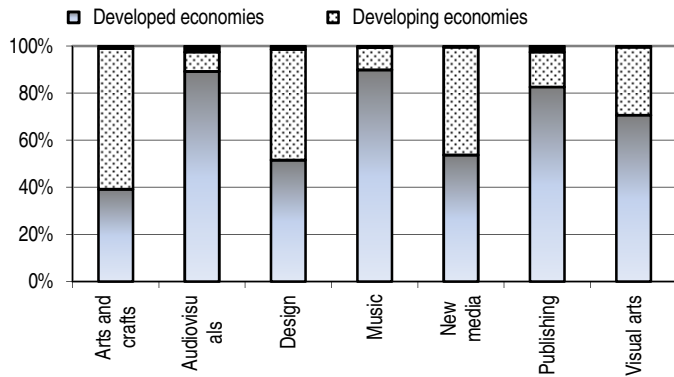
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	Change (1990=100)
Exports (current billions of U.S. dollars)						
World	292.5	464.5	660.6	1 218.5	1 946.3	665
France	29.7	35.1	30.8	49.2	66.3	223
Germany	21.5	35.7	41.1	90.0	142.6	664
Japan	20.0	38.2	39.3	59.7	88.8	443
Poland	1.0	5.3	2.3	4.5	12.7	1 259
United Kingdom	24.7	41.0	77.7	142.0	208.9	847
United States	45.1	78.6	129.7	197.8	292.8	649
Brazil	1.0	2.4	5.7	7.9	17.6	1 808
Russian Federation	n/a	2.5	2.6	9.8	23.7	959*
India	2.1	2.3	10.6	39.0	79.4	3 797
China	1.3	6.3	10.2	29.2	67.2	5 152
South Korea	2.8	7.7	9.2	14.0	21.5	763
Percentage of world's exports of other commercial services						
France	10.2	7.5	4.7	4.0	3.4	33
Germany	7.3	7.7	6.2	7.4	7.3	100
Japan	6.9	8.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	67
Poland	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	233
United Kingdom	8.4	8.8	11.8	11.7	10.7	127
United States	15.4	16.9	19.6	16.2	15.0	97
Brazil	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	300
Russian Federation	n/a	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	240*
India	0.7	0.5	1.6	3.2	4.1	586
China	0.4	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.5	875
South Korea	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	110

Note: * 1995=100. Source: author's calculations based on WTO database.

While post-industrialized economies still dominate in exports of financial services, insurance services, royalties and license fees, personal, cultural and recreational services, the growing importance of China and India is more and more noticeable in exports of construction, computer and information services, communication services and other business services. According to the WTO data for 2007, India took second place among the major exporters of computer and information services (with exports value of 27.7 billion USD) and fourth place in classification of major communications services exporters (with exports value of 2.3 billion USD). China has become one of the world's leaders as regards to construction (third place in 2007, with exports value of 5.4 billion USD) and other business services (third place in 2007, with exports value of US\$ 40.4 billion, WTO 2009, pp.137-155). As mentioned above, the one of the most important reasons of this process is foreign direct investments inflow resulting in creation of many branch offices and BPOs (for example, many IT-related BPOs located in India and cooperating with U.S.-based multinationals - Corona et al., 2006, pp.21-87), backed up by educational and social policy aimed for increasing supply of well-educated labor force not only for high-tech manufacturing, but for service sector as well (Amer Ahmed, 2009, pp.16-22). According to Nigavekar et al. (2010), "(...) the sheer advantage of number (and small fraction of brilliant and innovative students among the two and a half million young minds that are pursuing engineering education) and also few very good institutions/colleges that are imparting education and skills at global standards has given

India advantage in accepting challenges in the twenty-first century global economy. The next five years will be crucial and it is hoped that several core level reforms will take place that will enhance the utility and quality of education.”

CHART 1. SHARE OF ECONOMIC GROUPS IN WORLD EXPORTS OF CREATIVE GOODS, 2005



Source: UNCTAD, 2008.

Creative economy - the next step in the international division of labor

The term “creative economy” appeared in 2001 in John Howkins’ book about the relationship between creativity and economics (Howkins, 2001). Although his use of this concept is broad, covering fifteen creative industries extending from arts to the wider fields of science and technology, according to UNCTAD “creative economy” is an evolving concept based on creative assets potentially generating economic growth and development, and embraces economic, cultural and social aspects interacting with technology, intellectual property and tourism objectives (UNCTAD, 2008, p.15). Because of many similarities between concepts of knowledge-based economy and creative economy (among others, the leading role of knowledge, information and social capital), the predominance of developed economies in world trade of creative goods is noteworthy. In 2005, in total exports of creative goods was about 90% for music and audiovisuals, around 80% for publishing/printed media, 70% for visual arts, and over 50% for new media and design. Chart 1 shows the importance of creative industries for both developed and developing economies. Furthermore, this trade data mirrors the fact that the high-growth subgroups of creative industries with higher value added such as audiovisuals and new media are exported mainly by advanced economies. For developing economies, arts and crafts constitutes the most important group of creative products, accounting for 60% of their share in the world market for creative-industry goods (design and new media also have great potential). This upward trend in exports of creative goods from developing economies is caused mainly by substantial increases in the design subgroup, with exports rising from 42.9 billion USD in 1996 to 102.4 billion USD in 2005, reflecting mainly the growth in China. Moreover, in period 2000-2005 the world exports of creative goods increased by 47%, reaching 335.5 billion USD, but a comparison of this flow between developed economies and China (growth by 42 and 115%, respectively - UNCTAD, 2008, pp. 107-108) justifies the statement that also in this field China (and in the near future probably other fast-developing economies, for instance India) is going to become a strong competitor for developed economies, what can be treated as a further proof of fundamental changes taking place in the international division of labor.

Conclusion

As commonly known, post-industrial economies are often distinguished by vestigial agriculture and declining manufacturing sector (resulting in de-industrialization), a large service sector, and a growing importance of information and communication technologies. Data presented in this article

allows to make a conclusion that in the contemporary world economy not only the most developed countries such the United States, Japan and part of Western European countries can be recognized as post-industrial ones, but a few developing economies (mostly newly industrialized and BRIC countries) are aspiring to such a title as well. Observed in a few last decades their economic successes have come mostly from the huge internal markets, unparalleled human resources and a long-term policy oriented to attracting as much foreign direct investments as possible. China increases its global domination as leading merchandise exporter (unquestionably the special economic zones are one of the most important spurs for this trend), but also becomes more and more significant player in the international trade in high-tech products, knowledge-intensive business services and goods of creative industries' origin. On the other hand, Indian economy is more internally-oriented, but consistent social and educational policy has made possible a huge advance in attracting foreign investments in commercial services sector, especially in computer and information services. Compared to these two economies, recent economic achievements of other BRIC countries or even Poland seems to be meager and hardly confirm their probable aspirations to the group of knowledge-based, creative economies. Among potential serious problems, which could possibly slow down the economic catching-up process in BRIC countries, one must mention an increasing socio-economic stratification and digital divide between rural and urban areas (also observed in Poland), still unresolved issues concerning intellectual rights protection (Branstetter et al., 2006) and exports of counterfeited products, e.g. pharmaceuticals and integrated circuits by China.¹

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¹ According to the Business Software Alliance, while in period 2005-2009 software piracy rate of BRIC countries was steadily decreasing (from 81 to 71 per cent), commercial value of unlicensed software grew sharply from 6.8 to 14.5 billions of U.S. dollars (BSA, 2010).