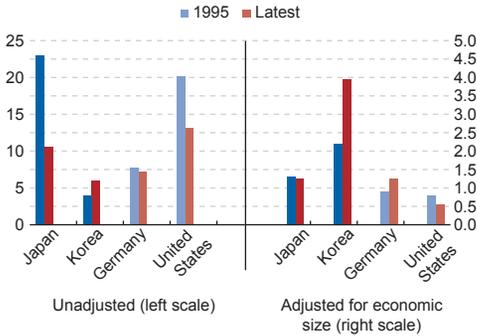


Figure 2.2.1

1. The share of value captured within the electronics sector has shifted in both Korea and Japan.

Domestic Value-Added Share in Electronics

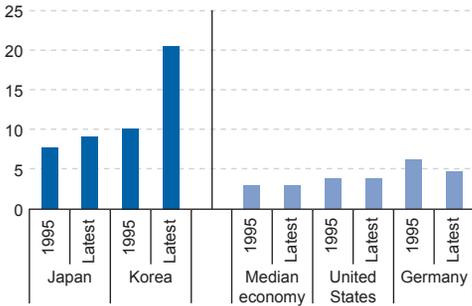
(In percent of world's electronics value added)



3. Electronics GVC participation has increased more in Korea ...

Electronics GVC Participation

(In percent of gross exports)

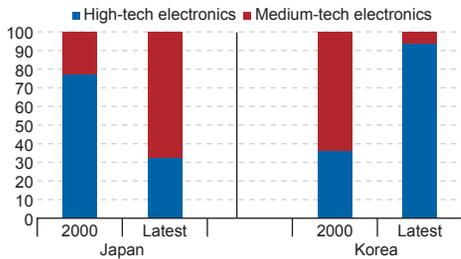


5. The role of technology intensity within the electronics sector has changed ...

High-Tech versus Medium-Tech Electronics

Value Added in Electronics Exports

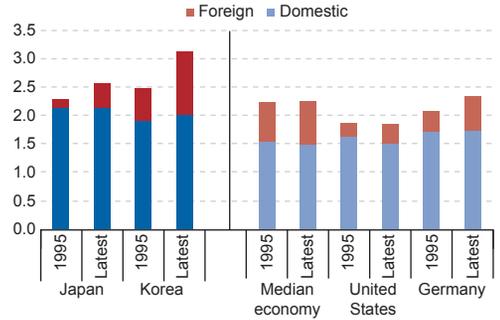
(In percent of electronics exports)



2. The fragmentation in production processes—task specialization—has increased.

Length of Electronics GVCs

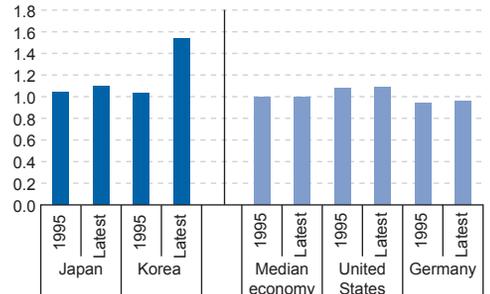
(Index)



4. ... as well as specialization in higher-value-generating upstream tasks.

Upstreamness in Electronics GVCs: Distance to Final Demand

(Higher index = more upstream; in relative terms where the median = 1)

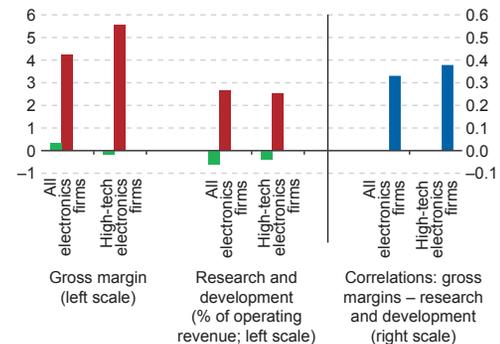


6. ... while firm-level data also show an increase in high-tech electronics firms' value added in Korea, driven by productivity improvements.

Electronics Firms: Change in Average Profit Margins and Research and Development

Spending, and Pearson Correlation Coefficients

(Left scale: in percentage points; right scale: between -1 and +1)



Sources: Bureau Van Dijk, Orbis database; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Trade Organization, Trade in Value-Added database; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, International Input-Output Tables; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: GVC = global value chain.