TRALAC

Potential Cross-Border Value Chain Involvement (PCBVCI)

PCBVCI is a new metric by TRALAC, to enable analysis of the potential of African countries to participate in cross-border value chains under the AfCFTA.

PCBVCI scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PCBVCI and gender analysis

By plotting PCBVCI against female firm ownership data, we can get an idea of how well-positioned female-owned African firms are for cross-border value chain trade under the AfCFTA.

The REC membership of each country is colour-coded to help identify patterns at the REC level.

It is clear that SADC leads the other RECs in terms of female-owned firms being positioned for cross-border value chain trade, but there is country variation.

The EAC has wide variation in PCBVCI, but far smaller variation in female ownership - averaging about 30%, than the other RECs.

PCBVCI and firm size

For Africa as a whole, smaller firms seem to have better PCBVCI scores.

This pattern is seen in Kenya and Rwanda, but is only very slightly present in South Africa.

However, some smaller firms have developed countries such as Burundi, do not show this pattern. This is likely because their smaller firms lack basic infrastructure and capacity to export.

The chart also shows greater variation between small and large numbers of firms. In both REC cases the EAC and SADC, the smaller firms show greater variation among their PCBVCI preparedness for different firm sizes.

PCBVCI and gender analysis

By plotting PCBVCI against female firm ownership data, we can get an idea of how well-positioned female-owned African firms are for cross-border value chain trade under the AfCFTA.

The REC membership of each country is colour-coded to help identify patterns at the REC level.

It is clear that SADC leads the other RECs in terms of female-owned firms being positioned for cross-border value chain trade, but there is country variation.

The EAC has wide variation in PCBVCI, but far smaller variation in female ownership - averaging about 30%, than the other RECs.

PCBVCI and firm size

For Africa as a whole, smaller firms seem to have better PCBVCI scores.

This pattern is seen in Kenya and Rwanda, but is only very slightly present in South Africa.

However, some smaller firms have developed countries such as Burundi, do not show this pattern. This is likely because their smaller firms lack basic infrastructure and capacity to export.

The chart also shows greater variation between small and large numbers of firms. In both REC cases the EAC and SADC, the smaller firms show greater variation among their PCBVCI preparedness for different firm sizes.