

## REGISTRATION GUIDELINE OF MAIN COMPETITION

The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix: Global Economic Challenges competition's theme for this year is **The Resurgence of Neo-Protectionism: A Changing World**. Participants' ideas and knowledge will heavily be observed concerning our world's ability in maintaining its economic performances in the moment of not only incessant global economic problems, but also many fundamental obstacles which have internally occurred in every country globally. This international competition opens to **all undergraduate students from universities all over the world**. Participants of the competition consist of two-person teams, with no minimum threshold for each university to send their teams to the competition. The teams have to register online by filling in the Registration Form which can be obtained from [www.economix-febui.com](http://www.economix-febui.com). The completed Registration Form, together with the paper, must be submitted to the committee not later than August 31<sup>st</sup> 2017. The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix committee will only accept 16 participants from all papers submitted. The paper assessment will be done by the judges who are experts in their respective fields, which consist of national and international academicians, economists, lecturers and practitioners. The 16 teams that have been selected to participate in the competition will take part in the next two phases, Head to Head Phase and Final Phase. In the Head to Head phase, the team of adjudicators will assess participant's paper presentation, participant's knowledge and participant's speech about topics concerned with the sub-themes which have been provided. In the final phase, the team of adjudicators will evaluate the discussion of case study to determine the winner of 15<sup>th</sup>Economix: Global Economic Challenges competition.

### Subthemes

#### **INDUSTRIES IN THE ERA OF PROTECTIONISM : THE TALE OF THE FORTUNED AND THE VICTIMIZED**

Protectionism emerged as a way to protect local industries in the global era. A variety of policy instruments including tariffs and quota have historically been used to support the locals in competing with foreign competitors. These policies later intervene in the market in the way that they increase the price of imported products. This will benefit the local industries as domestic products become more competitive in the eyes of consumers *relative to*

the products imported from abroad. However, not every industry will experience the positive impacts of protectionism. Protectionism may also become a threat for other local industries that rely on imported products as their production factors. The increasing price of imported products affect these industries as they have to cope with higher production cost, thus hampering their production. Moreover, the increase in price due to a protectionist policy could also lower down the purchasing power of consumers. Consumers become more selective towards their consumption on the products they consider less in favor with. Industries producing the respective products would find that their sales are declining and thus limiting their opportunity to grow.

As an example, in 2009 United States approved safeguard tariffs of 25% to 35% on imported Chinese car and light-truck tires for three years. It aims to give economic opportunities to American tires producers. The policy indeed contributed to the 14% rise of car and light-truck tires domestic production in 2010, yet it also costed 3,731 jobs in the retail sector due to the decrease in consumers' spending on retails as the increased price of tires reduced consumers' purchasing power.<sup>1</sup> This shows that a protectionist policy creates gainers and losers at the same time. Through this theme, participants are expected to bring a case of protectionist policy that has been implemented in a country, elaborate the opportunities and the threats through comparative industrial study and propose a solution to overcome the threats brought by the policy.

## **PRESERVING THE WORKFORCE FROM PROTECTIONISM: A CASE OF GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN**

Since the world went to the next level of production, many countries have joined the global value chain. According to OECD, more than 70% of global trade is in the form of intermediate goods and capital goods.<sup>2</sup> The concept of global value chain, also known as vertical specialization, has enabled countries to use imported intermediate goods as

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<sup>1</sup>Hufbauer, Gary Clyde and Sean Lowry (2012) '*Policy Brief, US Tire Tariffs : Saving Few Jobs at High Cost*', Peterson Institute for International Economics, <https://piie.com/sites/default/files/publications/pb/pb12-9.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>OECD, WTO, and World Bank Group (2014) '*Global Value Chains: Challenges, Opportunities and Implication for Policy*' G20 Trade Ministers Meeting

production factors. This allows countries to specialize in specific activities in production process, giving a different value added to the respective product. Take, for example, the production cycle of a tennis ball brand Wimbledon's. While the materials used for producing the tennis ball are made in USA, Greece, and Japan, the production process takes place in Philippines. The final products are then shipped to Indonesia to undergo packaging process. Indeed, the production cycle of a product involves more than one country in the global value chain. Aside from decreasing the production cost, global value chain also provides other advantages such as mobilization convenience, better storage system, reduced production failure risk, and other advantages that would let countries to expand their global production.

However, the revival of protectionism could disrupt the global value chain and reduce the global production. A recent OECD study suggests that tariffs imposed to imported intermediate goods serving as production input affects not only exports of the same industry but also the exports of final goods industries. For instance, if a country reduces textiles tariff to the median level of countries, exports of clothing from this country could increase by more than 30%.<sup>3</sup> This shows that protectionist policy imposed a significant barrier to global value chain.

A protectionist policy implemented in a country not only does affect the domestic labor but also the foreign labor in the other country. Imposing a barrier in trading the intermediate goods will harm a foreign industry and later affect the hired labors. Moreover, restricting the practice of outsourcing and offshoring (as specific activities of global value chain) would be a threat for workforce as it decreases employment. The barrier of global production limits the opportunity of the workforce to have a better condition of employment. Beside cutting more jobs and wages as the industry has to adjust with higher production cost, the obstructed industry also limit the improvement of remuneration, workers right, contractual status, and workplace safety. Through this theme, participants are expected to analyze a protectionist policy that affects the global value chain, elaborate the workforce dynamics caused by the blocking of global value chain, and give a possible solution to the problem

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<sup>3</sup>OECD, WTO, and World Bank Group (2014) *'Global Value Chains: Challenges, Opportunities and Implication for Policy'* G20 Trade Ministers Meeting

## **MAINTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GREEN PROTECTIONISM**

The concept of sustainable development recognizes that growth must be environmentally sound to build the prosperity of today's populations and to continue to meet the needs of the future generations. Green protectionism emerges as a way to achieve economic development with environmental aspect being considered, providing a way for sustainable development to be achieved. Green protectionism is described as the use of tariffs, government procurement, subsidies or other traditional non-tariff measures to protect or support a green industry and government environmental policies that reduce foreign producers' access to the domestic market.<sup>4</sup>

In spite of the real purpose of preserving the environment and passing economic opportunities to the upcoming generation, green protectionist policy may also in turn impose a counter effect to the economy of some other parties. Take, for instance, the RED (Renewable Energy Directive), which is a European Union standard-setting directive that regulates which biofuels should effectively qualify for consumption in Europe. The RED also established a standardization for production process of which countries are required to follow in order for their product to qualify to enter the European market. Since some developing countries are not able to meet the required production standard, the RED will serve as an obstacle for other biofuels-exporting countries in expanding their production and increasing their economic growth in the long run. Through this theme, participants are expected to bring a case of green protectionism that has ever been implemented, elaborate the opportunity and the problem that might be caused by the case, and propose a safeguarding policy in order to achieve a green protectionist policy that promotes sustainable development and also less harmful for others impacted by the policy.

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<sup>4</sup>Ronald Steenblik, OECD, Trade and Agriculture Directorate (2009) 'Trade Implications of Policy Responses to The Crisis Green Protectionism' Joint World Bank - CEPR Conference, Brussels

## STAGE I : CALL FOR PAPER

Each team can only submit one paper to the Committee. The topic of the paper must be in accordance with one of the three subthemes that the Committee provides.

<b>Main Theme: The Resurgence of Neo-Protectionism: A Changing World</b>	
<b>I</b>	Industries in The Era of Protectionism: The Tale of The Fortuned and The Victimized
<b>II</b>	Preserving The Workforce from Protectionism: A Case of Global Value Chain
<b>III</b>	Maintaining Sustainable Development through Green Protectionism

Important Dates:

- Call for Paper : June 7<sup>th</sup> – August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017
- Announcement for Delegation : October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- Technical Meeting : November 12<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- Head to Head and Final Phase : November 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup>, 2017

### Rules of Main Competition

1. The competition is administered and promoted by The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix, and is run in association with Kanopi FEB UI.
2. The competition will run from June 7<sup>th</sup> 2017 until midnight on 31<sup>st</sup> of August 2017. Late entries will not be accepted.
3. The competition is open to all undergraduate students enrolled in any recognized college or university.
4. Members of teams entering the competition must come from one university/college.
5. Entry is limited to two persons/team. Only entries by teams of two will be accepted for the competition application.
6. Entries must be written in English,consisting around 5 – 10 pages (not including cover, table of content, reference, tables, charts, and graphs), and typed in A4 paper following these guidelines: Times New Roman 12pt, 1.5 spaced, using a left margin of 4 cm; right margin 3 cm; top margin 3 cm; and bottom margin 3 cm, with numbered pages and sources referenced using footnotes. Footnotes should follow the



American Psychological Association (APA) and include, author, title of publication, publisher if available, date or internet URL wherever possible. Papers must be submitted in PDF format only. Entries that do not meet these criteria will not be read. Entries must be submitted online to the instructions specified and will be acknowledged by an automated email. There will be no feedback on any entries, either during or after the competition.

7. The paper must not contain any information about the institutional origin of the writers. The cover format must follow the sample format provided by the Committee. You can find the dummy for the paper here.
8. Entrants will be required to give their date of birth, the name of their university/college, email address, postal address and telephone number, a photo, and enrollment letter as part of the online entry procedure.
9. The judges' decision is final and not subject to appeal. No correspondence will be entered into.
10. The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI reserve the right to present no prizes or commendations or to reduce the number of prizes and commendations if an insufficient number of deserving papers is received.
11. Entrants retain all rights to their entries, but taking part in the competition implies accepting that The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI retain unlimited, non-exclusive rights to reproduction without further compensation. The winning paper may be published by The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI. There is no guarantee that any of the papers will be published by either organisation.
12. The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI reserve the right, at their sole and absolute discretion, to use names and information about participants without obtaining further consent from the participant or providing any payment whatsoever to the participant for any commercial or non-commercial endeavours, publicity, advertising, trade or promotion in perpetuity.
13. The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI reserve the right to modify the format and content of papers for publication purposes.

14. The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI will not be responsible or liable for any problem, loss or damage of whatsoever nature suffered by any party due to any delay and/or failure in submitting entries to the competition.
15. The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI will not be responsible or liable for any costs, problems, damage or loss of whatsoever nature to the participants resulting from their participation in the competition.
16. The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI reserve the right to disqualify any participant that they determine are submitting material that is deemed to be offensive.
17. Entry to the competition is deemed an acceptance of The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI terms and conditions of use as posted on the website.
18. Entries must be original work by the entrant.
19. Any form of plagiarism will result in automatic disqualification. It is the responsibility of the participant to ensure that their paper does not infringe the copyright of any third party or any other laws.
20. By entering, the entrants, including the winner, agree to allow the free use of their names, photographs and general locations for publicity and news purposes during this competition.
21. Submission of an entry will be deemed acceptance of these terms and conditions.
22. The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI reserve the right at any time to cancel, modify or supersede the competition (including altering the prize) if, in their sole discretion, the competition is not capable of being conducted as specified. The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix and Kanopi FEB UI reserve in their absolute discretion the right to substitute a prize value in the event that circumstances beyond their control make this unavoidable.
23. Paper must be submitted no longer than August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017 on a form of .pdf and submitted to **publicrelation.15theconomix@gmail.com** with the file name of [Main Competition\_Member 1\_Member 2\_Institution]  
*Example: [Main Competiton\_John\_Smith\_Universitas Indonesia]*
24. The competition is not open to anyone professionally associated with this competition.

The judging criteria are as follows:

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| a. Organization of ideas  | 15% |
| b. Creativity and arguments   | 30% |
| c. Feasibility of ideas presented                                     | 25% |
| d. Background explanation (availability of data and argument linking) | 25% |
| e. Language   | 5%  |

The 15<sup>th</sup>Economix: Global Economic Challenges Committee will select sixteen (16) papers for the competition. The Committee will then invite these sixteen (16) teams to present their papers in the 15<sup>th</sup>Economix: Global Economic Challenges Competition at the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia. These sixteen teams will follow the Head to Head phase and Final of competition.

## **STAGE II: HEAD TO HEAD**

In stage II, there will be three session. The first session is paper presentation, the second session is knowledge assessment and the third session is economic speech. The Head to Head phase will be conducted in two days:

Day/Date : Tuesday, November 14<sup>th</sup> and Wednesday, November 15<sup>th</sup> 2017

Time : Day 1: 9.00 am – 12.45 pm (Session I) and 2.00 pm - 4.30 pm (Session II)  
Day 2: 9.00 am – 11.00 am (Session III)

Venue : Faculty of Economic and Business's Library, Universitas Indonesia

### Session I: Paper Presentation

In the first session, 16 teams will be divided into two rooms with three adjudicators in each room. The teams will present their paper to the adjudicators and to the other competing participants within the particular chamber. After each team presents their paper, the adjudicator will directly ask about their idea and knowledge concerning the topic of their paper. Each team is allocated 12 minutes to do their presentation and another 15 minutes for question and answer. To do their presentation, the teams can use visual aids in the form of Microsoft PowerPoint Presentation.

The judging criteria are:

a. Organization of ideas (including the use of presentation tool/media)	15%
b. Arguments (for questions to the paper)	25%
c. Visual aids	10%
d. Knowledge of the particular characteristic	25%
e. Presentation skills	10%
f. Teamwork	15%

### Session II: Knowledge Assessment

In the second session, 16 teams will be back to the assigned chamber in the first session, but this time, each team will enter the room one by one in turn to face three adjudicators waiting in the room to give them quiz about the two other subthemes that they did not pick as the topic of their paper. The time allocation for each team is 15 minutes.

The judging criteria are:

a. Depth of knowledge	50%
b. Relevance	25%
c. Responsiveness	15%
d. Teamwork	10%

### Session III: Economic Speech

In the final session of Stage II, 16 teams will be divided into two groups in which each group will be given 8 different topics from 3 subthemes of competition. Each team will choose one draw randomly at the end of Knowledge Assessment. The number picked will determine the topic and room for each representative. The chosen topic must be presented in the speech by only one representative of each team in front of other participants. The partner may only help in the Q&A session. The other participants have a privilege to ask some question regarding the speech material. Time allocation for each representative is 15 minutes including question and answer (Q&A) session. Other participants are obliged to give questions to the speaker, in which the question will be rewarded to the asking participants by additional point in the judging criteria.

The judging criteria are:

a. Organization of Idea	25%
b. Depth of Knowledge	30%
c. Responsiveness	35%
d. Question Quality (for the non-speaker)	10%

The five teams with the highest scores will be selected as the finalists for the final stage. The weighting of the scores is:

a. Paper	25%
b. Paper Presentation	30%
c. Knowledge Assessment	30%
d. Economic Speech	15%

### **STAGE III : FINAL**

In this final stage, there will be five finalist teams. Each team will be given a case that must be understood, discussed, and studied. Each team must find the best solution for each case. The case will be related to the theme of the competition. Each team will be given the same study case.

Day/Date : Thursday, November 16<sup>th</sup> 2017

Time : 12.15 am – 2.30 pm

Venue : Faculty of Economics and Business's Library, Universitas Indonesia

The rules of this stage are:

- The cases that will be given are uninformed to the finalists before the final stage begin.
- Each team will be given three hours to discuss, collect data, analyze, find the resolution, and prepare a presentation about the given case and its resolution.
- Each team will have 12 minutes to deliver the presentation of resolution of the case and 15 minutes for Questions and Answers session. The presentation will be held in front of the adjudicators and also audiences.

- Each team are not allowed to receive answer from others or give answer to other participants.

Criteria of judgment\* are:

1. Content 50% :

a. Introduction 10%

(Case history, significance of the problem, uniqueness of the case study)

b. Case Description 20%

(Description and analysis of the case)

c. Conclusions 20%

(Conclusions are clearly described and supported by observation and literature background, recommended treatment and outcome are discussed)

2. Presentation 20%

(Delivery, organization, and presentation aids)

3. Response/ Discussion 30%

(Ability to handle question)

*\*If two or more finalists have the equal score, the rank will be decided by comparing the score in the head-to-head stage.*

The total score of Stage III will be used to determine the best three teams, with the title of the Champion, the first runner-up, and the second runner-up of the 15<sup>th</sup> Economix: Global Economic Challenges Competition.

The prizes are\*:

- a. The Champion : US\$ 1000
- b. The first runner-up : US\$ 600
- c. The second runner-up : US\$ 400

