

**REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN USING EVIDENCE BASED
TRADE POLICY FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS
15-17 June 2016, Bhutan**

Session 6
**Evidence on trade protection for
monitoring SG targets and policy
formulation**

Agenda

- Scope and issues of trade-policies related indicators for SDGs
- Trade-policy formulation for achieving SDGs
- Finding evidence on trade protection

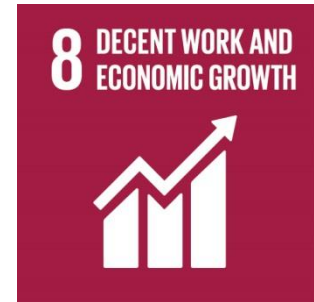
Trade-policies related indicators for monitoring SDGs



Trade protection
and subsidies in
agricultures



ODA



Aid for
Trade

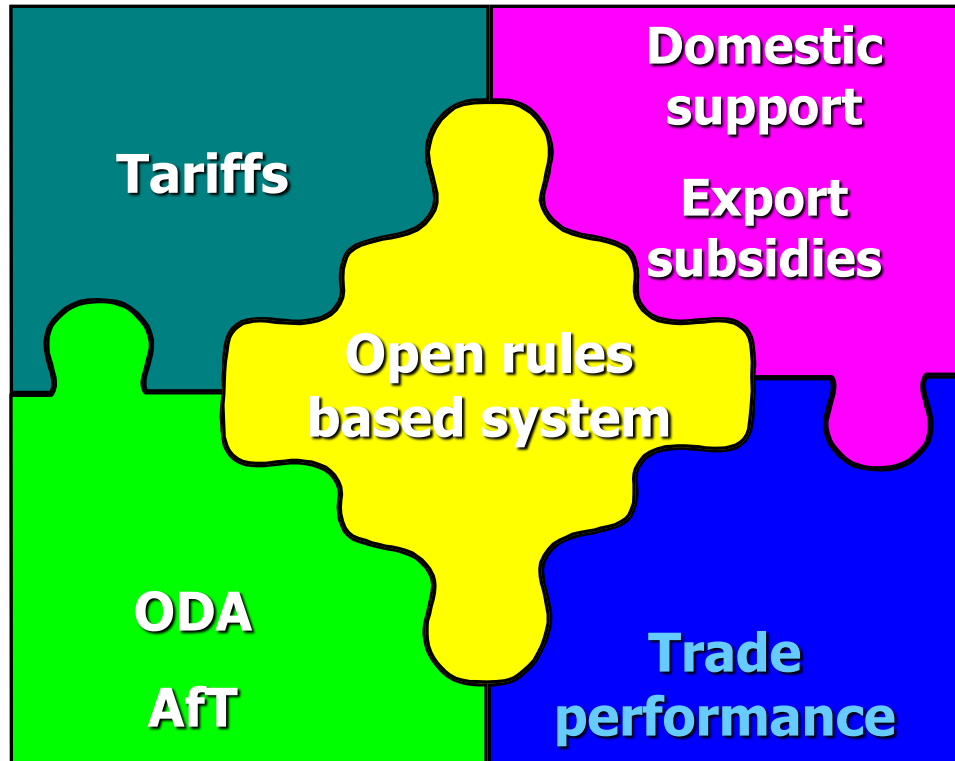


Tariffs faced by LDCs



LDCs' share of global exports
Worldwide tariff-average

Comments



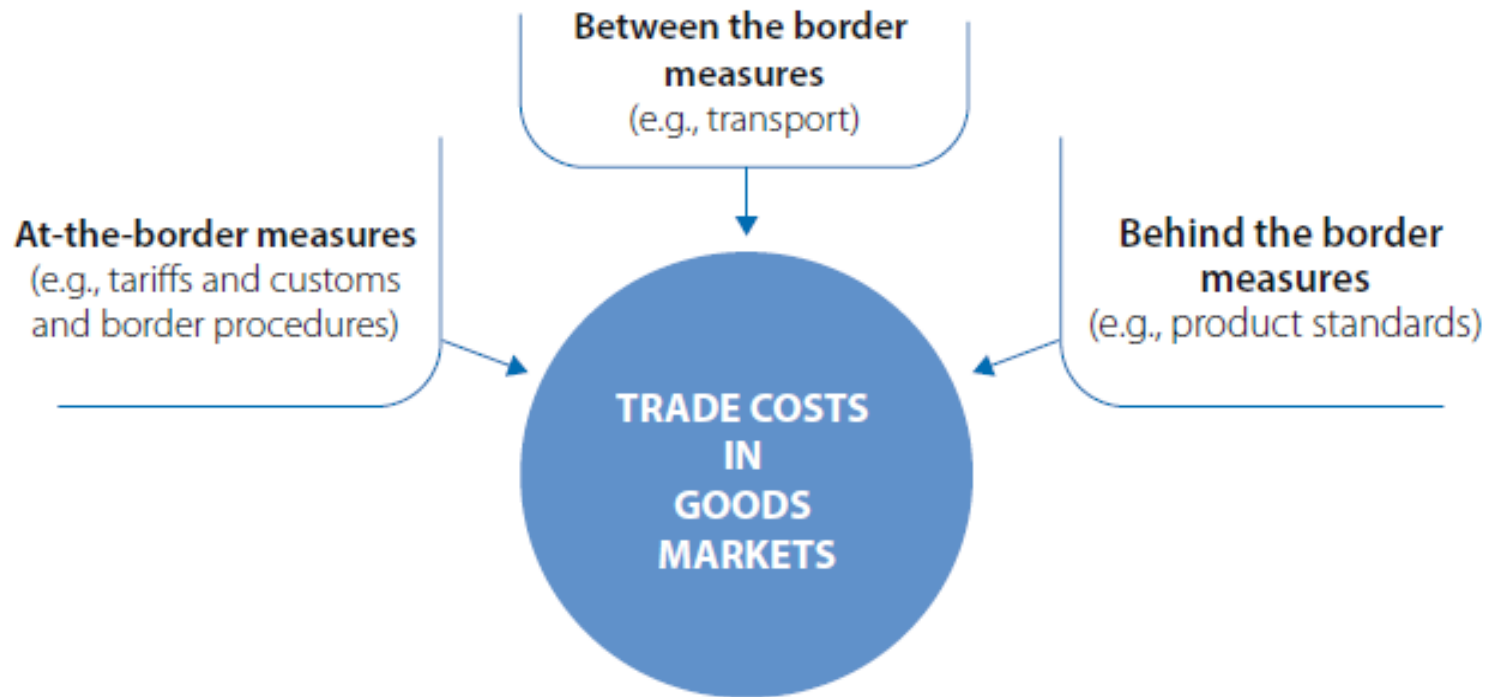
- Focus is on protection faced by LDCs.
- How about protection imposed by LDCs?
- Barriers to trade go beyond tariffs.
- Trade performance is affected by trade policies

Ex. Own tariff burdens on LDC exporters

1. Cost of inputs: tariffs increase price of imported raw materials thus increasing the price of manufacturing using these materials making domestic producers less competitive
2. Cost of living: tariffs lead to higher prices for domestic consumers eventually leading to higher wages for domestic workers (without increasing in their wealth)

Given that trade provide opportunities for development, anything that deters trade is an obstacle for achieving SDGs

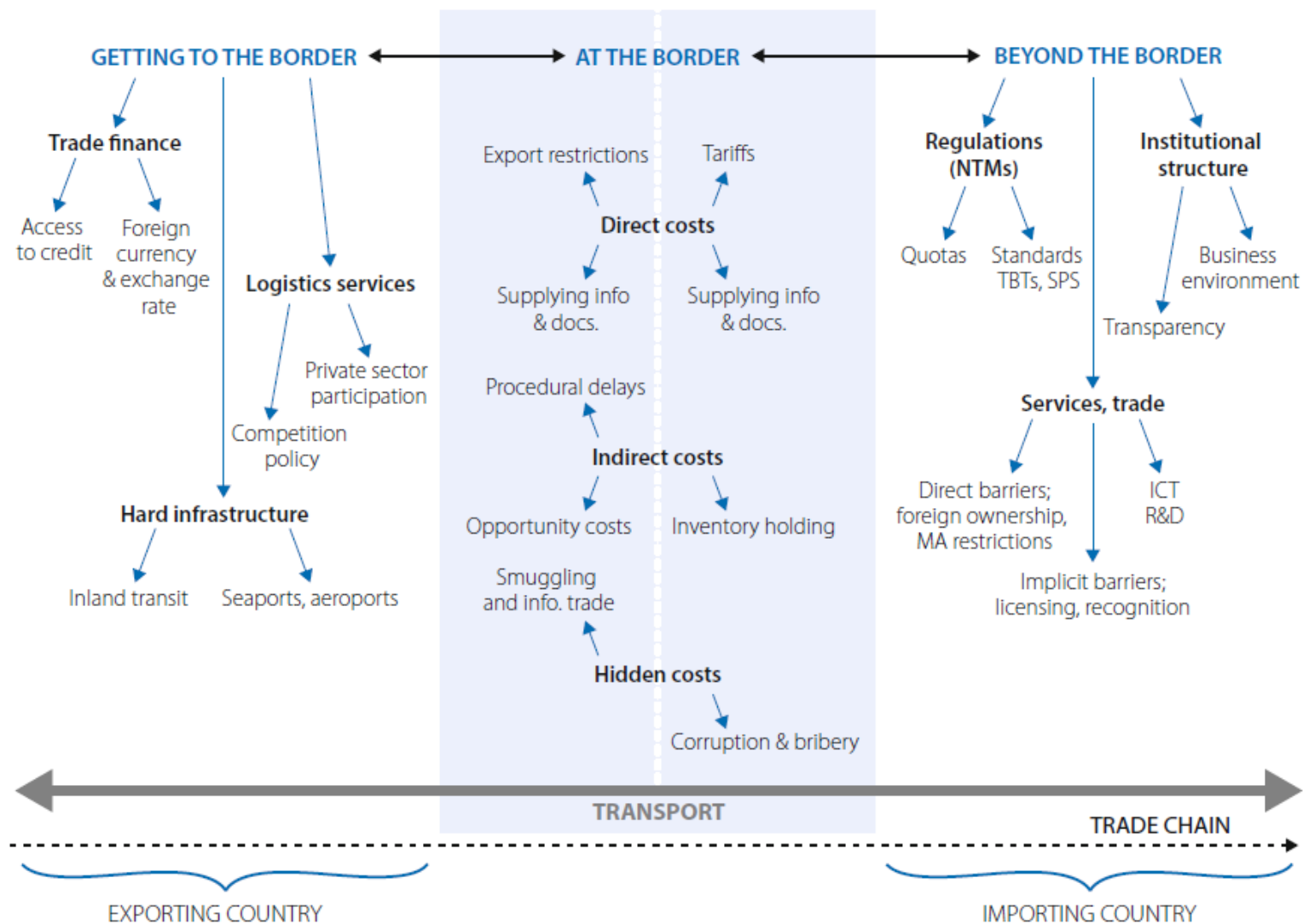
Figure 1.6 Types of trade costs in goods markets



Source: Shepherd 2015.

Policies affect trade costs

Figure 1.8 Policies affecting trade costs in goods markets at all points in the supply chain



Measuring trade protection

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_3044

