

Research needs in agriculture: Feedback and lessons learnt from Indian experience

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Myanmar and the Asia-Pacific region: Role of policy research in economic and trade reforms

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INDIAN AGRICULTURE: CURRENT SCENE

Number of holdings: 120 million

Preponderance of small farmers: Less than 1 hectare:65%

Less than 2 hectare: 85%

Average size:1.24 hectare

Crop Intensity: 1.38

Irrigation coverage: 45%

Heavy dependence on rainfall

Mixed crop –livestock farm

INDIA: MAIN CHALLENGES

Low growth

Regional/sectoral disparities

Efficiency/ Productivity

Sustainability

Poor infrastructure

Poorly functioning agricultural markets

Agrarian distress, low income

Food and nutrition security

Fluctuating growth and risk

Viability and livelihood of smallholders

Labor and mechanization

Agriculture In Myanmar

Agriculture contributes to 60 percent of the GDP and employs some 65 percent of the labor force.

Paddy production accounts for roughly half of all cropped area, while pulses and oilseeds account for a further 20% each, with horticulture crops, roots and other cereals accounting for the remainder.

Livestock and fisheries account for about 20% of total agricultural incomes in Myanmar.

Institutional, policy and Structural constraints

poor water control systems

a high-cost transportation system,

weak rural financial institutions,

low public investments in agricultural research, and

Weak links between extension services and farmers.

The average size of land holdings across the country is 2.7 hectares, which is moderate compared to other Southeast Asian countries.

FAIR TRADE

AOA

Domestic Support

Market Access

Export Subsidies

Three pillars

DOMESTIC SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR: RESEARCH AREA

AoA provisions applicable to Myanmar

Price support (if any) compatibility with AoA. What is the upper limit?

Input subsidy in Myanmar under AoA

Low income or resource poor farmers (Art. 6.2): How to identify?

Food security and WTO: issues

Export restrictions and AoA

Categorisation of different programmes under Green box and Amber box

Agriculture subsidies in other countries and its impact on agriculture.

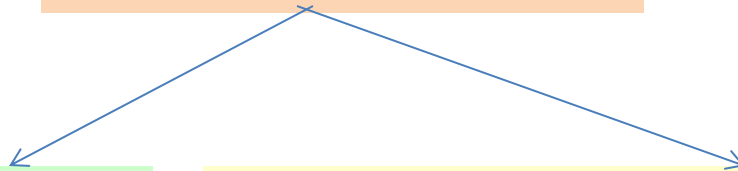
Impact of price fluctuations in international market on domestic agriculture sector

Issues in Doha negotiations

Green Box



Basic Criteria



No, or at most minimal,
trade-distorting effects or
effects on production

Assistance:

Provided through publicly funded
government programme

Not involving transfers from consumers

Not resulting in price support to producers

Example: general services (such as research, pest and disease control, training, extension/advisory services, marketing and promotion, infrastructural services), and direct payments (such as decoupled income support, income insurance and income safety-net, relief from natural disasters, structural adjustment assistance, environmental and regional assistance programmes).

AMBER BOX

In any year of the implementation period and thereafter, a product-specific AMS is to be calculated for each basic agricultural product receiving non-exempt domestic support. Also, non-product-specific subsidies are to be listed and totalled into one non-product-specific AMS.

The following types of support are to be included in the AMS calculation:

- **Market price support**
- **Non-exempt direct payments**

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_4527

