

Trade-led Growth in Times of Crisis
Asia-Pacific Trade Economists' Conference
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Adapting Trade Policies to Promote Food Security and
Sustainable Agriculture

Ramesh Sharma



Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade

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Trade Policy for Agricultural Development and Food Security: Reflections from Asia

Ramesh Sharma and Jamie Morrison
Trade and Markets Division
Food and Agriculture Organization

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Divergent views?

- Significant distortions resulting from use of trade policy instruments
 - Basic regularities
 - Concerns for the future shape of policy
 - Global market lens
- “Success” in pursuit of key policy objectives
 - Likelihood of change of government mindset?
 - Positive effects on growth and poverty reduction
 - Domestic market lens
- What types of policies should be pursued?
 - Context specificity
 - commodities and countries
 - stage of development
 - Elimination or reform?

Evidence

Nominal Rates of Assistance (WB Distortions Study)

- All Exportables

1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04
-25	-20	-19	-6	-4

- All Importables

1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04
23	38	26	31	36

Stylized facts from WB distortions study

1. Taxing producers in absolute and relative sense was bad policy
2. Increasing NRAs on import competing products is not a desirable trend
 - misallocation of resource use within agriculture
 - tax on exportables (Lerner Symmetry)
3. Dispersion of NRAs increases as fewer commodities are protected more heavily
4. Policies continue to seek reduced fluctuations in price/quantity availability
5. Dispersion of NRAs across Asia has increased – scope for more open trade?
6. Most important instruments continue to be trade restrictive measures
7. Movements in consumer tax equivalent closely replicate changes in producer support/taxation – because latter mostly due to trade measures

Evidence – Rice NRAs

Country	Status	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04
Bangladesh	Importable	-5	20	-5	-12	3
Indonesia	Importable	8	-1	-9	-13	19
Malaysia	Importable	94	158	127	57	71
Philippines	Importable	-16	14	21	53	51
Sri Lanka	Importable	-6	0	9	19	4
China	Exportable	-54	-34	-30	-7	-6
Thailand	Exportable	-18	-15	-16	-11	-8
Vietnam	Exportable	-	-3	-27	0	23
Pakistan (B)	Exportable	-50	-56	-18	-2	-24
Pakistan (I)	Exportable	-25	-20	-1	8	13
India	Exportable	-31	-4	-21	-13	21
Average		-10	5	3	7	15

ce policies (examples)

imacy of price stability

tuated widely

orrelation domestic: border prices

omestic prices stable for four decades

entially an exportable

mport restrictions but stabilization mainly through
restrictions

export tax varied with world prices

ge of instruments used

es – attainment of self-sufficiency

status for rice (in lieu of binding tariff)

ontrols

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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_8146

