

Agricultural Trade, Protectionism, and Sustainable Development

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Michael J. Ferrantino
Lead Economist and Global Product
Specialist



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Agricultural trade policies have consequences for sustainability



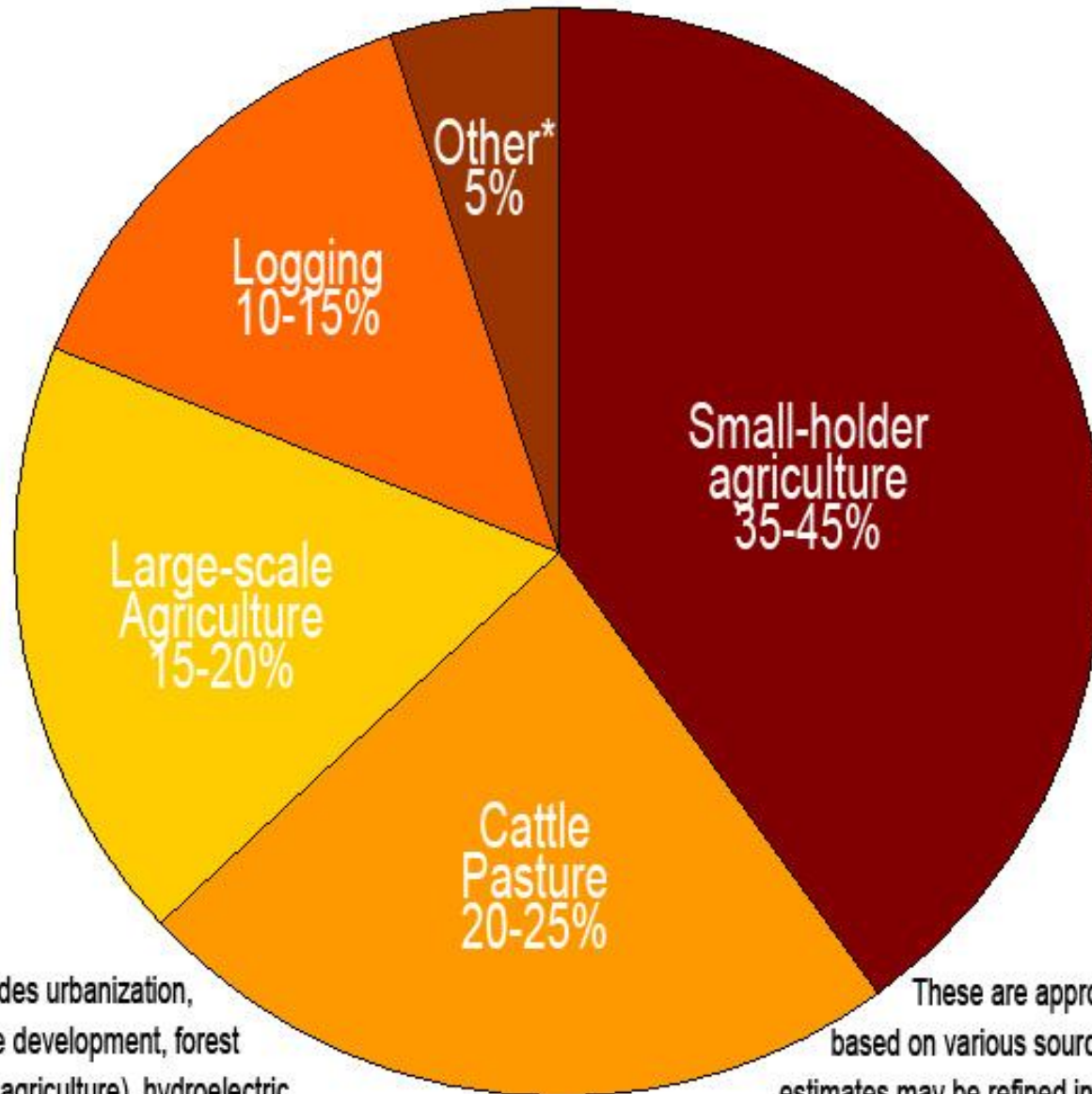


- Goal 2 target: By 2030, **end hunger and ensure access by all people**, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- Goal 2 target: Adopt measures to **ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets** and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, **in order to help limit extreme food price volatility**



- **Goal 15 target:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

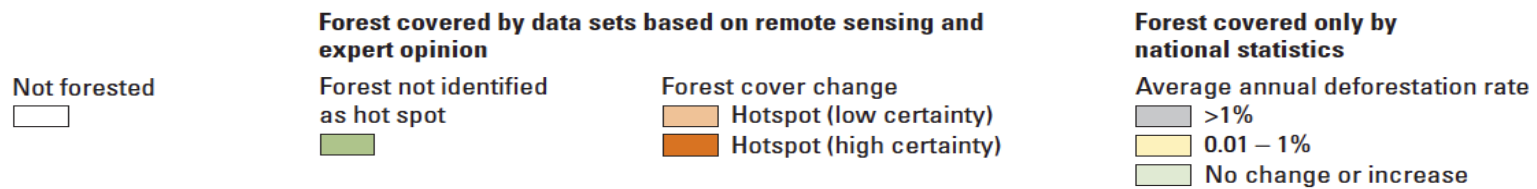
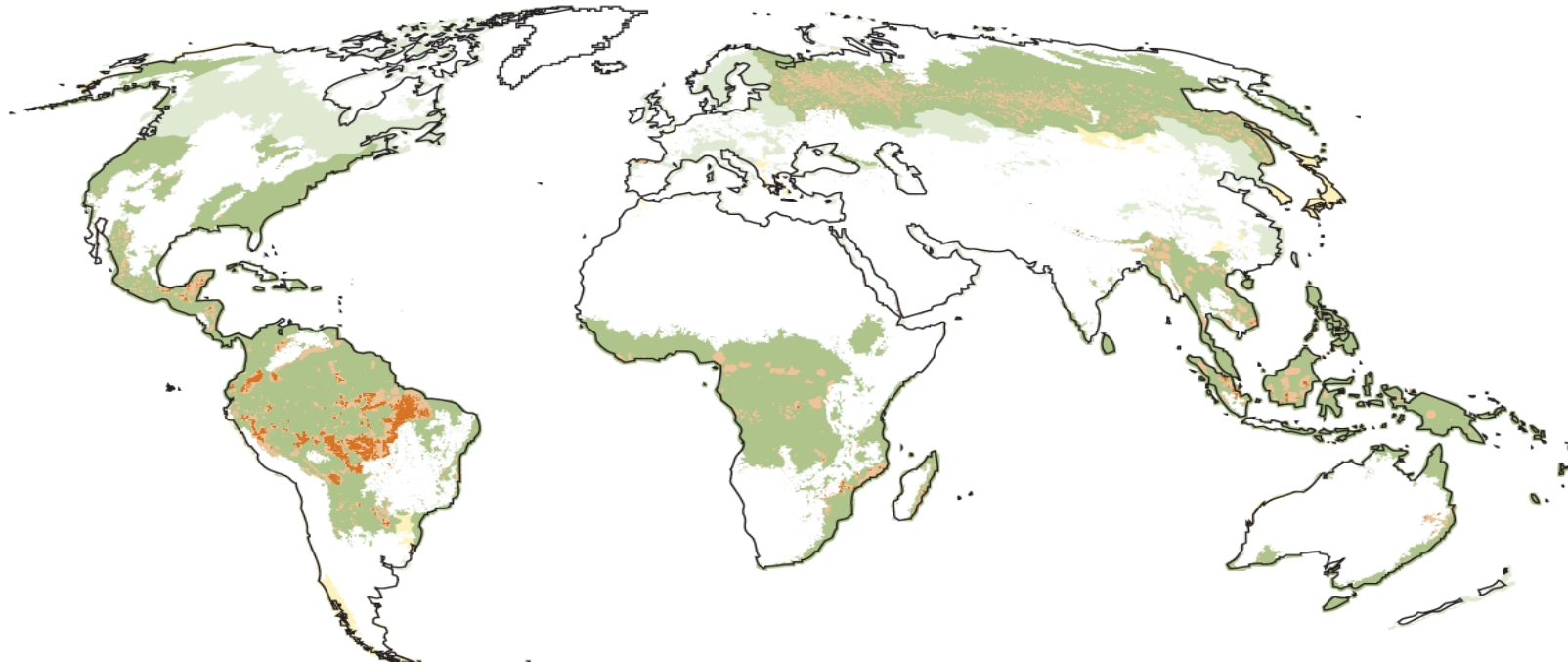
Causes of tropical deforestation 2000-2005



*Other" includes urbanization, infrastructure development, forest fires (not for agriculture), hydroelectric projects, fuelwood collection

These are approximations based on various sources. These estimates may be refined in the future based on remote sensing and ground data

Deforestation continues to progress – particularly in tropical areas – and has implications for biodiversity and climate change.



Producer support policies tend to raise domestic production and prices, **food security (consumer support) policies** tend to lower domestic production and prices (but have a beggar-thy-neighbor effect)

TABLE 1.1 Short-term impact of various trade policy instruments on prices, surpluses, and public revenues

Policy instrument	Impact on local price	Impact on local consumption	Impact on local production	Impact on public revenues	Impact on world price
Import duty	+	-	+	+	-
Import quota	+	-	+	?	-
Import subsidy	-	+	-	-	+
Export subsidy	+	-	+	-	-
Export tax	-	+	-	+	+
Export restriction	-	+	-	?	+

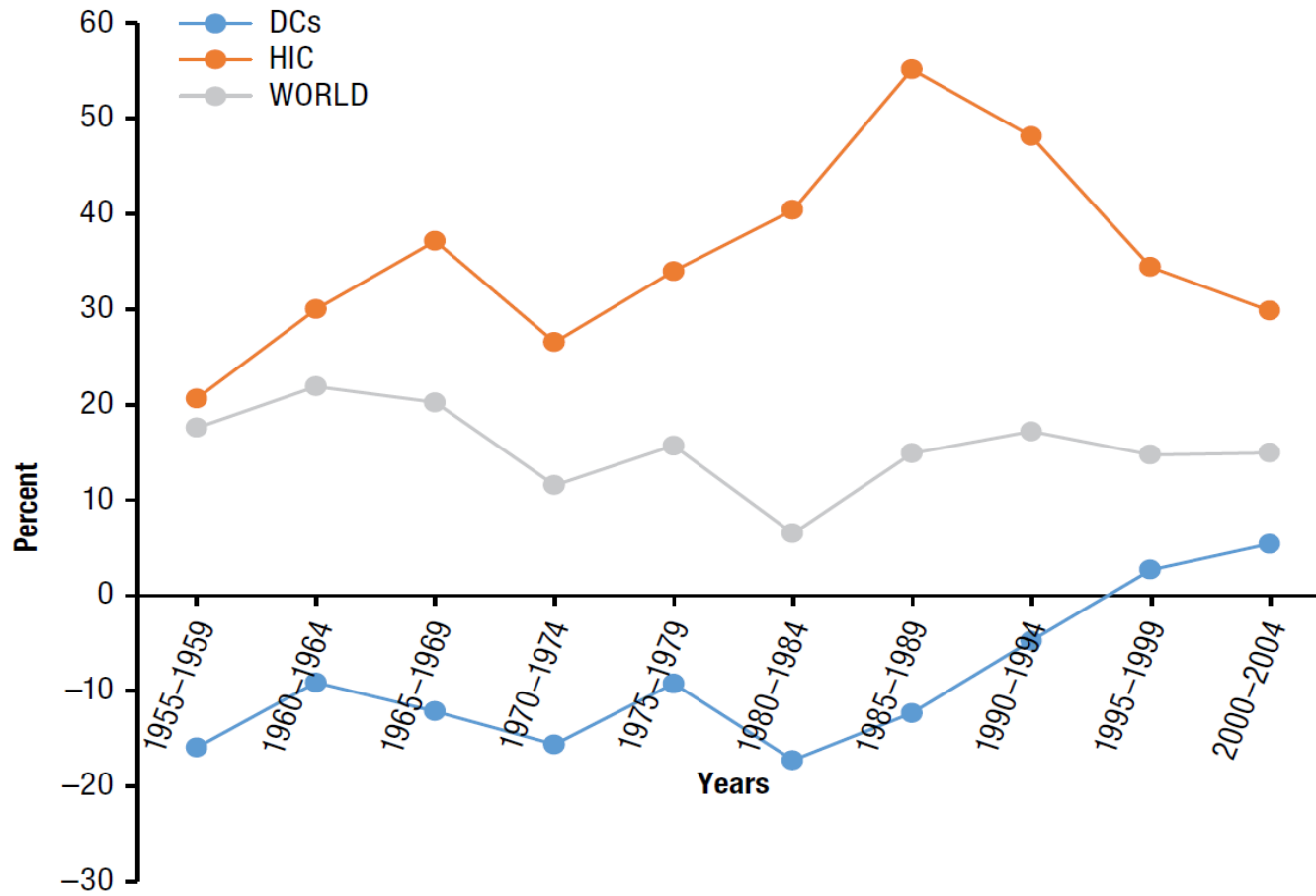
Source: Authors.

Note: ? = undetermined.

6 **Source:** Antone Bouët and David Laborde, *Agriculture, Development, and the Global Trading System 2000-2015* (2017)

Changes in border measures have taken pressure off forests in rich countries, but added pressure on forests in poor countries (Bouet and Laborde, 2017)

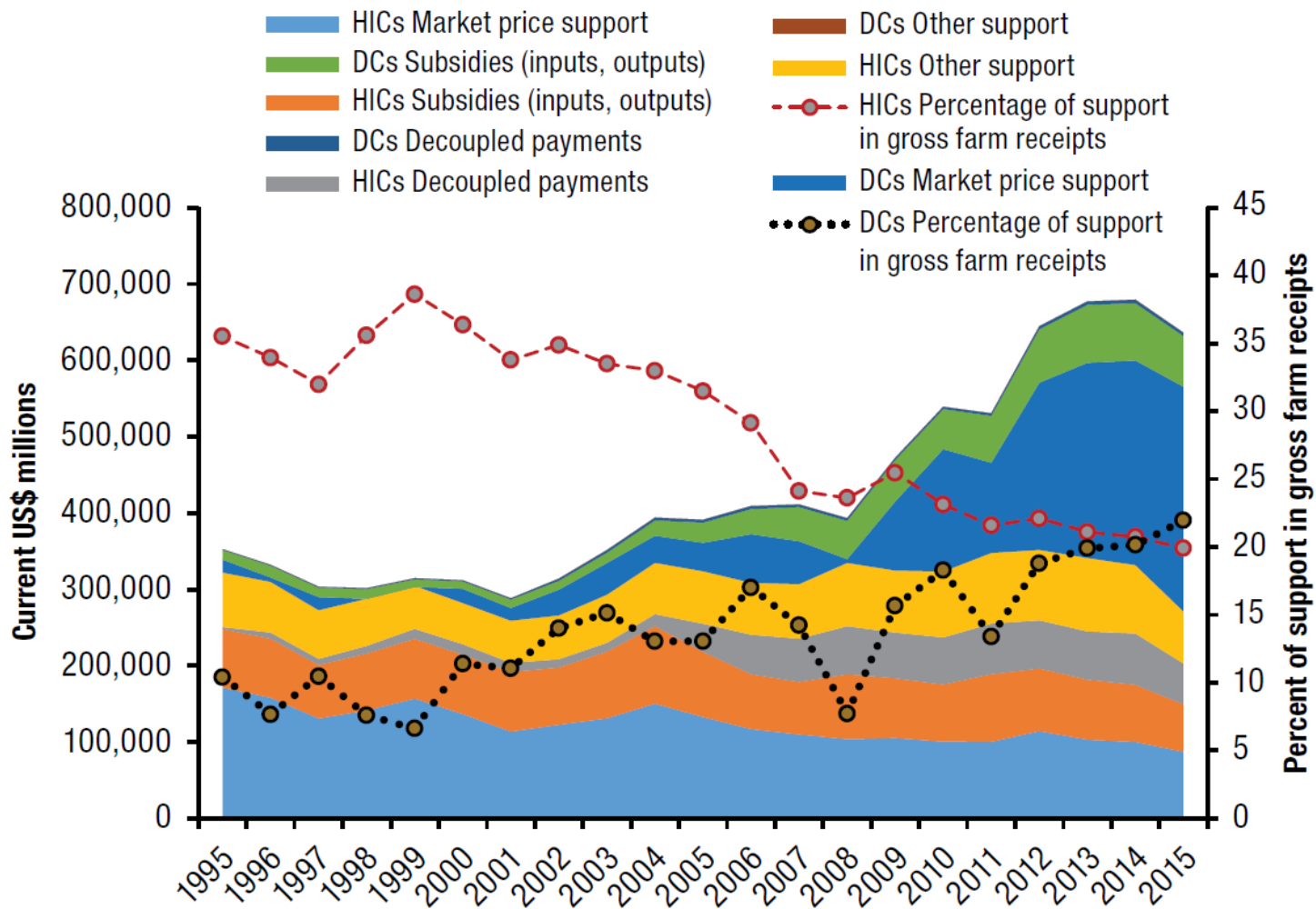
FIGURE 2.1 Nominal rate of assistance from border measures in developed and developing countries (%)



Source: Anderson (2009).

Note: DCs = developing countries, including South Korea (Republic of Korea) and Taiwan, China. HICs = high-income countries, including Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Agricultural subsidies have declined in high-income countries (HICs) and grown in low-income countries (LICs) (Bouet and Laborde, 2017)



Source: Author's computation based on OECD Producer Support Estimate database (OECD 2016).

