

## Perspectives on commodity dependence and economic diversification

**UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission** 

Tuesday, 26 November 2019

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Development Division

### Outline

• Section 1: Economic and export diversification

Section 2: Commodity dependence and volatility

Section 3: Exposure and vulnerability

• Section 4: Aid for Trade initiative

Section 1: Economic and export diversification

Section 2: Commodity dependence and volatility

Section 3: Exposure and vulnerability – natural hazards

Section 4: Aid for Trade initiative

### Overview

### M&E Responses

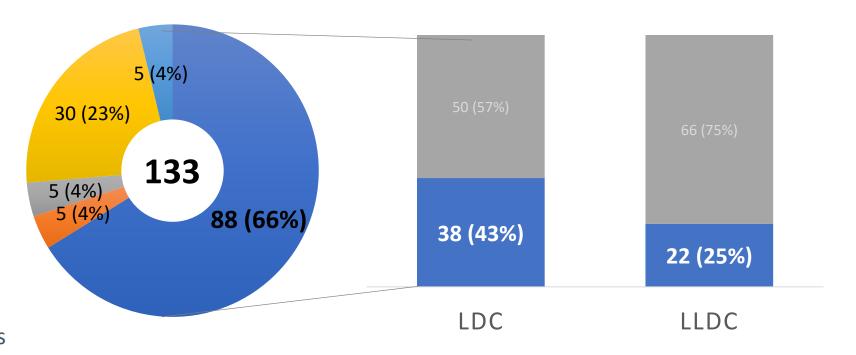
Partner country (developing countries)

South-South

■ REC

Bilateral donors

■ Multilateral donors





### **Priorities**

#### **Most** respondents stated that:

- Economic diversification is a priority in their national or regional development strategy
- Among LDC and LLDC respondents, there was unanimity in policy prioritization of economic diversification.

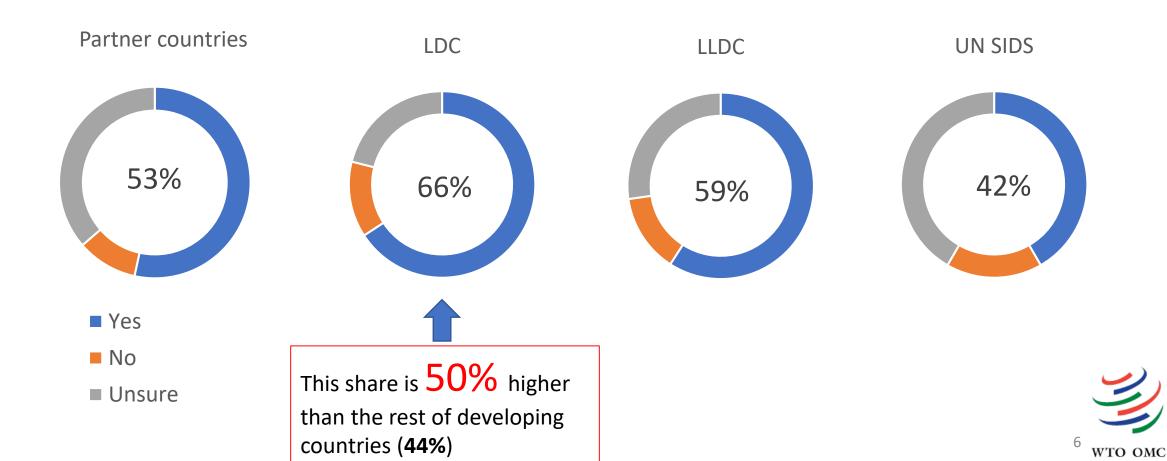




### **Progress**

**Some** respondents stated that:

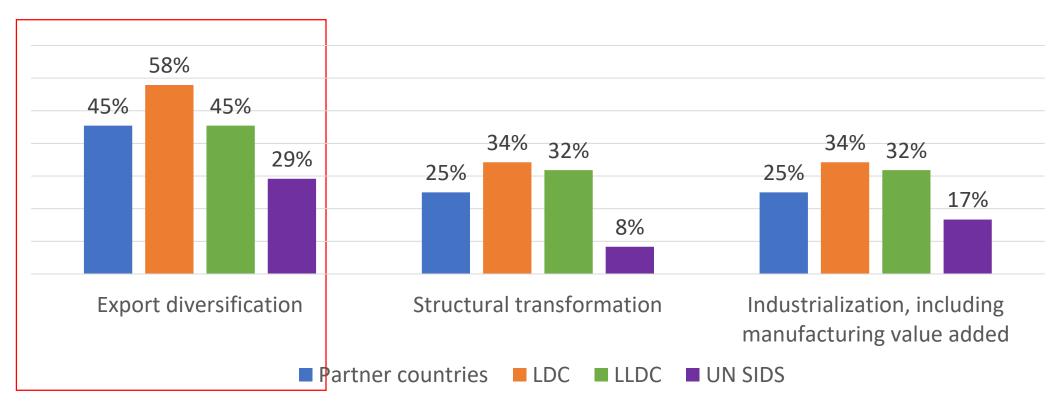
 Progress in economic diversification has been recorded since the launch of Aid-for-trade initiative in 2006



Progress: area

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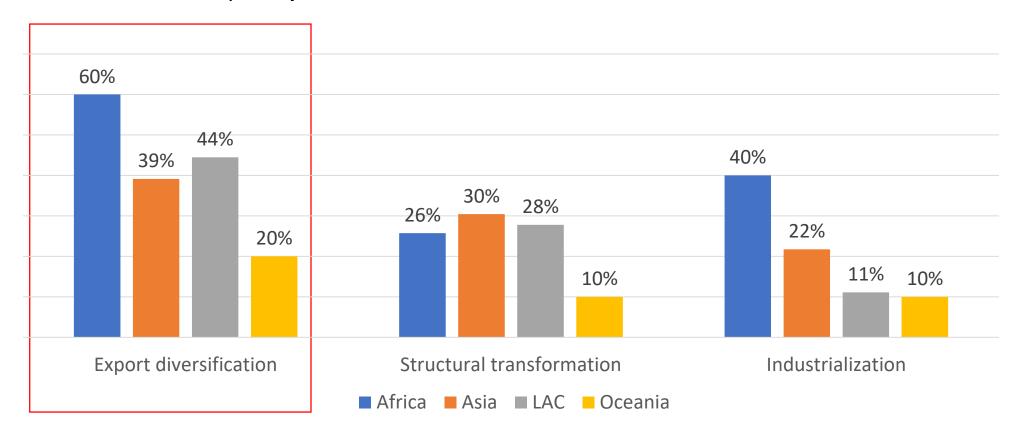
 Progress in economic diversification has been recorded since the launch of Aid-for-trade initiative in 2006, mostly in export diversification



### Progress: area – regional perspectives

**Some** respondents stated that:

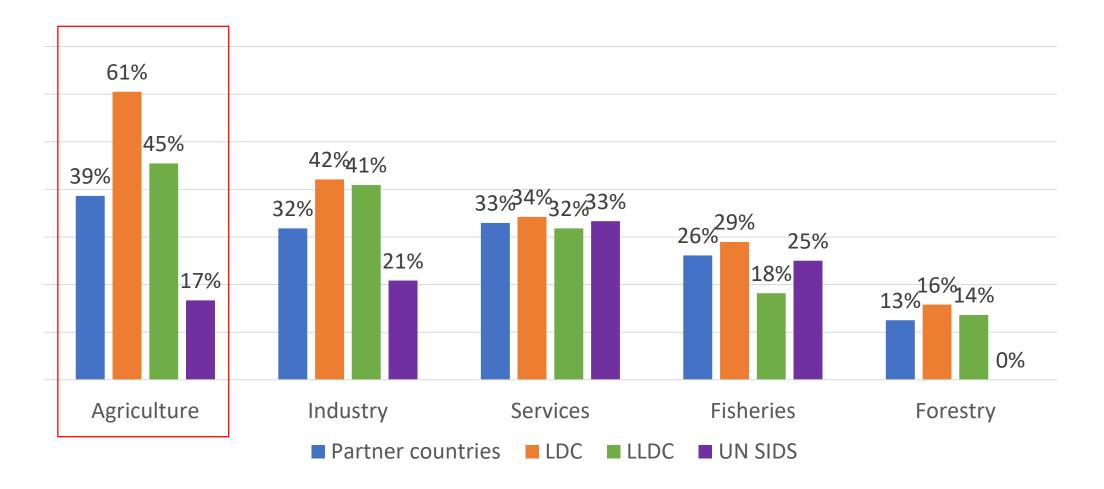
 Progress in economic diversification has been recorded since the launch of Aid-for-trade initiative in 2006, mostly in export diversification



### Progress: sector

**Some** respondents stated that:

 Progress in economic diversification has been recorded since the launch of Aid-for-trade initiative in 2006, mostly in export diversification and agriculture





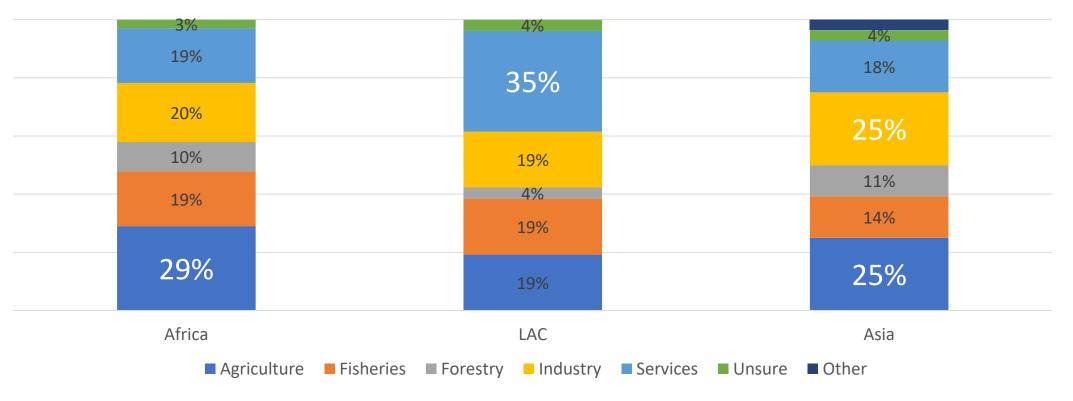
### Progress: sector

with regional variation..

• Africa: agriculture

• **LAC**: services

• Asia: industry and agriculture



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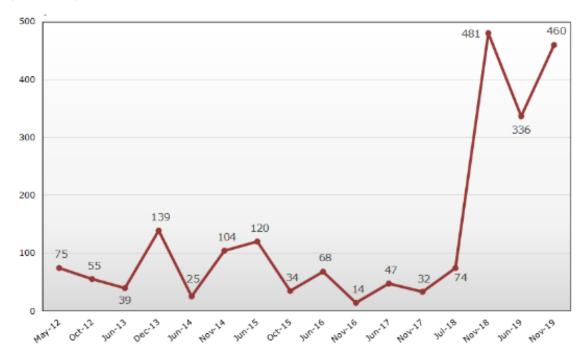
• Section 4: Aid for Trade initiative

### Dependence and volatility

### Volatility can be policy-induced

### Trade coverage of new import-restrictive measures in each reporting period (not cumulative)

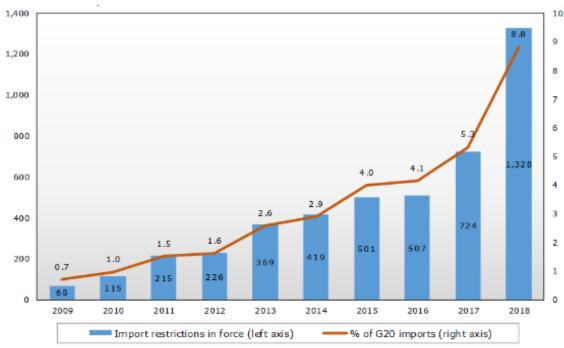
(USD billion)



Growing number of G20 import-restrictive measures

### Cumulative trade coverage of G20 import-restrictive measures in force since 2009

(USD billion and %)



In October, WTO downgraded forecast for world trade growth to 1.2%



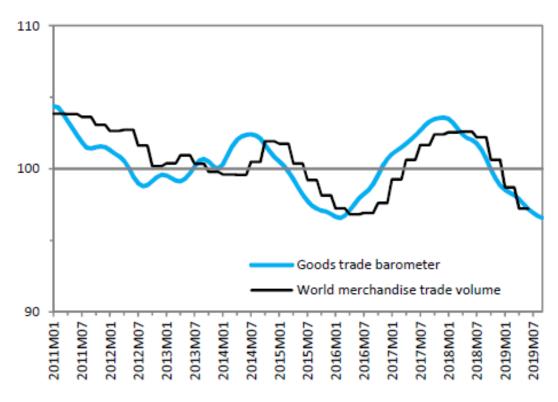
# Goods barometer suggests world trade to remain below trend as tensions take toll

#### Goods trade barometer

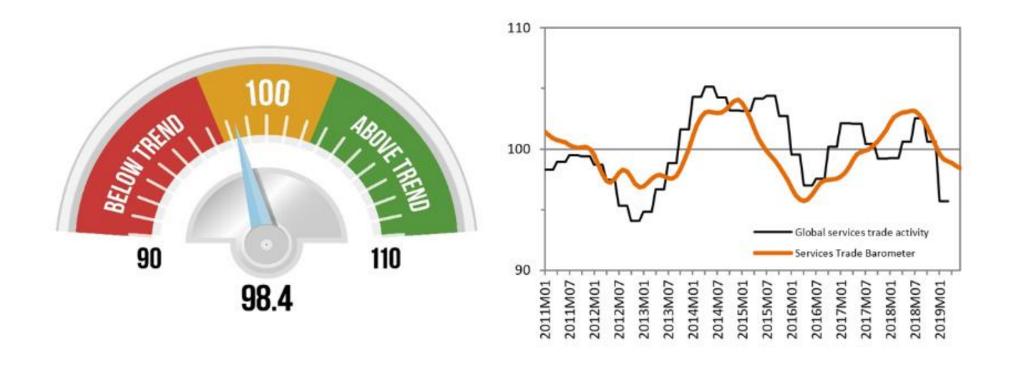
Index value, September 2019



Index history, trend = 100

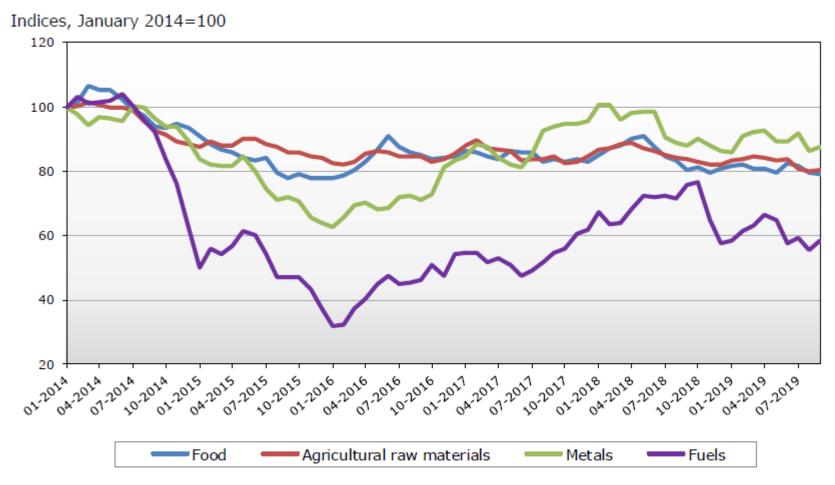


### Services trade weakening into second half of 2019



### Dependence and volatility

Chart 2.2 Prices of primary commodities, January 2014-September 2019



Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Fluctuations partly reflected changing economic expectations, as trade tensions rose and fell throughout the year"



Export subsidies – another concern for the commodity-dependent

SDG 14.6 target: "by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation."



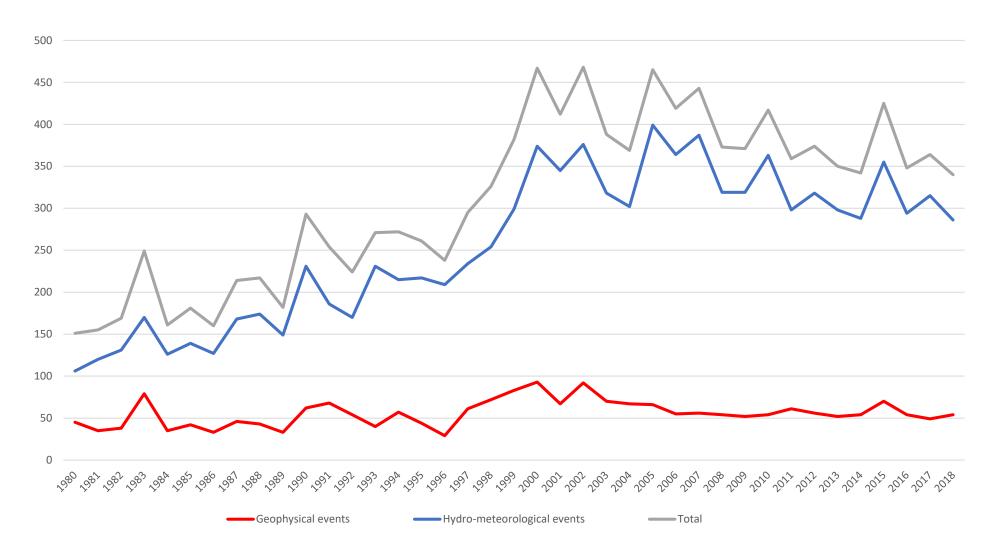
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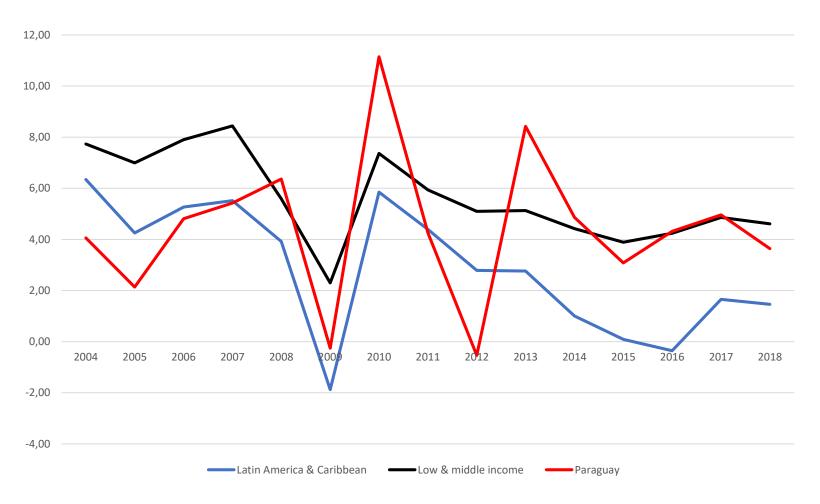
• Section 4: Aid for Trade initiative

### Natural disasters events 1980 - 2018





## The impact of the global economic crisis and drought on Paraguay's GDP growth (2005-2018)



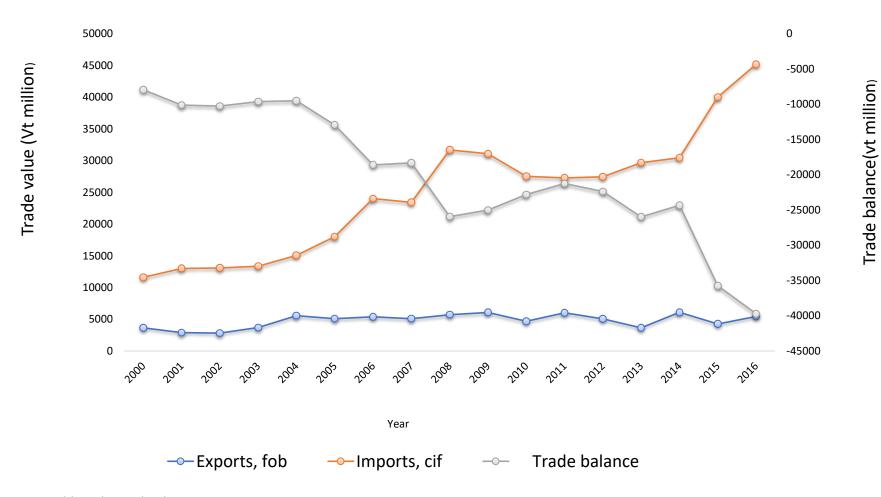
•Source: World Bank Databank

### **Overview of impact of recent natural disasters on six WTO Members**

WTO	Event	Damage as a percentage of GDP
Member		
Dominica	Tropical Storm Erika (2015)	90%
	Hurricane Maria (2017)	225%
Fiji	Tropical Cyclone Evan (2012)	2.6%
	Tropical Cyclone Winston (2016)	31%
Nepal	Earthquakes (2015)	33%
	Monsoon trough (2017)	3%
Saint	Hurricane Tomas (2010)	43%
Lucia		
Tonga	Tropical Cyclone Ian (2014)	11%
	Tropical Cyclone Gita (2018)	38%
Vanuatu	Tropical Cyclone Vania (2011)	6.3%
	Tropical Cyclone Pam (2015)	64%



### Merchandise exports, imports and trade balance of Vanuatu



•Source: World Bank Databank

### **Change in pest or disease status**

Planting materials to re-establish field and tree crops

Vector for spread of diseases

Taro blight (Samoa), Lethal yellowing disease (Dominica)

Standards and Trade Development Facility

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### Aid for Trade in action

**Examples of STDF work** 

Penja pepper project, Cameroon <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-593">http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-593</a>

Action plan to combat animal diseases in the country. <a href="http://standardsfacility.org/information-session-cameroon">http://standardsfacility.org/information-session-cameroon</a>

Regional project to improve the safety and quality of cocoa in West Africa, with a focus on pesticide MRLs. <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-298">http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-298</a>



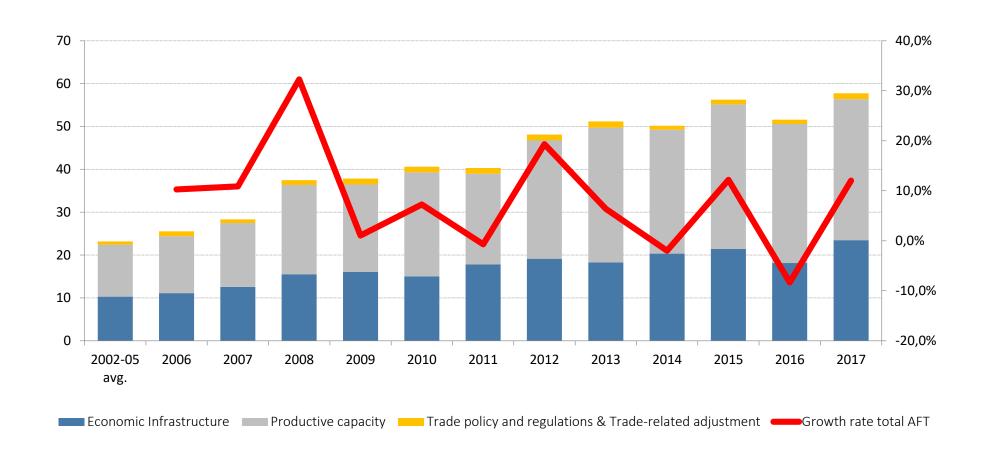
### ANNUAL REPORT 2018

INVESTING IN SAFE TRADE: SUPPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO MEET INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

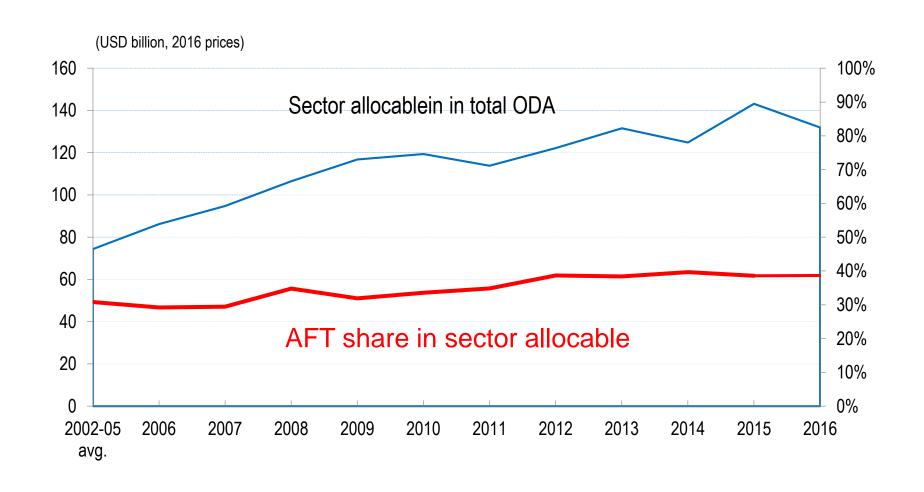




### A4T: Growth since 2006



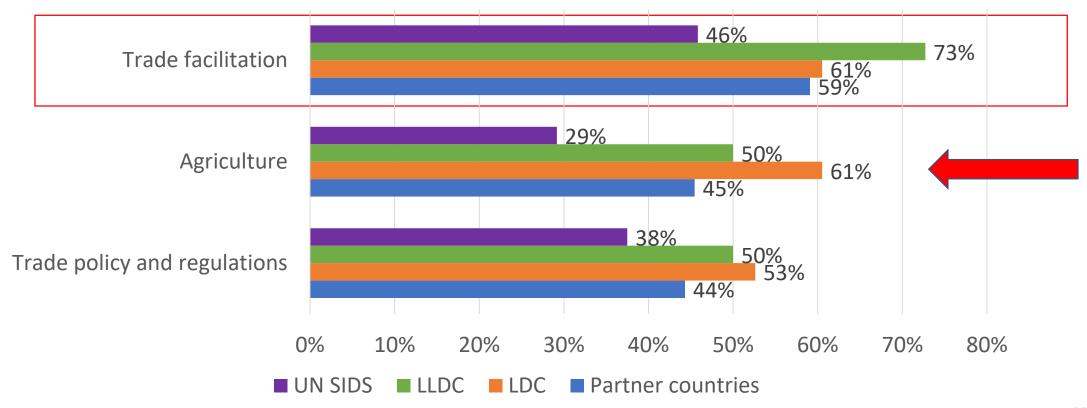
## USD 75 bn and 9 % in additional commitments since 2006



## Economic Diversification Impacts

#### **Most** respondents stated that:

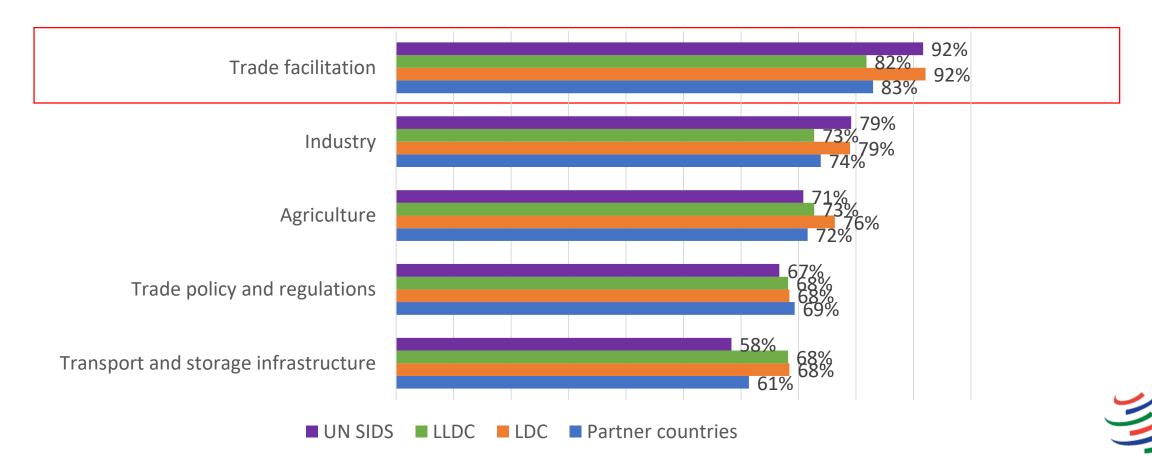
- Trade facilitation is the top category in which aid-for-trade support received was impactful
- Agriculture is an equally important category in which aid-for-trade support provided to the LDCs was impactful



## Economic Diversification Future support

### **Most** respondents stated that:

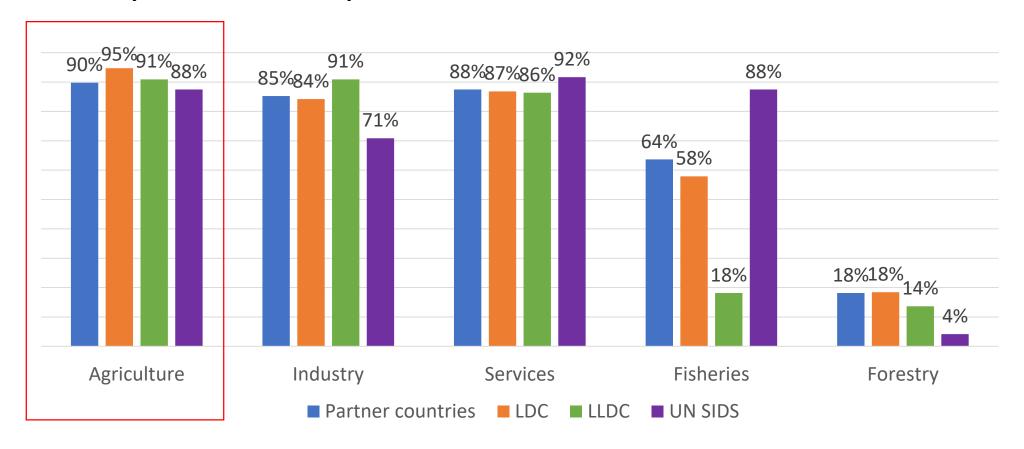
Looking ahead, trade facilitation is a category in which aid-for-trade financing will be most required.



### Economic Diversification Future Aid-for-Trade support

**Most** respondents stated that:

 Looking ahead, agriculture is the top sector in which further aid-for-trade support will be most required, followed by services and industry.



### Conclusions

• Economic and export diversification – an enduring policy priority

Commodity dependence – volatility can arise from others' policies

- Exposure and vulnerability risk is not static
- Aid for Trade initiative part of the policy toolbox, but needs advocacy

# Thank you Aft.wto@wto.org