



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/PPFS/017

Agenda Item: 4

Regional Economic Integration and Regional Food Markets

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: New Zealand



**Policy Partnership on Food Security
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
28-29 May 2012**

Regional Economic Integration and Regional Food Markets

Robert Scollay
New Zealand APEC Study Centre

Background

- **Food Security and the APEC Region**
 - APEC region a major producer of key products for food security
 - average per capita production/consumption rising in APEC economies

but

 - undernourishment persists

→ Food security remains elusive for important sections of the region's population

- **Food security requires policies on**
 - Inclusive growth
 - Technology and innovation
 - Improved services to farmers
 - Infrastructure development
 - Reducing post-harvest losses

etc

and

 - Trade and open markets

Motivation

- **Trade's Contribution to Food Security**
 - supporting efficient distribution of the region's food resources
 - facilitating efficient operation of markets and supply chains to assure secure and adequate supply of safe and nutritious food
 - role becomes more important with increasingly frequent and unpredictable localised supply disturbances
 - climate change, natural disasters etc

- **Today's trade environment**
 - WTO paralysed for the time being
 - Regional economic integration a key instrument for achieving APEC's goals
 - FTAs in practice the main vehicle to date for APEC economies' regional economic integration agenda – “by default”

- **Question: How effective are FTAs in opening regional food markets?**

FTA's and the Imperatives of Modern Agricultural Trade

- “21st Century” / “next generation” trade issues are critically import for trade in food as in other products
- To be relevant, FTAs must address these issues in food trade as well as other trade

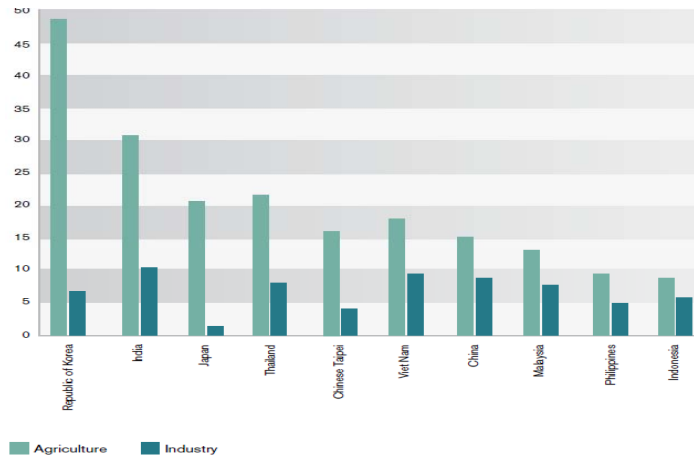
But

- Declaring victory over tariffs and other formal barriers is premature
- Barriers to trade in food remain extensive and pervasive
 - and often explicitly designed to be prohibitive

→the “traditional business” remains relevant and important for trade in food

**Average agricultural tariffs are still high
(..... and peak tariffs are even higher)**

e.g. evidence from 2011 WTO/IDE-JETRO Study



**FTAs and Food Trade
Strengths and Weaknesses**

- FTAs directly address applied tariffs
 - typically reducing them to zero over time

But

- Scope for exclusions may be concentrated in agriculture
- TRQs and SSG measures widely used
 - may be viewed as trade facilitative in some circumstances
- Variable record in addressing regulatory issues e.g. SPS
- “Next generation” issues only now beginning to be addressed

Purpose: Assessing Effectiveness of FTAs in Opening Regional Food Markets

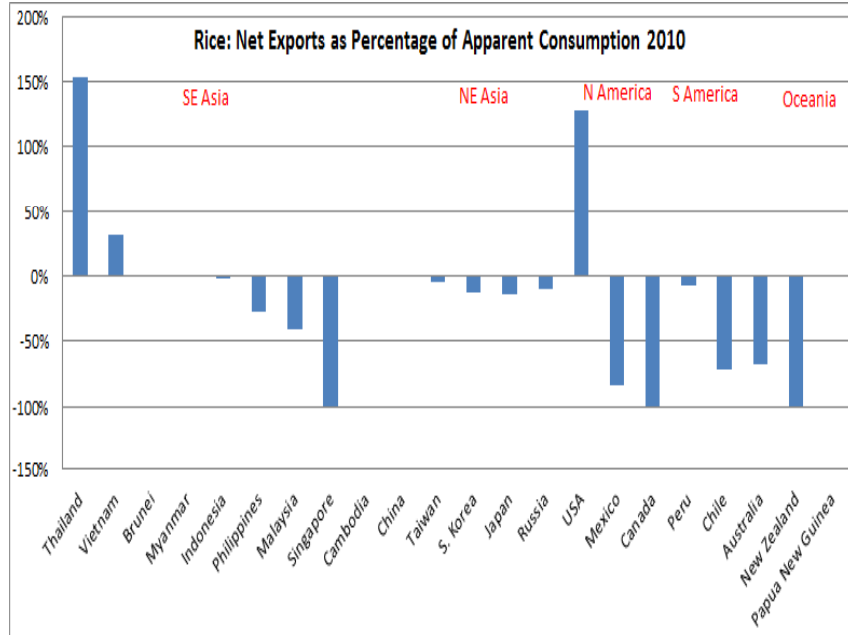
- **Illustrative results from a larger study**
- **Focused on key food security products**
 - **Cereals**
 - Rice
 - Wheat
 - Maize
 - **Oilseeds**
 - **Meat**
 - **Dairy Products**
- **Components**
 - **Brief over view of production, consumption, trade trends**
 - **Review time profile of tariff elimination commitments of individual economies in their various FTAs**
 - percentage of tariff lines reduced to zero over the implementation period
 - agreements/member commitments numbered to avoid individual economy identification

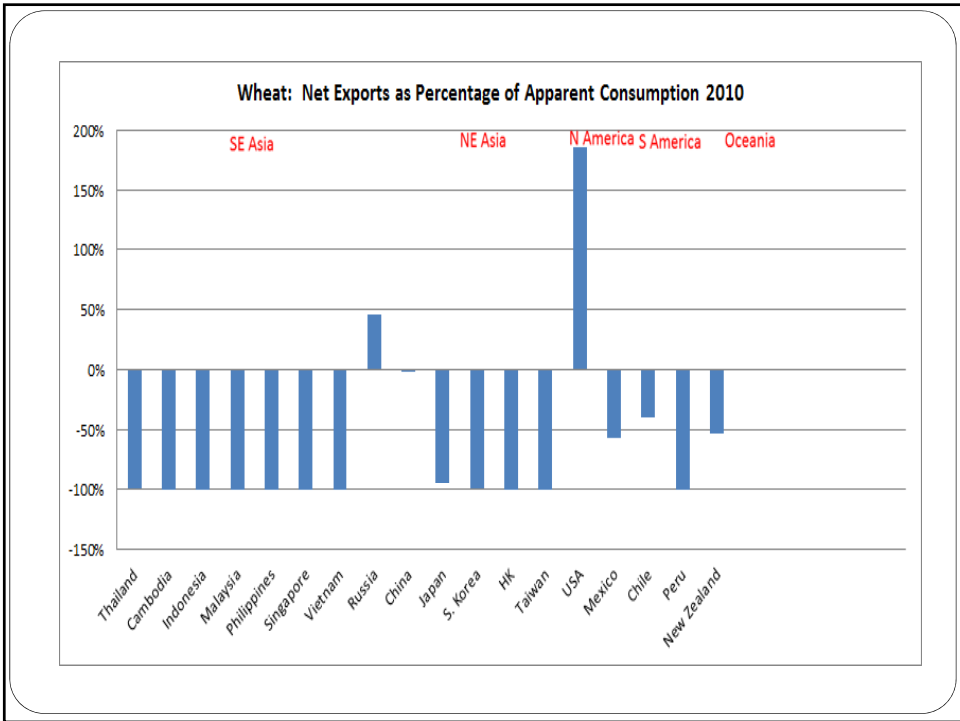
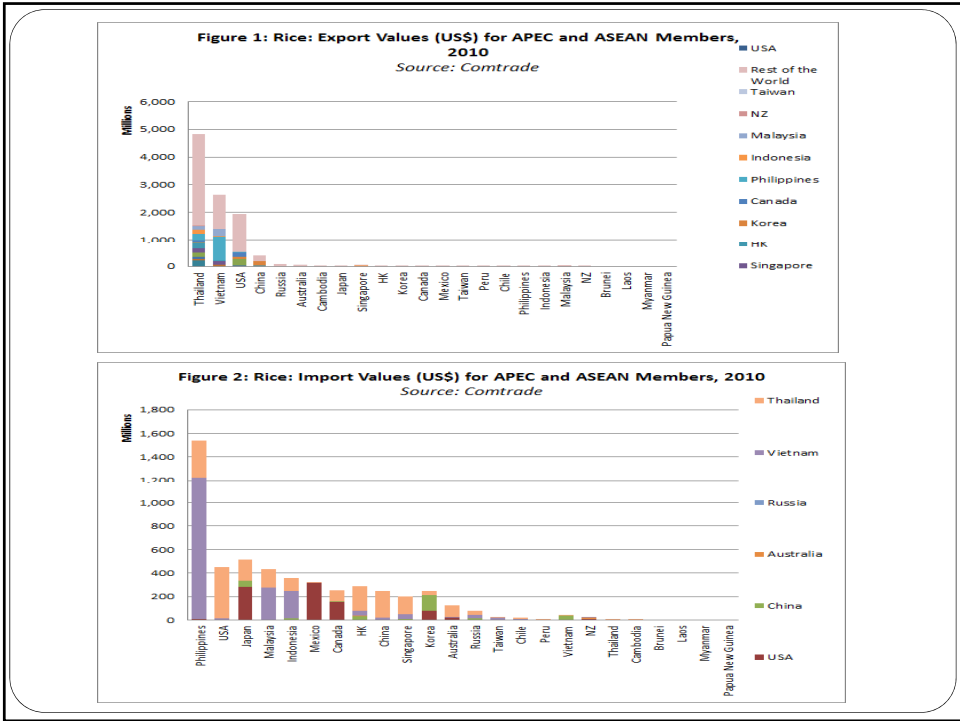
Cereals

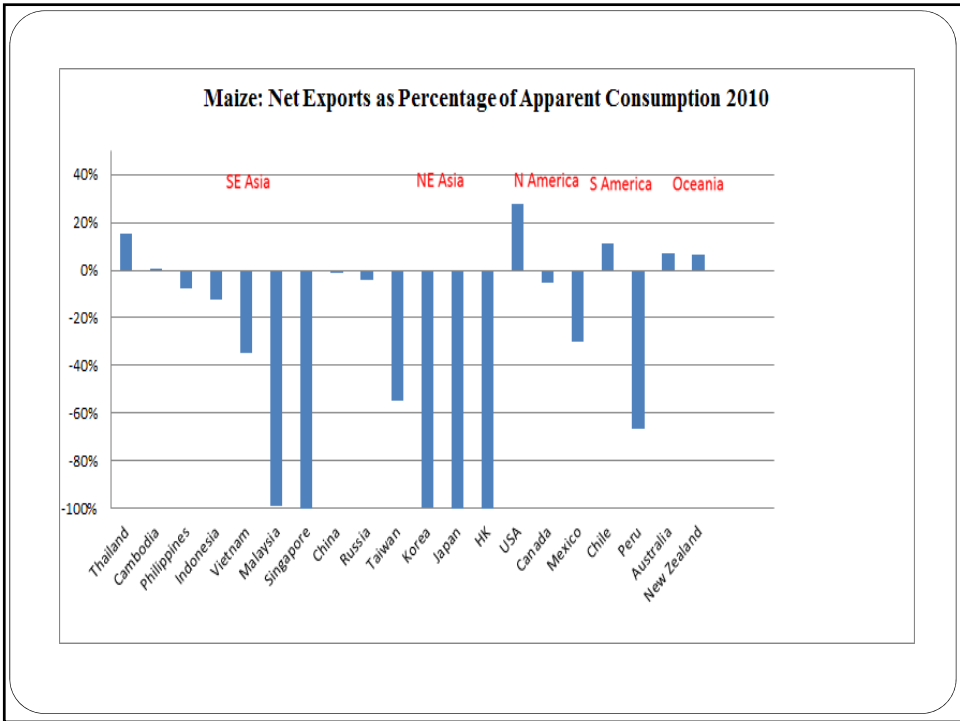
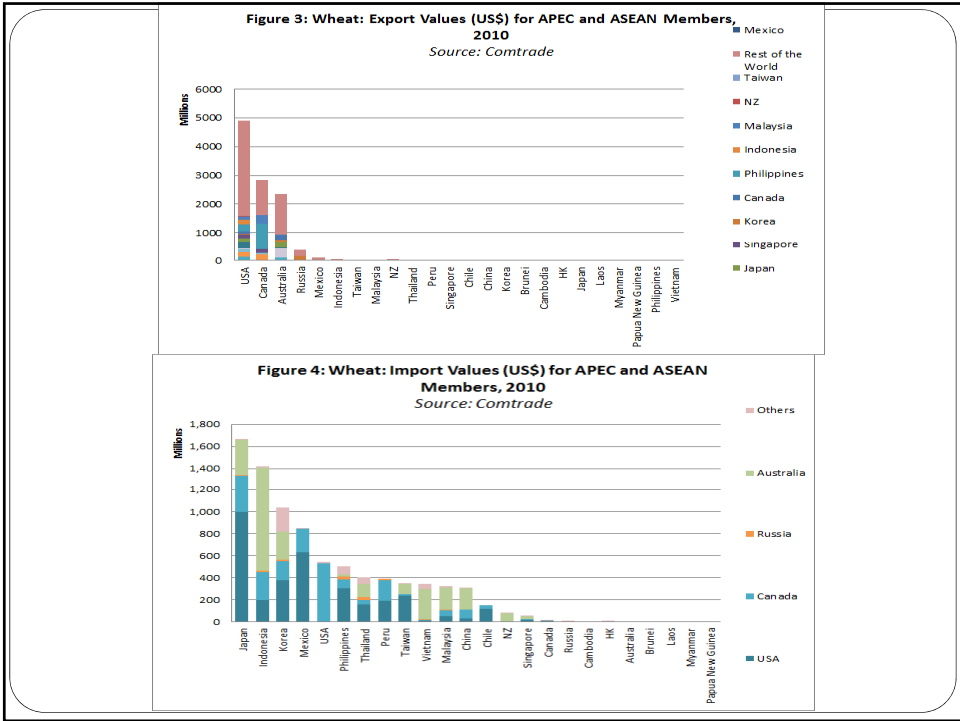
- **Regional Supply Balances for Individual Products**
 - **How timely/reliable is the data?**
- **Analysis of FTA Commitments for**
 - **HS Chapter 10 (cereals)**
 - **HS Chapter 12 (oilseeds)**

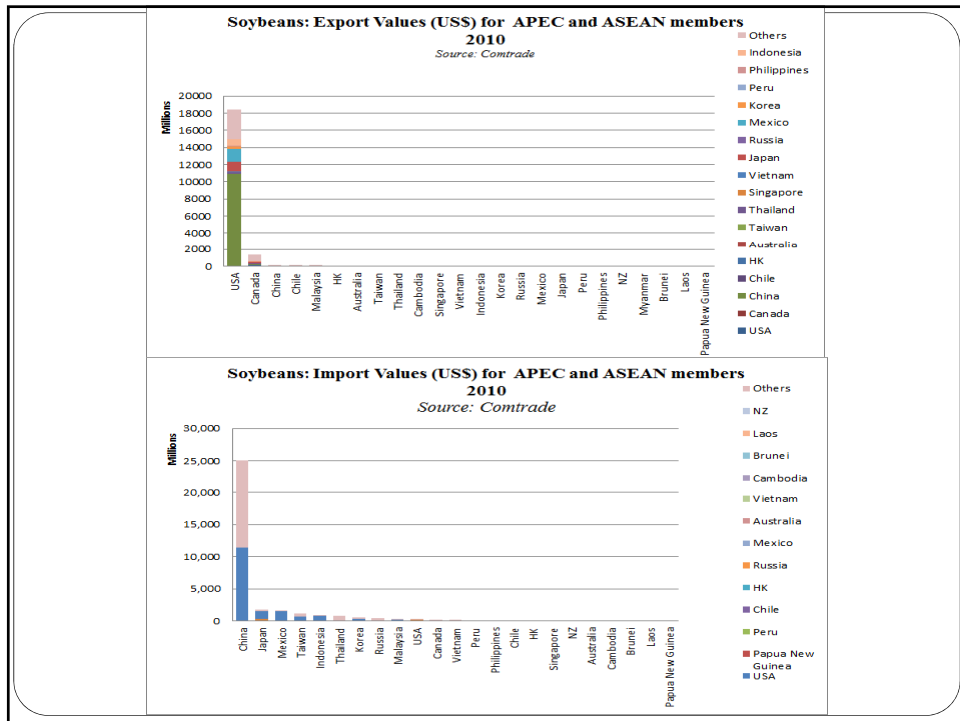
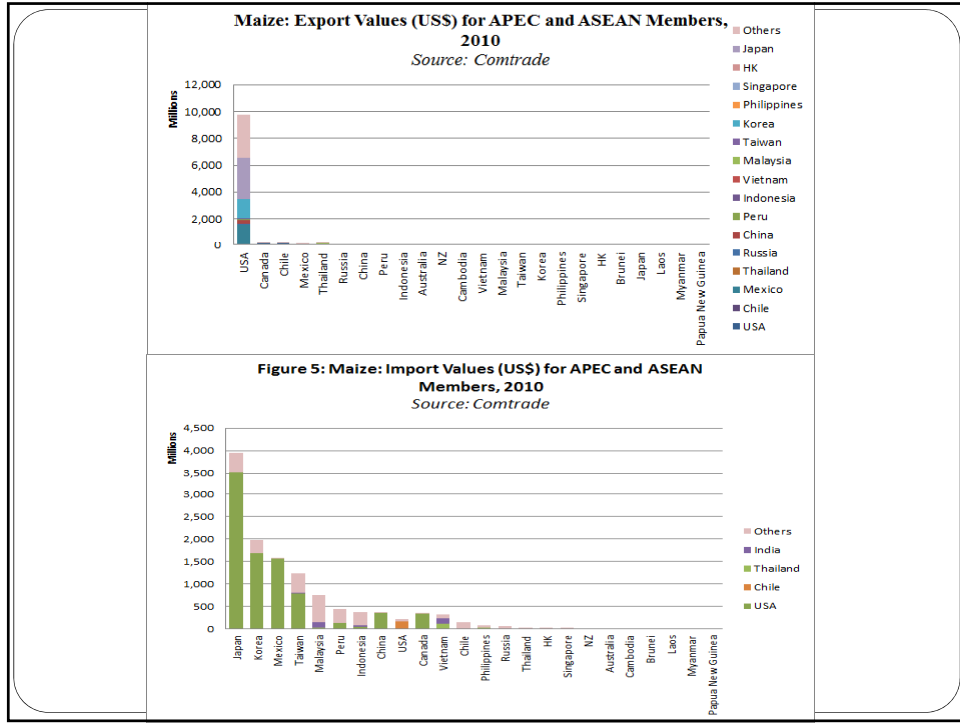
Table 1: Rice
Production, Imports, Stock Change, Exports, Domestic Supply in 17 APEC Economies
2007
Source: FAOStat

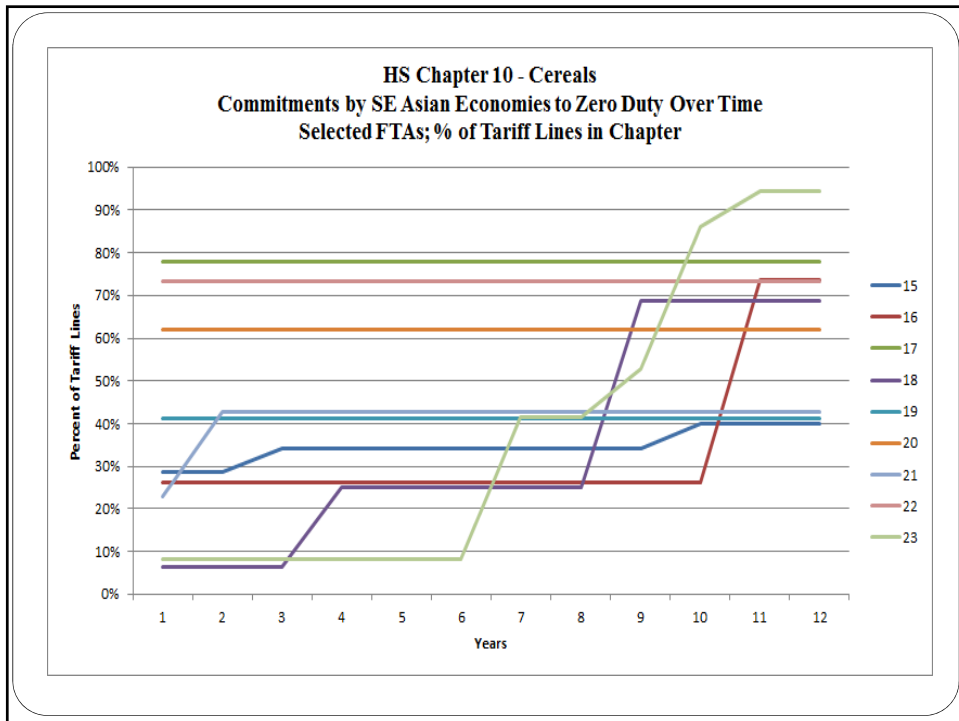
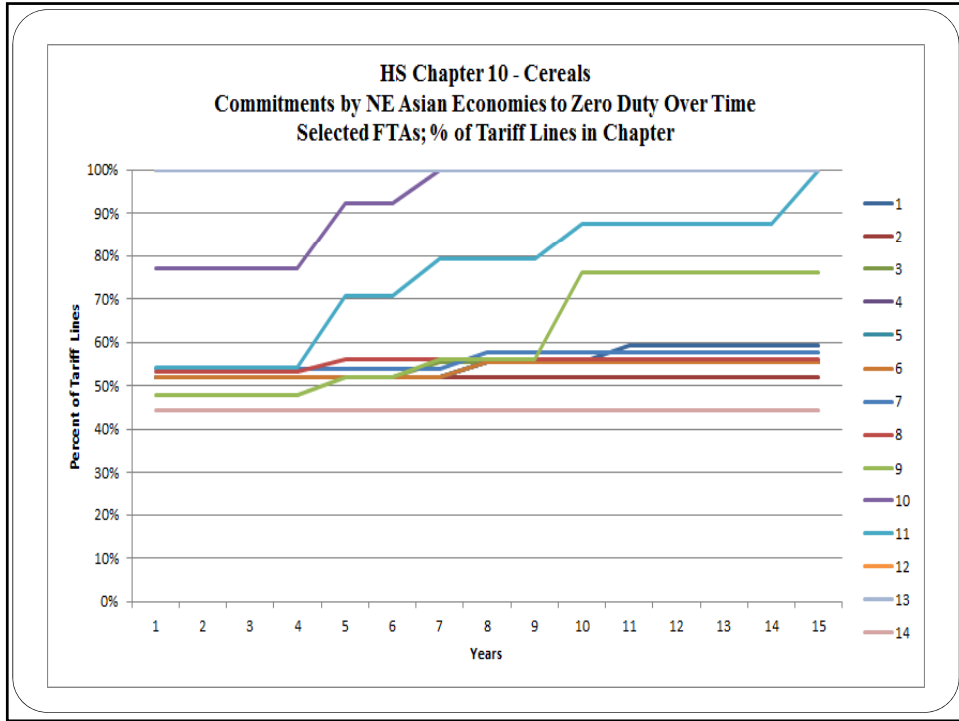
	Production	Import	Stock Change	Export	Domestic Supply
Indonesia	38,124,012	1,438,861	-2,873,231	7,351	36,682,291
Malaysia	1,584,125	814,494	-208,544	33,861	2,156,214
Philippines	10,832,207	1,941,045	-546,659	454	12,226,139
Thailand	21,410,300	21,404	-1,313,788	9,254,105	10,863,811
Vietnam	23,973,781	2,102	-1,263,258	4,606,344	18,106,281
Brunei	734	313,930	7,280	378	321,565
SE Asia Subtotal	95,925,159	4,531,836	-6,198,200	13,902,493	80,356,301
China	124,994,105	999,615	172,065	1,311,757	124,854,029
Japan	7,265,631	610,133	-33,668	18,025	7,824,070
Rep. of Korea	4,027,346	254,965	-129,694	3,451	4,149,165
NE Asia Subtotal	136,287,082	1,864,713	8,703	1,333,233	136,827,264
Russia	469,931	237,729	0	12,189	695,470
USA	6,002,486	898,898	190,790	3,442,852	3,649,322
Canada		463,856	0	135,982	327,874
Mexico	196,563	602,377	0	69,841	729,099
N. America Subtotal	6,199,049	1,965,131	190,790	3,648,675	4,706,295
Chile	73,083	115,299	10,262	165	198,478
Peru	1,624,234	74,707	0	190	1,698,751
APEC S. America Subtotal	1,697,317	190,006	10,262	355	1,897,229
Australia	108,721	136,056	227,532	202,045	270,264
New Zealand		40,487	0	759	39,728
Australasia Subtotal	108,721	176,543	227,532	202,804	309,992
APEC-17 Total	240,687,259	8,965,958	-5,760,913	19,099,749	224,792,551

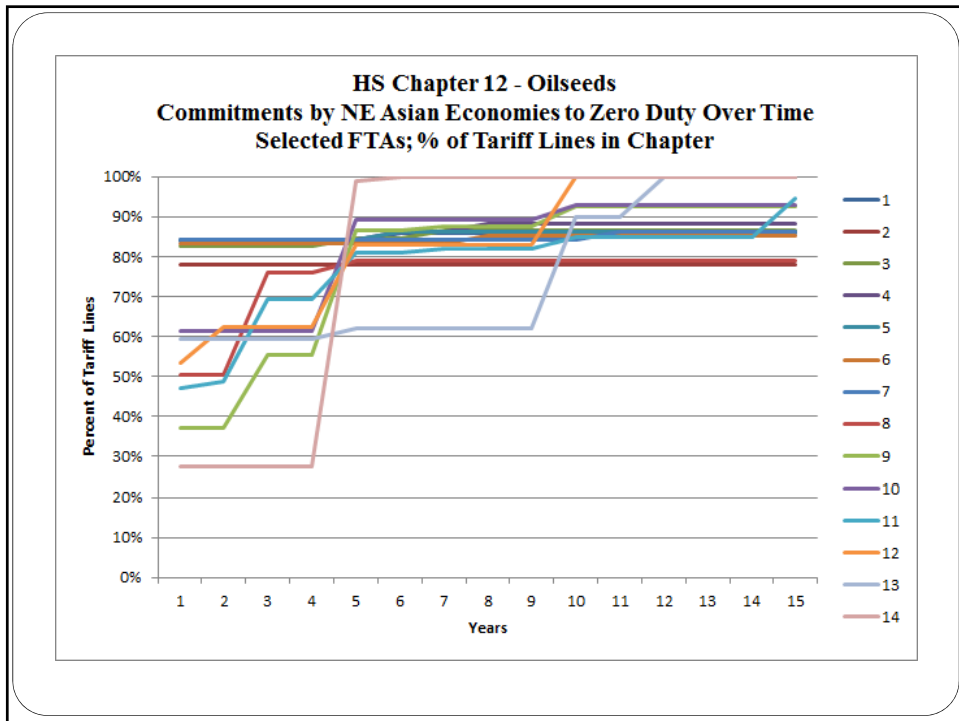
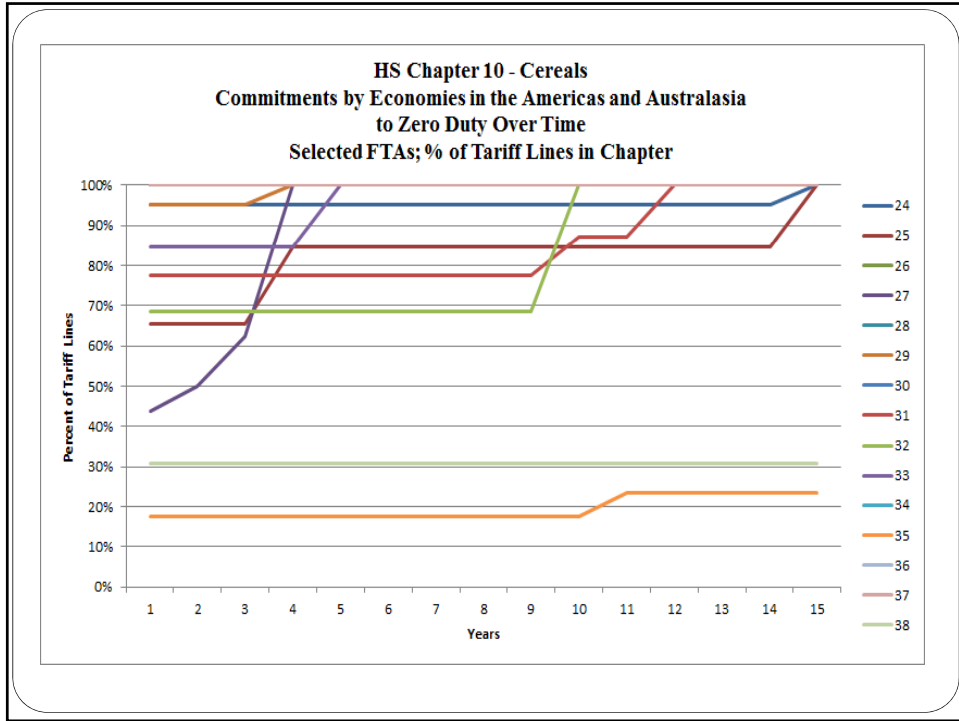


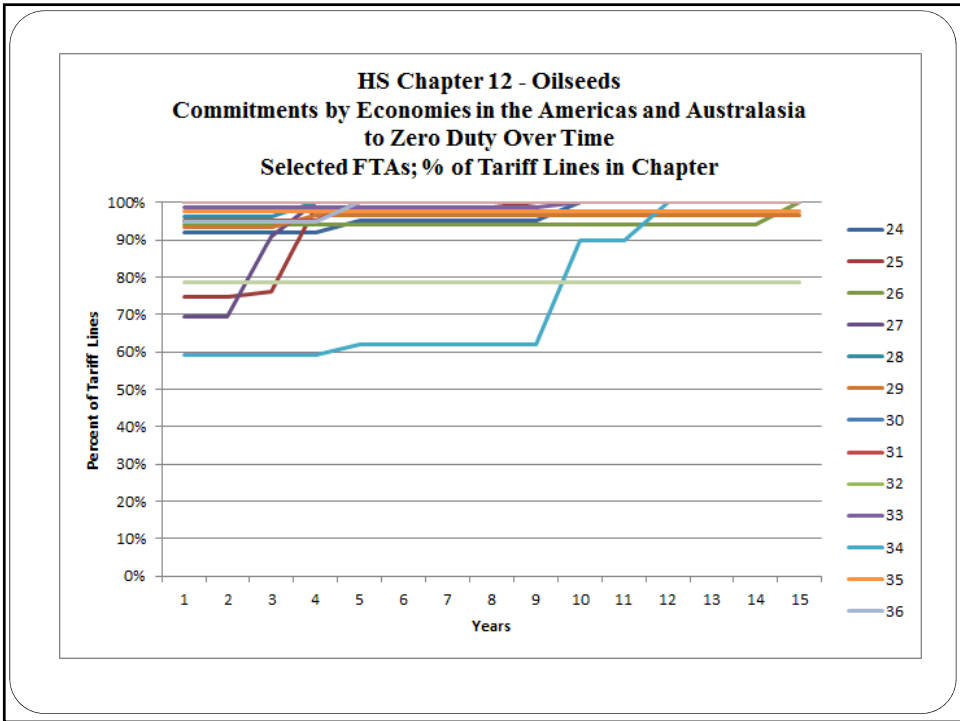
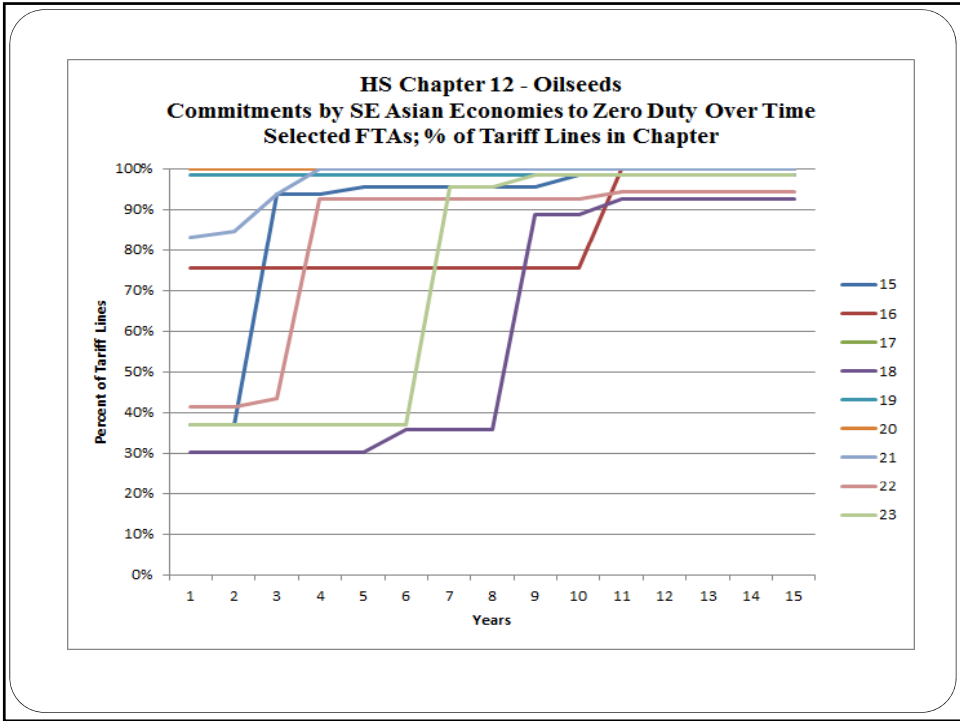






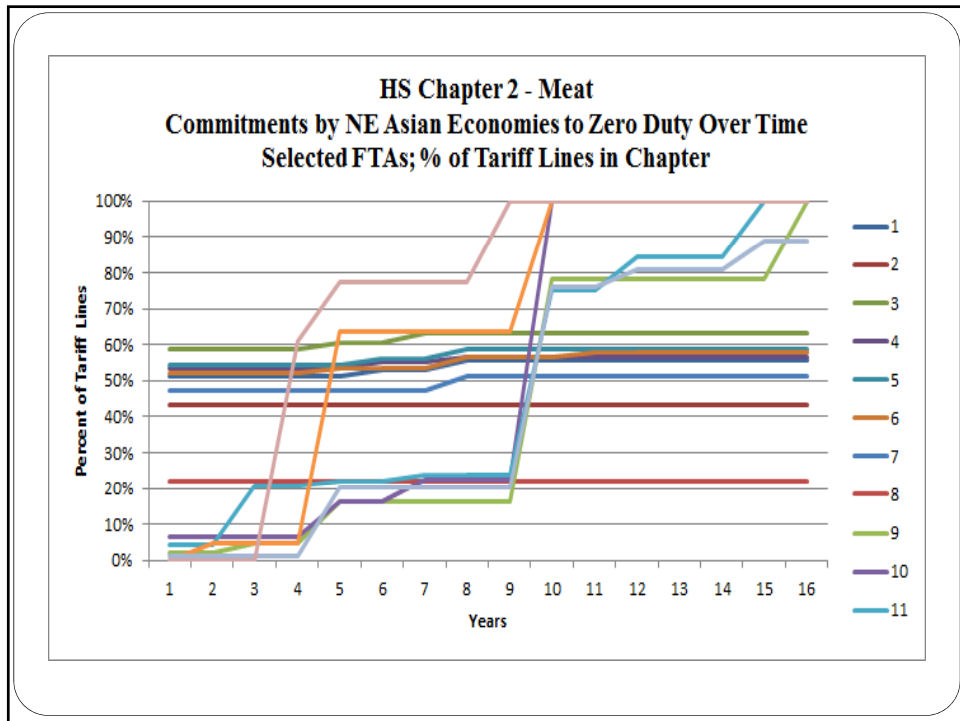


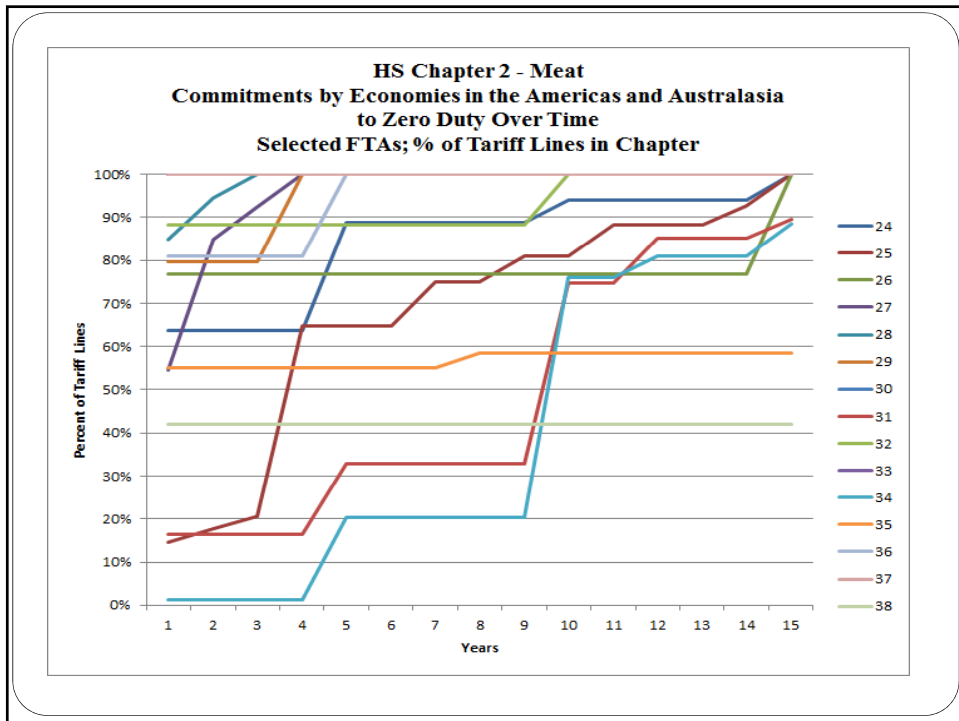
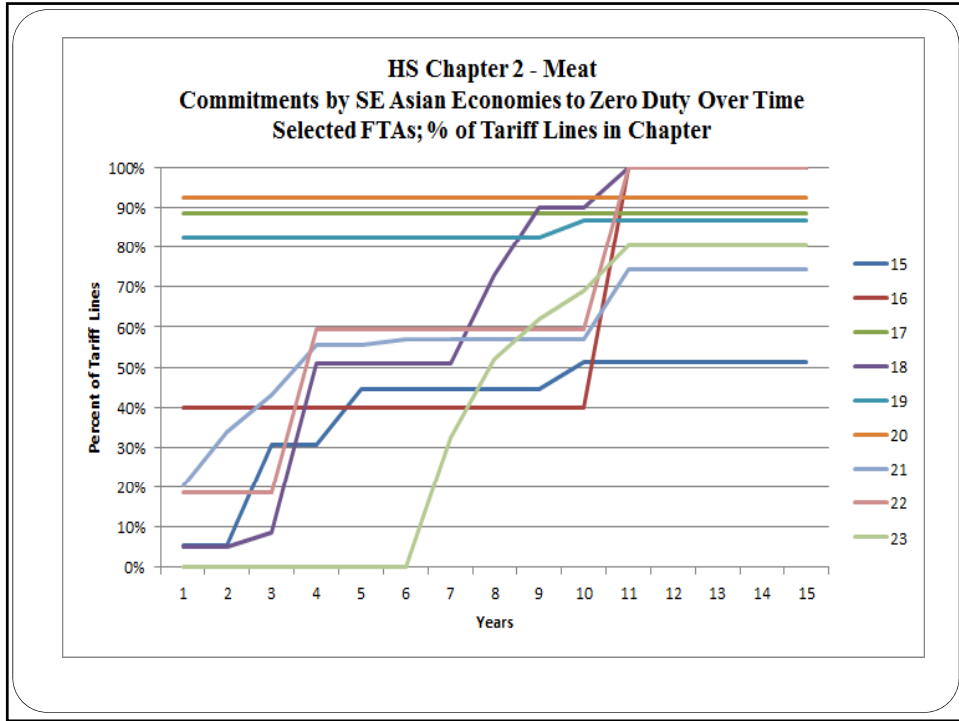


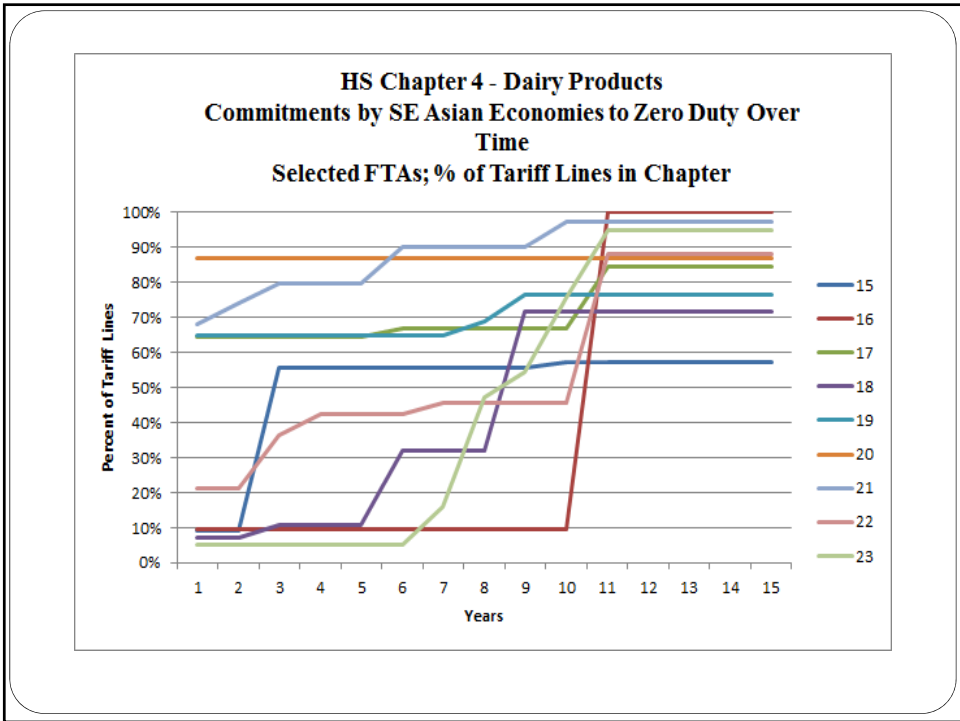
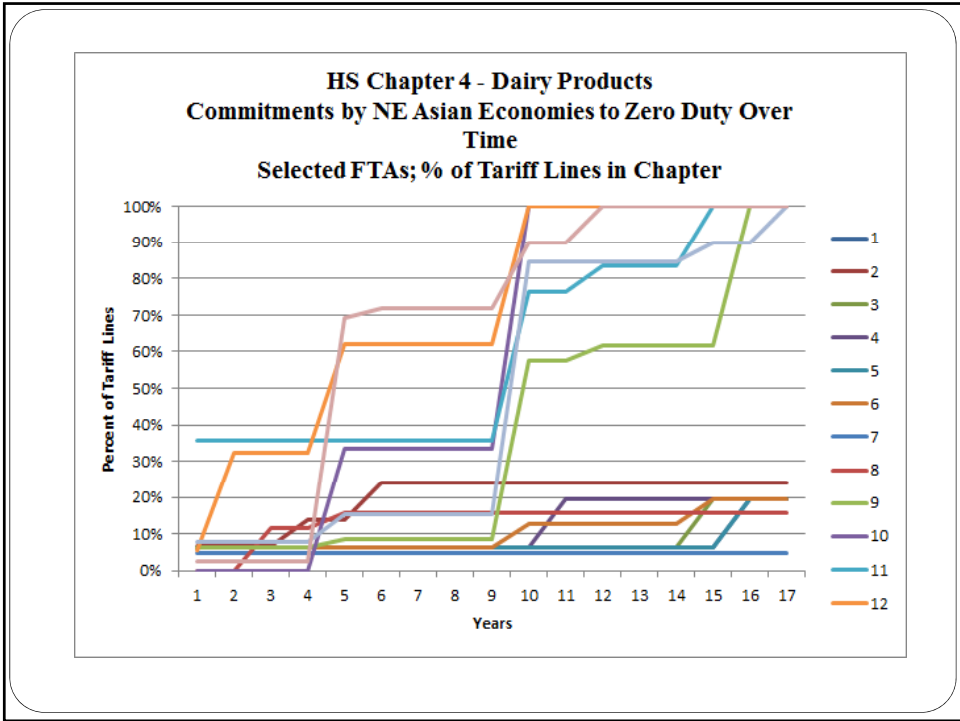


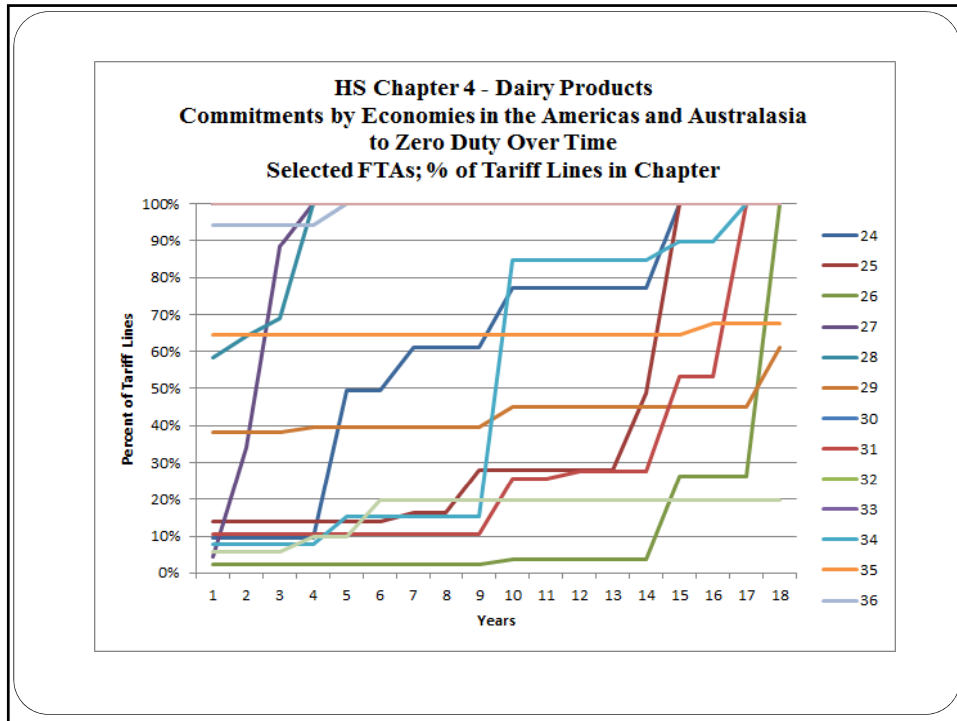
Meat and Dairy Products

- Analysis of FTA Commitments for
 - HS Chapter 02 (meat)
 - HS Chapter 04 (dairy products)









Summary

- **Cereals and Oilseeds**
 - stepped tariff elimination or reduction for cereals in some FTA commitments
 - time profile varies – action often delayed
 - “no change” or “minimal change” also common for both cereals and oilseeds
 - reflecting markets already open or remaining closed
- **Meat and Dairy Products**
 - clear sub-regional variations in balance between stepped tariff elimination/reduction and “no change”
- **FTAs vary in effectiveness in opening food markets**
 - some instances of comprehensive liberalisation
 - evidence of concentration of product exclusions on food chapters also widespread but far from universal
- **Scope for larger and more consistent contribution of FTAs to regional food security**