



CSD-16  
UN

# International Agriculture Trade and Access to Markets

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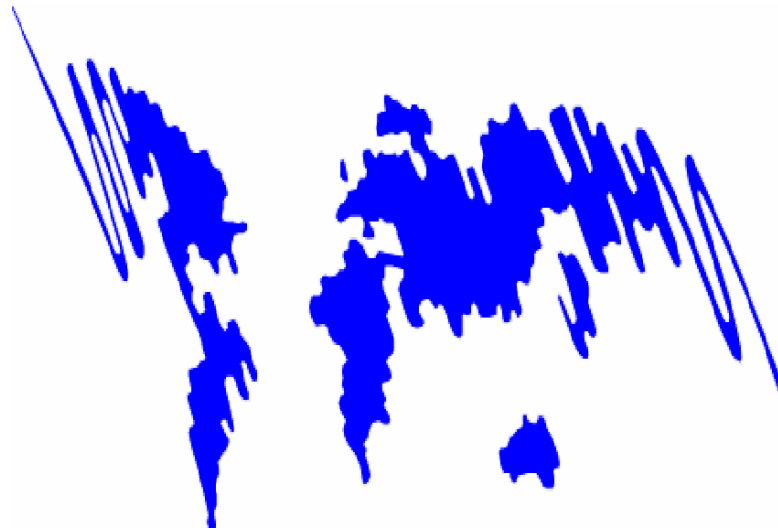
# Part One:

## World Agro-trade and Market Access

1. Why shouldn't we be pessimistic?
2. Progress of agro-trade and market access
3. Some comments for national cooperation

# Crises in 2008

- High food prices
- Export control
- Riots caused by tight food supplies
- Conflicts even possible wars widely worried by





## 2008's snow and ice storms in the South



2008, summer harvest expected.

# Roof



# High Prices of Development

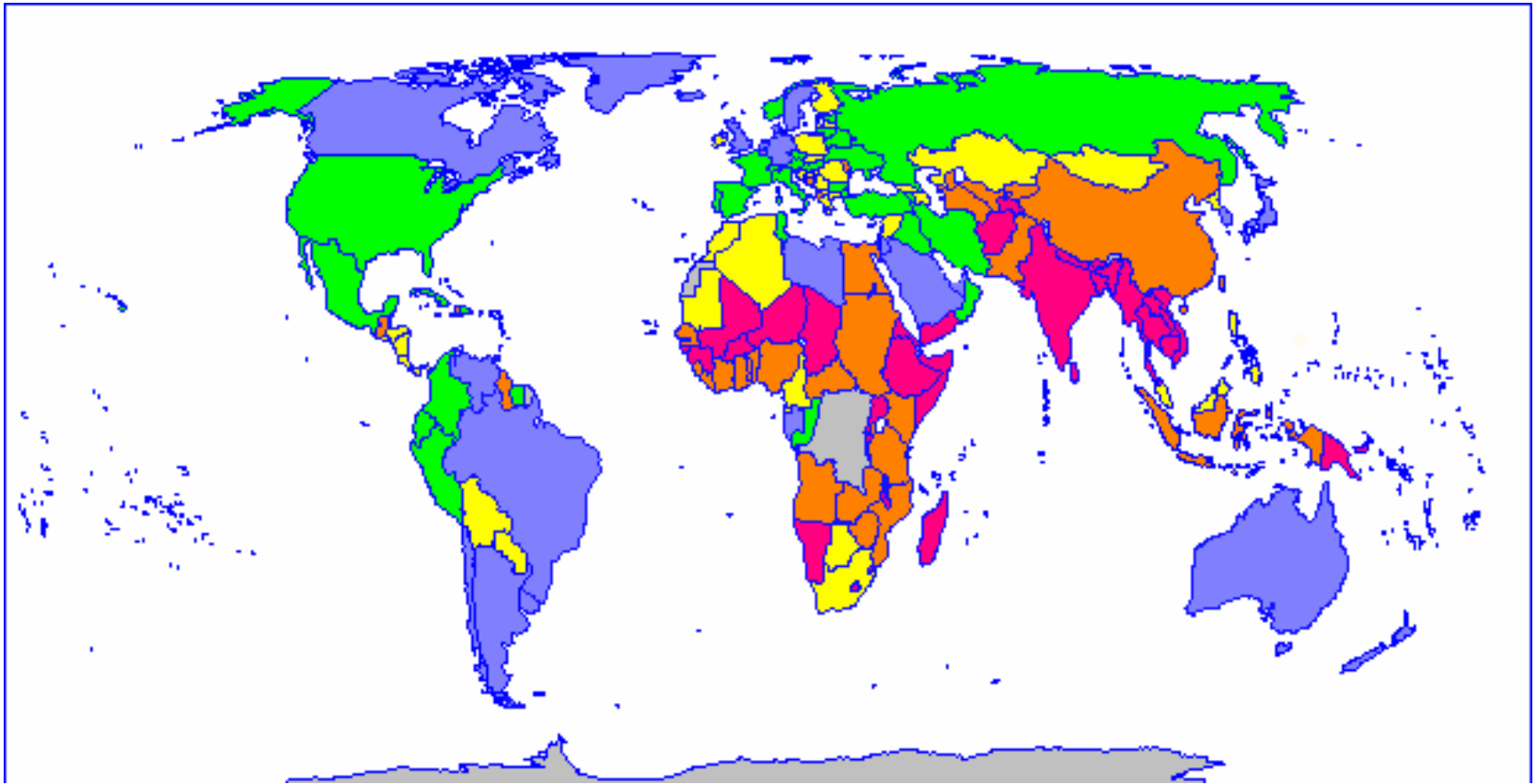


# 3 major reasons

- Human
- Climatic
- Astronomic

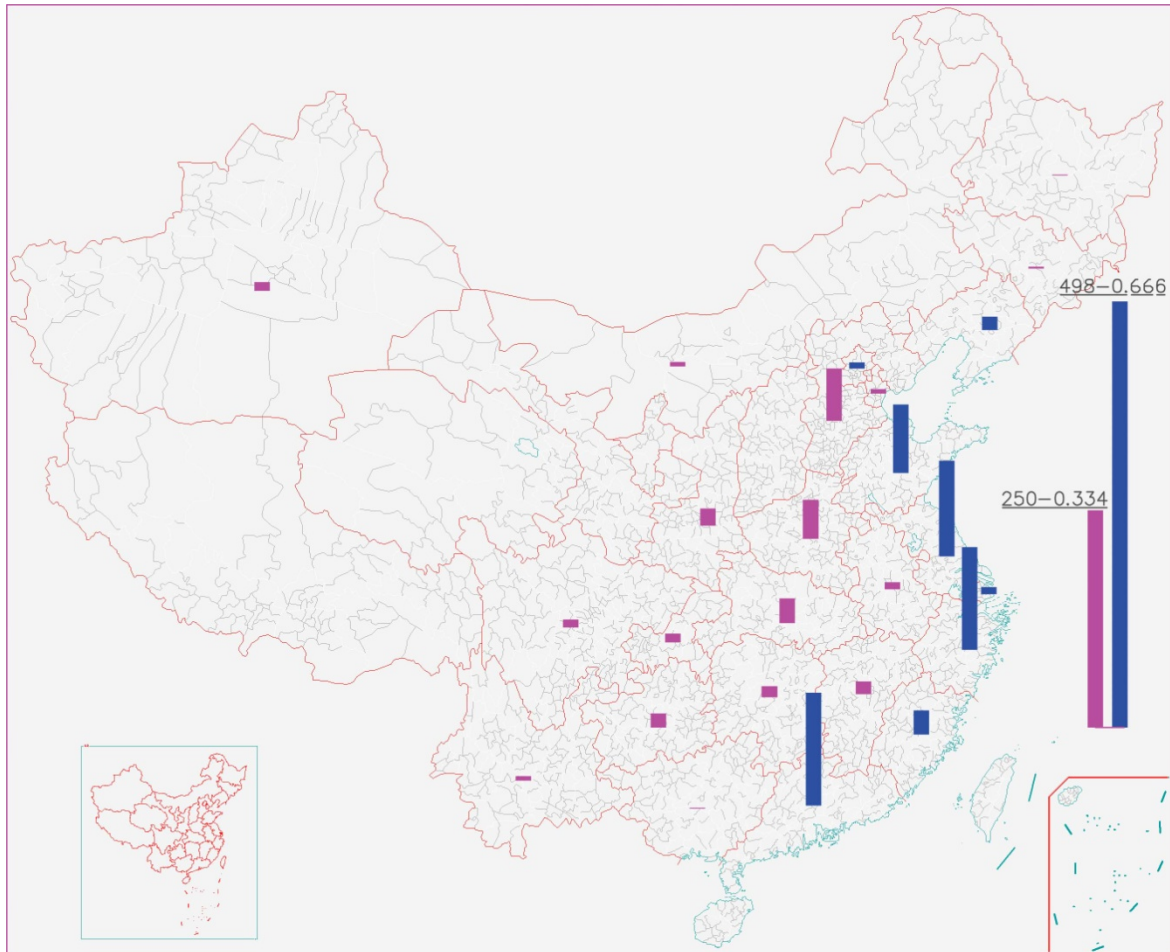


# Urbanization

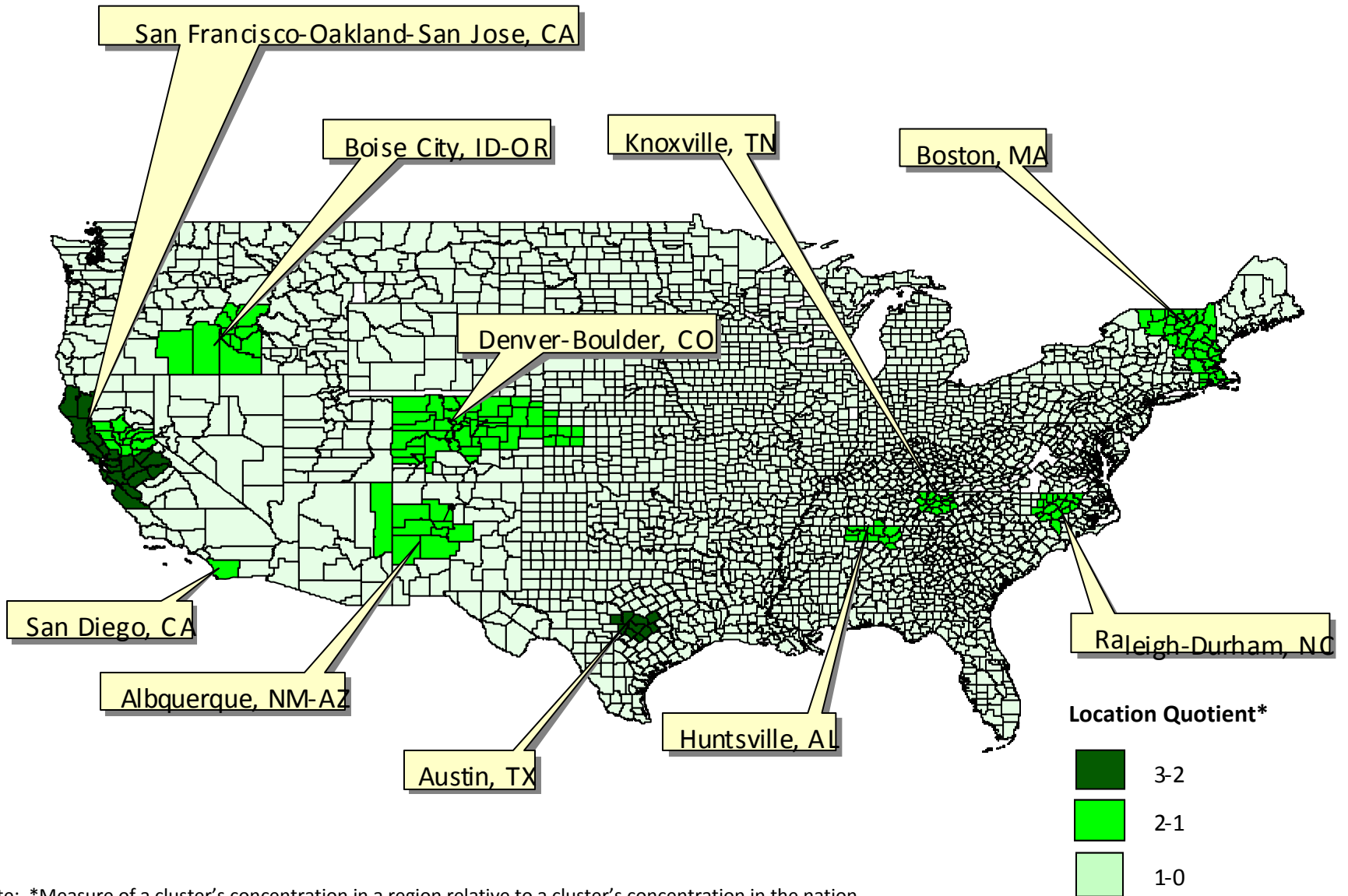


	Less than	33.2		49.2	63.3		More than	77.9
	33.2	49.2		63.3	77.9		No statistics	

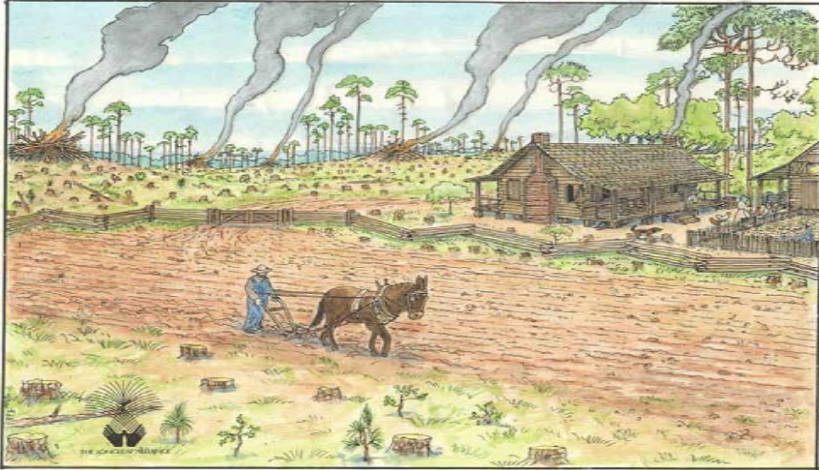
# industrialization



confusions



Note: \*Measure of a cluster's concentration in a region relative to a cluster's concentration in the nation  
 Source: Porter, Cluster Mapping Project, Institute for Competitiveness and Strategy, Harvard Business School



New York

# Pusan



Shanghai  
Pudong

1900



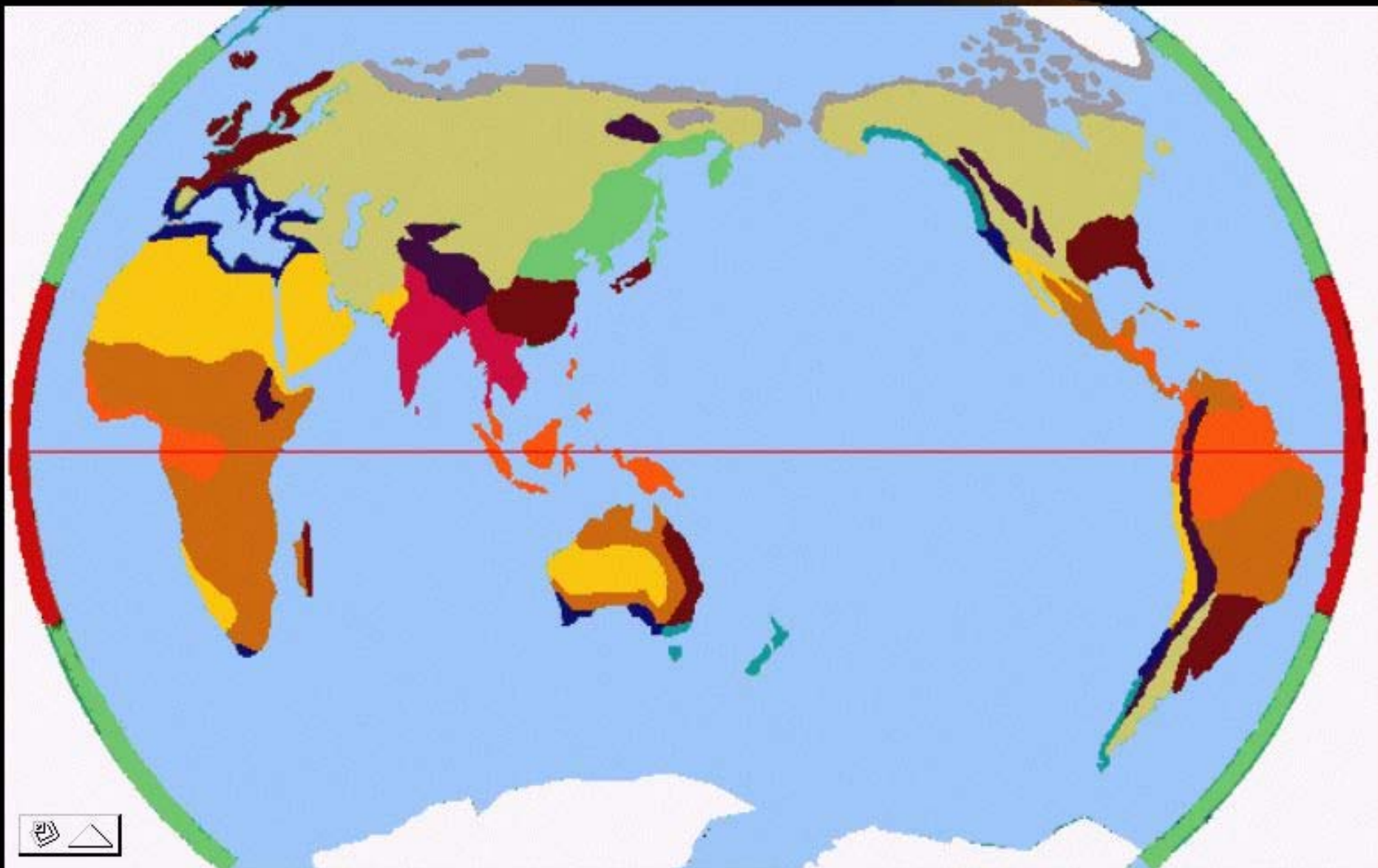
1990



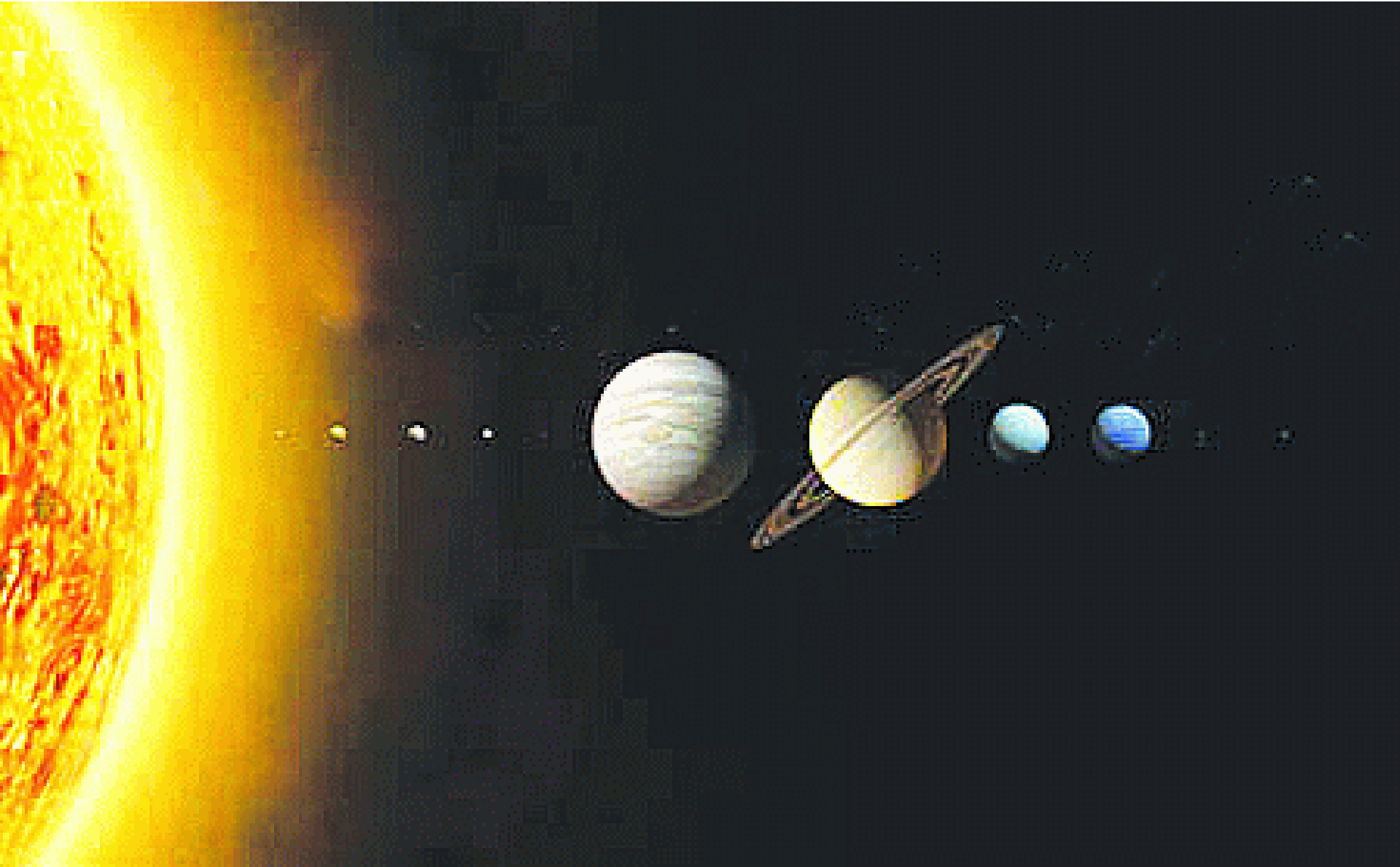
Pudong 2007



# 世界气候类型

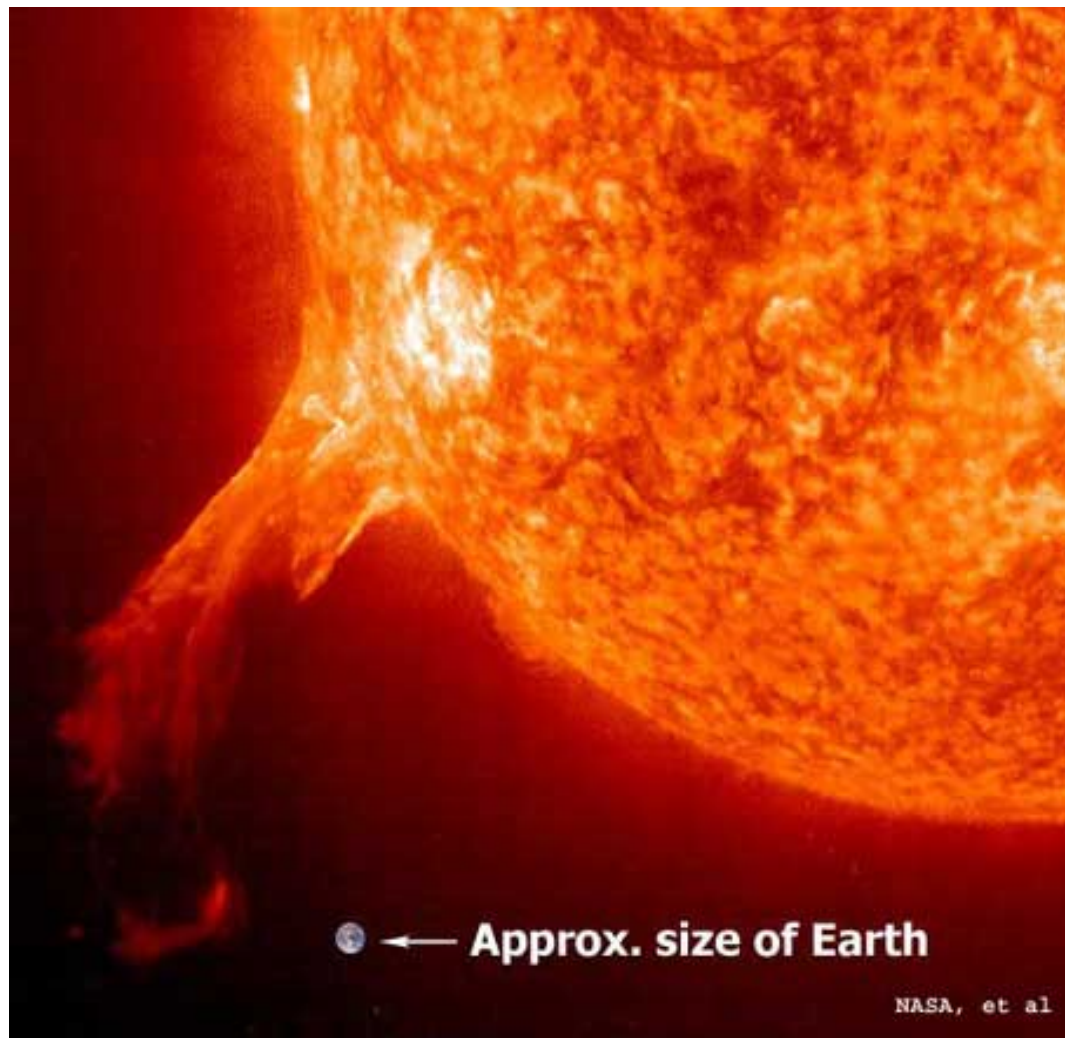


**Don't forget the  
astronomic challenge**

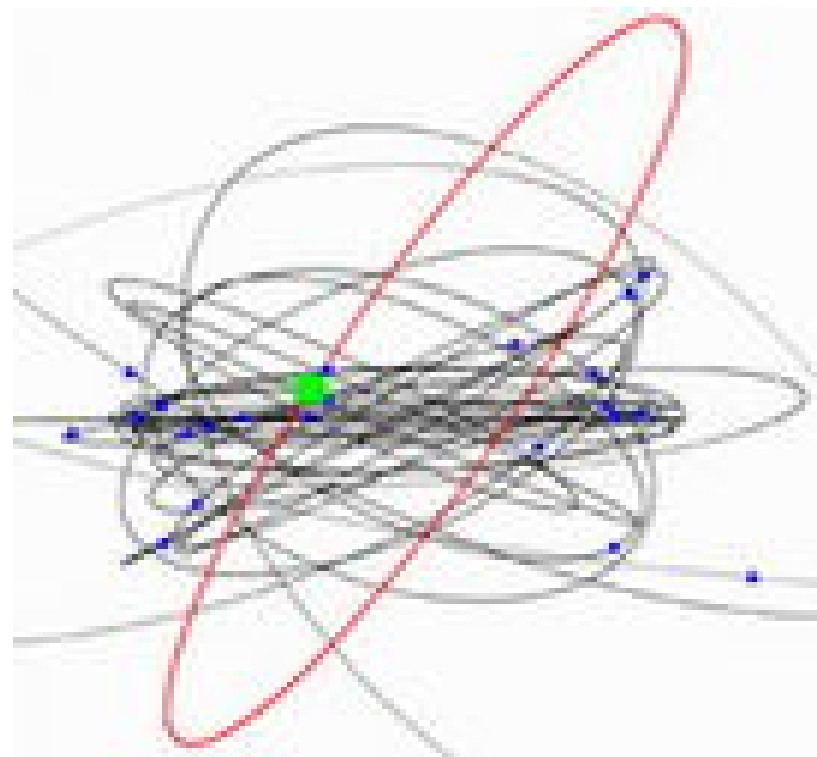








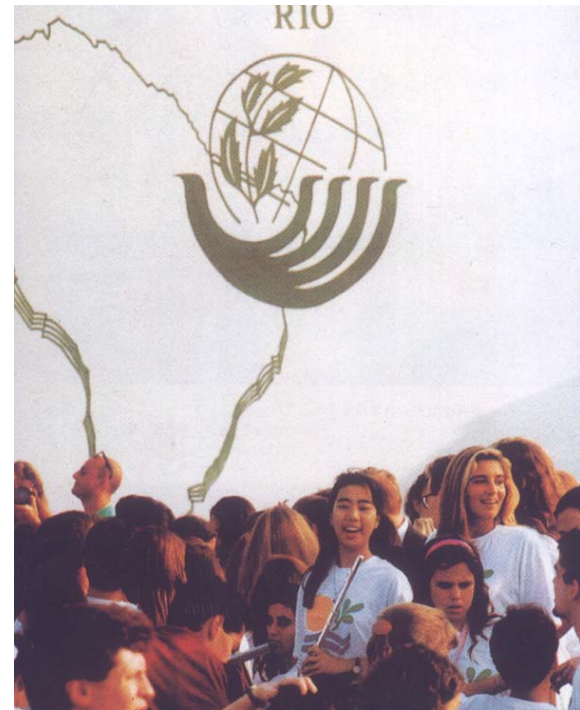




# Questions

Are these **challenges, uncertainties and difficulties** today larger or more complicated than ever before?

Are the agricultural **problems** more severe than those in 1994, or in 1947??







# Reasons for optimism

- the world today is so informative
- the supply chains are so convenient
- the techniques of communications and the logistics are so advanced
- the agricultural technologies are so innovative
- the agricultural policies are unprecedentedly transparent
- agro-production potentials are still huge
- the new round of multilateral agro-trade negotiating seems to finish soon.







# Aid to Africa



# Desertification Control in the West



# Reform in Viet Nam



# Small Loans Financing Farmers in India



# Investment System Reform in the Philippines

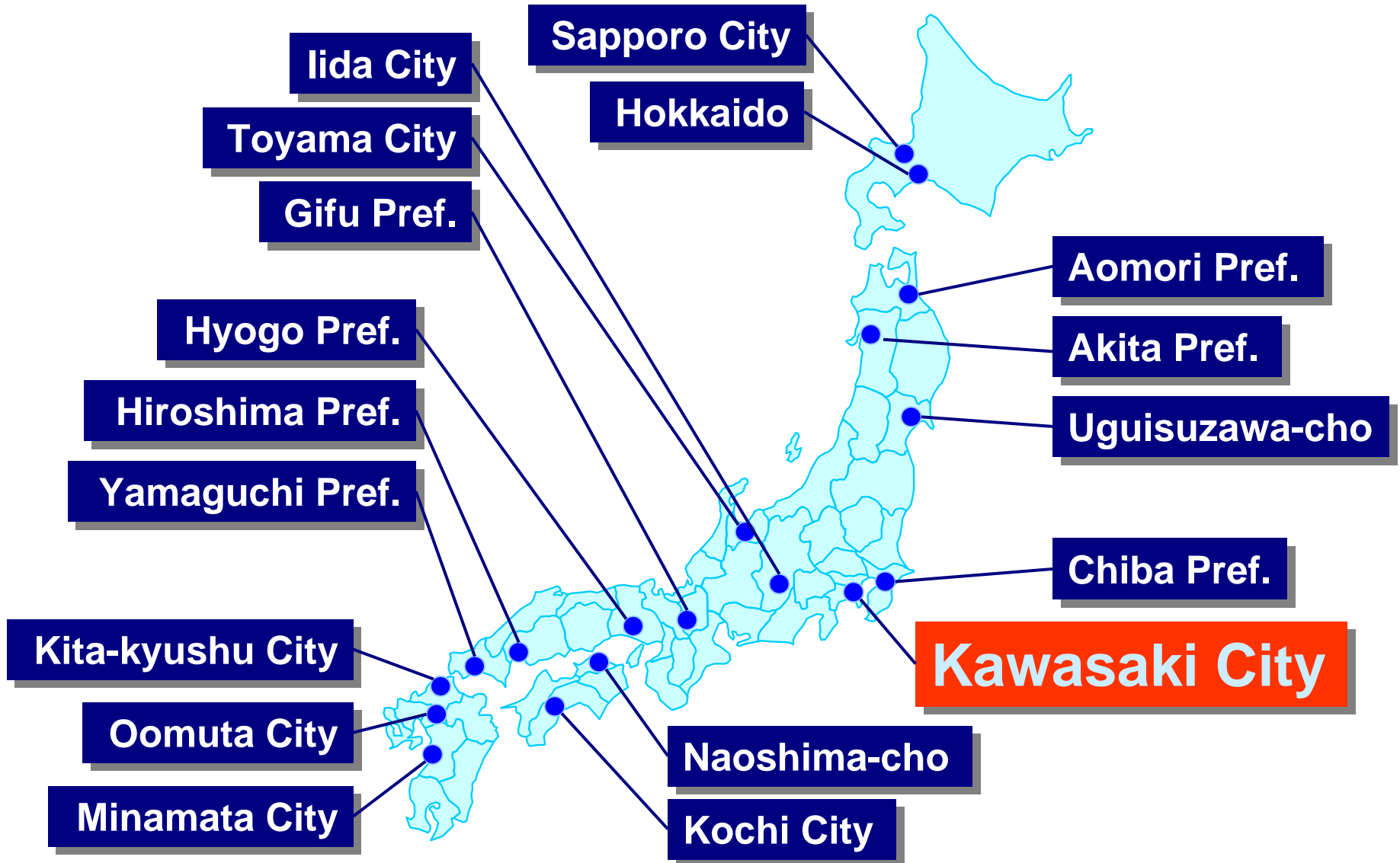


# Progress in Korea





# 18 Eco-Towns Japan





# Forests' Protection in Russia



# Recycling Economy in Europe



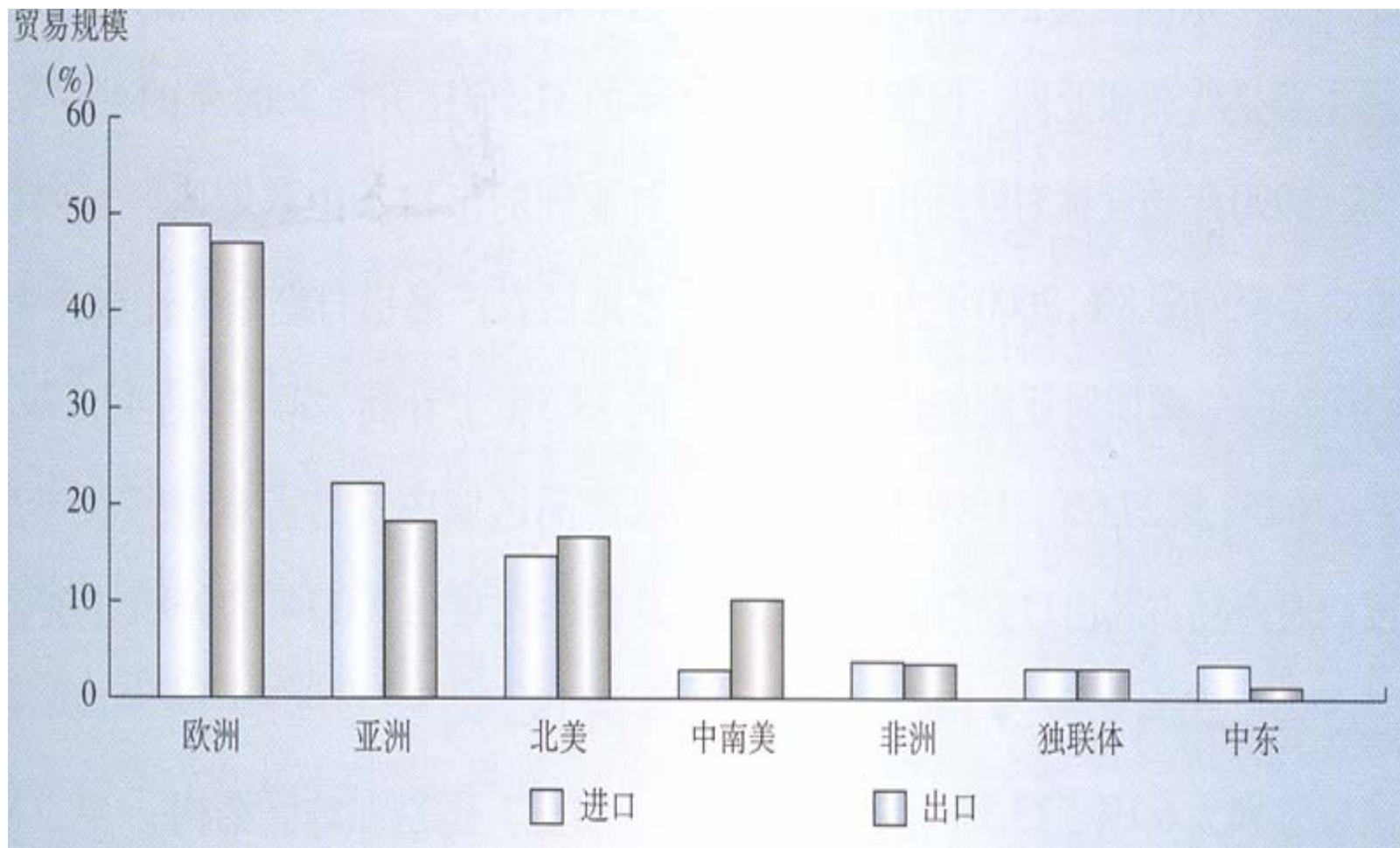
# US High tech for Anti-desertification



# Imbalance and marginalization of most developing countries, especially the least developed economies

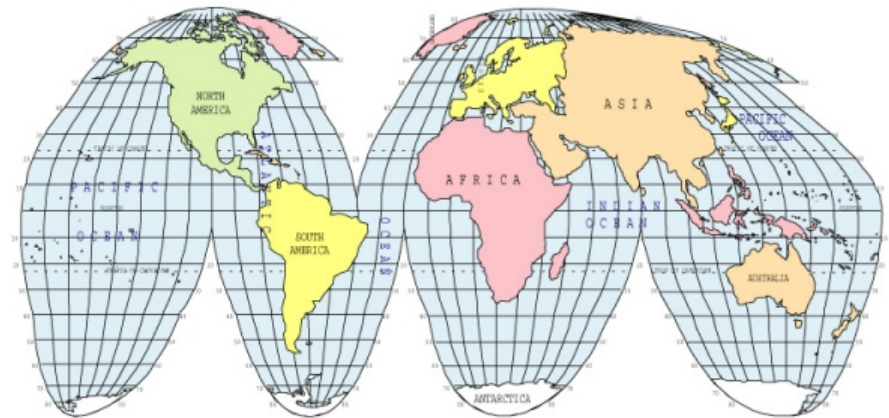


# Distorted World Agro-trade



# International Agro-trade expected to slow as the world economy cools off

- World market prices for many food crops have risen significantly during 2007.
- Costs in 2008
- optimistic scenario





# Problems Inherited from the Uruguay Round

- The Agriculture Agreement was negotiated in the 1986–94 Uruguay Round and is a significant first step towards fairer competition and a less distorted sector. It includes specific commitments by WTO member governments to improve market access and reduce trade-distorting subsidies in agriculture. These commitments are being implemented over a six year period (10 years for developing countries) that began in 1995.
- Participants have agreed to initiate negotiations for continuing the reform process one year before the end of the implementation period, i.e. by the end of 1999. These talks have now been incorporated into the broader negotiating agenda set at the 2001 Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar.

# Rules

- Green Box Policies
- Amber Policies(Aggregate Measurement of Support , AMS)
- Blue Box Policies
- Technical barriers
- ADA, SA8000...
- FLO...
- Labor protection
- Animal protection
- ...

# Agriculture-related International Trade Covers Many Issues

- agro-products market access
- technical barriers
- technology transfers
- agro-trade-related investment
- aid
- trade in service
- transparency of policy-making
- legal review
- protection of environment
- e-commerce for logistics and supply-chains
- protection of intellectual property rights
- social accountabilities
- fair competition rules

There is a long way to go to make the free agro-trade fair and benefiting to the less developed areas.

# Retroversion of Doha Round

March of 2000

- 2000 03—2003 09 [Cancún](#)
- 2003 09—2004 08 01 [Geneva](#)
- 2004 08—2007 “**modalities**”: market access, domestic support and export competition, concession formulas and concrete parameters...
- 2005 [Hong Kong](#) **Aid for Trade Program**

# 2 Big Leaps in the Development Round

- **Aid for Trade work program** initiated at the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, marked a concrete step forward to world developmental objective;
- and the latest revised draft “**modalities**” on 8 February 2008, containing formulas and related provisions for cutting tariffs and trade-distorting subsidies.

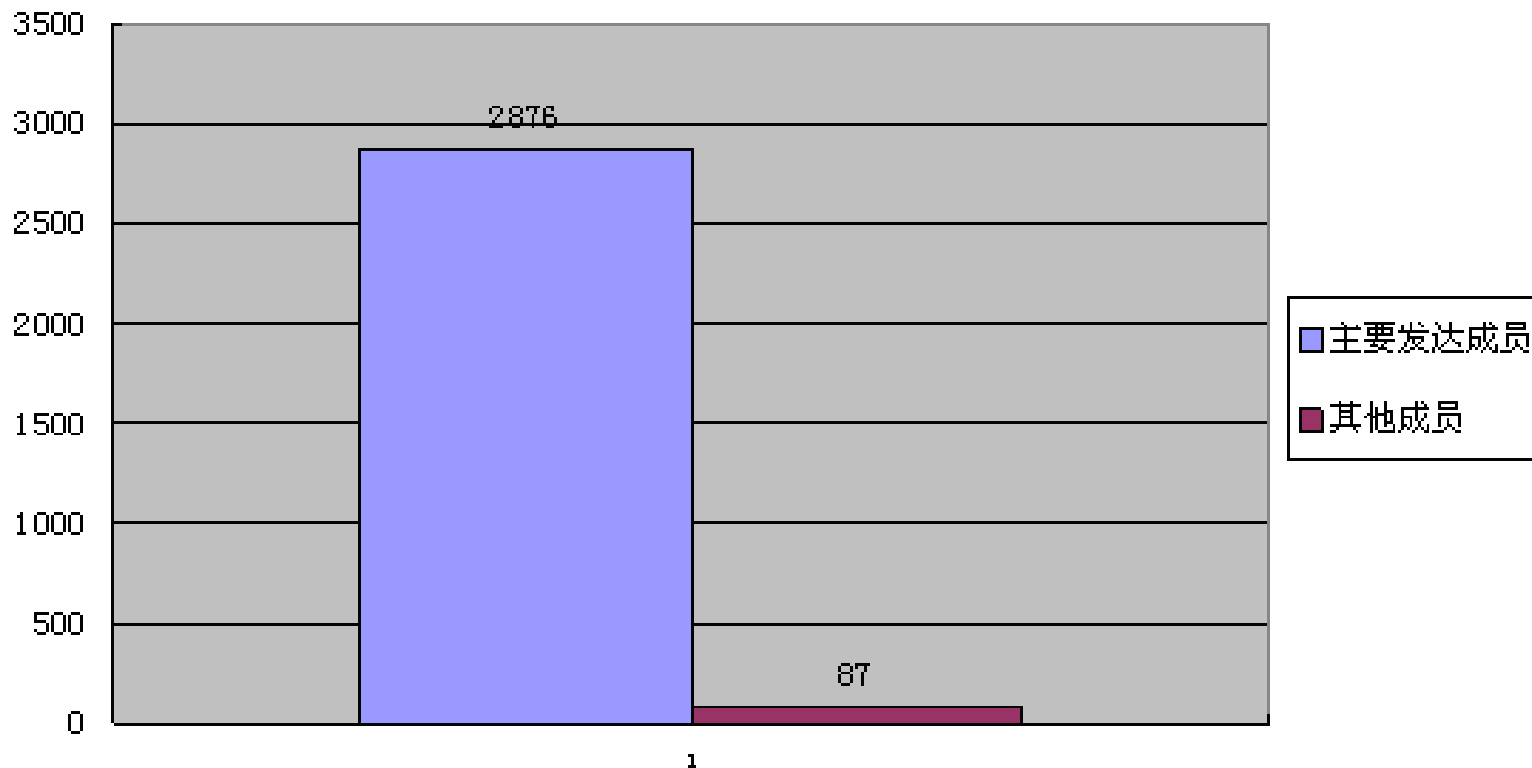
**Distortions still remain...**

# Subsidies in Different Areas



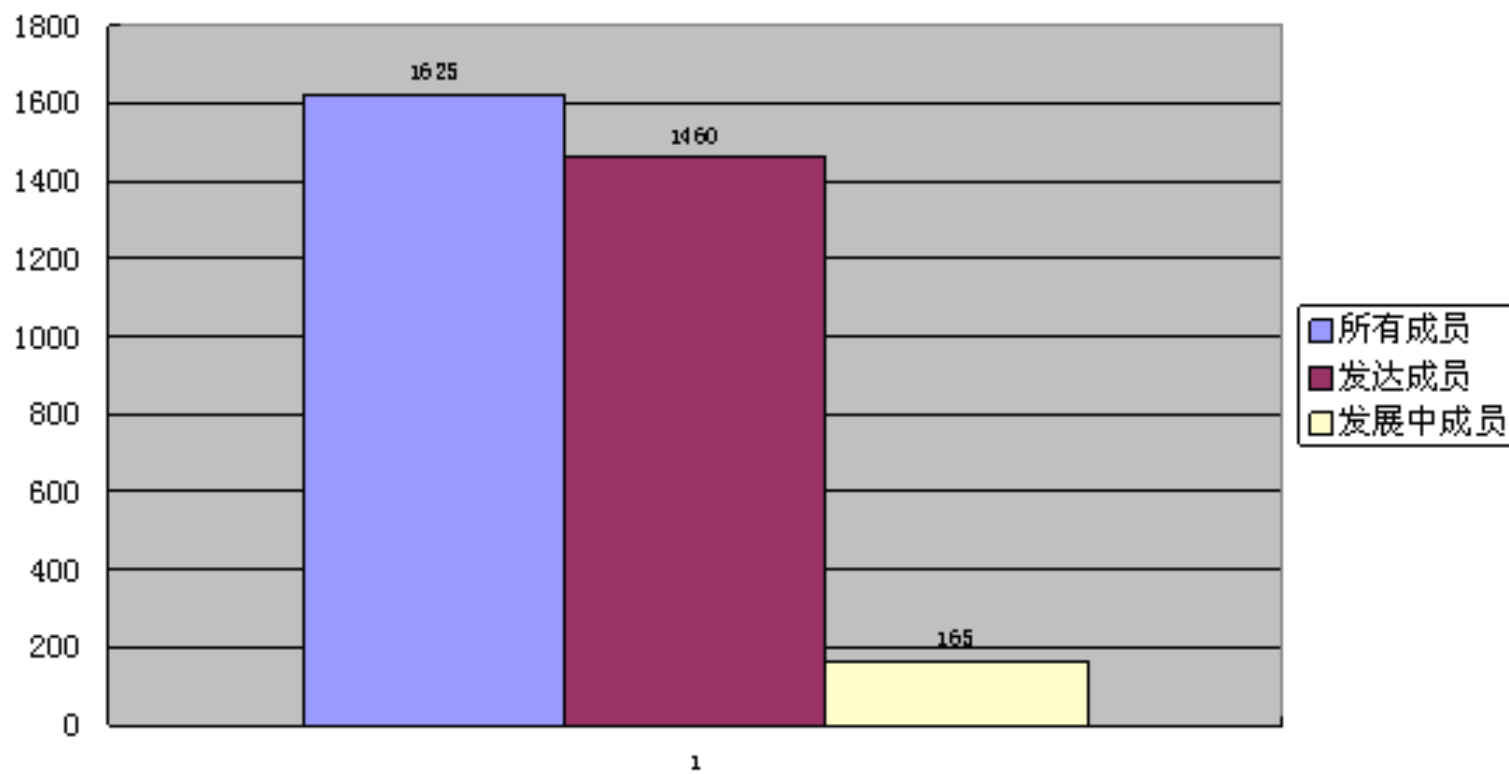
# Subsidies of Developed & Developing Members of WTO

WTO成员出口补贴比较 (百万美元)



# TAMS of WTO Members

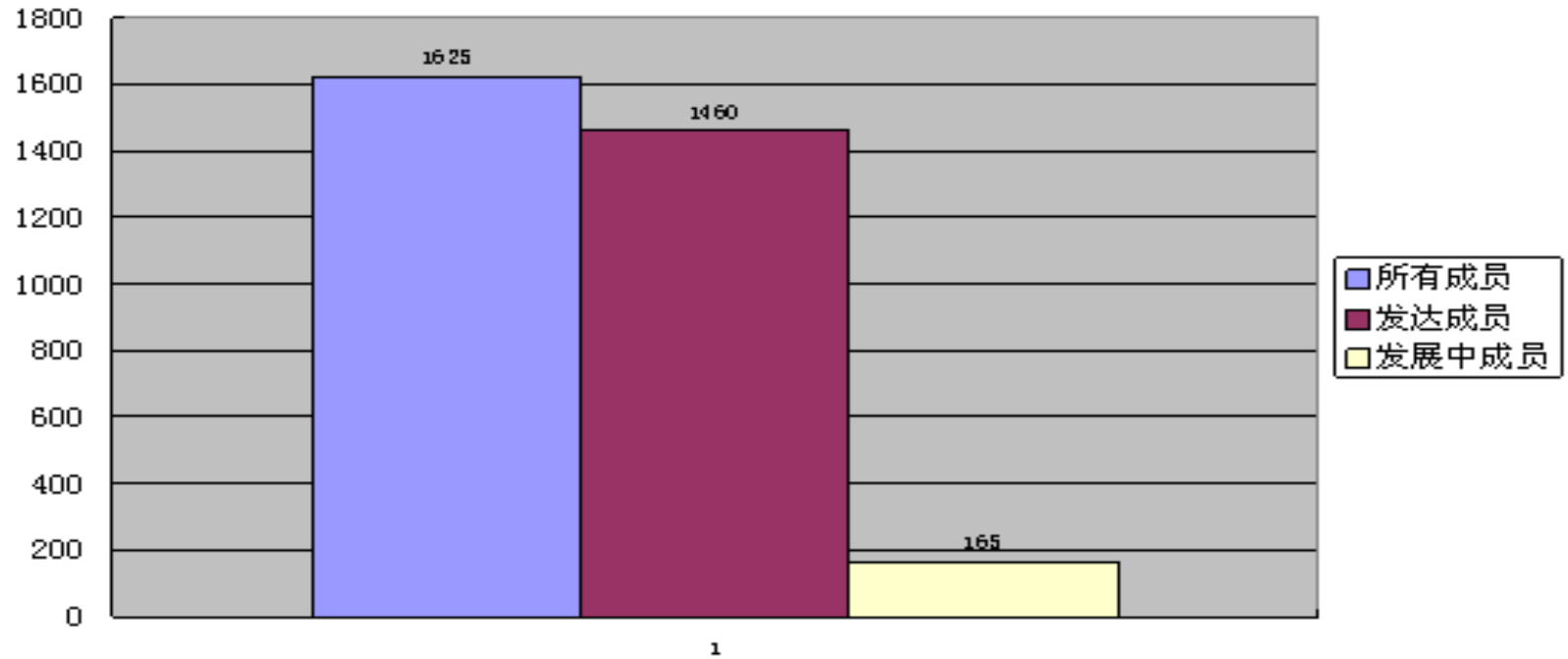
WTO成员TAMS约束水平比较(亿美元)





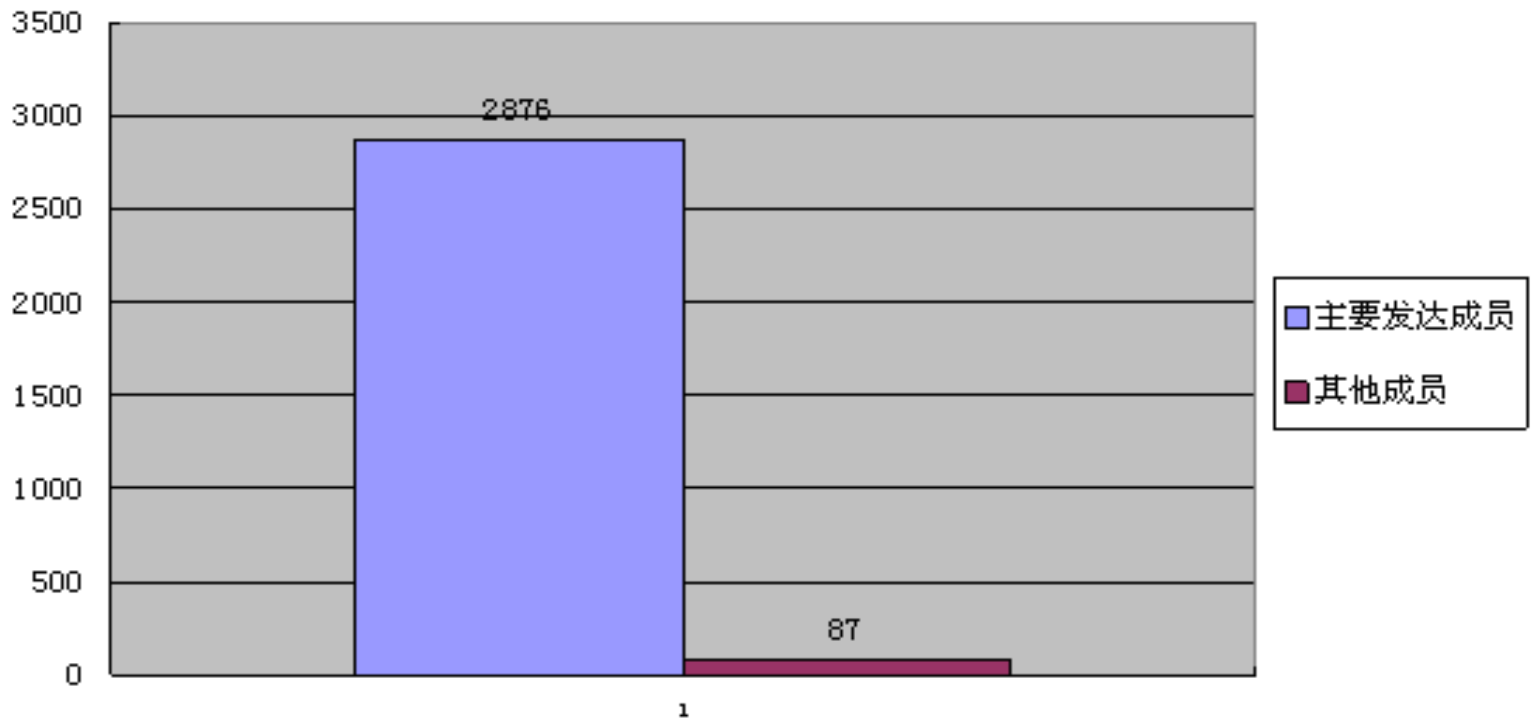
# TAMS

WTO成员TAMS约束水平比较(亿美元)



# Subsidies

WTO成员出口补贴比较(百万美元)



# Technology Transfer & TRIPs

- Long time protection of intellectual property rights surely hobbled the progress in developing countries who own the majority of the arable land. This recent food crisis may be the nemesis of surfeit protection or monopoly of the knowledge and knowhow alike.
- TRIPs' ( Art.66.2 ) says developed countries have to provide incentives for their private sector and institutions, in order to promote and encourage technology transfer to least-developed countries. Least-developed countries have been waiting year by year for the full implementation of the obligations.

# Aid

- Far from the commitments
- Far from needs
- Far from the donors' capacity

# 4 Comments

- Developed economies have more capacity and responsibility to honor their commitments in Aid for Trade Program.
- A timely conclusion of the Doha Round would bring long-standing benefits to all nations.
- Aid for Trade work program must be concretely implemented.
- The developing areas must quicken the pace of reforming and assimilating the assistance from outside world.

## 八国集团概况

八国集团



全球

110130

### 国内生产总值

(单位: 亿美元)



全球

### 人口

(单位: 万人)



13.6%八国集团



# Top Rules and Reform





# International Governance

Global  
Level

UN, IMF, WTO, WDRB, OECD, Group8

Regional  
Level

EU, NAFTA, ASEAN,  
Mercosur, FTAA,  
APEC.....

SEPA

Sovereign  
States or  
SCTs Level

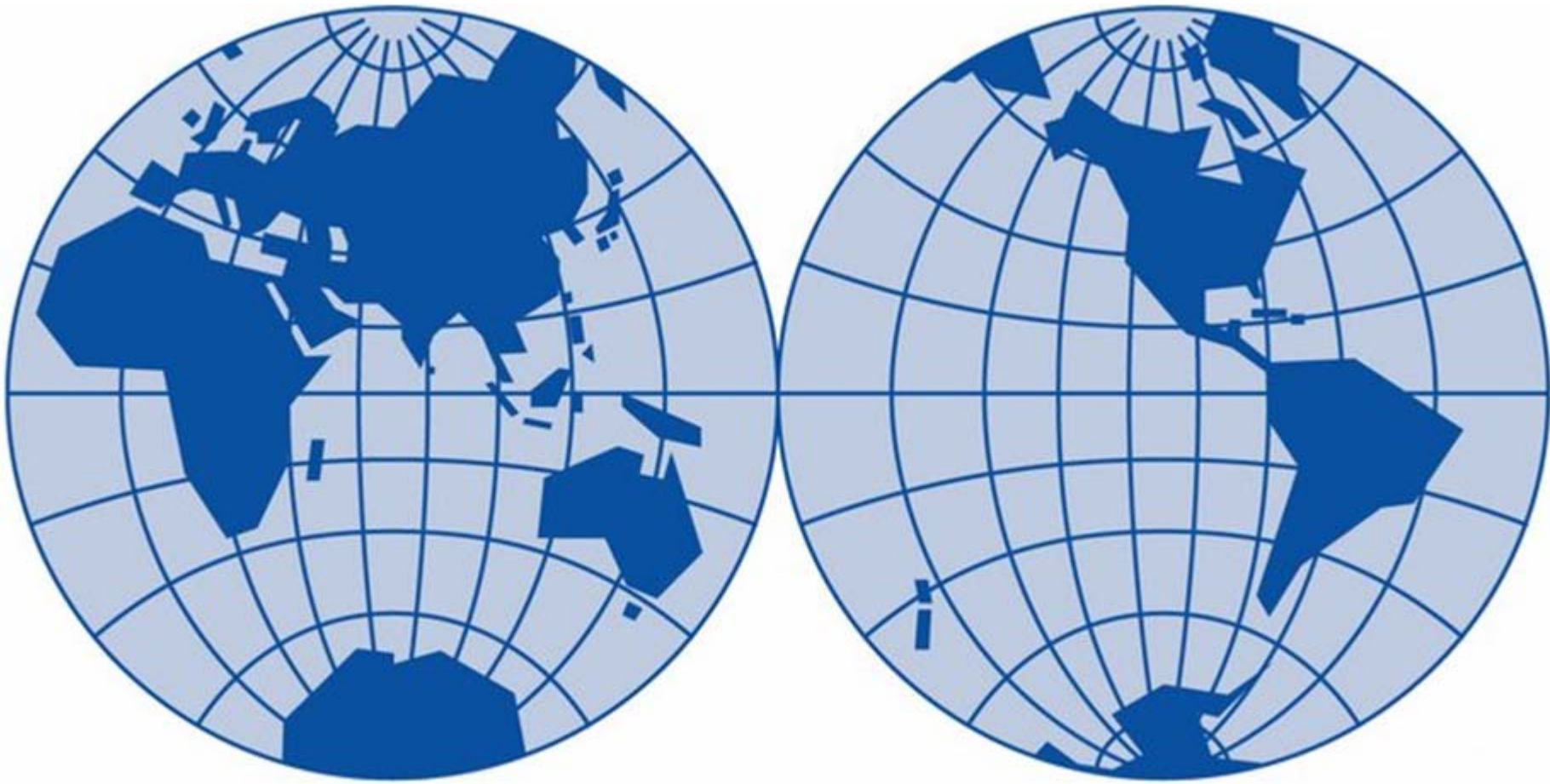
227/197/193/151 units

Corporate  
Level

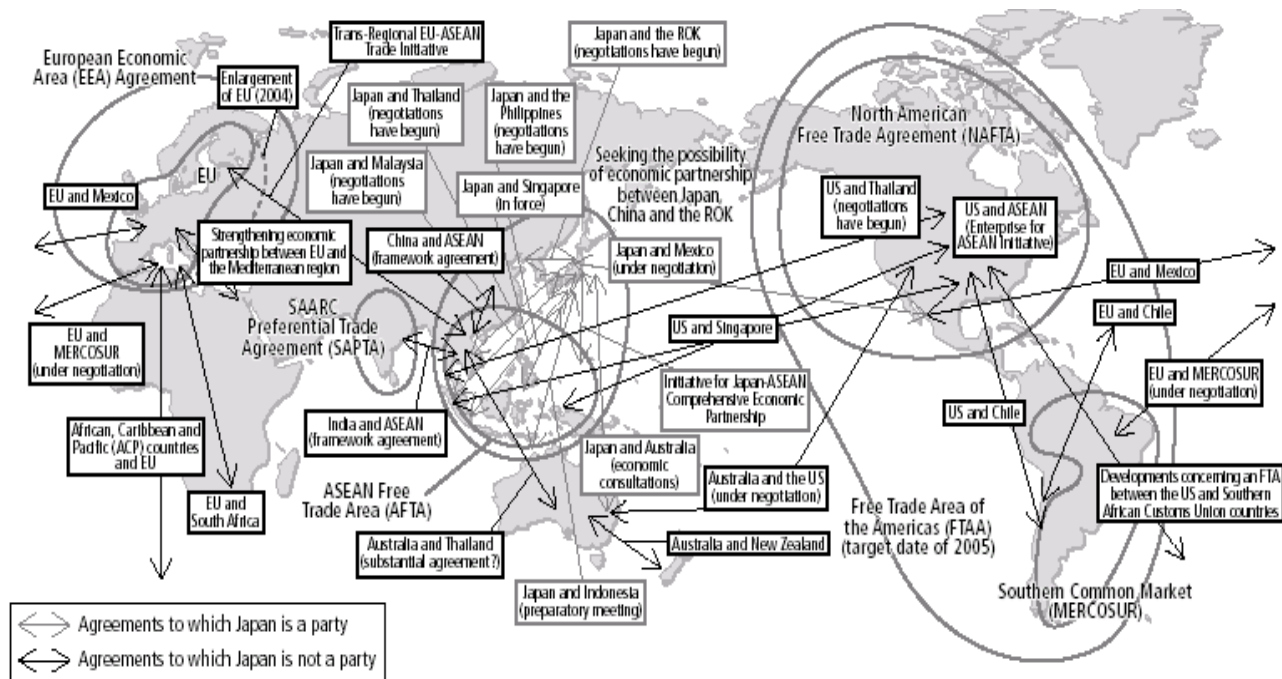
NGOs, MNCs, MNBs



# Cooperation



# Bilateral free trade areas



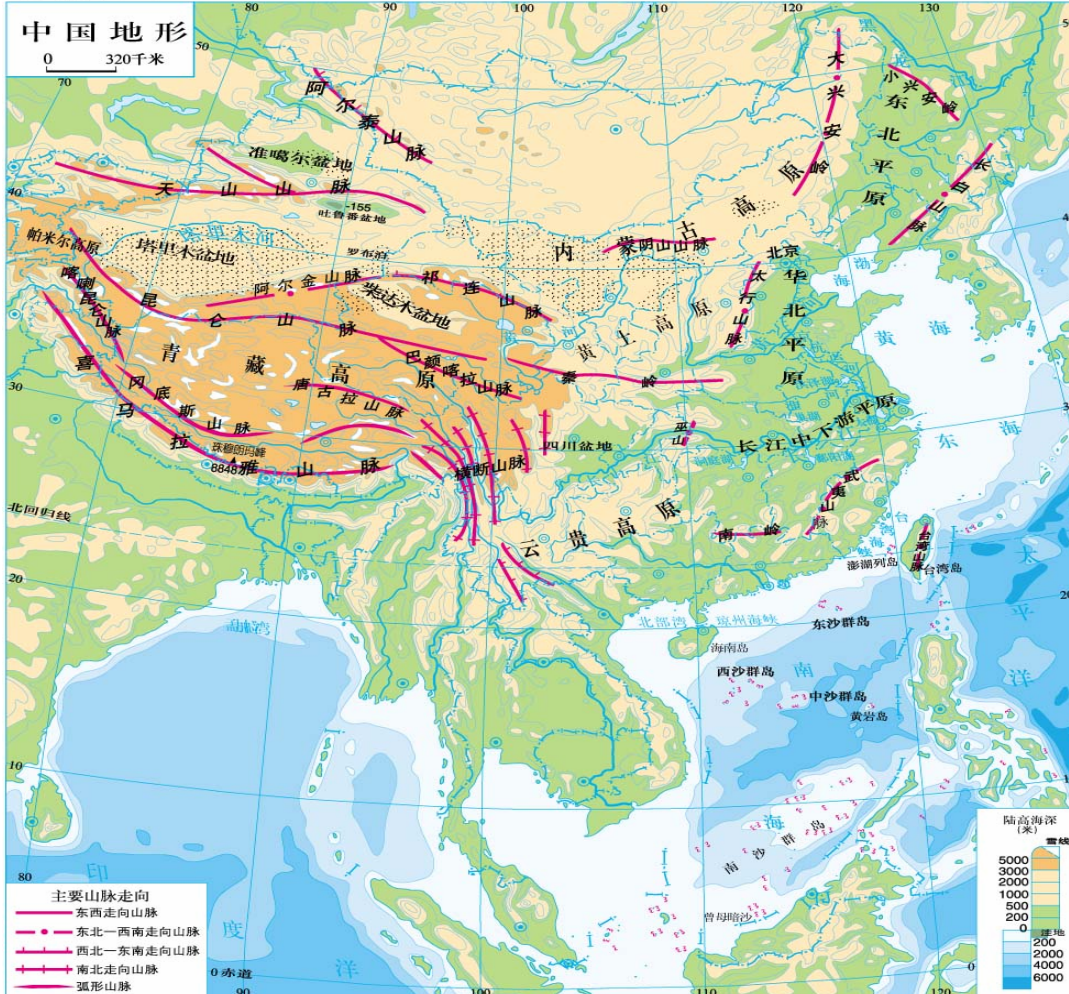
# Super-hybrid Rice and Other Sci-tech Efforts



# Part Two: China's Agro-economy and Trade

地理底图 (五)

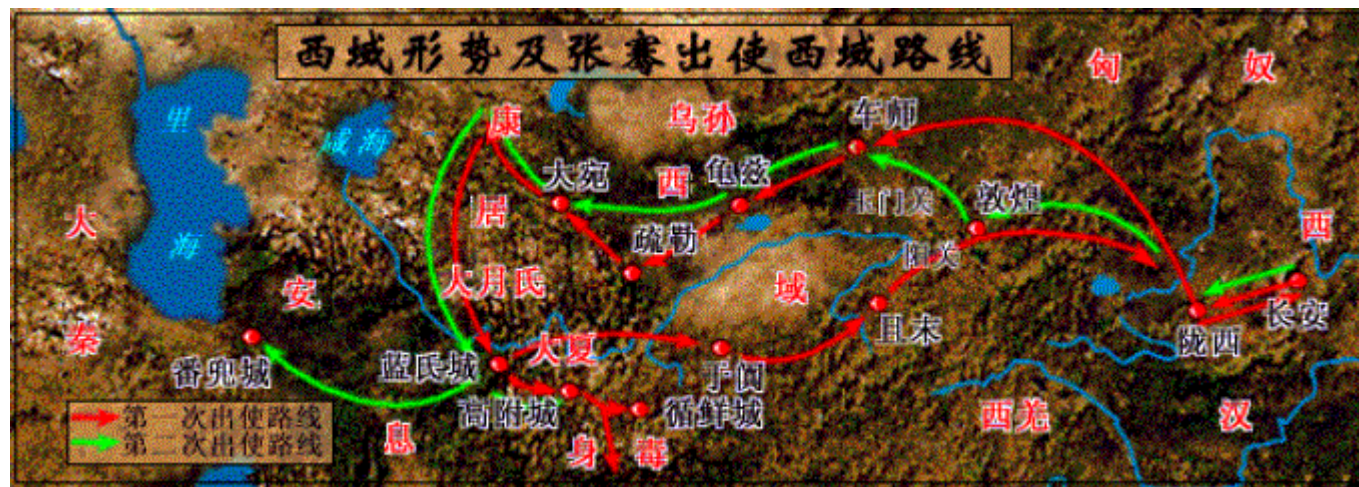
1:32 000 000



中国国界线系按照我社1989年出版的1:400万《中华人民共和国地形图》绘制







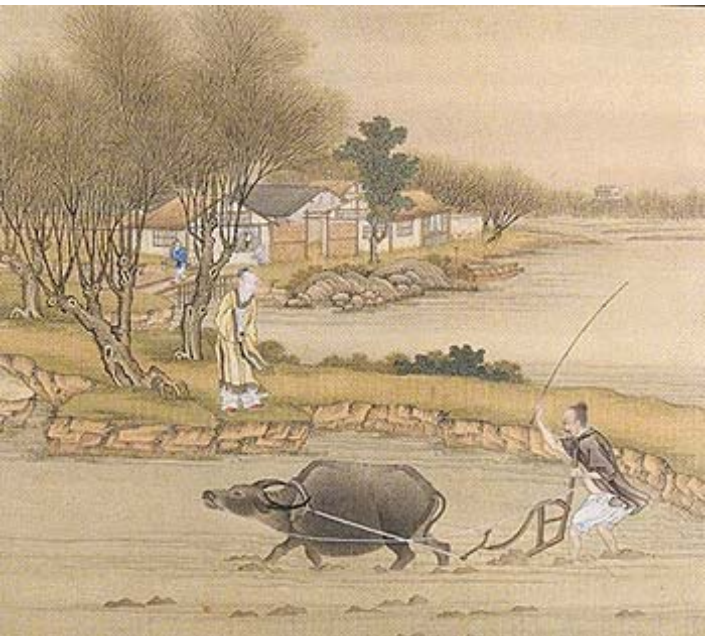
西域形势及张骞出使西域路线





Came down in one  
continuous line











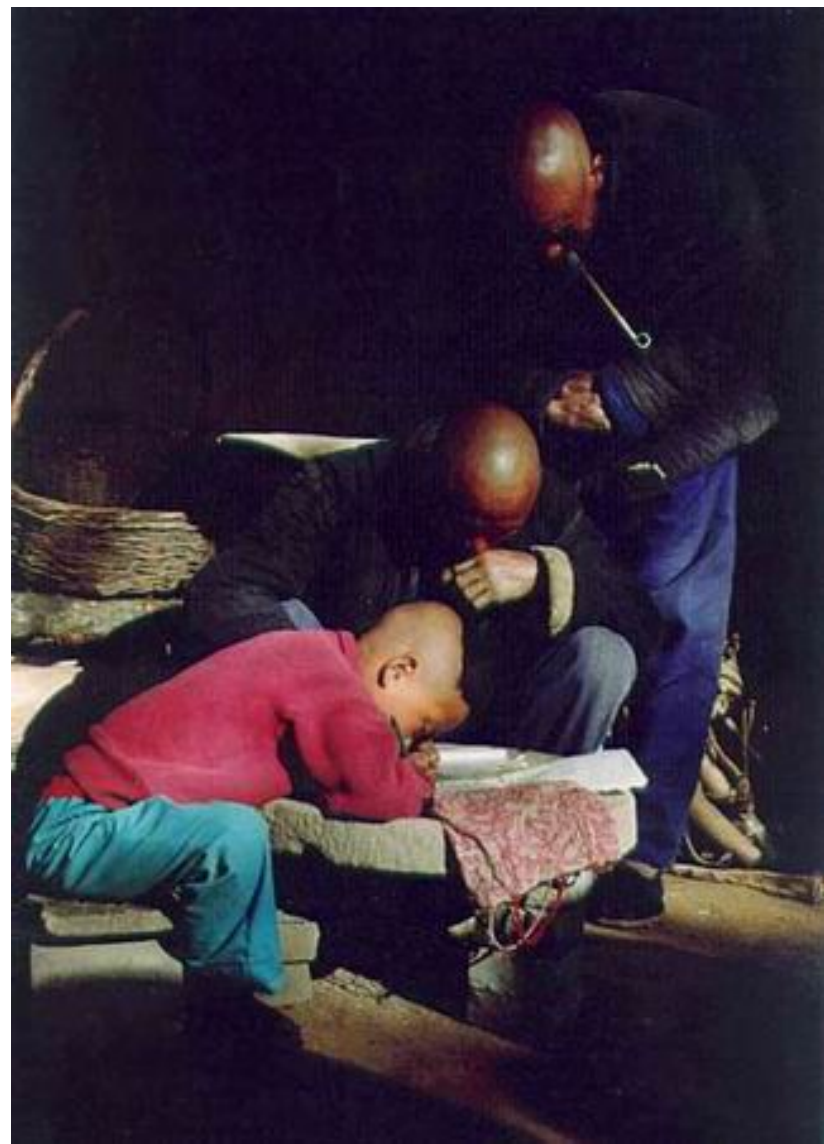


Woolen muffer

当时在美国“西北海岸”六便士能买到的毛皮，在广州却卖上了一百美元的好价钱







Reforms began in 1978:  
the household contract responsibility system.



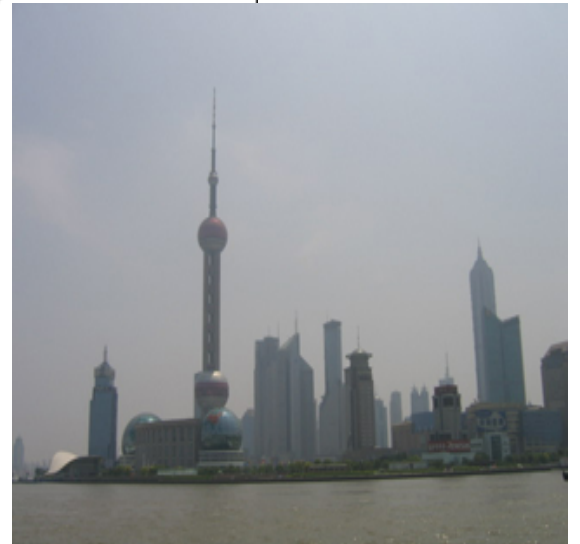
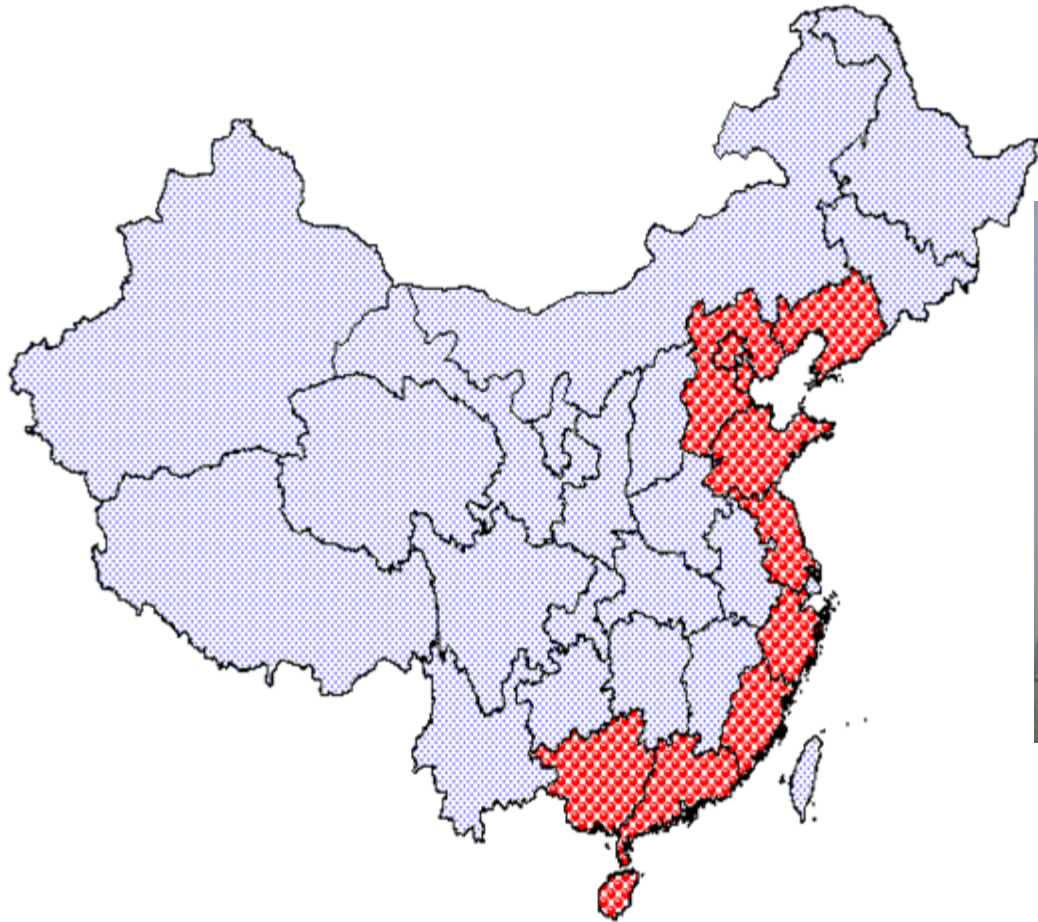
Pose by a High Ranking Official In Hunan

# Agricultural Industrialization and Scale Agro-economy

Since 2003:six types of demonstration projects  
for the industrialization of modern agro-technology

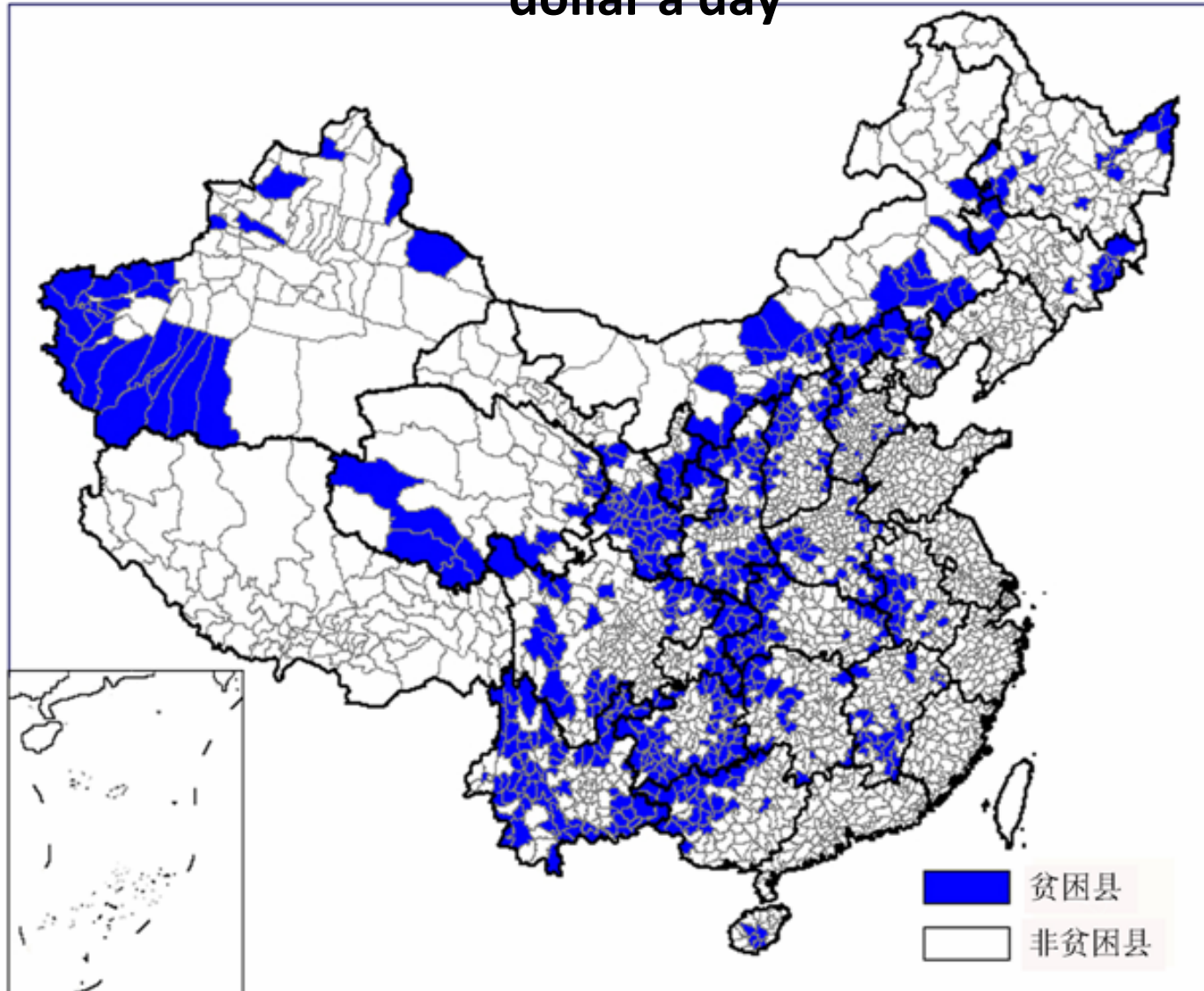


# Industrialization





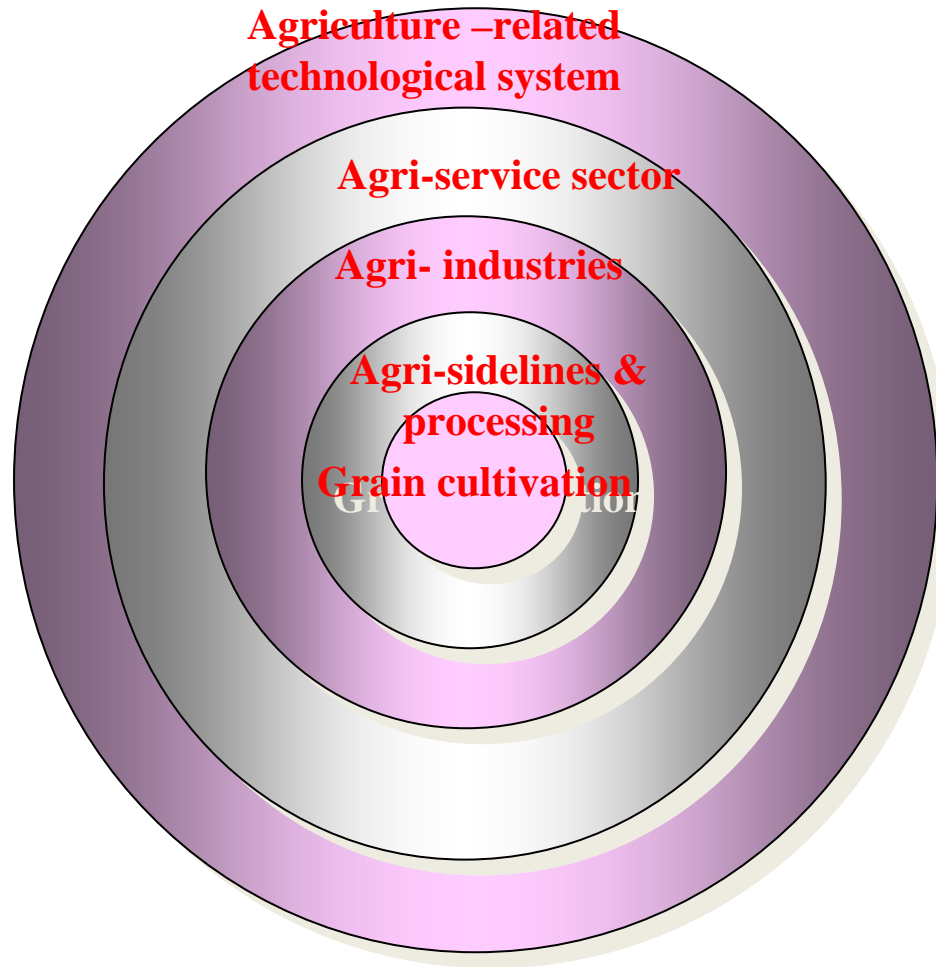
**China's GDP per capita ranks behind over 110 other countries,  
with 80 million disabled people, with some 150 million  
illiterate people and with 150 million people living under 1  
dollar a day**



**Poor in Blue**



# China's Agriculture



# China's Agriculture

- 7 percent of the world's cultivated land feeds 21% of the world's population. The agricultural tax was rescinded.
- China leads the world in output of grain, cotton, oil plants, fruit, meat, eggs, aquatic products and vegetables.
- China's grain output rose four consecutive years to reach 501.5 million tons in 2007.
- In 2004, grain output reached to 362 kg per capita; per capita figures for meat (pork, beef, and mutton), milk, and aquatic products were above world averages, reaching 44.6 kg, 17.4 kg, and 37.8 kg, respectively. In 2007, per capita grain output reached to 400 kg.



2006年, 国民经济继续保持增长较快、效益较好



全年国内生产总值及增长率



财政收入总量及增收



2006年农业基础地位得到巩固, 支农投入不断增加



粮食增产 120 亿斤以上



总产量超过 9800 亿斤



2006年, 社会事业加快发展, 人民群众得到更多实惠



预计全年农民人均纯收入



新京报制图于华勇

# China' Agro-trade

- 4<sup>th</sup> largest importer (美国、欧盟和日本之后)。
- 5<sup>th</sup> largest exporter (欧盟、美国、加拿大、巴西之后)
- 1978 6.1 billion USD
- 2007 78.1 billion USD
- Average annual growth rate 9.2%

# Increase in Outputs of Main Farm Products

## (Unit: 10,000 tons)

Type	1978	1990	2000	2003	2004
Grain	30,477	44,624	46,218	43,070	46,947
Cotton	216.7	450.8	441.7	486.0	632.4
Oil-bearing crops	521.8	1,613.2	2,954.8	2,811.0	3,065.9
Sugarcane	2,111.6	5,762.0	6,828.0	9,023.5	8,984.9
Beet	270.2	1,452.5	807.3	618.2	585.7
Cured tobacco	105.2	225.9	223.8	201.5	216.3
Tea	26.8	54.0	68.3	76.8	83.5
Fruit	657.0	1,874.4	6,225.1	14,517.4	15,340.9
Meat	856.3	2,513.5	6,125.4	6,932.9	7,244.8
Aquatic products	465.4	1,237.0	4,278.5	4,704.5	4,901.8

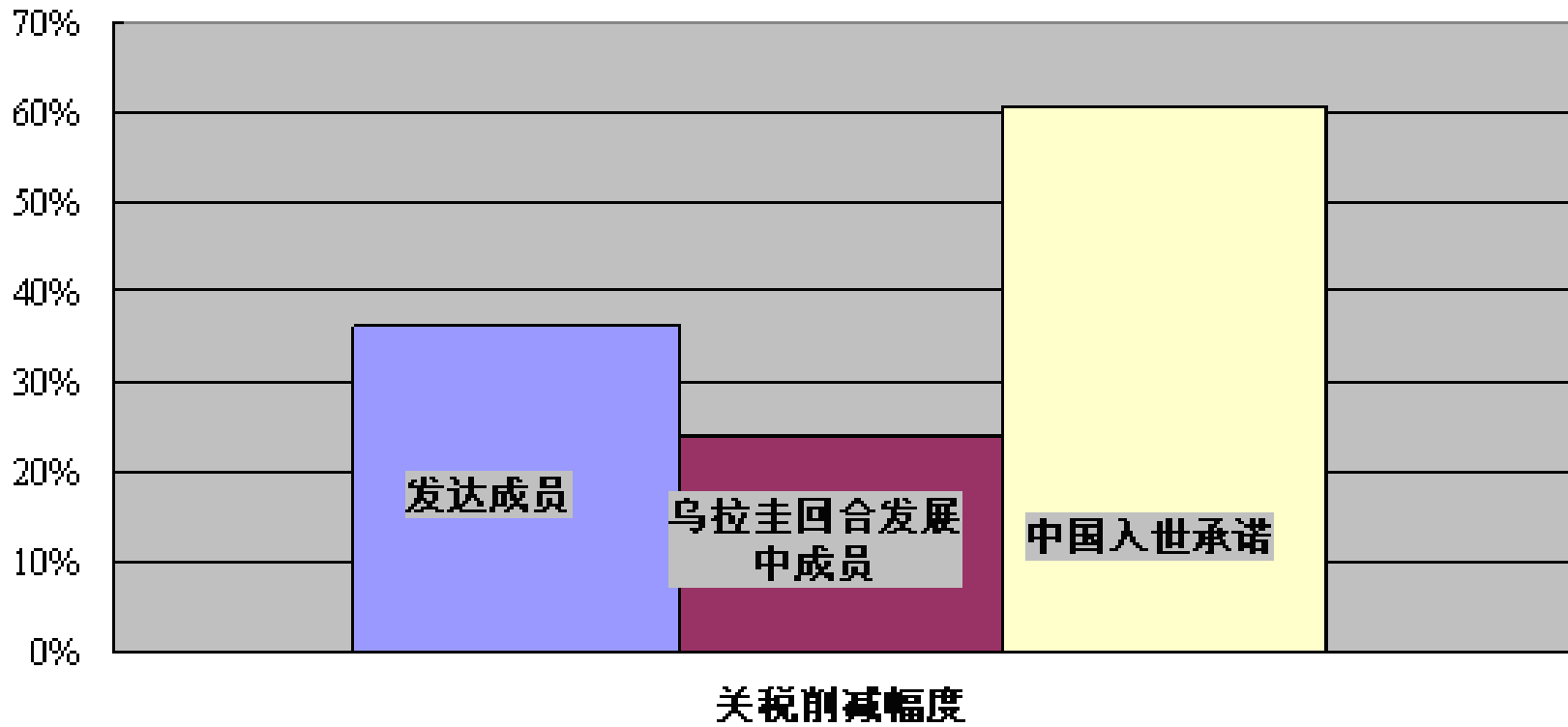
# Consumer inflation jumps 10 percent in the first 4 months





# Agriculture Tax Reduction

中国入世承诺与其他成员乌拉圭回合农产品关税削减比较



# 15.3%, 8%, 60%

## “入世”五年的升与降

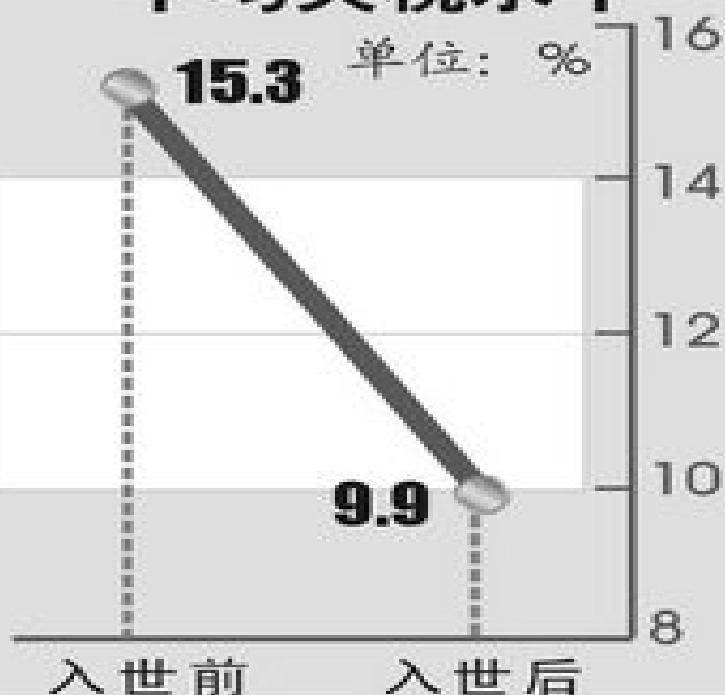
### 进出口贸易总额

单位：亿美元

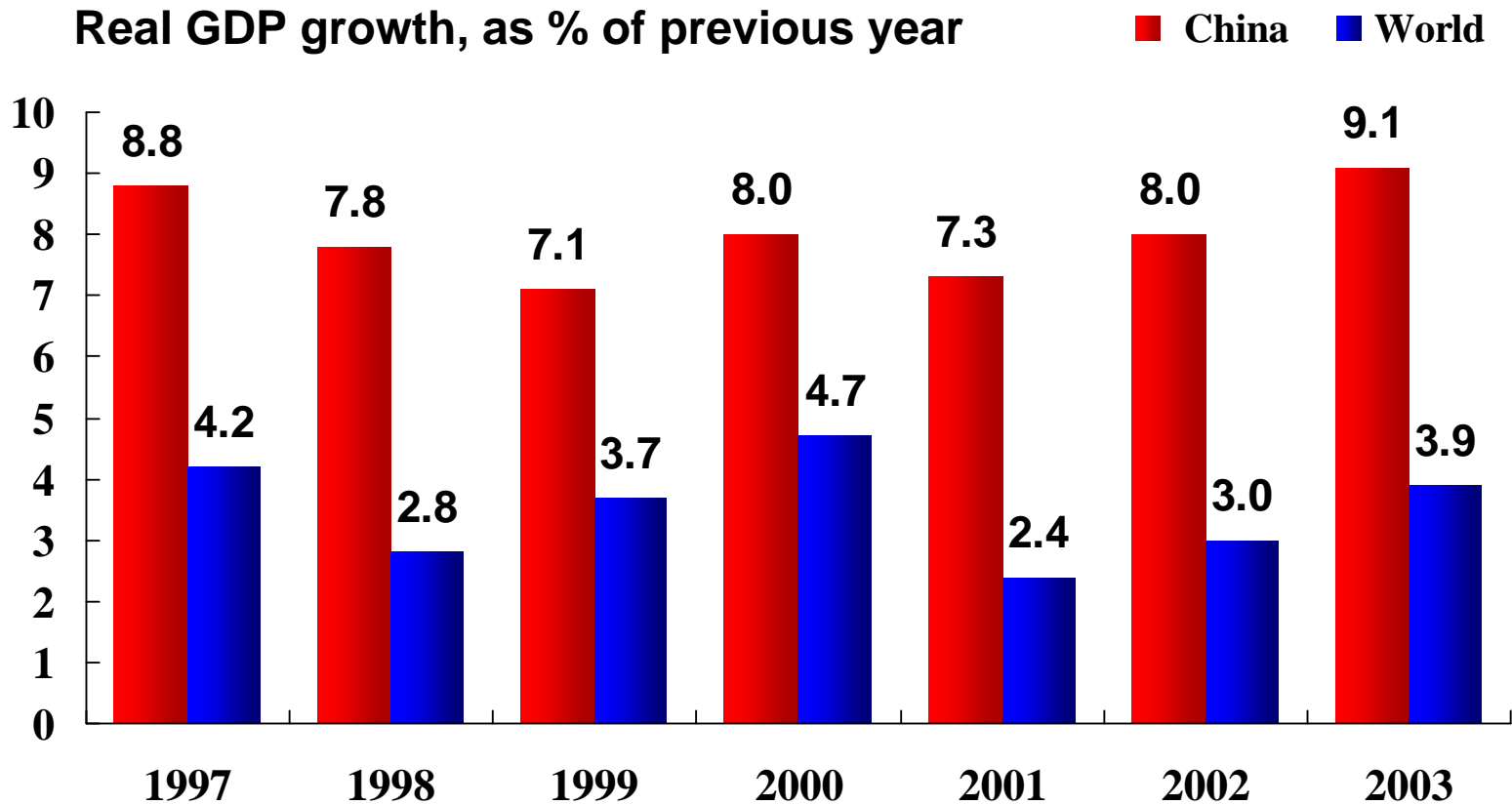


### 平均关税水平

单位：%



# China and World Growth 1997—2006



Sources: China's National Bureau of Statistics & IMF

# New Motivation of Rural Reform



# Super-hybrid Rice and Other Sci-tech Efforts





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