Towards a Holistic Framework on Food Security

Imperatives, Implications and options
Policy framework for food security

Markets - - - - - - - - - - - - - Institutions - - - - - - - - - - - - Policies

Openness

Regulatory framework

Multilateral Institutes (WTO) (CGIAR, IFPRI, FAO, WFP, UN Task force)

Complex process

Trade policy/liberalization

Linkage with other policies (often framed as a result of negotiations with different lobby groups)

National/provincial

respond to the incentive system. PPP, shared values

Trade policy/liberalization

Linkage with other policies (often framed as a result of negotiations with different lobby groups)

National/provincial

Norms, customs, traditional practices

Work ethics, gender disparity

stakeholders, consumers, producers
Trade liberalization and sustainable development

- Predictable Trading system an important part of the solution
- WTO disciplines on distortions to ensure sustainable production
- Ensures availability of food in the market
- Potential to create jobs
- Incentive for competitive production
### Policy analysis tool

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<th>MPS</th>
<th>Procurement</th>
<th>Article 6.2</th>
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### Terms explained:
- **MPS**: Multi-purpose Subsidy
- **Procurement**: Procurement Policy
- **Article 6.2**: Article related to trade agreements
- **High Tariff**: High Tariff Rates
- **Export subsidy**: Export Subsidies
- **Import/export restric. TRQs**: Import/Export Restrictions with TRQs
Role of Domestic policies

• Ensure availability, access and affordability of food through sustainable development
• Gender disparity-South Asia
• Clarity on land title
• Good governance and policy coordination among finance, education, planning, trade and health ministries
• Nexus of climate change, energy and biofuel
• Enabling environment for improving nutrition
• Effectiveness of social safety nets for the most vulnerable (producers and consumers)
• Trade policy formulation (balance consumers and producer interest)
• Incentive structure to promote competitiveness
• Infrastructure to strengthen market, research and development, use of technology to increase productivity
• Dissemination of information through technology
• Predictability of policies, employment generation
• Public Private Partnership
Holistic framework on food security-I

• Agreement on Agriculture
  • Domestic support
  • Market access
  • Export Competition

SPS and TBT
• Movement of food across the world while ensuring human, animal and plant health
• Regulatory framework

Trade Facilitation
• Minimizing trade barriers by simplifying custom procedures and enhancing connectivity with the markets
Holistic framework-Food security II

• Substantial reduction in trade distorting domestic support to encourage competitive production
• Liberalization of tropical products and market access
• Elimination of all forms of export subsidies

FTAs cannot address these disciplines.
Role of trade in food security

Sources: ITC calculations based on General Customs Administration of China statistics since January, 2013
Developing Countries exports to Developing Countries

Source: WTO Statistics Division
% Share in World Agriculture Exports

Source: WTO Statistics Division
Share in Agriculture Exports (%) to LDCs

Source: WTO Statistics Division
Share in Agriculture Exports (%), to Developing Economies

Source: WTO Statistics Division
Share in Agriculture Exports (%) to Developed Economies

Source: WTO Statistics Division