



Case studies on agricultural trade policies in the Asia-Pacific region

WTO/ESCAP/UP Regional Workshop in Agriculture and Agricultural Negotiations in Asia and the Pacific



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Purpose of the Session

- Participants deepen their understanding about the range of trade policies used in agriculture.
- Using selected case studies, participants are introduced to analyzing the effects of these policies, and how the policies interact with each other.
- 3 cases
 - Import restrictions in the Philippines on rice
 - Export restrictions of rice in India
 - Paddy pledging program in Thailand

Import Restrictions in Rice in the Philippines

Case Study 1

Background information

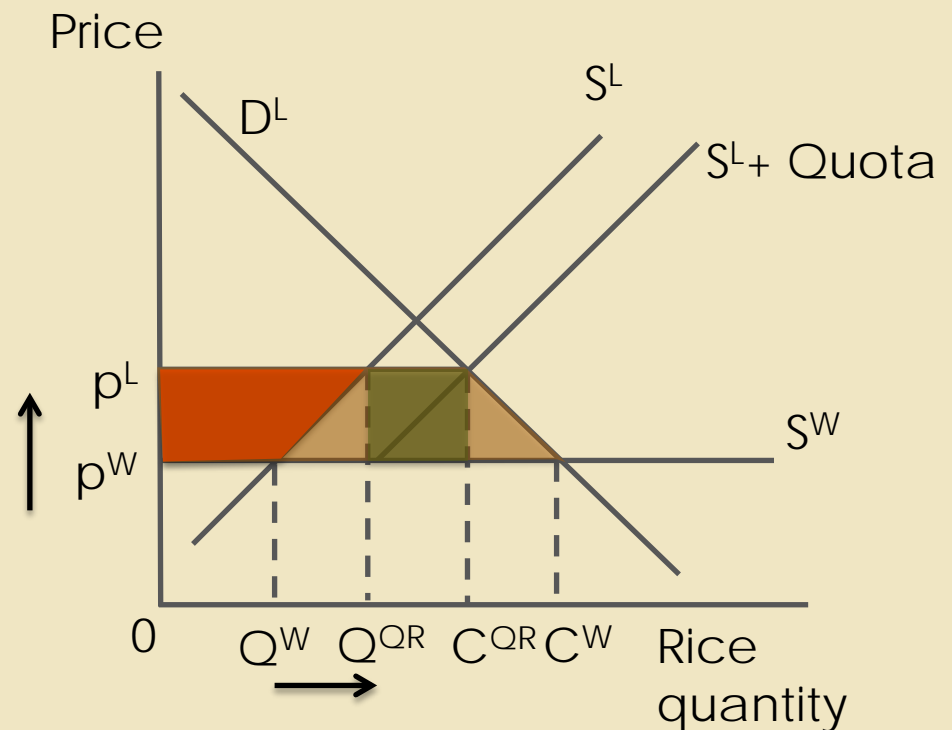
- Art. 4.2, AoA obligation
- 1995-2005, first invocation of special treatment (Special Annex, AoA)
- Special treatment allows the Philippines to continue to have a quantitative restriction (QR) in rice imports.
- 2005-2012, extension of special treatment
- 2012, Philippine application to extend privilege for another 3 years

Reasons for maintaining the Rice QR

- Keep income from rice farming attractive so as to make the country self-sufficient in rice by 2013
- Help rice farmers prepare for import competition
- Food security
 - Rice trade is thin, 6 to 7 % of world rice output.
 - Rice trade is unreliable

How a QR in rice attains policy objectives

- Raises the local price of rice, higher incentives to produce more
- Reduces the share of imported rice in the domestic market



Pitfalls of the QR policy (1)

- Administrative determination of the size of the quota is prone to mistakes.
 - 1995, the government set no quota in rice thinking it had adequate local production, resulting in a price crisis
 - 2008, the government set the quota too large in panic
- In contrast, a policy of allowing as many private traders are willing to import rice at quantities they respectively decide to buy is likely to produce the country's true import requirement.

How the rice quota is determined

- Disappearance method

$$C = Sd + W + X + Pr + Se - Q - M - Sb$$

$$C/Pop$$

- Determining imports

$$: M = Pop * \frac{C}{Pop} + Sd + W + X + Pr + Se - Q - Sb.$$

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7407

