

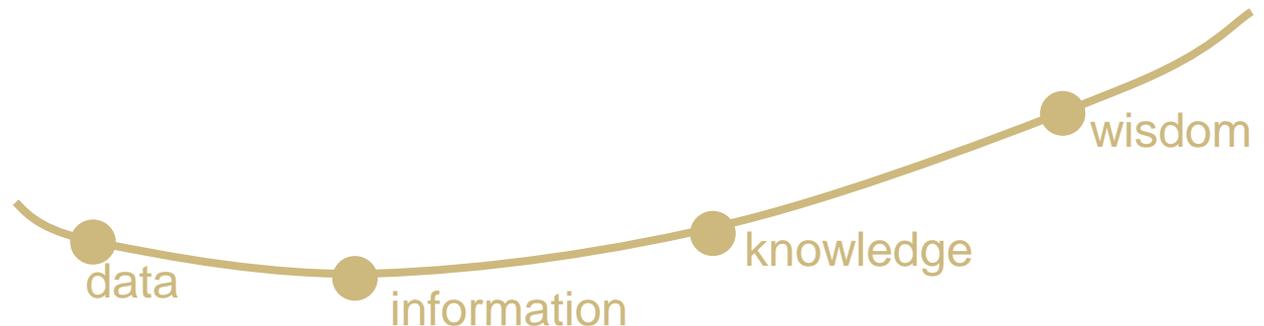


Short courses for Permanent Missions in Geneva “P166”

**Trade facilitation and non-tariff measures:
How to ensure access to essential goods such as food and medical
products**

Poul Hansen, Christian Knebel, Ralf Peters, UNCTAD

Geneva, 15 September 2022



Introduction

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=czlGy8hBRm8>



Disruption of trade: War in Ukraine

Pulse of the global crisis



FOOD PRICES

Since January 2020



CRUDE OIL PRICE

Since January 2022



SHIPPING PRICES

Since January 2022



**EMERGING MARKETS:
SOVEREIGN BOND SPREAD**

Since January 2022

Select a category to dive deeper



Disruption of trade: Covid Pandemic



High concentration of production and trade: goods critical to combatting COVID-19

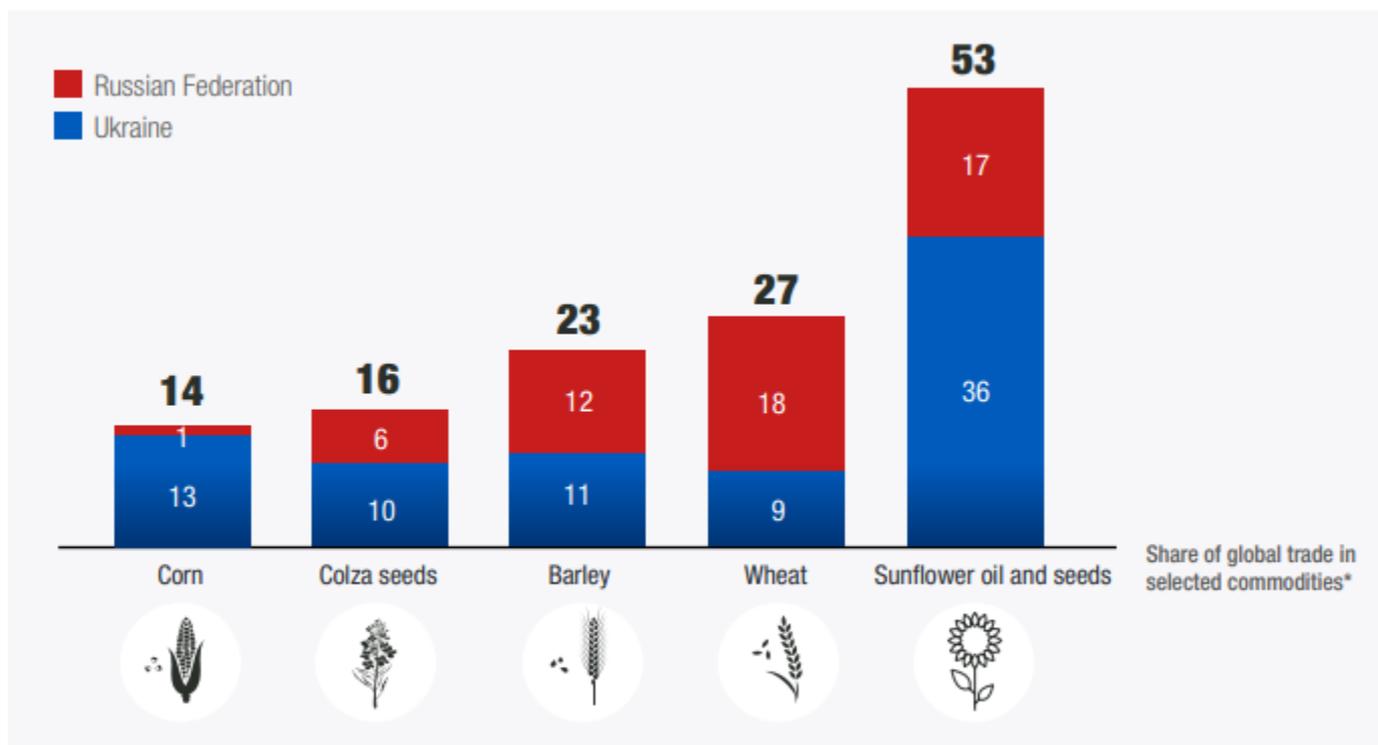
Economy (descending order of 2020 value)	Value (US\$ million)		Annual percentage change (%) 2020	Share of all COVID-19- critical goods (%)	
	2019	2020		2019	2020
Exports					
1. China	38,195	105,457	176.1	12.6	26.7
2. United States	46,775	46,470	-0.7	15.4	11.8
3. Germany	34,082	36,863	8.2	11.2	9.3
4. Netherlands	21,736	24,285	11.7	7.2	6.2
5. Mexico	12,137	13,163	8.5	4.0	3.3
6. Japan	12,182	12,340	1.3	4.0	3.1
7. Malaysia	7,901	12,014	52.1	2.6	3.0
8. Belgium	11,260	11,913	5.8	3.7	3.0
9. France	10,940	11,354	3.8	3.6	2.9
10. Ireland	9,439	8,892	-5.8	3.1	2.3
Total share of top 10 exporters				67.3	71.6

Top 10 exporters of goods critical to combatting COVID-19 account for 72 per cent of world supplies



High concentration of production and trade: Food items and countries exposed to supply shocks

Figure 1. Russian Federation and Ukraine: Global players in agrifood markets
(Percentage)



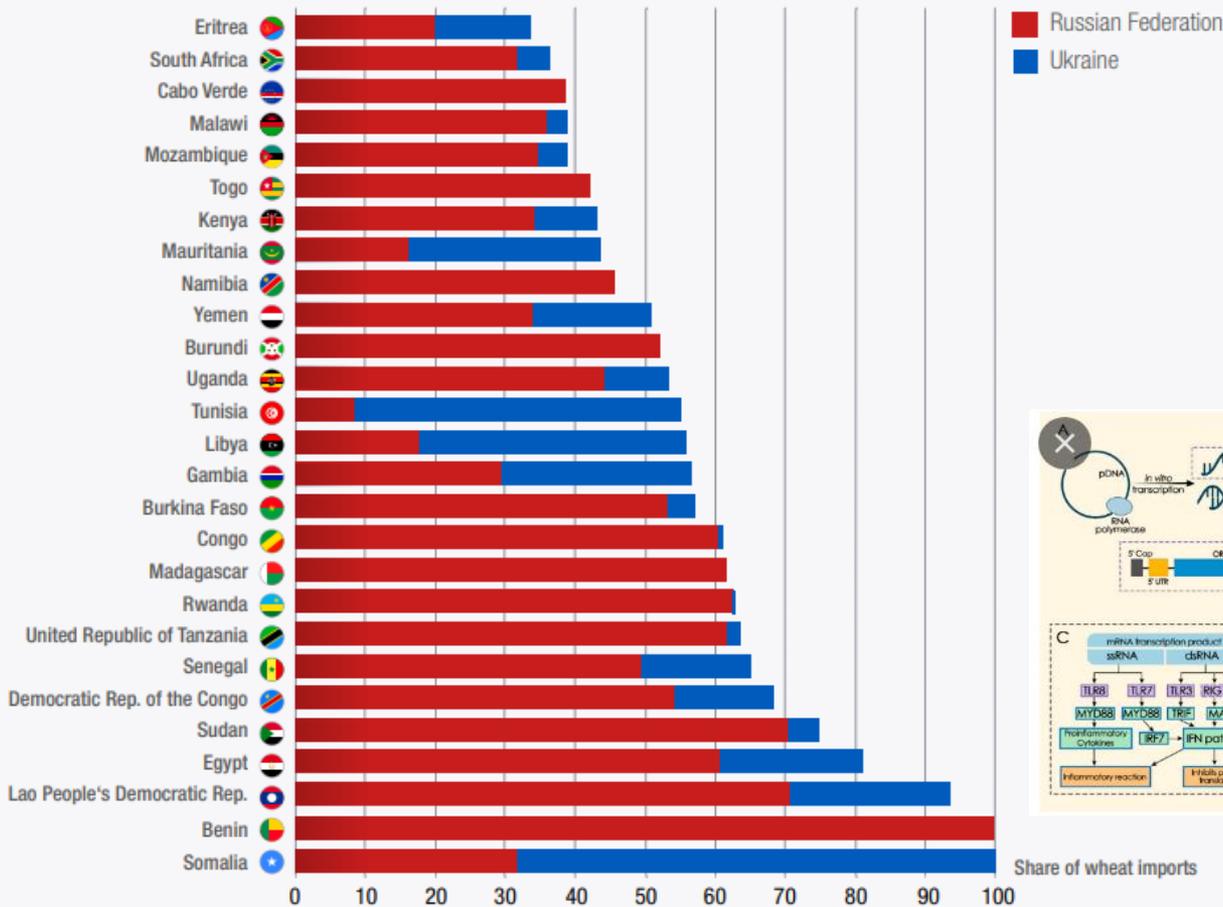
Source: UNCTAD calculations, based on 2020 data from United Nations Comtrade Database.

* Harmonized System codes are 1001 (wheat), 1003, (barley) 1005 (corn), 120510 (colza seeds) and 120600 and 151211 (sunflower seeds and oil).

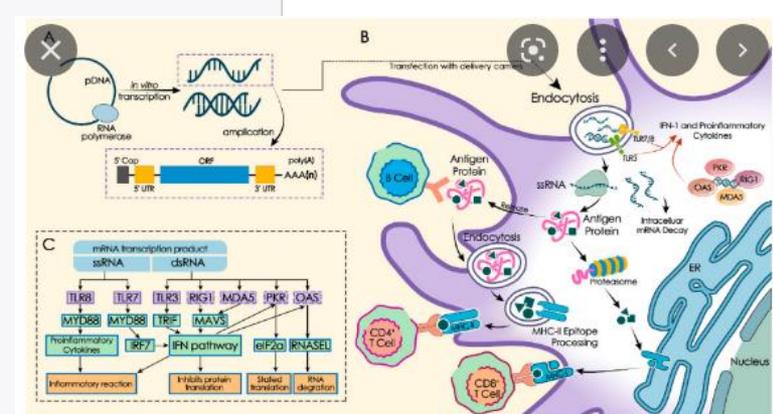


Trade or "Access to Essential Goods" is needed

Figure 3. Wheat Dependence in African and Least Developed Countries
(Percentage)



Source: UNCTAD calculations, based on data from the UNCTADstat database (accessed 4 March 2022).

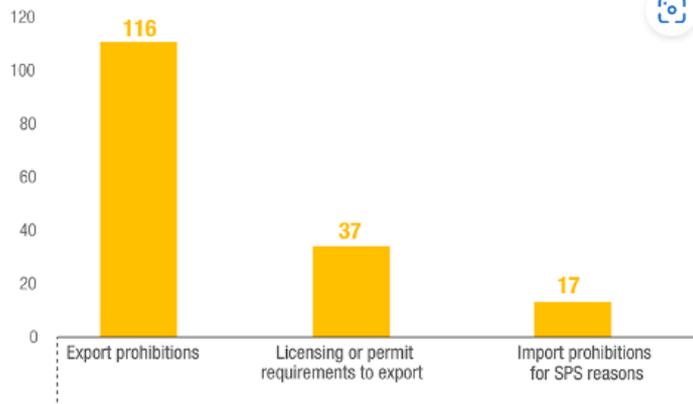


Multiple Reasons for fragility of trading system

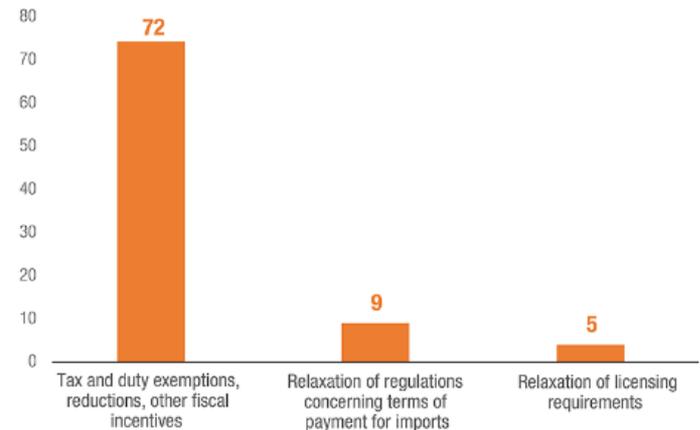


General:
Traders perceive NTMs
and procedures as most
Important barriers

Frequently used Trade Restricting NTMs



Frequently used Trade Facilitating NTMs



Trade Regulations and implemented Procedures

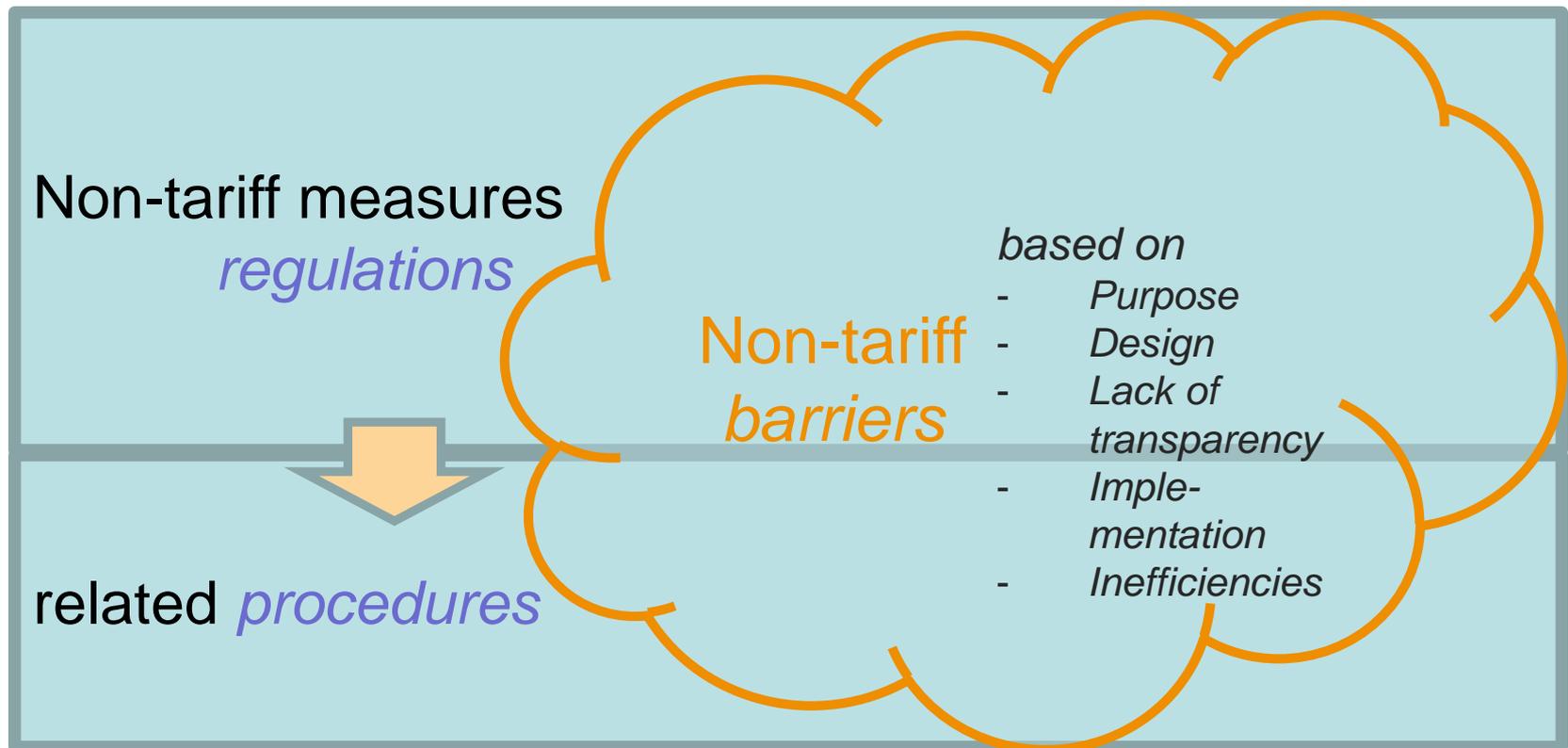
Non-tariff measures
regulations



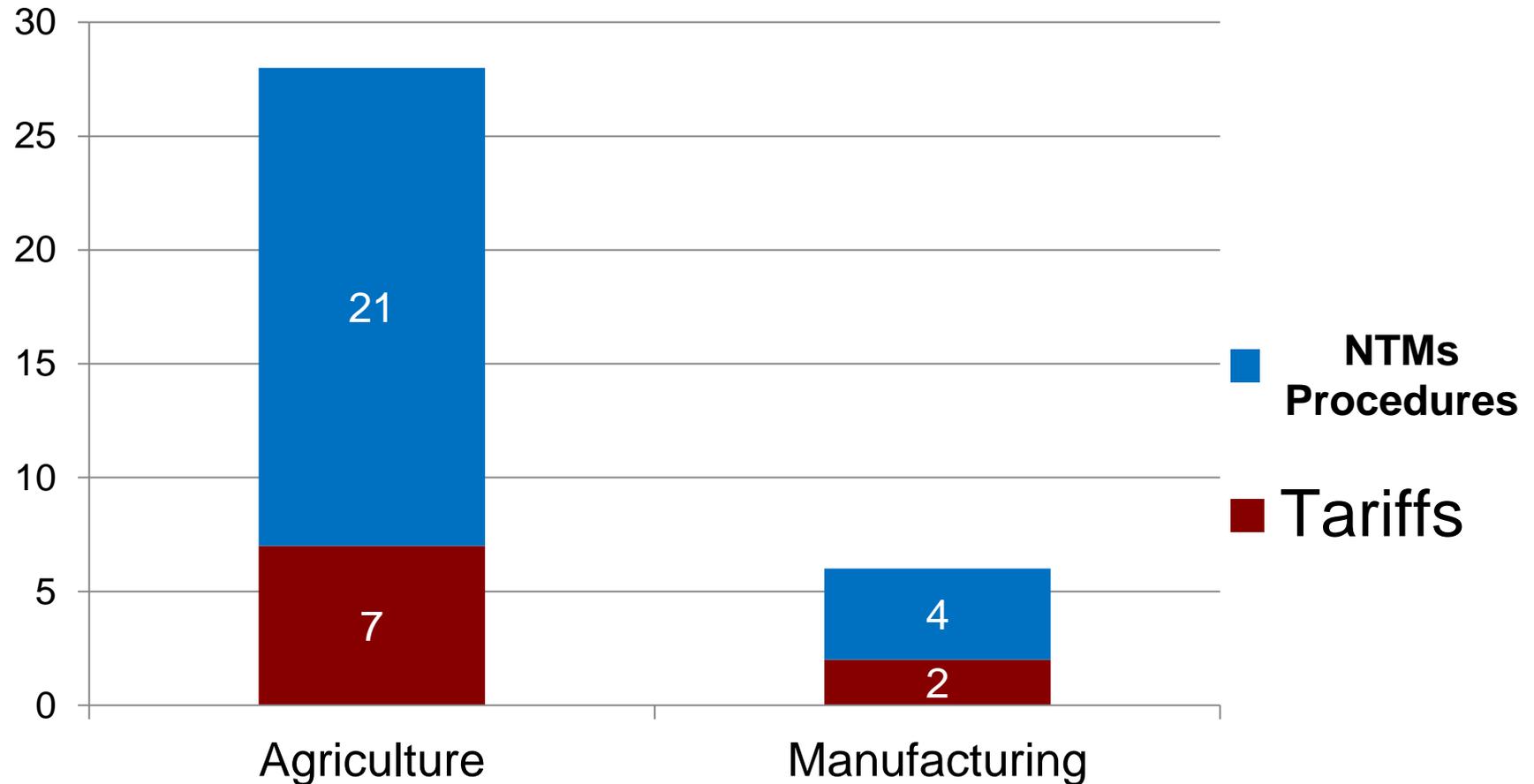
related *procedures*



Trade Regulations and implemented Procedures



Estimated *average* ad-valorem equivalents



Definition(s)

Non-tariff measures are

- policy measures, other than ordinary customs tariffs, that can potentially have an economic effect on international trade in goods, changing quantities traded, or prices or both. (UNCTAD 2009)

clear

NTBs are

- NTMs that have a ‘protectionist or discriminatory intent’. (Suggested by GNTB MAST, UNCTAD 2009)
- the “evil” form of NTMs, wherein trade restrictiveness, whether or not deliberate exceeds what is needed for the measure’s non-trade objectives (World Bank).

Not so clear

Trade Facilitation / Procedural Obstacles are

- the simplification, modernization and harmonization of export and import processes (WTO)
- practical challenges and processes that makes compliance with the measures difficult.
- issues related to the process of application of an NTM, rather than the measure

clear