ESAP Chapter 3 graphics

Table 3.1 Distribution of exports (%) by commodity group. Source: Table UNCTAD, 2004.

Year	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Ores and metals	Fuels	Manufactured goods
1960	18.9	30.0	1.9	30.0	18.8
1970	14.0	18.3	2.0	36.6	28.6
1980	6.8	4.1	2.2	62.4	23.6
1990	7.7	2.9	1.8	22.7	63.8
2001	5.3	1.7	2.9	14.5	69.3
1960	17.4	16.7	3.6	9.9	51.3
1970	13.2	10.6	4.0	9.2	60.9
1980	11.1	3.7	4.7	24.0	54.2
1990	9.3	3.0	3.6	11.0	70.5
2001	7.4	1.8	3.0	9.1	74.1

Table 3.2 Classification of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). Source: Roberts, 1999.

Criteria of Classification	Types of Barriers
Policy instrument	• Import bans – total and partial • Technical standards – process, product, and packaging • Information remedies – labeling and voluntary claims
Scope	• Uniform – both for domestic production and imports • Border (universal) – only for imports • Border (specific) – only for some imports
Regulatory goal	• Producer/processor interest – commercial animal and plant health protection, compatibility • Consumer interest – food safety, quality attribute • Natural environment – protection and conservation of environment

Table 3.3 Technical barriers to Asian country exports in U.S.

Country	No. of detentions per $m of Imports in 1995
China	2.4
India	1.99
Philippines	1.63
Thailand	0.46
In 1999-2000	
All countries (52)	0.9
India	4.5
In 2001-2002	
India	2.6
Mushrooms alone	56

Table 3.4 Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) under Codex and PFA for milk/milk products. Source: Chawla and Kumar, 1997.

Residue and Product	Codex MRL	PFA MRL
Lead in Butter	0.05 ppm	2.5 ppm
Lead in Milk	0.02 ppm (suggested)	No
Aflatoxin in milk	0.05 ppb (600 times higher than under PFA)	0.03 ppm

Table 3.5 Asia's export share by product, 1980-91 to 2000-01. Source: Aksoy and Beghin, 2006.

No.	Item	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01
1	Tropical Products			
	East Asia and Pacific	2.5	1.6	1.3
	South Asia	0.9	0.8	0.5
2	Temperate Products			
	East Asia and Pacific	3.7	3.2	3.0
	South Asia	0.5	0.4	0.6
3	Seafood, fruits and vegetables			
	East Asia and Pacific	3.0	5.1	5.7
	South Asia	0.6	0.6	0.8
4	Other processed products			
	East Asia and Pacific	2.5	1.7	1.8
	South Asia	0.2	0.2	0.1
5	Total			
	East Asia and Pacific	7.1	11.7	11.9
	South Asia	2.1	2.0	2.0

Box 3.1 Case Study: The future of soybean in danger?

Soybean was first domesticated in China almost 5,000 thousand years ago—the legendary Emperor Shennong (which literally means, the Emperor of Magic Agriculture) made soybeans the only legume of his five life-sustaining grains. Millennia of cultivation have produced an enormous range of varieties, as well as the vast body of indigenous knowledge associated with it.

Prior to 1995, China enjoyed a long history of exporting soy. During China's WTO negotiation, China made huge concessions in the agricultural sector, and the tariff for soy imports was cut to 3%. Since then, soy imports have been soaring. In 2003, soy imports reached 20.74 million tonnes (doubling within three years), and China became the world biggest soy importer. In 2005, soy imports equaled 26.5 million tonnes, 1.6 times of domestic production. It is estimated that by the year 2007, soy imports will be about 30 million tonnes, 80% of domestic consumption. Most of the imports are GM soy from the US, Brazil and Argentina. Conversely, in the mid 1990s, China exported more than 1 million tonnes of non-GM soybeans per year to South Korea and Japan. In recent years, the export has steadily dropped to 200-300 thousand tonnes per year, partly because the buyers are concerned about genetic contamination by the GM imports.

Needless to say, the massive import surge and declining export has a huge negative impact on domestic producers. Heilongjiang, the Northeast province of China, produces about 40% of the country's soybeans. About 20 million small farmers used to grow soybeans. According to a news report in September 2006, the soybean price in Heilongjiang dropped to 28 cents per kilogram in 2005. This was below the production cost even if the labor cost was not counted. Consequently, in 2006, the province saw the soybean cultivation area shrink by 25%. Millions of soybean peasants scrambled to switch to other crops, or simply abandoned the land to join the huge migration army in desperate search of jobs.

Another big loser is the future of the soybean: with the rapid and massive bankruptcy of huge number of small growers, the incredible biodiversity of soy varieties accumulated over millennia and the indigenous knowledge associated with it is dying out as well.