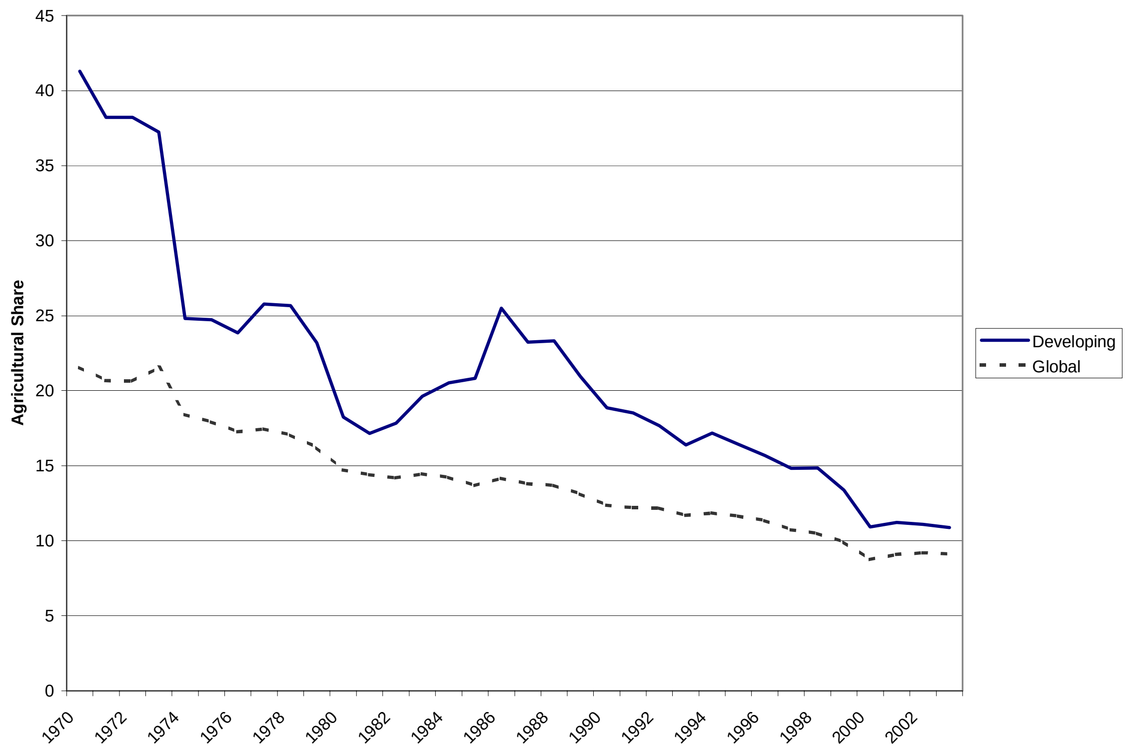
Figure 1.1 The Declining Share of Agriculture and Food in Merchandise Exports for World and Developing Countries, 1970–2003

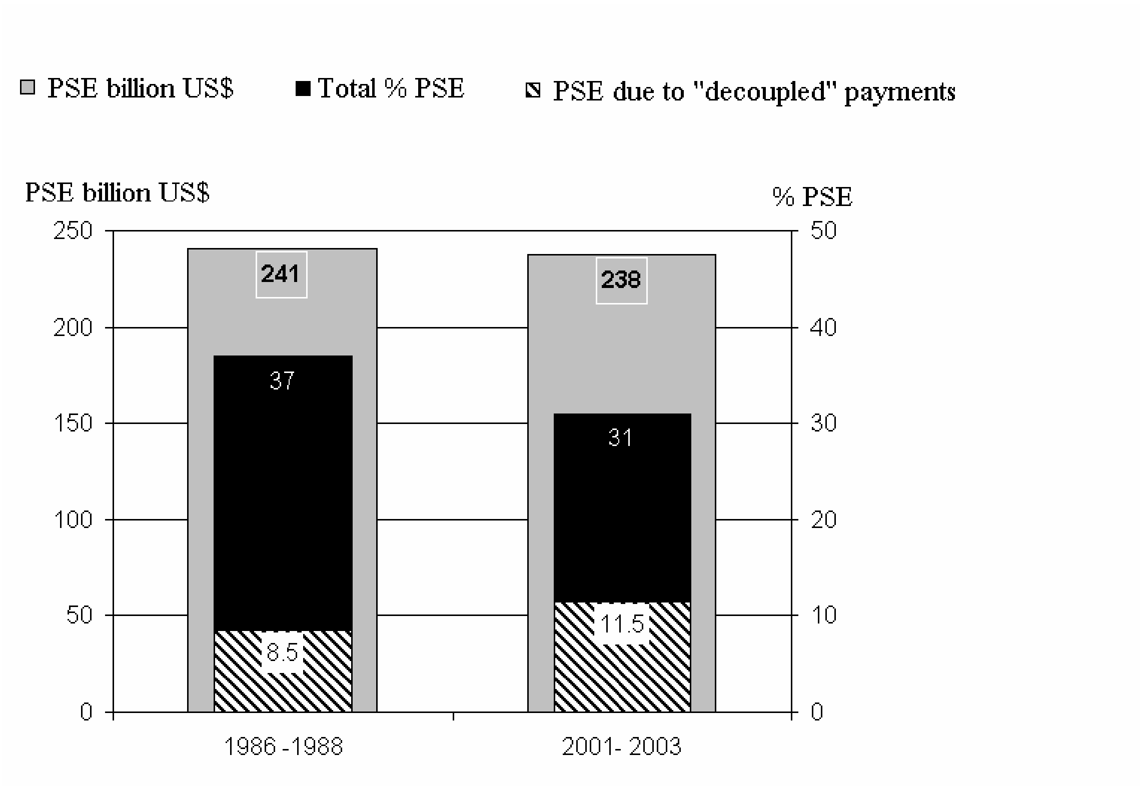


Source: COMTRADE data in the WITS database (www.wits.worldbank.org).

Note: Developing countries here do not include East Asia’s newly industrialized economies of Hong Kong (China), Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan (China).

<<typesetter: On Y axis, please lowercase label that reads “agricultural share of exports, percent” Place legend as per style>>

Figure 1.2 Agricultural Producer Support in High-Income Economies, by Value, Percent, and Type of Support, 1986–2003

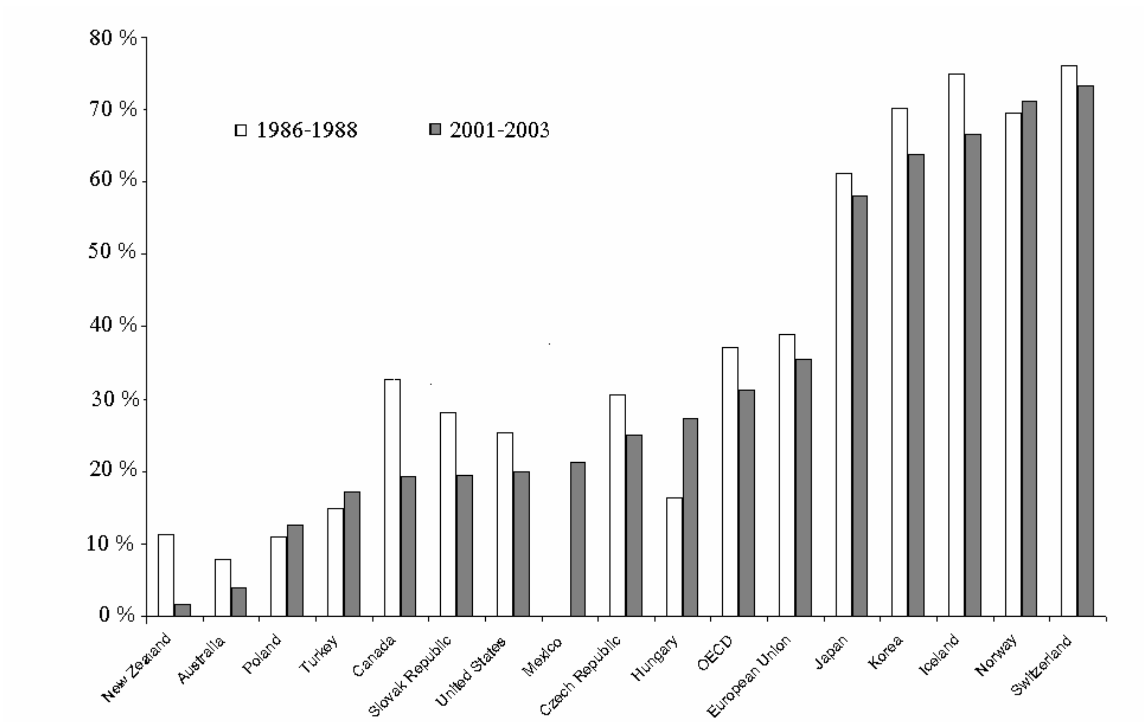


Source: OECD database (see www.oecd.org).

<<typesetter, please place legend and labels, per style. Years on x-axis should read 1986–88 and 2001–3.>>

Figure 1.3 Agricultural Producer Support in High-Income Economies, by Country, 1986–2003

<<typesetter: Label for Y axis: percentage of total farm receipts>>



Source: OECD database (see www.oecd.org).
Note: In the 1986–88 period, data for the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and the Slovak Republic are for 1991–93. Austria, Finland, and Sweden are included in the average for both periods and also in the EU average for the 2001–3 period.

<<Typesetter; reset Korea in the label as Republic of Korea. Years in legend hould be 1986–88 and 2001–3>>

Table 1.1 Import-weighted Average Applied Import Tariffs, by Sector and Region, 2001

percent, ad valorem equivalent

	Importing economies		
Exporting economies	*Developed*	*Developing*	*World*
Agriculture and food			
Developed	18	18	17.8
Developing	14	18	15.6
Textiles and wearing apparel			
Developed	8	15	12.0
Developing	7	20	9.3
Other manufactures			
Developed	2	9	4.1
Developing	1	7	2.5
All merchandise			
Developed	3	10	5.4
Developing	3	10	4.9

Source: GTAP Database Version 6.05 (www.gtap.org).
Note: Developed countries include the newly industrialized East Asian economies of Hong Kong (China), Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan (China) as well as the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The import-weighted averages for developing countries incorporate tariff preferences provided to developing countries, unlike earlier versions of the GTAP database.

<<Typesetter, please make the spanner “Importing region” actually span all three columns. Please fix line spacing per style>>

Table 1.2 Import-weighted Average Agricultural Import Tariffs, by Region, 2001

percent, ad valorem equivalent

Economies	*Bound tariff*	*MFN applied tariff*	*Actual applied tariff*[a]
Developed	27	22	14
Developing	48	27	21
Least developed	78	14	13
World	37	24	17

Source: Jean, Laborde, and Martin (2005).

Note: Weights are based on imports.

a. Includes preferences and in-quota TRQ rates where relevant, as well as the ad valorem equivalent of specific tariffs. Developed countries include the transition economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The *developing economies* definition used here is that adopted by the WTO and so includes East Asia's four newly industrialized economies, which accounts for the differences in the percentages for applied tariffs given in this table and table 1.1.

Table 1.3 Effects on Economic Welfare of Full Trade Liberalization by Economy and Products, 2015

percent

a. **Distribution of effects on global welfare**

	Full liberalization of:			
Economy	*Agriculture and food*	*Textiles and clothing*	*Other merchandise*	*All goods*
Developed	46	6	3	55
Developing	17	8	20	45
All	63	14	23	100

b. **Distribution of effects on developing economies' welfare**

	Full liberalization of:			
Economy	*Agriculture and food*	*Textiles and clothing*	*Other merchandise*	*All goods*
Developed	30	17	3	50
Developing	33	10	7	50
All	63	27	10	100

Source: Anderson, Martin, and van der Mensbrugghe (2005, table 12.6).
Note: Developed economies include the transition economies of Central Europe that joined the EU in 2004 as well as the four newly industrialized economies in Asia.

<<typesetter: Please make the “full liberalization of” line in both parts of the figure span the four columns>>

Table 1.4 Distribution of Global Welfare Impacts from Removing All Agricultural Tariffs and Subsidies, 2001

percent

	Benefiting economy		
High-income economy agricultural component liberalized	*High-income*	*Developing*	*World*
Import market access	66	27	93
Export subsidies	5	-3	2
Domestic support	4	1	5
All measures	75	25	100

Source: Summarized from Hertel and Keeney (2005, table 2.7).
Note: High-income economies include the newly industrialized East Asian economies of Hong Kong (China), Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan (China) as well as the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Table 1.5 Welfare Effect of Alternative Doha Reform Scenarios, 2015

percent difference from baseline

Economy	*Scenario 1*	*Scenario 4*	*Scenario 5*	*Scenario 6*	*Scenario 7*	*Scenario 8*
High-income	0.20	0.18	0.05	0.13	0.25	0.30
Middle-income	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.21
of which: China	-0.02	-0.01	-0.05	-0.04	0.07	0.06
Low-income	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.30
World total	0.18	0.16	0.04	0.10	0.23	0.28
2001 US$ billions	*74.5*	*66.3*	*17.9*	*44.3*	*96.1*	*119.3*

Source: Anderson, Martin, and van der Mensbrugghe (2005, table 12.14).
Note: All six scenarios assume elimination of agricultural export subsidies and cuts in actual domestic support as of 2001 of 28 percent in the United States, 18 percent in the EU, 16 percent in Norway, and 10 percent in Australia. In scenarios 1 and 4, the applied global average tariff on agricultural products is cut by roughly one-third, with larger cuts in developed economies, smaller cuts in developing economies, and zero in least developed economies. In Scenario 1 there are three tiers for developed economies and four for developing countries, following Harbinson (WTO 2003) but each tier is 10 percentage points higher. Scenario 5 is the same as scenario 4 except that it allows an exemption from the tariff cuts for sensitive and special products. Scenario 6 is the same as scenario 5 but also includes a 200 percent cap on tariffs. Scenario 7 is the same as scenario 1 except it also expands market access for nonagricultural goods, cutting tariffs by 50 percent for developed economies, 33 percent for developing economies, and zero in least developed economies. Scenario 8 is the same as scenario 7 except that developing (including least developed) economies cut all their tariffs as much as do

developed economies. Scenarios 2 and 3 described in Anderson, Martin, and van der Mensbrugghe (2005) are not shown here. High-income countries include the newly industrialized East Asian economies of Hong Kong (China), Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan (China) as well as Europe's transition economies that joined the EU in April 2004.

Table 1.6 Effects on Bilateral Merchandise Trade Flows of Adding Nonagricultural Tariff Cuts to Agricultural Reform under Doha, 2015

US$ billion increase over the baseline in 2015

	Imports			
	Agriculture reform only[a]		Agriculture and nonagriculture reform[b]	
Exports	High-income economies	Developing economies	High-income economies	Developing economies
High-income economies	20	11	80	55
Developing economies	18	5	62	16
World total	38	16	142	71

Source: Anderson, Martin, and van der Mensbrugghe (2005, table 12.16).
Note: High-income economies include the newly industrialized East Asian economies of Hong Kong (China), Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan (China) as well as Europe's transition economies that joined the EU in April 2004.

a. Scenario 1 in table 1.5.

b. Scenario 7 in table 1.5.

Table 1.7 Annual Average Growth in Output and Employment from a Comprehensive Doha Reform as Compared with the Baseline Rate, by Region, 2005–2015

percent

	Output		*Employment*	
Region	*Baseline*	*Scenario 7*	*Baseline*	*Scenario 7*
Australia and New Zealand	3.5	4.3	0.4	1.0
Canada	3.5	4.0	0.2	0.6
United States	2.2	1.9	-0.8	-1.4
EU25 plus EFTA	1.0	-0.3	-1.8	-2.8
Japan	0.5	-1.4	-2.7	-4.1
Korea, Republic of, and Taiwan (China)	2.2	1.5	-1.3	-2.1
Argentina	2.9	3.5	0.9	1.5
Bangladesh	4.2	4.2	1.1	1.2
Brazil	3.3	4.4	1.1	2.2
China	4.3	4.3	0.8	0.8
India	4.3	4.4	1.0	1.0
Indonesia	3.0	3.0	-0.7	-0.6
Thailand	-0.1	0.4	-4.6	-4.3
Vietnam	5.8	5.9	3.9	4.0
Russian Federation	1.5	1.4	-2.3	-2.4
Mexico	3.9	4.0	2.0	2.3
South Africa	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.1
Turkey	3.0	3.0	-0.5	-0.5
Rest of South Asia	4.8	4.9	2.0	2.1
Rest of East Asia and Pacific	3.7	3.8	0.2	0.3
Rest of Latin America and the Caribbean	4.4	5.3	1.9	2.6
Rest of Europe and Central Asia	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Middle East and North Africa	4.0	4.0	1.5	1.5
Selected Sub-Saharan African countries	5.3	5.4	3.0	3.0
Rest of Sub-Saharan Africa	4.6	4.8	2.2	2.3
Rest of world	5.0	5.5	2.4	2.7

Source: Anderson, Martin, and van der Mensbrugghe (2005, tables 12.17).
Note: See table 1.5 for a description of scenario 7.

Table 1.8 Decreases in the Number of Impoverished under Full Trade Liberalization and Alternative Doha Scenarios, 2015
millions of people

Region	*Base line 2015*	*Full liberalization*	*Decrease from baseline under*		
			Scenario 1	*Scenario 7*	*Scenario 8*
East Asia and Pacific	19	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
South Asia	216	5.6	0.2	1.4	3.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	340	21.1	-0.1	0.5	2.2
All developing countries	622	31.9	0.5	2.5	6.3

Source: Anderson, Martin, and van der Mensbrugghe (2005, table 12.19).

Note: Poverty is defined as earnings of less than $1 a day. For description of scenarios, see table 1.5.