

# OTDS REDUCTIONS IN THE GTAP DATABASE/MODEL:

What can be done and how?

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## Modeling domestic support - problems

- Modeling domestic support is at least as complicated as modeling market access barriers or export subsidies
  - Differences in domestic support programs, which can vary widely from one country to another
  - Changes in agricultural policies e.g., Mid-Term Review of the EU CAP
- GTAP is not well-suited to analyze domestic support issues
  - Domestic support is incorporated in the GTAP model in form of price wedges, taken from the OECD PSE database
  - No distinction between the different WTO boxes
  - Market price support is only implicitly represented via border protection
  - $\rightarrow\,$  Difficult to model the reduction in OTDS, which comprises final bound AMS, de minimis payments and blue box payments
  - > Specific restrictions on domestic support make it even more complicated

### How can domestic support issues be implemented in the GTAP model?



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# Outline

### □ Introduction

- Overview domestic support in the WTO negotiations
- □ GTAP framework and extensions
  - The GTAP database and domestic support
  - The GTAP model
  - Limitations
- Illustrative scenarios
  - Baseline 2020
  - 🗆 Doha scenario 2020
  - The AMS calculation module
- □ Concluding remarks

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## Domestic support definition

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- Besides market access and export subsidies, domestic support is one of the three pillars of the WTO negotiations targeted for reduction
- Domestic support refers to the annual level of support, expressed in monetary terms, provided to agricultural production
  - Domestic support includes:
  - Market price support
  - Output subsidies
  - Input subsidies
  - Farm based payments
  - Other minimally distorting payments







# Domestic support in the WTO negotiations – a short overview

- WTO Doha Development Agenda (DDA):
  - The Ministerial Declaration calls for "substantial reductions in trade distorting domestic support"
  - In the 2004 Framework document for the negotiations the reductions in domestic support are further specified and several new ideas of great significance are included
    - Reduction of Total AMS commitment
    - Reduction in "Overall Trade-Distorting Support" (OTDS)
    - Reduction of de minimis percentage
    - Expand criteria for Blue box payments
    - Commitment on sum of Blue box payments



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# Classification of domestic support in the WTO negotiations



# Domestic support in the EU25 and the US (million US Dollar)



Source: Own calculation based on WTO notifications



# Domestic support in the EU25 in million €



Source: Own calculation based on WTO notifications; draft modalities for agriculture, Dec. 2008



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# GTAP database and agricultural domestic support

- □ GTAP version 7 database
- □ Aggregated to 16 regions and 25 commodities
- □ Agricultural domestic support originates from the OECD PSE tables
  - $\rightarrow$  Two versions of the OECD PSE tables have been used to calculate domestic support rates in the database
- □ The new PSE categories are specified in 4 types:
  - Activity-specific payments
  - Group- specific payments
  - Activity-generic payments
  - Other transfers
- □ The EU domestic support is calculated using the old 1999 PSE categories
  - $\rightarrow$  The last type "other transfers" is important to represent the new decoupled single farm payment



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SINGLE	COMMODITY TRANSFER	PDY	 	WOL	
Value of	f production, OECD	Total 278696		 	
Value of	f production, EUROSTAT	Total 280241		 	
Output	Output payments	A2		 	
Input	Variable inputs	B1		 	•••
	On-farm services	B3		 	
Land	current A/An/R/I, prod req	С		 	•••
	non-current A/An/R/I, prod	req D		 	
Capital	Fixed capital formation	B2		 	
	current A/An/R/I, prod req	С		 	
	non-current A/An/R/I, prod	req D		 	

ALL (AG	CT), GROUP (GCT) AND		ALL				Othe
OTHER	TRANSFERS (OTP)			GCT1	 	GCT12	
Input	Variable inputs	B1		•••	 		
	On-farm services	B3			 		
Land	current area, production required	С			 		
	non-current area, production req'd	D			 		
Capital	Fixed capital formation	B2			 		
	current animal, production required	С			 		
	non-current animal, production req'd	D			 		
Labor	current revenue/income, prod req'd	С			 		
	non-current revenue/income, prod req'd	D			 		
		Total			 		
Factors	non-current A/An/R/I, prod not req	Е					



### by type of support, 2004 (EURO million)



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### and distribution of support into WTO boxes





Power of support EU25	EU25	PDY	WHT	 WOI
Value of production	280,242			 
Value of payments	54,581			 
Power of domestic support	1.1948			 
% output subsidy	10.2			 
% intermediate input subsidy	11.2			 
% land-based subsidy	50.7			 
% capital-based subsidy	26.2			 
% labor-based subsidy	1.7			 
Fotal support (EURO million)	54,581			 
Value of output subsidy	5,542			 
Value intermediate input subsidy	6,101			 
Value land-based subsidy	27,686			 
Value capital-based subsidy	14,327			 
Value labor-based subsidy	925			 
Value of output subsidy	amber	 		 
. ,	blue			 
	green			 
Value intermediate input subsidy	amber			 
	blue			 
	green			 
Value land-based subsidy	amber			 
	blue			 
	green			 
Value capital-based subsidy	amber			 
	blue			 
	green			 
Value labor-based subsidy	amber			 
	blue			 
	green			 

## Modeling approach for output subsidies

□ The standard GTAP model allows for a differentiation between value of output at agents' price (VOA) and at market price (VOM)

<sup>□</sup> To account for a detailed representation of the WTO's domestic support in the output subsidy we added new policy instruments

Values Flows	VOA	VOAg	VOAb	VOM
Prices	ps	psg	psb	pm

### $\rightarrow$ Similar extensions for intermediate inputs, land, capital and labor



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## Limitations

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This simple modeling approach raise some questions:

- Other transfers to producer (OTP)
  - Do not require the farmer to produce anything
  - Should be less trade distorting than other payments
  - But the OTP payments amount 1.5 billion € out of a total green box payments of 17.7 billion €
  - How decoupled are the green box payments in the GTAP database?

- Are they implemented correctly in the database?
- □ It is not possible to model the AMS
  - $\rightarrow$  Satellite AMS calculation module is required
- Problems in mapping GTAP production changes to the very detailed commoditiy specific amber box calculation
  - $\rightarrow$  Any post simulations estimation of the amber box can only be considered as a rough estimate



# **Baseline 2020**





<sup>□</sup> These values are based on the linear price equation: agents' price (ps(i,r)) = policy variable (to(i,r)) + market price (pm(i,r))

### Baseline 2020: Value of domestic support in the EU25 by commodity and WTO box, (mill. US\$)



Volunm of world trade

1.667

0.016

0.017

Doha Scenario 2020

-15.5

2.3

0.5

-1.0

-2.3

-25.1

0.5

1.4

1.5

-0.7

10.6

-41.5

2.9

-17.3

-1.7

-25.7

-72.9

-0.2

0.4

0.1

0.123

1.634

-11.5

# AMS calculation module

	AMS 2004		Change in AMS				
Million USD	Total	MPS	EMS	Non-product- specific	Non-exempt payments	Total	
Baseline	26,661	19,381	9,824	847	1,028	31,080	4,419
WTO Sim	26,661	6,107	10,092	847	1,028	18,074	-8,587



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# Concluding remarks

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- Detailed implementation of domestic support has received too little attention
- Domestic support is in many cases a country-specific issue
- Needs elaborate work to specify the domestically used agricultural instruments and the according underlying data base
- For a sophisticated WTO analysis of agricultural domestic support it is essential to correctly single out the WTO boxes in the model's data base



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# Concluding remarks

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- We have taken version 7 of the GTAP database and updated the representation of EU domestic support payments
- We add supplemented information about the WTO box support to the database and to the model
- We run two illustrative scenarios
  - ⇒ The results clearly show, that the development of domestic support payments has to be taken into account over time when projecting the GTAP database

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# Concluding remarks

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- Employing the extended GTAP framework we are able to model the movement of specific payments found in the PSE tables / GTAP database and reallocate them in the database in a less production and trade distorting manor
  - $\rightarrow$  This is of course not the same as modeling the OTDS
  - The OTDS includes the AMS and the associated de minimis payments, which we find impossible to include in the model
  - → We therefore add a side calculation of the AMS that is based on the notification tables of the EU to the WTO (administered prices, changes in eligible production)
  - ⇒ Due to the higher aggregation of the GTAP framework, the post simulation estimate of the AMS is only a rough estimate, but delivers first insights in the development of AMS after the round.







# Outlook

- □ AMS-calculation side module further developments!
- GTAP technical paper together with Hans Jensen (FOI) on domestic support!
- □ Mechanismen to reduce domestic support!



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