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Chapter 1 : Canada to Eliminate Class 7 Barrier, Allow More U.S. Access to Dairy Market | Successful Farm

Market Access Issues U.S. exporters face both tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade, including sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and other technical barriers to trade (TBT) such as testing, certification, labeling, packaging and certification requirements.

He said although the progress has been slower than anyone would like, he commended USMEF members for finding ways to grow U. He said the United States is committed to live by those rules and it is only fair that other nations do the same. He said continued economic growth in Asia, Russia and Mexico bodes well for an increase in meat demand. As a weaker U. A decline in self sufficiency worldwide can only result in an increase in trade to meet the needs spurred by population growth, according to USMEF Manager, Research and Analysis Erin Daley. Carcass optimization and the unique factors of meat production, such as grain-feeding and highly efficient production, give the United States advantages competitors are unable to reach. Expect those prices to increase as market access is regained. Due to the strong acceptance of USDA approved meat, demand will continue to increase worldwide. An area expected to experience those increases continues to be Japan since disposable income is high and most of it is spent on food and fashion since housing is not a growing area. Many consumers are becoming more health conscious, turning their attention to U. The United States faces stiff competition in the market from Australia, however. Haggard also said that China is becoming more urbanized with large growth in second-tier cities. Many Chinese are increasing wealth in the stock markets and through real estate. As outbound tourism to areas like Europe and the United States increases, consumers are returning with new demand for a variety of cuisines, which increases opportunity for U. Haggard also pointed to Macau as a large growth area as gambling revenue now exceeds that of Las Vegas and is on pace to exceed the entire State of Nevada by More than 36 million visitors will be accommodated by an additional 13 international luxury hotels by In Mexico, excellent market access has led to continued U. Russell indicated poultry has become the preferred meat in Mexico, decreasing demand primarily for beef and slightly for pork. However, with continued economic and population growth, Russell expects Mexico to remain a top market for U. And with beef production declining in the European Union EU and a continued dissatisfaction with Brazil, the main EU supplier, there are increased opportunities for U. Brook also said once the United States regains consistent access to Russia, U. Although exporting to the Middle East requires Halal certification, there are generally few restrictions and low import duties. Market issues such as these points to the globalization taking place worldwide and the rules of governance that come into play and create stresses on fair and balance trade. This symposium exposed some of those stresses and identified advantages and threats on the horizon in exporting U. Meat Export Federation is the trade association responsible for developing international markets for the U.

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Chapter 2 : U.S. Agricultural Exports- Data Update from USDA – Farm Policy News

The radio update added that after 11 months, the U.S. had sold \$ billion worth of agricultural exports, about 10 percent more than the same time frame from a year ago.

Even as GDP growth in some of the top U. Looking forward, middle class growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to grow more than 80 percent by , which is faster than any other region except the Asia-Pacific. Likewise, Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to lead all regions, except South Asia, in growth of food sales, which are expected to increase by nearly 60 percent over the next decade. While growth has been impressive for the region as a whole, several countries stand out as top performers. Economic growth in was highest in low-income countries such as Sierra Leone, Niger, and Ethiopia². As a group, low-income countries in the region experienced GDP growth of 5. Wheat was followed by rice, vegetable oil, and dairy products. This is a greater rate of growth than U. The rapid growth of U. Although Sub-Saharan Africa is a major food-aid recipient, commercial shipments have grown in importance in recent years. A decade ago, food aid comprised more than over half of total U. Taken together, these four countries account for two-thirds of total U. Excluding food aid, these four markets comprise more than 80 percent of U. These four countries stand out as top growth markets globally and rank high among all U. For example, Nigeria is the third-largest U. Among the 49 countries in the Sub-Saharan, Nigeria stands out as the top market, accounting for nearly half of all U. Although wheat comprises 90 percent of U. Export Competition Intensifies While the growth of U. Even in Indonesia, where export competitors enjoy a freight advantage, the U. This is an indication that while U. This current low market share highlights both the difficulties U. With a percent market share, the EU is the largest exporter to Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Brazil 10 percent and India 8 percent. Exporters in the EU enjoy a freight cost advantage along with more flexibility in shipping quantities and delivery times. Furthermore, common languages and colonial ties have helped to establish strong trading relationships. For example, while 57 percent of U. Top EU export items include dairy products, wine and beer, and poultry meat. Several high-value products from the EU compete directly with U. However, exports of consumer-oriented products are growing. For example, broiler meat exports are on the rise, particularly to Angola and Ghana. Exports of dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and snack foods have also increased in recent years. In fact, over the past five years, U. Although the Sub-Saharan African market is challenging due to governance, security, and market access issues, there is significant potential for continued U. A strong economic outlook, a growing middle class, and surging demand for consumer-oriented foods all point to Sub-Saharan Africa continuing as one of the fastest-growing export regions for U.

Chapter 3 : USDA ERS - Agricultural Trade

Market Access Issues for U.S. Agricultural Exports: Hearing Before the Subcommittee on International Trade of the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, One Hundred Fifth Congress, First Session, May 15,

For many other products, however, market access restrictions involved non-tariff barriers. This was frequently, though not only, the case for major temperate zone agricultural products. The Uruguay Round negotiations aimed to remove such barriers. The tariffs resulting from the tariffication process account, on average of the developed country Members, for around one fifth of the total number of agricultural tariff lines. For the developing country Members, this share is considerably smaller. Following the entry into force of the Agreement on Agriculture, there is now a prohibition on agriculture-specific non-tariff measures, and the tariffs on virtually all agricultural products traded internationally are bound in the WTO. These concessions are an integral part of the results of the Uruguay Round, are formally annexed to the Marrakesh Protocol [cross-reference] and have become an integral part of the GATT [cross-reference]. The schedule sets out for each individual agricultural product, or, in some cases agricultural products defined more generally, the maximum tariff that can be applied on imports into the territory of the Member concerned. The tariffs in the schedules include those that resulted from the tariffication process, which, in many cases, are considerably higher than industrial tariffs, reflecting the incidence of agriculture-specific non-tariff measures prior to the WTO. Developed country Members have agreed to reduce, over a six-year period beginning in , their tariffs by 36 per cent on average of all agricultural products, with a minimum cut of 15 per cent for any product. For developing countries, the cuts are 24 and 10 per cent, respectively, to be implemented over ten years. Those developing country Members which bound tariffs at ceiling levels did not, in many cases, undertake reduction commitments. Least-developed country Members were required to bind all agricultural tariffs, but not to undertake tariff reductions. This was to ensure that in , current and minimum access opportunities combined represented at least 3 per cent of base-period consumption and are progressively expanded to reach 5 per cent of that consumption in the year developed country Members or developing country Members , respectively. The current and minimum access opportunities are generally implemented in the form of tariff quotas. These tariff quotas, including the applicable tariff rates and any other conditions related to the tariff quotas, are specified in the schedules of the WTO Members concerned. While the vast majority of tariff quotas in agriculture have their origin in the Uruguay Round negotiations, a number of such commitments were the result of accessions to the WTO. Currently July , 37 Members have tariff quotas specified in their schedules. In total, there are individual tariff quotas. These tariff quotas constitute binding commitments as opposed to autonomous tariff quotas which Members may establish at any time, for example, in order to stabilize the domestic price after a poor harvest. Such measures include quantitative import restrictions, variable import levies, minimum import prices, discretionary import licensing procedures, voluntary export restraint agreements and non-tariff measures maintained through state-trading enterprises. As one of the conditions, market access in the form of progressively increasing import quotas has to be provided for the products concerned. The products and countries concerned are: The special safeguard provisions allow the imposition of an additional tariff where certain criteria are met. The criteria involve either a specified surge in imports volume trigger , or, on a shipment by shipment basis, a fall of the import price below a specified reference price price trigger. In case of the volume trigger, the higher duties only apply until the end of the year in question. In case of the price trigger, any additional duty can only be imposed on the shipment concerned. The additional duties cannot be applied to imports taking place within tariff quotas. There is no requirement for Members to notify their tariffs to the Committee on Agriculture. Applied tariffs are, however, to be submitted to other bodies of the WTO, including the Committee on Market Access and in the context of the Trade Policy Review mechanism. Members with tariff quotas and the right to use the special safeguard provisions are required to make both ad hoc and annual notifications to the Committee on Agriculture. An ad hoc notification

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is required if the method of allocation under any tariff quota changes. At the end of each year, a notification of the quantity of imports entering under each tariff quota is required tariff quota fill. Members with the right to use the special safeguard provisions must notify its first use in order to allow its trading partners to establish the parameters of the special safeguard action, such as the volume or price used to trigger the special safeguard action. In the case of the price trigger, an upfront notification of the relevant reference prices has also been possible. In addition, an annual summary notification of the use of the special safeguard is required.

Chapter 4 : USDA ERS - State Export Data

The future of U.S. red meat exports, international market access issues and the U.S. position in trade negotiations were discussed at the Global Outlook Symposium, presented by the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) Monday (Oct. 29) at the Omni Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Chapter 5 : China - Agricultural Industry | www.nxgvision.com

ket access issues for U.S. agricultural will hear testimony on mar- Of course, everybody knows, I am www.nxgvision.com, that shining star of our trade relationship with agriculture is a.

Chapter 6 : Agricultural Imports Soar in Sub-Saharan Africa | USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

In , China is expected to be the most important market for U.S. exports of agricultural, forest, and fishery products followed by Canada and Mexico. The annual export forecast for China is \$ billion, \$ billion lower than total exports.

Chapter 7 : USDA APHIS | Imports and Exports

Although a State's actual agricultural export value cannot be measured directly, USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) estimates State exports of total and selected commodities based on U.S. farm-cash-receipts data.

Chapter 8 : Market Access Issues | USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE WORLD BANK Market Access for Developing Country Exportsâ€”Selected Issues Prepared by the Staffs of the IMF and the World Bank.

Chapter 9 : WTO | Agriculture - explanation of the agreement - market access

Meanwhile, U.S. exports to Canada have been relatively stable, restoring Canada as the largest destination for U.S. agricultural products in The next largest markets are Mexico, the European Union, and Japan, all longstanding destinations for U.S. agricultural commodities.