



# STREAM 4: INTERNATIONAL FOOD TRADE

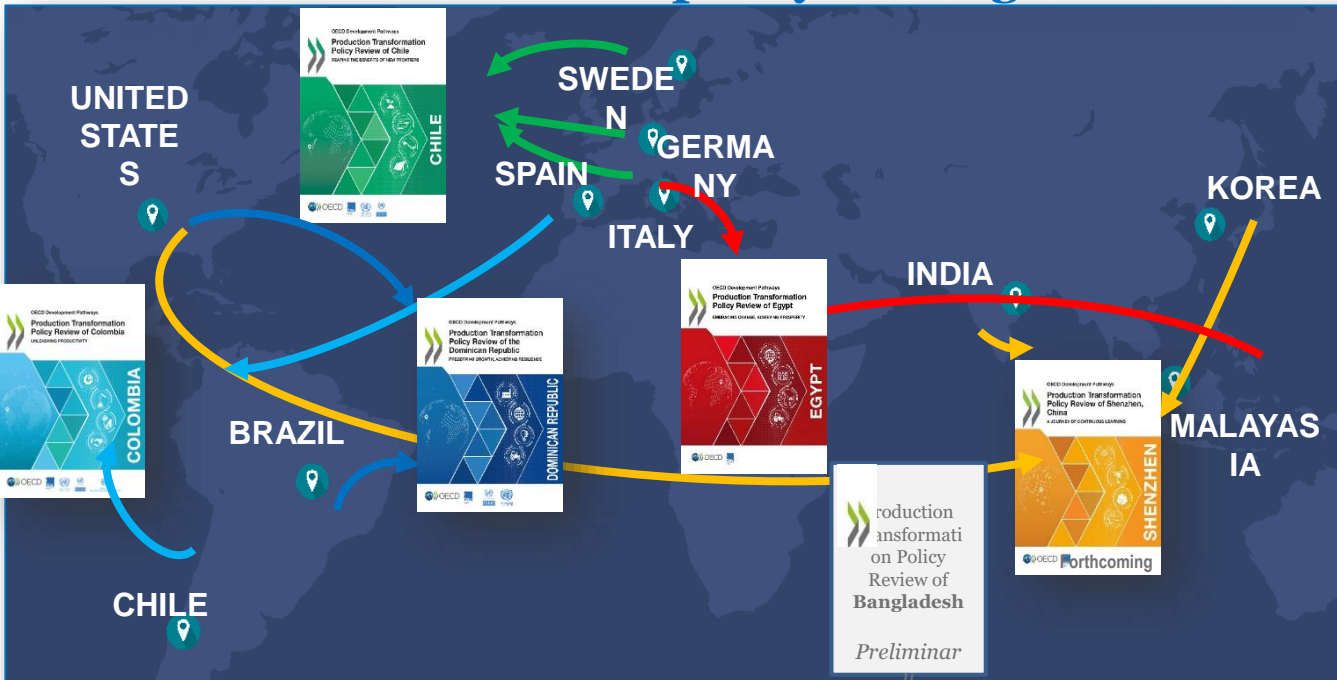
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# Fostering economic transformation in a fast-changing world

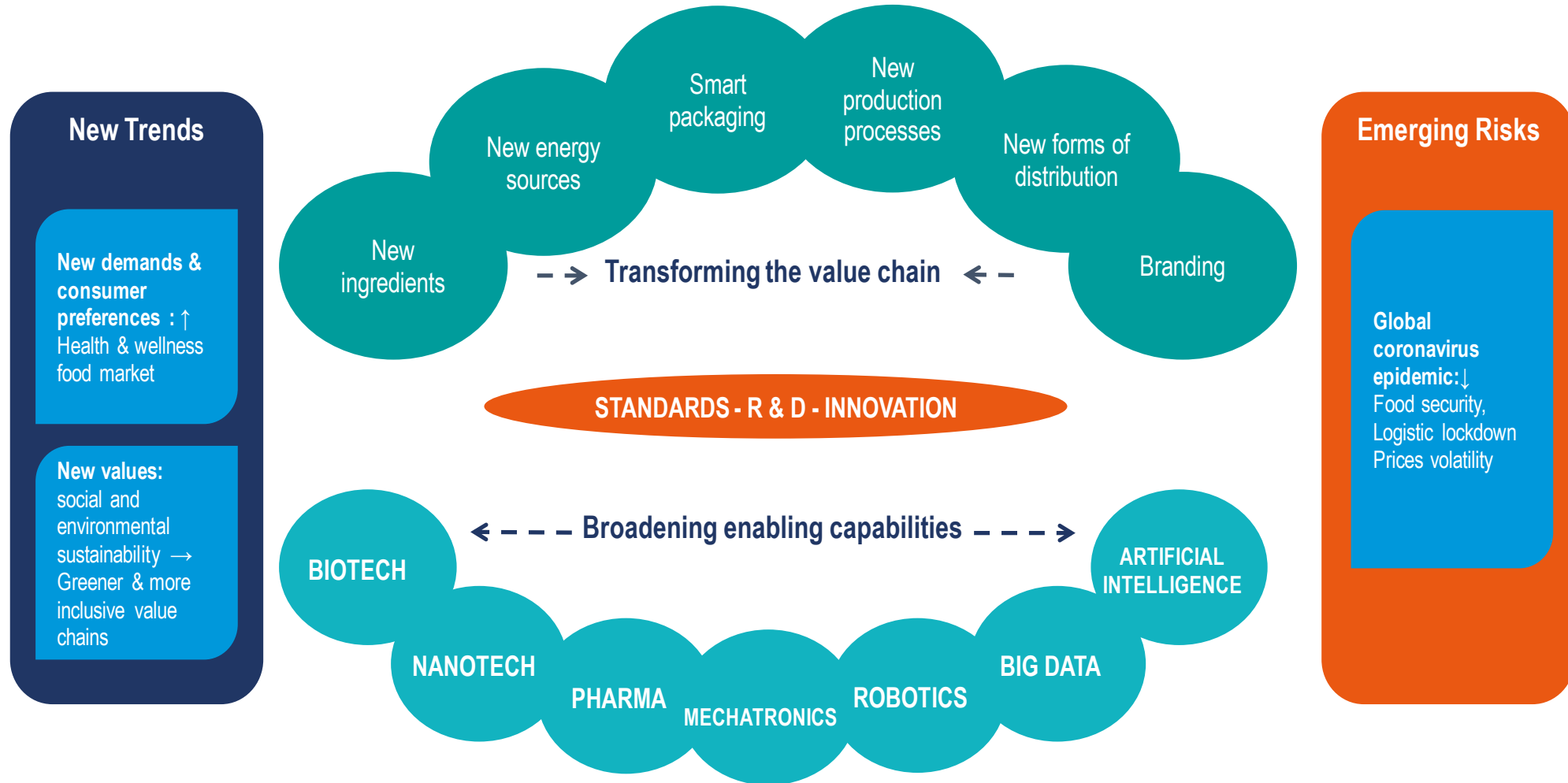
## The OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on GVCs, Production Transformation and Development

### Production Transformation Policy Reviews (PTPRs): advising governments & improving measurement for policy making





# New markets, innovation and standards are shaping the future of global agro-food





# Regional integration initiatives are opening up new opportunities

## GSTP

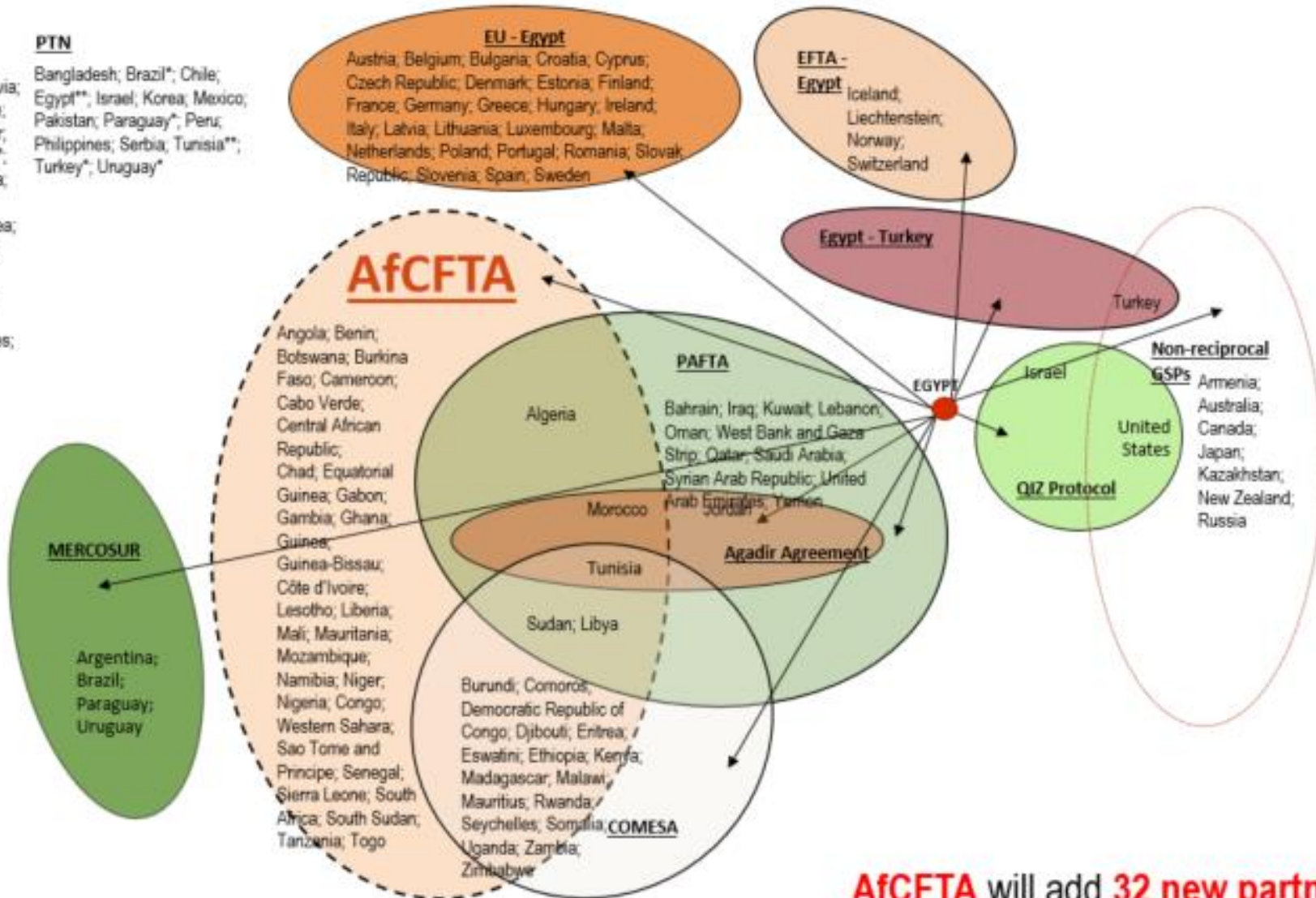
Algeria\*\*; Argentina\*; Bangladesh; Benin\*; Bolivia; Brazil\*; Cameroon\*; Chile; Colombia; Cuba; Ecuador; Egypt\*\*; Ghana\*; Guinea\*; Guyana\*; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq\*; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Korea; Libya\*\*; Malaysia; Mexico; Morocco\*\*; Mozambique\*; Myanmar; Nicaragua; Nigeria\*; Pakistan; Peru; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Sudan\*\*; Tanzania\*\*; Thailand; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia\*\*; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Zimbabwe\*\*

## PTN

Bangladesh; Brazil\*; Chile; Egypt\*\*; Israel; Korea; Mexico; Pakistan; Paraguay\*; Peru; Philippines; Serbia; Tunisia\*\*; Turkey\*; Uruguay\*

## Legend

- RTA not yet in force
- Generalised system of preference (non-reciprocal)



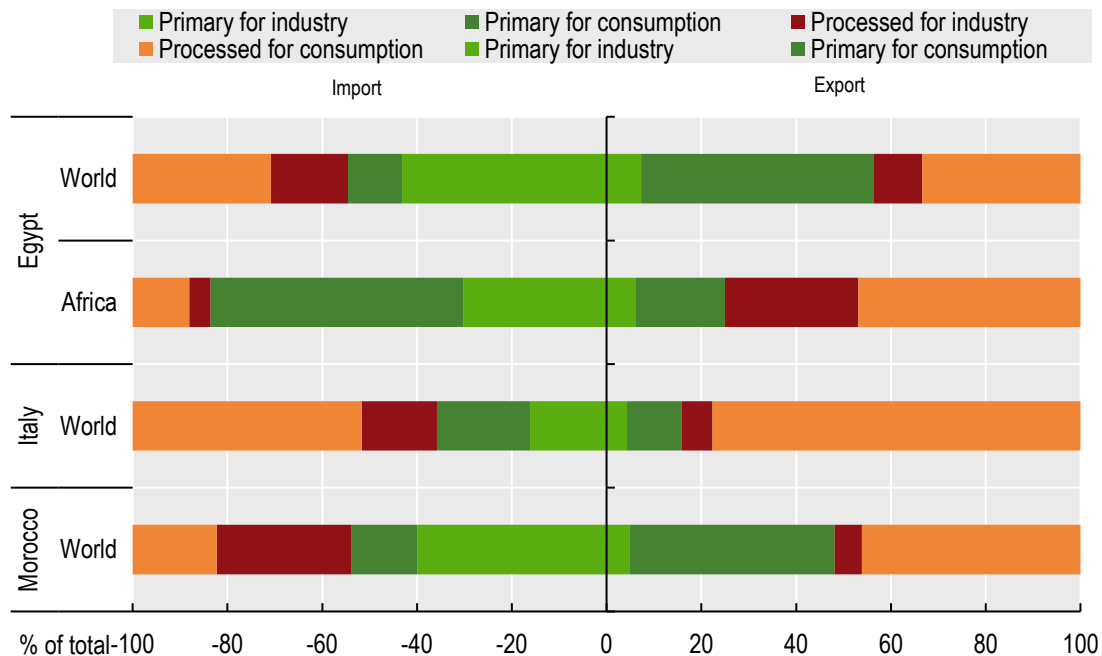
**AfCFTA will add 32 new partners to Egypt**



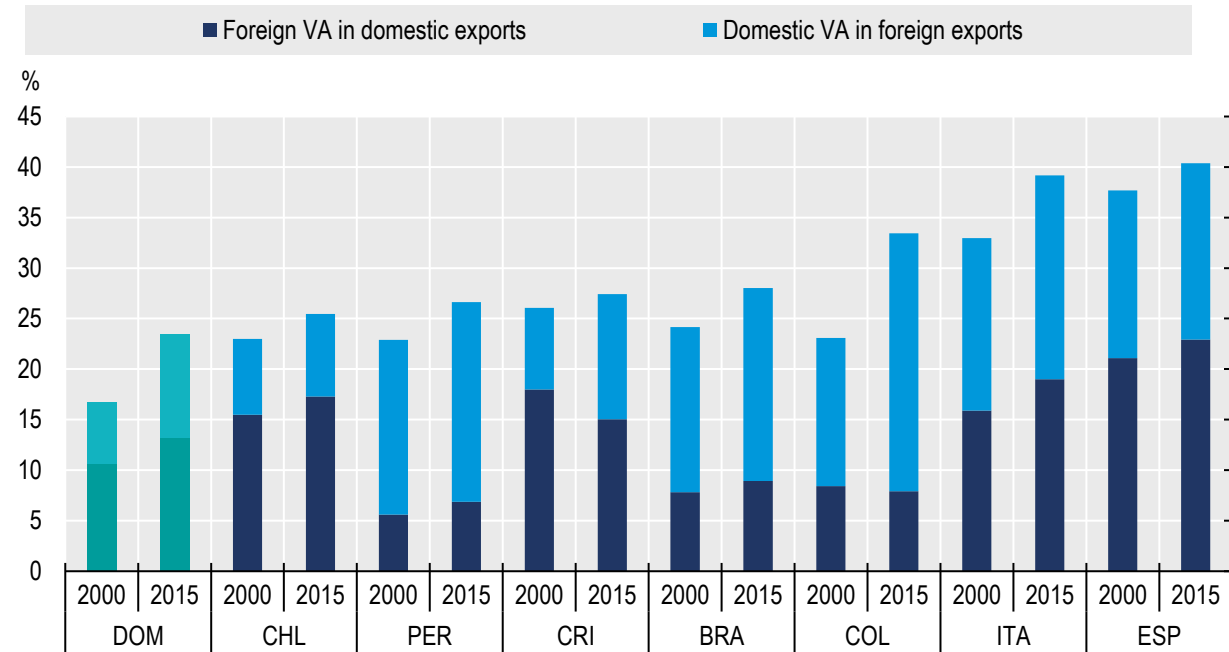
# Developing countries are mostly active in the primary segments of the agro-food value chain

- Primary products account for **56.3%** of **Egypt's** agro-food exports – 3 times higher than **Italy (16%)**.

Composition of agro-food trade, Egypt and selected countries, 2018-20



Local firms participate little to international agro-food value chains



Source: OECD et al. (2021), Production Transformation Policy Review of Egypt: Embracing Change, Achieving Prosperity, OECD Development Pathways, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/302fec4b-en>.

- Only **23%** of agro-food exports are linked to agro-processing value chains in **Dominican Republic**, compared to **40%** in **Spain**

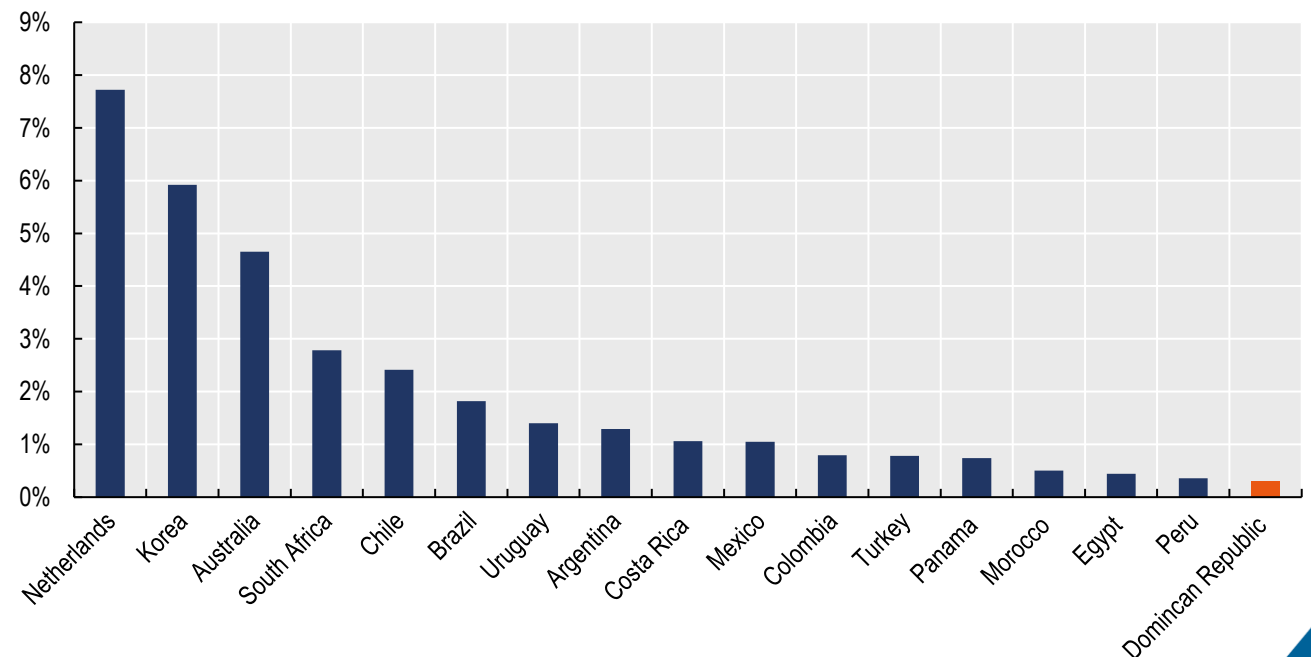


# Developing countries invest relatively more in research and development and in innovation in agro-food and could better leverage on trade and FDI for competitiveness

Even though developing countries lag behind in innovation capacities in this industry they do have institutions and competences that could be better exploited.

Eg. Most countries in Latin America invest more in agricultural R&D than the national average Chile (2.41% versus 0.7%)  
Brazil (1.82% versus 1%  
and Costa Rica (1.1% versus 0.5%).

Public R&D intensity in agricultural, Dominican Republic and selected countries, 2017 or latest available year



Source: OECD et al. (2021), Production Transformation Policy Review of Egypt: Embracing Change, Achieving Prosperity, OECD Development Pathways, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/302fec4b-en>.





THANK YOU