



Emerging from the crisis - Trade challenges and opportunities to ensure well-functioning global markets and a global level playing field

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18 March 2022

Challenges in international trade

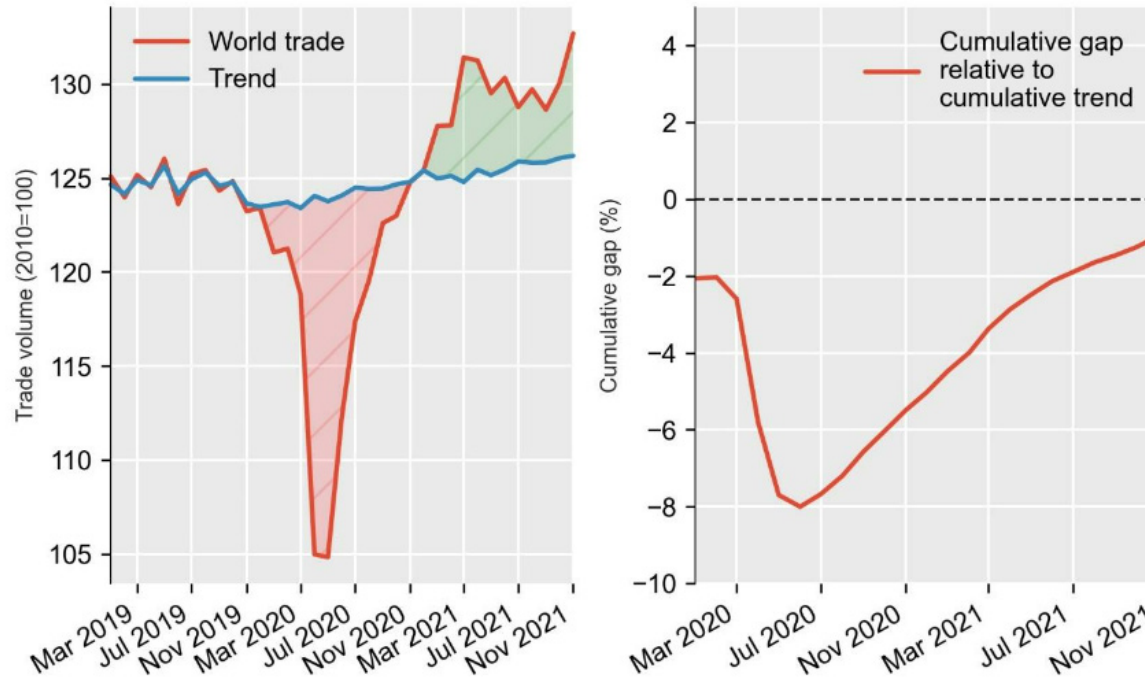
1. Those stemming from massive shocks, notably the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's large-scale aggression against Ukraine;
2. (Challenges related to the current design of the multilateral trading system; and)
3. (Emerging challenges in trade.)



SHOCK 1: COVID-19

Recovering from COVID

Trade gap relative to trend

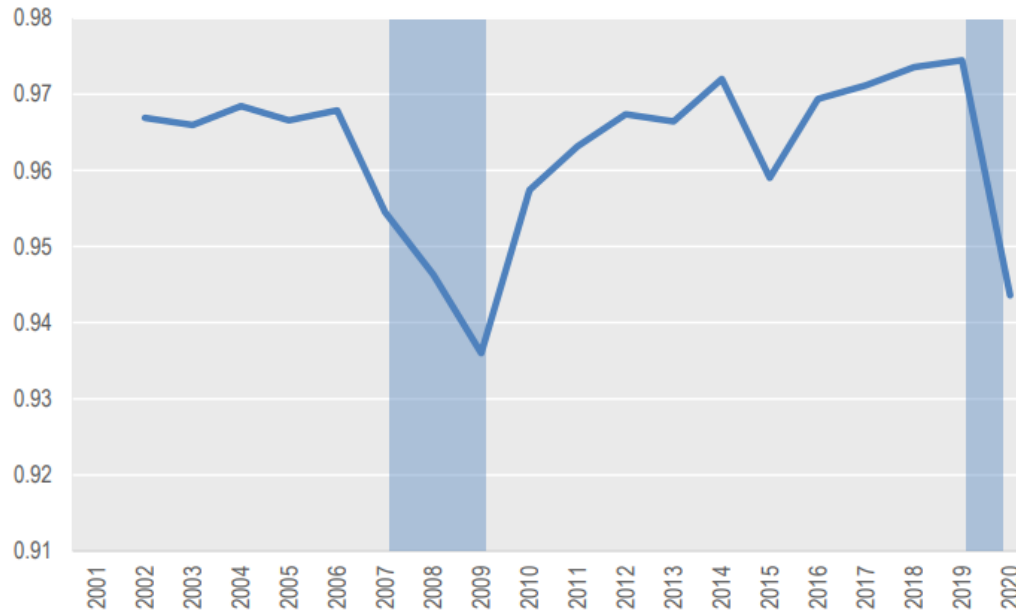


Source: OECD calculations based on CPB World Trade Monitor.

After witnessing radical change

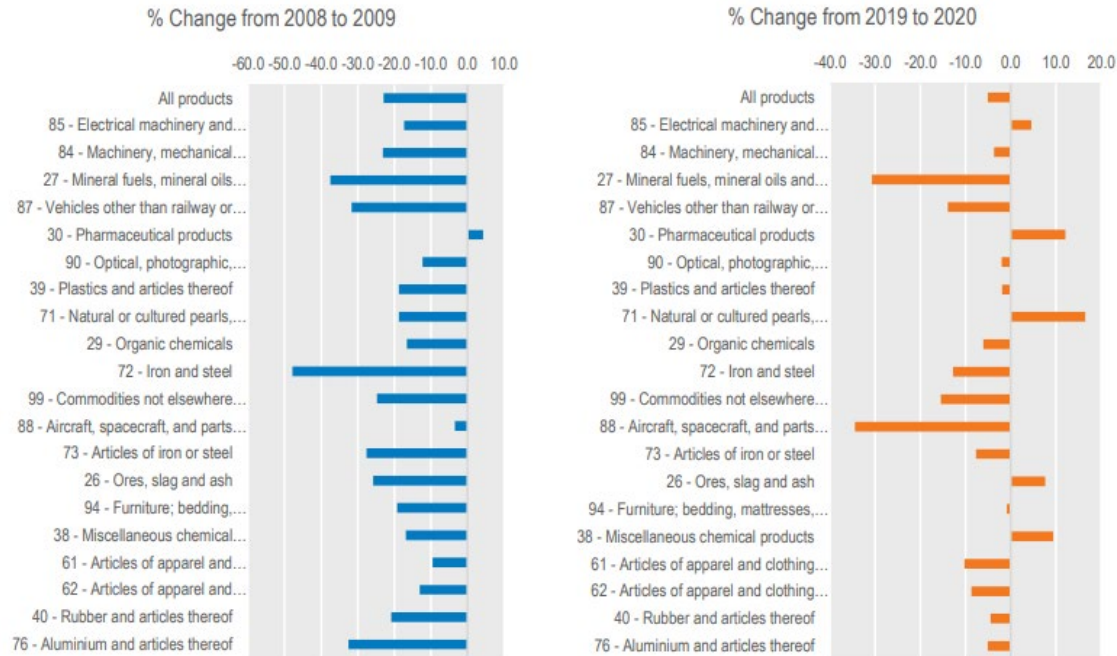
Figure 7. Similarity of composition of merchandise exports

Finger-Kreinin index of similarity of export structure across 2-digit HS product categories
(1 = structure identical to the previous period)



... and with a new structure of trade?

Figure 9. Changes in trade of 20 most traded products



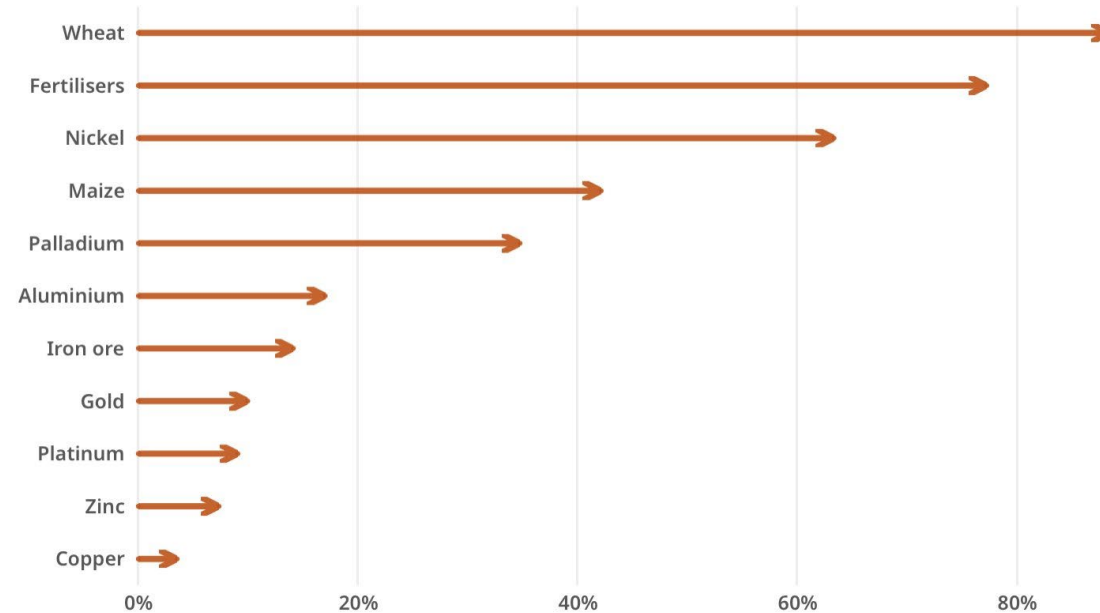


SHOCK 2: UKRAINE CRISIS



Commodity prices have surged

% change from January 2022 average



Note: Change between the average prices for January 2022 and the period from 24 February to 14 March 2022. For fertilisers (which refer to potash), change between the monthly prices for January and February. • Source: [OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report March 2022](#).

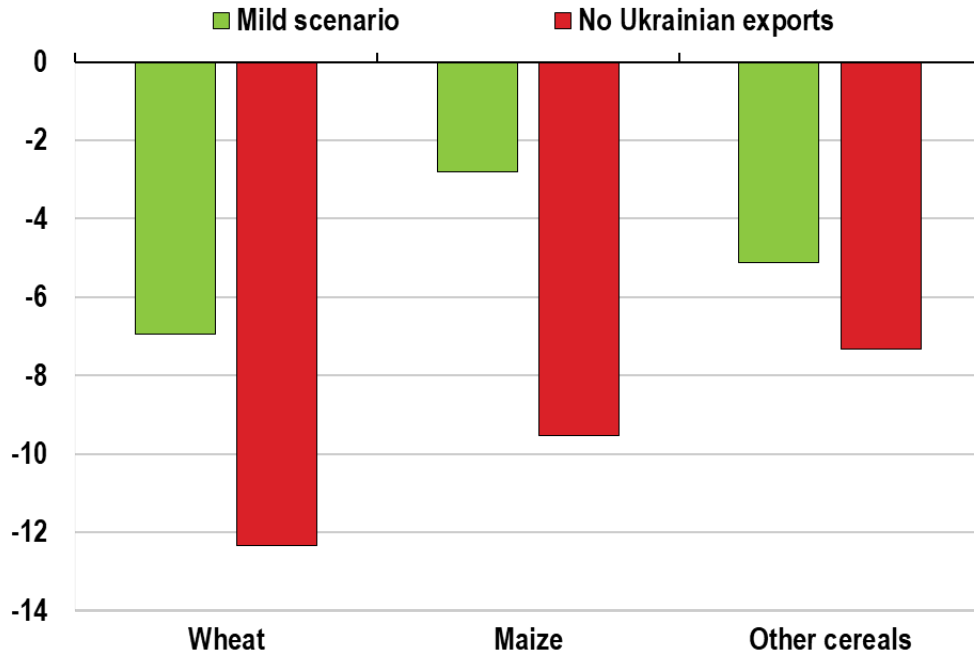


We analyse

Tensions in grain markets in an already high-price environment

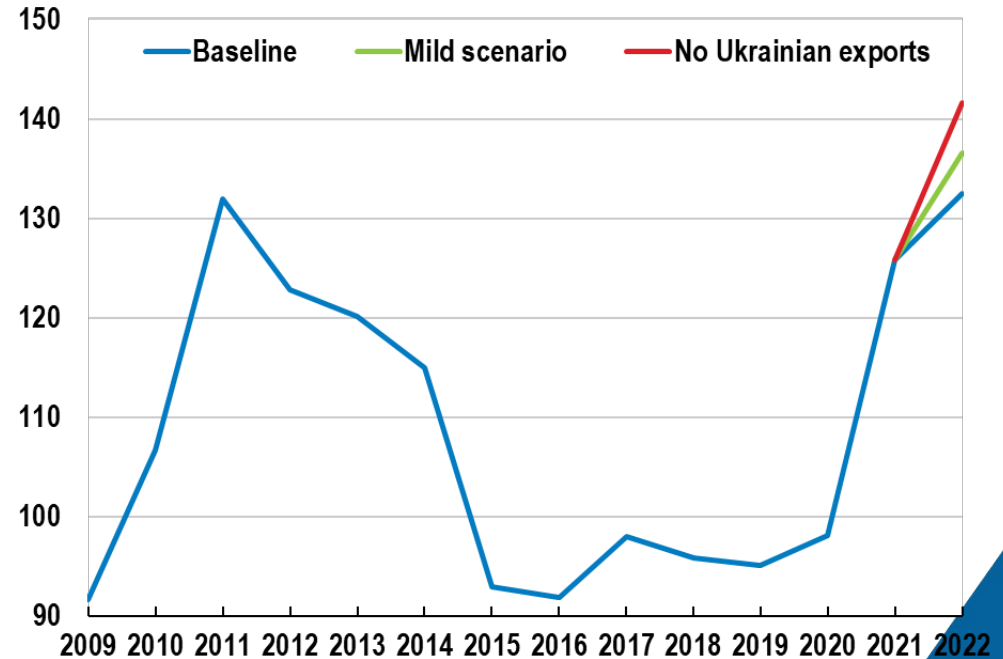
The war could reduce cereal exports substantially...

Change in world cereal exports, %



...and lead to higher food prices on top of the current steep increase

FAO food price index (2014-16 average = 100)



Note: Based on simulations with the Aglink-Cosimo 2022 model version. The “mild scenario” assumes for 2022: negative GDP growth in Russia (-5%) and Ukraine (-10%), oil price at 110 \$/barrel, 40% rouble depreciation against the US dollar, 20% less harvested area in Ukraine and export problems in both countries. The “no Ukrainian exports” scenario assumes additionally that cereal exports from Ukraine are zero in 2022. The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) is a measure of international prices of a basket of five commodities: cereals, vegetable oils, dairy, meat and sugar.



Our tools contribute to
transparency and stability

Agricultural Market Information System



amis-outlook.org

The Agricultural Market Information System is an inter-agency platform to enhance food market transparency and encourage international policy coordination in times of crisis. It was established at the request of the Group of Twenty in 2011. [Wikipedia](#)

Founded: June 2011



Export restrictions for critical minerals



Nickel known reserves

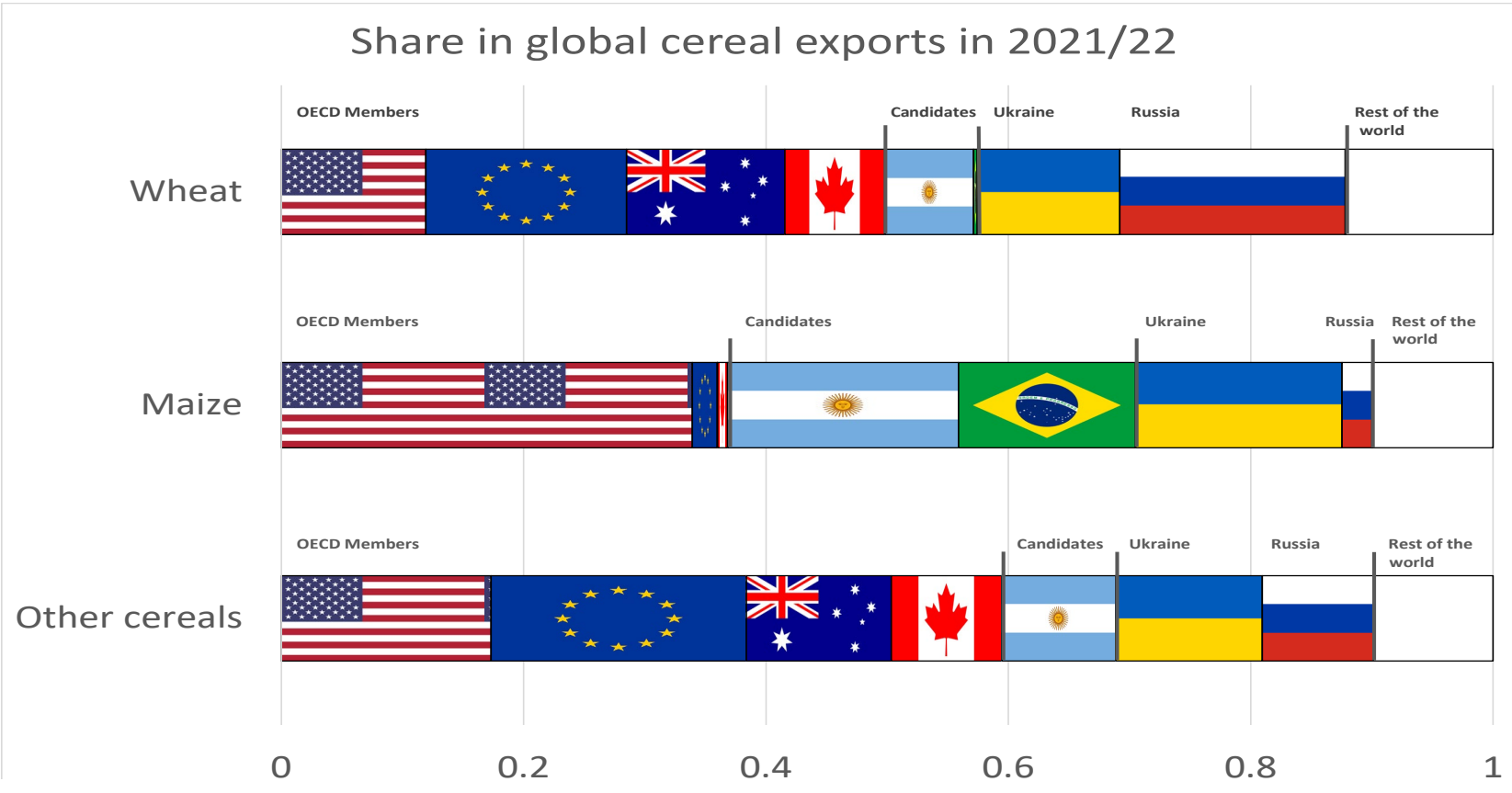


Nickel mineral production, 2020



We provide a platform for co-ordination

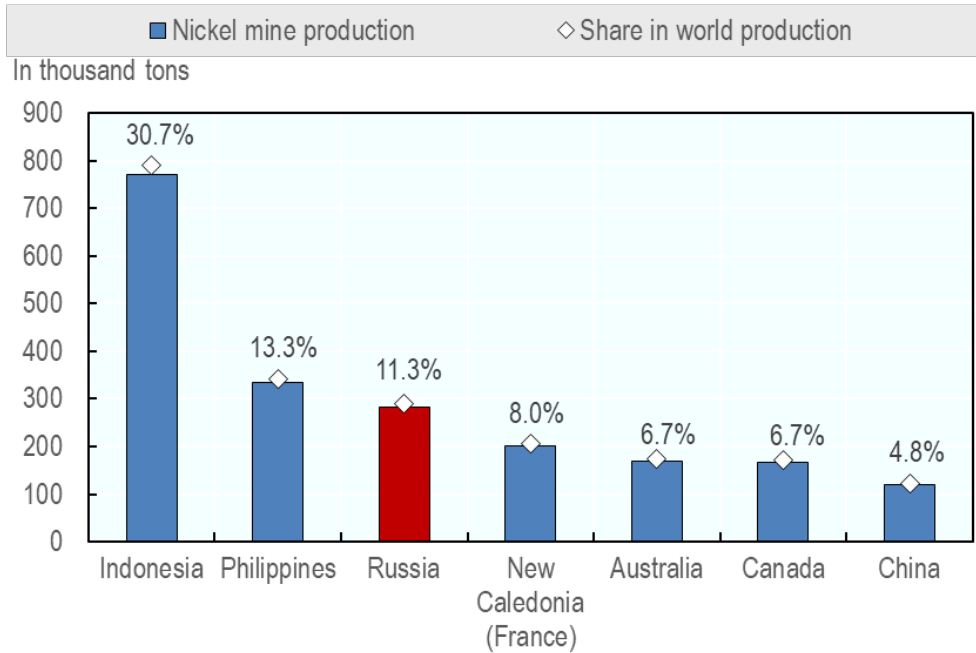
Ukraine and Russia are major net exporters of cereals - but OECD countries are even more important net exporters



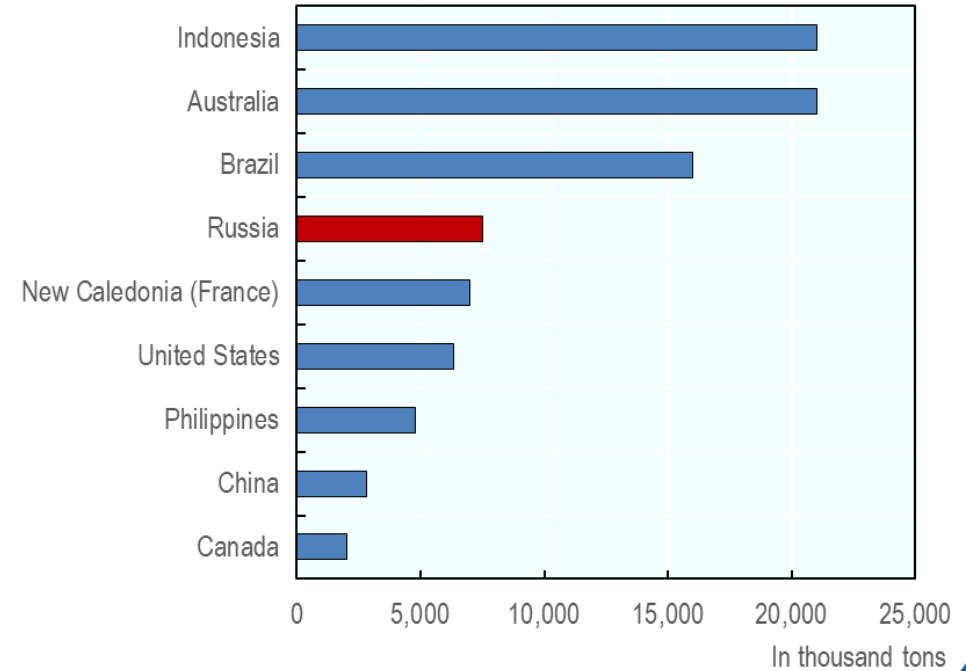
There is potential to raise production of critical industrial raw materials in OECD countries



Nickel mine production and share in world production, 2020



Known reserves of nickel, 2020



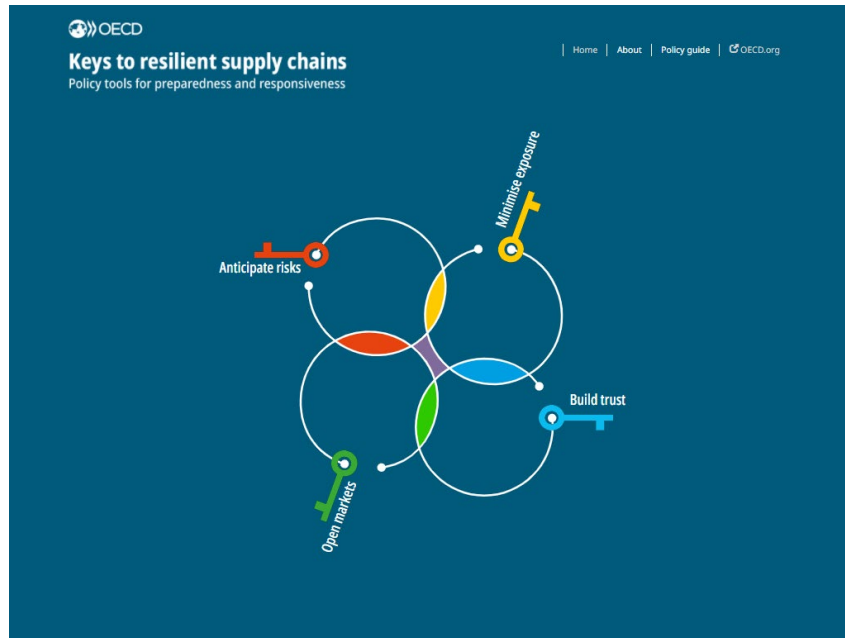
Source: OECD calculations based on the OECD Trade in Raw materials database and USGS Mineral Commodity Statistics



We bring communities together

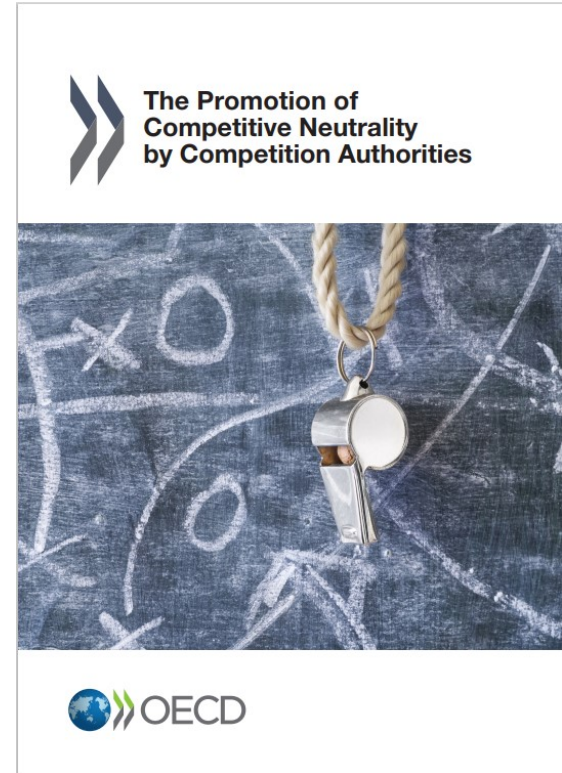
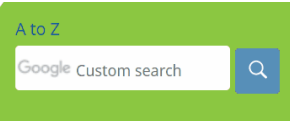


Building resilient supply chains: Public and private sector





<https://www.oecd.org/trade/resilient-supply-chains/>

Levelling the playing field: competition and trade community



The Promotion of Competitive Neutrality by Competition Authorities





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We look forward to hearing from you!



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tad.contact@oecd.org

We invite you to connect with us on Twitter by following:

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