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COVID-19 and the Global Economy
Marion Jansen
Selected presentation for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium's (IATRC's) 2020 Annual Meeting: Economic Implications of COVID-19, December 14-15, 2020, Virtual platform.
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COVID-19 and the Global Economy

Marion Jansen, Director
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IATRC Theme Day 14 December 2020

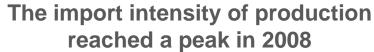


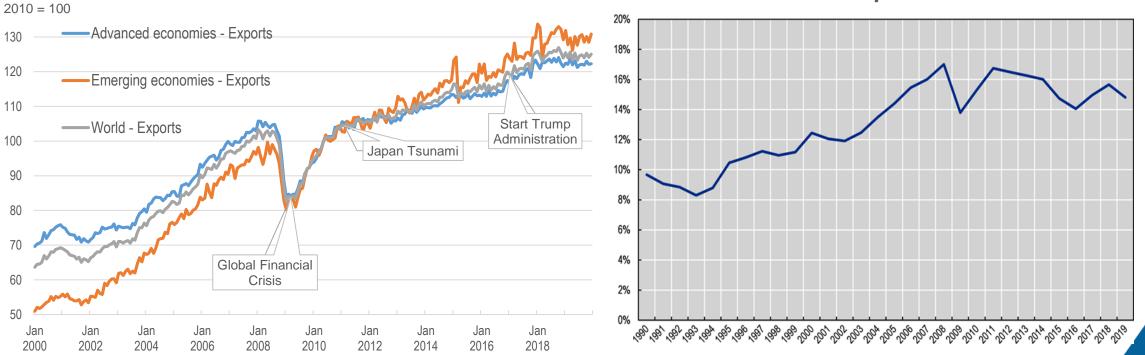




The World Pre-COVID, Post-GFC

Global merchandise trade up to 2020





Source: CPB World Trade Monitor; OECD. The ratio indicates the value of trade in intermediate goods and services as a percentage of gross output.



THE COVID-19 CRISIS



A less global world?

- Lower trade flows
- Lower FDI flows
- > Fewer border crossings of people

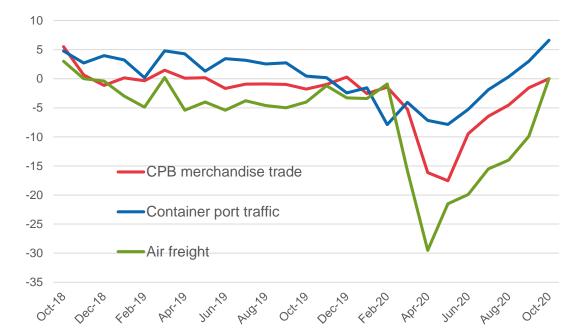




The hit has been hard and recovery will be slow

Trade indicators show a steep drop and a tepid recovery

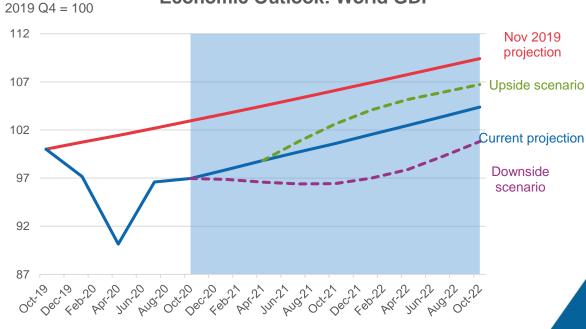
y-o-y % changes Global merchandise trade indicators



Source: CPB; IATA; RWI/ISL Container Throughput Index; and OECD calculations

GDP projections for next year show a fragile recovery and heavy losses



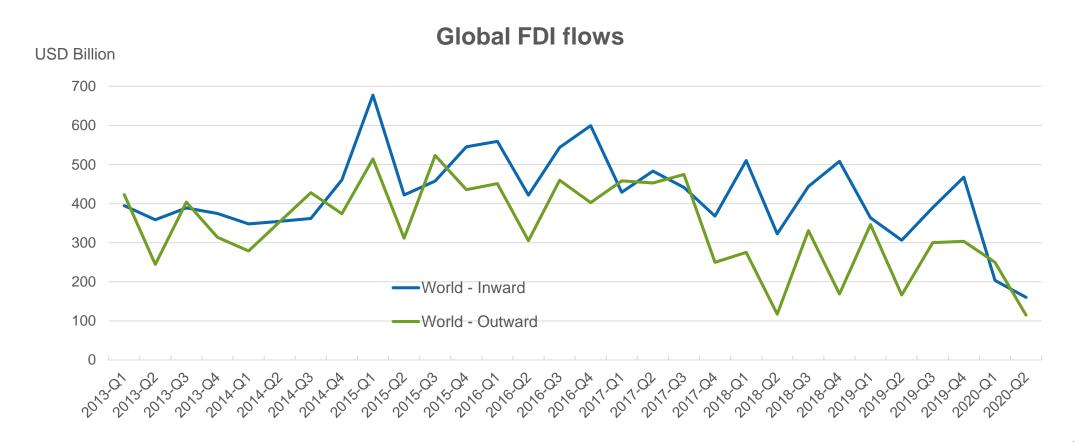


Source: OECD Economic Outlook December 2020





Global FDI flows accellerated a downward trend

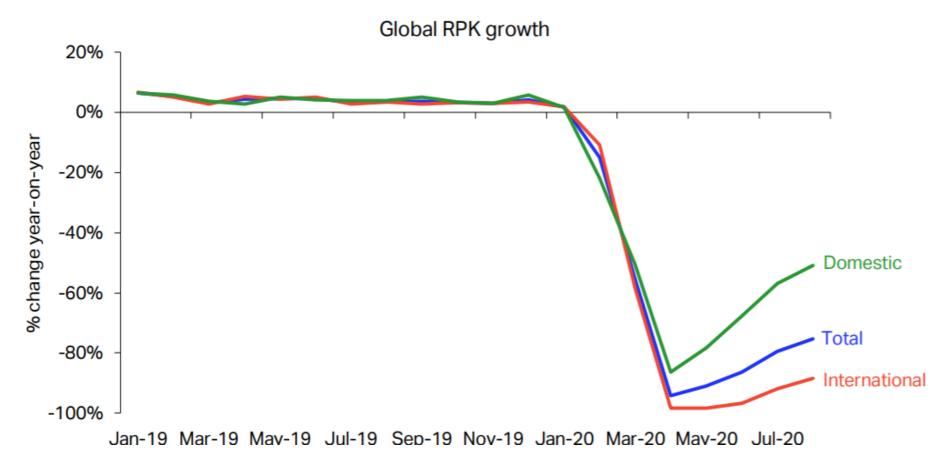


Source: OECD.stat





The pace of air travel recovery slowed in August



Source: IATA Economics



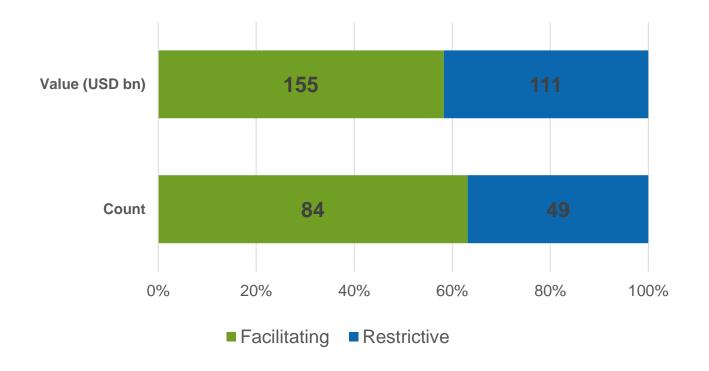
NATIONAL POLICY RESPONSES AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



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Governments reacted with trade restrictions but also facilitation

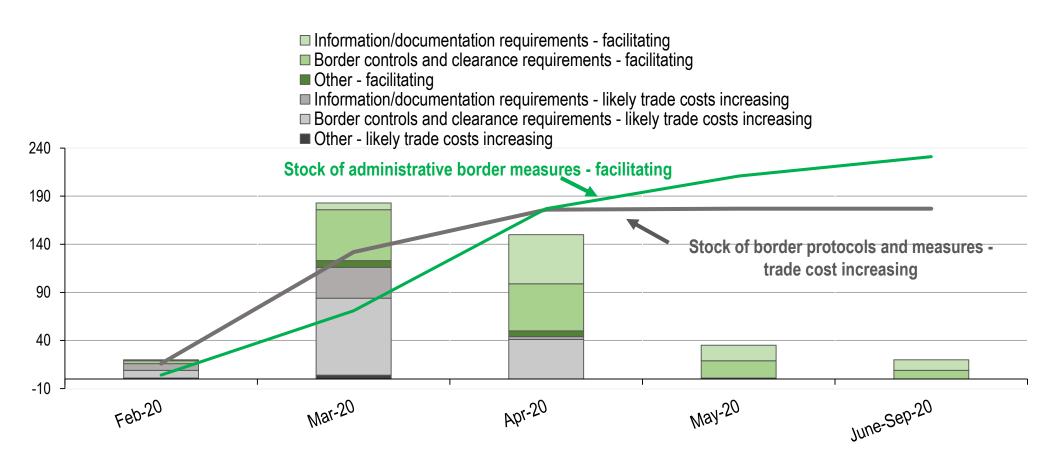
G20 COVID trade measures until mid-October





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By April trade facilitation outweighed restrictions



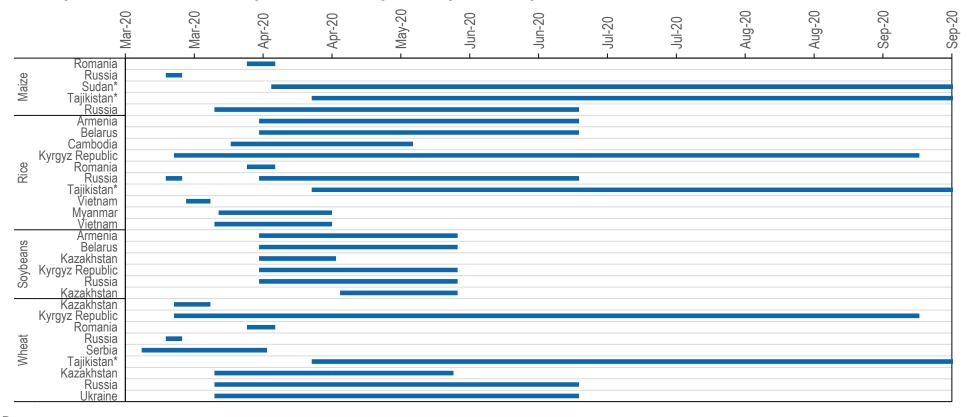
Source: OECD





And export restrictions were mostly time-limited

Export restrictions imposed on staple crops in response to the Covid-19 outbreak



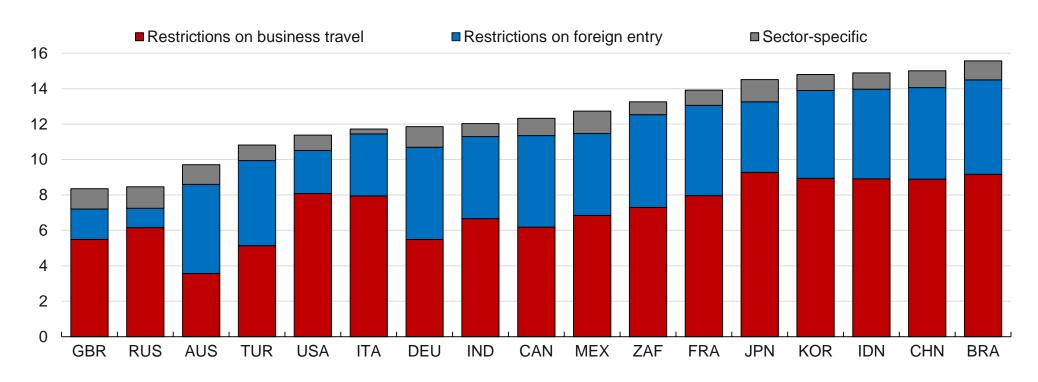
Source: OECD





Travel restrictions add big costs to services trade

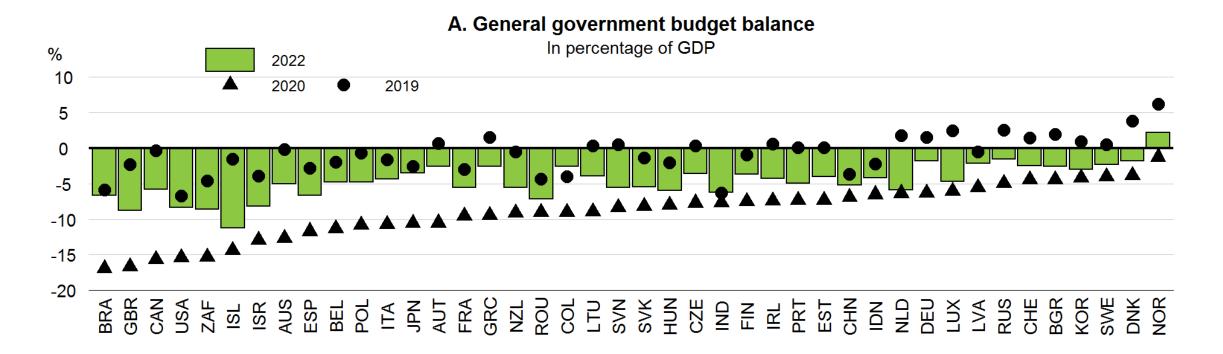
Illustrative cost impact of closing borders to passengers, % of export values







Government support has increased dramatically



Source: OECD Economic Outlook, December 2020



INTERNATIONAL POLICY RESPONSES AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



G20 Trade Ministers

- Met three times in 2020
- " any emergency trade measures designed to tackle COVID-19, if deemed necessary, are targeted, proportionate, transparent, temporary"





G20 leaders

- Debt ServiceSuspensionInitiative (DSSI)
- moderninternational taxsystem
- enhance global cross-border payment arrangements

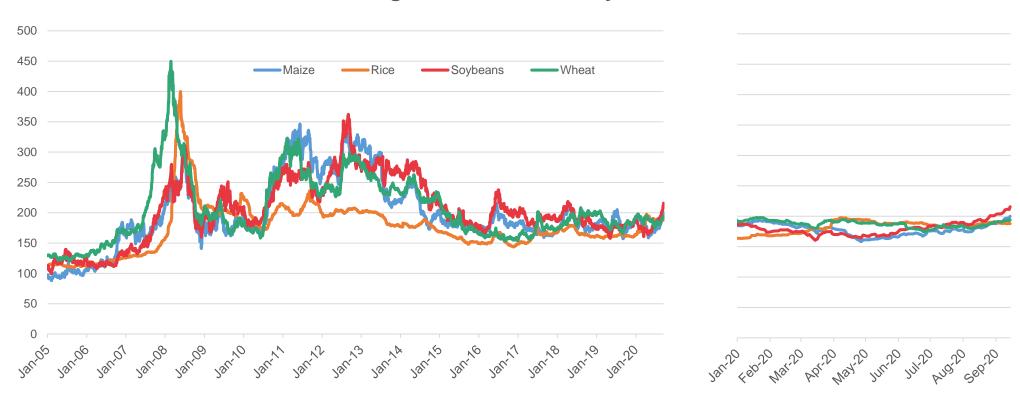






Agricultural supply chains were remarkably resilient ...

Agricultural Commodity Prices



Source: International Grains Council



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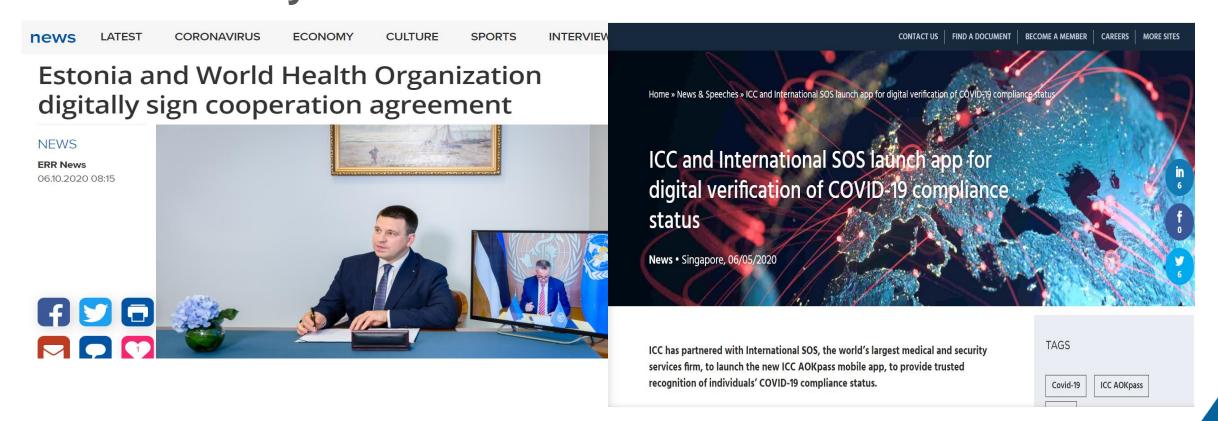
Thanks to transparency?







Multiple initiatives to facilitate cross-brder travel are underway





LOOKING AHEAD:

SHORT-RUN, MEDIUM-RUN, LONG-RUN



WHAT TO DO? SHORT-RUN



Cooperation around Covid-19 vaccine

Reference in consultation with business
Reference to vaccines in G20
Trade Minister
Statement
Bollyky and Bown in Foreign Affairs





Co-ordinate around Covid-19 regulations for cross-border movements of people





WHAT TO DO? MEDIUM-RUN





Build resilience of supply chains for essential goods



- Be aware of complexities
- Build on knowledge of and collaborate with the private sector





The value chain level: Complexity

The face mask value chains and its main bottlenecks during COVID-19

Raw materials

Processed inputs 1

Processed inputs 2

Assembly line

Sterilisation

Testing and packaging

Distribution

Petroleum oil Metal Paper pulp (Cotton) Polypropylene Nylon spandex Aluminium Galvanised iron or steel Cardboard

Nonwoven fabric Metal strips Ear loops Boxes for packaging (Other fabric) [Ultrasonic welding]

While ultrasonic welding is used in a variety of industries, assembly lines for face masks are very specific and were in shortage. Other machines can be used but requiring some adjustments

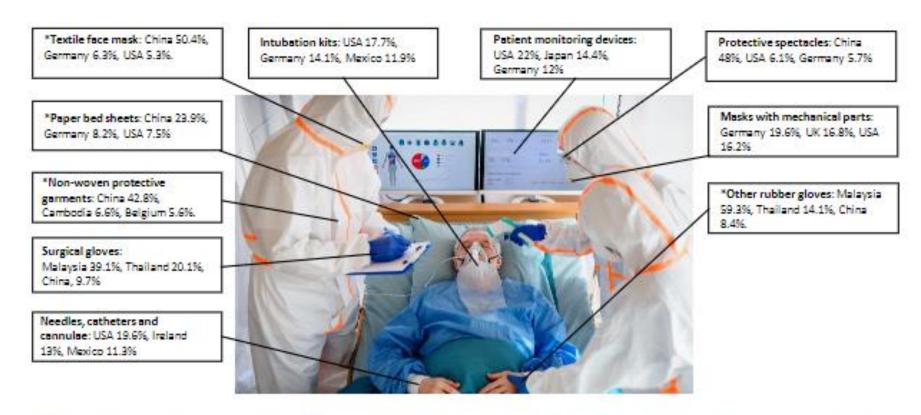
Most countries
manufacturing face masks
have put in place export
bans or equivalent
measures.
Distribution was more
complicated in the context
of the shortage

There was a shortage of melt-blown polypropylene manufactured by a limited number of companies





The value chain level: Interdependence



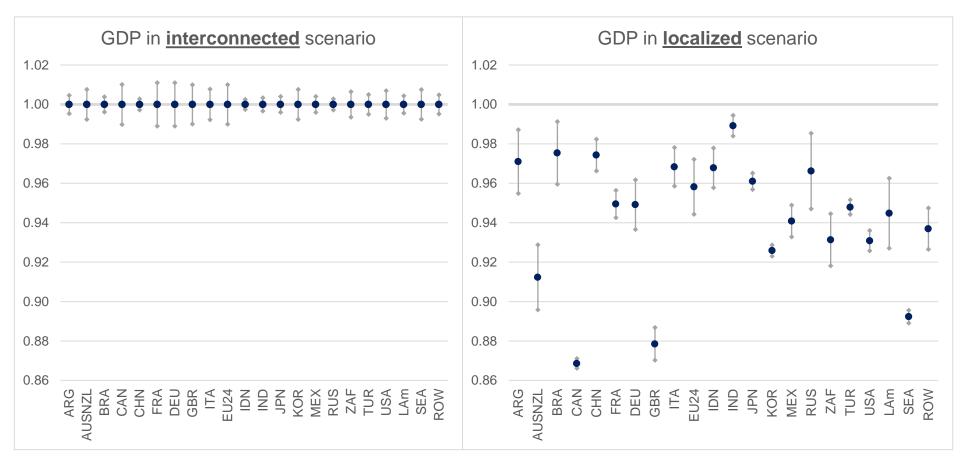
Note: For illustrative purposes only. The products marked with an * belong to broader categories of goods than those captured in the shares meaning that these include other products which might not be essential in the fight against COVID-19.

Source: OECD calculations using World Customs Organisation list of COVID-19 goods and BACI data. Photo from BBC news.





Localisation: less efficient, less stable real GDP



Source: Shocks, risks and global value chains: insights from the OECD METRO model by OECD, (OECD, 2020)





Possible ingredients

Define "your" essential goods

Unilateral	International
 Streamlined (digital) border processes Stress tests and risk assessment of value chains (with private sector): Diversification of suppliers? Strategic stocks? Agreements to repurpose production facilities in terms of crisis 	 Commitment to avoid trade restrictions (e.g.: Joint ministerial statement by Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, New Zealand and Singapore) Permanent market information systems (e.g. AMIS) Co-ordination in certification



WHAT TO DO? LONG-RUN:

THE ELEPHANTS IN THE ROOM



EU-US-China relationship





Government support to the private sector





Finance, debt, taxation





Climate change





WAY FORWARD





Way forward for policy makers

- Need to work on short-term, medium-term and long-term challenges at the same time;
- **Short-term**: focus on cross-border movements of people and on vaccine production and distribution
- Medium-term: (build trust by) enhancing resilience in value chains of «essential» goods:
 - Streamline border procedures; stress tests of value chains;
 - Commitment to avoid trade restrictions, permanent market information systems, coordination in certification
 - "Learn from agriculture"
- Long-term: re-stabilize global policy landscape and strengthen multilateralism



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