Unilateral Trade Policies and Southern Agriculture Presentation at **SAEA Organized Symposium: The Impacts U.S. Trade Policies** on Southern Agriculture

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Overview

History of U.S. Trade Sanctions

Impacts of Trade Sanctions on Agriculture

> The Case of Cuba – Economic Impacts

Summary and Implications



History of U.S. Trade Sanctions

The U.S. has imposed trade sanctions on numerous countries for various stated reasons since 1950

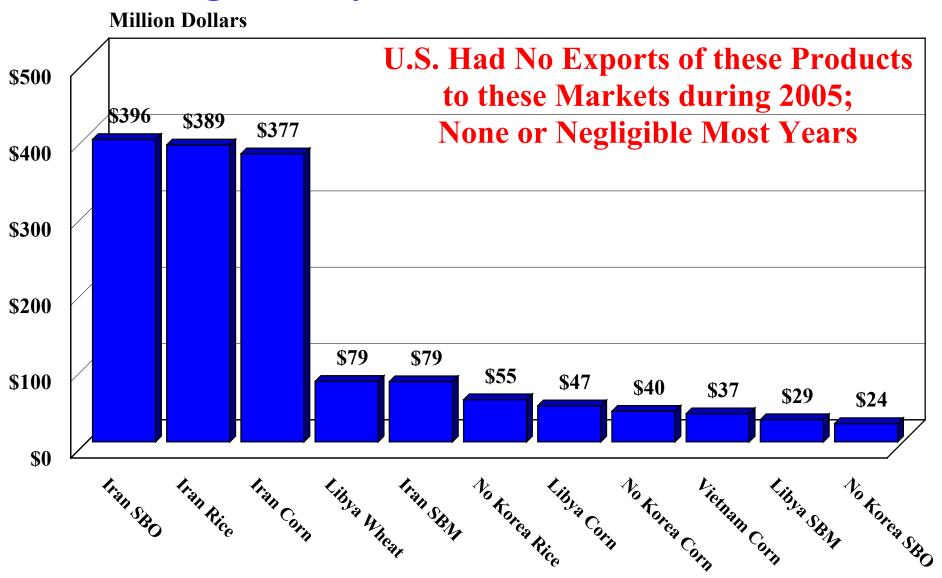
- North Korea War, Nuclear Weapons
- Vietnam War, MIA Issues
- Cuba Communist Takeover, African Involvement
- Libya Support of Terrorism, Pan Am 103
- USSR Invasion of Afghanistan
- Iran Support of Terrorism, Suspected WMDs
- Sudan Civil War, Human Rights, Terrorism
- Iraq Invasion of Kuwait, Suspected WMDs
- Each time, important markets lost, especially Cuba, and especially for rice, wheat, and other grains
- Now trading with, or at least exporting to, most, but lost market share over the years

Agricultural Imports for Countries Targeted by U.S. Sanctions, 2006

	Agricultural Imports	Imports from U.S.	Percent from U.S.	
	Million			
Cuba	\$1,039	\$328.2	31.6%	
Vietnam	\$3,464	\$216.0	6.2% 6.2%	
Sudan	\$1,147	\$71.6		
Iran	\$5,110	\$5.1	0.1%	
Libya \$1,216		\$33.8	2.8%	

Source: www.wto.org, www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade, and www.usitc.gov

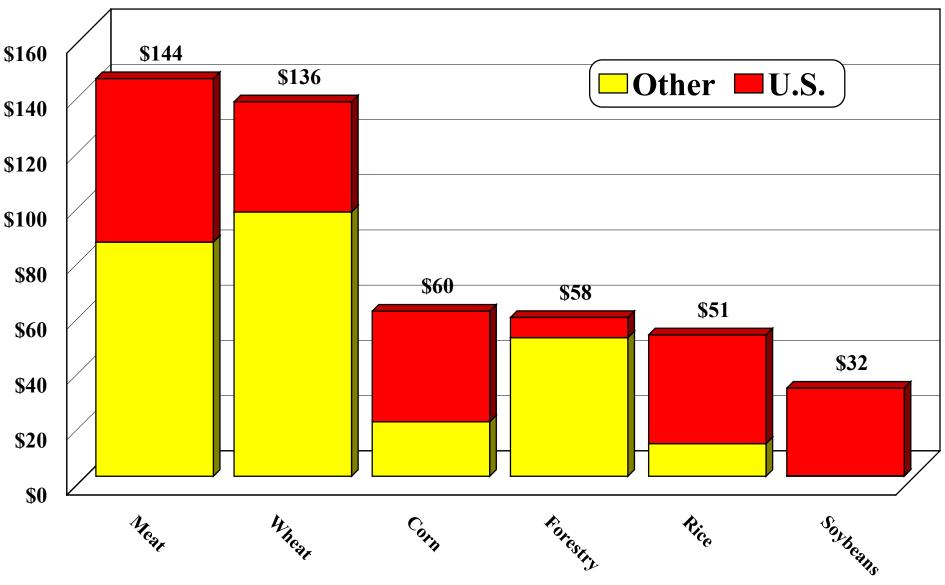
Selected Ag Imports for Countries Targeted by U.S. Sanctions, 2005



Source: US Trade Intenet System, www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade and Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN, www.fao.org

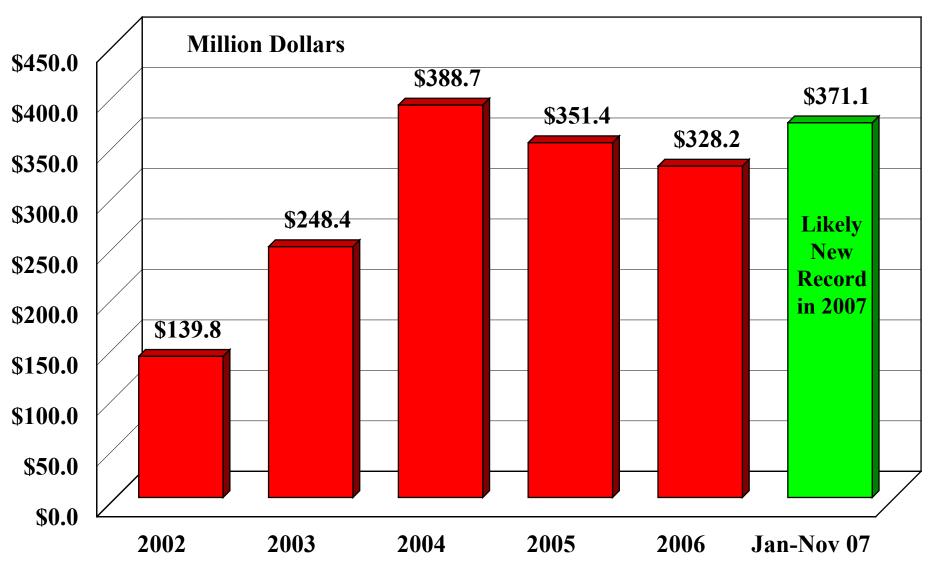
Selected Ag Imports to Cuba, 2006

Million Dollars



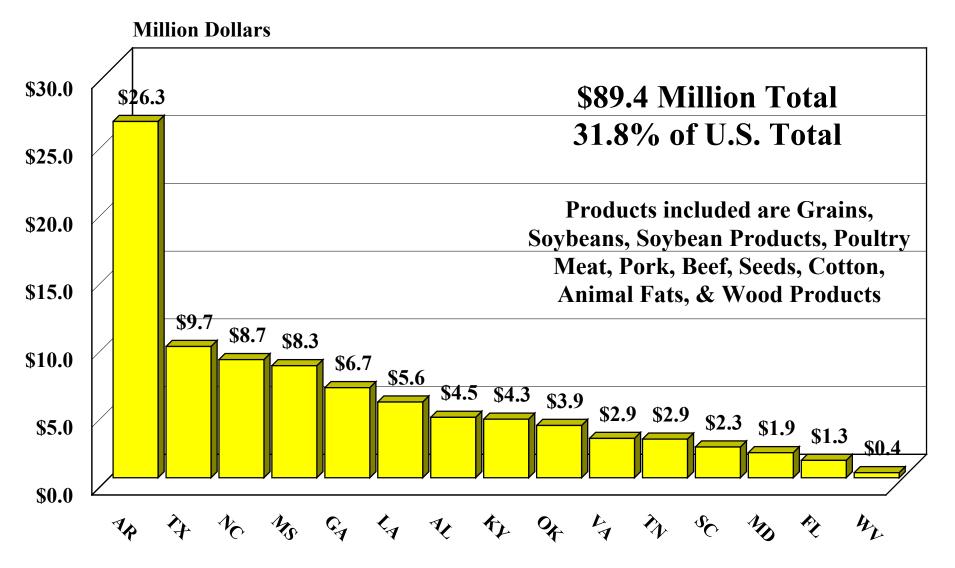
Source: U.S. Trade Intenet System, www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade and www.usitc.gov

U.S. Agricultural and Related Products Exports to Cuba, 2002 - November 2007



Source: U.S. Trade Internet System, www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade

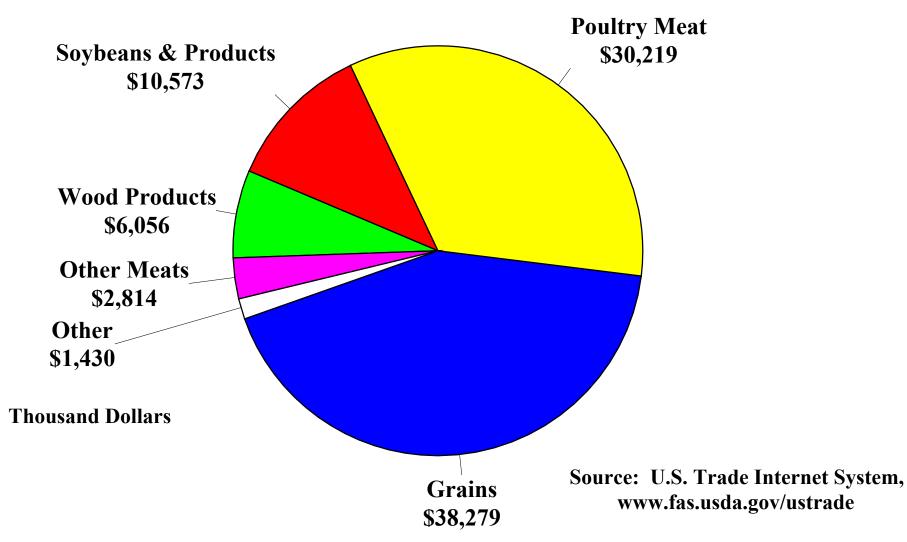
Southern U.S. Agricultural Exports to Cuba, Major Products, 2006



Source: U.S. Trade Intenet System, www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade

Composition of Southern U.S. Exports to Cuba, 2006

\$89.4 Million Total



Economic Impacts of Southern U.S. Exports to Cuba, 2006

	Business Activity Income		Employment	
	(Million Dolla	(Jobs)		
Direct	\$89.4	\$27.8	1,332	
Indirect & Induced	\$104.0	\$48.9	669	
Total	\$193.4	\$76.7	2,001	





Byrd Amendment/Crawfish

- The Byrd Amendment directed the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection to distribute monies to companies that petitioned or supported antidumping and countervailing duty actions.
- In the case of the U.S. crawfish industry, companies that did not petition or support antidumping actions against Chinese crawfish imports were not included in a \$7.5 million payout by Customs as a result of a 1997 antidumping order on crawfish tailmeat imports from China.



Byrd Amendment/Crawfish

Crawfish Processor Information: 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of Firms	24	23	29	28	27
Total Pounds	269,381	665,232	1,711,985	2,056,336	1,697,270
Pounds/Firm	11,224	28,923	59,034	73,441	62,862
Top 3 Processor Share	0.42	0.57	0.47	0.38	0.32
Top 5 Processor Share	0.61	0.71	0.60	0.52	0.49
Herfindahl Index	0.10	0.18	0.12	0.08	0.07



Summary and Conclusions

- Many Times Agriculture Has Borne Disproportionate Share of the Burden
- Sanctions Are Disruptive, May Harm US Producers & Likely Ineffective if Unilateral
- Southern Rice, Corn, Wheat, Meats Harmed by Sanctions
- US Ag Export Growth to Cuba Impressive-Likely Politically Motivated
- Economic Impacts to Southern U.S. is Substantial



Implications

- Solution As Sanctions are Lifted, There is an Educational Role to Inform
- Important to Be Objective, Staying Out of the Political Fray
- Staying Out of the Process may Cost Producers in some Cases (Byrd/Crawfish)
- Geopolitical Considerations Always Trump Agricultural Interests

