



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIETY, CULTURE, AND ENVIRONMENT – GLOBAL ISSUES INITIATIVE

Partners and Sponsors include:

- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA
- Hewlett Foundation
- International Food Policy Research Institute
- World Bank

Contact:

David Orden, Ph.D.
Director, Global Issues Initiative, ISCE
Virginia Tech-NCR
900 N. Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22203
(571) 858-3060
(571) 858-3015 (fax)
orden@vt.edu
gii.ncr.vt.edu

WHO WE ARE

The Global Issues Initiative (GII), centered in the National Capital Region, is a component of the Institute for Society, Culture, and Environment (ISCE). The institute provides organizational and financial support for targeted creative, interactive, multi- and interdisciplinary research endeavors. ISCE is specifically tasked with strengthening the university's competitive position in the social science, arts, and humanities.

GII addresses international policy questions facing the United States at the bilateral, regional, and multilateral levels in such areas as trade and economic integration, global security, public policy, counter-terrorism, and public health and science policy.



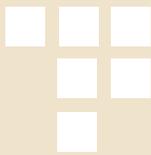
WHAT WE DO

An initial research and public information focus area for the Global Issues Initiative is the international trade regime, including multilateral trade negotiations and the impact of these negotiations on economic prosperity, trade in goods and services, economic development, and the integration of developing countries into the global economy.

Specific projects in 2008-2009 include analysis of the potential effects of a new trade agreement under negotiation by the World Trade Organization, assessment of the farm support policies enacted by the United States in 2008 and of agricultural policies in other key countries, evaluation of challenges and opportunities facing the cotton-textile sectors of Pakistan, assessment of agricultural trade policies and their effects on rural and urban poverty in the Philippines, and evaluation of trade regulations related to animal, plant, and human health. GII hosts international conferences and visiting scholars.

The other targeted areas for ISCE research and scholarship are:

- Human development and behavioral health
- Rhetoric, representation, and public humanities
- Social complexity and individual risk
- Community arts, built environments, and urban formations



SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Journal Articles

Peterson, Everett and David Orden. "Avocado Pests and Avocado Trade." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 90:2 (May 2008): 321-335.

Bouët, Antoine, Simon Mevel, and David Orden. "More or less ambition in the Doha Round: Winners and losers from trade liberalization with a development perspective." *The World Economy* 30:8 (2007): 1253-1280.

Cheng, Fuzhi and David Orden. "Exchange Rate Alignment and Producer Support Estimates (PSEs) of India." *Agricultural Economics* 36 (2007): 231-241.

Cororaton, Caesar and John Cockburn. "Trade reform and poverty - Lessons from the Philippines: A CGE-microsimulation analysis." *Journal of Policy Modeling* 29:1 (February 2007): 141-163.

Research Reports

Cororaton, Caesar and David Orden. *Pakistan's Cotton and Textile Sectors: Intersectoral Linkages and Effects on Rural and Urban Poverty*. Research Report No. 158. Washington D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute, 2008.

Orden, David, Fuzhi Cheng, Hoa Nguyen, Ulrike Grote, Marcelle Thomas, Kathleen Mullen, and Dongsheng Sun. *Agricultural Producer Support Estimates for Developing Countries: Measurement Issues and Evidence from India, Indonesia, China, and Vietnam*. Research Report No. 152. Washington D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute, 2007.

Book Chapters

Orden, David, David Blandford, and Tim Josling. "Determinants of Farm Policies in the United States, 1996-2008" in *Political Economy Distortions to Agricultural Incentives* (Kym Anderso, editor). Washington D.C.: World Bank and Palgrave Macmillian, forthcoming 2009.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Cotton-Textile Sectors of Pakistan and Effects on Rural and Urban Poverty

This project is focused on development of the cotton-textile sectors in Pakistan. This is a critical country in the war on terrorism and cotton and textiles provide 60 percent of its total export earnings. At the most basic level, the focus of the project is on cotton production undertaken by large and small farms and its effects on rural poverty. Pakistan once exported a lot of cotton but now it is mostly processed into textiles for domestic consumption and trade. Thus, urban employment is also affected by developments in these sectors.

We have studied the effects of macroeconomic shocks (large capital inflows after 9/11 and now a severe economic downturn). We have studied the effects of changes in world cotton and textile prices, as could result from a successful conclusion of the negotiations of the World Trade Organization (WTO). We have also investigated the effects of domestic policies to increase Pakistani productivity – from the production of raw cotton, through ginning, spinning, and weaving. These results guide the government, the farm sector, and the industry to understand where its opportunities lie and how it is affected by external events. Our research team includes an independent Pakistani research institute, the chairman of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), and university faculty and graduate students. Two of our reports have been published this year by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Our current research is focused on agricultural pricing policies and the possible adoption of pest-resistant Bt cotton, which is used in China and India and is beginning to come into Pakistan but so far only in unregulated and informal use.

Funded through IFPRI by the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

Global Agricultural Subsidies under the World Trade Organization

This multi-country study is focused on the measurement and disciplines on agricultural subsidies under the World Trade Organization (WTO). Members of the WTO agreed to the first significant international rules for farm subsidies in 1995. Under this agreement, countries committed to remain within the agreed rules and to report regularly on their policies so that compliance was transparent and credible. However, reporting has been delayed and incomplete in many cases according to the WTO Committee on Agriculture. Domestic support policies are potentially subject to several dispute settlement challenges and agreeing to new rules is a controversial part of the "Doha Round" of WTO trade negotiations.

Our initial analysis fills gaps in available measures of subsidies and evaluates their classification under the WTO rules. The study covers eight key and illustrative countries: Among developed countries, the European Union, United States, Japan, and Norway; among developing countries, Brazil, China, India, and the Philippines. A second level of the analysis examines the compliance of each country taking into account ambiguities in interpretation of the WTO agreement. A third level examines how countries might be affected if an agreement were reached in the Doha Round.

Our research team includes internationally-recognized experts from each country. An initial conference was held at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in March 2008. ISCE/GII has contributed two country studies (U.S. and Philippines). Analysis of the U.S. case, including assessment of the June 2008 Food, Conservation and Energy (FCE) Act, has also been presented at conferences and is forthcoming in publications from the World Bank, the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD, Geneva), the World Trade Institute (WTI, Berne), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, Rome). The analysis has been utilized by negotiators from several countries in the Doha Round deliberations.

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