COVID-19: Impact on Trade and Trade Policy

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RCI-POD WEBINAR

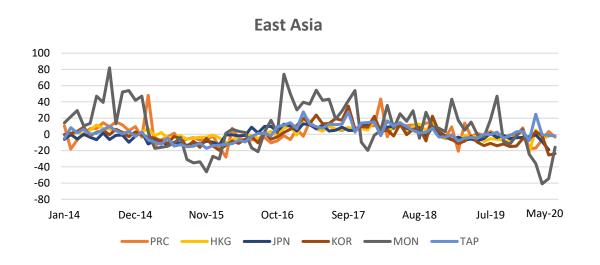
"Immediate and Long-term Impact of COVID-19 on
Trade Landscape"

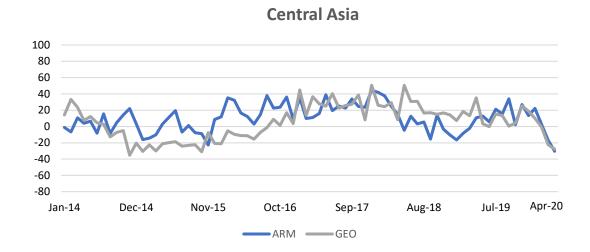
ADB, 23 June 2020

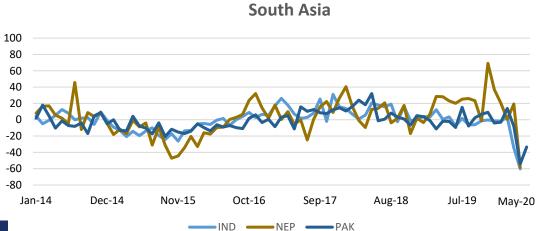


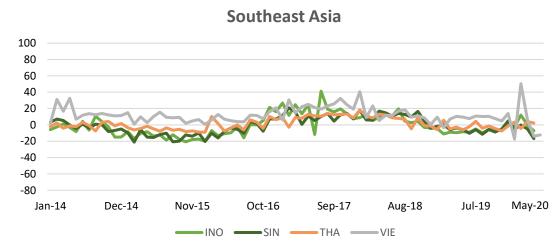
Exports during COVID-19 across Asia

Monthly Export Growth (%, y-o-y)











y-o-y = year-on-year. Only PRC, KOR, MON, PAK, TAP, and VIE have data up to May 2020. The rest are up to April 2020. Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC and Haver Analytics (accessed 16 June2020).

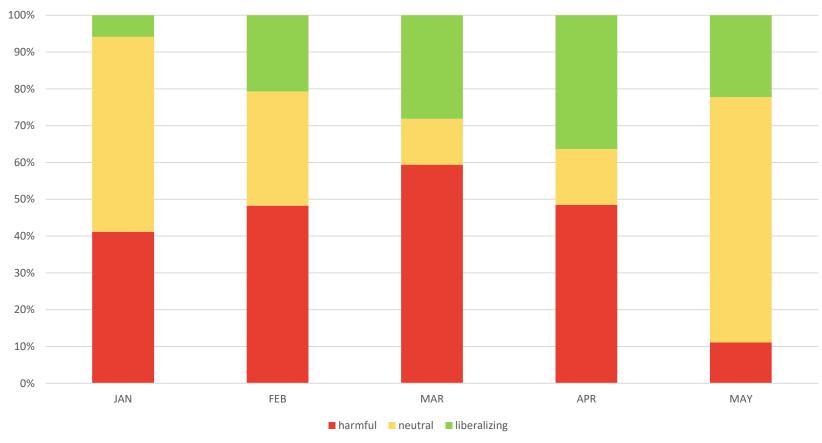
Balancing Acts

- Safeguarding **public health** interests, while preserving **open trade regime**. Ex. Discussions on restricting the movement of health care workers.
- Keeping the **private sector afloat**, while ensuring that **competition** is not distorted. Ex. Temporary relief from electric bill payment for SME's.
- Increasing resilience, while keeping costly duplication of supply chains to the minimum. Ex. Programs to help firms diversify their operations.
- Starting the support is obvious, when and how to phase it out less.



After closing borders, quick reopening...







Source: Global Trade Alerts and ADB calculations

Note: Based on 152 measures reported by GTA between January and 27th May for regional ADB member countries.

Looking forward

- Existing trade tensions could be further exacerbated by economic and trade impact of COVID-19.
- Transparent and predictable trade regime more important than ever.
- Countries should move away from unilateral action.
- More **regional and global cooperation** is needed when moving to the "new normal" (ex. preparing for future public health emergencies; tourism).
- Creating more **resilient supply chains** should not lead to protectionism, but be based on regional and global efforts including the private sector.

