

Food and Agriculture Policy Classification



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The **Food and Agriculture Policy Classification** is the key to the Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis (FAPDA) programme, as it constitutes the method through which public policies are analysed and compiled in the FAPDA tool.

Definition of concepts:

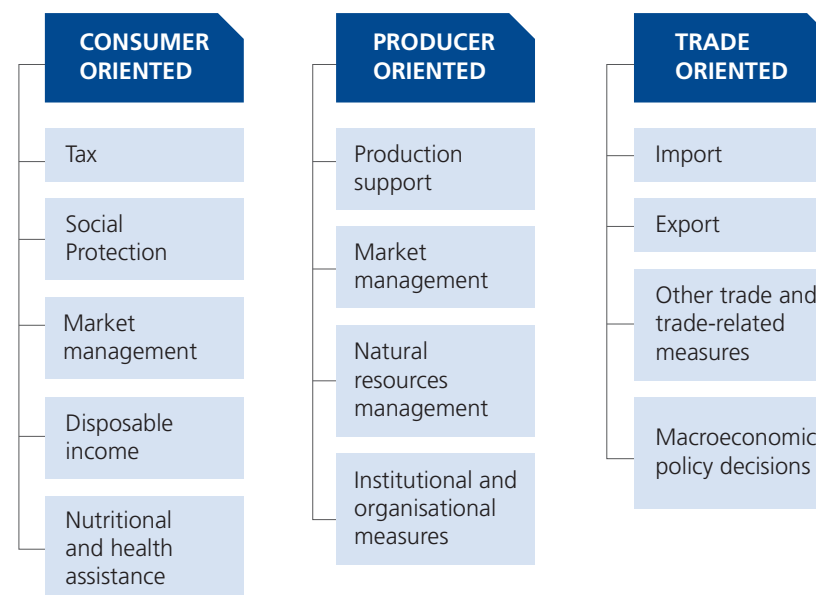
- **Public policy** is a course of action chosen by public authorities to solve a problem, address an issue. Public policy is expressed in the body of laws, regulations, policy frameworks, implemented through programmes and projects.
- **A Policy decision** defines how to achieve a particular strategic outcome, clarifying what needs to be done and by whom. Policy decisions tracked by FAPDA are designed to address problems in the food and agricultural sector of developing countries and are reflected in a law, bill, decree, ministerial circular, presidential instruction or any other official statement. They occur at a given point in time, with a precise date.

The policy measures analysed by FAPDA are classified into three main groups:

- **Consumer-oriented policies:** policy decisions aiming at improving food security and nutrition outcomes through measures such as modification of fuel taxes, social protection schemes, market support programmes, and nutrition and health assistance schemes.
- **Producer-oriented policies:** policy decisions in support of producers include actions such as public procurement from farmers at fixed producer prices, provision of productive inputs to small holders, or reinforcement of extension services, market support policies, natural resources management and regulations, and overarching institutional and organizational changes and settings;

- **Trade-oriented and macroeconomic policies:** Policy decisions aimed at supporting consumers and/or producers using measures such as food import tariff changes, export restrictions, imposition of technical barriers on trade, or implementation of a bilateral or multilateral free trade agreement, in addition to macroeconomic policies.

Under each of these groups, there are specific sub-categories that allow to classify policies in more detail and facilitate the consultation and analysis. There are 4 levels according to the FAPDA Policy Classification; the first two are illustrated below.



Consumer Oriented Policy Decisions

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
1.1	Tax	1.1.0	Unspecified tax policy	1.1.0.0	Unspecified tax policy	Unspecified modalities of financial charges or other levies imposed not classified under the following tax subcategories.
		1.1.1	Indirect tax	1.1.1.0	Value-added tax (VAT)	Measures that regulate value-added tax (VAT), also known as goods and services tax (GST), single business tax or turnover tax, depending on the country - on food products.
				1.1.1.1	Tax on fuel and water	Measures that regulate special indirect taxation on fuel, power and water for domestic consumption.
				1.1.1.2	Other indirect tax	Measures concerning other indirect taxes including sales tax, custom tax (imports/exports), transaction tax and excise duty, among others. These taxes are independent of the income of the taxpayer.
1.1.2	Direct tax	1.1.2.0	Income tax	Measures on income taxation including wages, grants, benefit incomes, investments and capital gains. The applicable tax rate may vary upon the income rate of the taxpayer.		
1.2	Social protection	1.2.0	Unspecified social protection measures	1.2.0.0	Unspecified social protection measures	Unspecified measures to prevent, manage and overcome situations that adversely affect people's well-being (access to food, education, health and housing) not classified under the following subcategories.
		1.2.1	Food assistance	1.2.1.0	In-kind food transfer	Unconditional transfers or distribution of in-kind food, mostly in the form of food rations or emergency food distribution. These measures can target selected groups (by age, area, gender, income, etc.).
				1.2.1.1	Food for work	Conditional modality of in-kind food transfer where beneficiaries are required to fulfil a specific obligation or activity (such as attending school, attending training, working on an activity of public or community interest, etc.). These measures can target selected groups (by age, area, gender, income, etc.).
1.2.1.2	School feeding	Provision of food for children at school/ take-home rations. In the case of in-school feeding, children are fed in school with meals or high-energy biscuits or snacks, whereas for take-home rations, children are given food at school to bring home.				

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
1.2	Social protection (continued)	1.2.1	Food assistance (continued)	1.2.1.3	Soup kitchen and food pantries	Measures to support establishments where food is offered for free or at a reasonably low price to homeless and low-income residents. While community kitchens distribute meals, food pantries provide raw food to take home and prepare.
				1.2.1.4	Food coupons	Provision of food stamps, ration cards or vouchers issued by a government for the beneficiary to obtain a specific quantity of food or other commodities in authorized stores.
		1.2.2	Food subsidy	1.2.2.0	Food subsidy	Subsidy to make food available to consumers and to maintain adequate levels of food consumption. Food subsidies usually target certain population groups and comprise specific food items.
		1.2.3	Cash transfer (income support)	1.2.3.0	Unconditional cash transfer	Provision of assistance in the form of cash to individuals or households without any condition upon the beneficiaries' behaviour, which aims to meet their basic needs for food and non-food items or services. There is no restriction on how they choose to spend the money. Non-conditional cash transfers can include child/family orphan allowances, birth/death grants, disability benefits and elderly social pensions, among others. Mechanisms include direct cash-in-hand or cash envelopes, money transfer agents, accounts in financial institutions, mobile banking systems, smart cards, cheques and mobile money transfers.
				1.2.3.1	Conditional cash transfer (CCT)	Provision of assistance in the form of cash to individuals or households in which beneficiaries are required to fulfil specific obligations or activities in order to receive the payment, i.e. regular school attendance by the children or regular visits to the health centre. Cash transfer mechanisms include direct cash-in-hand or cash envelopes, money transfer agents, accounts in financial institutions, mobile banking systems, smart cards, cheques and mobile money transfers.
				1.2.3.2	Cash-for-work	Provision of a specific type of conditional cash transfer where beneficiaries are required to take part in temporary employment programmes to receive the cash. The targeted groups are enabled to access paid employment, receiving cash in exchange for work.
		1.2.4	Other subsidies	1.2.4.0	Subsidies on fuel, power and water	Measures to lower the price paid by consumers for fuel, power and water, either by lowering the cost of production or by lowering the consumer price in any other way.

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
1.3	Market management	1.3.0	Unspecified market policy	1.3.0.0	Unspecified market policy	Unspecified market-based instruments that aim to regulate food markets to ensure the availability of food not classified in the following market subcategories.
		1.3.1	Food stock	1.3.1.0	Establishment or modification of food stock	Measures regarding the set up, increase, decrease or removal of food stock, including grain reserves (the release of food stock is considered in a different category). It can rightfully be considered as falling under the Social Protection domain only if the establishment or modification of food stock is a risk management measure in place to buffer against shocks, decreasing people's vulnerability, especially the poor.
				1.3.1.1	Release of food stock	Release of a given food or grain stock to help stabilize food domestic prices to restore confidence in markets by guaranteeing adequate food availability, or to provide readily available food and safety net reserves targeted at the most vulnerable. Food reserves held to stabilize food prices are called buffer stocks. It can rightfully be considered as falling under the Social Protection domain as a risk management measure in place to buffer against shocks, decreasing people's vulnerability, especially the poor.
		1.3.2	Price control	1.3.2.0	Food price control	Direct control on market food prices that aim to maintain the affordability of staple foods to prevent price gouging during shortages. There are three main forms of price control, i.e. price ceiling (maximum price that can be charged), price floor (minimum price that can be charged) and fixed price (determined price that can be charged).
		1.3.3	Food safety and consumer protection	1.3.3.0	Institutional reform measure	Institutional reform measures aimed at improving food safety and consumer protection.
				1.3.3.1	Legal and regulatory measures for consumer protection	Regulations designed to ensure the rights of consumers that pertain to fair trade, competition rules and the provision of accurate information in the market. It covers a wide range of topics, including product liability, privacy rights, unfair business practices, fraud, misrepresentation and other consumer/business interactions.
				1.3.3.2	Food safety regulations and standards	Measures to avoid potentially severe health hazards. Food safety considerations include practices relating to food labelling, food hygiene, food additives and pesticide residues, as well as policies on food production, processing, inspection and certification.
		1.4	Disposable income	1.4.0	Unspecified disposable income policy	1.4.0.0

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1.4	Disposable income (continued)	1.4.1	Disposable income policy	1.4.1.0	Salaries of civil servants	Measures regarding changes in the net salary of persons employed in the public sector or working for a government department or agency.
				1.4.1.1	Minimum wage	Regulations of the lowest hourly, daily or monthly remuneration that employers may legally pay to workers in the private sector.
				1.4.1.2	Credit for consumption	Financial measures that favour credit access to consumers, including the rescheduling of loan repayments, the provision of consumption credit at subsidized interest rates and the provision of microcredit not destined for productive purposes.
				1.4.1.3	Unemployment compensation	Measures aimed at supporting individuals in the absence or loss of employment, ensuring the non-depletion of assets and basic consumption needs. It is also known as unemployment benefits or unemployment insurance.
				1.4.1.4	Employment programmes	Employment programmes (temporary or permanent) that allow people to increase their purchasing power, including income generating activities for smallholders and diversification income strategies, such as horticulture, homestead garden, etc.
1.5	Nutritional and health assistance	1.5.0	Unspecified nutrition and health interventions	1.5.0.0	Unspecified nutrition and health policy	Unspecified measures regarding the achievement of specific health care and nutritional goals within a society. The instruments can include the financing and delivery of health and nutritional care, access, quality and equity, such as antenatal and postnatal care, infectious disease treatment and prevention.
				1.5.1.0	Food fortification	Measures that regulate the deliberate increase in the presence of an essential micronutrient, i.e. vitamins and minerals (including trace elements) in a food, so as to improve the nutritional quality of the food supply and to provide a public health benefit with minimal risk to health.
		1.5.1	Specific nutrition intervention	1.5.1.1	Interventions to improve intake/absorption of micronutrients	Measures addressing specific micronutrient deficiencies via supplements (e.g. vitamin supplements, provision of micronutrient powders to children) either at clinics or at home.
				1.5.1.2	Breastfeeding promotion	Measures to promote health among women, newborns and infants through breastfeeding. These measures include the appropriate training of health professionals, effective planning and promotion in support of breastfeeding so that infants receive appropriate nutrition, and the construction of apposite clinics for the collection of mothers' milk (milk banks).

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1.5	Nutritional and health assistance <i>(continued)</i>	1.5.1	Specific nutrition intervention <i>(continued)</i>	1.5.1.3	Therapeutic feeding	Regulations regarding the distribution of foods designed for specific, usually nutritional, therapeutic purposes, such as maternal supplements, ready-to-use therapeutic foods or home-based nutrient dense foods used for emergency feeding of malnourished children or diet supplements for persons with special nutrition requirements, such as the elderly.
		1.5.2	Nutrition information and awareness	1.5.2.0	Public awareness and dietary practices	Measures to encourage behaviour change and awareness to promote better nutrition practices in the general population, such as reducing the intake of foods with minimal nutritional value, reducing overconsumption, publishing dietary guidelines, clinic and community based counseling, etc.
		1.5.3	Water, sanitation and hygiene	1.5.3.0	Drinking water	Measures to ensure access to potable water for consumption and household needs.
				1.5.3.1	Sanitation and hygiene	Measures to provide and improve adequate sanitation services (excretal disposal; solid waste management; drainage; vector control), hygiene promotion (community mobilisation; health data monitoring; information, education and communication (IEC); hygiene kit distribution) and public water supply.

Producer Oriented Policy Decisions

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
2.1	Production support	2.1.0	Unspecified production support	2.1.0.0	Unspecified production support	Unspecified measures aimed at supporting production that cannot be classified under the following subcategories.
		2.1.1	Agricultural inputs measures	2.1.1.0	General input measures	Measures that affect various inputs or that cannot be classified under the following inputs subcategories.
				2.1.1.1	Fertiliser subsidies/vouchers	Measures on subsidies for fertilisers or the provision of vouchers for farmers so they can purchase fertilisers.
				2.1.1.2	Fertiliser distribution	Measures on the distribution of fertilisers (domestically or internationally purchased) to farmers.
				2.1.1.3	Local production of fertilisers and other agricultural inputs	Measures aimed at developing and promoting the use of local inputs to produce home-made fertilisers and other inputs.
				2.1.1.4	Seed subsidies/vouchers	Measures on subsidies for seeds or the provision of vouchers for farmers so they can purchase seeds.
				2.1.1.5	Seed distribution	Measures on pre-packed kits of seed (domestically or internationally purchased) that are provided to farmers.
				2.1.1.6	Seed technology and quality assurance systems	Measures related to seed sampling, testing, production, certification and/ or multiplication; development of sustainable seed production systems and enhancement/improvement of quality assurance systems through certifications or institutional arrangements.
				2.1.1.7	Fuel resources for production	Measures that facilitate the availability and access of fuel to farmers (free distribution, price subsidies, etc.) for production.
				2.1.1.8	Machinery support (subsidies or distribution)	Subsidies or distribution of agricultural machinery used by farmers for performing agricultural works.
2.1.1.9	Livestock and livestock feed distribution	Distribution of livestock and/or livestock feed to farmers. The distribution can be for free or at subsidized prices.				

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
2.1	Production support (continued)	2.1.2	Agricultural tax	2.1.2.0	Unspecified agricultural tax	Unspecified tax related to agricultural activities that cannot be classified in the following agricultural tax subcategories.
				2.1.2.1	Tax on inputs or fixed capital	Measures regarding the tax on agricultural inputs and equipment prices, or on fixed capital.
				2.1.2.2	Farm income tax	Measures regarding the tax on farm income, which includes sales of both raised and grown farm products, income received for farm-related services, cooperative distributions, agricultural programme payments, etc.
		2.1.3	Finance and credit facilities	2.1.3.0	Unspecified credit and finance facility	Unspecified measures related to credit and finance facilities that cannot be classified under the following credit and finance subcategories.
				2.1.3.1	Access to credit	Measures that facilitate farmers' access to credit (physical and eligibility-wise) for agricultural productive purposes, including mandatory credit disbursement of banks, establishing bank branches in rural areas, adjusted requirements to small loans, facilitated or subsidized interest rates.
				2.1.3.2	Financial support through public banks	Support to farmers through public financial institutions (including institutions with mixed capital schemes) that manage public resources for agricultural purposes.
		2.1.4	Knowledge generation and dissemination	2.1.4.0	Unspecified policy for knowledge generation and dissemination	Unspecified measures related to knowledge generation and dissemination in the agricultural sector that cannot be classified under the following knowledge subcategories.
				2.1.4.1	Agriculture research and technology	Measures on the development and promotion of agricultural research and technology on plant breeding in experimental plots, physiology, ecology, taxonomy, plant and animal disease control, etc.
				2.1.4.2	Technical assistance, extension and training	Measures regarding agricultural capacity development activities and the facilitation of farmers' access to private and/or public technical assistance resources (such as formal and non-formal training for farmers).
		2.1.5	Livestock, fisheries and aquaculture	2.1.5.0	Livestock policies and regulations	Policies and regulations related to the livestock subsector (excluding animal genetic and health measures, livestock and livestock feed distribution, livestock insurance and other measures that can be classified under a more specific category).

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
2.1	Production support <i>(continued)</i>	2.1.6	Production subsidies	2.1.6.0	Production subsidies	Subsidies based on agricultural production output to support farm income and boost production.
		2.1.7	Productive assets and irrigation infrastructure	2.1.7.0	Support to productive assets	Measures to develop and improve productive assets and infrastructure (fixed capital) at farm level or enterprise level (co-operatives, small enterprises, etc.), such as permanent machinery, livestock infrastructure or crop plantations.
				2.1.7.1	Support to irrigation infrastructure	Measures regarding the development or rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure for production (irrigation channels, water pumps, rice field development, etc.).
		2.1.8	Genetic resources and sanitary measures	2.1.8.0	Unspecified genetic resources and sanitary measures	Unspecified genetic resources and sanitary measures aimed at protecting food safety and animal and plant health that cannot be classified under the following genetic and sanitary subcategories.
				2.1.8.1	Animal genetic resources measures	Measures related to the genetic improvement of livestock in order to increase their productivity, resistance or tolerance to diseases, adaptation to the environment and/or the quality of their products. This category can also include GMO regulations.
				2.1.8.2	Plant genetic resources measures	Measures related to the genetic improvement of crops in order to increase their productivity, resistance or tolerance to diseases and plagues, adaptation to the environment and/or the quality of their products, including GMO regulations.
				2.1.8.3	Animal health measures	Measures on the prevention and the control of animal diseases (including veterinary legislation, livestock vaccination, etc.).
				2.1.8.4	Plant health measures	Measures on the prevention and control of plant pest diseases that may have a substantial effect on the stability of food supply through direct losses.
				2.1.8.5	Food safety measures	Measures on food quality assurance in all aspects of food production, processing and distribution (food additives, contaminants, hygiene, labelling, etc.) that assist producers' market access.
		2.2	Market management	2.2.0	Government market intervention	2.2.0.0
2.2.0.1	Price intervention on staple commodities					Government interventions on the minimum, maximum or fixed price of key staple food commodities.

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
2.2	Market management (continued)	2.2.0	Government market intervention (continued)	2.2.0.2	Price intervention on cash crop commodities	Government interventions on the price of strategic crops.
				2.2.0.3	Government procurement from domestic farmers	Government purchase of agricultural commodities from domestic farmers to support them or to replenish stocks.
		2.2.1	Agricultural risk management	2.2.1.0	Unspecified risk management measures	Unspecified measures related to agricultural risk management that cannot be classified under the following risk management subcategories.
				2.2.1.1	Marketing, production and derivative contracts	Measures to develop specific market and production contracts (derivative contracts) to help farmers cope with price risk in marketing their production. Derivative contracts include future contracts and option contracts.
				2.2.1.2	Insurance and reinsurance	Measures to promote agriculture insurance instruments, such as peril crop insurance, index-based crop insurance, livestock insurance, premium subsidies and reinsurance schemes.
				2.2.1.3	Public/mutual fund and contingent risk financing	Measures to finance the consequences of residual risk through products such as catastrophe bonds, contingent financing, mutual and public funds for risk management.
		2.2.2	Value chain developments	2.2.2.0	Unspecified value chain development measure	Unspecified measures regarding value chain development that cannot be classified under the following value chain subcategories.
				2.2.2.1	National market information system	Measures to gather, analyse and/or disseminate relevant information for the agricultural sector.
				2.2.2.2	Post production facilities	Construction, improvement or rehabilitation of post-production facilities such as warehouses, silos and/or processing infrastructures.
				2.2.2.3	Rural roads and transport infrastructure	Construction, improvement or rehabilitation of rural roads or other transport infrastructures.
				2.2.2.4	Promotion of farmer markets or community markets	Measures aimed at developing and promoting marketplaces and any other forms of direct marketing at the community level to support farmers' access to markets.

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2.3	Natural resources management	2.3.0	Conservation and management of natural resources	2.3.0.0	Unspecified measures for the management and conservation of natural resources	Unspecified measures related to the conservation of natural resources that cannot be classified in the following natural resources subcategories.
				2.3.0.1	Water policies and regulations	Measures related to the management, administration and conservation of water, including procedures on water rights, uses and diversions.
				2.3.0.2	Ecosystem and habitat preservation	Measures promoting the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biologically diverse ecosystems and habitats.
				2.3.0.3	Forest policies and regulations	Measures promoting the protection, conservation and sustainable management of forestry resources.
				2.3.0.4	Fisheries and aquaculture resources	Measures promoting the protection, conservation and sustainable management of fishing and aquaculture resources.
				2.3.0.5	Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures	Measures to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term risks and hazards of climate change or its damages.
		2.3.1	Land policy	2.3.0.6	Renewable energy and energy efficiency measures	Measures to develop and promote the use of energy generated from natural sources (sunlight, wind, tides, etc.) and to manage energy consumption growth.
				2.3.1.0	Unspecified land policy measure	Unspecified land policy measures affecting agriculture and production that cannot be classified under the following land policy subcategories.
				2.3.1.1	Land-use planning and land management	Measures carried out in order to create an enabling environment for the sustainable development of land resources that meet people's needs and demands. Land management measures are treating the use of land resources efficiently, which means they produce food, shelter and other products, or preserve valuable resources for environmental or cultural reasons.
					2.3.1.2	Land ownership, tenure and titling

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
2.4	Institutional and organisational measures	2.4.0	Institutional and organisational measures	2.4.0.0	Unspecified institutional measure	Unspecified measures related to institutional developments that cannot be classified under the following institutional subcategories.
				2.4.0.1	Public institution	Measures regarding the institutional framework related to agriculture, agroindustry, natural resources management and rural development, such as restructuring or creating public institutions or agencies.
				2.4.0.2	Privatization	Measures on the transfer of ownership, property or business from the government to the private sector.
				2.4.0.3	Institutional enforcement of producers organizations	Measures regarding the institutional support of the development and activities of producers' organisations.

Trade and other Macroeconomics Policy Decisions

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
3.1	Import	3.1.0	Import tariff	3.1.0.0	Import tariff	Tariff or duty levied on imported products. Tariffs may be ad valorem or specific.
		3.1.1	Import restrictions and bans	3.1.1.0	Import ban	Bans on the importation of a certain product and/or from a certain country.
				3.1.1.1	Import quota	Restrictions on the amount that a certain product can be imported, usually within a specific period of time. An import quota can be administered with import licenses that may be sold or directly allocated to individuals or firms.
				3.1.1.2	Tariff-rate quota	Import restriction system combining tariffs and quotas. Imports within the quota enter the country at a lower (in-quota) tariff rate, while a higher (out-of-quota) tariff rate is used for imports above the quantity specified by the quota.
				3.1.1.3	Other import restriction	Other measures that restrict and control the volume and/or value of goods entering the country, such as non-automatic licensing and other administrative procedures.
		3.1.2	Import subsidy	3.1.2.0	Import subsidy	Subsidies on imports of specific products.
		3.1.3	Trade defense measures	3.1.3.0	Anti-dumping duties, countervailing duties, safeguard measures	Trade defense measures, such as tariffs levied on dumped imports (i.e. anti-dumping duties), tariffs levied against imports that are subsidized by the exporting country's government (i.e. countervailing duties), measures that restrict imports if they cause injury to domestic industry (i.e. safeguards), etc.
		3.1.4	Non-tariff barriers	3.1.4.0	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)	Government actions to protect human, animal and plant life or health from risks arising from imported goods.
				3.1.4.1	Technical barriers to trade	Technical regulations and standards (for testing, labeling, packaging, marketing, certification, etc.) applied to import products.
		3.1.5	Other measures that affect imports	3.1.5.0	Other measures that affect imports	Other measures that affect imports and that cannot be classified in the other imports subcategories.

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
3.2	Export	3.2.0	Export tax	3.2.0.0	Export tax	Tax levied on exports. It can be a temporary measure.
		3.2.1	Export restrictions	3.2.1.0	Export ban	Ban on the exportation of certain products.
				3.2.1.1	Export quota	Restriction on the amount that a certain product may be exported, usually within a given period of time.
				3.2.1.2	Other export restrictions	Other measures to restrict exports, such as the requirement to obtain licenses granting the permission to export certain products or minimum export prices.
		3.2.2	Export subsidy	3.2.2.0	Export subsidy	Subsidy to encourage the export of specified products.
		3.2.3	Export promotion	3.2.3.0	Sanitary, phytosanitary and technical standards improvements	Efforts to improve the accessibility of export products to destination markets, such as negotiation with importing countries on sanitary/phytosanitary or technical standards, and measures that encourage compliance with these regulations and standards.
				3.2.3.1	Other export promotion measures	Other measures that promote exports, such as the creation of export promotion industrial parks/zones.
		3.2.4	Other measures that affect exports	3.2.4.0	Other measures that affect exports	Other measures that affect exports.
3.3	Other trade and trade-related measures	3.3.0	Competition policy	3.3.0.0	Competition policy	Measures aiming to maintain market competition and to prevent individual firms from having excessive market power by regulating anti-competitive conduct by companies, such as banning abusive behaviours, price fixing, prohibiting trade restrictive practices and supervising acquisitions of large corporations.
		3.3.1	Government procurement through imports	3.3.1.0	Government procurement through imports	Goods imported by government and state-owned enterprises, including grain imports to replenish stocks.
		3.3.2	Trade facilitation	3.3.2.0	Trade facilitation	Measures expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, such as customs procedures and other practices that may add costs to trade.
		3.3.3	Foreign exchange policy	3.3.3.0	Foreign exchange policy	Deliberate increase (revaluation) or reduction (devaluation) in the value of a currency with respect to other monetary units. These changes affect the import and export flows and the balance of payments.

Code	Orientation and nature of policy decision	Code	Policy Decision	Code	Policy Decision	Policy description
3.3	Other trade and trade-related measures <i>(continued)</i>	3.3.4	Free or preferential trade agreement	3.3.4.0	Free or preferential trade agreement	Entry into force of a free or preferential trade agreement, both bilateral or multilateral. The most common trade agreements are of the preferential and free trade types in order to reduce (or eliminate) tariffs, quotas and other trade restrictions on items traded between the signatories. They can include government-to-government deals.
		3.3.5	Customs union	3.3.5.0	Customs union	Trade arrangements among countries in which the parties i) agree to allow free trade of products within the customs union, and ii) agree to a common external tariff (CET) with respect to imports from the rest of the world.
		3.3.6	Common market/economic unions	3.3.6.0	Common market and economic union	Measures establishing a customs union with additional integration clauses to liberalise the movement of capital, services and persons (common market) or the harmonization of domestic policies and rules (e.g. economic union).
		3.3.7	Other trade and trade-related measures	3.3.7.0	Other trade and trade-related measures	Other trade and trade-related measures.
3.4	Macroeconomic policy decisions	3.4.0	Macroeconomic policy	3.4.0.0	Macroeconomic policy	Any macroeconomic measure, such as monetary, fiscal and financial policies, which impact the national agriculture sector with effects on food security.
		3.4.1	Agricultural expenditure in the national budget	3.4.1.0	Agricultural expenditure in the national budget	Changes in the share of agricultural expenditure in the national budget.