

1. Consumer-oriented policy decisions

Orientation and nature of the policy decisions	Codes	Policy Decisions	Codes	Policy Decisions	Examples
1.1 Tax	1.1.0	Unspecified Tax Policy	1.1.0.0	Unspecified tax policy	Unspecified modality of tax collection (excluding VAT, road blocks, TIC, income tax, or fuel tax)
	1.1.1	Indirect taxes	1.1.1.0	Unspecified indirect taxes	Unspecified measures on Indirect tax (such as sales tax, value added tax (VAT), or goods and services tax (GST)) that is collected by an intermediary (such as a retail store) from the person who bears the ultimate economic burden of the tax (such as the customer).
			1.1.1.1	Introduce/Reduce/Remove VAT	Introduce, reduce or remove Value Added Taxes on food products.
			1.1.1.2	Introduce/Reduce/Remove road blocks and taxes	Introduce, reduce or remove road blocks and taxes or movement control on food supplies imposed by the local governments or authorities.
			1.1.1.3	Introduce/Reduce/Remove of the TIC (Internal Consumption Tax)	TIC's introduction/reduction and removal on certain goods to encourage/discourage consumption.
	1.1.2	Income tax	1.1.2.0	Unspecified income tax	When a tax system collects income taxes from individuals and corporations. This tax can be fixed (independent of the amount of income), progressive or regressive (adjusted to the level of income) or proportional (directly related to income level)
			1.1.2.1	Untargeted income tax reduction	When income taxation decreases without specific criteria on the selection of its recipients.
			1.1.2.2	Targeted income tax reduction	When reduction targets a specific group of recipients (i.e. least advantaged, middle class, etc.)
	1.1.3	Fuel tax	1.1.3.0	Unspecified fuel tax	Also known as a petrol tax, gasoline tax, gas tax or fuel duty which is a sales tax imposed on the sale of fuel.
			1.1.3.1	Reduction taxes on fuel for cooking	Reduction on the tax imposed on fuel for cooking ex: gas, fire wood
			1.1.3.2	Reduce taxes on fuel for transport	Reduction of taxes on Diesel/Petrol as an important cost item for transport (food transport) to be adjusted downwards to government's amount paid or it can be reduced further
	1.2 Social	1.2.0	Unspecified Social Policy	1.2.0.0	Unspecified social policy
1.2.1		Food assistance	1.2.1.0	Unspecified food assistance	Measures with regard to the food assistance that is not classified below.
			1.2.1.1	Food Aid in kind (Targeted)	Distribution of food aid (individual or family rations) to selected groups (children, mothers, elderly).

			1.2.1.2	Food Aid in kind (Untargeted)	Distribution of food aid (individual or family rations) to the population within an area region (i.e., population from an area that suffered from a natural disaster, etc).
			1.2.1.3	Food for work	Direct provision of food rations in exchange of a given amount of work done or a stipulated wage rate
			1.2.1.4	School feeding	Provision of food for children at school
			1.2.1.5	Soup kitchen/ Welfare kitchen/ Comedor popular	Soup kitchen is a place where food is offered to the poor and homeless for free or at a reasonably low price.
			1.2.2.0	Unspecified food subsidies	
	1.2.2	Food subsidies	1.2.2.1	Targeted food subsidies	Provision of food subsidy to a targeted or a specific population group, to maintain an adequate level of food consumption.
			1.2.2.2	Untargeted food subsidies	Provision of a subsidy on food items usually limited to selected food items.
			1.2.3.0	Unspecified cash transfer	Provision of assistance in the form of cash to the poor or to those who face a probable risk of falling into poverty in the absence of the transfer. The objective of these programs is to increase the households' real income. In this case the policy decision is unspecified.
	1.2.3	Cash Transfers	1.2.3.1	Cash for work	Temporary employment programmes that are created for a specific population group that needs food but it's able to work. Instead of paying cash salary they will receive an "in kind" salary (food).
			1.2.3.2	Cash transfer or Food vouchers	Distribution of either "cash" or vouchers that can only be spent to purchase food on the market or in specific food shops.
			1.2.3.3	Conditional cash transfer	These programs are cash transfer programs in which payment of the transfer is made conditional upon certain behaviors of the beneficiaries (usually targeted households with children and/or mothers), such as regular school attendance of their children or regular health centre visits.
			1.2.4.0	Unspecified other subsidies	Unspecified subsidies (excluding food assistance, cash transfers and food subsidies)
	1.2.4	Other subsidies	1.2.4.1	Untargeted subsidies (fuel, power, water, etc.)	General subsidies that apply to the entire population such as on fuel, power, water, etc.
			1.2.4.2	Targeted subsidies (to a specific population - beneficiaries)	Specific subsidies that apply for a targeted part of the population expecting specific results (drugs for elderly or children)
			1.3.0	Unspecified Market Policy	1.3.0.0
1.3 Market	1.3.1	Food stocks	1.3.1.0	Unspecified food stocks policy	Unspecified policy, incentives to the storage of a certain food commodity (for price expectations or for physical availability)
			1.3.1.1	Set up a strategic stockpile	Creation of a food reserve strategically, for instance preventing that people might be left without adequate supplies of basic food.

			1.3.1.2	Release stocks	Stocks can be progressively released either on the market to help keep market prices down, or in the form of food distribution to those who are not able to buy on the market for lack of financial resources.
	1.3.2	Price control	1.3.2.0	Price control	The government fixes a level of price (minimum or maximum) for selected food products, monitors if the fixed prices are respected and punishes or taxes those who transgress the rule.
	1.3.3	Promotion of local products	1.3.3.0	Promotion of local products	Promotion to purchase local food products in order to encourage people to diversify their diet (according to the local customs) and not to reduce consumption and daily food intake (Potatoes and Millet instead of wheat to produce bread).
	1.3.4	Institutional Reform Measures	1.3.4.0	Unspecified institutional reform measure	
1.3.4.1			Enforcement of consumer protection	Permanence and sustainability of ongoing safety networks and food assistance in any kind, regardless of exogenous or endogenous factors (such as financial crisis or change in government).	
1.3.4.2			Legal framework of consumer protection	Regulatory frameworks that allow reformed institutions develop and operate effectively towards consumer protection purposes.	
1.4 Disposable income	1.4.0	Unspecified Disposable Income Policy	1.4.0.0	Unspecified disposable income policy	Disposable income is the income that families have to spend, after they have paid taxes and transfers/subsidies received by government.
	1.4.1	Disposable Income	1.4.1.0	Increase salaries of civil servants	Raise the net salary (after paying taxes).
			1.4.1.1	Increase of minimum wages in private sector	In order to increase the purchasing power and be able to cover basic needs (such as food, health, etc.)
			1.4.1.2	Credit	Granting a rescheduling of credit repayments for certain loans or encouraging banks to provide consumption credit (e.g. subsidised interest rate for short term consumption loans).
			1.4.1.3	Income Generating Activities (IGA)	Income Generating Activities for smallholders, this policy decision includes diversification income strategies such as horticulture, homestead garden. It includes also off farm activities.
			1.4.1.4	Employment programmes	Employment programmes (temporary or permanent) that allow people to increase their purchasing power.
1.5 Nutritional Health assistance	1.5.0	Unspecified nutritional health assistance	1.5.0.0	Unspecified nutritional health assistance	Unspecified assistance for nutritional health assistance such as food consumption, etc.
	1.5.1	Specific assistance	1.5.1.0	Strengthening of nutritional deficiencies	Specific assistance to strengthen a nutritional deficiency such as: calcium, folic acid, iron, potassium, etc.
			1.5.1.1	Other	
	1.5.2	Targeted assistance	1.5.2.0	Targeted assistance to Children	Specific assistance for children
			1.5.2.1	Targeted assistance to Mothers	Specific assistance for mothers
			1.5.2.2	Targeted assistance to Elderly	Specific assistance for elderly

			1.5.2.3	Targeted assistance to Other	
			1.5.3.0	Drinking water	Introduction or improvement of drinking water quality
	1.5.3	Sanitation structure	1.5.3.1	Water supply and sewage facilities	Water desalination plants; intakes, storage, treatment, pumping stations, conveyance and distribution systems; sewerage; domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants.

2. Producer-oriented policy decisions

Orientation and nature of the policy decisions	Codes	Policy Decisions	Codes	Policy Decisions	Examples
2.1 Production support	2.1.0	Unspecified production support	2.1.0.0	Unspecified production support	
	2.1.1	Agricultural inputs measures	2.1.1.0	Production support in case of emergency	Provide support to the producers in case of emergency as input distribution in case of drought or floods, etc.
			2.1.1.1	Unspecified fertilizer programme	
			2.1.1.2	Promotion of local production of fertilizers and other agriculture inputs	Use domestic inputs in order to make home-made fertilizers and inputs
			2.1.1.3	Measures to ensure availability of and access to fertilizers	Assurance of economic access and physical availability of fertilizers.
			2.1.1.4	General input subsidies	Any general subsidies to seeds, fertilizers and other inputs.
			2.1.1.5	Targeted input subsidies	Any subsidies to seeds, fertilizers and other inputs applied for a targeted group of producers (cash or in kind)
			2.1.1.6	Input vouchers	Vouchers are provided to farmers so they can use to purchase -only- inputs (primary seeds, fertilizers and tools).
			2.1.1.7	Other agricultural input programmes	Other measure or programme related to agriculture inputs
			2.1.1.8	Unspecified seed programme	
			2.1.1.9	Seed distribution	Pre-packaged kits of seed (external or internally purchased) that are provided to vulnerable farmers (directly or indirectly) for multiple reasons
			2.1.1.10	Seed legislation	It consists all the legislation such as defraud cases, genetic materials and import and export of seed.
			2.1.1.11	Strengthened quality assurance system	Enhancement and improvement of a quality assurance system through government's bodies through certifications or institutional arrangements.
			2.1.1.12	Seed Multiplication	Develop sustainable seed production system. The multiplication of the seed systems are required mainly to guarantee their sustainability.
2.1.1.13	Access to fuel resources	Any measure to facilitate access of smallholder farmers to fuel (free distribution, price subsidies, etc.)			

2.1.2	Agricultural taxes	2.1.2.0	Unspecified agricultural taxes	
		2.1.2.1	Taxes on Input	Reduction of taxes to reduce input prices (value-added tax)
		2.1.2.2	Taxes on fixed capital	Reduction of taxes to reduce prices of fixed capital (value-added tax)
		2.1.2.3	Farmer's Income tax	Reduction of farmers' income taxes
2.1.3	Conservation and management of natural resources	2.1.3.0	Unspecified measure to develop and conserve Natural Resources	
		2.1.3.1	Water policies and regulations	Policies and regulations governing the management, administration, and procedures by which water rights, water uses, and water diversions are evaluated, ranked, and allocated (ex water resource development, transport, water treatment, allocation among various competing uses, conservation, waste-water treatment etc.)
		2.1.3.2	Fisheries and aquaculture policies and regulations	A fisheries policy is the definite course or method of action, selected from among alternatives, by a government or its mandated fisheries authority, in light of given conditions including legal and constitutional constraints, to guide and determine present and future development and management actions towards satisfaction of agreed objectives.
		2.1.3.3	Unspecified national biodiversity policies and regulations	Policies and regulations promoting the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of biologically diverse ecosystems and habitats. Such as the establishment of a property right to facilitate management of a biodiversity-related resource (excluding trade related food safety plant oriented norms and standards 3.4.1.2)
		2.1.3.4	Forest policies and regulations	Policies and regulations such as all policies concerning forest management.
		2.1.3.5	Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures	Any measure enabling smallholder farmers to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change
2.1.4	Finance and credit facilities	2.1.4.0	Unspecified credit facility	
		2.1.4.1	Loans to the private sector	Private enterprises for instance agro-industries or exporting firms.
		2.1.4.2	Facilitate farmer access to credit	Strategies to facilitate farmers access (physical and eligibility-wise) to credit through intermediaries (such as mandatory credit disbursement of banks, opening up bank branches in rural areas, adjusted requirements to small loans)
		2.1.4.3	Agri-oriented financial instrument for risk management	Disasters that threaten the product such as Crop failure, drought, flood, fire and hail storm, can be managed by insurance policies or government disaster funds which covers the loss of the farmers. Such as public guarantees. Please note that agriculture insurance is under (2.3.4)
		2.1.4.4	Financial support through	Public institutions that manage public resources bank-wise for agricultural

			public banks	purposes only. Financial Development institutions (with mixed capital schemes) also apply.
2.1.5	Genetic resources measures	2.1.5.0	Unspecified genetic improvement programmes, policies and regulation	
		2.1.5.1	Animal genetic improvement programmes	Financing or providing genetic material to improve animal genetic resources (livestock, aquaculture, etc.)
		2.1.5.2	Crop genetic improvement programmes	Financing or providing genetic material to improve crop genetic resources
		2.1.5.3	Animal genetic resource policies and regulations	Policies and regulations concerning AnGR: Animal species that are used, or may be used, for food production and agriculture, and the populations within each such as indigenous livestock breed conservation.
		2.1.5.4	Plant genetic resources policies and regulations	Policies and regulations concerning PGR: any genetic material of plant origin such as plant breeds conservation.
		2.1.5.5	GMO policies and regulations	Policies and regulations concerning genetically modified organism (GMO) or genetically engineered organism (GEO) such as the decision to cultivate GMO or a moratoria on GMO
2.1.6	Institutional measures	2.1.6.0	Unspecified institutional measure	
		2.1.6.1	Public Institution	Policy decision aimed to structure public institutional framework related to food security and rural development, such as the decision to restructure the Ministry of Agriculture
		2.1.6.2	Privatization	Transfer of the public sector activities and functions to the private sector.
		2.1.6.3	Support to the development of producers organizations	Public or private support (financial, in kind, or institutional) to encourage development of producer organization
2.1.7	Knowledge generation and dissemination	2.1.7.0	Unspecified policy for knowledge generation and dissemination	
		2.1.7.1	Agriculture and livestock research and technology	Agricultural and livestock research and technology such as plant breeding in experimental plots, physiology, genetic resources, ecology, taxonomy, disease control, agricultural bio-technology (animal health, breeding and genetics, nutrition, physiology)
		2.1.7.2	Technical assistance, extension and training	Any measures aiming to foster smallholder farmers' access to private and/or public technical assistance services (such as formal and non-formal training for farmers such as the Farmers Field Schools).
2.1.8	Land policy	2.1.8.0	Unspecified land policy measure	

		2.1.8.1	Rural land-use planning	Land use planning measures means the scientific and orderly disposition of land, resources, facilities and services with a view to securing the physical, economic and social efficiency, health and well-being of rural communities
		2.1.8.2	Land governance and land administration	Land administration is the governmental responsibility to provide security of tenure and information about tenure issues for property markets and governmental and private business activities. This measure includes the provision of security of tenure to smallholder farmers.
		2.1.8.3	Land management	Land management is the issue of putting land resources into efficient use, meaning producing food, shelter and other products or preserving valuable resources for environmental or cultural reasons. Management of land to meet the human needs and human activities which are directly related to land, making use of its resources and having impact upon it.
		2.1.8.4	Land reform / Facilitate access to land	Land reform is the process of examining and changing laws, regulations and customs relating to land ownership and land tenure. The most frequent types of land reform are government-initiated transfers of ownership, with or without consent of and compensation to the original owners. These mainly concern agricultural land.
2.1.9	Livestock, fisheries and aquaculture	2.1.9.0	Unspecified livestock programmes	
		2.1.9.1	Livestock distribution	Distribution of livestock to vulnerable farmers for multiple reasons
		2.1.9.2	Livestock policies and regulations	Policies and regulations covering all aspects of the livestock subsector (excluding trade related food safety animal oriented norms and standards 3.4.1.1)
		2.1.9.3	Fisheries and aquaculture policies and regulations	A fisheries policy is the definite course or method of action, selected from among alternatives, by a government or its mandated fisheries authority, in light of given conditions including legal and constitutional constraints, to guide and determine present and future development and management actions towards satisfaction of agreed objectives.
2.1.10	Smallholders farming and food security	2.1.10.0	Smallholder farmer food production-consumption	Promotion of/support to self-consumed production within smallholders' farms, for example by promoting crop diversification.
		2.1.10.1	Urban and periurban agriculture (UPA)	Perceived as agricultural practices within and around the cities which compete for resources (land, water, energy, labour) that could also serve other purposes to satisfy the requirements of the urban population (including home gardening). Important sectors of UPA include horticulture, fodder and milk production, aquaculture, and forestry including non wood forest products as well as ecological services provided by agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Often irrigated areas.

	2.1.11	Production subsidies	2.1.11.0	Unspecified production subsidies	Any kind of direct government subsidy aiming to maintain agricultural production, support farmers' income, ensure food security, promote modernization/re-orientation of farms systems or other purposes	
			2.1.11.1	Machinery support to improve production	Machinery support by cost sharing (or for free) to increase and improve production on food crops areas.	
	2.1.12	Productive assets and infrastructure	2.1.12.0	Financing productive assets and infrastructure	Financing productive assets and infrastructure (fixed capital) at farm level or enterprise level (co-operatives, small enterprises, etc.) such as permanent machinery, crop plantations, etc.	
			2.1.12.1	Financing water infrastructure	Financing new or rehabilitating water infrastructure (irrigation channels, water pumps, rice fields development). The works can be carried out either by private or public enterprises.	
	2.1.13	Sanitary measures	2.1.13.0	Animal health measures	Policy responses and investment made to prevent and control of animal disease (including veterinary legislation, livestock vaccination)	
			2.1.13.1	Plant health measures	Plant pest diseases may have a substantial effect on the stability of food supply through direct losses, policy responses and investment made to prevent pest and disease outbreaks (ex. Forest quarantine, fruit flies).	
			2.1.13.2	Food Safety measures	Food quality assurance measures in all aspects of food production, processing and distribution (Food additives, contaminants, hygiene, labeling, etc.) to assist market access of producers and to protect consumer health	
			2.1.13.3	Unspecified sanitary measure	Any measure related to animal and plant sanitary states	
	2.2 Market Management	2.2.0	Government market intervention	2.2.0.0	Unspecified government market intervention	Any intervention from the government in the market in favour or not of the producers (including smallholder farmer food producers)
				2.2.0.1	Government engagement in marketing	Change in the set of rules and/regulations for marketing food products in favour of producers (including smallholder farmer food producers)
				2.2.0.2	Minimum price on key staple food commodities	When the government establishes a minimum price for key staple commodities (wheat), where producers are not able to sell.
				2.2.0.3	Increase of strategic crops prices (price support)	Government intervention on the price of a specific crop, to support the producer.
				2.2.0.4	Government procurement to replenish stock	This refers to food grains bought by the government in order to maintain a certain level of reserve stock
2.2.1		Risk management instrument	2.2.1.0	Unspecified risk reduction programmes and policies		
2.2.2		Unspecified market management policy	2.2.2.0	Unspecified market management policy	Any intervention from the government in the market in favor of the producers (including smallholder farmer food producers)	

	2.2.3	Value chain developments	2.2.3.0	National market information system	This involves recording, disseminating and analysing price data for main agricultural commodities on key markets in the country.
			2.2.3.1	Financing post production infrastructure	Reduce transport and transaction costs by improving roads, river, trains, market places, energy saving measure in transport, storage facilities to reduce post harvest losses and green house.
			2.2.3.2	Promoting smallholder farmers' linkages to markets	Any measure, programme or policy aimed to enhance the access of smallholder farmers to markets
			2.2.3.3	Facilitate contract farming arrangement	An agreement between farmers and processing and/or marketing firms for the production and supply of agricultural products under forward agreements, frequently at predetermined prices. The government enforces the basis of such arrangements by facilitating commitment on the part of the farmer (to provide a specific commodity in quantities and at quality standards determined by the purchaser) and a commitment on the part of the company to support the farmer's production and to purchase the commodity.
			2.2.3.4	Negotiate of commercial margins with private sector	A marketing or commercial margin is the percentage of the final weighted average selling price taken by each stage of the marketing chain. Given that within the agro-business the integration of smallholder farmers with large industries occurs frequently; governments usually negotiate these "commercial" margins with large agro industries in favor of smallholder farmers.
			2.2.3.5	Promoting public-private partnerships	Any measures promoting public-private partnerships, such as the creation of dialogue platforms among value-chain stakeholders, public-private investments, etc.
			2.2.3.6	Support to agricultural/rural small enterprises	Financing investments and/or working capital, and provision of technical assistance for the development of small agricultural/rural enterprises
			2.2.3.7	Unspecified value chain development measure	Any measure aimed to develop value chains, and specially the inclusion of smallholder farmers in them, which cannot be classified in the other categories
			2.2.3.8	Support to Traders and Processors	e.g. Subsidized Loans to the Traders or Private Sector
2.3 Employment	2.3.0	Employment programmes	2.3.0.0	Unspecified measures/policies towards employment	
			2.3.0.1	Rural oriented	Any measures aimed to foster rural employment
			2.3.0.2	Urban oriented	Any measures aimed to foster urban employment

3. Trade-oriented and Macroeconomic Policies

Orientation and nature of the policy decisions	Codes	Policy Decisions	Codes	Policy Decisions	Examples
3.1 Imports	3.1.0	Tariff	3.1.0.0	Tariff	A duty imposed on imported goods. Tariffs may be ad valorem or specific.
	3.1.1	Import restrictions and bans	3.1.1.0	Import ban	Import prohibition
			3.1.1.1	Import quota	An import quota specifies the maximum amount of an import per year, typically administered with import licenses that may be sold or directly allocated, to individuals or firms, domestic or foreign. May be global, bilateral, or by country.
			3.1.1.2	Tariff-rate quota	A combination of an import tariff and an import quota in which imports below a specified quantity enter at a low (or zero) tariff and imports above that quantity enter at a higher tariff.
			3.1.1.3	Other import restrictions	Other measures that restrict the flow of imports, for example non-automatic licensing and other administrative procedures
	3.1.2	Import subsidy	3.1.2.0	Import subsidy	Government subsidy on imports, usually for specific products, for example in order to lower the domestic price of food to consumers during food shortages or price spikes
	3.1.3	Trade defense measures	3.1.3.0	Anti-dumping duties	A tariff levied on dumped imports, i.e. imports that entered with prices that are "unfairly low," defined as either below the home market price (normal value) or below cost.
			3.1.3.1	Countervailing duties	A tariff levied against imports that are subsidized by the exporting country's government, designed to offset (countervail) the effect of the subsidy.
			3.1.3.2	Safeguards	Measures that restrict imports if they cause injury to domestic industry. Restrictions must be for a limited time and nondiscriminatory.
	3.1.4	Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS)	3.1.4.0	Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS)	Government standards to protect health, of humans, plants, and animals. SPS measures are subject to rules in the WTO to prevent them from acting as barriers to trade.
	3.1.5	Technical barriers to trade	3.1.5.0	Technical barriers to trade	Technical regulation or standards (for testing, labeling, packaging, marketing, certification, etc.) applied to import products. The Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement (TBT) of WTO tries to ensure that regulations, standards, testing and certification procedures do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade.
3.1.6	Other measures that affect imports	3.1.6.0	Other measures that affect imports	Other measures that affect imports	

3.2 Exports	3.2.0	Export tax	3.2.0.0	Export tax	A tax levied on exports. May be a temporary measure, for example in exceptional circumstances that threaten food security.
	3.2.1	Export restrictions and prohibitions	3.2.1.0	Export prohibition	A ban on exports
			3.2.1.1	Export quota	A quantitative restriction on exports
			3.2.1.2	Other export restrictions	Other measures that could restrict exports, for example the requirement to obtain a permit or a license to export
	3.2.2	Export subsidy	3.2.2.0	Export subsidy	A subsidy to exports; that is, a payment to exporters of a good per unit of the good exported or any other payments to producers that leads to an increase in exports.
	3.2.3	Export promotion	3.2.3.0	Efforts to improve accessibility of export products to destination markets	Negotiations with importing countries on sanitary/phytosanitary or technical standards; measures that encourage compliance with these standards and norms (for example establishment of a testing and certification facility).
			3.2.3.1	Export financing	Government programmes for export credit and guarantees.
			3.2.3.2	Other export promotion measures	Other measures that promote exports, for example provision of market intelligence
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	Policies intended to prevent collusion among firms and to prevent individual firms from having excessive market power. Major forms include oversight of mergers and prevention of price fixing and market sharing.
	3.3.1	Government procurement	3.3.1.0	Government procurement	Imports of goods and services by government and by state-owned enterprises, including imports of grains to replenish stocks.
	3.3.2	Trade facilitation measures	3.3.2.0	Trade facilitation measures	This refers in the Doha Declaration to "expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit." This includes customs procedures and other practices that may add to the cost or time requirements of trade.
	3.3.3	Foreign exchange policy	3.3.3.0	Foreign exchange policy	The country's exchange rate affects its terms of trade and therefore the exchange rate regime has important implications for import and export flows and the balance of payments. The basic types are a floating exchange rate, a pegged float with a defined band and the fixed exchange rate. In a fixed exchange rate system, a currency can be revalued or devalued (meaning a deliberate increase or reduction in the value of a currency with respect to other monetary units). In a flexible regime, exchange rate interventions are usually carried out by Central Banks and include purchase and sale of foreign currency.
	3.3.4	Entry into force of a free (or preferential) trade	3.3.4.0	Entry into force of a free (or preferential) trade agreement	Entry into force of a free (or preferential) trade agreement

		agreement			
	3.3.5	Other trade and trade-related measures	3.3.5.0	Other trade and trade-related measures	Other trade and trade-related measures
3.4 Macroeconomic policy decisions	3.4.0	Unspecified macroeconomic policy decision	3.4.0.0	Unspecified macroeconomic policy decision	
	3.4.1	Share of agricultural expenditure in the National Budget (increased or decreased)	3.4.1.0	Share of agricultural expenditure in the National Budget (increased or decreased)	