



Committee on Agriculture

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISION ON MEASURES CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE
NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE REFORM PROGRAMME ON LEAST DEVELOPED
AND NET FOOD-IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT¹

Revision

The present note updates the information in the Secretariat note G/AG/W/42/Rev.17 dated 30 October 2014 on implementation of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (NFIDC Decision). Following a brief introduction on the follow-up process to the NFIDC Decision as a whole (Part I), this paper sets out the substantive provisions of the Decision and provides information regarding their implementation (Part II).

¹ This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the positions of Members or to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

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1 MONITORING OF THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE NFIDC DECISION

1.1. In 1995, the Committee on Agriculture established notification requirements under which donor Members are required to submit data on food aid donations (quantity and concessionality) as well as information on technical and financial assistance and other relevant information on actions taken within the framework of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (NFIDC Decision).²

1.2. The annual monitoring of the follow-up to the NFIDC Decision in accordance with Article 16 of the Agreement on Agriculture and under paragraph 18 of the Working Procedures of the Committee is an important element in the work of the Committee.³ It is undertaken on the basis, *inter alia*, of the Table NF:1 notifications.

1.3. Table NF:1 notifications are required by all donor Members in respect of actions taken within the framework of the NFIDC Decision. Annex 1 summarizes the record of Members' Table NF:1 notifications for the implementation years 1995 to 2014.⁴ The list of notifying Members include signatories of the Food Aid Convention⁵ as well as other Members that have in the past identified themselves as food aid donors in their Table NF:1 notifications.⁶

1.4. In 1996, the Committee established a WTO list of net food-importing developing countries.⁷ The list is regularly reviewed during the March meetings of the Committee. The latest change to the list was agreed at the March 2012 meeting of the Committee to include Antigua and Barbuda and El Salvador among the beneficiary developing countries within the framework of the NFIDC Decision. The list currently contains 31 developing country Members (NFIDCs) in addition to least-developed countries (LDCs) as recognized by the United Nations.⁸

1.5. In December 2000, the Committee was instructed by the General Council⁹ to examine possible means of improving the effectiveness of the implementation of the NFIDC Decision.¹⁰ The Committee's report on this question¹¹ was approved by the Doha Ministerial Conference in 2001, and included, *inter alia*, a recommendation for the establishment of an Inter-agency panel of financial and commodity experts to examine the issue of short-term difficulties by NFIDCs and LDCs in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs. The panel report, which was submitted in June 2002, included an examination of specific proposals submitted by a group of seventeen WTO NFIDCs.¹²

1.6. Between 2003 and 2006, the Committee on Agriculture also considered at its regular meetings, a proposal by the African Group calling for developed-country Members to, *inter alia*,

² See G/AG/2, pages 33-34.

³ According to the Working Procedures, the annual monitoring exercise is to be undertaken at the November meetings of the Committee. In view of the Nairobi Ministerial Conference, the Committee at its September 2015 meeting agreed to postpone that year's November meeting to 2016 (paragraph 2.15 of G/AG/R/79 refers). The 2015 annual monitoring is accordingly scheduled to be undertaken at the March 2016 meeting of the Committee.

⁴ The list does not include "nil returns" where Members have submitted Table NF:1 notifications stating that no food aid or technical/financial assistance was provided or that the Table NF:1 notification requirement was not applicable.

⁵ A series of multilateral cooperation instruments in the form the Food Aid Convention remained in force from 1967 to 2012. The latest in the series is the Food Assistance Convention (FAC) which entered into force on 1 January 2013.

⁶ Argentina informed the WTO Secretariat on 30 July 2003 that it no longer is a food aid donor under the Food Aid Convention.

⁷ See G/AG/3 and G/AG/5. The decision to establish this list was taken on the understanding that "*being listed would not as such confer automatic benefits since, under the mechanisms covered by the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision, donors and the institutions concerned would have a role to play*" (G/AG/R/4, paragraph 17).

⁸ See G/AG/5/Rev.10.

⁹ See WT/L/384.

¹⁰ See progress reports to the General Council on such consultations in G/AG/7 and G/AG/10.

¹¹ See G/AG/11.

¹² See proposals (G/AG/W/49 and G/AG/W/49/Add.1 and G/AG/W/49/Corr.1) and Inter-agency panel report (WT/GC/62, G/AG/13).

contribute to a revolving fund for normal levels of food imports.¹³ In September 2004, the Committee decided to revert to this matter on the basis of the recommendation contained in its report to the General Council on Implementation-Related Issues.¹⁴ Informal consultations specifically dedicated to that proposal were also held in May 2005 and again in February 2006, as part of the discussions on implementation-related issues. The outcome of such consultations is reflected in the Committee's follow-up report to the General Council.¹⁵

1.7. In April 2008, following the rise in global food prices and the crisis it triggered, the United Nations (UN) Chief Executives Board established a High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Security Crisis. The WTO is represented on the HLTF and has participated in its deliberations since its inception. The Task Force encourages a comprehensive approach to food security – availability, access, stability and utilization.¹⁶ On the occasion of the November 2010 annual monitoring exercise, Mr David Nabarro, Task Force Coordinator, was invited to an information session to address WTO Members, observer governments, and Secretariat staff, about the role and activities of the HLTF.¹⁷ Since 2013, the HLTF has oriented its work to support the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC)¹⁸. In the aftermath of the global food crisis of 2007/2008, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) was reformed at its 35th Session in October 2009. The reforms envisage that the CFS becomes an inclusive international and intergovernmental platform dealing with global food security and nutrition.¹⁹

1.8. Global actions to address food insecurity in general, and food price volatility in particular, were also adopted within the G-20 framework. Recognizing the importance of timely and accurate market and policy information and transparency towards meeting the challenges posed by price volatility the G-20 agriculture ministers agreed to launch the Agriculture Market Information System (AMIS) with a view to encourage policy dialogue and coordination of policy responses, and to build data collection capacity in participating countries. The AMIS Secretariat is housed in the FAO and other international organizations including the WTO contribute to the System.²⁰

2 PROVISIONS OF THE NFIDC DECISION AND IMPLEMENTATION

2.1. The NFIDC Decision states:

"Ministers recognize that the progressive implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round as a whole will generate increasing opportunities for trade expansion and economic growth to the benefit of all participants." (paragraph 1 of the NFIDC Decision)

"Ministers recognize that during the reform programme leading to greater liberalization of trade in agriculture least-developed and net food-importing developing countries may experience negative effects in terms of the availability of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs from external sources on reasonable terms and conditions, including short-term difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs." (paragraph 2 of the NFIDC Decision)

2.2. The other four paragraphs of the NFIDC Decision contain a number of specific agreements in the areas of food aid, technical and financial assistance, differential treatment within the framework of any agreement on agricultural export credits, and a provision regarding access to

¹³ The proposal itself is contained in paragraph 52 of TN/CTD/W/3/Rev.2 (dated 17 July 2002). It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture in 2003 by the Chairman of the General Council in the context of the WTO's Work Programme on Special and Differential Treatment under the Doha Development Agenda (Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004, paragraph 1.d of WT/L/579 refers).

¹⁴ See G/AG/16, paragraph 19(c). Progress reports relating to the African Group proposal are contained in G/AG/17 and G/AG/17/Corr.1; G/AG/20; and G/AG/22.

¹⁵ See paragraphs 11-12 of G/AG/16/Add.1 dated 13 June 2006.

¹⁶ Please refer to <http://un-foodsecurity.org/> for more details.

¹⁷ Please refer to https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news10_e/agri_18nov10_e.htm for more details.

¹⁸ The UN Secretary-General launched the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) in June 2012 outlining a vision for a future free from hunger. Please refer to <http://www.zerohungerchallenge.org> for more details.

¹⁹ See <http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/en/> for details.

²⁰ The initial focus of AMIS is on four grains that are particularly important in international food markets, namely wheat, maize, rice and soybeans. For more details please refer to <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/en/>.

the resources of the international financial institutions. In the following sections, these paragraphs are taken up one by one and supplemented by information available to the Secretariat regarding their implementation.

2.3. Developing country Members eligible as beneficiaries within the framework of the NFIDC Decision have regularly emphasized the need of an effective implementation of the Decision. During the 2014 NFIDC annual monitoring discussions²¹, the Africa Group urged Members to improve the implementation of the NFIDC Decision so as to achieve its intended objectives.²² On that occasion some Members also emphasized the importance of establishing strong disciplines in the area of export competition in general and international food aid in particular.

2.4. At the tenth Ministerial Conference of the WTO (MC-10) at Nairobi, Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to fully implement the NFIDC Decision.²³ WTO Ministers at MC-10 simultaneously also adopted the Decision²⁴ on export competition which states that nothing in this Decision can be construed to diminish in any way the existing commitments contained in the NFIDC Decision nor shall the monitoring and review of the latter be affected.²⁵

2.1 Food aid

2.5. In light of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the NFIDC Decision quoted above,

"Ministers accordingly agree to establish appropriate mechanisms to ensure that the implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round on trade in agriculture does not adversely affect the availability of food aid at a level which is sufficient to continue to provide assistance in meeting the food needs of developing countries, especially least-developed and net food-importing developing countries." (chapeau to paragraph 3 of the NFIDC Decision)

2.6. The MC-10 Decision on export competition also includes disciplines on international food aid. In the context of the thrust of the NFIDC Decision on the availability and adequacy of food aid, the Decision on export competition in relation to international food aid disciplines says:

"Members reaffirm their commitment to maintain an adequate level of international food aid, to take account of the interests of food aid recipients and to ensure that the disciplines contained hereafter do not unintentionally impede the delivery of food aid provided to deal with emergency situations."²⁶

2.7. Members, as a part of the MC-10 Decision on export competition, also agreed to review the provisions on international food aid contained therein within the regular Committee on Agriculture monitoring of the NFIDC Decision.²⁷

2.1.1 Review of Food Aid Levels and initiation of Food Aid Negotiations

2.8. In order to work towards the objective enunciated in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the NFIDC Decision, Ministers agreed:

"(i) to review the level of food aid established periodically by the Committee on Food Aid under the Food Aid Convention 1986 and to initiate negotiations in the appropriate forum to establish a level of food aid commitments sufficient to meet the legitimate needs of developing countries during the reform programme [...]" (paragraph 3(i) of the NFIDC Decision)

²¹ Section 2.1 of G/AG/R/76 refers.

²² Specific suggestions made by the Africa Group towards an improved implementation of the NFIDC Decision are included in paragraph 2.3 of G/AG/R/76.

²³ Paragraph 25 of the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration (WT/MIN(15)/DEC) refers.

²⁴ Ministerial Decision on Export Competition in document WT/MIN(15)/45 and WT/L/915 refers.

²⁵ Paragraph 3 of WT/MIN(15)/45 and WT/L/915 refers.

²⁶ Paragraph 22 of WT/MIN(15)/45 and WT/L/915 refers. Similar commitment "to maintain needed levels" of international food aid may also be found in paragraph 30 of the MC-10 Decision.

²⁷ Paragraph 32 of WT/MIN(15)/45 and WT/L/915 refers.

2.1.1.1 Review of food aid levels

2.9. The Food Aid Conventions remained in operation from 1967 to 2012 in a long series of multilateral co-operation instruments. The commitments of donor countries under the Food Aid Conventions were specified in terms of minimum annual contributions and provided a safety net in terms of international food aid availability. Under the Food Aid Convention 1999, the latest in a series of such Conventions, the combined minimum annual volume and value commitments of donor members stood at 4.8 million tonnes (in wheat equivalent) and EUR 130 million.

2.10. The Food Aid Convention, 1999 expired on 30 June 2012. On 1 January 2013, a new Food Assistance Convention (FAC) came into effect. The FAC expands the traditional focus of previous Food Aid Conventions and includes all forms of food assistance (in-kind donation of eligible products, cash transfers, cash-based or commodity-based vouchers, as well as nutritional interventions) towards meeting the needs of the most food insecure and vulnerable populations. Each donor country, party to the FAC, assumes annual commitment of food assistance (i.e. the "minimum annual commitment") in terms of value or quantity or a combination of both to be notified to the FAC Secretariat.²⁸ The annual commitments of the parties who have ratified, accepted or approved the FAC are as set out below.

Donor	Commitments in 2016
Australia	AUD 80 million
Austria	EUR 1.495 million
Canada	CAD 250 million
Denmark	DKK 185 million
European Union	EUR 350 million
Finland	EUR 6 million
Japan	JPY 10 billion
Luxembourg	EUR 4 million
Russian Federation	USD 15 million
Slovenia	EUR 30,000
Spain	EUR 500,000
Sweden	SEK 200 million
Switzerland	CHF 34 million
United States of America	USD 2.2 billion

Source: <http://www.foodassistanceconvention.org/commitments.aspx>
(information available as on 21 January 2016)

2.11. The food aid shipments by donors under the Food Aid Convention often exceeded their combined minimum annual commitments. For example, food aid shipments in 2011/2012, as reported by the International Grains Council (IGC), totalled 5.7 million tonnes in wheat equivalent, representing a 4% decrease from the previous year.²⁹ Similarly under the new Food Assistance Convention (FAC), the donors have consistently fulfilled their annual FAC commitments. The annual commitments of FAC donors in 2014 exceeded USD2.7 billion which were fulfilled by all donors and in many cases these commitments were comfortably exceeded.³⁰

2.12. There are a number of other sources of food aid data, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP). Data from these sources are not directly comparable with data reported by donors under the Food Aid Conventions mainly due to

²⁸ The parties may modify their minimum annual commitments subject to notification to the FAC Secretariat.

²⁹ See <http://www.foodaidconvention.org/en/index/facshipmentreport.aspx> for more details.

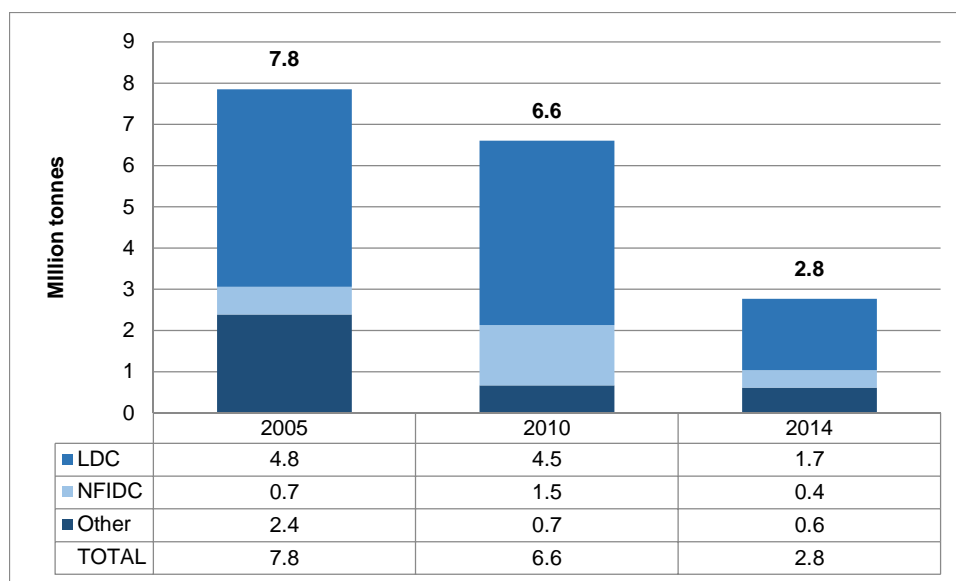
³⁰ 2014 Narrative Report on food assistance by FAC donors may be accessed at <http://www.foodassistanceconvention.org/downloads/sumrec/fac2014nr.pdf>.

differences in country and product coverage, reporting period, and the use of delivery rather than shipment data.³¹

2.13. WFP data show that global food aid deliveries present a cyclical pattern, with a record of 17.3 million tonnes reached in 1993.³² Another peak was reached in 1999 when food aid totalled 14.6 million tonnes. In this context, the Doha Ministerial Conference approved the following recommendation made by the Committee on Agriculture:

"WTO Members which are donors of food aid shall, within the framework of their food aid policies, statutes, programmes and commitments, take appropriate measures aimed at ensuring: (i) that to the maximum extent possible their levels of food aid to developing countries are maintained during periods in which trends in world market prices of basic foodstuffs have been increasing [...]."³³

Chart 1: Evolution of food aid deliveries: 2005-2014 (million tonnes, actual quantities)



Note: "NFIDC" refers to the 31 Members listed in paragraph (b) of G/AG/5/Rev.10. Data for 2014 are provisional.

Source: WFP.

2.14. Chart 1 shows that total food aid deliveries as monitored by WFP have been generally following a declining trend over the last ten years.³⁴ In 2014, global food aid deliveries were 2.8 million tonnes, comparable to an almost similar amount recorded in 2013, representing, however, a decline of more than 40% from the level in 2012. In 2014, the amount of total food aid to LDCs amounted to 1.7 million tonnes, whereas the corresponding amount channelled to NFIDCs equalled 0.4 million tonnes. In cases of some recipients, a decline in food aid amounts in 2013 and 2014 may have also resulted from an improved domestic food production especially of cereals, increased commercial imports and a declining share of food aid in total imports as well as a lessening of severity in some cases of the previous food emergency situations. Annex 2 gives a detailed breakdown of food aid deliveries by recipients during the period 2005-2014 as monitored by WFP. In absolute terms, Ethiopia, Syria, Pakistan, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Kenya and Bangladesh were the major recipients of food aid in 2014.

³¹ For example, the food aid deliveries monitored by WFP include deliveries by FAC donors, other countries, and non-governmental organizations.

³² See G/AG/GEN/49, pp. 10-11.

³³ G/AG/11, Part B paragraph 3 I(b) refers.

³⁴ The WFP has advised the WTO Secretariat that the data for 2013 and 2014 are very provisional in nature in view of the various changes currently being introduced in WFP's tracking and recording of global food aid transactions. The reported amounts therefore represent a partial picture. Any definitive conclusions with regard to 2013 and 2014 data should await the public dissemination of the finalized 2013 and 2014 global food aid statistics by the WFP.

2.15. According to WFP data, NFIDCs on the WTO list except for Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Botswana, Gabon, Grenada, Dominica, Morocco, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago have been occasional or regular recipients of food aid during the period 2005-2014. In terms of the food aid quantity, declining food aid deliveries to Kenya and Pakistan have been responsible for the decrease in total food aid channelled to NFIDCs over the recent period.

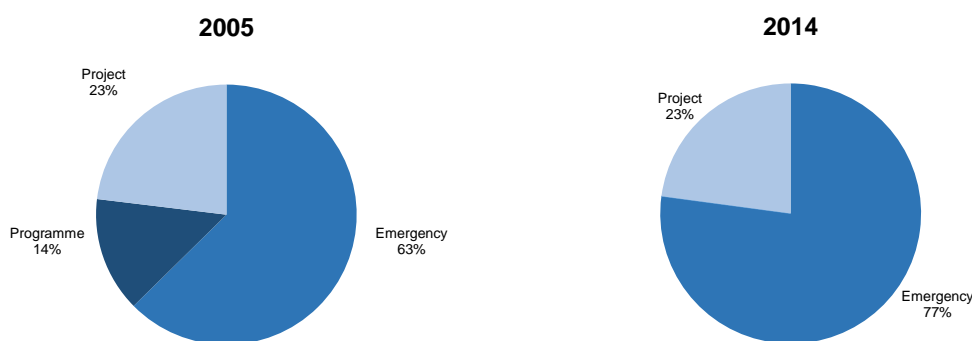
2.16. LDCs continue to be the major recipients of global food aid receiving more than 60% of global food aid deliveries in 2014. Among LDCs, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen and Bangladesh were the major recipients of food aid in 2014.

2.17. WFP statistics are compiled based on the following three food aid categories:

- a. *Emergency* food aid – defined by WFP as being destined to victims of natural or man-made disasters – is freely distributed to targeted beneficiary groups, and is usually provided on a grant basis. It is channelled multilaterally through NGOs or, sometimes, bilaterally.
- b. *Project* food aid aims at supporting specific poverty-alleviation and disaster-prevention activities. It is usually freely distributed to targeted beneficiary groups, but may also be sold on the open market and is then referred to as "monetized" food aid. It is provided on a grant basis and is channelled multilaterally through NGOs or bilaterally.
- c. *Programme* food aid is usually supplied as a resource transfer for balance of payments or budgetary support activities on a government-to-government basis. Unlike most of the food aid provided for project or emergency purposes, it is not targeted to specific beneficiary groups. It is sold on the open market, and provided either as a grant or as a loan.

2.18. WFP statistics compiled in Chart 2 below indicate that emergency food aid provided in the form of relief in response to man-made emergencies or natural disasters remained the predominant category in 2014 accounting for 77% of total food aid deliveries. On the other hand, programme food aid, which accounted for 14% in 2005, has declined dramatically with its share becoming negligible in 2014. The share of project food aid has generally been consistent in the range of 23%.

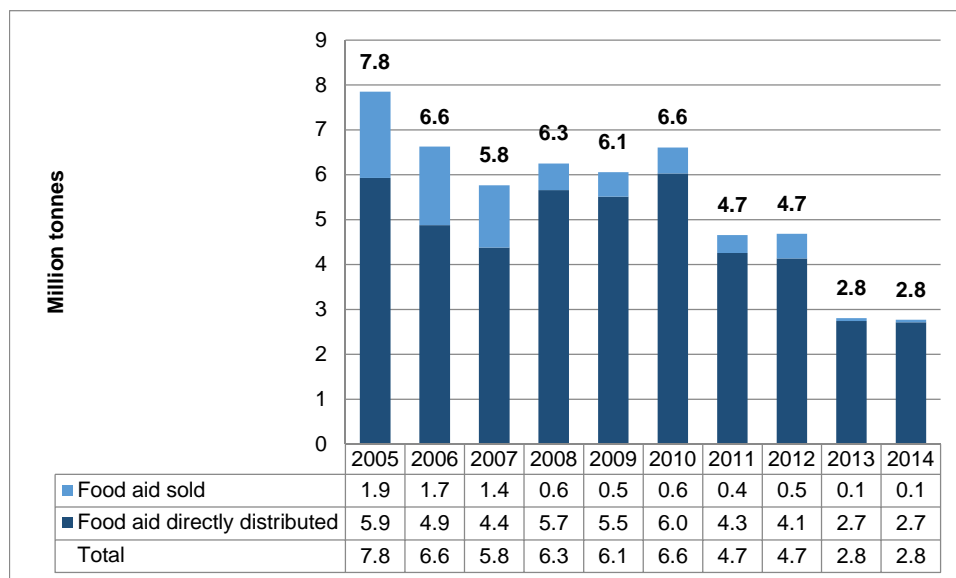
Chart 2: Composition of global food aid deliveries (%)



Source: WFP. Data for 2014 are provisional.

2.19. Food aid may be distributed directly to beneficiaries or may be partly or fully sold in the recipient country to generate funds to finance, for example, the transport of food or other activities. Programme food aid, as referred to in paragraph 2.16(c) above, is usually sold in the market. WFP data compiled in Chart 3 below shows that over the last ten years (2005-2014), the amount of global food aid deliveries sold in market has been generally declining. This may in turn be resulting from shrinking share of *programme* food aid in the global food aid deliveries that is more usually sold on the market unlike most of emergency food aid distributed directly to beneficiaries.

**Chart 3: Food aid sold in global food aid deliveries (2005-2014)
(million tonnes, actual quantities)**

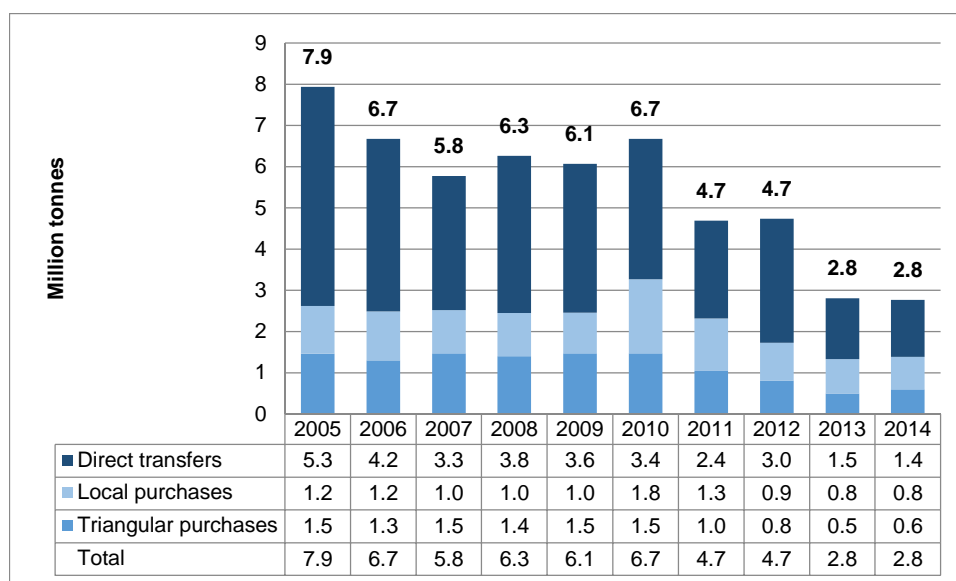


Source: WFP. Data for 2013 and 2014 are provisional.

2.20. WFP also categorizes food aid deliveries according to the origin of the food aid commodities:

- a. *Local purchases* are the transactions by which food aid is purchased and distributed/utilized in the recipient country.
- b. *Triangular purchases* are the transactions by which a donor provides commodities purchased in a third country as food aid to a final recipient country.
- c. *Direct transfers* are the transactions by which food aid is directly delivered from donor to recipient countries. Such operations do not involve either local or triangular purchases.

2.21. Chart 4 below indicates that over the last 10 years (i.e. 2005 to 2014), the share of direct transfers in global food aid deliveries has declined from 69% to 50%, while the respective shares of local purchases and triangular transactions increased from 14% to 29%; and from 18% to 22%.

Chart 4: Delivery modes of global food aid: 2005-2014 (million tonnes, actual quantities)

Source: WFP. Data for 2013 and 2014 are provisional.

2.1.1.2 Initiation of food aid negotiations

2.22. In 1996, the Singapore Ministerial Conference adopted the recommendation by the Committee on Agriculture that in anticipation of the expiry of the Food Aid Convention 1995 and in preparation for the re-negotiation of the Food Aid Convention, action be initiated in 1997 within the framework of the Convention, under arrangements for participation by all interested countries and by relevant organizations, to develop recommendations with a view towards establishing a level of food aid commitments, covering as wide a range of donors and eligible products as possible, which is sufficient to meet the legitimate needs of developing countries during the reform programme.³⁵

2.23. Between January 1997 and March 1999, several meetings took place within the framework of the Food Aid Convention, including meetings with least-developed and net food-importing developing countries as well as potential new food aid donors. In December 1997, the Food Aid Committee decided to open the Convention for renegotiation taking into account, amongst other things, "the food security and trade liberalization objectives under the WTO and the World Food Summit Action Plan".³⁶ In early 1998, the Food Aid Committee confirmed its intention to bring a new Food Aid Convention into effect and held a further dialogue with representatives of food aid recipients regarding the main elements of the new Convention.³⁷ The negotiations were completed on 24 March 1999 and the new Convention provisionally entered into force on 1 July 1999 for an initial duration of three years. Document G/AG/GEN/35 outlines the major changes introduced in the Convention. For example, the list of eligible products which may be supplied was broadened significantly beyond cereals; new provisions were included to improve the effectiveness and the impact of food aid. When allocating food aid, FAC members undertook to give priority to the LDCs and low-income countries, many of which are on the present WTO list of NFIDCs. Other eligible food aid recipients include low middle income countries and all other countries included in the WTO list of NFIDCs at the time of negotiation of the new Convention.

2.24. At the Doha Ministerial Conference, Ministers approved the recommendation of the Committee:

"[...] that early action be taken within the framework of the Food Aid Convention 1999 (which unless extended, with or without a decision regarding its renegotiation, would expire on 30 June 2002) and of the UN World Food Programme by donors of food aid

³⁵ See G/L/125, paragraph 18(i) refers.

³⁶ See IGC statement in G/AG/GEN/20.

³⁷ See G/AG/GEN/31, page 4.

to review their food aid contributions with a view to better identifying and meeting the food aid needs of least-developed and WTO net food-importing developing countries". (G/AG/11, Part B paragraph 3 I(a) refers)

2.25. The Food Aid Convention 1999 was to expire on 30 June 2002. Initially, the Food Aid Committee agreed to extend it year after year. In June 2004, it decided to undertake its renegotiation with the aim of bringing into effect a "*more effective instrument to provide food to those identified needs when food aid is the most appropriate response*". Furthermore, in view of the relationship between the review process in the Food Aid Committee and negotiations underway in the WTO, the Food Aid Committee decided that conclusive recommendations should await the outcome of the WTO negotiations. In these circumstances, the Food Aid Convention 1999 continued to be extended on an annual basis while informal deliberations were pursued between its members. At its 103rd Session, the Food Aid Committee launched the formal renegotiation process. The new Food Assistance Convention (FAC)³⁸ was adopted on 25 April 2012. It was opened for signature on 11 June 2012 and entered into force on 1 January 2013.

2.26. The FAC expands the scope of FAC donors' food assistance commitments beyond food and seeds. Some of the principles of the FAC include a focus on food assistance effectiveness and accountability, involvement of beneficiaries in the needs assessment, and an enlarged list of "eligible products" and "eligible activities" (including the provision of cash and vouchers and nutritional interventions). It addresses both short-term emergency assistance as well as long-term rehabilitation and development objectives. Article 3 of the FAC sets out the relationship between its provisions and the existing or future WTO rules, particularly on international food aid. The Decision on export competition adopted at MC-10 at Nairobi includes specific disciplines on international food aid.³⁹ Some of these food aid disciplines in the MC-10 Decision also make a reference to the FAC.⁴⁰

2.1.2 Concessionalty of Food Aid

2.27. To the end stated in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the NFIDC Decision, Ministers also agreed:

"(ii) to adopt guidelines to ensure that an increasing proportion of basic foodstuffs is provided to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries in fully grant form and/or on appropriate concessional terms in line with Article IV of the Food Aid Convention 1986 [...]". (paragraph 3(ii) of the NFIDC Decision)

2.28. Under the Food Aid Convention 1999, all food aid provided to LDCs was to be in the form of grants and to represent at least 80% of members' contributions. Similarly, under the Food Assistance Convention (FAC), no less than 80% of a party's committed food assistance to eligible countries and vulnerable populations⁴¹ shall be in fully grant form. Donors are to seek to exceed progressively this percentage.

2.29. At the Doha Ministerial Conference, Ministers approved the recommendation that:

"WTO Members which are donors of food aid shall, within the framework of their food aid policies, statutes, programmes and commitments, take appropriate measures aimed at ensuring: [...] (ii) that all food aid to least developed countries is provided in fully grant form and, to the maximum extent possible, to WTO net food-importing developing countries as well". (G/AG/11, Part B paragraph 3 I(b) refers)

2.30. The issue of food aid to be in fully grant form also came up frequently in the NFIDC annual monitoring discussions.⁴² Members' Table NF:1 notifications⁴³ include information on the level of

³⁸ Accessible at <http://www.foodassistanceconvention.org/convention/FoodAssistance.pdf>. Please also see paragraph 2.10 of this note for additional details on the FAC. Submission by the IGC made at the November 2014 annual monitoring also includes details about the thrust and activities of the FAC (G/AG/GEN/124).

³⁹ "International Food aid" section on pages 6-7 of document WT/MIN(15)/45 and WT/L/915 refers.

⁴⁰ Refer specifically to paragraphs 28 and 30 of document WT/MIN(15)/45 and WT/L/915.

⁴¹ "Eligible country" and "eligible vulnerable populations" are defined in Article 4 of the FAC.

⁴² Refer, for example, to paragraph 2.5 of G/AG/R/76.

concessionality of the respective food aid deliveries to LDCs and NFIDCs. Most notifying Members have notified the provision of food aid to the countries concerned in fully grant form. In the case of the United States, the proportion of food aid in fully grant form ranged between 83% to 100% during 1995/1996-2002/2003, with the remainder being provided in accordance with the relevant FAC guidelines. For reporting years 2003/2004-2007/2008, the United States indicated in its notification⁴⁴ that:

"Title I aid is provided in fully grant form or on long-term concessional terms in accordance with Food Aid Convention guidelines. Aid under Food for Education, Title II, Title III, Food for Progress and Section 416(b) Programs is provided in fully grant form."

2.31. In the agriculture negotiations under the "export competition" pillar on the theme of international food aid, Members specifically considered the question of providing food aid exclusively in fully grant form. The Decision on export competition adopted at MC-10 at Nairobi requires Members to ensure that all international food aid is in fully-grant form.⁴⁵

2.2 Technical and financial assistance

2.32. To the end stated in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the NFIDC Decision Ministers agreed:

"(iii) to give full consideration in the context of their aid programmes to requests for the provision of technical and financial assistance to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries to improve their agricultural productivity and infrastructure." (paragraph 3(iii) of the NFIDC Decision)

2.33. The Doha Ministerial Conference called on developed country Members to continue to give full consideration in the context of their aid programmes to requests for the provision of technical and financial assistance by least-developed and net food-importing developing countries to improve their agricultural productivity and infrastructure. This recommendation reflects the fact that technical and financial assistance is essentially a bilateral matter between donors and recipients based on requests made by recipient countries. Technical and financial assistance by Members under paragraph 3(iii) of the NFIDC Decision is reported in their Table NF:1 notifications. This notified information has not been recaptured or summarized in this background note and should be consulted by directly accessing the specific Table NF:1 notifications⁴⁶ by donor Members. During the November 2010 annual monitoring exercise, the European Union and Switzerland reported on their respective food assistance policy frameworks as well as specific actions to assist developing countries in meeting food security challenges.⁴⁷ On the occasion of the annual monitoring in November 2012, the United States informed the Committee about the changes that had occurred in its food assistance programme. The United States specifically referred to the steps taken by the government to significantly improve targeting through the use of more robust food security needs assessments, market analysis and post-distribution impact assessments. Such assessments minimized the possibility of commercial trade displacement while reducing the potential for beneficiary populations to develop a food assistance dependency.⁴⁸

2.34. Furthermore, the Doha Ministerial Conference approved the recommendation:

" [...] that, in support of the priority accorded by least-developed and net food-importing developing countries to the development of their agricultural productivity and infrastructure, the WTO General Council call upon relevant international development organizations, including the World Bank, the FAO, IFAD, the UNDP and

⁴³ See Annex 1 for the relevant notification symbols.

⁴⁴ See G/AG/N/USA/65 and G/AG/N/USA/76. A note along similar lines is included in Table NF:1 notifications for reporting years 2008/09-2012/13 (G/AG/N/USA/83, G/AG/N/USA/90, G/AG/N/USA/97, G/AG/N/USA/98 and G/AG/N/USA/105 refer). With regard to Title I aid, the United States clarified during the review process of the Committee at its November 2012 meeting that "the concessional financing mechanism of Title I of the Food for Peace Act has not been used since 2006" (G/AG/W/106 refers).

⁴⁵ Subparagraph 23.b of document WT/MIN(15)/45 and WT/L/915 refers.

⁴⁶ Table NF:1 notifications may be accessed from the WTO public website at http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/agric_e/ag_work_e.htm.

⁴⁷ See G/AG/GEN/94.

⁴⁸ Paragraph 2.5 of G/AG/R/67 refers.

the Regional Development Banks to enhance their provision of, and access to, technical and financial assistance to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries, on terms and conditions conducive to the better use of such facilities and resources, in order to improve agricultural productivity and infrastructure in these countries under existing facilities and programmes, as well as under such facilities and programmes as may be introduced."⁴⁹

2.35. The initial responses from the African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, FAO and the World Bank were circulated in 2002.⁵⁰ Since then, a number of IGOs have updated the Committee on Agriculture on their respective initiatives and action plans in this area.

2.36. The IMF renewed its commitment to providing assistance to developing countries in capacity building and in coping with balance-of-payment shortfalls resulting from multilateral trade liberalization.⁵¹ During the global food and financial crisis in 2007/08, the IMF undertook a number of internal reform measures which, *inter alia*, boosted its capacity to provide financial assistance to low-income developing countries with a more flexible framework for structural conditionality, while lending facilities were revamped. The reform measures included higher concessionality in financial support and zero interest payments through the end of 2011 on new and outstanding concessional loans. The IMF also stepped up its technical assistance programme predominantly through a network of regional technical assistance centres, thus contributing to effective surveillance and building capacity for policymaking.⁵² In November 2010, the IMF reported having provided around US\$189 billion in financial support to emerging and developing countries since the beginning of the crisis. Furthermore, the regional technical assistance network in Africa and Central Asia was strengthened.⁵³ During the November 2012 annual monitoring, the IMF reiterated the commitment to maintain its focus on low-income countries (LIC) in Fund's technical assistance programmes. It further informed the Committee that the demand from LICs for concessional financing remained high with annual commitments averaging about US\$2 billion during 2010-2012.⁵⁴

2.37. The World Bank offers assistance to developing countries towards increasing agricultural productivity. The Bank's Agricultural Action Plan for 2010-2012 emphasizes increased support to raising agricultural productivity as one of its priority areas. In the financial year 2011, overall World Bank Group lending to agriculture and related sectors amounted to US\$5.8 billion including US\$2.2 billion contributed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The Bank also provides assistance through better technology, trade, and aid to address the long-term challenges of food security. It views access to global agricultural markets as critical to achieving long-term food security. In that context, the Bank also emphasizes the role of improvements in trade facilitation infrastructure in creating incentives for augmenting food production in more fertile areas, reducing cost of food staples and further integrating markets. Its Trade Facilitation Facility can be used to finance specific interventions. As one of the largest donors of Aid-for-Trade, the World Bank is also committed to supporting countries in need of trade finance and technical expertise.⁵⁵

2.38. Through its Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, the WFP purchases food directly from farmers and provides technical expertise to farmers in the field of agricultural and market development. In November 2010, the WFP reported having trained more than 17,300 farmers and warehouse operators under the P4P programme. Similar positive feedback was reported to the Committee on Agriculture in November 2011, including with respect to the improvement of agricultural potential in developing countries and the development of innovative insurance schemes to manage risks arising from climate change. Underlining the importance of such *ex ante* measures to build resilience against extreme weather events, WFP observed that farmers in China and Ethiopia already benefitted from these WFP products.⁵⁶

2.39. The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) reported on its efforts towards improving agricultural productivity and food security in Latin America and the Caribbean. In this context the IICA, described its 2010-2014 Medium-Term Plan where one of the objectives

⁴⁹ G/AG/11, Part B paragraph 3 II(b) refers.

⁵⁰ See G/AG/W/57 and G/AG/W/57/Add.1.

⁵¹ See G/AG/GEN/71, G/AG/GEN/76 and G/AG/GEN/78.

⁵² See G/AG/GEN/90.

⁵³ See G/AG/GEN/94.

⁵⁴ See G/AG/GEN/107.

⁵⁵ See G/AG/GEN/90 and G/AG/GEN/96.

⁵⁶ See G/AG/GEN/94 and G/AG/GEN/100.

of the Plan is to raise agriculture's contribution to food security. The IICA also reported on various technical cooperation mechanisms and projects in Latin America and Caribbean countries organizing them based on the four dimensions of food security (i.e. availability, access, utilization and stability).⁵⁷

2.40. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in its contribution during the 2014 annual monitoring emphasized the role of complementary policies that enhance investment in social infrastructure (such as health and education) along with broader macroeconomic policies aimed at promoting growth. Referring specifically to the nutritional dimension of food security, the role of complementary policy measures in the form of public services and social safety nets was also underlined. In this context, the OECD dwelt on the potential role of Official Development Assistance (ODA) towards the provision of public goods aimed at improving food and nutrition security in developing countries.⁵⁸

2.3 Differential treatment in the framework of an agreement on export credits

2.41. In light of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the NFIDC Decision quoted above, Ministers agreed:

"[...] to ensure that any agreement relating to agricultural export credits makes appropriate provision for differential treatment in favour of least-developed and net food-importing developing countries". (paragraph 4 of the NFIDC Decision)

2.42. At the Doha Ministerial Conference, Ministers reaffirmed the commitment above and approved a general understanding regarding procedures for the development of disciplines pursuant to Article 10.2 of the Agreement on Agriculture and the related provisions of the NFIDC Decision (G/AG/11, Part A paragraph 4). Accordingly, work within the WTO on the question of agricultural export credits has been undertaken both in the regular meetings of the Committee on Agriculture and in the Special Session negotiations on the basis, *inter alia*, of the proposals that have been tabled and other inputs, including with respect to special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries.⁵⁹

2.43. At MC-10 at Nairobi, the Ministers adopted the Decision on export competition which, *inter alia*, includes disciplines in the area of export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes. Provisions towards a more favourable treatment of least-developed and net food-importing developing countries are included under "*Special and Differential Treatment*" (S&D) part of the disciplines.⁶⁰

2.4 Access to the resources of the international financial institutions

2.44. In the NFIDC Decision, Ministers further recognized that:

"[...] as a result of the Uruguay Round certain developing countries may experience short-term difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports and that these countries may be eligible to draw on the resources of international financial institutions under existing facilities, or such facilities as may be established, in the context of adjustment programmes, in order to address such financing difficulties. In this regard, Ministers take note of paragraph 37 of the report of the Director-General to the CONTRACTING PARTIES to GATT 1947 on his consultations with the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and the President of the World Bank (MTN.GNG/NG14/W/35)". (paragraph 5 of the NFIDC Decision)

2.4.1 Ability to finance commercial imports

2.45. In 2002, the Inter-agency panel report provided a detailed examination of the question of financing food imports by NFIDCs and LDCs.⁶¹ The LDC Group organized a Conference on WTO

⁵⁷ See G/AG/GEN/93, G/AG/GEN/97, G/AG/GEN/111 and G/AG/GEN/121.

⁵⁸ See G/AG/GEN/123 and G/AG/GEN/123/Corr.1.

⁵⁹ See, for example, G/AG/16 and G/AG/16/Add.1.

⁶⁰ Refer specifically to paragraph 17 of WT/MIN(15)/45 and WT/L/915.

⁶¹ See WT/GC/62 – G/AG/13, in particular, Chapter II, Section A and the Conclusions in Chapter III. See also the contribution by UNCTAD in G/AG/GEN/68, pp. 16-18.

rules and the food crisis in Geneva on 17 July 2008 in partnership with a research and development organization focusing on global issues.⁶²

2.46. Cereals and oilseeds (including vegetable oils) remain among the most important food commodities in the import basket of the NFIDCs and LDCs. Chart 5 below shows the Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI) of the IGC during the period 2000-2016. The GOI has been developed by the IGC in January 2011 and is considered as a good indicator for measuring global grains and oilseeds price movements. Cereals contribute to more than 65% of the GOI composition. The chart depicts strengthening of world grain prices in the course of 2006, reaching a peak in February 2008. Subsequently, at the outset of the global financial and economic downturn, these prices declined, whilst still remaining above 2006 levels. The global grain prices experienced another surge from July 2010 onwards. An unexpected crop failure in some major exporting countries followed by national responses and speculative behaviour were amongst the main factors considered responsible for the escalation of world grain prices and the observed price volatility. Prices started to recede in early September 2011. In 2012, an upward trend in agricultural commodity prices was again noticed primarily due to tighter markets and adverse weather conditions in some of the important grains and oilseeds producing countries. While the situation was not deemed to be an impending food crisis, an enhanced role for market information and transparency was emphasized.⁶³ Starting from the latter part of 2012, cereal and oilseed prices have been on a declining trend as evident in chart 5 below. The weakening of grains and oilseeds prices continued during 2014-15 driven primarily by favourable harvest and production prospects, higher inventory levels in respect of major food grains and a sluggish or moderate global demand.

Chart 5: The IGC Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI)* (2000-2015)



* IGC Grains and Oilseeds Index composition: wheat (30%), maize (22%), barley (4%), sorghum (2%), rice (8%), soybeans (31%), rapeseed/canola (2%). See <http://www.igc.int> for more details. January 2000 = 100

Source: International Grains Council (IGC).

⁶² The full report is contained in document G/AG/GEN/77 dated 11 November 2008. See also WT/COMTD/LDC/W/43 on the impact of price rises on LDCs.

⁶³ See, for example, FAO's press release of 6 September 2012 at <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/155659/icode/>

2.47. At various stages of the Committee's annual monitoring exercise, international observer organizations have commented on the development of international food prices and their impacts on LDCs and NFIDCs.⁶⁴ They also reported on various actions that they undertake in response to food security-related risks arising from developments in food prices and food price volatility.

2.48. The food security situation in LDCs and NFIDCs is being monitored by FAO on a regular basis, notably with regard to overall trends in cereal imports and cereal import bills. The focus of FAO reports to the Committee also remains on developments in food price volatility and their potential impact on LDCs and NFIDCs. The FAO has also reported on the declining proportion of food aid in total cereal imports of LDCs and NFIDCs compared to much higher food aid shares that existed in early 2000s. In addition to briefing Members on the rising cost of food import bills in developing countries and LDCs, FAO also reported on the role and functioning of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) as well as the price transmission scenarios in various countries for select cereals.⁶⁵

2.49. In November 2009, WFP reported in detail on the activities and initiatives aimed at addressing global food insecurity and malnutrition. The WFP had allocated 72% of development and relief resources to LDCs and 93% to low-income net food-deficit countries in 2008. WFP also deployed innovative, targeted food safety-net programmes in some beneficiary countries like school feeding, mother-and-child health and nutrition, targeted cash transfers and food vouchers, and local food purchases. The newly-created Forward Purchase Facility, where food was purchased on the basis of aggregated projected needs for a region, enabled WFP to save resources by making food purchases when prices were favourable. The WFP underlined that its vulnerability analysis and mapping was particularly important to develop an effective response in the event of food crisis and natural disasters. An "Economic Shock and Hunger Index" (ESHI) was developed to identify vulnerable countries as a result of the global financial and economic crisis. During the 2011 annual monitoring, the WFP brought to Committee's attention the negative effects of export-limiting measures on WFP's procurement of humanitarian food.⁶⁶

2.50. During the 2014 annual monitoring, the OECD elaborated on the role of trade to food security paying specific attention to the dimensions of *availability* and *accessibility*. Referring to net agricultural trade data, the OECD noted that the trade balance deficit of LDCs and NFIDCs has grown constantly and that the increase in imports compared to exports is particularly noticeable in NFIDCs. Reporting on food imports trends as a share of total merchandise imports, the OECD simultaneously pointed that the relative cost of food imports in the total import bill has been falling implying that meeting the cost of food import bills has become less onerous over time.⁶⁷

2.51. During the global financial crisis beginning in 2008 which resulted, *inter alia*, in serious shortage of trade finance, the WTO worked with other multilateral and regional organizations to mobilize various actors to shoulder some of the risk arising from private sector financing (which accounts for close to 80% of the market) and reduce the gap between demand and supply of trade finance. In this context, it was observed that the scarcity of trade finance could lead to a slowdown of trade as well as production and could constrain the developing and low-income countries from participating fully in international trade. The development of trade financing infrastructure has also been pursued under the Aid-for-Trade initiative. On 25 October 2011, having considered the situation of low income countries, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, in consultation with the WTO and other relevant organizations, adopted technical changes to the regulatory regime of trade finance.⁶⁸

2.52. The S&D disciplines in the area of export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes included in the MC-10 Decision on export competition also acknowledge and address "exceptional circumstances" that may be faced by LDCs and NFIDCs in respect of financing of

⁶⁴ See, for example, the observations by the FAO, IGC, OECD, WFP, IMF, UNCTAD and World Bank on rising food prices and possible impacts on LDCs and NFIDCs. The statements and contributions by international observer organizations can be found in the G/AG/GEN/-- document series.

⁶⁵ See the statement by the FAO contained in G/AG/GEN/98, G/AG/GEN/106, G/AG/GEN/114 and G/AG/GEN/122.

⁶⁶ See G/AG/GEN/90, G/AG/GEN/94 and G/AG/GEN/110.

⁶⁷ See G/AG/GEN/123 and G/AG/GEN/123/Corr.1.

⁶⁸ For more details, see <http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs205.pdf>.

normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs and/or in accessing loans by financial institutions.⁶⁹

2.4.2 Access to the facilities of the IMF and the World Bank

2.53. The question of access to the resources of the international financial institutions has been the subject of a detailed examination by an Inter-agency panel of financial and commodity experts in 2002.⁷⁰

2.54. In the context of the Committee's annual monitoring exercise in December 2001, the IMF reiterated its position regarding the question of access to its resources by stating: "*With existing facilities and resources, the Fund is in a position to meet any balance of payments needs of our members that may arise from higher world food prices.*"⁷¹

2.55. In November 2009, the IMF described its reformed lending framework⁷² for LDCs and NFDCs, under which support was channelled through a new instrument under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT). The Contingent Financing Facility (CFF) was eliminated. The PRGT has three lending windows: (i) the Extended Credit Facility (ECF), which helps to address medium-term balance of payments needs; (ii) the Standby Credit Facility (SCF), which can help the low-income countries that do not face protracted BoP problems but need occasional assistance; and (iii) the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF), which provides assistance during urgent financing needs with limited conditionality. In 2010, IMF members agreed to raise loan and subsidy contributions for the PRGT up to US\$ 17 billion to assist the low-income countries. Towards its continuing efforts for crisis prevention in emerging economies, the IMF introduced a new Precautionary Credit Line (PCL) for countries with sound economic policies and moderate vulnerabilities. Simultaneously, the existing Flexible Credit Line (FCL) facility was reformed to allow for a more flexible access for a longer period of time.⁷³ In November 2012, the IMF informed the Committee about additional strengthening and streamlining of its various concessional financing and lending instruments. The IMF also considered that the reformed financing architecture was better tailored to diverse needs of the recipient countries, and reported that since the beginning of the global economic crisis in 2008, it had assumed 138 new lending commitments amounting to US\$534 billion (gross) and disbursed US\$154 billion.⁷⁴

2.56. The position of the World Bank regarding the issue of access to short-term multilateral financing was initially outlined in November 1997 as follows:

"The World Bank continues to monitor the progress of liberalization resulting from the implementation of commitments made under the Uruguay Round Agreement. A number of recent studies using different methodologies and assumptions confirm that the long run impacts of the Uruguay Round agreement on agricultural prices will be relatively small certainly far smaller than the price increases that have been experienced in recent years. Given the small size of the shocks resulting from the Round and the Bank's substantial headroom above current IBRD loans outstanding, it seems clear that the Bank will be in a position to meet any additional demands generated by the Round for loans on IBRD terms.

In response to the Ministerial Decision, a Working Group involving the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme and the IMF met in 1995 to address the special needs of least developed and net food-importing countries. The Working Group reviewed the range of facilities available for additional financing needs for developing countries in the event of world price shocks and production shortfalls and provided a report to the WTO in late 1995. Given the wide range of facilities and the small price impacts expected to arise as a consequence of the Round, and the difficulty involved in distinguishing Uruguay Round impacts from

⁶⁹ Paragraph 17 of WT/MIN(15)/45 and WT/L/915 refers.

⁷⁰ See WT/GC/62 – G/AG/13.

⁷¹ See G/AG/GEN/49, page 8.

⁷² See G/AG/GEN/90.

⁷³ See G/AG/GEN/94.

⁷⁴ See G/AG/GEN/107.

other shocks, it did not seem appropriate to establish a special Uruguay Round adjustment facility." (G/AG/GEN/15, page 3)

2.57. In more recent years, the World Bank has focused on the strengthening of the food security of developing countries and has developed strategies to deal with food price instability and its negative impacts. In cooperation with development partners, the World Bank studied ways to use commodity price insurance mechanisms as a tool to anticipate food crises, both at farm and at government level. According to the World Bank, food insecurity was best addressed through programmes designed to raise the purchasing power of the poor; reduce their exposure to negative income shocks; and improve the functioning of the global food distribution and food aid systems.⁷⁵

2.58. In November 2009, the World Bank reported on the launching of a Global Food Crisis Response Programme (GFRP) in 2008 to mitigate the effects of soaring costs and to help countries adapt to higher and more volatile food prices. In response to continued concerns about food price volatility in 2010, the Bank reinstated the expedited recourse to GFRP till June 2012. By the end of October 2011, GFRP support of around US\$1.5 billion had been distributed for operations in 47 countries to improve short-term smallholder supply response, social protection and nutrition intervention, price stabilization, including support to reduce import duties and the creation of food taxes. Since then, additional crisis response mechanisms had been established, including the Horn of Africa Regional Drought Response Plan and the Rapid Social Response Programme targeting both short-term measures (called the Rapid Response phase) as well measures towards economic recovery and resilience. In 2011, the Bank informed the Committee that an allocation of US\$288 million would be made towards increasing livelihood protection as a rapid response measure under the Horn Regional Drought Response Plan.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ See, for example, G/AG/GEN/71 (pp. 15-17) for a detailed description of ex ante risk management systems (price related and weather related) and recently-launched joint WFP-World Bank pilot projects; and G/AG/GEN/73.

⁷⁶ See the contributions of the World Bank in G/AG/GEN/90 and G/AG/GEN/96.

Annex 1: List of notifications under Article 16.2 of the Agreement on Agriculture (Table NF:1) for the reporting years 1995-2014

Year	Argentina	Australia	Canada	Cuba	European Union	Japan	New Zealand	Norway	Russian Federation	South Africa	Switzerland	United States
1995	ARG/10	AUS/5	CAN/11	CUB/4	EEC/9	JPN/15	NZL/6	NOR/6		ZAF/7	CHE/23	
1996	ARG/10	AUS/13	CAN/18	CUB/5	EEC/21 & Add.1	JPN/27	NZL/13	NOR/19 & Corr.1		ZAF/9	CHE/23	USA/7
1997	ARG/10	AUS/21	CAN/25	CUB/14	EEC/21 & Add.1	JPN/33	NZL/17	NOR/20 & Corr.1		ZAF/17	CHE/23	USA/20
1998	ARG/10	AUS/25	CAN/34	CUB/14	EEC/25	JPN/46	NZL/25	NOR/26		ZAF/24	CHE/23	USA/21
1999	ARG/10	AUS/32/Rev.1	CAN/42	CUB/18	EEC/35	JPN/68	NZL/26	NOR/33		ZAF/32	CHE/30	USA/31
2000	ARG/15	AUS/39	CAN/52	CUB/18	EEC/35	JPN/78	NZL/30	NOR/34 & Corr.1		ZAF/39	CHE/30	USA/46
2001	ARG/21	AUS/48	CAN/52	CUB/22	EEC/46 & Add.1	JPN/87	NZL/39	NOR/37		ZAF/42	CHE/30	USA/52
2002		AUS/51 & Corr.1	CAN/57	CUB/24	EEC/46 & Add.1	JPN/107	NZL/39	NOR/42		ZAF/50	CHE/30	USA/52
2003		AUS/57	CAN/57	CUB/36	EEC/50	JPN/125 & Corr.1	NZL/40	NOR/42		ZAF/56	CHE/39 & Corr.1	USA/56
2004		AUS/60	CAN/67	CUB/36	EEC/56	JPN/125 & Corr.1	NZL/45/Rev.1	NOR/44		ZAF/60	CHE/39 & Corr.1	USA/65
2005		AUS/68	CAN/72	CUB/36	EEC/56	JPN/144	NZL/56 & Corr.1	NOR/44		ZAF/67	CHE/39 & Corr.1	USA/65
2006		AUS/71	CAN/81	CUB/34	EU/1	JPN/145	NZL/56 & Corr.1	NOR/44		ZAF/69	CHE/53	USA/65
2007		AUS/75 & Corr.1	CAN/88	CUB/34	EU/2	JPN/145	NZL/60	NOR/54/Rev.1		ZAF/72	CHE/53	USA/76
2008		AUS/81	CAN/93	CUB/38	EU/3	JPN/160	NZL/60	NOR/54/Rev.1		ZAF/72	CHE/53	USA/76
2009		AUS/84	CAN/93	CUB/41	EU/4	JPN/172	NZL/68	NOR/60		ZAF/82	CHE/64	USA/83
2010		AUS/93	CAN/100	CUB/43	EU/15	JPN/180	NZL/71	NOR/62		ZAF/82	CHE/64	USA/90
2011		AUS/93	CAN/100	CUB/46	EU/15	JPN/199	NZL/77	NOR/68		ZAF/82	CHE/64	USA/97 & Corr.1
2012		AUS/93		CUB/46	EU/21		NZL/82	NOR/70		ZAF/82		USA/98
2013				CUB/48	EU/21			NOR/79		ZAF/82		USA/105
2014								NOR/84	RUS/7			

Note: A blank cell indicates that no notification was received for the reporting year concerned. An annual NF notification requirement is applicable only when actions within the framework of the NFIDC Decision are taken in the relevant year. A "nil return" is not required in the absence of such actions. Annual reporting periods ("year") differ among Members. Notification symbols in the table refer to notifications in the G/AG/N/-- series.

Annex 2: Global food aid deliveries, 2005-2014 (actual quantities, thousand tonnes)

RECIPIENT REGION/COUNTRY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	LDC	NFIDC	MEM
TOTAL	7,932.7	6,674.6	5,773.3	6,266.1	6,071.0	6,675.3	4,690.7	4,740.0	2,776.1	2,836.5			
Least Developed Countries	4,860.5	3,958.7	3,314.3	4,412.6	4,077.3	4,524.5	3,079.5	3,392.4	1,872.3	1,774.1			
Net Food-Importing Developing Countries	711.5	1,017.9	545.9	526.5	814.8	1,525.4	1,097.4	712.3	484.6	443.9			
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,482.3	3,862.2	3,095.5	3,997.9	3,932.3	4,009.4	3,007.7	3,032.6	1,645.1	1,496.0			
Angola	55.5	32.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	73.8	2.5	0.0	#		M
Benin	14.9	14.6	7.1	11.4	18.6	19.2	24.9	9.0	4.6	0.5	#		M
Burkina Faso	38.1	40.1	42.1	44.2	28.7	46.9	25.6	54.9	11.7	14.3	#		M
Burundi	72.0	82.5	66.8	38.5	60.5	25.7	28.9	17.2	20.6	11.5	#		M
Cameroon	13.6	11.2	5.5	15.1	10.6	36.6	17.6	14.5	7.0	8.0			M
Cape Verde	28.5	28.1	4.9	11.7	18.1	16.3	4.2	6.7	0.0	0.0			M
Central African Republic	4.4	10.3	28.3	14.9	23.8	14.6	28.1	9.1	13.2	17.4	#		M
Chad	72.1	59.2	67.6	82.0	111.9	157.0	123.4	120.9	48.3	54.9	#		M
Comoros	-	0.2	-	-	7.5	-	1.7	-	-	-	#		
Congo, Democratic Republic of	93.8	100.9	103.0	117.4	189.2	194.2	90.0	153.6	66.8	43.1	#		M
Congo	8.4	8.5	16.2	3.6	7.0	9.3	9.2	11.0	6.3	3.2			M
Côte d'Ivoire	32.7	23.2	26.3	14.7	34.7	14.6	32.9	27.3	14.7	4.9		N	M
Djibouti	18.8	11.8	8.5	10.9	23.5	12.0	11.8	18.3	11.5	8.9	#		M
Eritrea	227.0	39.4	14.8	17.2	0.0	-	13.0	-	-	-	#		
Ethiopia	1,112.4	736.9	624.6	1,021.6	1,162.2	1,575.7	851.5	804.3	334.4	375.5	#		
The Gambia	11.2	13.4	8.2	4.0	4.8	24.6	2.4	33.8	4.8	0.3	#		M
Ghana	62.1	50.7	38.7	42.6	39.6	10.4	28.9	40.8	6.9	8.3			M
Guinea	37.8	27.2	18.8	42.8	15.6	9.3	11.8	3.1	4.2	16.4	#		M
Guinea Bissau	10.5	6.7	15.4	8.2	3.1	12.2	6.4	7.3	6.2	5.5	#		M
Kenya	148.2	370.5	261.1	245.2	307.8	260.0	368.5	202.3	123.9	110.6		N	M
Lesotho	38.6	22.4	36.9	16.9	8.0	6.8	10.7	16.1	2.2	1.7	#		M
Liberia	94.8	63.3	43.5	40.5	29.6	30.6	100.4	97.7	2.2	8.0	#		
Madagascar	46.8	44.1	51.9	32.8	23.8	28.8	42.5	35.7	31.9	12.1	#		M
Malawi	145.4	238.4	91.6	68.5	99.5	51.1	59.7	65.9	86.3	44.1	#		M
Mali	39.0	37.7	46.0	22.2	30.1	30.8	39.0	102.1	85.7	66.7	#		M
Mauritania	91.3	41.2	43.2	55.4	30.0	39.0	14.4	44.9	14.1	5.9	#		M
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-		N	M
Mozambique	116.3	148.6	86.2	141.8	195.5	118.2	137.1	132.8	27.7	11.1	#		M
Namibia	1.6	6.5	9.8	4.4	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	-	-		N	M

RECIPIENT REGION/COUNTRY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	LDC	NFIDC	MEM
Niger	138.3	91.3	77.0	60.6	48.9	217.2	71.3	151.1	66.3	53.6	#		M
Nigeria	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	0.2	0.2	1.8			M
Rwanda	40.4	49.3	25.7	24.9	28.3	11.6	17.4	11.6	12.6	14.7	#		M
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	4.7	1.3	1.6	7.2	5.2	3.8	4.2	4.5	0.4	0.3	#		
Senegal	29.9	15.0	27.9	29.5	21.6	59.1	15.2	74.5	29.4	21.0	#	N	M
Seychelles	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-			M
Sierra Leone	36.0	31.0	30.1	30.7	20.2	30.9	19.8	13.5	4.9	12.6	#		M
Somalia	39.3	203.2	109.6	366.9	300.9	122.4	234.8	219.1	103.9	48.4	#		
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-			M
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	28.1	108.4	86.9	179.6	#		
Sudan	913.2	590.8	492.6	672.8	559.7	563.2	278.8	199.0	258.7	203.6	#		
Swaziland	11.5	15.8	16.1	17.9	3.0	5.7	15.3	7.3	1.9	-		N	M
Tanzania	115.0	93.8	78.1	84.5	32.3	52.2	82.8	40.6	45.3	52.5	#		M
Togo	0.6	0.7	2.1	6.2	25.3	1.0	17.8	-	0.2	-	#		M
Uganda	281.8	257.2	261.5	190.1	141.0	94.1	81.1	57.4	28.1	51.7	#		M
Zambia	143.4	108.4	40.1	32.1	17.8	16.7	4.1	4.6	14.7	9.0	#		M
Zimbabwe	73.1	134.5	155.7	342.2	244.2	82.6	45.7	36.5	54.0	14.4			M
Asia	2,372.0	1,346.5	1,708.8	1,514.5	1,432.4	1,827.4	1,012.5	1,091.0	513.6	621.9			
Afghanistan	207.3	160.5	224.7	314.8	208.1	147.2	175.2	106.3	73.9	61.6	#		
Bangladesh	293.5	228.0	221.1	333.2	166.0	209.8	102.6	189.9	76.7	106.1	#		M
Bhutan	2.2	1.3	3.3	4.1	2.0	4.1	3.3	2.6	3.5	1.6	#		
Cambodia	23.8	27.5	31.9	43.8	35.1	22.2	30.7	27.0	9.3	12.6	#		M
China	49.0	-	-	1.2	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.6			M
India	96.0	147.0	115.9	50.7	53.7	12.5	17.8	18.9	3.0	3.7			M
Indonesia	173.9	91.0	33.9	8.9	9.4	1.1	2.9	1.7	0.2	0.2			M
Korea, Democratic Republic	1,097.3	307.5	720.5	375.2	300.7	104.2	62.1	372.6	37.3	21.0			
Lao People's Democratic Republic	19.2	12.7	19.5	15.4	18.4	16.1	5.8	4.3	8.2	3.1	#		M
Maldives	8.7	6.2	6.6	4.7	17.4	9.0	9.0	-	-	-		N	M
Mongolia	54.8	9.3	33.4	27.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.1	-		N	M
Myanmar	16.5	27.4	25.9	106.1	78.4	33.1	35.5	52.4	69.1	58.2	#		M
Nepal	56.4	65.8	50.0	74.6	58.0	39.3	23.0	39.1	8.9	5.2	#		M
Pakistan	30.1	170.9	21.5	56.9	294.8	1,065.5	462.5	210.4	182.3	260.2		N	M
Philippines	120.6	18.9	109.0	15.3	72.6	88.5	21.1	30.2	32.8	82.5			M
Sri Lanka	120.4	61.7	77.4	73.6	85.4	68.9	43.3	15.7	8.3	5.1		N	M
Thailand	0.8	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	-			M
Timor-Leste	1.3	10.9	14.3	8.5	7.7	5.7	17.6	3.6	0.1	0.2	#		

RECIPIENT REGION/COUNTRY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	LDC	NFIDC	MEM
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Eastern Europe & CIS	270.8	378.0	303.1	108.9	78.2	44.2	14.4	4.8	1.6	2.3			
Albania	4.3	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-			M
Armenia	16.2	9.0	84.5	8.4	6.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	-			M
Azerbaijan	9.2	90.6	41.2	1.9	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-			
Bulgaria	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			M
Georgia	15.3	30.7	77.7	13.0	15.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0			M
Kazakhstan	-	4.5	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			M
Kyrgyz Republic	139.3	26.2	58.1	0.3	16.4	34.2	12.8	3.0	1.1	0.7			M
Moldova	8.2	28.0	9.4	45.9	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-			M
Romania	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-			M
Russian Federation	20.5	17.5	13.5	8.8	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.6			M
Serbia & Montenegro	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-			
Tajikistan	57.8	171.6	17.8	30.6	39.4	7.9	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.8			M
Ukraine	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.2			M
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-			
Middle East & North Africa	185.6	477.3	328.3	315.9	302.1	269.1	388.0	473.0	586.8	624.5			
Algeria	32.0	20.5	22.9	32.0	20.5	36.8	35.4	34.0	27.4	23.2			
Cyprus	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			M
Egypt	11.6	29.4	2.3	5.6	1.7	3.1	10.5	5.0	6.1	6.7		N	M
Iran	2.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.5	4.6	5.1	2.1	3.9	3.1			
Iraq	32.8	58.4	47.3	46.3	19.6	6.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	20.9			
Israel	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	0.6	0.0	0.0	-			M
Jordan	3.3	110.5	4.4	6.7	4.3	0.0	50.1	5.5	72.6	11.6		N	M
Lebanon	12.0	35.7	1.9	4.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	3.0	4.5	2.8			
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	2.9	0.0	0.7			
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		N	M
Palestinian Territory	64.0	117.5	185.3	148.8	176.4	100.9	137.1	133.3	49.7	52.3			
Syria	7.9	4.3	7.8	44.6	29.1	25.1	3.5	59.9	263.6	341.0			
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	-	-		N	M
Yemen	19.5	100.2	55.1	26.4	44.4	91.1	89.8	226.9	158.6	162.2	#		M
Latin America & the Caribbean	622.3	623.8	337.7	328.9	330.6	532.0	341.8	246.6	139.0	91.9			
Barbados	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		N	M
Belize	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-			M
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	59.2	110.9	54.6	10.9	21.0	8.4	7.1	2.2	0.9	2.7			M

RECIPIENT REGION/COUNTRY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	LDC	NFIDC	MEM
Brazil	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-			M
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-			M
Colombia	14.0	17.5	18.1	19.8	17.1	15.7	29.6	8.5	6.4	9.3			M
Cuba	7.0	4.4	2.9	1.4	5.2	1.4	0.7	50.5	1.3	0.4		N	M
Dominican Republic	0.3	12.0	-	2.8	2.8	25.2	11.9	50.2	24.5	17.3		N	M
Ecuador	43.2	31.3	0.8	2.7	0.6	3.2	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.3			M
El Salvador	66.2	18.7	3.8	1.1	1.1	5.1	32.4	4.1	1.9	1.0		N	M
Guatemala	67.5	107.6	42.4	31.2	71.9	75.4	71.3	22.4	33.5	19.5			M
Guyana	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			M
Haiti	137.4	111.3	107.4	188.6	192.4	383.3	114.0	55.1	33.7	18.5	#		M
Honduras	96.7	95.8	40.7	26.2	8.8	6.5	33.1	42.4	17.6	5.2		N	M
Jamaica	11.0	3.6	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		N	M
Mexico	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-			M
Nicaragua	42.4	46.3	55.1	35.6	8.8	7.6	39.6	8.2	17.1	17.6			M
Panama	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-			M
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	1.7	0.6	0.1			M
Peru	77.5	64.3	10.4	8.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	-	-	-		N	M

Note: LDC: Least-developed country (#).
NFIDC: Net food-importing developing country, as listed in G/AG/5/Rev.10 dated 23 March 2012 (N).
MEM: WTO Member (M).
Entry "-" refers to nil food aid amount whereas "0.0" refers to insignificant amounts.

Source: WFP. Data for 2013 and 2014 are provisional.