

# WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

G/L/417  
20 November 2000

(00-4929)

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (REGULAR MEETINGS) GENERAL COUNCIL OVERVIEW OF WTO ACTIVITIES (2000)

### Report by the Vice-Chairman

The present report on the regular meetings of the Committee on Agriculture is submitted on the responsibility of the Vice-Chairman, Minister Yoichi Suzuki, as agreed by the Committee (G/AG/R/24, paragraph 14, refers).

1. Since its last annual report (G/L/322) the Committee on Agriculture has held five regular meetings: on 17 November 1999, and in the current year on 22-23 March, 28 June, 30 September and on 14 November (Secretariat summary reports of these meetings, G/AG/R/21 to 25, refer).

2. In accordance with Article 18.1 of the Agreement on Agriculture ("the Agreement"), the Committee, at each of these five meetings, reviewed progress in the implementation of commitments negotiated under the Uruguay Round reform programme. This review process was undertaken on the basis of notifications submitted by Members in the areas of market access, domestic support and export subsidies. No notifications were received under the provisions of the Agreement relating to export prohibitions and restrictions in the period under review. In total 302 notifications in these three areas were subject to review, or to further review, in the Committee. At each of its meetings the Committee also reviewed the overall position with respect to compliance with the notification obligations under Article 18.2 and other relevant provisions of the Agreement. The current situation concerning compliance with notification requirements is summarized in Annex I to this report.

3. The Committee addressed a wide range of general and specific matters relevant to the implementation of commitments that were raised, independently of notifications, under the provisions of Article 18.6 of the Agreement. A number of these matters have been subject to informal consultations.

4. Article 18.5 of the Agreement on Agriculture provides that: "Members agree to consult annually in the Committee on Agriculture with respect to their participation in the normal growth of world trade in agricultural products within the framework of the commitments on export subsidies under this Agreement." In accordance with the Committee's Working Procedures (G/AG/1, paragraph 17, refers), these consultations were undertaken at the November 1999 and 2000 meetings of the Committee on the basis, *inter alia*, of a Secretariat Note, G/AG/W/32 (revision 3 of which is attached as Annex II to this report).

5. In line with relevant instruction of the General Council at its Special Session on 18 October 2000, the Committee at its meeting on 14 November considered the implementation of Article 10.2 of the Agreement on Agriculture concerning the development of internationally-agreed disciplines to govern the provision of export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes, as well as the related paragraph 4 of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible

Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries. A separate report on the Committee's progress on this issue is to be submitted to the regular meeting of the General Council to be held on 7-8 December.

6. Article 16.1 of the Agreement provides that developed country Members of the WTO shall take such action as is provided for within the framework of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries. In accordance with Article 16.2 of the Agreement, the Committee on Agriculture has continued to monitor the follow-up to the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision at its regular meetings, including the recommendations of Singapore WTO Ministerial meeting with respect to the implementation of the Decision in the areas of food aid and concessionality, technical and financial assistance in the context of aid programmes, differential treatment under any agreement relating to agricultural export credits, and access to the resources of international financial institutions in connection with short-term difficulties that may be experienced in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs.

7. At the request of the Committee the Secretariat prepared a background note on the implementation of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision and related recommendations (G/AG/W/42). An updated version of this Secretariat note (G/AG/W/42/Rev.3, dated 31 October 2000) is attached as Annex III. The Committee's discussions on the Decision are reflected in the Secretariat summary reports of the November 1999, March, June, September and November 2000 meetings (G/AG/R/21, paragraphs 13-14, G/AG/R/22, paragraph 21, G/AG/R/23, paragraph 38, G/AG/R/24, paragraph 16, and G/AG/R/25, refer).

8. The WTO list of net food-importing developing countries as established by the Committee currently comprises the 48 least-developed countries as recognized by the United Nations, and the following 19 developing country Members of the WTO: Barbados, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Venezuela (G/AG/5/Rev.3).

9. The following international intergovernmental organizations have regular observer status in the Committee: FAO, the IMF, the International Grains Council, the OECD, UNCTAD, the UN World Food Programme and the World Bank. No consensus was reached as regards requests for observer status by 10 other international/intergovernmental organizations (G/AG/W/29/Rev.4 refers, attached as Annex IV).

10. The Committee adopted the following schedule of provisional dates for meetings in 2001: 27-28 March, 26-27 June, 25-26 September and 13-14 November.

**Annex I – Regular notifications pertaining to the 1996 to 1999 years made under the Agreement on Agriculture  
(as of 15 November 2000)**

	MA:1 One off	MA:2 Imports under tariff quotas				MA:5 Special safeguard				DS:1 Domestic support				ES:1 Export subsidies				ES:2 Total exports			
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
Albania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Angola	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antigua & Barbuda	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Argentina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahrain	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X				X				NA	NA	NA	NA
Bangladesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		(NA)	(NA)						NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbados	X																	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belize	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Benin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	X	(NA)						NA	NA	NA	NA
Bolivia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Botswana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X							X				NA	NA	NA	NA
Brazil	X	X	X	X		NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	
Brunei Darussalam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	X	NA	X	X		NA	X	X	X	NA				NA				NA			
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		(NA)	(NA)			X			NA	NA	NA	NA
Burundi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		(NA)	(NA)						NA	NA	NA	NA
Cameroon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Canada	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	
Central African Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		(NA)	(NA)						NA	NA	NA	NA
Chad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)						NA	NA	NA	NA
Chile	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Congo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				NA				NA	NA	NA	NA
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X*		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Côte d'Ivoire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Cuba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA				NA	NA	NA	NA
Djibouti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		(NA)	(NA)	(NA)					NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominica	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					X	X			NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X						NA	NA	NA	NA
EC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	
Ecuador	X					X	X	X		X				X	X	X		NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
El Salvador	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X			X				NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	NA

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	MA:1 One off	MA:2 Imports under tariff quotas				MA:5 Special safeguard				DS:1 Domestic support				ES:1 Export subsidies				ES:2 Total exports			
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
Fiji	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X			X	X			NA	NA	NA	NA
Gabon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Gambia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	X	(NA)			X			NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Grenada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guinea Bissau	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)		(NA)						NA	NA	NA	NA
Guinea, Republic of	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)		(NA)						NA	NA	NA	NA
Guyana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		X				X			NA	NA	NA	NA
Haiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	X	(NA)	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Honduras	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	
Hong Kong, China	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X			X	X		
India	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kenya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X				X	X			NA	NA	NA	NA
Korea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kuwait	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Kyrgyz Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X		NA	NA			NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	X	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA
Lesotho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)		(NA)		(NA)				NA	NA	NA	NA
Macau, China	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madagascar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	(NA)	X	(NA)	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malawi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)		(NA)		(NA)				NA	NA	NA	NA
Malaysia	X	X	X*	X*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Maldives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	(NA)	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mali	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)		(NA)		(NA)				NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mauritania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)		(NA)		(NA)				NA	NA	NA	NA
Mauritius	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Mexico	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X*	X*	X*	X*
Mongolia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA

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		1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
Mozambique	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Myanmar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Namibia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua	X																	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA				NA	NA	NA	NA
Nigeria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X*	X	X	X	X*
Oman	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pakistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Panama	X	NA	X	X*	X*	NA	X	X	X	NA								NA			
Papua New Guinea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paraguay	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peru	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	X	X	X	X*	X*	X	X	X*	X*	X	X*	X*	X*	X	X	X*	X*	X	X	X*	X*
Rwanda	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)					NA	NA	NA	NA
Saint Kitts & Nevis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Saint Lucia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Saint Vincent & Gre.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Senegal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Sierra Leone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)					NA	NA	NA	NA
Singapore	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Solomon Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)					NA	NA	NA	NA
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Suriname	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Swaziland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland-Liechtenstein	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)					NA	NA	NA	NA
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Togo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)					NA	NA	NA	NA
Trinidad and Tobago	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA

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	MA:1 One off	MA:2 Imports under tariff quotas				MA:5 Special safeguard				DS:1 Domestic support				ES:1 Export subsidies				ES:2 Total exports			
		1996 1997 1998 1999				1996 1997 1998 1999				1996 1997 1998 1999				1996 1997 1998 1999				1996 1997 1998 1999			
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	(NA)	X	(NA)	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	
United Arab Emirates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela	X	X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X		
Zambia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	(NA)	X	(NA)	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X									

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Notifications may be submitted according to various bases (calendar, crop, fiscal years, etc.) as stipulated in G/AG/W/2/Rev.4. The symbols used in the tables are as follows:

- (a) A **blank** indicates that the requirement is applicable to the Member concerned, but that no notification has been received up to the cut-off date.
- (b) "NA" indicates that the requirement was not applicable for a given Member during the implementation period considered.
- (c) "(NA)" is used in conjunction with the Table DS:1 (Domestic Support) notification requirement in the case of least-developed country Members. While all Members are required to notify on an annual basis, the least-developed country Members may notify every second year.
- (d) "X" denotes that a notification has been received and "X\*" that the notification has been received but is still under preparation. Subsequent addenda or corrections to notifications are not counted as additional notifications.

## **Outstanding Notifications For 1995**

The following Members are yet to submit the notification of imports under tariff and other quotas for the 1995 implementation year (*Table MA:2*):

**Barbados**      **Nicaragua**      **Tunisia**

The following Member is yet to submit the annual notification concerning the use of the special safeguard provisions in the 1995 implementation year (*Table MA:5*):

**Swaziland**

The following Members *without* Total AMS reduction commitments are yet to submit the relevant domestic support notification for the 1995 implementation year (*Table DS:1*):

<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Belize</b>	<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	<b>Cameroon</b>
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>Dominica</b>	<b>Gabon</b>	<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Guyana</b>	<b>Jamaica</b>
<b>Kuwait</b>	<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>Saint Lucia</b>	<b>St Vincent &amp; Gren</b>	<b>Senegal</b>
<b>Suriname</b>	<b>Swaziland</b>				

The following Members *without* export subsidy reduction commitments are yet to submit the relevant notification for the 1995 implementation year (*Table ES:1*):

<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Belize</b>	<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	<b>Burkina Faso</b>
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>Central African Rep.</b>	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>Gabon</b>
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	<b>Guinea, Rep. of</b>	<b>Guyana</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Kuwait</b>	<b>Lesotho</b>
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Mali</b>	<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>Myanmar</b>
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	<b>St Vincent &amp; Gren</b>	<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>Suriname</b>	<b>Swaziland</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Togo</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>			

The following Members are yet to submit notifications of total exports for the 1995 implementation year (*Table ES:2*):

**Zimbabwe**

## Annex II

### **MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION IN THE NORMAL GROWTH OF WORLD TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS - ARTICLE 18.5 OF THE AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE**

#### Note by the Secretariat\*

#### Revision

1. Article 18.5 of the Agreement on Agriculture provides that "Members agree to consult annually in the Committee on Agriculture with respect to their participation in the normal growth of world trade in agricultural products within the framework of the commitments on export subsidies under this Agreement." According to the Committee's Working Procedures these consultations are to be undertaken at the November meetings of the Committee (G/AG/1, paragraph 17).

2. The present note updates and extends the information provided by the Secretariat for the purposes of the Article 18.5 consultations in November 1999 (G/AG/W/32/Rev.2). The attached tables contain, for selected products/product groups and Members, data on the development of export volumes (including food aid) and shares in world exports between the base period (1986-90) and the most recent year for which data were available. In addition, the attached charts show, for the products/product groups concerned, the world market shares of the leading exporters. In response to a suggestion made at the November 1998 meeting of the Committee, the Annex tables to this note also provide import data (including food aid) for selected products (wheat/wheat flour, coarse grains and sugar) and the respective leading importers among Members.

3. On the export side, the following products/product groups are covered by this note:

- (i) wheat/wheat flour
- (ii) coarse grains
- (iii) rice
- (iv) sugar
- (v) skim milk powder
- (vi) butter and butter oil
- (vii) cheese
- (viii) whole milk powder<sup>1</sup>
- (ix) bovine meat
- (x) pigmeat
- (xi) poultry meat
- (xii) oilseeds
- (xiii) fruit and vegetables<sup>2</sup>.

4. Table 1 shows the aggregate export values of the product categories listed in paragraph 3 above in the period 1986 to 1998 ("selected" agricultural products). In addition, aggregate export values are shown for agricultural products other than the selected products ("other" agricultural products). The basket of "other" agricultural products includes basic agricultural products, such as

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<sup>1</sup> Whole milk powder is, in terms of world trade, the main product within the product group "other milk products" in respect of which a number of Members have export subsidy reduction commitments.

<sup>2</sup> The product coverage in this third revision of G/AG/W/32 has been further extended by including fruit and vegetables.

cocoa or wool, but also many processed products, such as cereal preparations or wine. These "other" agricultural products account for more than half of world exports of agricultural products and this share has been rising since 1986-90.

### **World exports of agricultural products, 1986-1998 (billion US dollars)**

	Average 1986-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
A – World exports of agricultural products	190.8	213.4	229.7	227.2	262.7	304.7	323.4	323.9	305.5
B – World exports of selected agricultural products	88.3	100.3	109.2	105.2	115.3	134.8	146.5	141.0	133.7
C – World exports of "other" agricultural products (A – B = C)	102.5	113.1	120.5	122	147.4	169.9	176.9	182.9	171.8
C as a percentage of A	53.7	53.0	52.5	53.7	56.1	55.8	54.7	56.5	56.2

Notes:

- (1) Data are net of intra-EC trade. EC data are for the EC (15) as from 1986.
- (2) "Selected agricultural products" include cereals, sugar, butter/butter oil, skim milk powder, whole milk powder, cheese, bovine meat, pigmeat, poultry meat, oilseeds, and fruit and vegetables.

Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

### **Technical Notes**

#### *"Selected" product groups*

5. The market shares of the selected product groups presented are based on export volumes, except for fruit and vegetables. The shares of fruit and vegetables are based on export values.

6. Three categories of Members are distinguished in the tables:

- (i) WTO Members with export subsidy reduction commitments,
- (ii) "significant exporters", and
- (iii) others.

7. Each table includes all Members which have, according to their Schedules, export subsidy reduction commitments with respect to the selected product/product group concerned. In the case of Hungary, export subsidy commitments pursuant to the waiver decision are also taken into account (WT/L/238 refers). As a result Hungary is also included in the tables for skim milk powder, butter/butter oil and whole milk powder. In addition, those Members are included which are identified in the list of "significant exporters" for the purpose of the Committee's notification requirements on export subsidy commitments (G/AG/2/Add.1 refers). Furthermore, in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the development of shares in world exports, in a few cases it was considered useful to include selected other WTO Members and non-Members, in particular those which have emerged as major exporters during the period covered. For each product/product group, countries are ranked in descending order based on their exports in the most recent year.

8. The product definition of the statistical data presented in this note does not necessarily match the product definitions used for the purpose of export subsidy reduction commitments. This point should be borne in mind, in particular when comparing the statistical data with commitment levels, subsidized exports or total exports as notified pursuant to Table ES:2 of document G/AG/2. For example, although corn exports are, by definition, included in the total for coarse grain exports, the United States' export subsidy reduction commitment for coarse grains does not cover corn. Members with reduction commitments on the basis of aggregate product groups are included in the tables of each individual product/product group covered by the commitment. For example, Switzerland has an export subsidy reduction commitment for dairy products (excluding butter) and is therefore included in the tables for skim milk powder and cheese but not in the table for butter. Members with an agriculture-wide commitment (Costa Rica, New Zealand and Panama) are only included in the tables relating to products/product groups where they have "significant exporter" status.

*"Other" agricultural products*

9. The world market shares in "other" agricultural products of selected exporters are presented in Table 14(a). For reasons of data availability, the exporters represent the leading countries in terms of total agricultural exports, not necessarily of exports of "other" agricultural products. The selected exporters cover fifteen Members plus China and Chinese Taipei.

*Data*

10. The data provided in this note are sourced from FAO, the International Grains Council (IGC) and the International Sugar Organization (ISO). Other sources may produce different results in terms of absolute volumes and values as well as year-to-year changes of shares in world export volumes/values. This may be due to a variety of reasons, including differences with respect to product definition, reporting period (e.g. calendar year versus marketing year), conversion factors or the revision of data.

11. The time period covered is 1986, the first year of the base period for export subsidy reduction commitments, until the most recent year for which data are available from the sources used. In particular, FAO data are currently available only up to 1998. For reasons of consistency, more recent data available from other sources were not used to complement FAO data.

12. The trade data of the EC as well as the aggregate exports/imports (referred to as "world totals" in the tables) exclude intra-EC trade. It should be noted that the FAO data for the EC refer to the EC (15) as from 1986. The International Grains Council provides data for the EC (15) as from 1994/95 and the International Sugar Organization as from 1995.

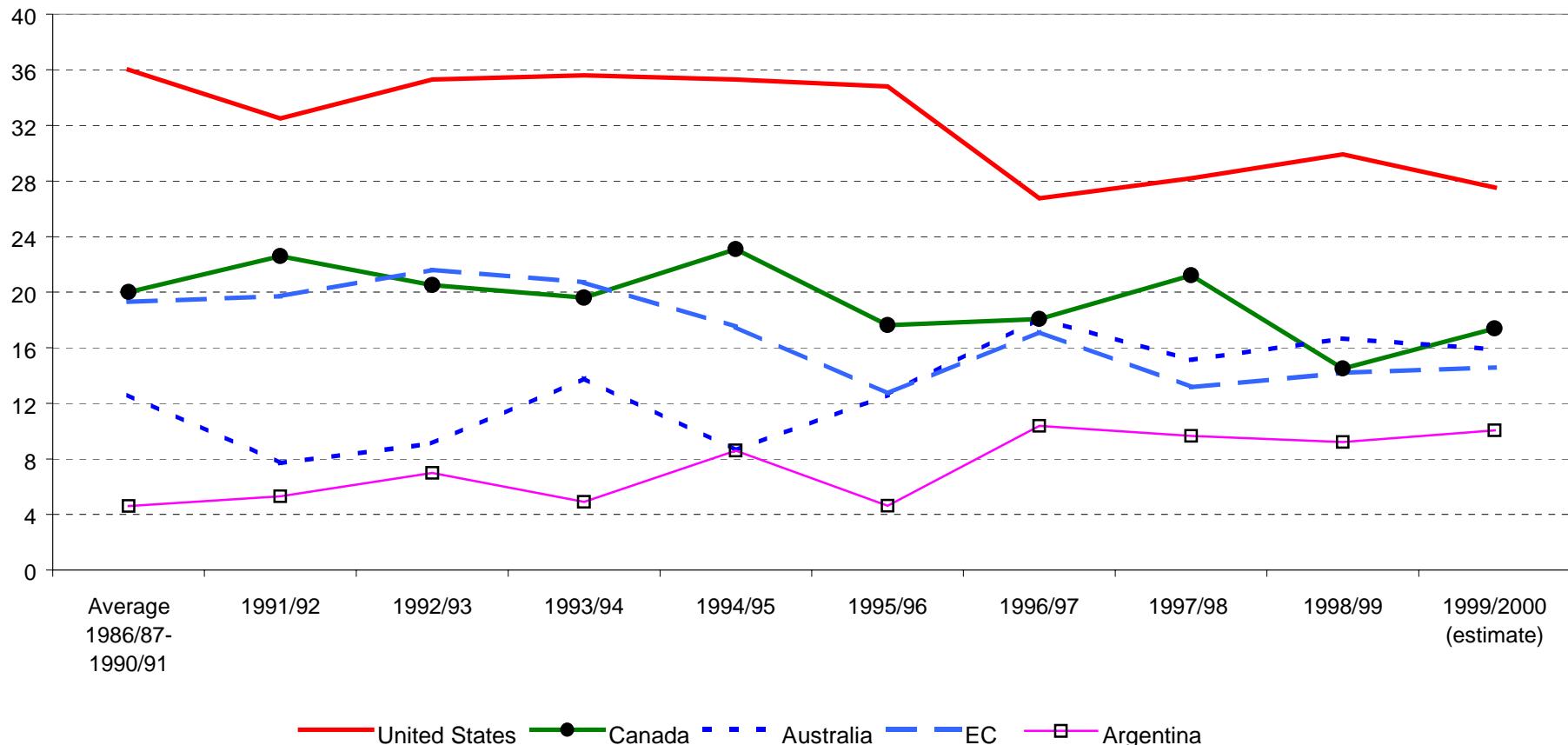
13. The country-specific and commodity-specific explanatory notes which are contained in the sources are not reproduced in this note. The symbol " – " has been used in the tables to denote not available or not applicable.

**Table 1(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of wheat and wheat flour (per cent)**

	Average 1986/87-1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (estimate)
United States	36.0	32.5	35.3	35.6	35.3	34.8	26.8	28.2	29.9	27.5
Canada	20.0	22.6	20.5	19.6	23.1	17.6	18.1	21.2	14.5	17.4
Australia	12.6	7.7	9.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	18.1	15.1	16.7	15.9
EC	19.3	19.7	21.6	20.7	17.5	12.7	17.2	13.2	14.2	14.6
Argentina	4.6	5.3	7.0	4.9	8.6	4.6	10.4	9.7	9.2	10.1
Turkey	0.8	5.9	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.7	1.4
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
Hungary	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	2.5	0.8	1.6	1.8	0.5
Czech Republic	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	-
Mexico	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	-
Bulgaria	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Rest of world	5.2	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	9.1	7.5	8.3	10.2	12.0
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top five exporters (US, Canada, Australia, EC, Argentina)	92.5	87.7	93.5	94.6	93.1	82.4	90.4	87.3	84.5	85.4

Source: Table 1(b).

**Chart 1 - Share in world export volume of wheat and wheat flour, 1986-2000 (per cent):  
Top five exporters in 1999/2000**



**Table 1(b) - Export volume of wheat and wheat flour (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986/87-1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (estimate)	Basis for Inclusion
United States	34,684	35,061	37,148	32,941	32,417	33,382	26,522	27,960	28,900	29,300	Reduction commitment
Canada	19,229	24,378	21,609	18,169	21,279	16,915	17,906	21,038	14,000	18,500	Reduction commitment
Australia	12,174	8,283	9,526	12,771	7,900	12,105	17,945	14,983	16,100	16,900	Significant exporter
EC	18,589	21,278	22,746	19,124	16,098	12,190	17,005	13,050	13,700	15,500	Reduction commitment
Argentina	4,463	5,734	7,322	4,500	7,869	4,444	10,280	9,573	8,900	10,700	Other
Turkey	730	6,373	2,031	1,163	1,666	881	783	1,270	2,600	1,500	Reduction commitment
Romania	124	10	0	0	0	1,707	109	689	400	700	Reduction commitment
Hungary	1,322	1,602	500	131	1,079	2,352	773	1,573	1,700	500	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	196	41	1,132	191	29	172	-	Reduction commitment
Mexico	85	0	0	2	97	451	109	417	154	-	Reduction commitment
Bulgaria	215	25	300	11	339	895	20	330	-	-	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	84	35	696	39	36	120	-	Reduction commitment
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reduction commitment
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	5,057	5,283	4,349	3,707	3,614	8,774	7,453	8,231	9,854	12,800	Reduction commitment
<b>World Total</b>	<b>96,373</b>	<b>108,002</b>	<b>105,231</b>	<b>92,506</b>	<b>91,922</b>	<b>95,924</b>	<b>99,135</b>	<b>99,179</b>	<b>96,600</b>	<b>106,400</b>	

Notes:

- (1) Volumes are in wheat equivalent; International Grains Council (IGC) data include wheat, wheat flour and durum (grain and semolina); FAO data include wheat and flour.
- (2) Data for the Czech Republic, Mexico, the Slovak Republic and Switzerland are from FAO; data for all other countries and world totals (incl. CIS intra-trade) are from IGC.
- (3) From 1989/90, IGC reports exports of flour from South Africa under processed secondary trade.
- (4) IGC data are for July/June years. FAO data are on a calendar year basis, with 1986 data accorded to 1986/87, 1987 to 1987/88 and so forth.
- (5) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

Sources:

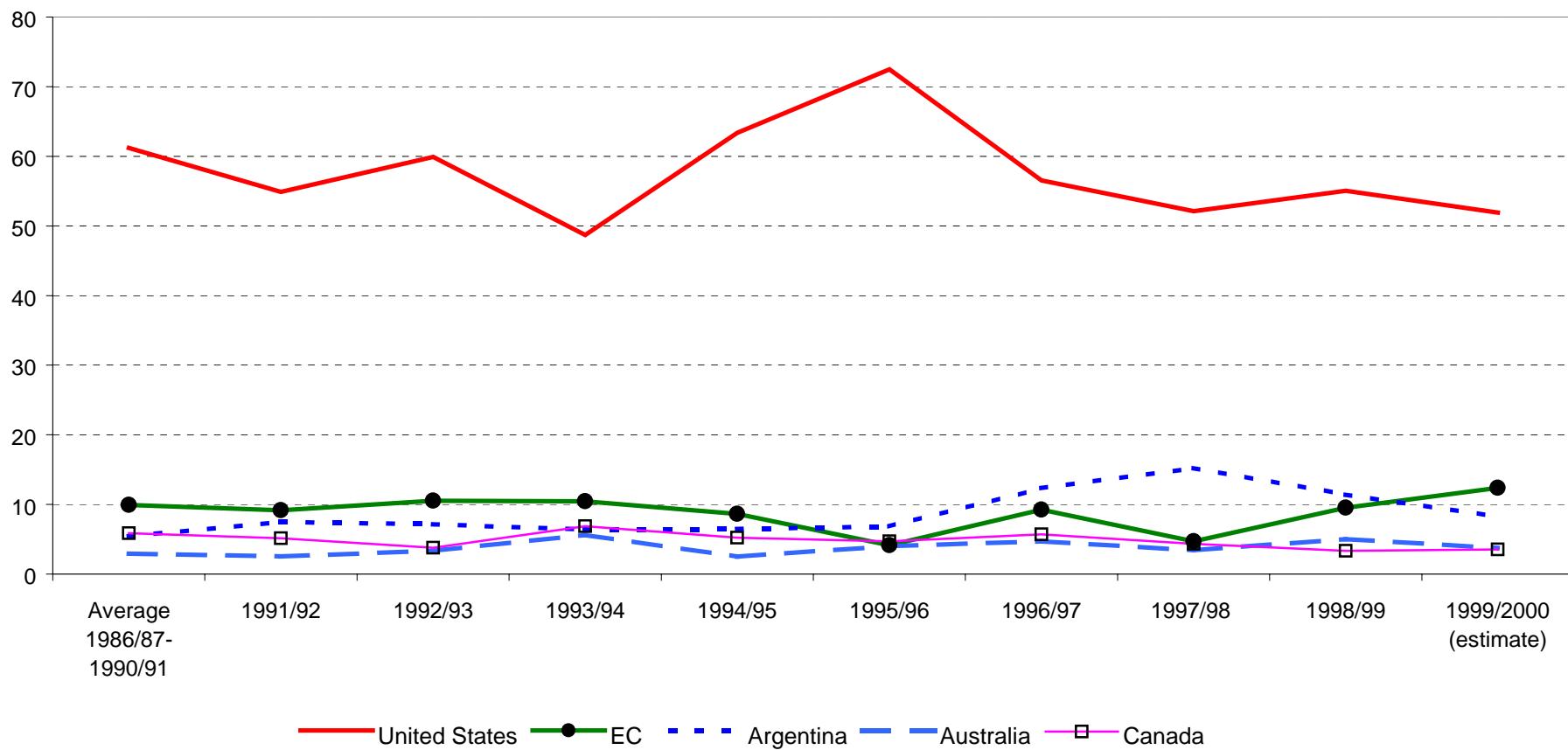
- (1) FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.
- (2) International Grains Council, "World Grain Statistics", various issues.
- (3) International Grains Council (28 September 2000), "Grain Market Report".

**Table 2(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of coarse grains (per cent)**

	Average 1986/87-1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (estimate)
United States	61.2	54.9	59.9	48.7	63.4	72.5	56.5	52.1	55.0	51.9
EC	9.9	9.2	10.5	10.5	8.6	4.1	9.3	4.7	9.5	12.4
Argentina	5.4	7.5	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	12.3	15.2	11.4	8.3
Australia	2.9	2.5	3.3	5.6	2.5	4.0	4.7	3.4	5.0	3.7
Canada	5.9	5.2	3.8	6.9	5.2	4.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	3.6
South Africa	1.9	0.5	0.0	2.0	3.7	0.6	3.2	1.9	1.4	0.6
Hungary	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.8	-
Turkey	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.4	-
Romania	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	-
Mexico	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	-
Rest of world	12.2	16.3	14.1	18.7	8.0	5.8	6.5	14.0	9.9	19.6
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top five exporters (US, EC, Argentina, Canada, Australia)	85.3	79.2	84.7	78.0	86.2	92.2	88.5	79.7	84.4	79.8

Source: Table 2(b).

**Chart 2 - Share in world export volume of coarse grains, 1986-2000 (per cent):  
Top five exporters in 1999/2000**



**Table 2(b) - Export volume of coarse grains (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986/87- 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (estimate)	Basis for Inclusion
United States	54,992	50,894	53,159	39,610	57,355	66,376	52,282	44,500	52,500	54,100	Reduction commitment
EC	8,914	8,493	9,343	8,508	7,820	3,793	8,564	4,000	9,100	12,900	Reduction commitment
Argentina	4,867	6,924	6,348	5,210	5,871	6,246	11,412	13,000	10,900	8,600	Significant exporter
Australia	2,634	2,339	2,959	4,590	2,242	3,682	4,354	2,900	4,800	3,900	Other
Canada	5,282	4,781	3,345	5,578	4,735	4,290	5,262	3,700	3,200	3,700	Reduction commitment
South Africa	1,701	481	13	1,665	3,389	546	2,997	1,600	1,300	600	Reduction commitment
Hungary	135	2,491	390	18	552	574	489	1,984	1,720	-	Reduction commitment
Turkey	113	1,184	591	650	971	6	230	829	1,300	-	Reduction commitment
Romania	230	1	8	3	7	206	357	345	436	-	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	169	171	178	8	60	341	-	Reduction commitment
Mexico	6	57	19	48	36	83	79	132	231	-	Reduction commitment
Venezuela	1	1	22	50	44	123	49	10	84	-	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	49	43	122	8	11	57	-	Reduction commitment
Brazil	0	0	1	4	5	12	352	358	24	-	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	10,961	15,106	12,551	15,214	7,251	5,330	6,057	11,971	9,407	20,400	
<b>World Total</b>	<b>89,836</b>	<b>92,752</b>	<b>88,748</b>	<b>81,366</b>	<b>90,492</b>	<b>91,567</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>85,400</b>	<b>95,400</b>	<b>104,200</b>	

Notes:

- (1) Volumes include: barley, maize, sorghum, oats, rye, millet, triticale and mixed grains.
- (2) Data for Brazil, the Czech Republic, Mexico, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Venezuela are from FAO; data for all other countries and world totals (incl. CIS intra-trade) are from IGC.
- (3) IGC data are for July/June years. FAO data are on a calendar year basis, with 1986 data accorded to 1986/87, 1987 to 1987/88 and so forth.
- (4) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

Sources:

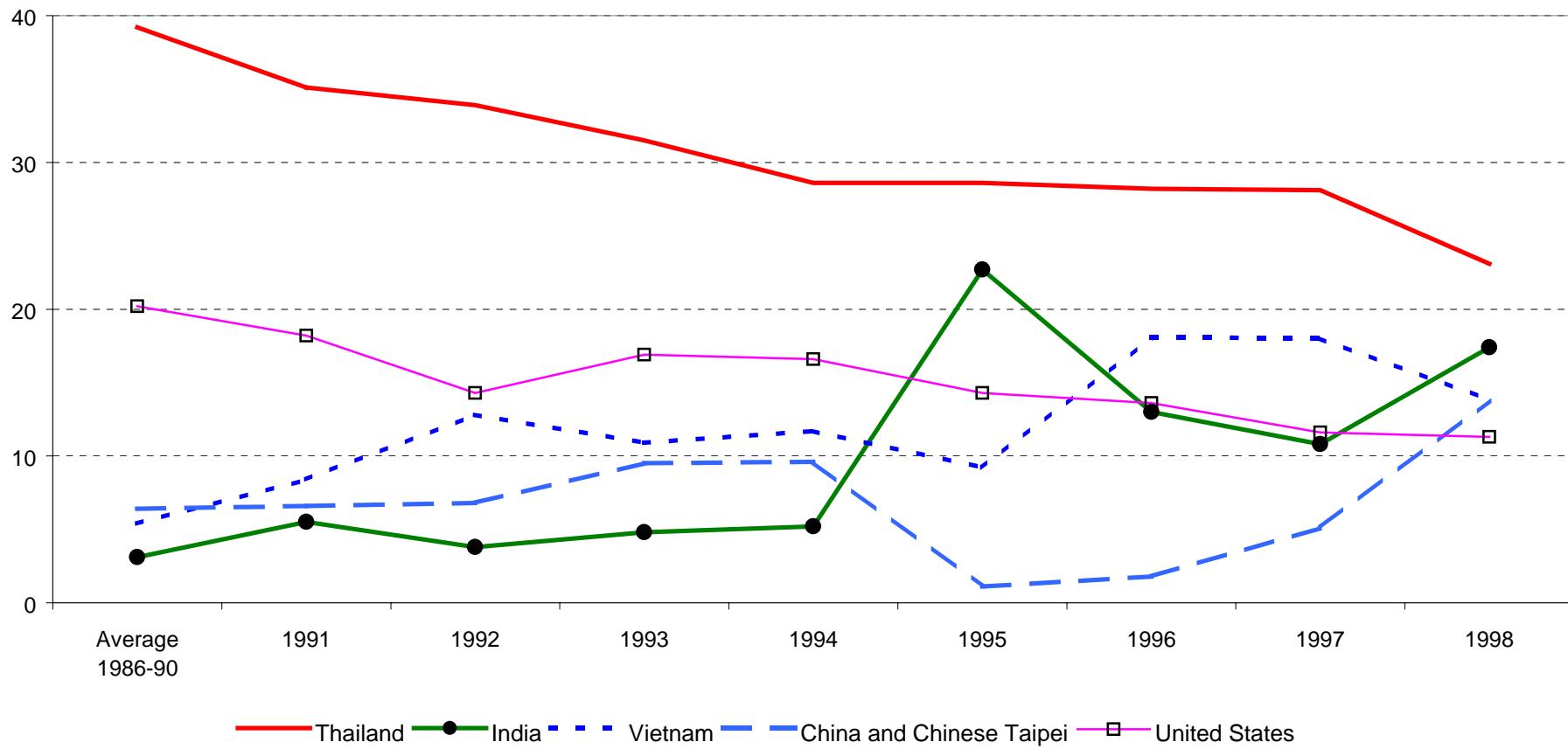
- (1) FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.
- (2) International Grains Council , "World Grain Statistics", various issues.
- (3) International Grains Council (28 September 2000), "Grain Market Report".

**Table 3(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of rice (per cent)**

	Average 1986 – 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Thailand	39.2	35.1	33.9	31.5	28.6	28.6	28.2	28.1	23.1
India	3.1	5.5	3.8	4.8	5.2	22.7	13.0	10.8	17.4
Vietnam	5.4	8.4	12.8	10.9	11.7	9.2	18.1	18.0	13.8
China and Chinese Taipei	6.4	6.6	6.8	9.5	9.6	1.1	1.8	5.1	13.8
United States	20.2	18.2	14.3	16.9	16.6	14.3	13.6	11.6	11.3
Pakistan	8.6	9.8	10.0	6.5	5.8	8.6	8.3	8.9	7.2
Uruguay	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.4	2.1	3.1	3.3	2.4
EC (15)	2.8	3.5	2.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.2
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Czech Republic	-	-	-	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
Indonesia	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of world	11.6	10.0	12.8	12.7	17.2	11.6	11.9	11.9	9.6
<b>World export volume</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total of top four exporters in 1986-90 (Thailand, US, Pakistan, China and Chinese Taipei)	74.4	69.7	64.9	64.4	60.6	52.5	51.9	53.7	55.2

Source: Table 3(b).

**Chart 3 - Share in world export volume of rice, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top five exporters in 1998**



**Table 3(b) - Export volume of rice (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Basis for Inclusion
Thailand	4,912	4,333	5,151	4,989	4,859	6,198	5,454	5,567	6,356	Significant exporter
India	384	678	580	768	891	4,913	2,512	2,134	4,800	Other
Vietnam	678	1,033	1,946	1,722	1,983	1,988	3,500	3,575	3,800	Other
China and Chinese Taipei	795	818	1,034	1,507	1,630	236	357	1,010	3,792	Other
United States	2,532	2,243	2,164	2,680	2,822	3,084	2,640	2,296	3,113	Reduction commitment
Pakistan	1,079	1,205	1,512	1,032	984	1,852	1,601	1,767	1,972	Significant exporter
Uruguay	265	270	328	505	408	462	603	649	659	Reduction commitment
EC (15)	353	434	433	187	250	300	302	367	322	Reduction commitment
Venezuela	1	0	54	78	70	77	51	73	81	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	4	7	17	16	13	16	Reduction commitment
Indonesia	55	1	42	351	169	0	0	0	2	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0	0	1	5	6	2	Reduction commitment
Romania	-	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	Reduction commitment
Colombia	18	85	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	1,448	1,236	1,941	2,014	2,917	2,507	2,309	2,362	2,654	
<b>World Total</b>	<b>12,519</b>	<b>12,336</b>	<b>15,187</b>	<b>15,842</b>	<b>16,992</b>	<b>21,638</b>	<b>19,353</b>	<b>19,819</b>	<b>27,570</b>	

Notes:

- (1) Includes paddy, husked, milled and broken rice.
- (2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

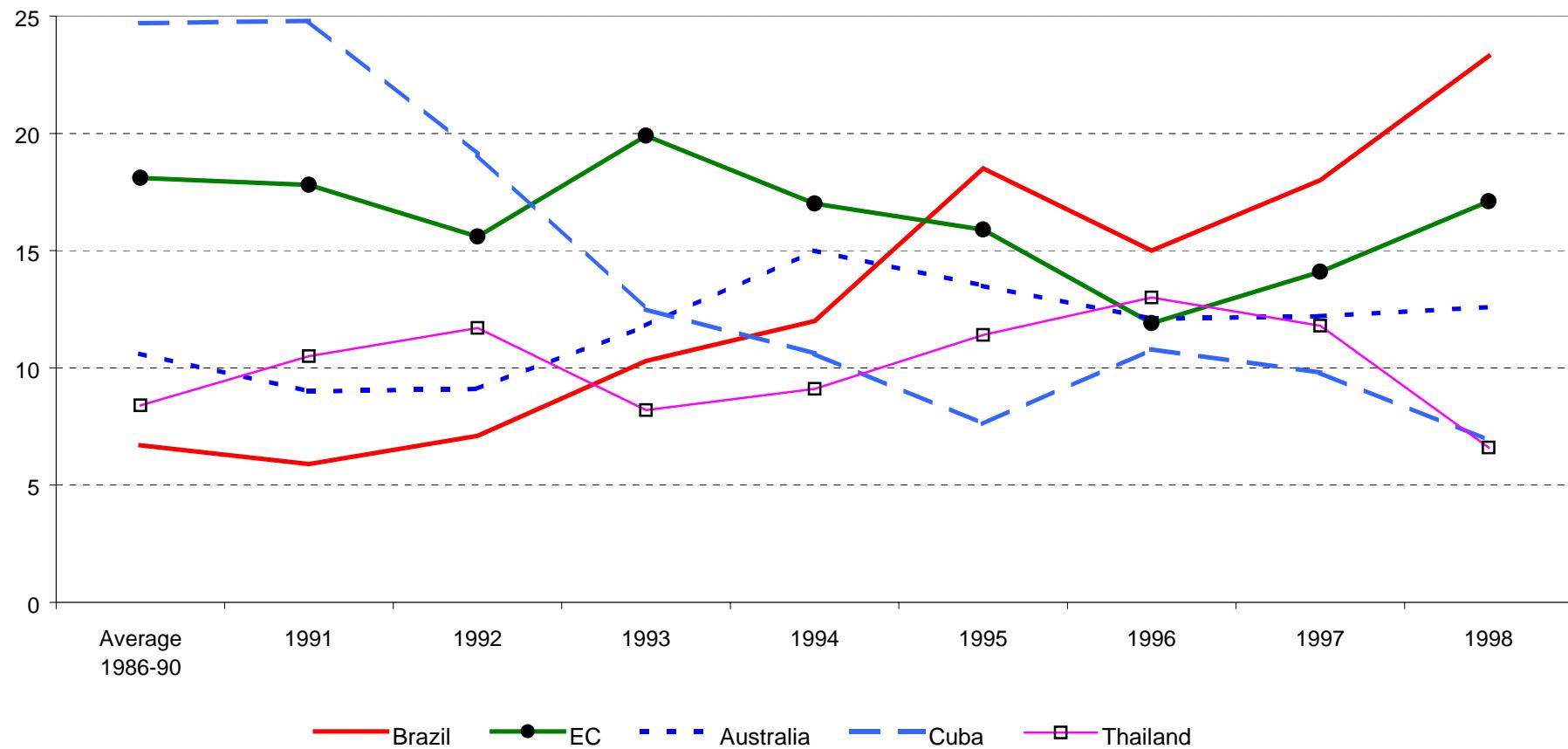
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 4(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of sugar (per cent)**

	Average 1986 – 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Brazil	6.7	5.9	7.1	10.3	12.0	18.5	15.0	18.0	23.3
EC	18.1	17.8	15.6	19.9	17.0	15.9	11.9	14.1	17.1
Australia	10.6	9.0	9.1	11.8	15.0	13.5	12.1	12.2	12.6
Cuba	24.7	24.8	19.1	12.5	10.6	7.6	10.8	9.8	6.9
Thailand	8.4	10.5	11.7	8.2	9.1	11.4	13.0	11.8	6.6
South Africa	3.3	3.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.9
Mexico	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.0	2.2	2.7
Colombia	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1
Mauritius	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
Poland	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.0
Fiji	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.7
Jamaica	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Czech Republic	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Romania	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of world	20.2	21.6	30.3	30.3	27.6	25.0	25.9	21.6	21.3
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top five exporters 1986-90 (Cuba, EC Australia, Thailand, Brazil)	68.5	68.0	62.6	62.7	63.7	66.9	62.8	65.9	66.5

Source: Table 4(b).

**Chart 4 - Share in world export volume of sugar, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top five exporters in 1998**



**Table 4(b) - Export volume of sugar (thousand metric tonnes)**

	<b>Average 1986 – 1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>Basis for Inclusion</b>
Brazil	1,854	1,613	2,273	3,008	3,616	6,299	5,309	6,586	8,675	Reduction commitment
EC	5,031	4,862	4,983	5,832	5,097	5,414	4,209	5,152	6,357	Reduction commitment
Australia	2,947	2,456	2,907	3,445	4,506	4,594	4,288	4,462	4,691	Significant exporter
Cuba	6,892	6,767	6,085	3,662	3,188	2,603	3,830	3,582	2,569	Significant exporter
Thailand	2,337	2,863	3,719	2,401	2,720	3,887	4,628	4,317	2,444	Significant exporter
South Africa	929	897	255	52	318	390	972	984	1,087	Reduction commitment
Mexico	418	253	7	0	96	255	696	797	1,022	Reduction commitment
Colombia	258	293	515	658	724	862	826	888	774	Reduction commitment
Mauritius	667	584	633	575	552	555	641	603	635	Other
Poland	220	230	151	122	200	5	174	569	369	Reduction commitment
Fiji	396	370	387	410	475	438	488	311	243	Other
Jamaica	144	154	142	153	152	145	181	171	168	Other
Hungary	34	22	144	0	1	49	12	45	133	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	99	95	52	33	145	89	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0	0	1	2	20	60	Reduction commitment
Romania	108	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	2	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	5,615	5,898	9,649	8,886	8,270	8,529	9,202	7,879	7,945	
<b>World Total</b>	<b>27,849</b>	<b>27,262</b>	<b>31,850</b>	<b>29,308</b>	<b>30,010</b>	<b>34,078</b>	<b>35,492</b>	<b>36,512</b>	<b>37,263</b>	

Notes:

- (1) Centrifugal sugar in terms of raw sugar.  
 (2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

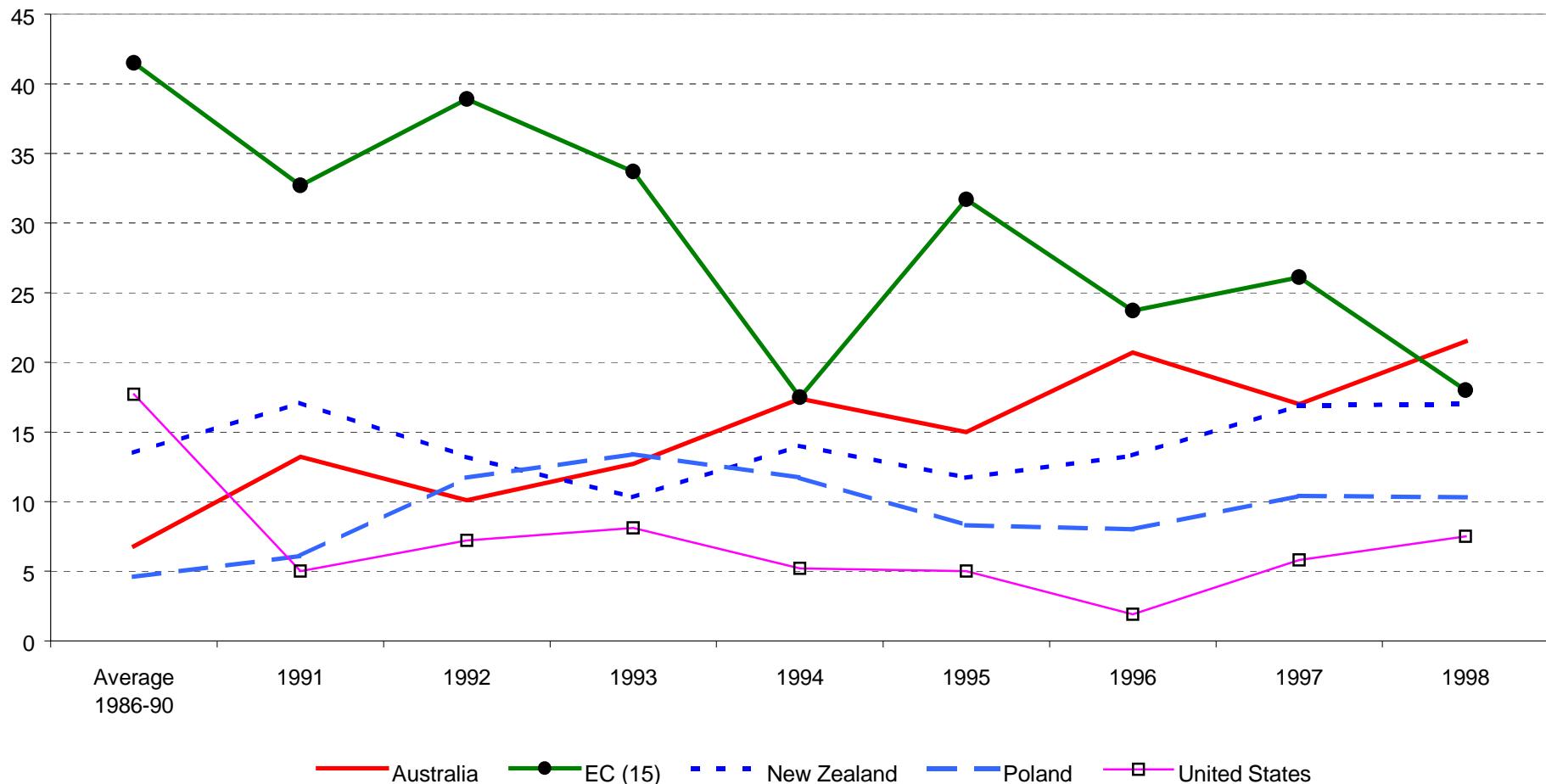
Source: International Sugar Organization, "Sugar Yearbook", several issues.

**Table 5(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of skim milk powder (per cent)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Australia	6.8	13.2	10.1	12.7	17.4	15.0	20.7	17.0	21.5
EC (15)	41.5	32.7	38.9	33.7	17.5	31.7	23.7	26.1	18.0
New Zealand	13.5	17.1	13.2	10.3	14.0	11.7	13.3	16.9	17.0
Poland	4.6	6.1	11.7	13.4	11.7	8.3	8.0	10.4	10.3
United States	17.7	5.0	7.2	8.1	5.2	5.0	1.9	5.8	7.5
Canada	5.2	4.1	2.8	1.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.8	3.5
Czech Republic	-	-	-	7.3	6.1	4.5	4.5	2.7	2.8
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7
Hungary	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Switzerland	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
South Africa	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of world	9.6	17.6	14.8	9.5	22.7	18.4	22.4	17.4	17.9
<b>World export volume</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total of top four exporters 1986-90 (EC, US, New Zealand, Australia)	79.6	68.0	69.3	64.7	54.0	63.4	59.7	65.8	63.9

Source: Table 5(b).

**Chart 5 - Share in world export volume of skim milk powder, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top five exporters in 1998**



**Table 5(b) - Export volume of skim milk powder (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Basis for Inclusion
Australia	76	115	105	119	167	177	198	183	210	Reduction commitment
EC (15)	463	285	406	316	167	375	227	282	175	Reduction commitment
New Zealand	151	149	138	96	134	138	127	183	166	Significant exporter
Poland	51	53	122	126	112	98	77	112	101	Reduction commitment
United States	198	44	75	76	49	60	19	62	73	Reduction commitment
Canada	58	36	30	17	34	44	35	30	34	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	69	58	54	44	29	27	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	12	8	8	6	4	7	Reduction commitment
Hungary	4	16	3	2	3	3	0	0	3	Reduction commitment
Switzerland	5	10	7	7	0	6	8	5	3	Reduction commitment
South Africa	3	10	3	9	7	3	2	1	2	Reduction commitment
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	107	153	154	90	218	218	214	188	174	
<b>World total</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>975</b>	

Notes:

(1) The product is referred to as dry skim cow milk in the FAOSTAT database.  
(2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

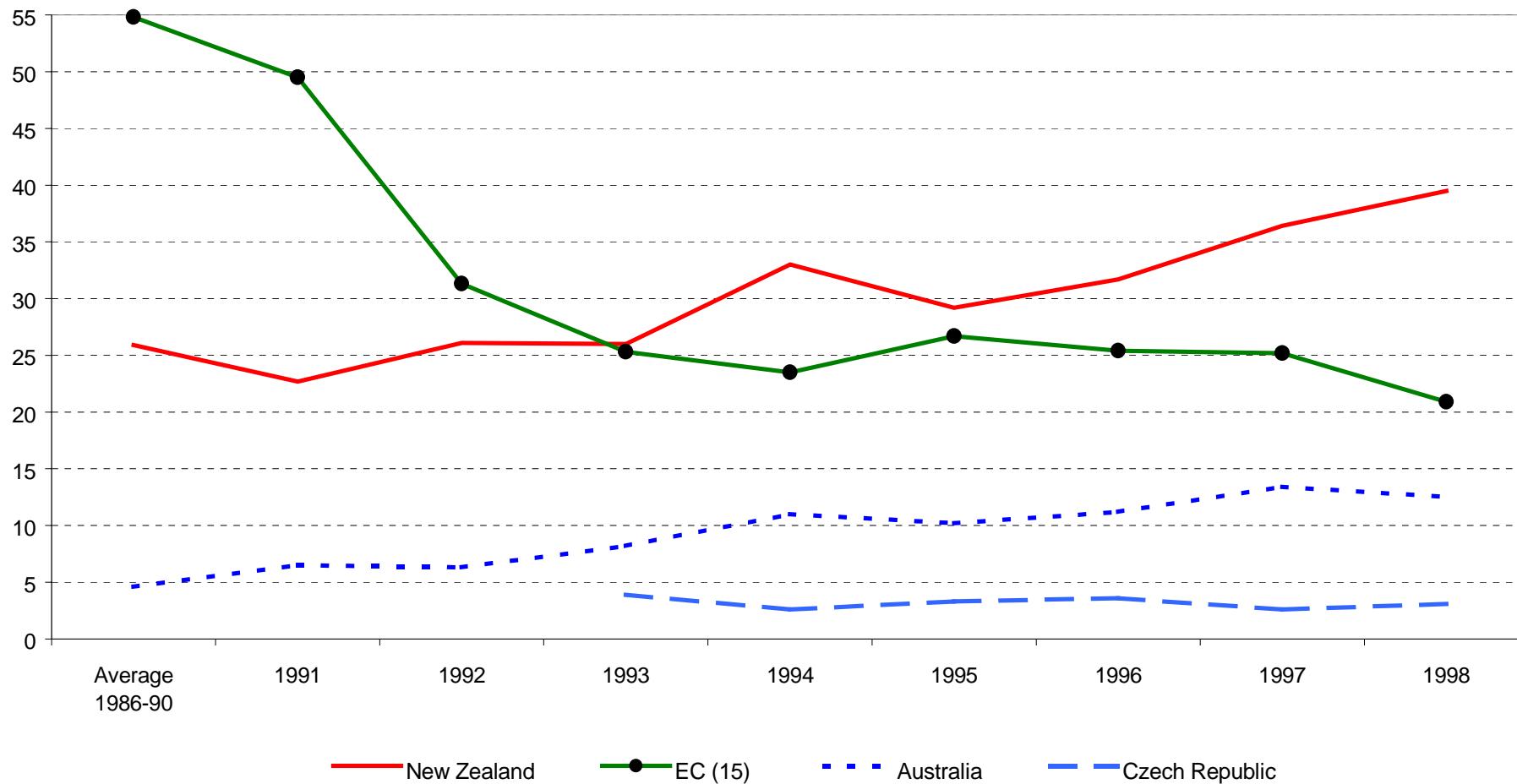
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 6(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of butter and butter oil (per cent)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
New Zealand	25.9	22.7	26.1	26.0	33.0	29.2	31.7	36.4	39.5
EC (15)	54.8	49.5	31.3	25.3	23.5	26.7	25.4	25.2	20.9
Australia	4.6	6.5	6.3	8.2	11.0	10.2	11.2	13.4	12.5
Czech Republic	-	-	-	3.9	2.6	3.3	3.6	2.6	3.1
Canada	0.2	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.5
Uruguay	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.5
United States	3.3	4.1	11.8	14.2	10.2	4.8	2.8	1.8	1.1
Hungary	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
South Africa	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Norway	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Romania	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of world	7.4	12.2	21.5	19.2	17.6	23.1	21.1	16.7	18.8
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four exporters 1986-90 (EC, New Zealand, Australia, US)	88.6	82.9	75.6	73.6	77.6	70.9	71.2	76.8	74.0

Source: Table 6(b).

**Chart 6 - Share in world export volume of butter and butter oil, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top four exporters in 1998**



**Table 6(b) - Export volume of butter and butter oil (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Basis for Inclusion
New Zealand	219	176	213	221	256	234	238	315	316	Significant exporter
EC (15)	465	384	255	215	183	214	191	218	167	Reduction commitment
Australia	39	51	51	70	86	82	84	116	100	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	33	20	26	27	22	25	Reduction commitment
Canada	2	12	10	6	2	6	15	12	12	Reduction commitment
Uruguay	9	5	1	3	10	6	10	16	12	Reduction commitment
United States	28	32	96	121	79	38	21	16	9	Reduction commitment
Hungary	4	12	4	4	1	3	1	0	3	Reduction commitment
South Africa	1	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	3	Reduction commitment
Norway	8	7	6	8	3	4	2	3	2	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	2	0	0	1	1	1	Reduction commitment
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reduction commitment
Romania	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	63	95	175	164	137	185	158	145	150	
<b>World Total</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>800</b>	

Notes:

- (1) Includes butter, butter oil (anhydrous butterfat) and ghee.  
 (2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

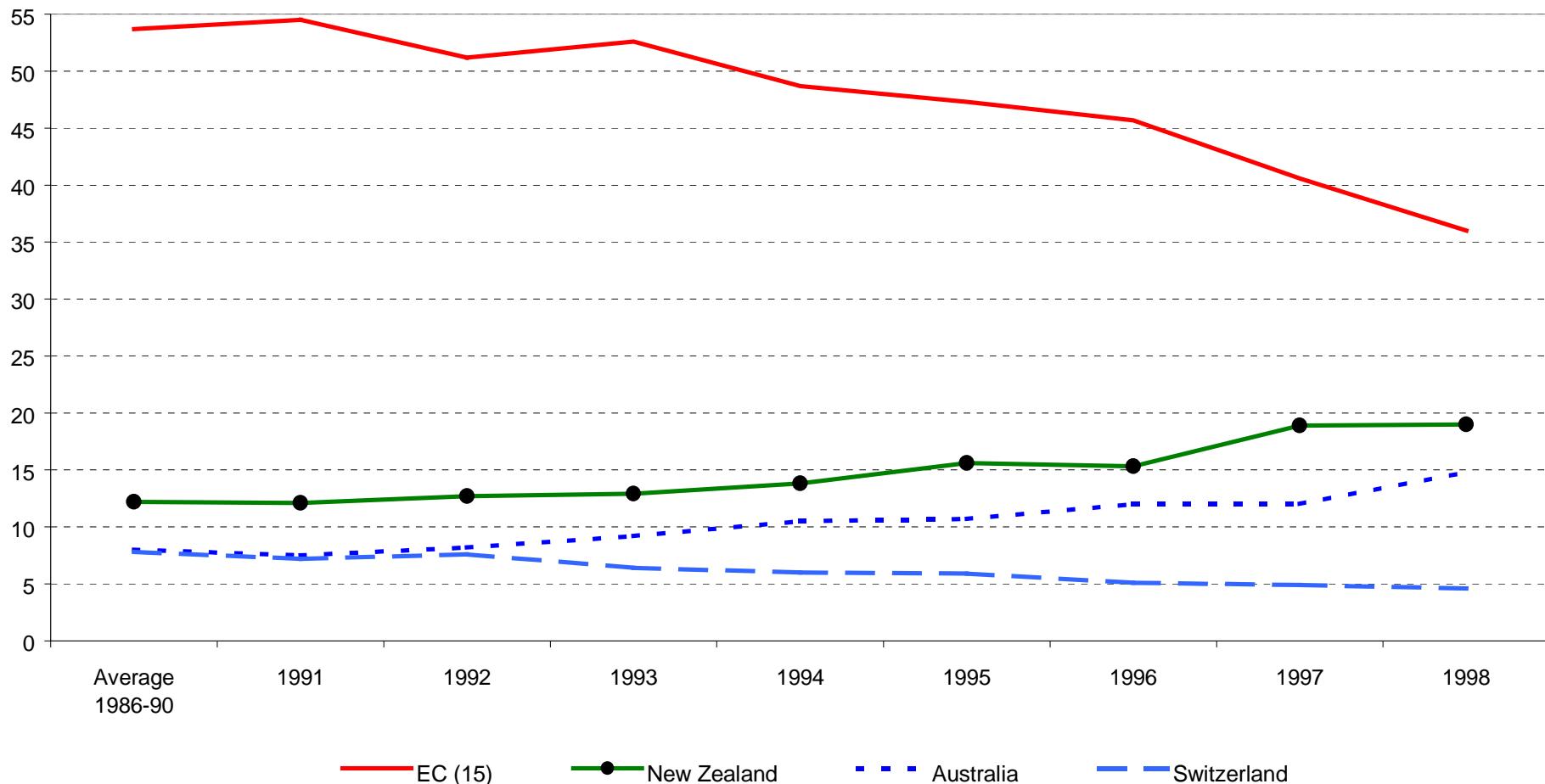
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 7(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of cheese (per cent)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
EC (15)	53.7	54.5	51.2	52.6	48.7	47.3	45.7	40.6	36.0
New Zealand	12.2	12.1	12.7	12.9	13.8	15.6	15.3	18.9	19.0
Australia	8.0	7.5	8.2	9.2	10.5	10.7	12.0	12.0	14.8
Switzerland	7.8	7.2	7.6	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.1	4.9	4.6
United States	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.4
Norway	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2
Czech Republic	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6
Hungary	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6
Bulgaria	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
Turkey	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Cyprus	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Romania	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rest of world	6.2	7.4	9.1	7.6	9.5	9.2	10.7	12.0	13.3
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four exporters 1986-90 (EC, New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland)	81.6	81.3	79.7	81.0	79.0	79.5	78.1	76.3	74.4

Source: Table 7(b).

**Chart 7 - Share in world export volume of cheese, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top four exporters in 1998**



**Table 7(b) - Export volume of cheese (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Basis for Inclusion
EC (15)	426	464	434	495	485	512	514	508	443	Reduction commitment
New Zealand	97	103	107	121	138	169	173	236	233	Significant exporter
Australia	63	64	69	86	105	116	135	150	182	Reduction commitment
Switzerland	62	61	65	60	59	64	57	61	56	Reduction commitment
United States	17	14	17	19	25	32	36	40	41	Reduction commitment
Canada	10	12	11	9	9	14	15	23	29	Reduction commitment
Norway	23	23	27	22	22	23	23	24	27	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	16	16	12	14	18	20	Reduction commitment
Hungary	13	18	12	12	10	12	13	12	13	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	8	9	10	11	10	7	Reduction commitment
Bulgaria	22	24	22	13	16	11	6	7	5	Reduction commitment
Turkey	3	2	2	3	4	5	4	6	4	Reduction commitment
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	Reduction commitment
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	Reduction commitment
Romania	7	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	49	63	77	72	95	99	121	150	163	
<b>World total</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,229</b>	

Notes:

- (1) Includes cheese, whey cheese and processed cheese.
- (2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

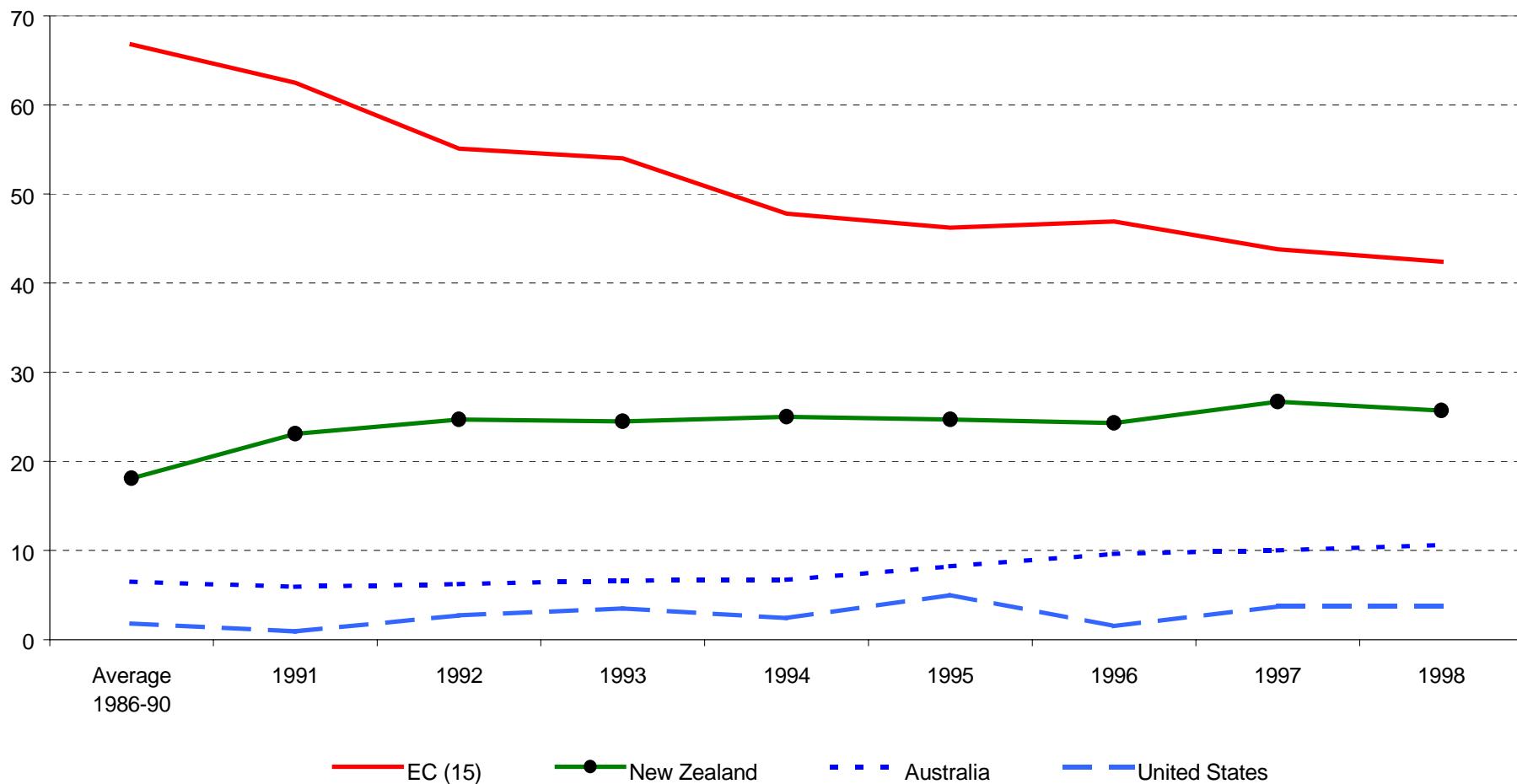
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 8(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of whole milk powder (per cent)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
EC (15)	66.8	62.5	55.1	54.0	47.8	46.2	46.9	43.8	42.4
New Zealand	18.1	23.1	24.7	24.5	25.0	24.7	24.3	26.7	25.7
Australia	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.7	8.2	9.6	10.0	10.6
United States	1.8	0.9	2.7	3.5	2.4	5.0	1.5	3.7	3.7
Czech Republic	-	-	-	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4
South Africa	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Canada	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
Hungary	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of world	5.2	6.3	9.0	7.8	14.5	13.1	13.8	12.7	14.7
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four exporters in 1986-90 (EC, New Zealand, Australia, US)	93.2	92.4	88.7	88.6	81.9	84.2	82.4	84.3	82.3

Source: Table 8(b).

**Chart 8 - Share in world export volume of whole milk powder, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top four exporters in 1998**



**Table 8(b) - Export volume of whole milk powder (thousand metric tonnes)**

	<b>Average 1986 - 1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>Basis for Inclusion</b>
EC (15)	584	623	576	578	587	595	538	569	589	Reduction commitment
New Zealand	158	231	259	262	306	318	278	347	358	Significant exporter
Australia	57	59	65	71	82	105	110	130	147	Reduction commitment
United States	16	9	28	38	29	65	18	49	51	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	18	22	18	19	16	20	Reduction commitment
South Africa	1	5	3	4	8	9	9	8	8	Reduction commitment
Canada	9	5	7	6	7	3	6	9	5	Reduction commitment
Poland	0	0	8	2	5	4	4	4	4	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	1	3	Reduction commitment
Brazil	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	1	1	Reduction commitment
Hungary	3	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	Reduction commitment
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reduction commitment
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reduction commitment
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	45	63	95	84	178	169	158	165	205	
<b>World total</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,391</b>	

Notes:

- (1) The product is referred to as dry whole cow milk in the FAOSTAT database.  
(2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

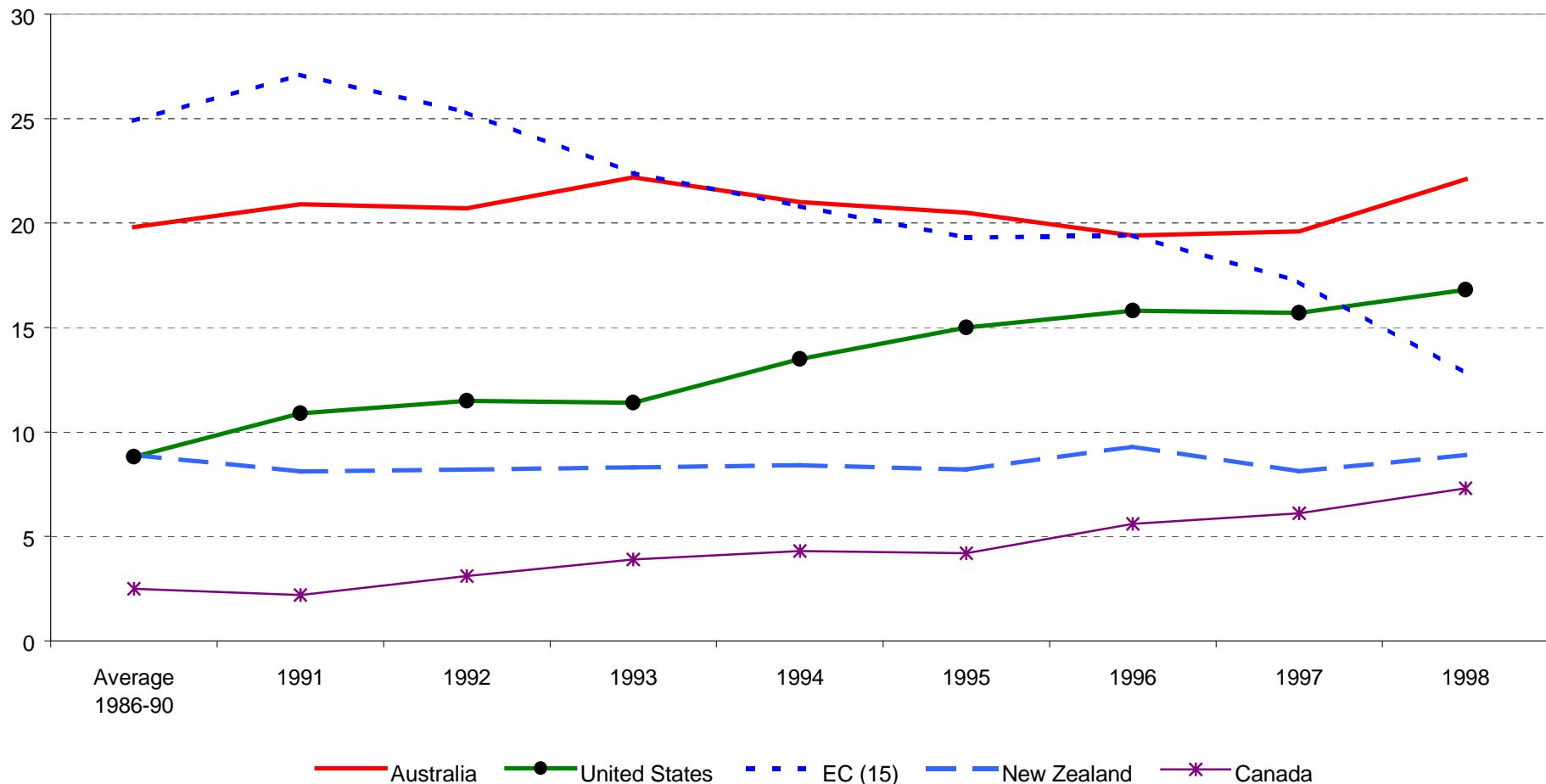
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 9(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of bovine meat (per cent)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Australia	19.8	20.9	20.7	22.2	21.0	20.5	19.4	19.6	22.1
United States	8.8	10.9	11.5	11.4	13.5	15.0	15.8	15.7	16.8
EC (15)	24.9	27.1	25.3	22.4	20.8	19.3	19.4	17.2	12.8
New Zealand	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.1	8.9
Canada	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	5.6	6.1	7.3
Argentina	7.1	6.3	4.4	4.5	6.2	8.6	6.6	6.7	4.6
Brazil	6.4	4.3	6.0	6.4	5.0	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.6
Uruguay	3.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.3	3.5	3.9	3.9
Poland	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.7
Czech Republic	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Hungary	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Colombia	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bulgaria	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of world	13.1	15.2	16.4	17.4	16.7	16.6	14.7	17.3	16.6
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four exporters 1986-90 (EC, Australia, New Zealand, US)	62.3	67.1	65.7	64.2	63.8	63.0	63.8	60.5	60.6

Source: Table 9(b).

**Chart 9 - Share in world export volume of bovine meat, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top five exporters in 1998**



**Table 9(b) - Export volume of bovine meat (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Basis for Inclusion
Australia	761	971	1,011	1,059	1,053	1,043	954	1,103	1,192	Significant exporter
United States	337	505	562	541	676	760	777	883	909	Reduction commitment
EC (15)	958	1,255	1,232	1,065	1,044	983	955	969	691	Reduction commitment
New Zealand	341	377	398	395	422	415	458	457	480	Significant exporter
Canada	96	104	152	185	216	212	276	342	394	Other
Argentina	273	290	215	214	311	436	325	380	249	Other
Brazil	245	197	294	303	251	178	177	185	246	Reduction commitment
Uruguay	131	95	98	82	121	116	172	222	209	Other
Poland	63	32	25	18	21	26	36	45	89	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	7	4	6	6	13	17	Reduction commitment
Hungary	46	56	53	31	32	22	22	28	12	Reduction commitment
South Africa	5	4	3	5	2	26	27	24	5	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	2	4	Reduction commitment
Colombia	10	25	8	2	1	3	2	1	4	Reduction commitment
Bulgaria	11	0	5	2	1	3	8	3	3	Reduction commitment
Norway	2	3	6	3	1	1	0	2	2	Reduction commitment
Cyprus	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	Reduction commitment
Romania	65	13	16	17	13	7	3	2	1	Reduction commitment
Turkey	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	505	706	798	831	839	842	723	975	895	
<b>World total</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>5,011</b>	<b>5,078</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>5,640</b>	<b>5,403</b>	

Notes:

- (1) Bovine meat (referred to as "meat, bovine" in the FAOSTAT database) in carcass weight equivalent, including sausages, preparations but excluding live animals and offal.
- (2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

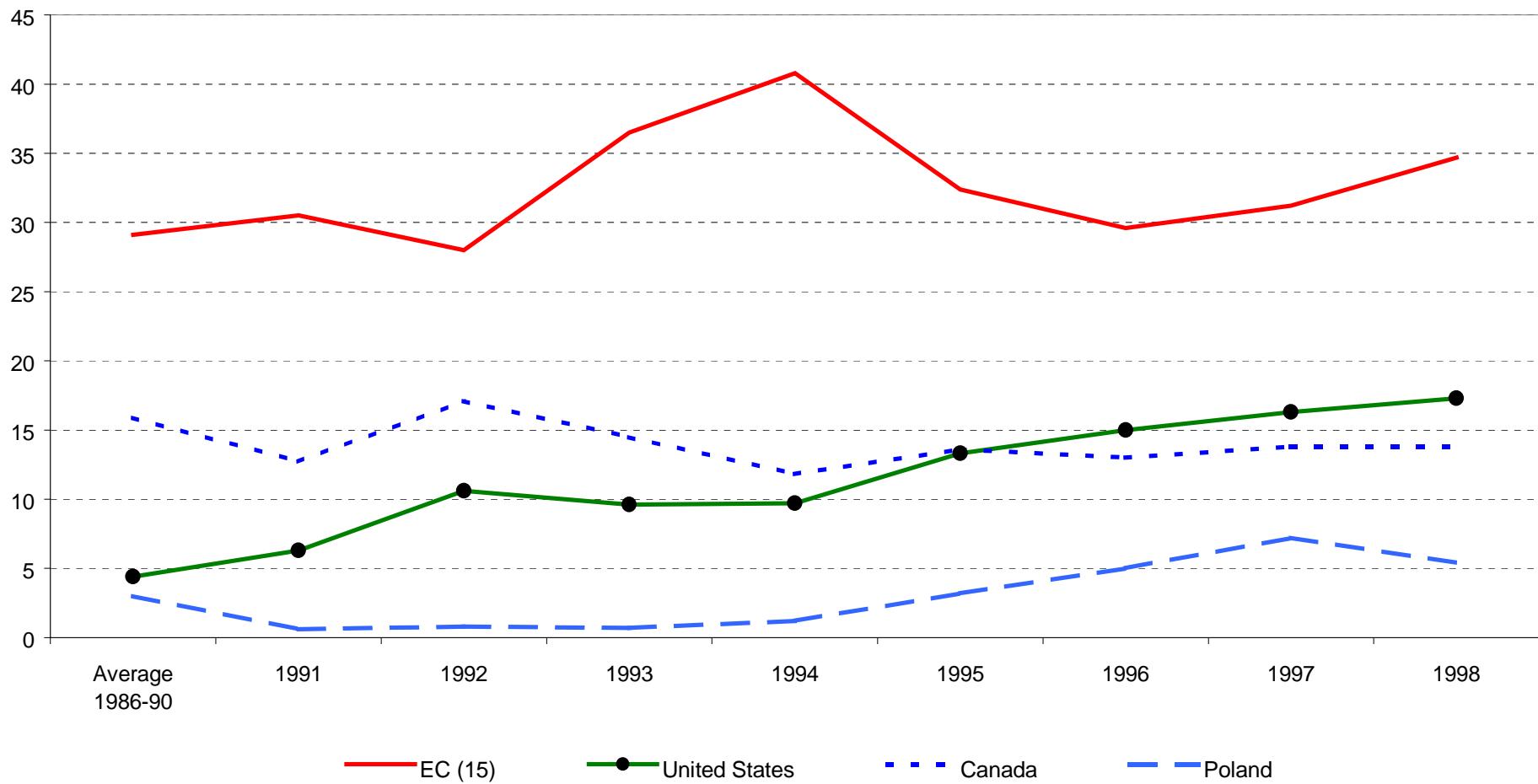
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 10(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of pigmeat (per cent)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
EC (15)	29.1	30.5	28.0	36.5	40.8	32.4	29.6	31.2	34.7
United States	4.4	6.3	10.6	9.6	9.7	13.3	15.0	16.3	17.3
Canada	15.9	12.7	17.1	14.5	11.8	13.6	13.0	13.8	13.8
Poland	3.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.2	3.2	5.0	7.2	5.4
Hungary	11.7	11.6	5.0	3.8	2.9	3.4	5.2	5.2	4.3
Czech Republic	-	-	-	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9
Romania	3.7	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.8	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.3
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bulgaria	4.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1
Norway	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rest of world	27.3	35.0	34.5	30.0	28.8	31.9	29.9	22.8	23.1
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four exporters in 1986-90 (EC, Canada, Hungary, Bulgaria)	61.2	55.9	50.8	55.0	55.9	49.7	48.4	50.7	52.8

Source: Table 10(b).

**Chart 10 - Share in world export volume of pigmeat, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top four exporters in 1998**



**Table 10(b) - Export volume of pigmeat (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Basis for Inclusion
EC (15)	462	576	437	691	945	783	791	860	1,000	Reduction commitment
United States	70	119	165	182	224	322	400	450	499	Reduction commitment
Canada	253	240	267	275	274	328	347	380	397	Significant exporter
Poland	47	12	13	13	28	77	134	199	155	Reduction commitment
Hungary	185	219	78	72	67	83	139	143	123	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	17	9	5	5	11	25	Reduction commitment
Romania	59	39	44	63	87	37	35	58	9	Reduction commitment
Cyprus	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	Reduction commitment
Bulgaria	72	22	10	4	7	6	16	15	1	Reduction commitment
Norway	5	2	6	3	1	1	1	5	1	Reduction commitment
South Africa	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	2	1	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	434	661	537	568	667	772	800	628	666	
<b>World total</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>2,880</b>	

Notes:

- (1) Pigmeat (referred to as "meat of pig" in the FAOSTAT database) in carcass weight equivalent, including bacon, ham, sausages, preparations of pigmeat but excluding live animals and offal.
- (2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

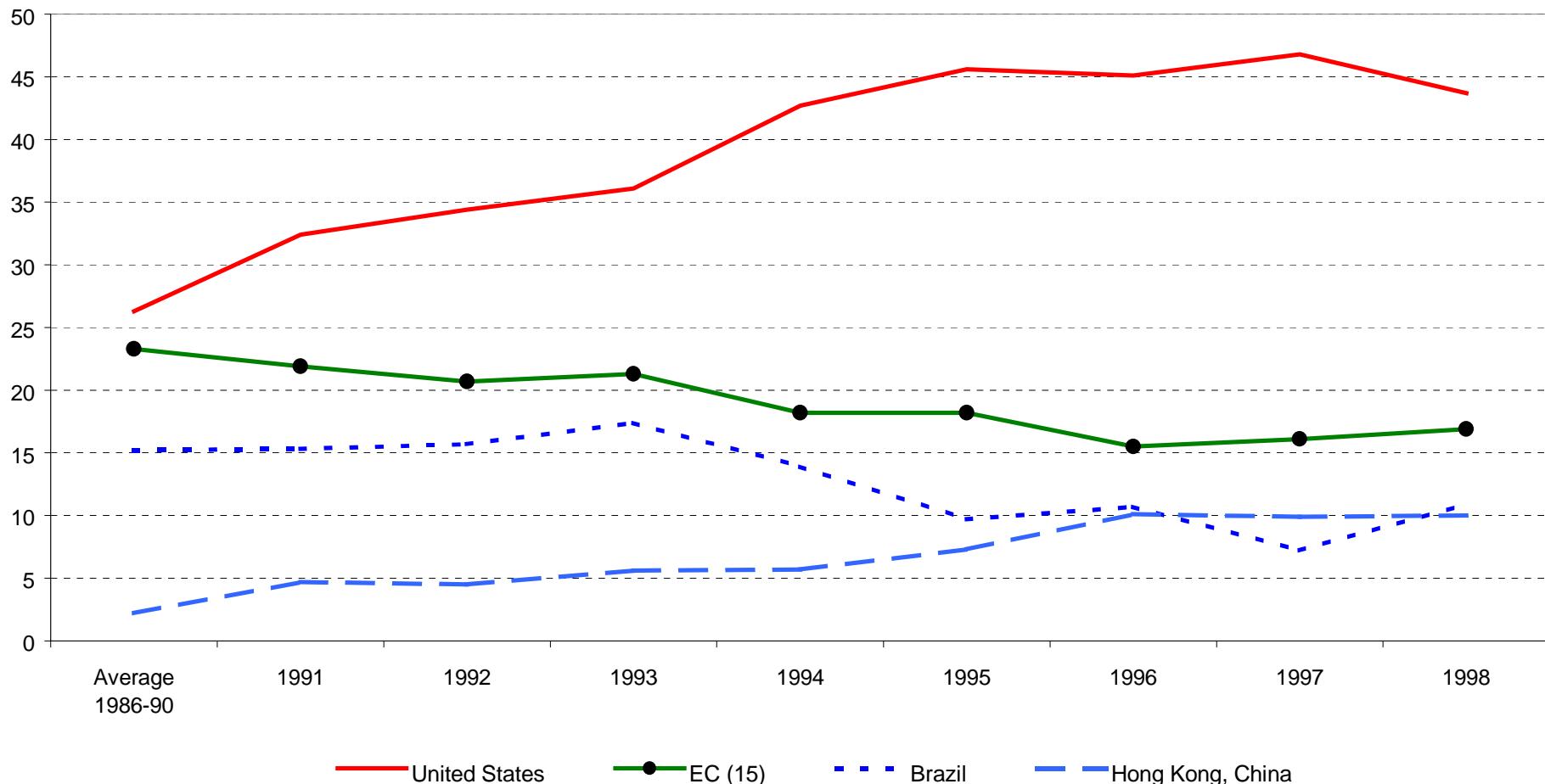
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 11(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of poultry meat (per cent)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
United States	26.3	32.4	34.4	36.1	42.7	45.6	45.1	46.8	43.7
EC (15)	23.3	21.9	20.7	21.3	18.2	18.2	15.5	16.1	16.9
Brazil	15.2	15.3	15.7	17.4	13.9	9.7	10.7	7.2	10.9
Hong Kong, China	2.2	4.7	4.5	5.6	5.7	7.3	10.1	9.9	10.0
Thailand	6.4	8.2	7.8	5.9	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.4	2.8
Hungary	13.0	5.7	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3
Poland	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0
Bulgaria	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkey	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Czech Republic	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Romania	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of world	9.0	10.3	12.1	9.3	10.6	11.3	11.8	12.8	11.9
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four exporters in 1986-90 (US, EC, Brazil, Hungary)	77.7	75.3	73.9	77.4	77.1	76.0	73.6	72.5	73.8

Source: Table 11(b).

**Chart 11 - Share in world export volume of poultry meat, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top four exporters in 1998**



**Table 11(b) - Export volume of poultry meat (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Basis for Inclusion
United States	434	686	844	1,091	1,540	2,075	2,433	2,615	2,553	Reduction commitment
EC (15)	384	464	508	643	658	827	836	898	988	Reduction commitment
Brazil	250	323	384	526	501	443	575	400	638	Reduction commitment
Hong Kong, China	37	99	111	170	205	334	543	553	584	Other
Thailand	105	173	190	178	182	195	187	191	166	Significant exporter
Hungary	213	122	75	77	82	110	125	141	134	Reduction commitment
Poland	17	17	21	15	15	18	28	44	59	Reduction commitment
Bulgaria	29	13	16	16	10	13	12	12	9	Reduction commitment
South Africa	2	2	3	8	4	2	3	5	9	Reduction commitment
Turkey	2	0	1	1	13	5	6	7	7	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	10	6	6	6	4	4	Reduction commitment
Romania	26	1	1	3	5	1	1	2	1	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	2	3	3	2	1	1	Reduction commitment
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reduction commitment
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	149	217	298	281	383	516	637	717	696	
<b>World total</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>3,607</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>5,848</b>	

Notes:

(1) Product referred to as "meat of poultry" in FAOSTAT database, in ready-to-cook equivalent. Includes meat of chicken, ducks, geese, turkey, other birds, foie gras and excludes live birds.

(2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

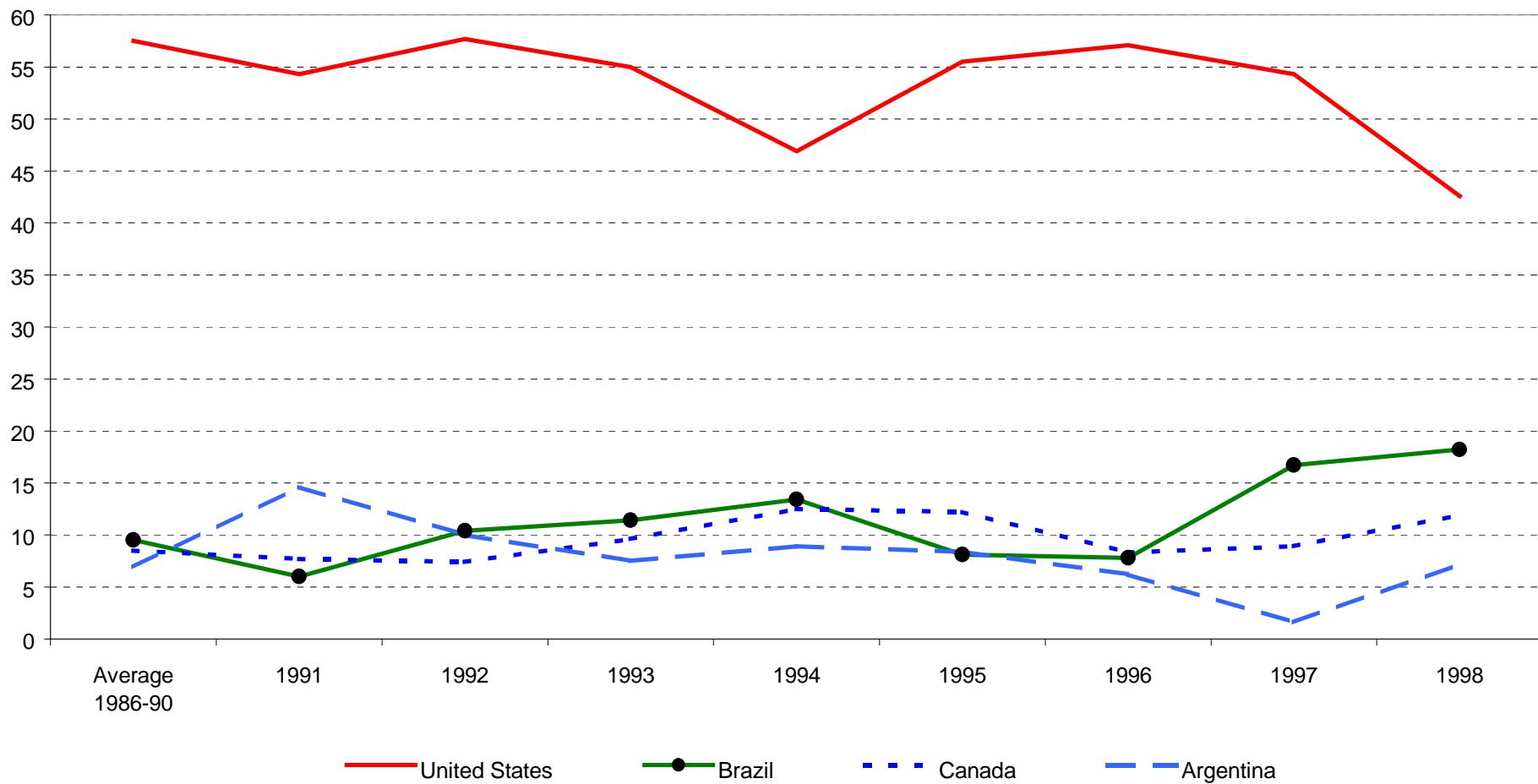
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 12(a) - Share of selected countries in world export volume of oilseeds (per cent)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
United States	57.5	54.3	57.7	55.0	46.9	55.5	57.1	54.3	42.6
Brazil	9.5	6.0	10.4	11.4	13.4	8.1	7.8	16.7	18.2
Canada	8.5	7.7	7.4	9.6	12.5	12.2	8.3	8.9	11.9
Argentina	6.9	14.6	10.0	7.5	8.9	8.4	6.2	1.6	7.2
Paraguay	3.6	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	4.2
Australia	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.4	2.3
EC (15)	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.7
Hungary	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Czech Republic	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Poland	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of world	10.9	11.0	8.7	8.7	12.1	8.9	13.0	11.0	10.4
<b>World export volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four exporters in 1986-90 (US, Brazil, Canada Argentina)	82.5	82.6	85.5	83.4	81.6	84.2	79.4	81.5	79.8

Source: Table 12(b).

**Chart 12 - Share in world export volume of oilseeds, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top four exporters in 1998**



**Table 12(b) - Export volume of oilseeds (thousand metric tonnes)**

	<b>Average 1986 - 1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>Basis for Inclusion</b>
United States	18,834	18,328	20,755	20,230	18,944	23,847	26,613	27,168	21,753	Significant exporter
Brazil	3,111	2,026	3,733	4,190	5,404	3,498	3,649	8,340	9,276	Significant exporter
Canada	2,795	2,608	2,649	3,522	5,044	5,229	3,867	4,440	6,068	Reduction commitment
Argentina	2,275	4,910	3,591	2,748	3,611	3,595	2,892	786	3,670	Significant exporter
Paraguay	1,184	1,054	865	1,369	1,194	1,273	1,460	1,688	2,122	Other
Australia	171	194	242	252	305	274	592	708	1,175	Other
EC (15)	126	62	366	654	400	366	607	687	888	Reduction commitment
Hungary	155	218	218	357	319	328	371	259	205	Reduction commitment
Romania	2	4	6	20	17	12	25	47	194	Reduction commitment
Czech Republic	-	-	-	43	96	111	173	133	115	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	47	48	47	59	96	87	Reduction commitment
Poland	499	566	280	38	8	371	52	3	86	Reduction commitment
Bulgaria	24	39	106	118	74	152	106	77	62	Reduction commitment
South Africa	24	22	17	22	58	29	91	65	50	Reduction commitment
Colombia	1	7	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	3,558	3,699	3,125	3,194	4,905	3,800	6,086	5,509	5,334	
<b>World Total</b>	<b>32,757</b>	<b>33,736</b>	<b>35,956</b>	<b>36,804</b>	<b>40,428</b>	<b>42,933</b>	<b>46,645</b>	<b>50,005</b>	<b>51,085</b>	

Notes:

(1) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

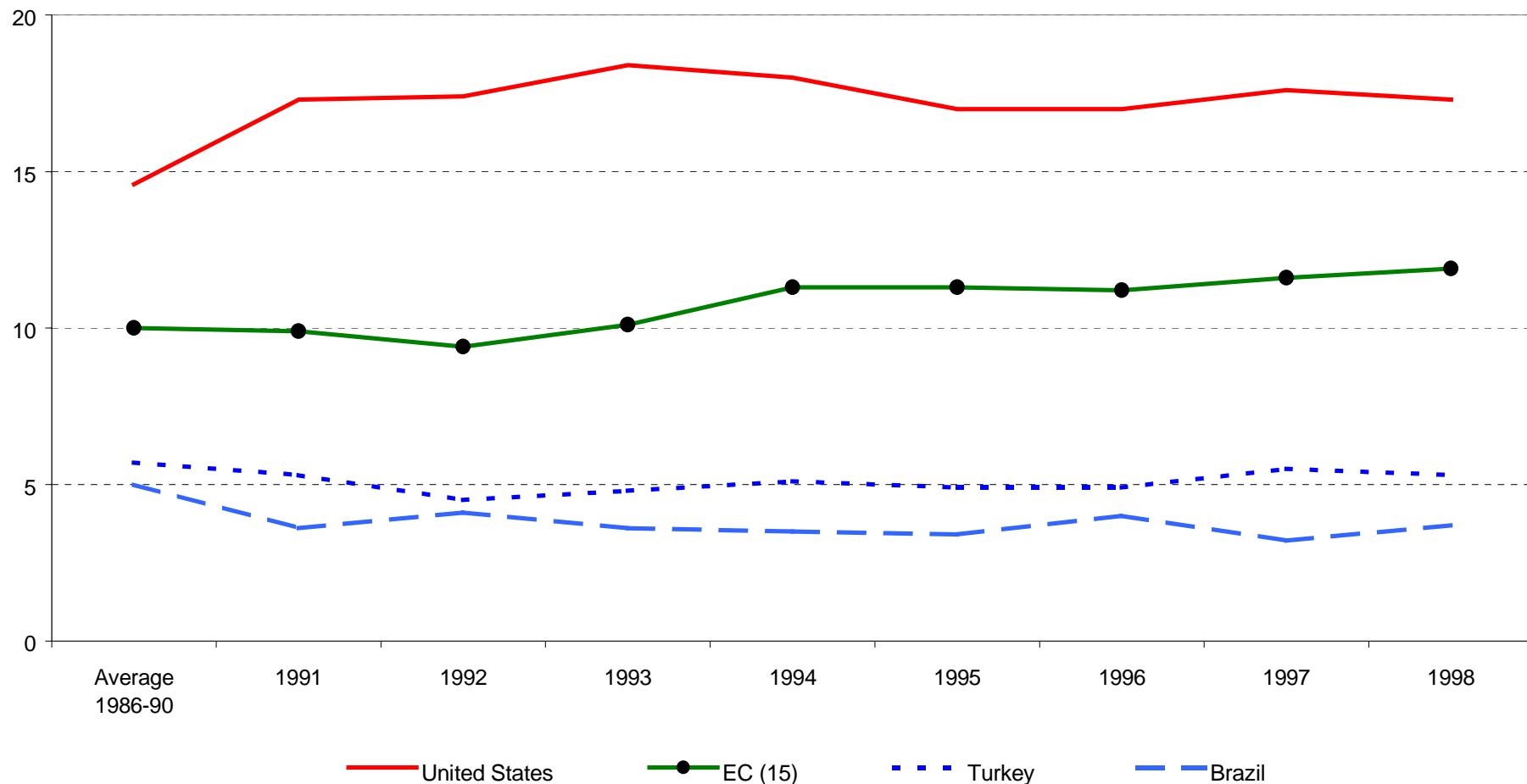
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 13(a) - Share of selected countries in world export value of fruit and vegetables (per cent)**

	Average 1986-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
United States	14.6	17.3	17.4	18.4	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.6	17.3
EC (15)	10.0	9.9	9.4	10.1	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.9
Turkey	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.3
Brazil	5.0	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.7
Canada	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.3
Chile	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2
Costa Rica	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
South Africa	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.0
Poland	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
Australia	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6
Philippines	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Israel	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Colombia	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Hungary	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Honduras	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Czech Republic	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bulgaria	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cyprus	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Switzerland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Venezuela	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Romania	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of world	43.4	43.5	44.2	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.6
<b>World export value</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four exporters in 1986-90 (EC, US, Turkey Brazil)	35.3	36.1	35.5	36.9	37.8	36.6	37.1	38.0	38.1

Source: Table 13(b).

**Chart 13 - Share in world export value of fruit and vegetables, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top four exporters in 1998**



**Table 13(b) - Export value of fruit and vegetables (million US dollars)**

	Average 1986 – 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Basis for Inclusion
United States	3,774	5,757	6,097	6,374	7,104	7,502	7,741	7,875	7,720	Significant exporter
EC (15)	2,576	3,309	3,286	3,514	4,471	4,989	5,107	5,185	5,301	Reduction commitment
Turkey	1,458	1,749	1,570	1,670	2,003	2,179	2,216	2,468	2,348	Reduction commitment
Brazil	1,299	1,201	1,449	1,234	1,367	1,487	1,825	1,427	1,666	Reduction commitment
Canada	466	560	598	684	828	1,037	1,140	1,239	1,459	Reduction commitment
Chile	685	987	1,137	1,042	1,171	1,375	1,569	1,388	1,435	Significant exporter
Costa Rica	334	508	606	510	754	942	944	971	928	Significant exporter
South Africa	506	756	846	807	762	901	778	921	901	Reduction commitment
Poland	324	495	600	539	647	710	692	712	779	Reduction commitment
Australia	383	508	563	616	646	656	847	866	719	Reduction commitment
Philippines	399	495	504	600	572	581	630	610	575	Significant exporter
Israel	642	682	576	525	532	693	615	535	540	Reduction commitment
Colombia	276	485	493	482	543	497	506	537	521	Reduction commitment
Hungary	439	551	453	420	539	532	523	463	443	Reduction commitment
Honduras	365	359	325	274	154	158	194	180	196	Significant exporter
Czech Republic	-	-	-	137	138	138	148	137	109	Reduction commitment
Bulgaria	305	47	99	100	147	133	134	112	101	Reduction commitment
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	55	77	65	59	49	91	Reduction commitment
Cyprus	126	144	118	99	112	171	142	75	81	Reduction commitment
Switzerland	59	71	77	73	87	105	80	61	69	Reduction commitment
Venezuela	32	50	55	65	53	50	49	59	55	Reduction commitment
Romania	135	48	41	50	62	61	74	78	54	Reduction commitment
Norway	8	16	19	17	22	17	16	15	12	Reduction commitment
Rest of world	11,204	14,482	15,438	14,811	16,733	19,190	19,521	18,680	18,568	Reduction commitment
<b>World total</b>	<b>25,792</b>	<b>33,259</b>	<b>34,951</b>	<b>34,699</b>	<b>39,523</b>	<b>44,170</b>	<b>45,547</b>	<b>44,643</b>	<b>44,671</b>	

Notes: For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

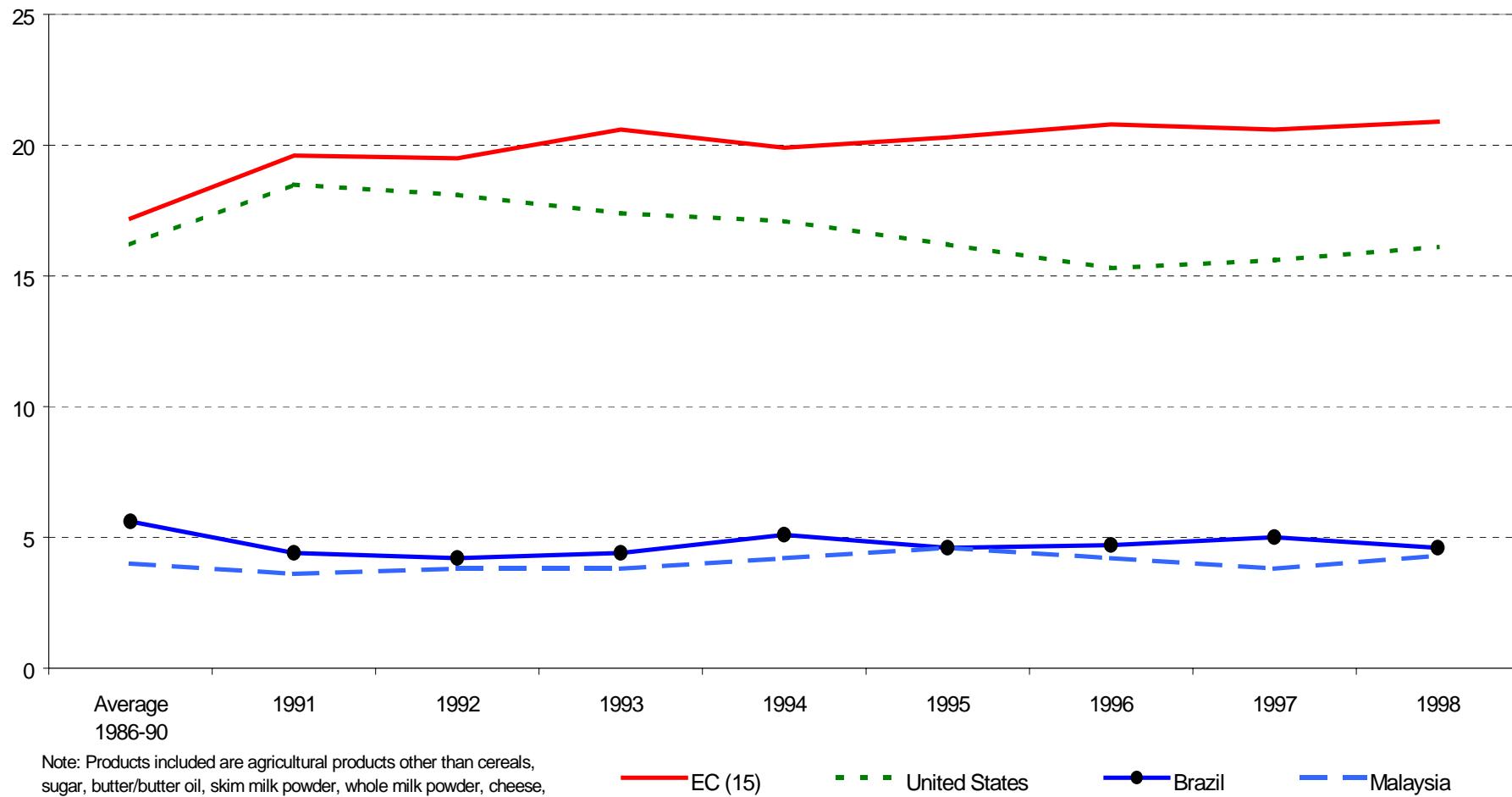
Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

**Table 14(a) - Share of selected countries in the value of world exports of "other" agricultural products (per cent)**

	Average 1986 – 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
EC (15)	17.2	19.6	19.5	20.6	19.9	20.3	20.8	20.6	20.9
United States	16.2	18.5	18.1	17.4	17.1	16.2	15.3	15.6	16.1
Brazil	5.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.6
Malaysia	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.3
Canada	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.2
Argentina	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.5
Australia	5.0	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.5
China and Chinese Taipei	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.4
Indonesia	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8
Hong Kong, China	2.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0
India	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9
Mexico	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8
Colombia	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7
Thailand	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.6
New Zealand	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
Turkey	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
Rest of world	27.2	23.9	24.3	23.4	24.9	25.1	25.3	24.9	25.1
<b>World export value ("other" agricultural products)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four exporters in 1986-90 (EC, US, Brazil, Australia)	44.0	46.7	46.4	46.6	45.6	44.7	44.6	45.2	45.1

Source: Table 14(b).

**Chart 14 - Share in world export value of "other" agricultural products, 1986-98 (per cent):  
Top four exporters in 1998**



**Table 14(b) - Export value of "other" agricultural products (million US dollars)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
EC (15)	17,606	22,168	23,538	25,174	29,402	34,476	36,822	37,606	35,958
United States	16,587	20,894	21,847	21,258	25,154	27,512	27,047	28,505	27,725
Brazil	5,755	4,997	5,039	5,408	7,564	7,892	8,291	9,186	7,854
Malaysia	4,129	4,110	4,610	4,664	6,206	7,885	7,463	6,985	7,444
Canada	2,718	3,617	4,386	4,955	4,698	5,314	6,401	6,816	7,197
Argentina	2,491	3,308	3,272	3,226	3,861	4,924	4,697	6,323	5,976
Australia	5,173	4,729	5,561	4,973	5,074	5,983	6,789	7,396	5,970
China and Chinese Taipei	4,975	5,286	5,315	5,308	6,562	6,888	6,893	6,868	5,822
Indonesia	2,685	2,811	3,047	3,242	4,477	5,158	5,506	5,761	4,754
Hong Kong, China	2,204	3,487	3,925	3,748	4,366	4,540	4,680	4,226	3,470
India	1,782	1,780	1,825	2,153	1,945	2,679	3,344	3,097	3,289
Mexico	1,414	1,509	1,383	1,672	1,886	2,821	2,585	3,133	3,133
Colombia	2,214	1,894	1,899	1,735	2,715	2,661	2,449	3,247	2,959
Thailand	1,390	1,774	2,075	2,120	2,833	3,824	3,965	2,857	2,711
New Zealand	2,333	2,159	2,297	2,207	2,365	2,862	3,017	3,163	2,436
Turkey	1,188	1,564	1,178	1,597	1,567	1,864	2,229	2,278	1,925
Rest of world	27,852	27,036	29,348	28,529	36,767	42,593	44,673	45,465	43,171
<b>World Total ("other" agricultural products)</b>	<b>102,496</b>	<b>113,122</b>	<b>120,544</b>	<b>121,969</b>	<b>147,443</b>	<b>169,875</b>	<b>176,850</b>	<b>182,911</b>	<b>171,792</b>
<b>World Total (all agricultural products)</b>	<b>190,768</b>	<b>213,454</b>	<b>229,685</b>	<b>227,191</b>	<b>262,681</b>	<b>304,748</b>	<b>323,396</b>	<b>323,910</b>	<b>305,482</b>

Notes:

(1) Products included are agricultural products other than cereals, sugar, butter/butter oil, skim milk powder, whole milk powder, cheese, bovine meat, pigmeat, poultry meat, oilseeds, and fruit and vegetables.

(2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

Source: FAO (1999), "FAOSTAT Statistics Database" from the Internet.

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1(a) - Share of selected countries in world import volume of wheat and wheat flour (per cent)

	Average 1986/87-1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (estimate)
Brazil	2.1	4.9	5.5	6.2	7.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.6	6.7
Egypt	7.2	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.7	5.6
Japan	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.6
Korea	3.6	4.1	3.8	6.4	4.5	2.5	3.4	3.6	5.0	3.5
EC	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.7	3.6	3.5
Indonesia	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.5
Morocco	1.6	1.4	2.8	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.7	3.0
Philippines	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.7
Mexico	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.4
Pakistan	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.8
United States	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7
Israel	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5
Rest of world	71.3	69.3	65.0	56.3	59.5	62.3	59.4	56.2	53.0	58.5
<b>World import volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top five importers in 1986/87-90/91 (Egypt, Japan, Korea, EC, Brazil)	20.8	20.9	22.0	27.2	26.5	23.8	24.8	26.3	29.7	24.9

Source: Annex 1(b).

**Annex 1(b) - Import volume of wheat and wheat flour (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986/87-1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (estimate)
Brazil	1,997	5,297	5,827	5,774	6,534	5,634	5,875	5,900	7,300	7,100
Egypt	6,962	5,809	6,224	5,887	6,203	6,322	7,035	7,200	7,400	6,000
Japan	5,489	5,828	5,911	5,979	5,730	5,681	5,862	5,700	5,700	6,000
Korea	3,464	4,428	4,008	5,902	4,091	2,384	3,342	3,600	4,800	3,700
EC	2,169	1,198	1,216	1,628	1,823	2,832	2,504	3,700	3,500	3,700
Indonesia	1,795	2,518	2,649	2,924	3,329	3,550	4,124	3,700	3,200	3,700
Morocco	1,563	1,556	2,897	2,448	1,181	2,335	1,645	2,700	2,600	3,200
Philippines	1,261	1,680	1,987	2,211	1,976	1,961	2,100	1,900	2,300	2,900
Mexico	616	784	1,322	1,809	1,386	1,561	1,900	2,200	2,500	2,600
Pakistan	1,255	2,310	2,613	2,085	2,024	1,903	3,003	3,600	3,000	1,900
United States	411	950	1,488	2,377	2,022	1,133	1,925	1,900	1,900	1,800
Israel	669	796	715	1,367	932	873	947	1,354	1,200	1,600
Rest of world	68,722	74,848	68,374	52,115	54,691	59,755	58,873	55,725	51,200	62,200
<b>World Total</b>	<b>96,373</b>	<b>108,002</b>	<b>105,231</b>	<b>92,506</b>	<b>91,922</b>	<b>95,924</b>	<b>99,135</b>	<b>99,179</b>	<b>96,600</b>	<b>106,400</b>

Notes:

- (1) Volumes are in wheat equivalent; data include wheat, wheat flour and durum (grain and semolina).
- (2) Data are for July/June years.
- (3) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

Sources:

- (1) International Grains Council, "World Grain Statistics", various issues.
- (2) International Grains Council (28 September 2000), "Grain Market Report".

**Annex 2(a) - Share of selected countries in world import volume of coarse grains (per cent)**

	Average 1986/87-1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (estimate)
Japan	23.9	22.6	24.4	26.2	23.3	21.6	22.5	24.4	21.1	19.0
Mexico	5.7	6.6	5.7	4.8	6.5	8.9	6.9	8.3	9.0	9.3
Korea	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.1	9.8	11.3	9.6	9.1	7.7	7.7
Egypt	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.7	3.2	2.6	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.9
EC	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.5	4.2	5.7	3.3	2.5	3.9	3.0
United States	1.3	2.1	1.1	5.3	3.7	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.6
Malaysia	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1
Colombia	-	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.9
Brazil	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.7
Morocco	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.6
Venezuela	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2
Israel	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
Rest of world	52.4	52.3	50.7	43.7	40.6	39.0	42.2	39.3	41.0	44.6
<b>World import volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top five importers in 1986/87-1990/91 (Japan, Korea, Mexico, EC, Egypt)	41.8	40.6	41.1	43.3	47.0	50.1	45.7	47.9	45.7	42.9

Source: Annex 2(b).

**Annex 2(b) - Import volume of coarse grains (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986/87-1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (estimate)
Japan	21,492	20,943	21,633	21,294	21,072	19,800	20,847	20,800	20,100	19,800
Mexico	5,154	6,157	5,049	3,865	5,848	8,131	6,398	7,100	8,600	9,700
Korea	5,409	5,903	5,675	4,960	8,845	10,391	8,896	7,800	7,300	8,000
Egypt	1,631	1,399	1,687	2,182	2,908	2,401	3,105	3,100	3,900	4,100
EC	3,928	3,254	2,360	2,874	3,783	5,180	3,025	2,100	3,700	3,100
United States	1,148	1,961	958	4,273	3,333	2,424	2,846	2,800	2,900	2,700
Malaysia	1,067	1,533	1,670	1,605	2,150	2,332	2,560	2,100	2,300	2,200
Colombia	-	433	620	798	900	1263	1669	1,900	1,700	2,000
Brazil	737	892	986	1,114	2,000	647	650	1,000	1,500	1,800
Morocco	201	443	836	526	732	874	679	700	1,700	1,700
Venezuela	915	534	1,095	1,213	981	1,259	1,275	1,400	1,400	1,300
Israel	1,102	827	1,142	1,115	1,240	1,152	1,517	1,000	1,200	1,300
Rest of world	47,051	48,473	45,037	35,547	36,700	35,713	39,033	33,600	39,100	46,500
<b>World total</b>	<b>89,836</b>	<b>92,752</b>	<b>88,748</b>	<b>81,366</b>	<b>90,492</b>	<b>91,567</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>85,400</b>	<b>95,400</b>	<b>104,200</b>

Notes:

- (1) Volumes include: barley, maize, sorghum, oats, rye, millet, triticale and mixed grains.
- (2) Data are for July/June years.
- (3) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

Sources:

- (1) International Grains Council, "World Grain Statistics", various issues.
- (2) International Grains Council (28 September 2000), "Grain Market Report".

**Annex 3(a) - Share of selected countries in world import volume of sugar (per cent)**

	Average 1986 - 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Russia	-	-	16.7	17.3	7.5	9.3	9.3	8.1	10.1
Indonesia	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.0	3.4	5.3	5.9
United States	6.2	9.0	6.6	6.2	5.3	4.8	8.2	8.0	5.5
EC	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9
Japan	6.6	7.2	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.3
Korea	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.7
Egypt	2.7	2.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.0	3.7	3.1
Malaysia	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
Canada	3.7	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.7
Nigeria	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.6
India	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.8
Morocco	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Rest of world	63.1	59.8	48.3	47.4	49.9	57.1	52.9	51.2	50.8
<b>World import volume</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Total of top four importers in 1992 (Russia, US, Japan, EC)	-	-	35.0	35.5	24.5	24.5	27.7	25.9	24.8

Source: Annex 3(b).

**Annex 3(b) - Import volume of sugar (thousand metric tonnes)**

	Average 1986 – 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Russia	-	-	5,144	5,063	2,248	3,186	3,275	2,985	3,732
Indonesia	198	331	425	263	148	688	1,206	1,977	2,199
United States	1,714	2,354	2,045	1,829	1,603	1,637	2,870	2,953	2,056
EC	1,748	1,709	1,786	1,713	1,834	1,787	1,868	1,883	1,814
Japan	1,824	1,895	1,823	1,794	1,700	1,789	1,708	1,757	1,604
Korea	1,069	1,160	1,229	1,188	1,274	1,311	1,402	1,437	1,378
Egypt	737	736	465	504	566	1,076	718	1,357	1,162
Malaysia	724	719	901	898	982	1,057	1,114	1,163	1,065
Canada	1,017	957	1,015	1,162	1,149	1,025	1,260	1,067	1,009
Nigeria	440	409	697	551	461	443	602	645	961
India	418	0	0	0	2,654	215	0	216	670
Morocco	293	280	406	416	455	478	513	603	590
Rest of world	17,400	15,714	14,899	13,885	15,008	19,584	18,562	18,966	18,836
<b>World Total</b>	<b>27,581</b>	<b>26,264</b>	<b>30,835</b>	<b>29,266</b>	<b>30,082</b>	<b>34,276</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>37,009</b>	<b>37,076</b>

Notes:

- (1) Centrifugal sugar in terms of raw sugar.
- (2) For further comments see cover note, particularly paragraphs 12 and 13.

Source: International Sugar Organization, "Sugar Yearbook", several issues.

### **Annex III**

#### **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 Secretariat\*

Revision

1. The present note further updates the information in the Secretariat note 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 (G/AG/W/42/Rev.2).

2. Following a brief introduction on the follow-up process to the Decision as a whole (Part I), this paper sets out the substantive provisions of the Decision and provides information regarding their implementation (Part II). A list of related Committee on Agriculture documents is contained in Attachment 1. Further details are presented in Attachments 2 to 8.

#### **I. MONITORING OF THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE DECISION**

3. The follow-up to the Decision has represented an important element in the Committee's work. This subject has been on the agenda at each regular Committee meeting.

4. In 1995, the Committee 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 (G/AG/2, pages 33-34 refer). The annual monitoring of the follow-up to the Decision in accordance with Article 16 of the Agreement on Agriculture and under paragraph 18 of the Working Procedures of the Committee on Agriculture is undertaken on the basis, *inter alia*, of these Table NF:1 notifications.

5. Attachment 2 summarizes compliance with NF:1 notification requirements in the 1995 to 2000 implementation years. For the purposes of Attachment 2, "compliance" refers to any NF:1 notification received by the eight Members (counting the EC as one) that are donors under the Food Aid Convention and three other Members that have identified themselves as donors in their notifications (Cuba, New Zealand and South Africa). A number of other Members have also submitted NF:1 notifications stating that no food aid or technical/financial assistance was provided or that Table NF:1 was not applicable. Attachment 2 reflects the state of play on notifications as of 30 October 2000.

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\*(G/AG/W/42/Rev.3, dated 31 October 2000.)

6. In 1996, the Committee established a WTO list of net food-importing developing countries.<sup>1</sup> This list currently contains 19 developing country Members plus the 48 least-developed countries as defined by the United Nations.<sup>2</sup>

7. In the same year, the Singapore Ministerial Conference ("SMC") adopted the Committee's specific recommendations regarding the Decision (G/L/125 refers).

## **II. PROVISIONS OF THE DECISION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

8. The 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).

*"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).

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

### **Food aid and technical and financial assistance**

10. In light of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the 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).

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<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> The WTO list of net food-importing developing countries as it currently stands: Barbados, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Venezuela (G/AG/5/Rev.3, dated 28 June 1999, refers).

(i) ***Review of Food Aid Levels and Initiation of Food Aid Negotiations***

11. To the end enunciated in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the Decision, Ministers agreed:

"... 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 Decision).

*Review of food aid levels*

12. The international food aid commitments under the Food Aid Convention are specified in terms of minimum annual contributions by its members (Table 1). The aggregate annual commitments decreased from a total of 7.517 million tonnes under the Food Aid Convention, 1986 to 5.35 million tonnes (wheat equivalent) under the Food Aid Convention, 1995. Under the new Food Aid Convention 1999, the minimum annual volume and value commitments of FAC members amount to a total of 4.895 million tonnes (wheat equivalent) and €130 million, respectively (see Attachment 3).

13. Table 1 summarizes the annual food aid shipments by FAC members in respect of their commitments under the 1986 and 1995 Food Aid Conventions since 1992/93. Although food aid shipments of grain fell from 10.4 million tonnes in 1992/93 to 5.8 million tonnes in 1996/97, shipments exceeded, except in 1994/95, FAC members' combined minimum annual commitments in this period. In 1998/99, food aid shipments by FAC donors reached an estimated 8.1 million tonnes, 2 million tonnes more than in 1997/98 and 2.8 million tonnes more than the aggregate annual minimum commitment. Preliminary data for 1999/2000 indicate that Food Aid Convention donors collectively supplied 8.3 million tonnes (wheat equivalent) to eligible recipients, with a further €150 million supplied against commitments expressed in value terms.

14. There are a number of other sources of food aid data, particularly the FAO and the World Food Programme. Data from these sources are not directly comparable with the data of the Food Aid Committee of the International Grains Council (Table 1) for reasons such as differences in country and product coverage, reporting period, and the use of delivery rather than shipment data.

15. According to World Food Programme data, global food aid deliveries reached a record of 17.3 million tonnes in 1993 and thereafter declined for three consecutive years to 7.2 million tonnes in 1996. Since 1997, global food aid deliveries have increased (Table 2). In 1999, food aid deliveries surged by 75 per cent to 14.5 million tonnes. This was mainly due to a sharp increase of deliveries to "other countries" although deliveries to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries also increased. It should be noted that food deliveries as monitored by the World Food Programme include deliveries by the FAC members, other countries, and non-governmental organizations.

**Table 1 - Food Aid Convention - Annual Shipments Of Grain - 1992/93-1998/99\* (July/June years)**

metric tons: wheat equivalent

DONOR	MINIMUM ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION (1986 Conv.) a)	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	MINIMUM ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION (1995 Conv.) a)	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (prov.)
ARGENTINA	<b>35,000</b>	f)	-	-	<b>35,000</b>	13,400	-	-	10,135 m)
AUSTRALIA	<b>300,000</b>	309,561	307,874	334,090	<b>300,000</b>	298,146	305,127	293,221	273,064
AUSTRIA	<b>20,000</b>	18,000	7,100	39,400	<b>d)</b>	d)	d)	d)	d)
CANADA	<b>600,000</b>	762,766 c)	659,103	632,881	<b>400,000</b>	448,764	468,431	417,917	487,095
EC	<b>1,670,000</b>	2,618,636	2,485,522	2,058,244	<b>1,755,000</b>	2,413,991	2,049,591	2,201,162 j)	1,973,357
FINLAND	<b>25,000</b>	25,000	19,610 g) h)	208 h)	<b>d)</b>	d)	d)	d)	d)
JAPAN b)	<b>300,000</b>	390,912	341,293	388,438	<b>300,000</b>	474,870	326,835	302,626	561,643
NORWAY b) i)	<b>30,000</b>	33,646	47,941	33,584	<b>20,000</b>	6,233	32,816 R	19,306	61,293
SWEDEN	<b>40,000</b>	62,560 b)	48,736 b)	54,761 b)	<b>d)</b>	d)	d)	d)	d)
SWITZERLAND	<b>27,000</b>	47,265	108,220	44,828	<b>40,000</b>	75,479	38,636	57,915 k)	38,939 k)
USA	<b>4,470,000</b>	6,119,687	4,688,779	3,526,994	<b>2,500,000</b>	2,849,384	2,553,283 R	2,818,500	4,734,121
<b>TOTAL e)</b>	<b>7,517,000</b>	10,388,033	8,714,178	7,113,428	<b>5,350,000</b> n)	6,580,267	5,774,719 R	6,110,647	8,139,647

Continued

Table 1 - continued

Notes:

- \* Unless otherwise specified, all shipments were in respect of the Food Aid Convention, 1986 and the Food Aid Convention, 1995.  
These figures refer to actual shipments completed during the years shown and do not necessarily represent the performance of members in relation to their minimum obligations.
- a) 1986 - As listed in Article III, paragraph (3), of the Food Aid Convention, 1986.  
1995 - As listed in Article III, paragraph (4), of the Food Aid Convention, 1995.
- b) Wheat equivalent of cash contributions as calculated on the basis of the "prevailing international market price".  
These figures therefore do not correspond to quantities actually shipped.
- c) Includes quantities shipped by Canada in respect of its obligations for the following year.
- d) From 1995/96 Austria, Finland and Sweden included under E.C.
- e) Includes contributions under IEFR - Immediate Response Account (IRA), as reported by WFP and detailed in Annex 2.
- f) Obligations under the Convention suspended between 1st July 1991 and 30th June 1993.
- g) In respect of outstanding 1992/93 contributions.
- h) Obligations under the Convention suspended between 1st July 1993 and 30th June.
- i) Norway made its entire FAC cash contribution available to WFP during each of the years shown, but actual shipments, as reported by WFP, may not have been completed.
- j) Includes EC contributions of cash to recipients totalling Ecu 84.7 m. reported as equivalent to 583,693 tons of wheat, to be used for the purchase of grains by recipients. The cash was disbursed as follows (in '000 Ecus):

Albania	5,000	Honduras	3,100	Senegal	500
Armenia	13,000	Kirghizstan	8,000	Sierra Leone	200
Bolivia	15,000	Mali	2,000	Tadzhikistan	4,000
Cape Verde Islands	7,000	Mozambique	5,400	Yemen	5,000
Georgia	7,000	Nicaragua	600		
Haiti	700	Peru	8,200		

Individual details of the food aid quantities involved are not available, and are therefore not shown in Table 2.

- k) Includes quantities shipped by Switzerland in respect of its obligations for the previous year.
- l) Australia's minimum contribution was reduced to 250,000 tons with effect from 1 July 1998 under the FAC 1995 (as extended).
- m) Shipped by Argentina in respect of outstanding 1995/96 obligations.
- n) With effect from 1 July 1998, the total was reduced to 5,300,000 tons (taking into account the revised minimum contribution for Australia).
- R Revised

Source: Food Aid Committee / International Grains Council.

**Table 2: Food aid deliveries to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries, 1990-99 (million tonnes)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Least-developed countries	3.9	4.8	6.3	4.5	5.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.3
Net food-importing developing countries	4.1	3.9	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2
Other countries	5.2	4.1	6.1	10.4	5.7	5.2	3.2	3.2	3.9	9.0
Global total	13.2	12.8	15.3	17.3	12.9	10.2	7.2	7.4	8.3	14.5

Notes: Includes cereals in grain equivalent and non-cereals in product weight (see also Table 5).

Net food-importing developing countries refers to Members listed in G/AG/5/Rev.3, dated 28 June 1999.

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 1999 Food Aid Flows, special issue, May 2000 from the Internet ([www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)).

16. Except for Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela, all net food-importing developing countries on the WTO list were, occasionally or regularly, recipients of food aid during 1990-99. In 1999, aggregate deliveries to these countries were 37 per cent lower than average deliveries in the period 1990-99 (Table 3). In some countries, in particular Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, food aid deliveries have declined even more sharply during the past decade. Deliveries to the least-developed countries in 1999 were roughly equal to their ten-year average (1990-99), while global deliveries were 22 per cent above the long-run average. In Attachment 4, data are provided of food aid deliveries to all recipient countries during 1990-99, while Attachment 5 gives a break-down of deliveries as between Members and non-Members.<sup>3</sup>

**Table 3: Food aid deliveries to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries in 1990 compared to long-term average (million tonnes)**

	1990-99 average	1999	1999 in per cent of 1990-99 average
Least-developed countries	4,381	4,336	99
Net food-importing developing countries	1,947	1,234	63
Other countries	5,578	8,931	160
Global total	11,906	14,501	122

Notes: Includes cereals in grain equivalent and non-cereals in product weight.

Net food-importing developing countries refers to Members listed in G/AG/5/Rev.3, dated 28 June 1999.

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 1999 Food Aid Flows, special issue, May 2000 from the Internet ([www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)).

17. As Table 4 indicates, the share of global food aid deliveries (excluding Europe and the CIS) that was provided in the form of emergency relief in response to man-made or natural disasters increased since 1990 while the share of programme food aid fell.

<sup>3</sup>Further detailed information on food aid deliveries provided to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries is contained in the NF:1 notifications of Argentina, Australia, Canada, EC, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the United States.

**Table 4: Composition of global food aid deliveries, excluding Europe and the CIS (per cent)**

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1999</b>
Emergency relief food aid	19	37	36	43
Programme food aid	57	38	36	31
Project food aid	24	25	29	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes: All figures include cereal (in grain equivalent) and non-cereal food aid (in product weight).

Emergency relief food aid: Targeted and freely distributed to victims of natural or man-made disasters.

Programme food aid: Usually supplied as a resource transfer for balance-of-payments and/or budgetary support objectives. Provided as a grant or loan on a bilateral basis. Not targeted at specific beneficiary groups but sold on the market of the recipient country.

Project food aid: Provided to targeted beneficiary groups to support specific development objectives. Always supplied on a grant basis.

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 1999 Food Aid Flows, special issue, May 2000 from the Internet ([www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)).

18. In Tables 1 to 3, as well as in Attachments 4 and 5, the food aid deliveries represent aggregate quantities which include both cereals, in grain equivalent, and non-cereals in product weight. Table 4 shows the composition of global food aid deliveries (excluding Europe and the CIS) since 1990.

**Table 5: Commodity composition of global food aid deliveries, excluding Europe and the CIS (million tonnes)**

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Cereals</b>	9,901	8,938	5,148	8,501
Blended/fortified	398	411	352	481
Coarse grains	2,087	2,964	1,308	1,361
Rice	726	900	742	896
Wheat & wheat flour	6,690	4,663	2,746	5,762
<b>Non-cereals</b>	1,001	1,178	787	711
Dairy products	119	104	24	24
Meat & fish	37	26	28	13
Oils & fats	521	463	266	255
Other non-cereals	53	75	64	53
Pulses	271	509	406	367
<b>Cereals (per cent)</b>	91	88	87	92
<b>Non-cereals (per cent)</b>	9	12	13	8

Note: Cereals in grain equivalent, non-cereals in product weight.

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 1999 Food Aid Flows, special issue, May 2000 from the Internet ([www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)).

*Initiation of food aid negotiations*

19. In anticipation of the expiry of the Food Aid Convention, 1995 ("FAC") the SMC agreed that, 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 donable products as is possible, which is sufficient to meet the legitimate needs of developing countries during the reform programme (G/L/125, paragraph 18(i) refers).

20. Between January 1997 and March 1999 several meetings took place within the framework of the FAC, including meetings with least-developed and net food-importing developing countries as well as potential new food aid donors. In December 1997 the FAC Food Aid Committee decided to extend the FAC for one year (until June 1999) and 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" (IGC statement in G/AG/GEN/20).

21. In early 1998 the Food Aid Committee confirmed its intention to bring a new Food Aid Convention into effect on 1 July 1999 and requested the Working Group which was undertaking the re-negotiation of the FAC to aim to conclude the substantive negotiations by the end of 1998.

22. In November 1998, the Food Aid Committee held a further dialogue meeting with representatives of food aid recipient countries regarding the main elements of the new Convention (G/AG/GEN/31, page 4 refers).

23. The negotiations on the Food Aid Convention 1999 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. Its members, including provisional members, are the same as the members of the Food Aid Convention, 1995 (Argentina, Australia, Canada, EC and its member States, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the United States).

24. The Food Aid Convention 1999 contains a number of new features. They include that the list of eligible products which may be supplied has been broadened significantly beyond cereals. There are also new provisions designed to improve the effectiveness and the impact of food aid. When allocating their food aid, FAC members undertake to give priority to the least-developed countries and Low-Income Countries, many of which are on the present WTO list of net food-importing developing countries. Other eligible food aid recipients include Lower Middle-Income Countries and all other countries included in the WTO list of net food-importing developing countries at the time of negotiation of the new Convention. Attachment 3 reproduces a summary by the IGC Executive Director of the outcome of the negotiations on the new Food Aid Convention.

**(ii) Concessionalty of Food Aid**

25. To the end stated in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the Decision Ministers also agreed:

"... 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 Decision).

26. The SMC agreed that the recommendations to be developed by the FAC referred to in paragraph 19 above should include guidelines in accordance with paragraph 3(ii) of the Decision, as well as means to improve the effectiveness and positive impact of food aid. Under the Food Aid Convention 1999, all food aid provided to least-developed countries will be in the form of grants.

Overall, food aid in the form of grants is to represent, at a minimum, 80 per cent of FAC members' contributions and donors will seek to progressively exceed this share.

27. Table 6 shows the proportion of food aid provided to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries in the form of donations as notified by Members. All notifying Members, except the United States, provided the food aid to the countries concerned in fully grant form. In the case of the United States, in the first four years of implementation between 83 and 93 per cent of food aid was donated, with the remainder being provided in accordance with the relevant FAC guidelines.

**Table 6: Proportion of food aid provided in fully grant form**

Member	Concessionality of food aid
<b>FAC donors</b>	
Argentina	100 % grant terms
Australia	100 % grant terms
Canada	100 % grant terms
EC	100 % grant terms
Japan	100 % grants of cash
Norway	100 % grant terms
Switzerland	100 % grant terms
USA	proportion of food aid to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries on 100 % grant terms: 1995/96 - 84 % 1996/97 - 93 % 1997/98 - 83 % 1998/99 - 93 % the remainder is provided in accordance with Food Aid Convention guidelines
<b>Other donors</b>	
Cuba	100 % grant terms
New Zealand	100 % grants of cash
South Africa	not applicable (no food aid provided)

*(iii) Technical and Financial Assistance*

28. To the end stated in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the Decision Ministers agreed

"... 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 Decision).

29. The SMC 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. 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.

30. The Secretariat has no information whether least-developed and net food-importing developing countries made requests pursuant to paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision. However, Attachment 6 provides an overview of spending on bilateral technical and financial assistance

programmes as notified by Members, including in a number of cases funding given to multilateral organizations and other aid. Some Members noted in their notifications that it had not always been possible to identify expenditures that were exclusively targeted to agriculture and to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries. In addition, in their contributions to the Committee's annual monitoring exercise of the Decision several of the international observer organizations have provided information on their respective activities in the area of technical assistance.<sup>4</sup>

### **Differential treatment within the framework of an agreement on agricultural export credits**

31. In light of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the 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 Decision).

32. Ministers reaffirmed this commitment at the SMC. In the ongoing negotiations on an understanding regarding agricultural export credits undertaken within the framework of the OECD, consideration is being given to this matter (OECD statement in G/AG/GEN/15, page 8 refers). The further negotiations which have taken place this year, most recently in September, have advanced the discussions in a number of areas but the negotiations have not yet been concluded.

### **Access to the resources of the international financial institutions**

33. In the Decision Ministers furthermore 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 Decision).

34. At the SMC it was agreed that WTO Members, in their individual capacity as members of relevant international financial institutions, take appropriate steps to encourage the institutions concerned, through their respective governing bodies, to further consider the scope for establishing new facilities or enhancing existing facilities for developing countries experiencing Uruguay Round-related difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs.

#### **(i) Ability to finance commercial imports**

35. As noted above, the Decision recognizes that as a result of the Uruguay Round certain developing countries may experience short-term difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs. In this context, at various stages of the Committee's annual monitoring

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<sup>4</sup> See G/AG/GEN/40, pages 12-21, for a recent listing by the World Bank of its agricultural projects in LDCs and net-food-importing developing countries; see G/AG/R/9, paragraph 33 for FAO's Special Programme on Food Production in Support of Food Security in LIFDCs.

exercise of the Decision, several of the international observer organizations have commented on the development of international food prices.<sup>5</sup>

36. Chart 1 below shows the trend of the IMF price index for non-fuel primary commodities which covers food, beverages, agricultural raw materials, as well as metals and fertilizers.<sup>6</sup> The broken line in Chart 1 which tracks the price development in real terms indicates that non-fuel primary commodity prices, following a period of strengthening prices in 1999 and the beginning of this year, have again declined in recent months. Attachment 7 provides IMF data with respect to the movement of various commodity price indices since 1990, including for food (column 4 of Attachment 7). It may be noted that in 1999 and 2000 food prices (in US dollars) were lower than at any other time in the past decade. Attachment 8 provides price data compiled by the World Bank for a range of agricultural commodities.

37. Chart 2 below shows world market prices for wheat since 1987, as measured by the wheat price index (in nominal terms) of the International Grains Council. From its peak in 1996, the wheat price index has dropped by approximately 50 per cent and this year international wheat prices have reached their lowest level since 1990 – the year of the highest world crop ever except for 1996/97. The index numbers of the IGC wheat price index as from April 2000 are as follows:

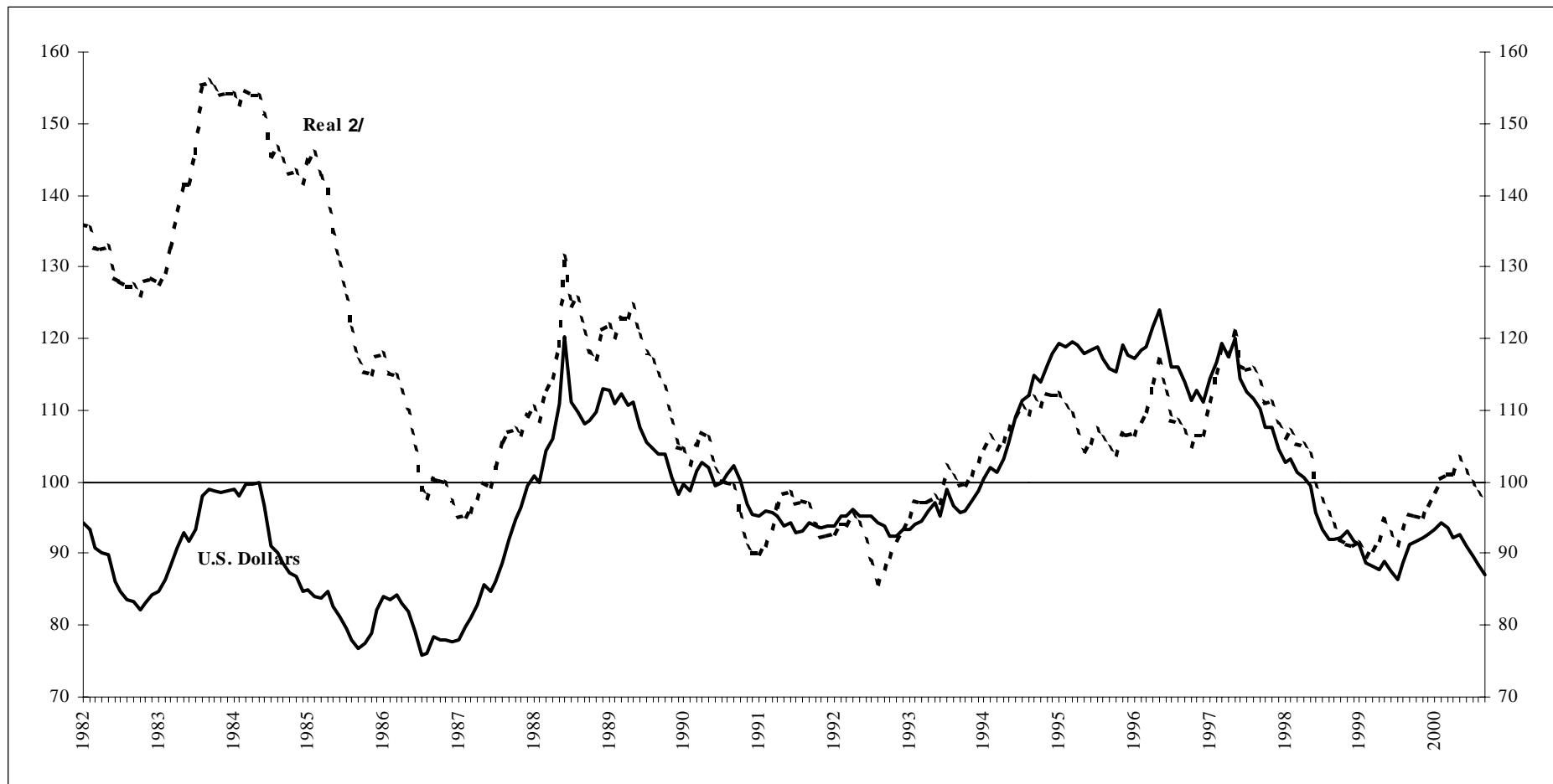
07-Apr-00	1,117
14-Apr-00	1,105
21-Apr-00	1,103
28-Apr-00	1,087
05-May-00	1,149
12-May-00	1,149
19-May-00	1,121
26-May-00	1,146
02-Jun-00	1,126
09-Jun-00	1,120
16-Jun-00	1,111
23-Jun-00	1,147
30-Jun-00	1,134
07-Jul-00	1,100
14-Jul-00	1,091
21-Jul-00	1,072
28-Jul-00	1,061
04-Aug-00	1,034
11-Aug-00	1,037
18-Aug-00	1,055
25-Aug-00	1,078
01-Sep-00	1,108
08-Sep-00	1,105
15-Sep-00	1,100
22-Sep-00	1,096
29-Sep-00	1,147
06-Oct-00	1,161
13-Oct-00	1,183

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<sup>5</sup>See FAO in G/AG/GEN/31, page 2 and G/AG/GEN/36, page 1; IMF in G/AG/GEN/15, page 2; G/AG/GEN/31, page 6 and G/AG/GEN/40, page 5; International Grains Council in G/AG/R/4, page 6; UNCTAD in G/AG/GEN/31, page 12; World Bank in G/AG/GEN/15, page 3 and G/AG/W/12, page 4-6; see also the points raised by Members in G/AG/R/3, page 6.

<sup>6</sup>In this index, metals and fertilizers carry a weight of 26.7 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

**CHART 1**  
**INDICES OF NON-FUEL PRIMARY COMMODITY PRICES**  
**(1990 = 100) 1/**



1/ Indices comprise 39 price series for 33 non-fuel primary commodities. Weights are based on the 1987-89 average of world export earnings.

2/ Deflated by the export unit value index for manufactures of industrial countries.

Source: International Monetary Fund ([www.imf.org/external/np/res/commod/index.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/res/commod/index.htm)).

**CHART 2 – THE INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL WHEAT PRICE INDEX, JANUARY 1987 – MARCH 2000**



\* Average wheat prices of seven widely traded varieties of bread wheat: July/Dec 1986=1000



IGC 04/00

38. At the November 1997 meeting of the Committee, the FAO presented the main findings of a study on the food situation in the least-developed and net food-importing countries (G/AG/GEN/15, pages 5-6 refer). The study provides quantitative results on a number of variables affecting the ability to finance commercial imports, including export earnings, the balance-of-payments situation and the debt service ratio. FAO emphasized the fact that as a result of declining levels of food aid and export subsidies "a much greater volume of cereals is now imported under commercial terms." In conclusion FAO noted that "all the relevant statistics differentiate clearly the LDCs and the NFIDCs from the rest of the developing countries as regards food availability and capacity to import. The food security situation in both the LDCs and the NFIDCs remains precarious and FAO will continue to monitor this situation as it evolves."<sup>7</sup> An update on the food security situation in the countries covered by the Decision was presented in November 1998 (G/AG/GEN/31, pages 2-3 refer) and in March 1999. At the March meeting, the FAO representative concluded that "overall, despite the fall in the [cereal] import bill of the LDCs and the NFIDCs during the current season, their food security situation remains precarious in a large number of these countries as it is regularly reported by the Global Information and Early Warning System" (G/AG/GEN/36, page 2).

39. According to data provided by FAO at the November 1999 meeting of the Committee, the aggregate cereal import bill (not including food aid) of the least-developed and net food-importing developing countries has declined year after year since 1995/96, the year when cereal prices increased sharply (see Chart 2). By 1998/99 total expenditures for cereal imports were slightly lower than in 1994/95 while the volume of commercial imports was 14 per cent higher (G/AG/GEN/40, page 4 refers).

**(ii) *Access to the facilities of the IMF and the World Bank***

40. At the November 1995 meeting the IMF informed the Committee of the IMF's two principal facilities to assist net food-importing developing countries, i.e. the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) and the Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility (CCFF). Under ESAF arrangements, funds may be provided on concessional terms in the event of persistently higher import prices for food, regardless of whether or not these are caused by the Uruguay Round. The CCFF, particularly its cereal element, was established to deal with financing needs in the event of temporarily higher food prices (for further details of the CCFF see page 6 of document G/AG/W/12). At the September 1996 Committee meeting, the IMF gave a detailed account of how these facilities had been used by the least-developed and net food-importing developing countries in the wake of rising world food prices. The general conclusion of the IMF was that, under existing facilities and with anticipated resources, the IMF was in a position to meet any additional balance-of-payments related needs that may arise from higher world food prices.

41. At the November 1998 and 1999 meetings of Committee, the IMF provided updated information with regard to the scope of its lending programmes to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries to support adjustment programmes or to deal with emergency situations. In conclusion the representative of the IMF reiterated that "the Fund has the resources under existing facilities and has shown its willingness to use these resources in the last year, to meet the balance of payments needs of net food-importers" (G/AG/GEN/40, page 5 refers).

42. The position of the World Bank on the issue of access to its resources was outlined in November 1997 as follows:

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<sup>7</sup> See also "Food Security Assessment" by the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, December 1999, at [www.ers.usda.gov/epubs/pdf/gfa11/index.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/epubs/pdf/gfa11/index.htm).

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

43. Furthermore, at the Committee's November 1998 monitoring exercise in respect of the Decision, the World Bank provided an overview of the World Bank's lending programmes in terms of agricultural development projects (see above), structural adjustment lending and emergency lending (G/AG/GEN/31, pages 25-27 refer).

**Attachment 1**

**List of documents related to the implementation of the Decision**

- G/L/125 Report by the Committee on Agriculture on the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (COA report for the SMC)
- G/AG/3 Decision by the Committee on Agriculture at its Meeting on 21 November 1995 Relating to the Establishment of a List of WTO Net Food-Importing Developing Countries for the Purposes of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on the Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries ("The Decision")
- G/AG/5/Rev.3 WTO list of net food-importing developing countries for the purposes of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries
- G/AG/GEN/15 Annual monitoring exercise in respect of the follow-up to the Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (statements by the international observer organizations)
- G/AG/GEN/20 Communication from the Executive Director of the International Grains Council presented to the 19-20 March 1998 meeting of the Committee on Agriculture
- G/AG/GEN/31 Annual monitoring exercise in respect of the follow-up to the Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (statements by the international observer organizations)
- G/AG/GEN/35 Communication from the Executive Director of the International Grains Council presented to the 25-26 March 1999 meeting of the Committee on Agriculture
- G/AG/GEN/36 Statement by the Observer from the FAO presented to the 25-26 March 1999 meeting of the Committee on Agriculture
- G/AG/GEN/40 Annual monitoring exercise in respect of the follow-up to the Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (statements by the international observer organizations).
- G/AG/W/12 and Add.1 Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries: the Director-General's consultations with the IMF and the World Bank
- G/AG/W/20 Preparatory work programme in respect of paragraph 3(i) and (ii) of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (note by the Secretariat)
- G/AG/W/36 Review of food aid levels (note by the Secretariat)
- G/AG/R- series Reports of COA meetings

**Attachment 2**  
**Compliance with notification requirements in respect of actions taken within**  
**the framework of the Decision, 1995-2000 (Table NF:1)**

Member	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Notification circulated in G/AG/N-series
<b>Food Aid Convention donor</b>							
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X		ARG/10
Australia	X	X	X	X			AUS/5, 13, 21, 25
Canada	X	X	X	X			CAN/11, 18, 25, 34
EC	X	X	X	X			EEC/9, 21 and Add.1., 25
Japan	X	X	X	X			JPN/15, 27, 33, 46
Norway	X	X	X	X			NOR/6, 19 and Corr.1, 20 and Corr.1, 26
Switzerland	X	X	X	X			CHE/23
United States	X	X	X	X			USA/7, 20, 21, 31
<b>Other donors</b>							
Cuba	X	X					CUB/4, 5
New Zealand	X	X	X	X			NZL/6, 13, 17, 25
South Africa	X	X	X	X			ZAF/7, 9, 17,
<b>"Nil" notifications</b>							
Brazil	X	X	X	X			BRA/2, 7, 17
Burkina Faso				X			BFA/2
Fiji		X	X				FJI/3, 5
Indonesia	X	X					IDN/6, 7
Korea	X	X					KOR/9, 17
Malta		X					MLT/3
Morocco				X			MAR/9
Philippines	X						PHL/7
United Arab Emirates		X					ARE/1
Uruguay	X						URY/6
<b>Compliance calculated as:</b>							
... number of notifications received by FAC donors (%)	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	
... number of notifications received by FAC & other donors (%)	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	

Notes: Annual reporting periods differ among Members.

"X" means that a notification was received. A blank means that no notification was received.

"Nil" notification means that the notification indicated that no food aid or technical/financial assistance was provided or that Table NF:1 was not applicable.

"n.a." denotes not applicable since at least one Member is still within the allowable delay for the submission of Table NF:1 notifications in the 1999 implementation year (the relevant fiscal/marketing year); as regards 2000, the implementation year is still underway for all donor Members.

**Attachment 3**

**G/AG/GEN/35: Communication from the Executive Director of the International Grains Council presented to the 25-26 March 1999 meeting of the Committee on Agriculture**

In my letter of 3 December 1997, I informed you that members of the Food Aid Committee had decided to open the Food Aid Convention, 1995 for re-negotiation, thus following up on the Recommendations that WTO Ministers adopted at their Singapore Conference in respect of Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries.

These negotiations were completed on 24 March. Under cover, I have pleasure in conveying to you the text of a new Food Aid Convention 1999 (FAC) which, subject to the necessary actions by member Governments, will come into effect on 1 July 1999.

The objectives of the FAC 1999 are "to contribute to world food security and to improve the ability of the international community to respond to emergency food situations and other food needs of developing countries".

Under the new Convention, the list of eligible products which may be supplied has been broadened significantly beyond cereals. There are also stronger provisions to cover transportation and other operational costs associated with food aid transactions, especially when food aid is directed to least-developed countries and in emergencies.

FAC donors may now express their commitments in tonnage, or in value, or in a combination of tonnage and value. Accordingly, the minimum annual tonnage and value commitments of FAC members amount in total to 4,895,000 tonnes (wheat equivalent) and €130 million, respectively.

When allocating their food aid, FAC members will give priority to Least-Developed Countries and Low-Income Countries – many of which are on the WTO list of Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (NFIDCs). Eligible food aid recipients will include Lower Middle-Income Countries and all other countries on the present WTO list of NFIDCs, when experiencing food emergencies or internationally recognized financial crises leading to food shortage emergencies, or when food aid operations are targeted on vulnerable groups.

The new FAC contains stronger provisions to promote local agricultural development in recipient countries. This includes possible "triangular transactions" i.e. donor countries using their cash contributions to purchase food in developing countries for supply to a recipient country, and "local purchases", i.e. food being purchased by donors in one part of a developing country for supply to a deficit area in that country.

All FAC food aid to least-developed country recipients covered by members' commitments will be in the form of grants. Overall, food aid provided in the form of grants under this Convention will represent not less than 80 per cent of a member's contributions and, to the extent possible, members will seek progressively to exceed this percentage.

In determining whether, and the extent to which, food aid provision on long-term concessional credit terms should continue to be covered under any Food Aid Convention, FAC members will take account of the results of relevant multilateral negotiations bearing on food aid.

All FAC members agreed that the provisions of the new Convention should neither prejudice nor constrain future negotiations, including those in the framework of the WTO, on the status of food aid provisions on concessional credit terms. The EU and some other members re-affirmed their opinion that food aid provided under credit terms should no longer be included in the list of food aid operations.

The new FAC will seek to improve the effectiveness and the impact of food aid transactions, *inter alia*, in terms of the assessment of food aid needs, the monitoring of the aid provided, and co-operation between food aid donors, recipients and others concerned. In addition, the provision of food aid under the FAC will not be tied in any way to commercial exports of goods or services to recipient countries.

During the negotiations, a dialogue was maintained with food aid recipient countries. Efforts to broaden the list of FAC donors were also made and will continue. I am also pleased to note that close co-operation with the WTO was maintained throughout, regular progress reports being made to the Committee on Agriculture.

FAC members have emphasized that the new Food Aid Convention is evidence of their desire to maintain international cooperation in support of world food security and to follow up on the WTO Singapore Ministerial recommendations. Whether their specific FAC commitments are expressed in volume or in value, they are all about meeting the food aid needs of developing countries adequately, irrespective of fluctuations in world food prices and supplies.

**Attachment 4****Food aid deliveries of cereals and non-cereals, 1990-1999 ('000 tonnes, cereals in grain equivalent)**

<b>Country/Region</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>LDC</b>	<b>NFI</b>	<b>MEM</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>2,986.6</b>	<b>4,033.1</b>	<b>6,176.0</b>	<b>4,870.1</b>	<b>4,482.0</b>	<b>3,300.2</b>	<b>2,596.2</b>	<b>2,469.9</b>	<b>2,824.6</b>	<b>2,841.2</b>			
Angola	123.6	135.6	113.7	173.5	343.9	219.7	250.6	181.4	202.8	133.6	#	M	
Benin	14.8	8.3	12.6	33.7	14.9	20.6	10.2	21.8	25.5	11.3	#	M	
Botswana	15.4	2.9	8.9	13.4	9.1	10.3	3.7	0.4			N	M	
Burkina Faso	33.6	91.2	58.8	36.4	49.1	41.5	26.9	39.6	34.9	66.1	#	M	
Burundi	2.9	6.1	2.5	7.6	78.8	103.2	7.8	3.0	0.7	6.4	#	M	
Cameroon	3.2	10.3	7.2	1.7	2.7	7.3	24.1	1.4	10.2	7.5		M	
Cape Verde	58.7	64.2	59.2	27.8	73.4	73.4	44.5	65.3	59.9	70.3			
C. African Rep.	3.4	3.9	5.2	4.3	5.1	1.5	2.1	1.4	11.5	1.4	#	M	
Chad	26.0	77.6	8.2	4.2	22.6	21.2	19.7	49.4	18.2	16.0	#	M	
Comoros	3.8	5.5	7.3	4.4	6.7	5.8	0.6	1.0	8.9	0.2	#		
Congo	8.0	10.0	17.1	2.0	16.7	12.6	18.0	0.3	14.1	16.0		M	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	97.5	99.2	35.8	23.0	82.3	109.3	54.9	29.5	11.1	22.0	#	M	
Côte d'Ivoire	66.3	40.0	39.9	52.7	56.3	23.9	54.8	11.4	26.3	37.4	N	M	
Djibouti	8.6	10.4	10.2	26.3	12.6	20.2	10.8	13.8	11.2	10.5	#	M	
Equatorial Guinea	4.6	3.6	3.7	5.5	3.3	3.9	0.6	0.7	1.9		#		
Eritrea			42.6	117.1	329.8	104.3	40.4	53.5	110.1	34.7	#		
Ethiopia	863.8	943.8	1,209.7	533.6	948.6	635.7	457.0	434.1	594.7	914.1	#		
Gabon										0.1		M	
Gambia	4.1	16.3	10.7	8.5	9.7	3.8	4.3	9.2	7.7	14.0	#	M	
Ghana	66.1	169.0	142.8	123.6	90.8	96.9	33.7	86.5	58.4	26.8		M	
Guinea Bissau	5.2	15.9	7.5	10.8	4.5	3.2	7.8	5.9	3.9	21.5	#	M	
Guinea	11.2	28.7	29.5	42.8	40.2	7.5	12.9	9.8	6.9	24.8	#	M	
Kenya	89.8	73.9	274.3	353.1	230.1	79.6	31.8	117.0	142.7	72.4	N	M	
Lesotho	41.8	27.6	35.1	54.2	34.5	33.7	40.2	8.9	16.5	4.4	#	M	
Liberia	34.9	171.8	169.3	175.2	179.3	160.8	169.4	117.5	96.2	88.9	#		
Madagascar	53.6	30.2	69.5	37.4	26.2	38.2	22.1	43.5	30.6	19.8	#	M	
Malawi	219.3	232.5	369.6	541.0	166.9	235.9	122.9	50.2	58.4	72.4	#	M	
Mali	38.6	47.0	38.5	27.8	27.1	20.0	19.1	25.7	26.6	20.3	#	M	

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	LDC	NFI	MEM
Mauritania	45.2	90.0	29.9	82.5	25.6	44.9	17.3	44.0	13.8	28.7	#	M	
Mauritius	11.3	6.3	14.0	2.2		0.8	1.0				N	M	
Mozambique	422.6	542.7	1,045.9	457.9	378.9	385.7	151.3	175.5	201.2	119.0	#	M	
Namibia	11.6	9.5	20.4	24.6	0.6	2.7	10.4	0.4		2.0		M	
Niger	40.1	91.9	46.2	26.4	46.9	24.6	32.4	62.0	45.7	46.2	#	M	
Nigeria			0.6				1.1				M		
Rwanda	9.0	20.0	25.0	157.0	273.2	274.2	509.0	449.1	307.0	274.0	#	M	
Sao Tome / Principe	8.6	9.6	9.2	7.1	8.0	7.9	4.9	4.0	3.7	0.7			
Senegal	63.5	42.2	80.9	52.2	25.7	21.3	8.6	13.0	6.5	32.9	N	M	
Seychelles	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1									
Sierra Leone	11.0	61.4	46.5	28.7	33.6	33.5	55.0	90.3	86.8	30.7	#	M	
Somalia	98.3	82.4	275.2	209.6	149.0	55.9	31.7	5.0	65.5	49.1	#		
South Africa	6.7	9.2	4.8	0.1	14.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.0	8.8		M	
Sudan	230.0	549.6	705.7	340.0	431.6	81.7	108.3	115.3	205.8	331.5	#		
Swaziland	10.2	4.9	16.5	31.8	11.3	6.3	9.5		5.0	5.0		M	
Tanzania	35.5	21.7	22.7	39.8	85.0	144.5	29.8	42.6	91.2	36.7	#	M	
Togo	12.3	20.1	14.4	9.3	9.3	5.9	5.1	3.0	9.9	4.0	#	M	
Uganda	46.7	65.4	48.4	68.7	81.8	76.9	44.8	70.8	96.1	90.9	#	M	
Zambia	10.9	63.3	467.5	355.7	19.6	26.1	73.8	11.3	21.9	39.8	#	M	
Zimbabwe	13.7	17.6	513.1	534.7	22.4	13.0	12.2	0.1	56.7	28.3		M	
<b>North Africa and Middle East</b>	<b>2,813.8</b>	<b>3,078.6</b>	<b>1,525.5</b>	<b>956.2</b>	<b>869.1</b>	<b>625.3</b>	<b>567.5</b>	<b>372.5</b>	<b>353.0</b>	<b>465.0</b>			
Algeria	9.6	43.7	18.0	26.2	26.3	27.2	27.1	42.0	15.8	36.2			
Egypt	1,605.6	1,823.6	616.6	220.8	295.2	208.9	154.9	74.4	66.5	61.2	N	M	
Gaza/W.Bank	25.9	67.7	19.6	25.8	49.3	48.3	11.7	14.8	24.3	26.7			
Iran	26.3	117.3	82.0	38.5	26.0	13.2	4.9	19.7	12.9	7.8			
Iraq		46.5	99.8	93.5	73.3	101.9	113.8	90.9	47.8	18.1			
Israel	1.0		1.0	1.0	2.0						M		
Jordan	261.1	416.5	262.5	174.6	166.2	122.2	167.5	27.4	119.5	108.7		M	
Lebanon	42.8	35.8	27.8	10.8	10.0	11.5	7.5	1.7	1.1	1.0			
Morocco	270.6	250.8	258.8	158.6	104.0	2.0	0.1	15.9	0.2	10.5	N	M	
Syria	37.6	39.2	20.1	28.3	40.3	45.0	14.6	21.0	25.9	27.4			

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	LDC	NFI	MEM
Tunisia	382.6	194.9	62.4	79.0	30.8	26.6	23.3	12.4	3.1		N	M	
Turkey	14.3	2.9	5.2	3.0	1.8	0.6	1.0				M		
Yemen	14.6	19.3	17.3	13.7	0.9	2.2	1.3				#		
Yemen, Rep. of	121.7	20.4	34.4	82.4	43.0	15.7	39.7	52.3	35.8	167.5	#		
<b>Latin America &amp; the Caribbean</b>	<b>2,306.4</b>	<b>2,006.3</b>	<b>1,845.7</b>	<b>2,101.3</b>	<b>1,318.4</b>	<b>931.8</b>	<b>761.6</b>	<b>650.8</b>	<b>994.6</b>	<b>1,003.0</b>			
Antigua			1.0				3.1				M		
Belize				0.0							M		
Bolivia	261.5	214.3	114.3	417.3	170.9	85.6	157.1	96.8	217.0	72.4		M	
Brazil	28.6	20.0	6.1	38.1	35.3	0.8		0.1	0.1	0.1		M	
Chile	7.8	15.1	6.4	6.0	2.8	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.2		M	
Colombia	4.8	8.4	19.0	3.5	27.7	15.3	8.6	1.6	7.0	11.1		M	
Costa Rica	7.2	84.3	4.0	92.7	6.0	2.7	1.1				M		
Cuba	2.6	6.8	2.9	23.6	7.0	6.1	12.7	30.1	19.1	58.8	N	M	
Dominican Rep.	40.5	11.8	19.9	11.0	13.8	6.4	8.2	3.5	7.3	120.3	N	M	
Dominica	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	7.0	2.7				M		
Ecuador	76.6	46.9	46.7	11.9	27.0	19.3	1.9	12.1	20.5	21.5		M	
El Salvador	202.8	175.3	117.0	169.9	23.7	25.0	26.8	24.3	20.4	66.8		M	
French Guiana				0.5							M		
Grenada		2.0	2.6	0.1			4.5				M		
Guatemala	184.8	231.5	146.6	130.3	176.4	64.8	30.7	53.0	71.7	62.2		M	
Guyana	45.5	34.0	58.0	44.6	34.0	33.0	42.3	33.5	59.4	37.3		M	
Haiti	108.1	70.2	109.5	119.0	94.5	168.1	118.9	174.6	166.6	69.1	#	M	
Honduras	145.5	128.2	110.5	123.7	115.4	53.2	33.7	28.5	31.1	168.2	N	M	
Jamaica	293.3	274.5	247.0	239.8	70.1	56.4	58.4	17.3		13.2	N	M	
Mexico	280.0	95.6	87.7	93.5	31.7	46.0	0.9				M		
Nicaragua	232.5	161.4	130.0	94.4	60.6	60.4	45.1	34.5	88.8	210.7		M	
Panama	0.9	17.2	9.6	3.4	0.2	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.5			M	
Paraguay	3.7	0.3	2.9	2.9	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.3			M		
Peru	359.4	406.3	563.3	453.6	391.2	254.7	171.4	139.6	262.2	90.9	N	M	
Saint Lucia					3.0		6.0				N	M	
St. Vincent							8.6				M		
St. Kitts and Nevis			3.4				3.7			0.0	M		

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	LDC	NFI	MEM
Suriname			36.2	22.0	29.8	20.0	12.0		21.8		M		
Uruguay	20.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1						M		
<b>Europe and CIS</b>	<b>2,249.1</b>	<b>999.7</b>	<b>3,066.3</b>	<b>7,203.9</b>	<b>3,705.9</b>	<b>2,955.1</b>	<b>1,311.7</b>	<b>1,062.8</b>	<b>871.8</b>	<b>5,289.0</b>			
Albania		238.4	710.0	657.8	40.3	10.5	22.9	17.3	29.1	11.8	M		
Armenia			82.9	87.7	356.9	475.7	168.8	144.8	117.8	13.3			
Azerbaijan			1.4	9.4	229.2	391.2	115.7	28.7	68.1	34.7			
Belarus			156.6	336.6	138.6	98.3	39.1	0.0					
Bosnia					1.1	22.7	8.4	79.1	89.7	87.2			
Bulgaria		323.5	0.0	110.2	49.3	0.0		14.7	10.7	4.9	M		
Croatia					11.9	13.7	28.8	30.2	1.4				
Estonia		0.5	363.6	55.0		46.0					M		
FYROM										95.5			
Georgia			100.1	353.4	856.8	598.1	265.8	173.4	120.9	73.6	M		
Kazakhstan			7.8	60.8	2.4	1.0	0.7	5.0	7.0				
Kyrgyz Rep.			56.3	118.1	91.6	150.4	67.7	88.2	38.4	81.9	M		
Latvia			417.5	207.1							M		
Lithuania			379.3	446.2	64.0	40.3	36.0		30.0				
Moldova			72.1	58.6	111.9	244.2	48.4	7.2	59.4	27.5			
Poland	1,606.4	11.6		216.0						0.0	M		
Romania	642.8	308.1	119.2	225.6	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0			M		
Russia			368.6	3,407.0	913.9	124.8	79.4	54.5	16.9	4,426.3			
Slovenia					3.0						M		
Tajikistan			58.6	83.5	99.2	226.1	121.8	134.9	117.1	60.5			
Turkmenistan			6.5	45.7	51.0	53.3	39.7			2.8			
U.S.S.R		117.5											
Ukraine			0.1	352.9	96.0	120.0	36.3	53.3	39.9				
Uzbekistan				0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0		0.4	33.4			
Ex-Yugoslavia		0.2	165.4	372.1	537.4	383.7	232.0	231.3	125.1	335.5			
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2,794.9</b>	<b>2,700.5</b>	<b>2,663.8</b>	<b>2,187.9</b>	<b>2,515.9</b>	<b>2,388.7</b>	<b>2,010.6</b>	<b>2,821.9</b>	<b>3,234.2</b>	<b>4,903.1</b>			
Afghanistan	42.7	29.2	81.4	134.3	93.6	133.2	121.0	238.5	68.0	125.8	#		
Bangladesh	1,050.2	1,083.0	976.2	395.6	1,095.4	590.3	575.0	712.8	879.7	1,324.6	#	M	
Bhutan	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.1	3.2	6.4	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.6	#		

Country/Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	LDC	NFI	MEM
Cambodia	25.0	18.0	76.3	99.3	67.7	91.5	48.5	44.6	36.9	27.0	#		
China	78.2	137.6	143.5	180.1	147.1	127.8	133.6	132.2	89.2	351.8			
East Timor										7.5			
Hong Kong, China			12.4									M	
India	382.2	250.1	325.9	390.4	360.0	398.3	359.1	300.3	330.9	348.4		M	
Indonesia	56.2	59.1	44.2	42.5	36.9	18.6	0.0	0.0	730.0	792.7		M	
Korea, Dpr						544.5	510.1	914.5	785.6	993.9			
Laos			12.5	3.0	14.3	26.9	16.9	54.9	19.1	9.5	#		
Malaysia	0.4	5.1	4.1		0.3							M	
Maldives	2.4	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.4	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.0	4.9	#	M	
Mongolia		13.6	15.7	38.8	3.9	11.7	8.5	22.3	21.3	39.0		M	
Myanmar	0.1				1.8	4.0	3.6	5.3	2.9	8.4	#	M	
Nepal	7.8	5.9	18.1	42.4	31.1	38.5	35.4	32.1	41.9	61.8	#	M	
Pakistan	461.9	358.3	324.6	210.8	140.2	118.8	53.6	182.0	57.6	449.1	N	M	
Papua New Guinea	0.2	0.1	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.0		3.4	8.0		M	
Philippines	160.5	165.7	157.3	136.8	129.4	55.0	34.0	12.8	72.2	128.0		M	
Samoa	2.8		5.6								#		
Solomon Islands		0.0									#	M	
Sri Lanka	309.5	304.5	266.1	412.3	306.5	148.2	72.8	91.2	31.6	118.6	N	M	
Thailand	147.7	190.6	92.6	33.6	8.1	2.4	0.1	1.1	8.3	2.3		M	
Vanuatu		0.0									#		
Vietnam	61.8	70.8	99.4	61.6	74.9	69.8	30.0	69.3	47.8	97.2			
<b>Global total</b>	<b>13,150.8</b>	<b>12,818.2</b>	<b>15,277.3</b>	<b>17,319.3</b>	<b>12,891.3</b>	<b>10,201.1</b>	<b>7,247.5</b>	<b>7,377.8</b>	<b>8,278.2</b>	<b>14,501.3</b>			

Notes:

LDC least-developed country (#)

NFI net food-importing developing country, as listed in G/AG/5/Rev.3 dated 28 June 1999 (N).

MEM WTO Member (M).

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 1999 Food Aid Flows, special issue, May 2000 from the Internet ([www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)).

**Attachment 5**

**Food aid deliveries to WTO Members and non-Members, 1996-99**  
**(million tonnes, cereals in grain equivalent)**

	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
Members	4.3	4.1	5.2	6.0
Non-Members of which:	2.9	3.3	3.0	8.5
Least-developed countries	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.8
Others	1.9	2.2	1.8	6.7
Global total	7.2	7.4	8.2	14.5

Notes: Includes cereals in grain equivalent and non-cereals in product weight (see Table 5).

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 1999 Food Aid Flows, special issue, May 2000 from the Internet ([www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)).

**Attachment 6**

**Technical and financial assistance under paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision, 1995-99**

Notifying Member	Programme	Currency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Argentina	Total technical assistance		0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	Total AusAID multilateral core funding AusAID regional funding AusAID bilateral AusAID scholarships AusAID humanitarian relief ACIAR multilateral programmes ACIAR bilateral programmes NGOs Other government departments	A\$ mill.	351.8 227.0 11.4 24.2 42.0 13.4 24.0 9.8	400.4 230.5 9.7 48.1 18.1 81.5 9.4 3.2	263.0 161.9 8.1 44.5 30.4 7.2 8.9 2.1	147.4* 67.6 33.8 1.3 11.0 24.9 4.4 4.4	NNR
Canada	Total CIDA multilateral core funding CIDA bilateral programmes CIDA Canadian Partnership Branch IDRC bilateral programming DFAIT multilateral core funding	C\$ mill.	299.3 253.4 25.2 8.3 4.5 7.9	271.3 215.8 25.3 5.8 3.6 20.8	290.9 243.3 16.9 5.4 3.2 22.1	275.2 228.9 18.9 4.0 2.7 20.6	NNR
EC	Total EDF- ACP countries Development projects with other countries**	ECU mill.	n.a. 465.9 651.1	n.a. 180.0 679.4	n.a. 156.0 1,161.4	n.a. 238.0	NNR
Japan	Total Grant aid Technical cooperation ODA loans	US\$ mill.	434.3 268.1 107.1 59.1	688.2 202.1 129.7 356.5	395.8 158.0 114.4 123.4	327.1 177.9 94.6 54.7	NNR
New Zealand	Total Multilateral core funding/other multilateral Regional Bilateral Emergency food aid	NZ\$ mill.	3.3 1.5 0.7 1.1 n.a.	4.2 2.4 0.5 1.4 n.a.	5.9 3.8 0.3 1.8 n.a.	5.4 2.4 0.1 2.4 0.5	NNR
Norway	Total WFP contribution Bilateral programmes Emergency relief aid	NOK mill.	648.6 213.0 285.8 149.8	718.9 219.0 297.7 202.2	818.5 208.2 338.1 272.2	990.5 210.0 459.1 321.4	NNR
South Africa	Total bilateral aid	'000 Rand	705.6	355.0	865.0	1,063.2	NNR
Switzerland	Global total international cooperation Bilateral ODA – Africa Bilateral ODA – Asia Bilateral ODA – Latin America	SFr mill.	1,356.9 n.a. n.a. n.a.	1,373.3 280.9 249.6 118.4	1,334.9 269.6 216.5 100.4	1,403.6 253.9 236.1 100.8	NNR
USA	Total USAID global assistance to agriculture USAID bilateral assistance to agriculture Contributions to multilateral organizations Cochran Fellowship Program Peace Corps	US\$ mill.	1,080.1 88.0 157.7 829.5 0.3 4.7	889.1 37.1 n.a. 846.4 0.3 5.2	1,256.6 33.6 n.a. 1217.5 0.3 5.2	1,025.3 34.4 n.a. 985.8 0.6 4.4	NNR

**Abbreviations:**

n.a.	not applicable
NNR	no notification received
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development Agency
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs & International Trade
EDF	European Development Fund
ODA	Official Development Assistance

**Notes:** Annual reporting periods differ among Members.

\* Australia's aid figures in 1995-97 are for all recipient countries; in 1998 the entry is for LDCs and net food-importing developing countries only. The global total in 1998 is A\$264.3 million.

\*\* EC aid does not include aid provided by member States. The data on "development projects with other countries" refer to calendar years 1995 and/or 1996 (ECU 651.1 million) and 1996 and/or 1997 (ECU 679.4 million).

For further details, see NF:1 notifications.

**Attachment 7**  
**Indices of primary commodity prices, 1990-2000 (1990=100)<sup>1</sup>**

	All Primary Commodities 2/	Non-Fuel Primary Commodities 3/						Petroleum 5/
		Non-fuel Primary Commodities	Food	Beverages	Agricultural Raw Materials 4/	Metals	Fertilizers	
(weights)		(100.0)	(32.9)	(6.8)	(32.3)	(26.7)	(1.3)	
		in terms of U.S. dollars						
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	90.1	94.3	99.1	93.5	96.4	85.7	103.2	84.3
1992	89.5	94.4	101.3	80.5	99.0	83.7	98.0	82.8
1993	86.4	96.1	99.9	85.6	115.0	71.9	83.0	73.0
1994	92.2	109.0	105.1	149.7	125.9	83.8	89.6	69.4
1995	99.8	118.1	113.6	151.1	131.3	100.2	99.1	74.8
1996	104.9	116.7	127.5	124.9	127.7	88.2	112.7	88.6
1997	100.7	113.0	114.0	165.5	119.0	91.5	113.9	83.9
1998	79.7	96.4	99.7	140.3	99.5	76.6	117.1	56.9
1999	84.8	89.6	84.1	110.5	101.8	75.5	112.4	78.3
97 Q4	96.2	106.6	110.6	157.8	108.6	86.0	113.3	82.0
98 Q1	85.2	102.4	106.7	165.1	102.7	80.2	117.1	61.6
98 Q2	81.3	98.6	102.2	141.8	101.9	78.2	117.9	57.8
98 Q3	77.3	92.4	93.4	129.1	96.7	75.4	117.9	56.6
98 Q4	75.1	92.4	96.3	125.4	96.8	72.8	115.5	51.6
99 Q1	73.1	89.5	89.5	119.3	99.4	68.6	115.4	50.7
99 Q2	80.3	88.0	83.4	110.9	99.8	72.4	115.1	69.8
99 Q3	88.9	88.8	81.4	98.6	101.7	78.8	111.2	89.1
99 Q4	97.1	92.3	82.1	113.2	106.1	82.1	107.8	103.6
00 Q1	103.0	93.7	84.5	102.8	106.1	87.4	106.6	115.6
00 Q2	102.4	92.0	84.1	95.5	106.5	82.7	106.9	116.7
00 Q3	105.9	88.3	80.2	88.6	98.1	85.6	108.0	129.9
Oct-98	77.6	92.1	95.8	123.3	96.4	73.5	116.6	57.7
Nov-98	75.6	93.2	97.8	126.4	96.9	73.5	115.3	51.7
Dec-98	72.1	91.7	95.3	126.3	96.9	71.3	114.7	45.3
Jan-99	73.5	91.3	94.2	124.2	99.3	68.6	115.9	49.3
Feb-99	71.0	88.8	88.5	118.1	98.7	68.6	115.2	46.8
Mar-99	74.6	88.3	86.0	115.6	100.3	68.5	115.2	56.0
Apr-99	79.6	87.7	84.8	110.9	98.0	71.6	115.2	68.5
May-99	81.0	88.9	83.3	112.3	101.3	73.8	115.2	70.3
Jun-99	80.3	87.4	81.9	109.7	100.2	71.9	114.8	70.7
Jul-99	84.4	86.4	77.6	100.7	99.6	76.7	112.2	81.7
Aug-99	88.4	88.7	82.5	98.0	100.9	78.2	111.4	88.0
Sep-99	93.9	91.3	84.2	97.2	104.6	81.7	110.1	97.6
Oct-99	93.8	91.7	82.5	105.5	106.7	80.9	109.6	96.6
Nov-99	97.9	92.2	82.4	116.4	105.7	81.5	106.9	105.5
Dec-99	99.5	92.8	81.5	117.6	105.8	84.0	106.9	108.7
Jan-00	100.1	93.3	84.4	106.4	103.1	88.4	106.9	109.4
Feb-00	104.2	94.3	85.2	101.0	106.9	88.1	105.9	117.9
Mar-00	104.7	93.7	84.0	101.1	108.2	85.6	106.9	119.7
Apr-00	96.7	92.1	84.9	97.2	106.4	81.9	106.9	102.9
May-00	103.6	92.8	84.6	97.0	107.6	83.4	106.9	118.2
Jun-00	107.1	91.0	82.7	92.2	105.6	82.7	106.9	129.0
Jul-00	103.2	89.6	79.3	92.9	103.2	84.5	107.3	121.6
Aug-00	105.1	88.4	79.6	86.6	100.4	84.4	108.4	127.9
Sep-00	109.5	87.0	81.8	86.5	90.8	88.0	108.4	140.2

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Weights are based on 1987-89 average world export earnings.

<sup>2</sup>Petroleum and non-fuel primary commodities index. The weights are 57 per cent for the index of non-fuel primary commodities prices and 43 per cent for the index of petroleum prices.

<sup>3</sup>Indices comprise 39 price series for 33 non-fuel primary commodities.

<sup>4</sup>Includes forestry products.

<sup>5</sup>Spot crude. Average of UK Brent, Dubai, and West Texas Intermediate, equally weighted.

Source: International Monetary Fund ([www.imf.org/external/np/res/commod/index.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/res/commod/index.htm)).

**Attachment 8**  
**Commodity price data, 1998-2000**

Commodity	Unit	Annual averages		Quarterly averages					Monthly averages		
		Jan-Dec 1998	Jan-Dec 1999	Jul-Sep 1999	Oct-Dec 1999	Jan-Mar 2000	Apr-Jun 2000	Jul-Sep 2000	Jul 2000	Aug 2000	Sep 2000
<b>Beverages</b>											
Cocoa	¢/kg	167.6	113.5	105.7	95.4	90.0	92.7	91.2	96.7	88.7	88.3
Coffee, arabica	¢/kg	298.1	229.1	198.8	244.0	231.7	202.2	176.4	192.6	169.6	167.1
Coffee, robusta	¢/kg	182.3	148.9	135.4	138.4	109.0	96.6	86.6	90.0	84.3	85.6
Tea, average 3 auctions	¢/kg	204.6	183.9	190.8	195.8	180.6	187.7	198.0	204.8	195.1	194.1
Tea, Calcutta auctions	¢/kg	216.5	206.8	224.9	216.6	158.4	189.8	208.6	236.0	199.7	190.0
Tea, Colombo auctions	¢/kg	207.5	164.9	170.7	182.9	182.0	169.9	174.9	167.5	175.6	181.5
Tea, Mombasa auctions	¢/kg	189.9	180.0	176.9	187.8	201.5	202.9	210.6	211.0	210.0	210.8
<b>Fats and Oils</b>											
Coconut oil	\$/mt	657.9	737.1	681.3	698.7	599.0	489.3	367.7	400.0	371.0	332.0
Copra	\$/mt	411.1	461.5	433.7	433.3	410.0	324.0	260.0	284.0	274.0	222.0
Groundnut oil	\$/mt	909.4	787.7	781.7	805.3	773.0	728.7	668.0	681.0	667.0	656.0
Palm oil	\$/mt	671.1	436.0	353.7	368.3	343.0	337.0	302.0	312.0	306.0	288.0
Palmkernel oil	\$/mt	686.7	694.1	656.7	686.0	588.0	492.0	364.3	401.0	366.0	326.0
Soybean meal	\$/mt	170.3	152.2	152.3	170.7	182.3	186.3	181.3	175.0	176.0	193.0
Soybean oil	\$/mt	625.9	427.3	406.3	384.0	363.3	345.3	327.0	340.0	329.0	312.0
Soybeans	\$/mt	243.3	201.7	196.3	200.0	214.3	223.0	201.3	197.0	198.0	209.0
<b>Grains</b>											
Maize	\$/mt	102.0	90.2	85.4	86.1	94.5	92.0	77.1	75.3	75.6	80.4
Rice, Thai, 5%	\$/mt	304.2	248.4	244.3	226.3	236.1	203.1	184.8	189.0	186.5	179.0
Rice, Thai, 25%	\$/mt	259.9	216.3	217.9	196.1	196.0	171.8	163.6	165.6	164.3	161.0
Rice, Thai, 35%	\$/mt	249.7	210.5	212.7	190.6	188.7	166.1	159.5	161.2	160.0	157.3
Rice, Thai, A1.Special	\$/mt	213.0	192.6	201.1	165.7	155.5	143.7	143.4	142.8	143.8	143.7
Sorghum	\$/mt	98.0	84.4	79.5	79.6	90.3	88.5	77.7	73.7	76.8	82.7
Wheat, Canada	\$/mt	162.9	151.3	148.2	148.0	149.2	148.0	138.9	140.1	136.4	140.3
Wheat, US, HRW	\$/mt	126.1	112.0	109.2	106.4	106.5	110.3	111.6	109.0	108.4	117.5
Wheat, US, SRW	\$/mt	111.5	96.3	93.4	95.9	98.6	99.6	93.3	91.2	90.9	97.9
<b>Other Food</b>											
Bananas, EU	\$/mt	1,005.0	850.4	745.8	739.0	889.8	720.7	611.0	635.4	621.4	576.2
Bananas, US	\$/mt	489.5	373.8	351.6	336.4	514.4	428.1	354.1	306.6	334.1	421.6
Beef	¢/kg	172.6	184.3	192.5	192.1	196.8	197.7	188.2	191.6	190.7	182.3
Fishmeal	\$/mt	661.9	392.5	369.3	404.0	405.7	396.7	419.7	423.0	417.0	419.0
Lamb	¢/kg	275.0	261.0	267.1	266.7	270.8	261.4	254.6	257.7	258.1	248.2
Oranges	\$/mt	442.4	438.2	474.8	399.1	323.9	391.7	385.9	401.8	392.3	363.6
Shrimp	¢/kg	1,579	1,461	1,485	1,473	1,493	1,510	1,508	1,510	1,510	1,503
Sugar, EU, domestic	¢/kg	59.75	59.17	58.55	59.65	58.77	56.18	54.22	55.15	55.07	52.45
Sugar, US, domestic	¢/kg	48.64	46.60	47.01	40.05	39.06	42.32	42.09	41.51	41.63	43.14
Sugar, world	¢/kg	19.67	13.81	13.06	14.14	11.80	15.63	22.04	21.25	23.02	21.85
<b>Other Raw Materials</b>											
Cotton, "A Index"	¢/kg	144.5	117.1	113.8	101.3	116.5	131.3	133.0	128.7	134.2	135.9
Cotton, Memphis	¢/kg	165.8	123.0	n.q.	120.5	135.5	150.5	148.9	n.q.	149.3	148.5
Jute	\$/mt	258.0	276.3	295.0	300.3	299.3	286.7	261.3	268.8	255.0	260.0
Rubber, Malaysia	¢/kg	72.2	62.9	55.6	68.1	70.1	71.4	68.3	66.8	70.2	67.9
Rubber, US	¢/kg	89.5	80.9	74.6	87.7	85.8	82.8	82.2	80.8	83.4	82.3
Rubber, Singapore	¢/kg	70.9	62.0	55.9	66.9	68.8	68.7	65.5	64.8	66.1	65.7
Sisal	\$/mt	820.8	691.5	647.5	607.7	558.3	638.9	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0
Wool	¢/kg	429.0	398.8	414.2	412.5	410.8	437.3	451.7	455.0	450.0	450.0

Note: In US\$ or US cent per unit. For detailed commodity notes, see [www.worldbank.org/prospects/pinksheets/pink0400.htm](http://www.worldbank.org/prospects/pinksheets/pink0400.htm).

Source: World Bank.

## Annex IV

### INTERNATIONAL/INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### Requests for Observer Status in the Committee on Agriculture\*

#### Revision

This document lists the international/intergovernmental organizations which have been accorded or which have requested observer status in the Committee on Agriculture.

#### International/Intergovernmental Organizations having observer status

International Grains Council (IGC)  
International Monetary Fund (IMF)  
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)  
World Bank

#### International/Intergovernmental Organizations requesting observer status<sup>1</sup>

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group)  
Asian and Pacific Coconut Community (APCC)  
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)  
Convention on Biological Diversity  
Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)  
Inter-American Development Bank  
Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation (IICA)  
Latin American Economic System (SELA)  
South Centre  
South Pacific Forum

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<sup>1</sup>Members wishing to consult the communications sent to the Secretariat by the international/intergovernmental organizations concerned are invited to contact the Agriculture and Commodities Division, Office 1035.

\* (G/AG/W/29/Rev.4, dated 25 September 2000.)