

# WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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Committee on Agriculture

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

Note by the Secretariat<sup>1</sup>

Revision

The present note updates the information in the Secretariat note G/AG/W/42/Rev.12 dated 4 November 2009 on implementation of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (NFIDC Decision). Following a brief introduction on the follow-up process to the NFIDC Decision as a whole (Part I), this paper sets out the substantive provisions of the Decision and provides information regarding their implementation (Part II).

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

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

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

2. In 1995, the Committee established notification requirements<sup>2</sup> 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 NFIDC Decision. The annual monitoring of the follow-up to the NFIDC Decision in accordance with Article 16 of the Agreement on Agriculture and under paragraph 18 of the Working Procedures of the Committee on Agriculture is undertaken on the basis, *inter alia*, of these Table NF:1 notifications.

3. Attachment 1 summarizes compliance with Table NF:1 notification requirements in the 1995 to 2009 implementation years. For the purposes of this Attachment, "compliance" refers to any Table NF:1 notification received by the seven Members<sup>3</sup> that are donors under the Food Aid Convention and other Members that have in the past identified themselves as food aid donors in their Table NF:1 notifications. A number of other Members have also submitted Table NF:1 notifications stating that no food aid or technical/financial assistance was provided or that the Table NF:1 notification requirement was not applicable.<sup>4</sup>

4. In 1996, the Committee established a WTO list of net food-importing developing countries.<sup>5</sup> This list currently contains 26 developing country Members (NFIDCs) plus the least-developed countries (LDCs) as defined by the United Nations.<sup>6</sup>

5. In December 2000, the Committee on Agriculture was instructed by the General Council<sup>7</sup> to examine possible means of improving the effectiveness of the implementation of the NFIDC Decision.<sup>8</sup> The Committee's report on this question<sup>9</sup>, which was approved by the Doha Ministerial Conference, included, *inter alia*, a recommendation for the establishment of an Inter-agency panel of financial and commodity experts to examine the issue of short-term difficulties by NFIDCs and LDCs in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs. The panel report, which was submitted in June 2002, included an examination of specific proposals submitted by a group of seventeen WTO NFIDCs.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> See G/AG/2, pages 33-34.

<sup>3</sup> Counting the EU and its member States as one.

<sup>4</sup> This is the case for Brazil, Burkina Faso, Fiji, Indonesia, Malta, Morocco, Philippines, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

<sup>5</sup> See G/AG/3. 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>6</sup> See G/AG/5/Rev.8.

<sup>7</sup> See WT/L/384.

<sup>8</sup> See progress reports to the General Council on such consultations in G/AG/7 and G/AG/10.

<sup>9</sup> See G/AG/11.

<sup>10</sup> See proposals (G/AG/W/49 and 49/Add.1 and Corr.1) and Inter-agency panel report (WT/GC/62 - G/AG/13).

6. Between 2003 and 2006, the Committee on Agriculture also considered, at each of its regular meetings, a proposal by the African Group calling for developed-country Members to, *inter alia*, contribute to a revolving fund for normal levels of food imports.<sup>11</sup> In September 2004, the Committee on Agriculture decided to revert to this matter on the basis of the recommendation contained in its report to the General Council on Implementation-Related Issues.<sup>12</sup> Informal consultations specifically dedicated to that proposal were also held in May 2005 and again in February 2006, as part of the discussions on implementation-related issues. The outcome of such consultations is reflected in the Committee's follow-up report to the General Council.<sup>13</sup> Further to a request by the Committee on Agriculture in 2008, the Secretariat prepared a compendium of documents that are directly or indirectly relevant to the implementation-related issues under its purview, and that have been circulated since the last report to the General Council in June 2006. The Compendium is regularly updated and circulated to Members.<sup>14</sup>

7. The WTO is represented on the UN High Level Task Force for the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF) established in 2008 and has participated in its deliberations since its inception. In the context of the update of the HLTF's Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA), the WTO Secretariat participated in the Dublin dialogue held in May 2010. The WTO Secretariat contributed, in particular, to the discussions in the working group on "trade and tax policies, and international food markets" which explored the linkages between food security and international trade. After intensive collaboration and consultations with various stakeholders, including at the Dublin meeting, the HLTF finalized the Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action (UCFA) in September 2010.<sup>15</sup>

## II. PROVISIONS OF THE NFIDC DECISION AND IMPLEMENTATION

8. The NFIDC Decision states:

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

*"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 NFIDC Decision contain a number of specific agreements in the areas of food aid, technical and financial assistance, differential treatment within the framework of any agreement on agricultural export credits, and a provision regarding access to the resources of the international financial institutions. In the following sections, these paragraphs are taken up one by one and supplemented by information available to the Secretariat regarding their implementation.

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<sup>11</sup> The proposal itself is contained in paragraph 52 of TN/CTD/W/3/Rev.2 (dated 17 July 2002). It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture in 2003 by the Chairman of the General Council in the context of the WTO's Work Programme on Special and Differential Treatment under the Doha Development Agenda (Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004, paragraph 1.d of WT/L/579 refers).

<sup>12</sup> See G/AG/16, paragraph 19(c). Progress reports relating to the African Group proposal are contained in G/AG/17 and Corr.1; G/AG/20; and G/AG/22.

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

<sup>14</sup> See G/AG/W/70/Rev.1, G/AG/W/70/Rev.1/Add.1 and G/AG/W/70/Rev.1/Add.2.

<sup>15</sup> The original version of the Comprehensive Framework for Action of the HLTF was developed in July 2008. Please refer to <http://un-foodsecurity.org/> for more details.

A. FOOD AID

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

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

**2. Review of Food Aid Levels and Initiation of Food Aid Negotiations**

11. To the end enunciated in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the NFIDC 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 NFIDC Decision).

(a) Review of food aid levels

12. The Food Aid Convention (FAC) provides a safety net in terms of food aid availability. The international food aid commitments under the FAC are specified in terms of minimum annual contributions by its members. The aggregate annual commitments, expressed in wheat equivalent, decreased from a total of 7.5 million tonnes (under the Food Aid Convention 1986) to 5.4 million tonnes (under the Food Aid Convention 1995).<sup>16</sup> Under the Food Aid Convention 1999, the combined minimum annual volume and value commitments of FAC members are established at 4.8 million tonnes and €130 million (as of June 2009). In this respect, the Inter-agency panel referred to in paragraph I.5 above noted that:

"the fact that these commitments are expressed mainly in volume terms is significant in times of high world market prices for cereals, as it provides assurances of minimum supplies of food aid irrespective of world food price and supply fluctuations."<sup>17</sup>

13. As observed by the Food Aid Committee at its June 2009 Session, the value of FAC commitments in volume terms was again demonstrated during sharply rising food prices in 2007-08 when several donors took major budgetary initiatives to meet their food aid obligations.

14. Attachment 2 summarizes the annual food aid commitments under the 1999 Food Aid Convention as well as the food aid shipments by FAC members during the period 2002/03-2008/09. It also shows that annual shipments exceeded, often significantly, FAC members' combined minimum annual commitments. Food aid shipments in 2008/09 totalled 7.9 million tonnes in wheat equivalent, representing an 11 per cent increase from the previous year, the first since 2005/06. The bulk of food aid provided in 2008/09 under the FAC was supplied in response to emergency situations and protracted relief operations, especially in Africa. Food aid operations in Africa, mainly in Sub-

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<sup>16</sup> See G/AG/W/42/Rev.8 for data relating to donor commitments and shipments under the 1986 and 1995 Food Aid Conventions, respectively.

<sup>17</sup> See WT/GC/62 – G/AG/13, paragraph 44.

Saharan countries, totalled 5.3 million tonnes, i.e. about two-thirds of the total food aid in that year under the FAC. FAC donors also used cash contributions to purchase food from other developing countries (i.e. triangular transactions) or within a recipient country for supply to a deficit area (i.e. local purchases). In 2008/09, such transactions totalled about 2 million tonnes, predominantly in the form of local purchases.<sup>18</sup>

15. There are a number of other sources of food aid data, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP). Data from these sources are not directly comparable with the data of the Food Aid Committee of the International Grains Council (IGC) mainly due to differences in country and product coverage, reporting period, and the use of delivery rather than shipment data.<sup>19</sup>

16. WFP data show that global food aid deliveries present a cyclical pattern, with a record of 17.3 million tonnes reached in 1993.<sup>20</sup> Another peak was reached in 1999 when food aid totalled 14.6 million tonnes. In this context, the Doha Ministerial Conference approved the following recommendation made by the Committee on Agriculture:

"WTO Members which are donors of food aid shall, within the framework of their food aid policies, statutes, programmes and commitments, take appropriate measures aimed at ensuring: (i) that to the maximum extent possible their levels of food aid to developing countries are maintained during periods in which trends in world market prices of basic foodstuffs have been increasing; ... " (G/AG/11, Part B paragraph 3 I(b) refers).

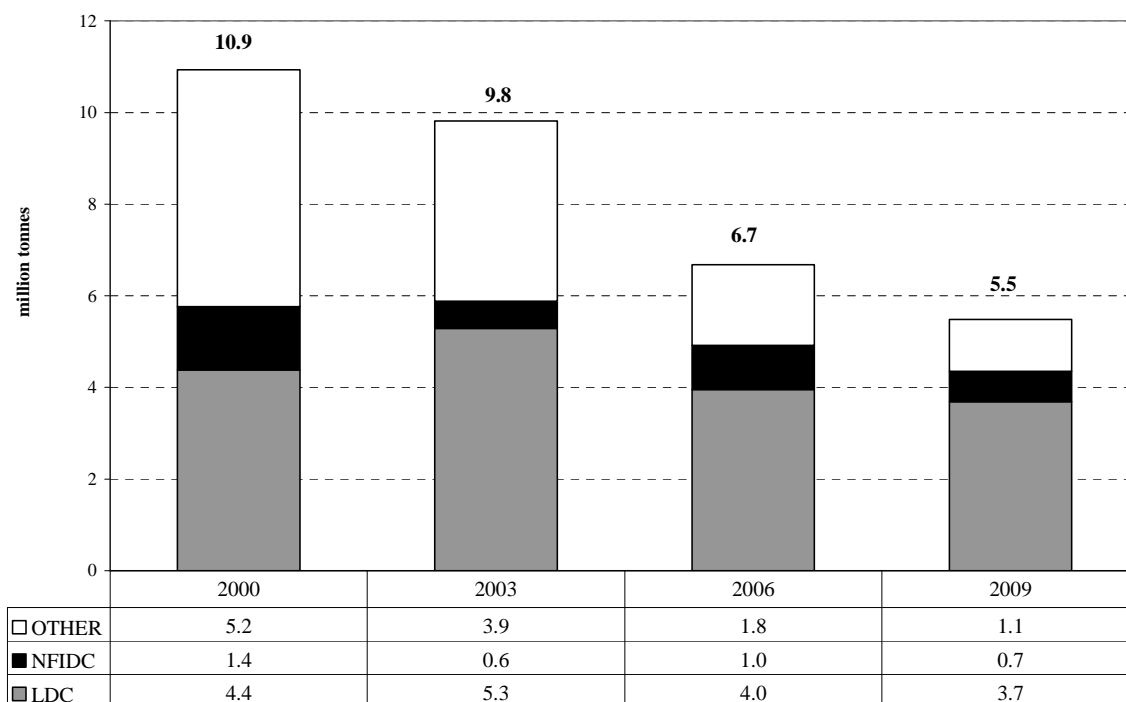
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<sup>18</sup> Please refer to <http://www.foodaidconvention.org/en/index/Summarylatest.aspx> for more details.

<sup>19</sup> For example, food aid deliveries as monitored by the WFP include deliveries by FAC members, other countries, and non-governmental organizations.

<sup>20</sup> See G/AG/GEN/49, pp. 10-11.

**Chart 1: Evolution of food aid deliveries: 2000-2009**



**Notes:** Includes cereals in grain equivalent and non-cereals in product weight; "NFIDC" refers to the 26 Members listed in para (b) of G/AG/5/Rev.8. Data for 2009 are provisional and may be subject to revisions.  
**Source:** Food Aid Information System (FAIS) at <http://www.wfp.org/fais/reports/>.

17. Chart 1 shows that, overall, total food aid deliveries as monitored by WFP are generally following a declining trend. In 2009, global food aid deliveries were 5.5 million tonnes, which according to the WFP, is the lowest level since 1961. In 2009, while the amount of total food aid did decline compared to 2008 levels, the share of LDCs and NFIDCs in the total food aid increased slightly to around 80 per cent. Attachment 3 gives a detailed breakdown of food aid deliveries by recipient during the period 2000-2009 as monitored by WFP. In absolute terms, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Korea, Kenya, Pakistan and Zimbabwe were the major recipients of food aid in 2009.

18. According to WFP, several NFIDCs on the WTO list were, occasionally or regularly, recipients of food aid during the period 2000-2009, except Botswana, Dominica, Mauritius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. Total food aid deliveries to NFIDCs in 2009 were approximately 40 per cent higher than those recorded in 2008, which was predominantly attributable to increased food deliveries to Pakistan.

19. While LDCs continue to be the major recipients of global food aid, food aid deliveries in 2009 decreased by about 17 per cent compared to 2008 deliveries. The downward trend noted in 2009 reflects decreased food aid deliveries to Bangladesh, Sudan and Afghanistan. Among LDCs, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia and Afghanistan were the major recipients of food aid in 2009.

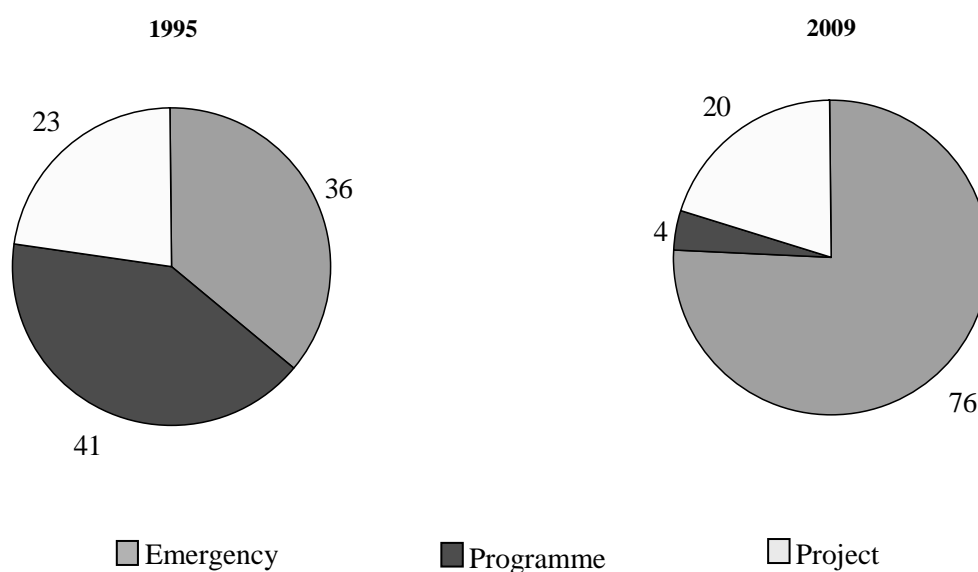
20. WFP statistics are compiled based on the following three food aid categories:

- (a) *Emergency* food aid is defined by WFP as being destined to victims of natural or man-made disasters, is freely distributed to targeted beneficiary groups, and is usually provided on a grant basis. It is channelled multilaterally, through NGOs, or, sometimes, bilaterally.

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

21. WFP statistics compiled in Chart 2 below indicate that emergency food aid provided in the form of relief in response to man-made emergencies or natural disasters remained the predominant category in 2009 accounting for 76 per cent of total food aid deliveries. On the other hand, programme food aid, which accounted for 41 per cent in 1995, has been declining with its share standing at 4 per cent in 2009.

**Chart 2: Composition of global food aid deliveries (per cent)**



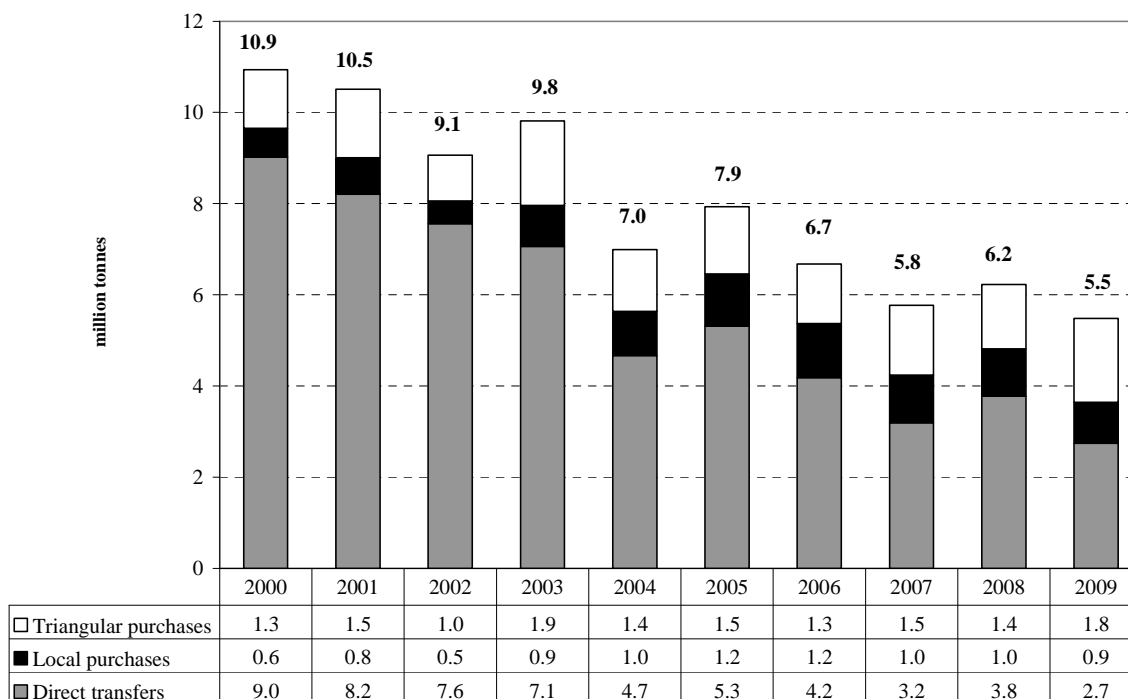
Source: Food Aid Information System (FAIS) at <http://www.wfp.org/fais/reports/>. Data for 2009 are provisional.

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



23. Chart 3 below indicates that over the last 10 years (i.e. 2000 to 2009), the share of global food aid deliveries in the form of direct transfers has declined (from 83 per cent to 50 per cent), while the share of local purchases and triangular transactions in global food deliveries has increased (from 6 to 16 per cent; and from 12 to 34 per cent, respectively).

**Chart 3: Delivery modes of global food aid: 2000-2009**



Source: Food Aid Information System (FAIS) at <http://www.wfp.org/fais/reports/>. Data for 2009 are provisional.

(b) Initiation of food aid negotiations

24. In 1996 the Singapore Ministerial Conference adopted the recommendation by the Committee on Agriculture that, in anticipation of the expiry of the Food Aid Convention 1995, and in preparation for the re-negotiation of the Food Aid Convention, action be initiated in 1997 within the framework of the Convention, under arrangements for participation by all interested countries and by relevant organizations, to develop recommendations with a view towards establishing a level of food aid commitments, covering as wide a range of donors and eligible products as possible, which is sufficient to meet the legitimate needs of developing countries during the reform programme.<sup>21</sup>

25. 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".<sup>22</sup> 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

<sup>21</sup> See G/L/125, paragraph 18(i) refers.

<sup>22</sup> See IGC statement in G/AG/GEN/20.

substantive negotiations by the end of 1998. 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.<sup>23</sup>

26. 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, were the same as the members of the Food Aid Convention 1995 (Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU and its member States, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the United States).

27. Under the Food Aid Convention 1999<sup>24</sup>, the list of eligible products which may be supplied was broadened significantly beyond cereals; new provisions were included to improve the effectiveness and the impact of food aid. When allocating their food aid, FAC members undertake to give priority to the LDCs and low-income countries, many of which are on the present WTO list of NFIDCs. Other eligible food aid recipients include low middle-income countries and all other countries included in the WTO list of NFIDCs at the time of negotiation of the new Convention.

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

"that early action be taken within the framework of the Food Aid Convention 1999 (which unless extended, with or without a decision regarding its renegotiation, would expire on 30 June 2002) and of the UN World Food Programme by donors of food aid to review their food aid contributions with a view to better identifying and meeting the food aid needs of least-developed and WTO net food-importing developing countries". (G/AG/11, Part B paragraph 3 I(a) refers)

29. The Food Aid Convention 1999, which was to expire on 30 June 2002, was not renegotiated but, as agreed by the Food Aid Committee, initially extended by one year and subsequently further extended to 30 June 2005. In June 2004, the Food Aid Committee decided to undertake a renegotiation of the FAC 1999 with the aim of bringing into effect a Convention which is a "more effective instrument to provide food to those identified needs when food aid is the most appropriate response." FAC Working Group meetings were held in October and November 2004. At its December 2004 session, the Food Aid Committee concluded that the relationship between the review process in the Food Aid Committee and negotiations underway in the WTO was such that conclusive recommendations should await the outcome of the WTO negotiations. The Committee agreed that the FAC renegotiations would be more effectively carried out in the light of developments in the WTO. In these circumstances, the Food Aid Convention 1999 was extended five times, the latest being at the 102<sup>nd</sup> session of the Food Aid Committee on 4 June 2010, extending the Convention until 30 June 2011.

30. Until the formal launch of renegotiations, the FAC members have, over the recent period, been engaged in informal discussions on the strengths and weaknesses of the current Convention and how to make this type of treaty an even more effective instrument to help ease the plight of the world's hungry.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> See G/AG/GEN/31, page 4.

<sup>24</sup> See G/AG/GEN/35 for a description of major changes introduced in the Convention.

<sup>25</sup> See the contribution by the International Grains Council at the November 2009 meeting of the Committee on Agriculture in G/AG/GEN/90.

### 3. Concessionalality of Food Aid

31. To the end stated in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the NFIDC 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 NFIDC Decision).

32. Under the Food Aid Convention 1999, all food aid provided to LDCs should 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 are to seek to progressively exceed this share.

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

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

34. Table 3 below shows the proportion of food aid provided to LDCs and NFIDCs in the form of donations as notified by Members. Most notifying Members provided the food aid to the countries concerned in fully grant form. In the case of the United States, in the implementation years 1995/96 to 2001/02, between 83 and 95 per cent of food aid was donated, with the remainder being provided in accordance with the relevant FAC guidelines. In 2002/03, the United States provided all food aid in fully grant form. As from 2003/04, the United States has notified<sup>26</sup>:

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

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<sup>26</sup> See G/AG/N/USA/65 & 76.

**Table 3: Proportion of food aid provided in fully grant form to LDCs and NFIDCs**

Member	Concessionality of food aid
<b>FAC DONORS</b>	
Australia, Canada, EU, Japan, Norway, Switzerland	100 per cent grant terms
United States	1995/96 - 84 per cent 1996/97 - 93 per cent 1997/98 - 83 per cent 1998/99 and 1999/00 - 93 per cent 2000/01 - 95 per cent 2001/02 - 91 per cent 2002/03 - 100 per cent 2003/04 to 2007/08: See para. 34 above
<b>OTHER DONORS</b>	
Cuba, South Africa	100 per cent grant terms
New Zealand	100 per cent grants of cash

*Source:* Members' Table NF:1 notifications.

**B. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

35. To the end stated in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the NFIDC 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 NFIDC Decision).

36. The Doha Ministerial Conference called on developed country Members to continue to give full consideration in the context of their aid programmes to requests for the provision of technical and financial assistance by least-developed and net food-importing developing countries to improve their agricultural productivity and infrastructure. This recommendation reflects the fact that technical and financial assistance is essentially a bilateral matter between donors and recipients based on requests made by recipient countries.

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

" ... that, in support of the priority accorded by least-developed and net food-importing developing countries to the development of their agricultural productivity and infrastructure, the WTO General Council call upon relevant international development organisations, including the World Bank, the FAO, IFAD, the UNDP and the Regional Development Banks to enhance their provision of, and access to, technical and financial assistance to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries, on terms and conditions conducive to the better use of such facilities and resources, in order to improve agricultural productivity and infrastructure in these countries under existing facilities and programmes, as well as under such facilities and programmes as may be introduced". (G/AG/11, Part B paragraph 3 II(b) refers)

38. The responses from the African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, FAO and the World Bank were circulated.<sup>27</sup> The IMF renewed its commitment to providing assistance to developing countries in capacity building and in coping with balance-of-payment shortfalls resulting from multilateral trade liberalization.<sup>28</sup>

39. During the global food and financial crisis in 2007/08, the IMF also undertook a number of internal reform measures which, *inter alia*, boosted its capacity to provide financial assistance to low-income developing countries with a more flexible framework for structural conditionality, while lending facilities were revamped. The reform measures included higher concessionality in financial support and zero interest payments through end-2011 on new and outstanding concessional loans. The IMF stepped up its technical assistance (TA) programme, thus contributing to effective surveillance and building capacity for policymaking. Since 1993, the IMF has established seven regional TA centres, located in Tanzania, Mali, Gabon, Fiji, Barbados, Lebanon, and Guatemala. Two more centres were to be established in Africa by end-2010.<sup>29</sup>

40. The World Bank launched its Global Food Crisis Response Programme (GFRP) in 2008 to assist low-income and NFIDCs in mitigating the challenges of high and volatile food prices during the global food crisis. The Bank also provided assistance through better technology, trade, and aid to address the long-term challenges of food security. With a view to increasing long-term agricultural productivity in low-income countries, the World Bank observed that it intended to double its lending for agriculture to more than US\$8 billion in the period 2010-2012. In this context, the World Bank's Action Plan on Agriculture for Development emphasized the need to increase agricultural productivity, particularly of smallholder farmers, to scale up good practices in food security policies and investments and to enhance the role of agriculture in providing environmental services.

41. The World Bank also emphasized that access to global markets was critical to achieving long-term food security. In that context, the role of Aid-for-Trade in promoting agricultural exports and thus improving import-capacity was underlined. As one of the largest donors of Aid-for-Trade, the World Bank recalled its commitment to supporting countries in need of trade finance and technical expertise.<sup>30</sup>

C. DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF AN AGREEMENT ON EXPORT CREDITS

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

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

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

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<sup>27</sup> See G/AG/W/57 and Add.1.

<sup>28</sup> See G/AG/GEN/71, G/AG/GEN/76 and G/AG/GEN/78.

<sup>29</sup> See IMF's statement in G/AG/GEN/90.

<sup>30</sup> See the statement of the World Bank in G/AG/GEN/90.

other inputs, including with respect to special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries.<sup>31</sup>

44. Moreover, the Agreed Framework for establishing modalities in agriculture provides that:

"Members will ensure that the disciplines on export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programs to be agreed will make appropriate provision for differential treatment in favour of least-developed and net food-importing developing countries as provided for in paragraph 4 of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries. Improved obligations for monitoring and surveillance of all new disciplines as foreshadowed in paragraph 48 will be critically important in this regard. Provisions to be agreed in this respect must not undermine the commitments undertaken by Members under the obligations in paragraph 18 above." (paragraph 24 of Annex A of WT/L/579 refers)

45. The above objective was reaffirmed during the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference.<sup>32</sup> As part of the on-going agriculture negotiations, draft provisions specifically addressing these matters have been considered by Members.<sup>33</sup>

46. During the global financial crisis beginning in 2008 which resulted, *inter alia*, in serious shortage of trade finance, the WTO worked with other multilateral and regional organizations to mobilize various actors to shoulder some of the risk arising from private sector financing (which accounts for close to 80 per cent of the market) and reduce the gap between demand and supply of trade finance. In this context, it was observed that the scarcity of trade finance could lead to a slow-down of trade as well as production and could constrain the developing and low-income countries from participating fully in international trade. The development of trade financing infrastructure has also been pursued under the Aid-for-Trade initiative.

#### D. ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

47. In the NFIDC 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 NFIDC Decision.)

### 1. Ability to Finance Commercial Imports

48. The Inter-agency panel report provides a detailed examination of the question of financing food imports by NFIDCs and LDCs.<sup>34</sup> The LDC Group organized a Conference on WTO rules and the food crisis in Geneva on 17 July 2008 in partnership with a research and development

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<sup>31</sup> See also G/AG/16 and Add.1

<sup>32</sup> See paragraph 6 of WT/MIN(05)/DEC.

<sup>33</sup> See, for example, Annex J of TN/AG/W/4/Rev.4.

<sup>34</sup> See WT/GC/62 – G/AG/13, in particular, Chapter II, Section A and the Conclusions in Chapter III. See also the contribution by UNCTAD in G/AG/GEN/68, pp. 16-18.

organization focusing on global issues.<sup>35</sup> A note by the Secretariat (WT/COMTD/LDC/W/43 dated 14 October 2008) also dwells upon the issue of the rise in prices of agricultural products, including its impact on LDCs.

49. Wheat remains the most important food commodity in the import basket of the NFIDCs and LDCs. Chart 4 below shows that world market prices continued to strengthen in the course of 2006, reaching a peak in February 2008. Subsequently, world market prices of wheat receded, whilst still remaining above 2006 levels. The global wheat prices again experienced a surge from July 2010 onwards and fears were raised concerning a possible repeat of the 2007/08 food crisis. The FAO convened an extraordinary meeting of the Intergovernmental Groups (IGG) of Grains and Rice on 24 September 2010 to discuss the situation. At the IGG session, it was noted that unexpected crop failure in some major exporting countries followed by national responses and speculative behaviour were amongst the main factors behind the recent escalation of world prices and the prevailing high price volatility. However, market fundamentals in terms of global cereal supply and demand were found to be in balance and the situation was not indicative of an impending food crisis. An enhanced role of market information and transparency was also emphasized.<sup>36</sup>

**Chart 4: The International Grains Council Wheat Price Index<sup>37</sup> (1995- 2010)**



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

Source: International Grains Council.

<sup>35</sup> The full report is contained in document G/AG/GEN/77 dated 11 November 2008.

<sup>36</sup> For more details, see <http://www.fao.org/economic/est/en/>

<sup>37</sup> IGC Wheat Price Index Composition: Simple average of following price quotations, converted to an index, with base July/December 1986 = 1000: Australian Standard White, fob Eastern States – second position quoted; Canadian No.1 CWRS 13.5 per cent, fob St. Lawrence; Canadian No.1 CWRS 13.5 per cent, fob Vancouver; US No.2 HRW (Ordinary), fob Gulf; US No.2 SRW, fob Gulf; US No.2 DNS 14 per cent, fob Pacific; US No.2 Soft White, fob Pacific; Argentina Trigo Pan, fob Up River\*; EU (France) Standard Grade, fob Rouen\*. (Items marked with \* have been included in the index from July 2006, and the IGC Wheat Price Index was revised back to July 1997).

50. At various stages of the Committee's annual monitoring exercise, international observer organizations have commented on the development of international food prices and their impacts on the LDCs and NFIDCs.<sup>38</sup> The food security situation in LDCs and NFIDCs is being monitored by FAO on a regular basis, notably with regard to overall trends in cereal imports and cereal import bills.<sup>39</sup> In the aftermath of the global food crisis in 2007/08, the reforms of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) of the FAO were approved at its 35<sup>th</sup> Session in October 2009. The reforms envisage the CFS to be the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform dealing with global food security and nutrition.<sup>40</sup>

51. At the November 2009 session of the Committee on Agriculture, the WFP reported on its various activities and initiatives to address global food insecurity and malnutrition. The WFP allocated 72 per cent of development and relief resources to LDCs and 93 per cent to low-income net food-deficit countries in 2008. The WFP also deployed innovative, targeted food safety-net programmes in some beneficiary countries like school feeding, mother-and-child health and nutrition, targeted cash transfers and food vouchers, and local food purchases. The newly-created Forward Purchase Facility, where food was purchased on the basis of aggregated projected needs for a region, enabled the WFP to save resources by making food purchases when prices were favourable. The WFP underlined that its vulnerability analysis and mapping was particularly important to develop an effective response in the event of food crisis and natural disasters. In 2009, WFP also developed an 'Economic Shock and Hunger Index' (ESHI) to assess which countries were more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity as a result of the global financial and economic crisis.<sup>41</sup>

## **2. Access to the Facilities of the IMF and the World Bank**

52. The question of access to the resources of the international financial institutions has been the subject of a detailed examination by an Inter-agency panel of financial and commodity experts in 2002.<sup>42</sup>

53. In the context of the Committee's annual monitoring exercise of the NFIDC Decision in December 2001, the IMF representative reiterated the position of the IMF regarding the question of access to its resources by stating:

"With existing facilities and resources, the Fund is in a position to meet any balance of payments needs of our members that may arise from higher world food prices."<sup>43</sup>

54. At the November 2009 session of the Committee, the IMF reported on its reformed lending framework<sup>44</sup> for LDCs and NFIDCs, under which support is to be channeled through a new instrument under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT). The Contingent Financing Facility (CFF) was eliminated. The PRGT has three lending windows:

- (a) the Extended Credit Facility (ECF), which replaces the PRGF and helps to address medium-term balance of payments needs;

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<sup>38</sup> The statements and contributions by international observer organizations can be found in the G/AG/GEN/-- document series, the latest of which is G/AG/GEN/90 (dated 27 November 2009). See, for example, the observations by the IGC, WFP, IMF and World Bank on rising food prices and possible impacts on LDCs and NFIDCs.

<sup>39</sup> See G/AG/GEN/64, G/AG/GEN/71, G/AG/GEN/73, G/AG/GEN/76 and G/AG/GEN/78.

<sup>40</sup> See <http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/en/> for details on the reforms of the CFS.

<sup>41</sup> See the statement by the WFP contained in G/AG/GEN/90.

<sup>42</sup> See WT/GC/62 – G/AG/13.

<sup>43</sup> See G/AG/GEN/49, page 8.

<sup>44</sup> See G/AG/GEN/90.



- (b) the Standby Credit Facility (SCF), which can help the low-income countries that do not face protracted BoP problems but need occasional assistance; and
- (c) the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF), which provides assistance during urgent financing needs with limited conditionality.

55. The IMF has also been a firm and consistent supporter of open trade as an engine of economic growth and poverty reduction. In supporting the trade-related adjustment needs of developing countries in the context of the Doha Development Agenda, the IMF developed a Trade Integration Mechanism (TIM) specifically addressing vulnerabilities stemming from, *inter alia*, food terms-of-trade shocks. The IMF reported that, the TIM had so far been used by three LDCs and one NFIDC.

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

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

"In response to the Ministerial Decision, a Working Group involving the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme and the IMF met in 1995 to address the special needs of least-developed and net food-importing countries. The Working Group reviewed the range of facilities available for additional financing needs for developing countries in the event of world price shocks and production shortfalls and provided a report to the WTO in late 1995. Given the wide range of facilities and the small price impacts expected to arise as a consequence of the Round, and the difficulty involved in distinguishing Uruguay Round impacts from other shocks, it did not seem appropriate to establish a special Uruguay Round adjustment facility." (G/AG/GEN/15, page 3.)

57. In recent years, the World Bank has focused on the strengthening of the food security of developing countries and has developed strategies to deal with food price instability and its negative impacts. In cooperation with development partners, the World Bank has studied ways to use commodity price insurance mechanisms as a tool to anticipate food crises, both at farm and at government level. The World Bank also has addressed food insecurity through programmes designed to raise the purchasing power of the poor; reduce their exposure to negative income shocks; and improve the functioning of the global food distribution and food aid systems.<sup>45</sup>

58. At the November 2009 session of the Committee on Agriculture, the World Bank reported on the functioning of its Global Food Crisis Response Programme (GFRP).<sup>46</sup> The GFRP was launched in 2008 to mitigate the effects of soaring costs and to help countries adapt to higher and more volatile food prices. The Bank reported that, as of 8 October 2009, GFRP support of around US\$1.2 billion had been distributed for operations in 35 countries. The focus had been on improving short-term

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<sup>45</sup> See, for example, G/AG/GEN/71 (pp. 15-17) for a detailed description of ex ante risk management systems (price- and weather-related) and recently-launched joint WFP-World Bank pilot projects; and G/AG/GEN/73.

<sup>46</sup> See the contribution of the World Bank (November 2009) in G/AG/GEN/90.

smallholder supply response, social protection and nutrition intervention, price stabilization, including support to reduce import duties and the creation of food taxes, and additional fiscal space to strengthen supply response and social protection mechanisms.

**Attachment 1: Compliance with notification requirements (Table NF:1)**

<b>Reporting period<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Notification circulated in G/AG/N-series</b>
<b>Member</b>																
<b>Food Aid Convention donor</b>																
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		AUS/5, 13, 21, 25, 32/Rev.1, 39, 48, 51 & Corr.1, 57, 60, 68, 71,75 & Corr.1, 81
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					CAN/11, 18, 25, 34, 42, 52, 57, 67, 72
EU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					EEC/9, 21 & Add.1., 25, 35, 46 & Add.1, 50, 56
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			JPN/15, 27, 33, 46, 68, 78, 87, 107, 125 & Corr.1, 144, 145
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		NOR/6, 19 & Corr.1, 20 and Corr.1, 26, 33, 34 & Corr.1, 37, 42, 44, 54
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					CHE/23, 30, 39 and Corr.1
United States		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		USA/7, 20, 21, 31, 46, 52, 56, 65,76
<b>Other donors</b>																
Argentina <sup>2</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									ARG/10, 15, 21
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CUB/4, 5, 14, 18, 22, 24, 34, 36, 38,41
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		NZL/6, 13, 17, 25, 26, 30, 39, 40, 45 & Rev.1, 56 & Corr.1, 60
Korea, Rep. of	X	X														KOR/9, 17
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				ZAF/7, 9, 17, 24, 32, 39, 42, 50, 56, 60, 67, 69
<b>Compliance calculated as number of notifications received from FAC donors (per cent)</b>	<b>86</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>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	

Notes:

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

<sup>1</sup> Annual reporting periods differ among Members.

<sup>2</sup> Argentina informed the WTO Secretariat on 30 July 2003 that it no longer is a food aid donor under the Food Aid Convention.

## Attachment 2: Minimum Annual Contributions and Shipments under the Food Aid Convention 1999

*(thousand tonnes, wheat equivalent)*

DONOR	ANNUAL COMMITMENT	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
ARGENTINA	35.0	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTRALIA	150.0	245.8	203.8	178.0	168.1	180.7	114.5	216.7	163.9
CANADA a)	420.0	408.2	499.4	351.2	437.3	421.5	474.4	520.9	551.5
EU (c) <b>tonnage value</b>	1,320.0 € 130,000.0	1,836.7	1,980.8	2,218.1	2,152.0	2,853.1	2,488.1	2,178.3	2,263.6
JAPAN (a)	300.0	531.8	666.9	581.0	578.3	354.3	319.0	428.3	556.1
NORWAY (a)	30.0	74.3	144.9	165.5	145.6	196.0	179.4	103.0	89.4
SWITZERLAND	40.0	58.0	67.9	69.7	71.9	61.6	71.1	69.9	59.4
USA	2,500.0	7,124.4	6,054.2	5,801.7	5,363.2	4,830.7	3,869.2	3,630.3	4,256.8
<b>TOTAL (b) tonnage value</b>	4,795.0 € 130,000.0	10,279.3	9,617.9	9,65.1	8,875.3	8,916.3	7,515.6	7,147.4	7,940.6

Notes:

- \* These figures refer to the wheat equivalent of actual shipments completed during the years shown. They are not adjusted for product limits under Article IV of the Food Aid Convention 1999 and do not necessarily represent the performance of FAC members in relation to their annual commitments.
- (a) 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.
- (b) Includes contributions under IEFRR (International Emergency Food Reserve) – Immediate Response Account (IRA), as reported by WFP.
- (c) EU and member States. Also includes FAC "value" contributions.

Source: Food Aid Committee, International Grains Council.

### Attachment 3: Food aid deliveries of cereals and non-cereals, 2000-2009

(thousand tonnes, cereals in grain equivalent)

RECIPIENT REGION/COUNTRY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	LDC	NFIDC	MEM
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,934.1</b>	<b>10,509.9</b>	<b>9,061.8</b>	<b>9,814.7</b>	<b>6,989.7</b>	<b>7,932.7</b>	<b>6,674.6</b>	<b>5,772.8</b>	<b>6,225.8</b>	<b>5,481.8</b>			
<b>of which</b>													
Least Developed Countries	4,376.2	4,500.0	3,566.7	5,287.1	3,794.1	4,869.2	3,951.8	3,321.2	4,427.5	3,687.1			
Net food-importing developing countries	1,382.9	1,521.4	1,294.0	596.5	578.5	595.0	962.2	491.5	473.2	659.9			
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>3,900.2</b>	<b>3,554.3</b>	<b>2,781.3</b>	<b>5,122.6</b>	<b>3,522.8</b>	<b>4,482.4</b>	<b>3,849.0</b>	<b>3,095.9</b>	<b>4,014.2</b>	<b>3,532.2</b>			
Angola	279.4	180.3	257.7	272.6	126.7	55.5	26.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	#		M
Benin	12.7	16.4	21.9	20.1	21.8	14.9	14.6	7.1	11.4	18.4	#		M
Burkina Faso	33.8	43.1	35.2	29.1	38.9	38.1	40.1	42.1	44.2	28.2	#		M
Burundi	11.0	61.9	35.3	68.0	79.1	72.0	82.5	66.8	38.5	62.1	#		M
Cameroon	4.0	8.8	2.9	10.3	31.2	13.6	11.2	5.5	15.1	10.0			M
Cape Verde	53.0	37.5	48.2	40.7	35.4	28.5	28.1	4.9	11.7	18.1			M
Central African Republic	2.9	0.8	6.9	5.1	5.4	4.4	10.3	28.3	14.9	22.8	#		M
Chad	19.0	33.3	9.8	16.0	41.5	72.1	59.2	67.6	82.0	109.8	#		M
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	#		
Congo, Democratic Republic of	66.8	42.2	83.0	79.6	79.9	93.8	100.9	103.0	117.4	179.6	#		M
Congo	16.7	41.3	18.3	10.2	8.2	8.4	8.5	16.2	3.6	7.0			M
Côte d'Ivoire	16.9	6.2	14.8	23.3	31.6	32.7	23.2	26.3	14.7	25.6		N	M
Djibouti	11.9	10.0	17.5	7.2	9.3	18.8	11.8	8.5	10.9	23.1	#		M
Equatorial Guinea	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	#		
Eritrea	251.7	313.3	158.1	347.8	268.2	227.0	32.0	14.8	17.2	0.0	#		
Ethiopia	1511.6	1128.1	333.4	1963.9	743.8	1112.4	736.9	624.6	1038.6	978.5	#		
Gabon	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		N	M
The Gambia	7.7	3.1	4.1	18.3	6.1	11.2	13.4	8.2	4.0	12.7	#		M
Ghana	102.0	55.0	70.5	81.7	70.4	62.1	50.7	38.7	42.6	30.5			M
Guinea	5.2	39.5	45.5	38.7	26.5	37.8	27.2	18.8	42.8	15.5	#		M

(thousand tonnes, cereals in grain equivalent)

RECIPIENT REGION/COUNTRY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	LDC	NFIDC	MEM
Guinea-Bissau	26.4	6.2	6.2	12.8	4.4	10.5	6.7	15.4	8.2	2.4	#		M
Kenya	283.2	351.5	119.6	144.2	136.3	148.2	370.5	261.1	245.2	269.4		N	M
Lesotho	6.0	3.1	55.9	25.4	40.4	38.6	22.4	36.9	16.9	7.6	#		M
Liberia	102.6	19.2	32.2	51.5	73.5	94.8	63.3	43.5	40.5	26.1	#		
Madagascar	42.6	57.5	44.3	57.2	39.8	46.8	44.1	51.9	32.8	22.2	#		M
Malawi	36.1	40.8	194.5	113.5	74.5	145.4	238.4	91.6	68.5	96.9	#		M
Mali	11.0	19.9	4.8	28.6	13.7	39.0	37.7	46.0	22.2	30.2	#		M
Mauritania	16.1	36.9	42.7	86.9	45.3	91.3	41.2	43.2	55.4	26.9	#		M
Mozambique	184.2	263.3	200.5	238.9	150.5	116.3	148.6	86.2	141.8	160.4	#		M
Namibia	1.8	4.4	23.6	23.1	5.5	1.6	6.5	9.8	4.4	0.4		N	M
Niger	20.3	62.9	36.3	22.0	38.5	138.3	91.3	77.0	60.6	47.5	#		M
Nigeria	1.1	2.2	12.5	13.3	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Rwanda	222.1	63.7	69.1	42.7	44.6	40.4	49.3	25.7	24.9	29.0	#		M
Sao Tome and Principe	4.7	4.8	5.5	1.4	3.0	4.7	1.3	1.6	7.2	6.1	#		
Senegal	50.9	30.1	9.1	36.6	20.8	29.9	15.0	27.9	29.5	15.7	#	N	M
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0			
Sierra Leone	25.8	57.2	77.0	49.9	35.3	36.0	31.0	30.1	30.4	17.1	#		M
Somalia	58.2	9.3	33.9	33.1	43.7	39.3	203.2	109.6	366.9	320.2	#		
South Africa	3.0	0.1	15.1	19.9	58.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Sudan	180.8	198.8	147.5	253.7	376.4	913.2	590.8	492.6	673.3	500.3	#		
Swaziland	0.0	0.0	15.2	23.8	11.1	11.5	15.8	16.1	17.9	2.5			M
Tanzania	62.5	172.3	87.3	129.5	110.7	115.0	93.8	78.1	84.5	29.3	#		M
Togo	4.0	6.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	2.1	6.2	25.2	#		M
Uganda	84.9	77.7	80.3	188.1	235.4	281.8	257.2	261.9	189.8	111.7	#		M
Zambia	47.2	43.9	67.7	147.8	88.1	143.4	108.4	40.1	31.5	15.2	#		M
Zimbabwe	15.8	0.0	237.6	337.8	249.1	73.1	134.5	155.7	342.2	220.4			M

(thousand tonnes, cereals in grain equivalent)

RECIPIENT REGION/COUNTRY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	LDC	NFIDC	MEM
<b>Asia</b>	<b>3,089.6</b>	<b>4,037.5</b>	<b>3,604.3</b>	<b>2,353.5</b>	<b>1,994.8</b>	<b>2,372.0</b>	<b>1,346.5</b>	<b>1,708.8</b>	<b>1,464.2</b>	<b>1,324.7</b>			
Afghanistan	209.9	275.4	558.5	228.4	231.2	207.3	160.5	224.7	314.6	200.3	#		
Bangladesh	270.5	813.8	244.3	462.3	225.6	293.5	228.0	221.1	333.2	148.4	#		M
Bhutan	3.6	4.6	7.5	6.5	6.4	2.2	1.3	3.3	4.1	2.0	#		
Cambodia	60.9	49.7	68.8	25.2	31.3	23.8	27.5	31.9	43.8	35.1	#		M
China	90.5	42.0	109.2	53.5	35.1	49.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0			M
India	280.1	200.3	267.4	68.3	138.3	96.0	147.0	115.9	50.7	53.7			M
Indonesia	430.2	297.9	163.3	222.2	159.2	173.9	91.0	33.9	8.9	7.7			M
Korea, Democratic Republic	1,231.4	1,508.0	1,178.1	944.4	844.8	1,097.3	307.5	720.5	325.2	306.0			
Laos	4.7	18.7	28.9	19.8	25.3	19.2	12.7	19.5	15.4	18.0	#		
Maldives	2.7	5.8	0.0	10.6	5.4	8.7	6.2	6.6	4.7	17.4	#		M
Mongolia	45.8	59.7	27.7	28.2	28.4	54.8	9.3	33.4	27.3	25.0		N	M
Myanmar	9.7	3.8	9.2	6.2	18.1	16.5	27.4	25.9	106.1	76.2	#		M
Nepal	55.3	48.7	49.8	36.5	54.8	56.4	65.8	50.0	74.6	56.1	#		M
Pakistan	18.1	274.4	468.7	47.7	59.3	30.1	170.9	21.5	56.9	244.8		N	M
Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Philippines	218.4	196.0	272.7	90.5	29.6	120.6	18.9	109.0	15.3	53.3			M
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	#		M
Sri Lanka	55.4	125.3	86.9	26.7	38.2	120.4	61.7	77.4	73.5	73.1		N	M
Thailand	1.0	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Timor-Leste	32.4	3.2	0.0	0.3	7.5	1.3	10.9	14.3	8.5	7.7	#		
Vietnam	69.1	110.0	61.8	75.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
<b>Eastern Europe &amp; CIS</b>	<b>2,140.8</b>	<b>1,132.2</b>	<b>852.3</b>	<b>649.8</b>	<b>397.0</b>	<b>270.8</b>	<b>378.0</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>78.8</b>			
Albania	15.5	13.0	50.8	9.5	31.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Armenia	89.2	31.6	40.6	33.1	8.8	16.2	9.0	84.5	8.4	6.3			M
Azerbaijan	23.0	17.1	15.2	25.0	44.4	9.2	90.6	41.2	1.9	0.0			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	84.1	82.5	96.2	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Bulgaria	0.6	15.0	10.4	17.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M

(thousand tonnes, cereals in grain equivalent)

RECIPIENT REGION/COUNTRY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	LDC	NFIDC	MEM
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	48.2	10.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Georgia	63.1	76.1	69.8	66.8	91.9	15.3	30.7	77.1	12.7	14.6			M
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.0			
Kyrgyz Republic	60.0	30.4	70.7	4.6	2.1	139.3	26.2	58.1	0.3	16.5			M
Moldova	10.6	39.5	17.0	17.5	18.3	8.2	28.0	9.4	45.9	0.0			M
Romania	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Russian Federation	1,385.4	228.6	92.5	65.7	31.8	20.5	17.5	13.5	8.8	0.2			
Serbia & Montenegro	240.9	277.4	38.8	75.2	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			
Tajikistan	46.7	192.5	141.4	79.8	62.3	57.8	171.6	17.8	30.6	41.2			
Turkmenistan	5.1	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	5.1	209.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Uzbekistan	68.4	104.4	198.2	20.8	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>	<b>1,006.2</b>	<b>830.4</b>	<b>643.2</b>	<b>1,263.3</b>	<b>536.2</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>477.3</b>	<b>327.9</b>	<b>315.9</b>	<b>292.0</b>			
Algeria	25.9	31.6	49.8	9.0	38.9	32.0	20.5	22.9	32.0	20.1			
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0			M
Egypt	30.5	28.5	9.1	16.3	10.6	11.6	29.4	2.3	5.6	1.7		N	M
Iran	3.2	15.7	7.4	30.3	3.3	2.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.1			
Iraq	19.5	9.0	11.1	936.7	10.4	32.8	58.4	47.3	46.3	11.5			
Israel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5			M
Jordan	400.7	225.6	226.2	162.3	126.9	3.3	110.5	4.4	6.7	4.2		N	M
Lebanon	42.4	118.2	94.1	10.0	0.0	12.0	35.7	1.9	4.2	1.6			
Morocco	240.9	62.0	6.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		N	M
Palestinian Territory	51.4	164.6	68.1	53.5	152.5	64.0	117.5	185.0	148.8	184.9			
Syria	26.9	13.2	7.6	9.4	13.2	7.6	4.3	7.8	44.6	25.8			
Tunisia	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		N	M
Yemen	161.0	162.1	163.0	34.2	180.2	19.5	100.2	55.1	26.4	38.9	#		



(thousand tonnes, cereals in grain equivalent)

RECIPIENT REGION/COUNTRY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	LDC	NFIDC	MEM
<b>Latin America &amp; the Caribbean</b>	<b>797.3</b>	<b>955.6</b>	<b>1,180.8</b>	<b>425.4</b>	<b>539.0</b>	<b>622.3</b>	<b>623.8</b>	<b>337.7</b>	<b>323.0</b>	<b>254.1</b>			
Barbados	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		N	M
Belize	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0			M
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		N	M
Bolivia	66.0	40.3	89.6	109.6	82.7	59.2	110.9	54.6	10.9	20.7			M
Brazil	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Chile	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Colombia	12.0	35.3	8.7	8.7	12.3	14.0	17.5	18.1	19.8	14.6			M
Cuba	18.2	22.6	7.2	3.3	5.0	7.0	4.4	2.9	1.4	5.2		N	M
Dominican Republic	1.6	69.6	12.8	2.5	12.9	0.3	12.0	0.0	2.8	1.5		N	M
Ecuador	42.1	151.3	83.8	5.8	21.1	43.2	31.3	0.8	2.7	0.4			M
El Salvador	2.8	60.0	91.3	11.5	12.0	66.2	18.7	3.8	1.1	0.8			M
Guatemala	135.9	100.0	236.9	61.9	66.9	67.5	107.6	42.4	31.2	54.3			M
Guyana	26.3	38.5	62.5	0.0	23.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			M
Haiti	164.0	66.8	233.6	62.8	122.4	137.4	111.3	107.4	182.7	138.6	#		M
Honduras	67.9	71.7	55.3	50.6	42.8	96.7	95.8	40.7	26.2	8.6		N	M
Jamaica	46.5	19.7	0.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	3.6	1.3	0.0	0.0		N	M
Mexico	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0			M
Nicaragua	61.6	78.4	63.1	41.4	56.8	42.4	46.3	55.1	35.6	8.8			M
Peru	145.9	200.3	235.2	66.6	69.8	77.5	64.3	10.4	8.5	0.5		N	M

**Notes:** LDC: Least-developed country (#).

NFIDC: Net food-importing developing country, as listed in G/AG/5/Rev.8 dated 22 March 2005 (N).

MEM: WTO Member (M).

**Source:** Food Aid Information System (FAIS) at <http://www.wfp.org/fais/reports/>. Data for 2009 are provisional.