

Committee on Agriculture

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

Note by the Secretariat¹

Revision

1. The present note further updates the information in the Secretariat note G/AG/W/42/Rev.4 dated 27 November 2001 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). It has been supplemented by a background note on food aid that focuses on the type, terms of transaction and distribution channels of global food aid deliveries (Attachment 5).

2. 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). A list of related Committee on Agriculture documents is contained in Attachment 1. Further details are presented in Attachments 2 to 6.

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

3. 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.

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 NFIDC Decision (G/AG/2, pages 33-34 refer). 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.

5. Attachment 2 summarizes compliance with NF:1 notification requirements in the 1995 to 2001 implementation years. For the purposes of this Attachment, "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 15 October 2002.

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

6. In 1996, the Committee established a WTO list of net food-importing developing countries.² This list currently contains 23 developing country Members plus the 49 least-developed countries as defined by the United Nations.³ In the same year, the Singapore Ministerial Conference adopted the Committee's specific recommendations regarding the NFIDC Decision (G/L/125 refers).

7. In December 2000, the Committee on Agriculture was instructed by the General Council to examine possible means of improving the effectiveness of the implementation of the NFIDC Decision (WT/L/384).⁴ The Committee's report on this question, which was approved by the Doha Ministerial Conference, includes, *inter alia*, the 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 (G/AG/11 refers). The panel report, which was submitted in June 2002, includes an examination of specific proposals submitted by a group of seventeen WTO net food-importing developing countries (G/AG/W/49 and Add.1 and Corr.1; WT/GC/62 - G/AG/13 refer). The Committee's follow-up report regarding its Doha recommendations as a whole is contained in document G/AG/14.

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, these paragraphs are taken up one by one and supplemented by information available to the Secretariat regarding their implementation.

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

² 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).

³ The WTO net food-importing developing countries: Barbados, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Venezuela (G/AG/5/Rev.5, dated 26 March 2002, refers).

⁴ Progress reports by the Committee on Agriculture regarding its consultations on improving the effectiveness of the implementation of the NFIDC Decision are contained in documents G/AG/7 and G/AG/10.

least-developed and net food-importing developing countries". (chapeau to paragraph 3).

1. 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 (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 €30 million, respectively. The Inter-agency panel referred to 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."⁵

13. Table 1 summarizes the annual food aid shipments by FAC members in respect of their commitments under the 1986, 1995 and 1999 Food Aid Conventions since 1992/93. Although food aid shipments of grain decreased from 10.4 million tonnes in 1992/93 to 6.1 million tonnes in 1997/98, shipments exceeded, except in 1994/95, FAC members' combined minimum annual commitments in this period. Food aid shipments in 2000/01, the second year under the Food Aid Convention 1999 are estimated to be close to 10.5 million tonnes (wheat equivalent) compared with nearly 9 million tonnes in 1999/2000, exceeding significantly the FAC members' combined commitments under the new Convention. The food aid was almost entirely in the form of donations to least-developed and other low-income developing countries. Most of the food aid was in the form of cereals and cereal products. In addition, other products were provided, including oilseeds and oilmeals, pulses, sugar, skimmed milk, and various blended products, to meet the specific needs of recipient countries.

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 show a cyclical pattern, with a record of 17.3 million tonnes reached in 1993.⁶ Another peak was reached in 1999 when food aid totalled 15.0 million tonnes (Table 2). This was mainly due to a sharp increase of deliveries to "other countries" although deliveries to least-developed and the net food-importing developing countries also increased.⁷ In this context, the Doha Ministerial Conference approved the recommendation by the Committee that:

⁵ Inter-agency panel report WT/GC/62 – G/AG/13, paragraph 44 refers.

⁶ See also WFP statement in G/AG/GEN/49, pp. 10-11.

⁷ Food aid deliveries as monitored by the World Food Programme include deliveries by the FAC members, other countries, and non-governmental organizations.

"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)

This recommendation will be subject to specific review at the November 2002 meeting of the Committee within the framework of its annual monitoring exercise of the NFIDC Decision.

Table 2: Food aid deliveries to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries, 1992-2001 (million tonnes)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Least-developed countries	6.3	4.6	5.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.5
Net food-importing developing countries	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.6
Other countries	6.1	10.4	5.7	5.2	3.2	3.1	3.9	9.0	5.5	4.9
Global total	15.3	17.3	12.9	10.2	7.2	7.3	8.4	15.0	11.3	11.0

Notes: Includes cereals in grain equivalent and non-cereals in product weight (see also Table 4).

Net food-importing developing countries refers to Members listed in G/AG/5/Rev.5, dated 26 March 2002.

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfaits/>.

16. Except for Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, all net food-importing developing countries on the WTO list were, occasionally or regularly, recipients of food aid during 1992-2001. In 2001, aggregate deliveries to these countries were 7 per cent higher than average deliveries in the period 1992-2001 (Table 3). In some countries, in particular Egypt and Tunisia, food aid deliveries declined sharply during the past decade. Deliveries to the least-developed countries in 2001 were slightly higher than their ten-year average (1992-2001), while global deliveries were 5 per cent below the long-run average. In Attachment 4, data are provided of food aid deliveries to all recipient countries during 1992-2001. Attachment 5 provides a background note on global food aid deliveries according to the type, terms of transaction and distribution channel of food aid.

Table 3: Food aid deliveries to least-developed and net food-importing developing countries in 2001 compared to long-term average (million tonnes)

	1992-2001 average	2001	2001 in per cent of 1992-2001 average
Least-developed countries	4.4	4.5	102
Net food-importing developing countries	1.5	1.6	107
Other countries	5.7	4.9	84
Global total	11.6	11.0	95

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.5, dated 26 March 2002.

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfaits/>.

Table 1 - Food Aid Convention - Annual Shipments - 1992/93-2000/01* (July/June years)

metric tonnes: wheat equivalent

DONOR	MINIMUM ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION (1986 Conv.)	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	MINIMUM ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION (1995 Conv.)	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99			
	a)				a)							
ARGENTINA	35,000	f)	-	-	35,000		13,400	-	-	10,135	m)	
AUSTRALIA	300,000	309,561	307,874	334,090	300,000	l)	298,146	305,127	293,221	273,064		
AUSTRIA	20,000	18,000	7,100	39,400	d)		d)	d)	d)	d)		
CANADA	600,000	762,766	c) 659,103	632,881	400,000		448,764	468,431	417,917	487,095		
EC	1,670,000	2,618,636	2,485,522	2,058,244	1,755,000		2,413,991	2,049,591	2,201,162	j)	1,969,892	R
FINLAND	25,000	25,000	19,610	208	h) d)		d)	d)	d)	d)		
JAPAN b)	300,000	390,912	341,293	388,438	300,000		474,870	326,835	302,626	561,643		
NORWAY b) i)	30,000	33,646	47,941	33,584	20,000		6,233	32,816	19,306	61,293		
SWEDEN	40,000	62,560	b) 48,736	54,761	b) d)		d)	d)	d)	d)		
SWITZERLAND	27,000	47,265	108,220	44,828	40,000		75,479	38,636	57,915	k)	38,939	k)
USA	4,470,000	6,119,687	4,688,779	3,526,994	2,500,000		2,849,384	2,553,283	2,818,500	4,734,121		
TOTAL e)	7,517,000	10,388,033	8,714,178	7,113,428	5,350,000	n)	6,580,267	5,774,719	6,110,647	8,136,182	R	

Continued

Table 1 - Food Aid Convention - Annual Shipments - 1992/93-2000/01* (July/June years)

metric tonnes: wheat equivalent				
DONOR	MINIMUM ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION (1999 Conv.)	1999/00	2000/01	
ARGENTINA	35,000	2,740	-	
AUSTRALIA	250,000	296,713	251,865	
AUSTRIA	d)	d)	d)	
CANADA	420,000	470,657	288,402	q)
EC	1,320,000 and €130 million	1,976,280	o) 2,357,778	p), r)
FINLAND	d)	d)	d)	
JAPAN b)	300,000	337,357	637,749	
NORWAY b) i)	30,000	75,960	85,876	
SWEDEN	d)	d)	d)	
SWITZERLAND	40,000	61,295	54,169	
USA	2,500,000	5,692,116	6,798,280	
TOTAL e)	4,895,000 and €130 million	8,913,118	10,474,119	e), q)

Table 1 - continued

Notes:

- * Unless otherwise specified, all shipments were in respect of the Food Aid Convention, 1986, the Food Aid Convention, 1995 and the Food Aid Convention 1999. 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 members in relation to their annual commitments.
- 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 IEFIR - Immediate Response Account (IRA), as reported by WFP.
- 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 tonnes 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 | Tadjikistan | 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 tonnes 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 tonnes (taking into account the revised minimum contribution for Australia).
- o) Includes FAC "value" contributions totalling 156,504,384 Euro, reported as notional wheat equivalent of 531,749 tonnes.
- p) Includes FAC "value" contributions totalling 181,049,943 Euro, reported as notional wheat equivalent of 628,659 tonnes.
- q) Provisional data
- r) Includes total wheat equivalents of incomplete records of 14,385 tonnes (Tonnage Commitment) and 5,885 tonnes (Value Commitment) as reported by the EC.
- R Revised

Source: Food Aid Committee / International Grains Council.

17. 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 product composition of global food aid deliveries (excluding Eastern Europe and the CIS) since 1991.

Table 4: Commodity composition of global food aid deliveries, excluding Eastern Europe and the CIS (thousand tonnes)

	1991	1994	1997	2000	2001
Cereals	10,781	8,206	5,596	7,875	8,450
Wheat and wheat flour	7,179	5,006	2,929	4,613	4,796
Rice	940	711	710	1,284	1,189
Coarse grains	2,336	2,005	1,510	1,492	1,986
Blended / fortified	326	484	446	486	478
Non-cereals	938	1,014	755	994	1,186
Dairy products	136	45	14	27	43
Meat and fish	40	26	19	7	28
Oils and fats	328	367	266	387	460
Pulses	366	484	361	498	599
Other non-cereals	69	92	95	75	57
Cereals (per cent)	92	89	88	89	88
Non-cereals (per cent)	8	11	12	11	12

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

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfaits/>.

(b) Initiation of food aid negotiations

18. In anticipation of the expiry of the Food Aid Convention, 1995 the Singapore Ministerial Conference 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).

19. 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). 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. 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).

20. 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).

21. 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.

22. At the Doha Ministerial Conference, Ministers approved the Committee's recommendation:

"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)

23. The Food Aid Convention, which was to expire on 30 June 2002, will not be renegotiated at this stage but, as agreed by the Food Aid Committee in June, would be extended for at least one year. The period of extension of the Convention (for either one or two years) will be decided by the Food Aid Committee at its next Session in December this year.

2. Concessionalality of Food Aid

24. 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).

25. 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 are to seek to progressively exceed this share.

26. 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)

This recommendation will be subject to specific review at the November 2002 meeting of the Committee in the context of its annual monitoring exercise of the NFIDC Decision.

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
FAC donors	
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
Other donors	
Cuba	100 % grant terms
New Zealand	100 % grants of cash
South Africa	not applicable (no food aid provided)

B. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

28. 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).

29. 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.

30. The Secretariat has no information whether least-developed and net food-importing developing countries made requests pursuant to paragraph 3(iii) of the NFIDC 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.

31. Furthermore, the Doha Ministerial 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)

The responses that have been received from the European Investment Bank and the World Bank have been circulated in document G/AG/W/57.

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

32. 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).

33. 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 other inputs, including with respect to special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries.

D. ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

34. 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

35. As noted above, the NFIDC 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 exercise of the NFIDC Decision, several of the international observer organizations have commented

on the development of international food prices.⁸ Moreover, the Inter-agency panel report provides a detailed examination of the question of financing food imports by NFIDCs and LDCs.⁹

36. As regards wheat, the most import food commodity in the import basket of the NFIDCs and LDCs, Chart 1 below shows world market prices for wheat since 1987. From their peak in 1996, international wheat prices dropped sharply and reached their lowest level since 1990 – the year of the highest world crop ever except for 1996/97. In 2002, international wheat prices have begun to strengthen.

37. The FAO is monitoring the food security situation in the least-developed and net food-importing developing countries and has regularly presented its assessment to the Committee on Agriculture. In its latest update of November 2001, the FAO concluded that:

"Overall, while the situation in the LDCs and NFIDCs, as reflected by recent levels of cereal import bills, has improved somewhat compared to the mid 1990s, the food security situation in many of these countries remains precarious. Of the 31 developing countries currently facing serious food shortages and emergency situations, the majority are in the LDC and NFIDC category." (G/AG/GEN/49, page 3 refers).

2. Access to the facilities of the IMF and the World Bank

38. The question of access to the resources of the international financial institutions has recently been the subject of examination by the Inter-agency panel of financial and commodity experts. The relevant short-term lending facilities of the IMF and the World Bank are set out in the report, with the focus on the operation of the Compensatory Financing Facility of the IMF.¹⁰

39. 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."¹¹

40. 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.

⁸ See FAO in G/AG/GEN/31, page 2 and G/AG/GEN/36, page 1 and G/AG/GEN/46, page 2; IMF in G/AG/GEN/15, page 2; G/AG/GEN/31, page 6; G/AG/GEN/40, page 5; G/AG/GEN/46, page 7 and G/AG/GEN/49, page 7; 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 and G/AG/GEN/46, pages 18-28; see also the points raised by Members in G/AG/R/3, page 6.

⁹ See WT/GC/62 – G/AG/13, in particular, Chapter II, Section A and the Conclusions in Chapter III.

¹⁰ WT/GC/62 – G/AG/13 refers.

¹¹ G/AG/GEN/49, page 8 refers.

"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).

CHART 1 – THE INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL WHEAT PRICE INDEX, JANUARY 1987 – JULY 2002



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

ATTACHMENT 1

List of documents related to the implementation of the NFIDC Decision

G/AG/W/58 (28/10/2002)	Proposal for follow-up to the recommendation of the Inter-agency panel on examining the feasibility of the revolving fund operating as an ex-ante financing mechanism (Submission by Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Jordan, Kenya and Sri Lanka on behalf of the NFIDCs and LDC Group of the WTO)
G/AG/W/57 (23/10/2002)	Marrakesh Net Food-Importing Developing Countries ("NFIDC") Decision – Technical and financial assistance in the context of aid programmes to improve agricultural productivity and infrastructure - Responses from International Development Organizations and Regional Development Banks
G/AG/14 (9/10/2002)	COA follow-up report on implementation-related issues
WT/GC/62 – G/AG/13 (28/06/2002)	Report of the Inter-agency panel on short-term difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs
G/AG/5/Rev.5 (26/3/2002)	WTO list of net food-importing developing countries for the purposes of the NFIDC Decision
G/AG/GEN/49 (28/02/2002)	Annual monitoring exercise in 2001 in respect of the follow-up to the NFIDC Decision (statements by the international observer organizations)
G/AG/11 (28/09/2001)	Report on implementation-related issues (COA report adopted by the Doha Ministerial Conference)
G/AG/10 (06/07/2001)	Report by the Vice-Chairman to the General Council on Examination of Possible Means of Improving the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the NFIDC Decision
G/AG/W/49 & Add.1 & Corr.1 (19/03/01, 23/05/01 & 27/06/01)	Proposal to Implement the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision in favour of LDCs and NFIDCs submitted by Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Venezuela
G/AG/7 (25/04/2001)	Report by the Vice-Chairman to the General Council on Examination of Possible Means of Improving the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the NFIDC Decision
G/AG/GEN/46 (28/11/2000)	Annual monitoring exercise in 2000 in respect of the follow-up to the NFIDC Decision (statements by the international observer organizations)
G/AG/GEN/40 (19/11/1999)	Annual monitoring exercise in 1999 in respect of the follow-up to the NFIDC Decision (statements by the international observer organizations)
G/AG/GEN/35 (01/04/1999)	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 (31/03/1999)	Statement by the Observer from the FAO presented to the 25-26 March 1999 meeting of the Committee on Agriculture
G/AG/GEN/31 (15/12/1998)	Annual monitoring exercise in 1998 in respect of the follow-up to the NFIDC Decision (statements by the international observer organizations)
G/AG/GEN/20 (24/03/1998)	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/15 (18/12/1997)	Annual monitoring exercise in 1997 in respect of the follow-up to the NFIDC Decision (statements by the international observer organizations)

G/L/125 (24/10/1996)	Report on the NFIDC Decision (COA report adopted by the Singapore Ministerial Conference)
G/AG/W/20 (14/03/1996)	Preparatory work programme in respect of paragraph 3(i) and (ii) of the NFIDC Decision (note by the Secretariat)
G/AG/3 (24/11/1995)	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 NFIDC Decision
G/AG/W/12 & Add.1 (07/11/1995 and 20/11/1995)	NFIDC Decision: the Director-General's consultations with the IMF and the World Bank
G/AG/R- series	Reports of COA meetings

ATTACHMENT 2

**Compliance with notification requirements in respect of actions taken within
the framework of the NFIDC Decision, 1995-2001 (Table NF:1)**

Member	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Notification circulated in G/AG/N-series
Food Aid Convention donor								
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X	X		ARG/10, 15
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X		AUS/5, 13, 21, 25, 32/Rev.1, 39
Canada	X	X	X	X	X			CAN/11, 18, 25, 34, 42
EC	X	X	X	X	X	X		EEC/9, 21 and Add.1., 25, 35
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X		JPN/15, 27, 33, 46, 68, 78
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NOR/6, 19 and Corr.1, 20 and Corr.1, 26, 33, 34 and Corr.1, 40
Switzerland	X	X	X	X				CHE/23
United States	X	X	X	X				USA/7, 20, 21, 31
Other donors								
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X	X		CUB/4, 5, 14, 18
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X		NZL/6, 13, 17, 25, 26, 30
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ZAF/7, 9, 17, 24, 32, 39, 42
"Nil" notifications								
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
Compliance calculated as:								
<i>... number of notifications received by FAC donors (%)</i>	100	100	100	100	75	63	n.a.	
<i>... number of notifications received by FAC & other donors (%)</i>	100	100	100	100	82	73	n.a.	

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 2001 implementation year (the relevant fiscal/marketing year); as regards 2002, 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, 1991-2001 ('000 tonnes, cereals in grain equivalent)

Country/Region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	LDC	NFI	MEM
Sub-Sahara Africa	4,033.9	6,201.9	4,883.5	4,513.8	3,298.6	2,570.1	2,423.2	2,763.4	2,803.3	3,794.7	3,466.7			
Angola	135.6	113.7	173.5	344.0	219.7	250.6	181.4	202.5	147.6	290.5	189.8			M
Benin	8.3	12.6	33.7	14.9	20.6	10.2	21.8	25.5	11.3	12.4	16.0	#		M
Botswana	2.9	8.9	13.4	9.1	10.3	3.7	0.4						N	M
Burkina Faso	91.2	58.8	36.4	49.1	41.5	26.9	39.9	27.8	62.2	33.2	41.5	#		M
Burundi	6.1	2.5	7.6	80.2	103.2	7.8	3.0	0.7	6.8	11.3	61.6	#		M
Cameroon	10.3	7.2	1.7	2.7	7.3	24.1	1.4	10.2	6.5	4.2	8.8			M
Cape Verde	64.2	59.2	27.8	73.4	73.4	44.5	65.3	59.9	57.0	53.3	35.6			
C. African Rep.	3.9	5.2	4.3	5.1	1.5	2.1	1.4	11.5	1.3	3.2	0.8	#		M
Chad	77.6	8.2	4.7	22.2	21.2	19.7	49.5	18.2	13.4	23.4	36.4	#		M
Comoros	5.5	7.3	4.4	6.7	5.8	0.6	1.0	8.9	0.2			#		
Congo	10.0	17.1	2.0	16.7	12.6	18.0	0.3	14.1	12.3	16.3	40.7			M
Congo, Dem. Rep.	99.2	35.8	23.0	82.3	109.5	32.5	29.5	9.6	24.7	74.2	6.2	#		M
Côte d'Ivoire	40.0	39.9	52.7	56.3	23.9	54.8	11.4	26.3	37.4	16.9	39.6		N	M
Djibouti	10.4	10.2	26.3	12.6	20.2	10.8	13.8	11.0	10.7	12.4	11.4	#		M
Equatorial Guinea	3.6	3.7	5.5	3.3	3.9	0.6	0.7	1.9		1.7	1.9	#		
Eritrea		42.6	117.1	331.9	104.3	40.4	53.5	110.1	35.0	235.8	305.5	#		
Ethiopia	943.8	1,209.7	533.6	948.6	635.7	457.0	434.2	593.8	876.6	1,529.3	1,125.6	#		
Gabon									0.1	1.1				M
Gambia	16.3	10.7	8.5	9.7	3.8	4.3	9.2	7.7	6.5	8.4	5.1	#		M
Ghana	169	142.8	123.6	90.8	96.9	33.7	86.5	58.4	25.8	101.3	57.5			M
Guinea Bissau	15.9	7.5	10.8	4.5	3.2	7.8	5.9	3.6	17.1	27.1	9.0	#		M
Guinea	28.7	29.5	42.8	40.2	7.5	12.9	9.8	1.7	35.0	5.2	43.9	#		M
Kenya	73.9	274.3	353.1	230.1	79.6	31.8	117.0	142.3	71.7	301.8	375.7		N	M
Lesotho	27.6	35.1	54.2	34.5	33.7	40.2	8.9	15.5	6.1	6.3	3.5	#		M
Liberia	171.8	169.3	176.3	179.3	161.0	169.3	117.5	85.6	99.2	115.9	21.2	#		
Madagascar	30.2	69.5	37.4	26.2	38.2	22.1	36.5	30.4	26.6	37.2	59.9	#		M
Malawi	232.5	369.6	541.0	166.9	235.9	122.9	45.4	64.8	73.3	36.3	31.9	#		M
Mali	47.0	38.5	27.8	27.1	20.0	19.1	23.0	23.9	18.4	11.1	18.5	#		M

Country/Region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	LDC	NFI	MEM
Mauritania	90.0	29.9	82.5	25.6	44.9	17.3	44.0	13.8	31.4	16.6	37.3	#		M
Mauritius	6.3	14.0	2.2		0.8	1.0							N	M
Mozambique	542.7	1,046.9	457.9	400.2	385.7	151.3	172.8	188.8	155.7	180.8	139.8	#		M
Namibia	9.5	20.4	24.6	0.6	2.7	10.4	0.4		2.0	2.0	3.5			M
Niger	91.9	46.2	26.4	46.9	24.6	32.4	62.0	45.7	45.9	20.3	52.0	#		M
Nigeria		0.6					1.1			1.1	2.2			M
Rwanda	20.0	25.0	157.0	273.2	274.5	507.6	420.3	303.8	275.2	233.6	64.6	#		M
Sao Tome / Principe	9.6	9.2	7.1	8.0	7.9	4.9	4.0	3.7	1.2	4.8	4.9			
Senegal	42.2	80.9	52.2	25.7	21.3	8.6	13.0	12.0	31.8	53.9	34.7		N	M
Seychelles	0.1	0.2	0.1											
Sierra Leone	61.4	46.5	28.7	33.6	33.5	55.0	88.5	79.6	31.5	28.3	64.2	#		M
Somalia	82.4	275.2	211.3	149.0	52.9	31.7	5.0	68.5	40.2	60.9	17.0	#		
South Africa	9.2	4.8	0.1	14.3	0.1			18.0	8.8	3.0				M
Sudan	550.3	730.5	350.2	439.0	82.4	108.3	114.4	200.4	293.5	182.4	201.6	#		
Swaziland	4.9	16.5	31.8	11.3	6.6	9.5		5.0	5.0					M
Tanzania	21.7	22.7	39.8	85.0	144.5	29.8	42.3	81.2	32.3	62.9	188.8	#		M
Togo	20.1	14.4	9.3	9.3	5.9	5.1	3.0	9.9	4.0	4.0	6.0	#		M
Uganda	65.4	48.4	68.7	81.8	76.9	42.6	72.6	87.7	99.3	87.0	76.8	#		M
Zambia	63.3	467.5	355.7	19.7	26.1	73.8	11.4	22.4	34.5	48.8	26.0	#		M
Zimbabwe	17.6	513.1	534.7	22.4	13.0	12.2	0.1	56.7	28.3	14.8				M
North Africa and Middle East	3,078.6	1,525.3	956.2	869.2	625.3	567.5	372.6	355.5	473.8	1,042.1	910.2			
Algeria	43.7	18.0	26.2	26.3	27.2	27.1	42.0	15.8	36.2	32.8	37.9			
Egypt	1,823.6	616.6	220.8	295.2	208.9	154.9	74.4	66.5	61.2	40.8	36.0		N	M
Gaza/West Bank	67.7	19.6	25.8	49.3	48.3	11.7	15.0	26.2	27.6	28.0	189.2			
Iran	117.3	82.0	38.5	26.0	13.2	4.9	19.7	12.9	7.8	3.2	15.7			
Iraq	46.5	99.8	93.5	73.3	101.9	113.8	90.9	47.8	23.1	18.4	12.4			
Israel		1.0	1.0	2.0										M
Jordan	416.5	262.5	174.6	166.2	122.2	167.5	27.4	119.5	108.7	400.7	223.7		N	M
Lebanon	35.8	27.6	10.8	10.0	11.5	7.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	42.4	128.8			
Morocco	250.8	258.8	158.6	104.0	2.0	0.1	15.9	0.2	10.5	240.9	62.0		N	M
Syria	39.2	20.1	28.3	40.3	45.0	14.6	21.0	26.5	30.0	35.7	16.9			

Country/Region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	LDC	NFI	MEM
Tunisia	194.9	62.4	79.0	30.8	26.6	23.3	12.4	3.1		3.8			N	M
Turkey	2.9	5.2	3.0	1.8	0.6	1.0			0.0					M
Yemen	39.7	51.7	96.1	44.0	17.9	41.0	52.3	35.8	167.7	195.3	187.6	#		
Latin America & the Caribbean	2,006.3	1,844.4	2,101.6	1,320.1	939.5	766.8	648.1	992.4	1,214.1	836.8	1,034.3			
Antigua		1.0												M
Belize						3.1				0.1	0.4			M
Bolivia	214.3	114.3	417.6	170.9	85.6		96.8	217.0	75.2	80.0	44.4			M
Brazil	20.0	6.1	38.1	35.3	0.8	157.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				M
Chile	15.1	6.4	6.0	2.8	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1				M
Colombia	8.4	19.0	3.5	27.7	15.3		1.6	7.0	13.1	12.0	35.4			M
Costa Rica	84.3	4.0	92.7	6.0	2.7	8.6								M
Cuba	6.8	2.9	23.6	7.0	6.1	1.1	27.5	19.2	59.2	23.9	9.6		N	M
Dominican Rep.	11.8	19.9	11.0	13.8	6.4	12.7	3.5	7.6	120.0	1.6	77.5		N	M
Dominica	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	7.0	8.2							N	M
Ecuador	46.9	46.7	11.9	27.0	19.4	2.7	12.1	20.4	41.3	42.1	153.3			M
El Salvador	175.3	117.0	169.9	23.7	25.0	1.8	24.3	20.4	69.6	2.8	77.7			M
French Guiana						26.8								
Grenada	2.0	2.6	0.1			0.5								M
Guatemala	231.5	145.3	130.3	176.4	70.4	4.5	53.8	72.0	116.4	136.9	105.1			M
Guyana	34.0	58.0	44.6	34.0	33.0	36.1	33.5	61.2	37.3	26.3	38.8			M
Haiti	70.2	109.5	119.0	94.5	168.1	42.3	174.6	158.3	144.5	163.6	119.5	#		M
Honduras	128.2	110.5	123.7	115.4	53.2	118.9	28.5	31.6	179.2	68.2	73.6		N	M
Jamaica	274.5	247.0	239.8	70.1	56.4	33.7	17.3		13.2	46.5	20.5		N	M
Mexico	95.6	87.7	93.5	31.7	46.0	58.4			2.8	1.6	0.9			M
Montserrat						0.9				8.7				
Nicaragua	161.4	130.0	94.4	62.3	63.0		33.5	89.1	226.5	62.1	82.4			M
Panama	17.2	9.6	3.4	0.2	2.2	45.1	0.9	1.5						M
Paraguay	0.3	2.9	2.9	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.3							M
Peru	406.3	563.3	453.6	391.2	254.1	1	139.6	265.2	115.5	148.7	195.4		N	M
Saint Lucia					3.0	171.4							N	M
St. Vincent						6							N	M
St. Kitts and Nevis		3.4				8.6							N	M

Country/Region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	LDC	NFI	MEM
Suriname		36.2	22.0	29.8	20.0	3.7		21.8						M
Uruguay	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1		12.0								M
Venezuela										11.5			N	M
Europe and CIS	999.7	3,066.3	7,204.9	3,705.2	2,955.2	1,311.7	1,062.8	866.9	5,397.8	2,270.5	1,375.4			
Albania	238.4	710.0	657.8	40.3	10.5	22.9	17.3	29.4	17.3	18.2	22.1			M
Armenia		82.9	87.7	357.1	475.7	168.8	144.8	117.8	18.9	95.5	34.0			
Azerbaijan		1.4	9.4	229.2	391.2	115.7	28.7	69.8	34.5	28.1	21.4			
Belarus		156.6	336.6	138.6	98.3	39.1								
Bosnia				1.1	22.7	8.4	79.1	89.7	88.0	84.3	107.7			
Bulgaria	323.5		110.2	49.3			14.7	10.7	5.0	0.6	15.0			M
Croatia				11.9	13.7	28.8	30.2	1.4						M
Estonia	0.5	363.6	55.0											M
FYROM				46.0					98.3	62.8	13.5			
Georgia		100.1	353.4	856.8	598.1	265.8	173.4	121.3	106.0	70.7	104.0			M
Kazakhstan		7.8	60.8	2.4	1.0	0.7	5.0	7.0	0.1					
Kyrgyz Rep.		56.3	118.1	91.6	150.4	67.7	88.2	38.4	81.9	60.0	10.2			M
Latvia		417.5	207.1											M
Lithuania		379.3	446.2	64.0	40.3	36.0		30.0						M
Moldova		72.1	58.6	111.9	244.3	48.4	7.2	59.4	27.5	13.8	49.7			M
Poland	11.6		216.0											M
Romania	308.1	119.2	225.6	3.5		0.1								M
Russia		368.6	3,407.0	913.9	124.8	79.4	54.5	16.9	4,537.3	1,403.0	257.6			
Slovenia				3.0										M
Tajikistan		58.6	83.5	99.2	226.1	121.8	134.9	117.1	68.3	58.4	275.6			
Turkmenistan		6.5	45.7	51.0	53.3	39.7			8.1	6.5	17.2			
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		68.4	104.4			
Ex-Yugoslavia	0.2	165.4	373.0	536.4	383.7	232.0	231.3	117.7	307.0	300.3	343.1			
Asia	2,600.4	2,663.7	2,187.9	2,518.0	2,384.1	2,012.3	2,815.2	3,396.8	5,096.4	3,214.3	4,225.5			
Afghanistan	27.9	81.4	134.3	93.6	133.2	121.0	233.1	73.2	134.3	210.0	334.1	#		
Bangladesh	1,083.0	976.2	395.6	1,095.4	585.7	578.0	708.7	877.5	1,443.0	268.5	826.4	#		M
Bhutan	5.8	4.6	4.1	3.2	6.4	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.3	3.6	5.8	#		

Country/Region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	LDC	NFI	MEM
Cambodia	18.0	76.3	99.3	67.7	91.5	48.5	44.6	36.9	28.7	61.8	49.0	#		
China	137.6	143.5	180.1	147.1	127.8	133.6	132.2	89.2	355.1	120.7	42.0			M
East Timor									9.1	32.7	3.2			
Hong Kong, China		12.4												M
India	250.1	325.9	390.4	360.0	398.3	357.8	300.3	310.8	358.7	321.2	246.3			M
Indonesia	59.1	44.2	42.5	36.9	18.6			885.8	822.6	424.5	294.8			M
Korea, Dpr					544.5	510.1	914.6	812.4	1,026.8	1,263.6	1,524.6			
Laos		12.5	3.0	14.3	26.9	16.9	54.9	19.1	17.3	4.7	12.5	#		
Malaysia	5.1	4.1		0.3										M
Maldives	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.4	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.0	4.9	2.7	8.0	#		M
Mongolia	13.6	15.7	38.8	6.0	11.7	8.5	22.3	21.3	39.0	62.1	1.3			M
Myanmar				1.8	4.0	3.6	5.3	2.9	6.9	9.7	3.8	#		M
Nepal	5.9	18.1	42.4	31.1	38.5	35.4	31.9	37.6	55.2	53.1	50.2	#		M
Pakistan	358.3	324.6	210.8	140.2	118.8	53.6	185.0	57.6	444.7	19.3	385.5		N	M
Papua New Guinea	0.1	0.3		0.3	0.2			4.3	8.0					M
Philippines	165.7	157.3	136.8	129.4	55.0	34.0	12.8	73.7	140.4	218.4	196.0			M
Samoa		5.6										#		
Solomon Islands									0.3			#		M
Sri Lanka	304.5	266.1	412.3	306.5	148.2	72.8	91.2	31.6	119.8	55.5	128.9		N	M
Thailand	91.8	92.6	33.6	8.1	2.4	0.1	1.1	8.3	2.3	1.0	0.1			M
Vanuatu												#		
Vietnam	70.8	99.4	61.6	74.9	69.8	30.0	69.3	47.5	75.0	81.5	113.0			
Global total	12,718.9	15,301.6	17,334.0	12,926.3	10,203.6	7,229.1	7,321.9	8,375.0	14,985.5	11,338.5	11,012.1			

Notes:

LDC least-developed country (#)

NFI net food-importing developing country, as listed in G/AG/5/Rev.5 dated 26 March 2002 (N).

MEM WTO Member (M).

Source: WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfais/>.

ATTACHMENT 5

Food Aid

Background Note by the Secretariat

41. This background note is a summary of global food aid flows and is intended to provide information on selected aspects of food aid deliveries over the period of 1992-2001, including the type, terms of transaction and distribution channels.

42. Tables 1 to 4 are based on data from the International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS) of the World Food Programme. Data represent global food aid delivered by international organizations, donor governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Data refer to the quantities of food aid actually delivered during the year under review. The quantities of cereals expressed in grain equivalent and other commodities expressed in product weight quantity have been totalled. Due to rounding, the details and percentages do not necessarily sum. More detailed data for 1992-2001 are provided in the Annex.

Types of Food Aid

43. Food aid is provided in three types: emergency, project and programme. Emergency food aid is distributed to victims of natural or man-made disasters. It is normally provided in grant form, although 0.4 million tonnes and 0.1 million tonnes were provided on concessional terms in 2000 and 2001, respectively. Project food aid is distributed for specific development and disaster prevention purposes and is supplied on a grant basis. Programme food aid is provided as a grant or concessional loan, normally with the objective of balance-of-payments or budgetary support. In 2001, 70 per cent of the programme food aid was distributed on a grant basis, representing one of the highest shares during the period under review (Table 1).

44. During the 1992-2001 period, global food aid deliveries totalled close to 116 million tonnes. Since the implementation of the Uruguay Round results began in 1995, global food aid deliveries amounted to 70.4 million tonnes, with a record annual level at 15 million tonnes in 1999. That year, global food aid increased by 79 per cent from 8.4 million tonnes in 1998. Although global food aid declined in the following years to slightly over 11 million tonnes in both 2000 and 2001, it remained at higher levels than during the years 1995-1998.

45. The sharp rise in global food aid deliveries in 1999 can be attributed to two factors. First, there was a significant increase (by 179 per cent) in programme food aid from 2.9 million tonnes in 1998 to 8.1 million tonnes a year later, raising the share of programme food aid in global deliveries to 54 per cent. Deliveries to Russia and some Asian countries (e.g., Bangladesh and Indonesia) accounted for the majority of the increase. The 1999 level of deliveries was not sustained as programme food aid decreased sharply in 2000 and declined further in 2001. In 2001, programme food aid accounted for one quarter of global food aid deliveries.

46. Second, emergency food aid also experienced an increase (by 53 per cent) from 3 million tonnes in 1998 to 4.6 million tonnes in 1999. Such food aid continued to rise and reached record levels at 5.5 million tonnes in 2001. In 2001, emergency food aid accounted for half of global food aid deliveries.

Table 1: Global Food Aid by Type (million tonnes), 1992-2001

Global Food Aid	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*	Total '92-01
Total	15.3	17.3	12.9	10.2	7.2	7.3	8.4	15.0	11.3	11.0	115.9
Emergency	5.0	4.3	4.6	3.7	2.6	3.2	3.0	4.6	5.4	5.5	41.9
Project	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.8	24.4
Programme, of which:	7.7	10.5	5.6	4.2	2.9	1.8	2.9	8.1	3.2	2.7	49.6
<i>Grant</i>	5.5	5.6	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	5.6	1.9	1.9	29.9
<i>Concessional</i>	2.2	4.9	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.8	19.7
Grant in % of Programme Food Aid	71	53	50	67	59	67	32	69	59	70	

Notes: Project and emergency food aid (except 0.4 million tonnes in 2000 and 0.1 million tonnes in 2001) was provided on a grant basis.

* 2001 data are provisional

Source: Based on data from WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfais/>.

Terms of Transaction

47. Most food aid is provided on a grant basis. During the 1992-2001 period, deliveries in grant form amounted to a total of 96 million tonnes, or 83 per cent of global food aid. In 1999, food aid in grant form increased almost two-fold to reach 12.5 million tonnes from 6.4 million tonnes in 1998. In following years, quantities of food aid in grant form declined but the share of such food aid in global food aid deliveries continued to rise, reaching a record level of 92 per cent in 2001.

Table 2: Global Food Aid by Terms of Transaction (million tonnes), 1992-2001

Global Food Aid	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*	Total '92-01
Total	15.3	17.3	12.9	10.2	7.2	7.3	8.4	15.0	11.3	11.0	115.9
Grant	13.1	12.4	10.1	8.8	6.0	6.7	6.4	12.5	9.7	10.1	95.8
Concessional	2.2	4.9	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	2.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	20.1
Grant in % of Global Food Aid	86	72	78	86	83	92	76	83	86	92	

Note: * 2001 data are provisional

Source: Based on data from WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfais/>.

48. During the period under review, concessional food aid exceeded 20.1 million tonnes. After a decline between 1994-1997, it increased in late 1990s, both in absolute terms and as a share of global food aid. In absolute terms, concessional food aid increased sharply from 0.6 million tonnes in 1997 to 2.0 million tonnes in 1998. Deliveries from Japan and the United States to Indonesia represented one half of this increase. In 1999, concessional food aid increased further to reach 2.5 million tonnes. The relatively high quantities that year were a result of large deliveries from the United States to Russia (1.2 million tonnes) and Bangladesh (0.6 million tonnes). Since then, concessional food aid has declined to 0.9 million tonnes in 2001. In the last four years, concessional food aid as a share of

global food aid decreased from 24 per cent in 1998 to 8 per cent in 2001. In 2001, 70 per cent of the programme food aid and less than two per cent of the emergency food aid were provided on concessional terms.

49. During the 1992-2001 period, developing countries accounted for 44 per cent, or a total of 8.8 million tonnes of concessional food aid while economies in transition accounted for a total of 11.3 million tonnes. Among developing countries, deliveries to Asia totalled 4.6 million tonnes followed by those to North Africa and the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa. After a period of relatively low levels of concessional food aid in the mid-1990s, such flows increased sharply in 1998 with developing countries accounting for four-fifth of deliveries. A year later, concessional food aid to economies in transition experienced a similar trend, with deliveries exceeding those to developing countries. In both cases, the quantities have since declined. In 2001, economies in transition experienced the lowest food aid deliveries on concessional terms during the period under review.

Table 3: Recipients of Concessional Food Aid (million tonnes), 1992-2001

Concessional Food Aid	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*	Total '92-01
Total	2.2	4.9	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	2.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	20.1
Developing countries	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	8.8
Economies in transition	1.7	3.4	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	11.3

Note: * 2001 data are provisional

Source: Based on data from WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfais/>.

50. The United States has been the sole supplier of food aid on concessional terms in most years, with Japan and Korea also providing small quantities during the period under review. Japan's food aid deliveries of rice on concessional terms to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the 1995-96 period and to Indonesia over the 1998-99 period totalled 0.4 million tonnes and 0.7 million tonnes, respectively. Korea's deliveries of emergency food aid (maize and rice) on concessional terms to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea totalled 0.4 million tonnes over the 2000-01 period.

Food Aid Channels

51. Food aid is provided through multilateral channels, through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and bilaterally. During the 1992-2001 period, 55 million tonnes or 45 per cent of food aid was provided bilaterally but in the last two years, the share of bilateral food aid has been in decline falling to its lowest level at 23 per cent in 2001. At the same time, the shares of food aid delivered through multilateral channels and NGOs have risen. Especially, food aid provided through NGOs amounted to 3.6 million tonnes, its highest level in the decade in both absolute terms and as a share of global food aid. In 2001, food aid provided through multilateral channels and NGOs totalled 8.2 million tonnes, representing three quarters of global food aid flows.

Table 4: Global Food Aid by Distribution Channel (million tonnes), 1992-2001

Global Food Aid	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*	Total '92-01
Multilateral in % of Global Food Aid	3.7 24	4.5 26	3.7 29	3.1 30	2.6 36	3.1 42	2.7 32	4.0 27	4.1 36	4.6 42	36.1
NGOs in % of Global Food Aid	2.6 17	2.1 12	2.7 21	2.1 21	1.4 19	2.0 27	2.3 27	2.8 19	3.2 28	3.6 33	24.8
Bilateral in % of Global Food Aid	9.0 59	10.7 62	6.5 50	5.0 49	3.2 44	2.2 30	3.4 40	8.2 55	4.0 35	2.8 25	55.0

Note: * 2001 data are provisional

Source: Based on data from WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfais/>.

Annex

Global Food Aid by Type and Terms of Transaction (tonnes), 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*
Total	15,301,597	17,334,003	12,926,302	10,203,639	7,229,135	7,321,903	8,375,000	14,985,497	11,338,516	11,012,141
Emergency, of which:	5,032,678	4,256,644	4,552,732	3,697,310	2,662,267	3,265,176	2,984,179	4,556,677	5,483,180	5,509,894
<i>Concessional</i>									351,087	98,000
Project	2,569,524	2,506,440	2,717,925	2,313,654	1,706,290	2,282,370	2,512,899	2,344,944	2,676,936	2,778,781
Programme, of which:	7,699,395	10,570,920	5,655,645	4,191,776	2,859,784	1,774,357	2,877,921	8,083,876	3,178,400	2,723,466
<i>Grant</i>	5,463,534	5,636,472	2,814,013	2,796,014	1,685,245	1,153,079	924,143	5,580,894	1,900,601	1,912,805
<i>Concessional</i>	2,235,861	4,934,448	2,841,632	1,395,762	1,174,539	621,278	1,953,778	2,502,982	1,277,799	810,661

Notes: Project food aid has been provided on a grant basis.

* 2001 data are provisional

Source: Based on data from WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfais/>.

Concessional Food Aid by Recipient Region (tonnes), 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*
Total	2,235,861	4,934,448	2,841,632	1,395,762	1,174,539	621,278	1,953,778	2,502,982	1,628,886	908,661
Asia	134,496	239,357	239,262	341,036	224,283	218,096	848,592	1,111,047	608,498	634,677
Eastern Europe & CIS	506,568	3,372,992	2,042,385	798,203	542,044	300,597	374,988	1,296,116	790,857	104,400
North Africa and Middle East	463,309	532,441	239,964	98,571	188,402	102,585	338,287		164,410	35,790
Sub-Saharan Africa	460,196	434,931	103,042	60,952	73,007		280,361	74,420	24,386	82,008
Latin America & Caribbean	671,292	354,727	216,979	97,000	146,803		111,550	21,400	40,735	51,786

Note: * 2001 data are provisional

Source: Based on data from WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfais/>.

Global Food Aid by Distribution Channel (tonnes), 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*
Multilateral	3,673,167	4,478,343	3,681,525	3,095,533	2,569,504	3,063,968	2,685,651	4,019,278	4,074,898	4,589,934
NGOs	2,665,256	2,174,792	2,721,939	2,062,413	1,405,455	2,051,266	2,265,067	2,749,807	3,263,172	3,654,494
Bilateral	8,970,390	10,685,090	6,523,131	5,045,694	3,254,176	2,206,669	3,424,808	8,218,506	3,999,246	2,767,713

Note: * 2001 data are provisional

Source: Based on data from WFP Food Aid Monitor: 2001 Food Aid Flows, May 2002 at <http://www.wfp.org/interfais/>.

ATTACHMENT 6

Technical and financial assistance under paragraph 3(iii) of the NFIDC Decision, 1995-2001

Notifying Member	Programme	Currency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Argentina	Total technical assistance		0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.*	NNR
Australia	Total	A\$ mill.	351.8	400.4	263.0	147.4**	116.8	142.9	NNR
	AusAID multilateral core funding		227.0	230.5	161.9	67.6	60.6	77.5	
	AusAID regional funding		11.4	9.7	8.1				
	AusAID bilateral		24.2	48.1	44.5	33.8	33.3	37.7	
	AusAID scholarships		42.0	18.1	30.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	
	AusAID humanitarian relief		13.4	81.5	7.2	11.0	12.4	16.1	
	ACIAR multilateral programmes		24.0	9.4	8.9				
	ACIAR bilateral programmes		9.8	3.2	2.1	24.9	3.4	3.1	
	NGOs					4.4	1.8	2.4	
	Other government departments					4.4	4.0	4.6	
Canada	Total	C\$ mill.	299.3	271.3	290.9	275.2	245.2	NNR	NNR
	CIDA multilateral core funding		253.4	215.8	243.3	228.9	189.6		
	CIDA bilateral programmes		25.2	25.3	16.9	18.9	24.0		
	CIDA Canadian Partnership Branch		8.3	5.8	5.4	4.0	9.4		
	IDRC bilateral programming		4.5	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.9		
	DFAIT multilateral core funding		7.9	20.8	22.1	20.6	19.3		
EC	Total	ECU mill.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	NNR
	EDF- ACP countries		465.9	180.0	156.0	238.0	475.0	458.4	
	Development projects with other countries***		651.1	679.4	1,161.4		812.5	812.5	
Japan	Total	US\$ mill.	434.3	688.2	395.8	327.1	284.0	132.7	NNR
	Grant aid		268.1	202.1	158.0	177.9	131.7	84.4	
	Technical cooperation		107.1	129.7	114.4	94.6	89.2	48.3	
	ODA loans		59.1	356.5	123.4	54.7	63.1	0	
New Zealand	Total	NZ\$ mill.	3.3	4.2	5.9	5.4	6.8	10.2	NNR
	Multilateral core funding/other multilateral		1.5	2.4	3.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	
	Regional		0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.5	
	Bilateral		1.1	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.0	3.9	
	Emergency food aid		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	0.7	0.2	
	WFP contribution							0.8	
Norway	Total	NOK mill.	648.6	718.9	818.5	990.5	746.7	810.6	809.2
	WFP contribution		213.0	219.0	208.2	210.0	190.0	190.0	215.0
	Bilateral programmes		285.8	297.7	338.1	459.1	332.5	467.8	463.5
	Emergency relief aid		149.8	202.2	272.2	321.4	224.2	152.8	130.7
South Africa	Total bilateral aid	'000 Rand	705.6	355.0	865.0	1,063.2	0	7,118.1	1,000.0

Notifying Member	Programme	Currency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Switzerland	Global total international cooperation	SFr mill.	1,356.9	1,373.3	1,334.9	1,403.6	NNR	NNR	NNR
	Bilateral ODA – Africa		n.a.	280.9	269.6	253.9			
	Bilateral ODA – Asia		n.a.	249.6	216.5	236.1			
	Bilateral ODA – Latin America		n.a.	118.4	100.4	100.8			
United States	Total	US\$ mill.	1,080.1	889.1	1,256.6	1,025.3	NNR	NNR	NNR
	USAID global assistance to agriculture		88.0	37.1	33.6	34.4			
	USAID bilateral assistance to agriculture		157.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
	Contributions to multilateral organizations		829.5	846.4	1217.5	985.8			
	Cochran Fellowship Program		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6			
	Peace Corps		4.7	5.2	5.2	4.4			

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.

* Argentina notified its technical and financial assistance projects without related outlays.

** Australia's aid figures in 1995-97 are for all recipient countries; since 1998 entries are LDCs and net food-importing developing countries only.

*** 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.