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at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow
present

2013 St. Petersburg G20 Summit Final Compliance Report

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Prepared by
Stacey Bocknek, Vera V. Gavrilova, Krystal Montpetit, Theodora Mladenova, Taylor Grott and
Antonia Tsapralis
G20 Research Group, Toronto,
and
Andrei Sakharov, Andrey Shelepov and Mark Rakhmangulov
International Organisations Research Institute, Moscow

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www.g20.utoronto.ca
g20@utoronto.ca

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5. Food and Agriculture: Food Price Volatility and Sustainable Agriculture

“We reaffirm our determination to implement all existing initiatives including that stated in the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture which the G20 endorsed in 2011.”

G20 St. Petersburg Leader’s Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.80	

Background

Food Export Restrictions: Removal of Restrictions for Non-Commercial Humanitarian Purposes

G20 Leaders at their meeting in Seoul on 11-12 November 2010 reaffirmed the extension of the stand-still commitment to resist protectionism until the end of 2013 and asked the World Trade Organization (WTO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue monitoring the situation and to report publicly on a semi-annual basis.⁵⁷¹

On 23 June 2011, G20 agriculture ministers met for the first time in Paris and agreed on an action plan to address the problems of food price volatility and food security. Ministers emphasized that “food export barriers restricting humanitarian aid penalize the most-needy” and thus “food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP

⁵⁷¹ The Seoul Summit Document, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 22 February 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-doc.html>

[World Food Programme]” should be lifted and not imposed in the future.⁵⁷² This commitment was fully reaffirmed at the G20 Cannes Summit.

Thirteen countries, including several G20 members, and the EU proposed the removal of export restrictions imposed on food bought by WFP for humanitarian purposes to be agreed at the 2011 WTO Ministerial Conference in Geneva.^{573,574} According to the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development Argentina, Brazil, China, India and South Africa opposed this move.⁵⁷⁵ The proposal has not received the needed consensus support, thus decision on this issue was not adopted at the WTO Geneva ministerial.⁵⁷⁶

Humanitarian food export restrictions also were on the agenda of the 2009 G8 L’Aquila Summit. At this meeting the G8 leaders called “upon all countries to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes, especially for food purchased for humanitarian purposes, and to consult and notify in advance before imposing any new restriction.”⁵⁷⁷

In accordance with the Camp David Accountability Report, as of 19 May 2012 all export restrictions and extraordinary taxes, especially for food purchased for humanitarian purposes, have been removed or were never introduced by the G8 members.⁵⁷⁸

At the 2011 Cannes Summit, in the Summit Final Declaration and the appended Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, G20 countries committed to “removing food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program and agree not to impose them in the future.”⁵⁷⁹

Excessive Food Price Volatility: Mitigation of the adverse effects of excessive food price volatility on the most vulnerable

A recent focus of food security has been on the effect of excessive price volatility on food security. The negative impacts of excessive price volatility are felt most acutely by the poorest communities and by many producers. Over one billion people suffer from hunger and poverty because of fluctuating price trends, the economic crisis and underinvestment in agriculture.⁵⁸⁰

In 2008, the G8 created the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition. It operates with three broad objectives: (1) to ensure coherent food security policies, (2) to collect data

⁵⁷² G20 Agriculture Ministers’ Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2011. Access Date: 1 February 2014. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-agriculture-plan-en.pdf>

⁵⁷³ Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland and Turkey

⁵⁷⁴ Geneva Ministerial Conference 2011: Briefing note on food security, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 1 February 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min11_e/briefingfoodsec_e.htm

⁵⁷⁵ WTO Members Table Proposals on Agricultural Export Restrictions. <http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/117348/>

⁵⁷⁶ Eighth Ministerial Conference. Chairman’s Concluding Statement, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 17 December 2011. Access Date: 1 February 2014 <http://docsonline.wto.org/imrd/directdoc.asp?DDFDdocuments/t/WT/MIN11/11.doc>

⁵⁷⁷ L’Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L’Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), G8 Information Centre 9 July 2009. Access Date: 1 February 2014. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-food.html>.

⁵⁷⁸ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Access Date: 1 February 2014.

⁵⁷⁹ The Cannes Summit Document, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 November 2011. Access Date: 1 February 2014. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-doc.html>

⁵⁸⁰ L’Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L’Aquila Food security Initiative (AFSI), G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Access Date: 6 February 2014. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-food.html>

regarding food production and security, and (3) to reverse the downward trend in financing for agriculture.⁵⁸¹

In 2009, the G8 members created the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative to address excessive price volatility. The G8 stressed the need for urgent action. They committed to partnering with vulnerable countries to help them develop sustainable food security strategies, as well as foster economic growth and social progress.⁵⁸²

At the 2010 Seoul Summit, the G20 leaders requested that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), OECD, and other international institutions create a joint report recommending policy options for agricultural reform. The report stressed the importance of designing effective risk management instruments and recommended that risk management instruments be flexible and market-based. In addition, the report recommended that the G20 support risk management services which include facilitation of commodity hedging, advisory services to strengthen in-country financial risk management capacity, disaster risk financing, and modernization of meteorological services.⁵⁸³

In 2011, the World Bank in coordination with the G20 announced the Agricultural Price Risk Management (APRM) product. The APRM product protects consumers and producers from price volatility and improves their access to hedging instruments.⁵⁸⁴ The G20 hopes to expand the APRM product and has encouraged other international financial institutions to develop similar initiatives.⁵⁸⁵

At the 2011 Cannes Summit, the G20 went one step further and committed to the development of specific appropriate risk-management instruments to “mitigate the adverse effects of excessive price volatility for the most vulnerable.”⁵⁸⁶

Sustainable Agriculture: Adaptation of agriculture to climate change and the improvement of the efficiency of water and soil use in a sustainable manner

At the Los Cabos Summit held on 18-19 June 2012, G20 leaders affirmed their on-going commitment to improving domestic food and agricultural practices, with a particular focus on adapting agriculture so as to mitigate its contributions to climate change.⁵⁸⁷ The commitment responded to calls for heightened international cooperation on the use of land and water resources recently expressed by the United Nations.

As put forth by the FAO, “increasing competition over natural resources because of population and economic growth, climate change and other drivers is magnifying the challenges of natural resource

⁵⁸¹ Financing food security: a private-sector agenda, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 October 2012. Access Date: 6 February 2014. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/newsdesk/cannes/g20cannesthunell-en.html>

⁵⁸² L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L'Aquila Food security Initiative (AFSI), G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Access Date: 6 February 2014. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-food.html>

⁵⁸³ Price Volatility in Food and Agriculture Markets: Policy Responses, OECD (Paris) 2 June 2011. Access Date: 6 February 2014. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/40/34/48152638.pdf>

⁵⁸⁴ Price Volatility in Food and Agriculture Markets: Policy Responses, OECD (Paris) 2 June 2011. Access Date: 6 February 2014. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/40/34/48152638.pdf>

⁵⁸⁵ World Bank Group Announces New Instrument to Help Food Producers and Consumers in Developing Nations Deal with Volatile Prices, World Bank (Washington) 21 June 2011. Access Date: 6 February 2014. <http://go.worldbank.org/T7EA0VLHG0>

⁵⁸⁶ Cannes Final Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 November 2011. Access Date: 6 February 2014. http://agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2011-06-23_-_Action_Plan_-_VFinale.pdf

⁵⁸⁷ G20 Leaders Declaration, G20 Information Center (Toronto) 19 June 2012. Access Date: 8 February 2014. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-loscabos.html>

management.”⁵⁸⁸ In such progressively challenging conditions, it becomes crucial to bring attention to and make decisions on the sustainable use of land and water in agriculture to “ensure land and water remain a conduit for agricultural and economic growth and for the general advancement of human well-being.”⁵⁸⁹

Several international conventions and initiatives have been developed in order to foster international cooperation. The 1972 United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm served as the catalyst that brought the need for cooperation on environment and natural resource management to the fore. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro reaffirmed the need for enhanced natural resource management.⁵⁹⁰

These have been followed by several other international conferences, the most recent of which was the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, and international and regional agreements. As the FAO asserts, “International cooperation on agricultural research has been one of the shining examples of successful cooperation and has achieved significant impacts on the livelihoods of the global community.”⁵⁹¹

At the Los Cabos Summit in 2012, the G20 members committed to engaging in practices that focus on adapting agricultural practices to climate change and improving the efficiency of water and soil use.⁵⁹² These practices include, but are not limited to, adopting methods to enhance soil fertility, engaging in minimum tillage, and promoting agroforestry domestically.

Recognizing the need to disseminate sustainable agriculture practices, FAO endorses and encourages the use of several such practices:

- 1) Direct seeding or planting, which is equivalent to minimum tillage, involves “growing crops without mechanical seedbed preparation and with minimal soil disturbance since the harvest of the previous crop.”⁵⁹³
- 2) The use of permanent soil covers is necessary to protect the soil against a range of harmful environmental exposures, to provide the organisms in the soil with nutrients, and to alter the microclimate in the soil to induce optimal growth and development of soil organisms.⁵⁹⁴

⁵⁸⁸ Report 16: International Cooperation for Sustainable Land and Water Management, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2011. Access Date: 2 February 2014.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/solaw/files/thematic_reports/TR_16_web.pdf.

⁵⁸⁹ Report 16: International Cooperation for Sustainable Land and Water Management, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2011. Access Date: 2 February 2014.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/solaw/files/thematic_reports/TR_16_web.pdf.

⁵⁹⁰ Report 16: International Cooperation for Sustainable Land and Water Management, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2011. Access Date: 2 February 2014.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/solaw/files/thematic_reports/TR_16_web.pdf.

⁵⁹¹ Report 16: International Cooperation for Sustainable Land and Water Management, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2011. Access Date: 2 February 2014.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/solaw/files/thematic_reports/TR_16_web.pdf.

⁵⁹² Los Cabos Final Declaration, G20 Information Center (Toronto) 19 June 2012. Access Date: 8 February 2014.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/131069.pdf

⁵⁹³ The Main Principles of Conservation Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2012. Access Date: 8 February 2012. <http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/1b.html>

⁵⁹⁴ The Main Principles of Conservation Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2012. Access Date: 8 February 2014. <http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/1b.html>

- 3) Crop rotation is necessary to provide a diversity of nutrients to the soil organisms and to allow these organisms to reach the different soil layers.⁵⁹⁵

These practices, among others, are examples of agriculture methods that improve the efficiency of water and soil use in a sustainable manner.

Definitions

Agroforestry: the management approach of intentional combining of agriculture and working trees to create sustainable farming and ranching systems.⁵⁹⁶

Minimum tillage: the tillage practice in which the seeds are placed into the soil with the minimum soil disturbance possible.⁵⁹⁷

Commitment Features

Food Export Restrictions

“According to the Action Plan, we agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program and agree not to impose them in the future.” — *2009 Cannes Summit Final Declaration*

To comply with the first component of the commitment, G20 members must (1) remove outstanding food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased by the World Food Program during this compliance cycle, i.e., since the St. Petersburg Summit held on 6 September 2013, or have already removed all food export restrictions during previous compliance cycles; and (2) restrain from imposing new food export restrictions for food purchased by the WFP throughout this compliance cycle.

Food export restrictions in this case imply any limitations on the quantity of goods exported to a particular country or countries imposed by national authorities. As for types of food purchased by the WFP, it procures mainly wheat, maize, rice, wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil, sorghum, maize, meal, sugar and blended food. The latter includes soya blends with wheat, rice and corn, high energy biscuits, emergency rations and ready-to-use supplementary foods (breast milk supplement).⁵⁹⁸

Concrete examples of export restrictions negatively affecting the WFP food procurement process are presented in the Annex 2.A1 of the OECD Economic Impact of Export Restrictions on Raw Materials publication. Some of them may still be effective at the moment. Sources of information on existing food export restrictions also include the WTO reports on G20 trade measures, FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32 and International Food and Agricultural Trade Policy Council Position Paper. These sources provide information on trade measures. As some restrictive measures could have been imposed before the period monitored by this report, analysis doesn't require registering all the cases of removing humanitarian food export restrictions. In addition, a certain limitation is posed by the fact that the WTO reports and the FAO Working paper do not specify whether described measures were humanitarian by nature.

⁵⁹⁵ The Main Principles of Conservation Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2012. Access Date: 8 February 2014. <http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/1b.html>

⁵⁹⁶ Agroforestry – Enriching Our Lives With Trees That Work, United States Department of Agriculture National Agroforestry Center (Lincoln) 18 February 2012. Access Date: 8 February 2014. <http://nac.unl.edu/documents/multimedia/presentations/Canned-PowerPoints/AgroforestryOverview2-18-12.ppt>

⁵⁹⁷ Conservation Agriculture: Soil Tillage, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2012. Access Date: 8 February 2014. <http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/3b.html>

⁵⁹⁸ WFP's Food Procurement Annual Report 2011, World Food Programme (Rome) February 2012. Access Date: 12 March 2012. <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp244715.pdf>

As it could be hardly expected that a member removes all existing export restrictions during the compliance period, removal or easing of at least one restrictive measure will register as full compliance with the first part of this sub-commitment. Yet, all data available for monitoring should be used to assess compliance. At the same time, analysts are aware that this compliance measure strongly depends on the data completeness and non-inclusion of facts in the report can change the member scores.

If the G20 member country has already removed all food export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP — even though actions were not taken during the compliance cycle hereby monitored — the country also registers full compliance.

As for the second part of this sub-commitment, it is straight-forward in requiring that the G20 member restrains from imposing any new food export restrictions for food purchased by the WFP throughout this compliance cycle.

Excessive Food Price Volatility

“We commit to mitigate the adverse effects of excessive price volatility for the most vulnerable through the development of appropriate risk-management instruments. These actions are detailed in the development section of this final Declaration.” — *2009 Cannes Summit Final Declaration*

To comply with the second component of the commitment, the G20 member must take steps to support the development of risk-management instruments. The development section of the G20 Cannes final declaration lists commodity hedging, weather index insurances, contingent financing tools and the APRM product as risk management instruments to be supported.

For the purposes of this report, “development” refers to actions taken by the member to fund existing programs or risk management instruments, or develop programs and policies that create or expand risk management instruments.

Sustainable Agriculture

“[We recognize the need to adapt agriculture to climate change and we recognize the importance of improving the efficiency of water and soil use in a sustainable manner. To this end,] we support the development of and a greater use of available technologies, well-known practices and techniques such as soil fertility enhancement, minimum tillage and agroforestry.” — *2012 Los Cabos Summit Final Declaration*

To comply with the third component of the commitment, the G20 member must foster both the development and greater use of available technologies, practice, and techniques which produce minimal harm to the environment. If the member promotes either the development or the greater use of such mechanisms, it qualifies as non-compliance.

All developments and implementation frameworks should be on a national level; adopted international developments and implementation frameworks are not acceptable.

Despite the commitment’s explicit mentioning of soil fertility enhancement, minimum tillage, and agroforestry, the commitment does not limit the members to those three. The member is free to turn to other available technologies, well-known practices and techniques for improving the efficiency of water and soil use in a sustainable manner to qualify for full compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G20 member fails to: (1) Remove any of the existing export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the World Food Programme AND restrain from implementing new ones; (2) Support new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and (3) Develop AND implement agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.
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0	G20 member complies with one or two components of the three components of this commitment: (1) Removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme AND non-imposition of new ones; (2) Support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate food price volatility; and (3) Development AND Implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment..
+1	G20 member is successful in: (1) Removing any of the existing export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the World Food Program AND restraining from implementing new ones; (2) Supporting new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and (3) Developing AND implementing agricultural technologies, well-known practices, and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

Lead Analyst: Mickael Deprez

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the following three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) On food export restrictions; according to the reports published by the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Argentina has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁵⁹⁹

No instance of Argentina imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

On 6 March 2014, the Argentinian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office invested ARS288 million into three provinces to promote effective development in the agricultural sector. The release specifically mentions that the investment puts emphasis on creating sustainable farms and improving technology used in the environment.⁶⁰⁰

On 13 January 2014, Argentina announced it would permit 500,000 metric tonnes of wheat and 50,000 tonnes of flour products to be exported.⁶⁰¹ Following a year of good harvest, the Argentinian Government has said that it will consider reducing export restrictions further.

In December 2013, small beekeepers were allowed to export 8,000 tons of honey detailed in a report published on the Argentinian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office's website. Nine

⁵⁹⁹ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 8 March 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm

⁶⁰⁰ Agriculture announced contributions by more than 288 million pesos for Black River, Neuquen and Chubut. Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Pesca (Buenos Aires) 6 March 2014. Access Date: 3 October 2014.
http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140306143459

⁶⁰¹ Against the Grain: Argentina's wheat exports. The Economist (Buenos Aires) 15 January 2014. Access Date: 27 January 2014. <http://www.economist.com/blogs/americasview/2014/01/argentinas-wheat-exports>

groups formed by beekeeping cooperatives took part in the seminar. The suitability of export regulations was also discussed for the beekeeping sector.⁶⁰²

(2) On excessive food price volatility, on 15 October 2014, Argentina's Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, Carlos Casamiquela, and Juan Bontempo, National Insurance Superintendent, signed a cooperation agreement to improve the management of agricultural activity against exogenous factors caused by weather inconsistencies throughout the national territory.⁶⁰³ According to Casamiquela, the agreement is an attempt at "generating various tools, since we want to minimize the effect of risks in agricultural production." The agreement also contemplates a study of the occurrence and magnitude of damages caused from weather events, as well as the training and financial assistance for the carrying out of informational activities and investigation applied to agricultural risks. An objective of the agreement is to create a field of public-private coordination on the basis of an integrated sustainable system. The agreement has an expected duration of two years, with possibility for extensions.

On 16 December 2013, Bloomberg reported Argentina's new controls over the price limits on food products, which were implemented after two years of consistently high inflation. First implemented in June 2013 when the government froze the prices of 500 goods, it was reported that the controls would be further intensified starting January 2014.⁶⁰⁴

(3) On agricultural technologies, on 24 September 2014, the Argentinian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries organized a meeting with over 300 producers in the agricultural sector as part of the National Roundtable for Sustainable Agriculture event in Salta.⁶⁰⁵ The National Roundtable for Sustainable Agriculture is a permanent working commission organized through the combined effort from the Episcopal Commission for Social Pastoral of the Catholic Church and the Secretariat of Family Agriculture, part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office. The primary objective of the Roundtable is to enable the exchange of knowledge and the understanding of the existing situations of conflict, and through experiences that have proven successful, find possible solutions.⁶⁰⁶ Together with Salta's governor, Juan Manuel Urtubey, minister Carlos Casamiquela gave contributions on the order of ARS 373 million destined to new areas of risk, regional economies, aboriginal communities, and the wine sector.

⁶⁰² Small beekeepers exported 8,000 tons of honey. Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca (Buenos Aires). 18 December 2013. Access Date: 10 March 2014.

http://64.76.123.202/site/economias_regionales/institucional/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=131218200907

⁶⁰³ Agricultura firmó un convenio para mejorar la gestión de riesgo agropecuario. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (Buenos Aires), 15 October 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=141015142617.

⁶⁰⁴ Argentina to Tighten Food Price Controls as Inflation Quickens. Bloomberg. 16 December 2013. Access Date: 10 March 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-12-16/argentina-to-tighten-food-price-controls-as-inflation-quickens.html>.

⁶⁰⁵ Casamiquela encabezó en Salta la Mesa Nacional de Diálogo para la Agricultura Sustentable y llamó a "seguir construyendo caminos de diálogo para una Argentina cada vez mejor". Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (Buenos Aires), 24 September 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140924153603.

⁶⁰⁶ Casamiquela encabezó en Salta la Mesa Nacional de Diálogo para la Agricultura Sustentable. Secretary of Public Communication (Buenos Aires), 24 September 2014. Access Date: 19 October 2014. <http://prensa.argentina.ar/2014/09/24/53142-casamiquela-encabezo-en-salta-la-mesa-nacional-de-dialogo-para-la-agricultura-sustentable.php>.

From 22 to 24 September 2014, the Argentinian government organized the National Roundtable for Sustainable Agriculture.⁶⁰⁷ With the presence of Argentina's Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, Carlos Casamiquela, the objective of the event was to present experiences of good practices in various production systems in the sector. The event included the presence of various actors representing the Church, State, business entities, peasant organizations, indigenous organizations, and the family farming sector.

On 17 September 2014, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries organized the third event on the awareness of Good Phytosanitary Practices.⁶⁰⁸ With more than 300 people present, the activity had the objective of presenting different operations involving the correct application of plant protection products in order to create awareness of the benefits these good practices can generate to the communities, animals, and environment.

On 27 August 2014, following the ongoing efforts to meet the goals set forth by the Agri-Food and Agribusiness Strategic Plan for 2020, the Argentinian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries gathered the main actors in the sectors in order to come up with new methodologies for efficient access and distribution of water resources, considered by the government as a strategic factor for food production.⁶⁰⁹

On 20 August 2014, under the coordination of the Secretary of Political and Institutional Agricultural Emergency Coordination, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries conducted the workshop on "Climate Change and Agriculture in International Negotiations."⁶¹⁰ The purpose of this workshop was to address the influence climate change bears on the food production sector and consequently analyzing the containment of the risks involved.

On 15 April 2014, a workshop on "Accessibility policies to land in the context of sustainable rural development" was sponsored by the National Land and Agricultural Units Directorate.⁶¹¹ Among the topics addressed during the workshop was the discussion on the increase in rural land productivity, as well as the appropriate use and conservation of the soil. Following the different presentations, the participants and technicians worked cooperatively in the exchange of projects and knowledge about different aspects of the relevant issues.

On 8 April 2014, the Argentinian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries and the Subsecretary of Family Farming, Emilio Pérsico, organized a round of the National Roundtable for Sustainable Agriculture with the participation of representatives from the family farming sector as well as

⁶⁰⁷ Casamiquela encabezó en Salta la Mesa Nacional de Diálogo para la Agricultura Sustentable y llamó a "seguir construyendo caminos de diálogo para una Argentina cada vez mejor". Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (Buenos Aires), 24 September 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140924153603.

⁶⁰⁸ Agricultura promueve la concientización de las Buenas Prácticas Fitosanitarias. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (Buenos Aires), 17 September 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140917143754.

⁶⁰⁹ Agricultura busca optimizar el uso del agua para riego. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (Buenos Aires), 27 August 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140827163140.

⁶¹⁰ Argentina fortalece su trabajo en las negociaciones internacionales sobre cambio climático y agricultura. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (Buenos Aires), 20 August 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140820195142.

⁶¹¹ Taller por el acceso a la tierra y una mayor productividad del suelo. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (Buenos Aires), 15 April 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140415191652.

representatives from various business entities.⁶¹² The main objective of the meeting was to eradicate violence and prevent the expulsion of people from their rural territories. Pésico reinforced the importance of the coexistence and mutual necessities of large-scale production as well as family agriculture models. In addition to that, the meeting aimed at enabling the exchange of information between the sectors and the learning of various practices that allow for the sustainable development of the communities involved.

On 6 March 2014, the Argentinian Ministry of Agriculture announced it would give ARS288 million to Black River, Neuquen and Chubut. This money will enable rural workers to “generate more inclusive and sustainable production systems” and to “improve socio-productive conditions of the areas.”⁶¹³

On 20 December 2013, an NEA Regional Workshop took place in Northeastern University, Corrientes Province. The workshop on “Policies to improve land access in rural development context” was attended by provincial officials who gave an account of land access in their respective province. At the end of the workshop, a “Deed of Declaration” was signed by the provinces, which detailed many necessary changes, including “the institutionalization of a debate space, new public policies and paradigm changes in administration and use of rural land in the Northeast.”⁶¹⁴

In November 2013, Argentina and Paraguay created a plan to boost their agricultural sectors starting in 2014. The plan involves a bilateral project, which began in February-March 2014, to develop agricultural production, marketing and sustainability; set up a technical exchange between experts from the two countries; inaugurate technical training sessions between the two countries; include Paraguay in the discussion of bio-products; and implement the Value Added Program in Paraguay, which focuses on organic production and food stamps. This meeting included national and provincial authorities and officials from both Argentina and Paraguay.⁶¹⁵

On 17 October 2013, the Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria held a conference on Cassave. The event aimed to showcase and encourage sustainable technologies, as well as to introduce new techniques for family agriculture and small-scale production. The Rural Extension Agency Saenz Pena and Rural Development Office Campo Largo, the Central Integral Training CECAIN-INTA-Saenz Pena and the Secretariat hosted the conference for Family Agriculture’s Office and Ministry of Production.⁶¹⁶

On 25-26 September 2013, South American Ministers of Agriculture and the Secretaries of the Americas met in Argentina to broker agreements to foster sustainable and competitive agriculture. They agreed on a better integration and coordination between the Ministries of Agriculture with the aim of improving the management of water and agricultural supply through methods to reduce the water

⁶¹² Pésico encabezó jornada de la Mesa Nacional de Diálogo para la Agricultura Sustentable. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (Buenos Aires), 14 April 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140414201427.

⁶¹³ Agriculture announced contributions by more than 288 million pesos for Black River, Neuquen and Chubut. Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca (Buenos Aires). 6 March 2014. Access Date: 7 March 2014.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140306143459.

⁶¹⁴ NEA Regional Workshop: Policy on Access to Land in the Context of Sustainable Rural Development. Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca (Buenos Aires). 20 December 2013. Access Date: 10 March 2014.

http://64.76.123.202/site/areas/tierras/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=140109142918.

⁶¹⁵ Argentina and Paraguay define joint projects of agricultural building for 2014. Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura. December 2013. Access Date: 1- March 2014.

<http://www.iica.int/Esp/prensa/IICAConexion/IICAConexion2/2013/N35/secundaria4.aspx>.

⁶¹⁶ Workshop on Cassava. Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria. 4 November 2013. Access Date: 10 March 2014. <http://inta.gob.ar/noticias/jornada-sobre-mandioca/>.

footprint of agriculture, amongst others. The agreement also mentions public-private agreements to increase efficiency in agriculture and methods to boost regional mechanisms that monitor agriculture and water resources.⁶¹⁷

Argentina has taken action to fully comply with the three pillars of this commitment. It has fully complied with its commitment to remove food export restrictions, implement risk management systems and implement sustainable agricultural practices.

Argentina has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alessandra Harkness

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) Australia has refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the World Food Program.

According to the reports published by the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Australia has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁶¹⁸

No instance of Australia imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

(2) On food price volatility, on 4 June 2014, Australian Minister of Agriculture Barnaby Joyce announced a drought concessional loan scheme to help the farmers from Queensland and New South Wales to go through the drought conditions and to recover once the conditions improve. The loans can be used for debt restructuring, operating expenses, and drought recovery and preparedness activities.⁶¹⁹

On 20 March 2014, the two Australian houses of Parliament passed the Farm Household Support Bill 2014, which delivers a “once-in-a-generation reform of government support” for farmers in hardship by introducing the Farm Household Allowance.⁶²⁰ From 1 July 2014, the allowance will be available to recipients for up to three years.⁶²¹ Recipients will have access to a wide range of other benefits,

⁶¹⁷ Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture De Las Americas 2013. Statement of Ministers of Agriculture. September 25-26 2013. Access Date: 10 March 2014. http://www.iica.int/Esp/Ministros2013/Documents/Declaracion_ESP.pdf.

⁶¹⁸ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 8 March 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁶¹⁹ Drought Concessional Loans. Ministry of Agriculture (Canberra), 1 Oct 2014. Access Date: 3 October 2014, <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/agriculture-food/drought/assistance/concessional-loans>.

⁶²⁰ Farm Household Support Bill 2014. Parliament of Australia (Canberra), 20 March 2014. Access Date: 25 March 2014. http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_Legislation/Bills_Search_Results/Result?bld=r5179.

⁶²¹ Press Release: Income support for farming families in need. The Hon., Barnaby Joyce MP, Minister of Agriculture (Canberra), 1 July 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. <http://www.maff.gov.au/Pages/Media%20Releases/income-support.aspx>.

including an automatic entitlement to a health card and an AUS3 thousand advice and training grant. A portion of this fund is meant to “assist farmers to adopt smart risk management strategies.”⁶²²

On 12 February 2014, the Australian State Government has allocated a further AUS6 million to Queensland and AUS4 million to New South Wales to aid the state water infrastructure and draught resiliency programmes.⁶²³

(3) On environmentally sustainable agricultural methods, on 19 September 2014, Minister for the Environment, Greg Hunt, and Minister for Agriculture, Barnaby Joyce, launched the 25th Anniversary Landcare Grants 2014-15 at the 2014 National Landcare Conference. The Funding comprises up to AUS2.5 million for agriculture-focused projects. Grants of up to AUS20 thousand will assist local communities and individuals to undertake projects aimed at a better use of natural resources.⁶²⁴

On 25 March 2014, Australian Minister of Agriculture Barnaby Joyce released a soils strategy, the “first national and coordinated and forward thinking approach to managing soils.” Over the next five years, 150 different organizations across Australia will be involved in rolling out this strategy to provide better information and tools to farmers, scientists, and policymakers on soil-use management, as well as increasing productivity of the agricultural sector.⁶²⁵

On 14 January 2014, Australian Minister of Agriculture Barnaby Joyce announced the creation of thirty-one new projects, as part of the Australian Government’s AUS21.2 million Innovation Grants Program. The projects include MyBMP, an online management tool that helps the cotton farmers report on fertilizer, pesticide and water usage.⁶²⁶

Thus, for its efforts to improve food security, support existing risk-management mechanisms and enhance sustainable agriculture, Australia is awarded a +1.

Analyst: Andrei Burloiu

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

⁶²² Press Release: Real Help for Farming Families. The Hon., Barnaby Joyce MP, Minister of Agriculture (Canberra), 21 March 2014. Access Date: 25 March 2014. <http://www.maff.gov.au/Pages/Media%20Releases/real-help-for-farming-families.aspx>.

⁶²³ Water Infrastructure Investment, Australian Government – Department of Agriculture, 19 Sep 2014, Access Date: 3 Oct 2014. <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/agriculture-food/drought/assistance/water-infrastructure-rebate>.

⁶²⁴ 25th Anniversary Landcare Grants 2014-2015. The Hon., Barnaby Joyce MP, Minister of Agriculture (Canberra), 19 September 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. <http://www.nrm.gov.au/national/25th-anniversary-landcare-grants>.

⁶²⁵ Press Release: National Soils Strategy to Dig Up the Good Stuff. The Hon. Barnaby Joyce MP Minister of Agriculture (Canberra), 25 March 2014. Access Date: 25 March 2014. <http://www.maff.gov.au/Pages/Media%20Releases/national-soils-strategy-to-dig-up-the-good-stuff.aspx>.

⁶²⁶ Press Release: Making Farming Smarter: Killer Honeybees, Fertilisers and other tools. The Hon., Barnaby Joyce MP, Minister of Agriculture (Canberra), 14 January 2014. Access Date: 25 March 2014 <http://www.maff.gov.au/Pages/Media%20Releases/making-farming-smarter.aspx>.

(1) Brazil has refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP.

According to the reports published by the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Brazil has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁶²⁷

No instance of Brazil imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

(2) On food price volatility, Brazil has supported existing risk-management instruments and developed a new insurance scheme for family farmers, which account for 75 per cent of the national production.⁶²⁸

On 29 September 2014, the Brazilian National Monetary Council approved a new Family Farm Insurance scheme that will go beyond the standard coverage of production costs. Under the new scheme, family farmers are guaranteed a part of their expected income up to BRL20 thousand.⁶²⁹ The Family Farm Insurance protects family farmers against yield losses due to natural causes such as drought, excessive rain, hail, frost, and other extreme climatic events.

On 1 June 2014, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture launched the Agricultural and Livestock Plan 2014/15, which will run until 30 June 2015. Credit available under the plan has increased by 18 per cent compared to the previous year. However, the funds earmarked for the agricultural insurance has remained at the same level.⁶³⁰

On 28 February 2014, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture published a review on the provision of agricultural credit, highlighting an increase of 48.2 per cent in financing agribusiness in the first seven months of the Agricultural and Livestock Plan 2013/14, compared to the same period of the last season.⁶³¹ This programme made available a volume of BRL700 million worth of agricultural insurance, of which BRL525 million was allocated for priority regions and products with grants of 60 per cent of the premium. Another BRL175 million worth of agricultural insurance was earmarked for other regions and products, of which the subsidy was 40 per cent of the premium.⁶³²

(3) Brazil has taken steps to promote technologies, practices and techniques on greater efficient use of water and soil in a sustainable manner.

⁶²⁷ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 June 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/igo_17jun14_e.htm.

⁶²⁸ News: Credit for family farms contributed to a record production. Blog do Planalto (Brasilia), 28 August 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. <http://blog.planalto.gov.br/credito-para-agricultura-familiar-contribui-para-recorde-de-producao/>.

⁶²⁹ Press Release: Family farms will benefit from a new insurance scheme. Ministry of Agrarian Development (Brasilia), 29 September 2014. Access Date: 9 October 2014. <http://www.mda.gov.br/sitemda/noticias/agricultores-familiares-ter%C3%A3o-novo-modelo-de-seguro-em-2015>.

⁶³⁰ 156 billion Reais available for the agriculture and livestock plan 2014/2015. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 19 May 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/politica-agricola/noticias/2014/05/plano-agricola-e-pecuario-201415-disponibiliza-mais-de-rs-156-bilhoes>.

⁶³¹ Press Release: Financing of Agribusiness amount to R\$98.2 Billion. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 28 February 2014. Date of Access: 8 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/politica-agricola/noticias/2014/02/agricultura-empresarial-contrata-rs-98-bi-em-financiamentos>.

⁶³² Press Release: Government made more resources for agriculture insurance available. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 1 August 2013. Date of Access: 26 February 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/politica-agricola/noticias/2013/08/governo-beneficia-produtores-com-mais-recursos-no-seguro-rural>.

On 27 August 2014, at the 17th meeting of the Southern Agricultural Council, representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture of Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, agreed to support research on new technologies and sustainable agriculture to increase food production, promote soil conservation, and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Southern Agricultural Council was established in 2003 and aims to facilitate cooperation in agriculture between the Southern American states.⁶³³

On 20 August 2014, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture signed a technical cooperation agreement with the National Bank for Economic and Social Development, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Cooperation, and the Brazilian Federation of Banks, to develop the use of low-carbon technologies as part of the Agricultural Greenhouse Gases Reduction Programme.⁶³⁴

On 15 July 2014, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture signed agreements with the Company for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (EMATER), a public entity, to implement projects aiming at developing low-carbon technologies in the Federal District and the state of Rio Grande do Sul. These agreements are part of the efforts made by the Ministry to preserve natural resources and increase agricultural production.⁶³⁵

On 15 April 2014, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture organised a seminar on soil conservation best management practises to commemorate the Soil Conservation National Day. “It is our duty to enhance and responsible farming practises such as the recovery of pasture fields, conservation tillage and crop rotation,” said Caio Rocho, the Secretary of Agriculture and Cooperative Development.⁶³⁶

On 19 March 2014, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture launched the second edition of its book on sustainable agriculture. The goal of this “reference guide” is to promote successful cases of sustainable management in agribusiness in order to incentivize farmers to adopt modern and sustainable practices, as well as to strengthen the dialogue between farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture.⁶³⁷

On 12 March 2014, the Brazilian Secretary of Agriculture and Cooperative Development announced that the Federal Government had secured BRL100 million for investment in training producers to improve their use of technology, including in irrigation and storage, to increase production as well as to preserve water.⁶³⁸

⁶³³ Press release: Southern Agricultural Council defines relevant actions for sustainable agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 27 August 2014. Access Date: 25 September, 2014.

<http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/08/conselho-agropecuario-do-sul-define-aco-es-relevantes-para-a-agricultura-sustentavel>.

⁶³⁴ Press release: Agreement with BNDES will prioritize low-carbon agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 20 August 2014. Access Date: 25 September 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/08/acordo-com-bndes-vai-priorizar-baixa-emissao-de-carbono-na-agricultura>.

⁶³⁵ Press release: MAPA supports low-carbon agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 15 July 2014. Access Date: 25 September, 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/07/mapa-incentiva-agricultura-de-baixa-emissao-de-carbono>.

⁶³⁶ Press release: A seminar gives examples of soil conservation best management practises. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 15 April 2014. Access Date: 9 October 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/04/seminario-exemplifica-boas-praticas-de-conservacao-do-solo/>.

⁶³⁷ Press release: MAPA launches book on best practises in sustainable agriculture management. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 19 March 2014. Date of Access: 23 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/03/mapa-lanca-obra-de-praticas-de-sucesso-de-gestao-sustentavel>.

⁶³⁸ Press Release: Secretary of the SDC Discusses Water Management in Agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 12 March 2014. Date of Access: 16 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/03/secretario-da-sdc-discute-gestao-da-agua-na-agricultura>.

On 9 January 2014, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture announced further steps to develop sustainable agriculture, including the creation of a commission to implement, monitor and evaluate the programs designed as part of the National Plan for Low-Carbon Emissions in Agriculture (Plan ABC).⁶³⁹

On 17 October 2013, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture launched the three-year National Plan for Organic Production and Agroecology (Planapo) with the goal of implementing programs that facilitate the transition from the traditional model to an agro-ecological model of production, with BRL1.8 billion worth of resources and BRL7 billion in credit.⁶⁴⁰ This initiative brings changes in production technology, research agenda, legal framework and relevant credit instruments.⁶⁴¹

On 4 October 2013, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperative Development of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture launched the Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development Program in the city of Passo Fundo. With the goal of restoring over 6000 hectares of degraded forests and pastures, the four-year programme will be run in conjunction with the UK Ministry of Environment with an investment of BRL80 million. It will also include training courses on the plantation of commercial forests, the management of production systems and the rehabilitation of degraded areas.⁶⁴²

On 2 October 2013, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture announced a cooperation project on Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development with the Government of the United Kingdom. The project teaches farmers how to recover the productive potential of degraded agricultural areas by using low-carbon agricultural technologies.⁶⁴³

On 18 September 2013, the Commission for Sustainable Development of Agriculture was created to monitor and develop projects related to the sustainable development of agriculture of agribusiness.⁶⁴⁴

Furthermore, Brazil partook in international discussions on challenges and opportunities related to price volatility and sustainable agriculture:

On 16-18 January 2014, Brazil participated in the sixth Berlin Agriculture Ministers Summit at which 65 ministries of agriculture, experts and international organizations discussed how to strengthen the agricultural sector and make it more resilient to guarantee food security for a growing population. The

⁶³⁹ Press release: New Practices may be incorporated into the ABC Plan. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 9 January 2014. Date of Access: 23 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/01/novas-praticas-poderao-ser-incluidas-no-plano-abc>.

⁶⁴⁰ Press Release: Antonio Andrade Attends the Launch of Planapo. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 17 October 2013. Date of Access: 16 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/10/antonio-andrade-participa-do-lancamento-do-planapo>.

⁶⁴¹ National Agroecological Plan and Organic Production. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia). Date of Access: 16 March 2014. <http://portal.mda.gov.br/portal/institucional/planapo>.

⁶⁴² Press Release: Caio Rocha Launches Program for Sustainable Agriculture in RS. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 1 November 2013. Date of Access: 7 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/11/caio-rocha-lanca-programa-de-agricultura-sustentavel-no-rs>.

⁶⁴³ Press release: Authority of the United Kingdom Highlights Partnership with Brazil. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 2 October 2013. Date of Access: 7 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/10/autoridade-do-reino-unido-destaca-parceria-com-o-brasil>.

⁶⁴⁴ Press release: MAPA will have a Commission for Sustainable Development of Agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 18 September 2013. Date of Access: 23 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/09/mapa-tera-comissao-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel>.

summit put emphasis on issues such as climate change, the degradation of natural resources and rising fluctuations on agricultural markets.⁶⁴⁵

Thus, for its efforts to improve food security, support existing risk-management mechanisms and enhance sustainable agriculture, Brazil is awarded a +1.

Analyst: Jasper Lim

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Program (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) Canada has fully complied with its commitment to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes on food purchased for the WFP.

According to the Canadian export list, sugar is the only agricultural good that is regulated by the Government of Ontario and included in the WFP.⁶⁴⁶

According to the reports published by the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Canada has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁶⁴⁷

No instance of Canada imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

(2) On food price volatility, on 13 February 2014, Federal Agriculture Minister Gerry Ritz and Manitoba Food and Rural Development Minister Ron Kostyshyn announced that Manitoba will participate in the Western Livestock Price Insurance Program (WLPPI).⁶⁴⁸ The program will allow Manitoba's beef and pork producers to insure their herds against unexpected price drops. The WLPPI is a voluntary and user-friendly program that will assist producers in managing risk associated with market volatility and unanticipated price declines.

On 10 February 2014, Ritz and Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister Lyle Stewart announced the launch of the 2014 Crop Insurance Program.⁶⁴⁹ The insurance plan provides yield loss coverage for

⁶⁴⁵ Global Forum for Food and Agriculture 2014. German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 16-18 January 2014. Date of Access: 14 October 2014. http://www.gffa-berlin.de/images/stories/GFFA2014/PDFs/Results_of_the_GFFA_2014.pdf.

⁶⁴⁶ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State. (Washington) 19 May 2012. Access Date: 28 Feb 2014. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

⁶⁴⁷ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 8 March 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁶⁴⁸ News Release: Manitoba producers to benefit from new Livestock Price Insurance Program. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. (Ottawa) 13 February 2014. Access Date: 26 March 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=index&ctr.page=1&nid=815189>.

⁶⁴⁹ Enhancements Continue for the 2014 Crop Insurance Program. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. (Ottawa) 10 Feb 2014. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=index&ctr.page=1&nid=814869>.

Saskatchewan farmers and mitigates risks associated with farming practices. Ritz stated the Crop Insurance Program “includes improvements to assist Saskatchewan’s farmers and ranchers as they look towards a new growing season.” The insurance program will provide coverage for yields including barley, flax and field peas.

On 28 October 2013, Ritz and Manitoba’s Agriculture, Food and Rural Development Minister Ron Kostyshyn announced a new forage insurance package that will be available in 2014 for Manitoba beef and forage producers.⁶⁵⁰ Forage insurance will be provided through AgriInsurance, a federal-provincial-territorial Business Risk Management Program supported through Growing Forward 2, and be administered by Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation. The new program will equip producers in Manitoba with an effective risk management tool for both forage crops and pastures. Producers will be able to choose between two main types of insurance; Select Hay Insurance, which will provide quality and production guarantees for different forage types on an individual basis, and Basic Hay Insurance, which will insure against production losses on a whole-farm basis at a lower cost. Additional types of insurance will include a Harvest Flood Option and an Enhanced Quality Option.

(3) On agricultural technologies, on 27 June 2014, the Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Development Minister Ron Kostyshyn and Robert Sopuck, Member of Parliament for Dauphin-Swan River-Marquette, announced that Manitoba’s conservation districts will receive CAD750 thousand this year to work with farmers on projects that will improve water quality, support climate change adaptation, and preserve wildlife habitat. These projects are funded under Growing Forward 2-Ecological Goods and Services, a program designed to develop sustainable development initiatives.⁶⁵¹

On 26 February 2014, the Government of Canada and British Columbia invested CAD10.4 million in the Agri-Innovation Program through the Growing Forward 2 program. Projects that will be eligible for funding will include improvements in soil, water and air quality and energy and waste management.⁶⁵²

On 24 February 2014, Fisheries and Oceans Minister Gail Shea and Prince Edward Island Agriculture and Forestry Minister George Webster announced a CAD569 thousand investment in RWL Holding Ltd for advanced machinery in potato washing.⁶⁵³ The investment will aid potato farmers in the efficiency and profitability of their products. It will also reduce the number of potatoes that go to waste and reduce the environmental impact of the practice.

On 19 February 2014, Ritz announced an investment by the Canadian government in Bio-Amber Sarnia to promote the company’s continued growth.⁶⁵⁴ The investment is anticipated to increase the amount of bio-based succinic acid used in farming and produce less carbon than conventional methods.

In February 2014, Environment Canada tested the effects of the fumigant chloropicrin used in agriculture on groundwater. An Environment Canada official stated, “Monitoring wells and lysimeters

⁶⁵⁰ New Forage Insurance Package Available for Manitoba Beef, Forage Producers. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa), 28 October 2013. Access Date: 16 October 2014. <http://news.gov.mb.ca/news/index.html?item=19332>.

⁶⁵¹ Press Release: Governments Invest in New On-Farm Conservation Projects to Benefit the Environment. Government of Canada (Ottawa), 27 June 2014. Access Date: 15 October 2014 <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=863629>.

⁶⁵² Press Release: Agriculture innovation gets boost through Growing Forward 2. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa), 26 February 2014. Access Date: 28 Feb 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=index&ctr.page=1&nid=819219>.

⁶⁵³ Press Release: Rwl Holdings LTD. Increases Productivity With New Innovative Equipment. Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agencies, (New Brunswick) 24 February 2014. Access Date: 28 Feb 2014. <http://www.acoa-apeca.gc.ca/eng/Agency/MediaRoom/NewsReleases/Pages/4241.aspx>.

⁶⁵⁴ Press Release: Harper Government Supports Canada’s First Commercial Bio-Based Chemical Plant. Government of Canada (Ottawa), 19 February 2014. Access Date: 4 March 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=816809>.

will be installed in order to collect groundwater and surface water samples, respectively, and samples will be tested by accredited laboratories in accordance with approved testing standards.”⁶⁵⁵

Canada has taken action to fully comply with the three pillars of this commitment. It has fully complied with the commitment to remove food export restrictions, implemented risk management systems, and taken action to implement environmentally friendly agricultural practices. Canada has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Andrei Burloiu and Christine Jacob

China: +1

China has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) China has refrained from imposing new export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP.

According to the reports published by the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, China has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁶⁵⁶

Also, no instance of China imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

(2) On price volatility, on 2 July 2014, the Chinese Ministry of Finance announced that it had allocated RMB12.69 billion to subsidize agricultural insurance in 2013, an increase of 600 per cent compared to 2007, the year when the subsidy programme was first piloted in six provinces and regions.⁶⁵⁷

On 23 April 2014, the State Council announced a set of policies aimed at boosting China’s rural growth, including nurturing the capital market in the rural areas and strengthening innovation in financial rural products. It also unveiled supportive measures such as corporate bond sales by rural companies, better agricultural insurance services, and a pilot programme to mortgage rural land-use rights.⁶⁵⁸

On 15 April 2014, Wang Zuji, the deputy head of the China Insurance Regulatory Commission, announced that the country would intensify its efforts to promote crop insurance mechanisms in a bid to secure food security and extend the insurance coverage from 45 per cent up to 60 per cent of the

⁶⁵⁵ News: Environment Canada preparing to test agricultural fumigant chloropicrin. The Guardian (London), 2 March 2014. Access Date: 2 March 2014. <http://www.theguardian.pe.ca/News/Local/2014-03-02/article-3630946/Environment-Canada-preparing-to-test-agricultural-fumigant-chloropicrin/1>.

⁶⁵⁶ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 8 March 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁶⁵⁷ News: China Boosts Agriculture Insurance. Xinhua News Agency (Beijing), 2 July 2014. Access Date: 13 October 2014. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-07/02/c_133455842.htm.

⁶⁵⁸ News: China Focus: Financial Package to Boost China's Rural Growth. Xinhua News Agency (Beijing), 23 April 2014. Access Date: 13 October 2014. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2014-04/23/c_133284246.htm.

cultivated land by 2020.⁶⁵⁹ China has become the world's second biggest agricultural insurance market after the United States.⁶⁶⁰

On 21 February 2014, the People's Bank of China announced that it would grant more credit to innovative family farms and agricultural cooperatives by adjusting loan rates, maturity length, and collateral. The decision supports new farming practices and pushes agricultural modernization.⁶⁶¹

On 19 January 2014, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council unveiled its first document policy for 2014, underscoring more rural reforms and planning the development of modern agriculture. This policy document published every year and dubbed the "No. 1 Central Document" identified 33 points for action and pledged to intensify support and protection for agriculture and promote financial support for rural areas, including more subsidies, more investment in mechanizing the sector and an improved compensation mechanism.⁶⁶²

(3) China has complied with its commitment to support and develop sustainable agricultural methods. On 29 September 2014, the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources said that the country's water saving irrigation technologies, low-pressure pipes, spray irrigation, and drip irrigation had reduced the amount of water used per mu of farmland from 420 cubic metres in 2000 to 361 cubic metres in 2013. These measures are said to improve both water conservation and crop yields.⁶⁶³

On 16 September 2014, at the 18th World Congress of the International Commission of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering (CIGR) in Beijing the Chinese Vice Premier, Wang Yang, made the commitment that China was paying attention to agriculture and encouraged cooperation to create sustainable agricultural practices. The conference stressed that this development lies in agro-technology and engineering.⁶⁶⁴

On 22 May 2014, the State Council said that it would launch 172 water conservation projects before 2020, increasing water supply by 80 billion cubic metres annually. These projects will also save 26 billion cubic metres of water in agricultural production every year.⁶⁶⁵

On 22 January 2014, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture announced that it would withdraw arable land contaminated by heavy metals from agriculture production, as well as farmland generating pollution through the use of pesticides near drinking water sources. These measures aim at restoring

⁶⁵⁹ News: China to Boost Crop Insurance. Xinhua News Agency (Beijing), 15 April 2014. Access Date: 13 October 2014. http://english.agri.gov.cn/news/dqnf/201404/t20140415_21630.htm.

⁶⁶⁰ News: China is World's Second Largest Agriculture Insurance Mart. Asia Insurance Review (Singapore), April 2014. Access Date: 13 October 2014. http://english.agri.gov.cn/news/dqnf/201405/t20140522_21972.htm.

⁶⁶¹ News: China to Finance New Farming Practises. Xinhua News Agency (Beijing), 21 February 2014. Access Date: 13 October 2014. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-02/21/c_133134031.htm

⁶⁶² News: Food Security, Rural Environment Top No.1 Document. Xinhua News Agency (Beijing), 20 January 2014. Access Date: 8 March 2014. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/video/2014-01/20/c_133057955.htm.

⁶⁶³ News: China Promotes Water-Saving Irrigation. China Daily USA, 29 September 2014. Access Date: 4 October 2014. http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-09/29/content_18683497.htm.

⁶⁶⁴ Press Release: Leader, Scientists Call for Cooperation in Agro-Technology. Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China (Beijing), 18 September 2014. Access Date: 4 October 2014. http://english.agri.gov.cn/service/ce/201409/t20140919_23957.htm.

⁶⁶⁵ Press Release: China to Boost Water Conservation. Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China (Beijing), 22 May 2014. Access Date: 13 October 2014. http://english.agri.gov.cn/news/dqnf/201405/t20140522_21972.htm.

contaminated farmland and addressing the problem of excessive and improper use of resources that have affected food safety.⁶⁶⁶

On 4 December 2013, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture announced that it would partner with Environment Facility to invest USD30.1 million over the next five years in a climate smart agriculture project. The project explores agricultural production systems, patterns and policy innovation in climate smart agriculture, increases adaptation of farming to climate changes and promotes practices for higher sustainable production.⁶⁶⁷

Thus, for its efforts to improve food security, support existing risk-management mechanisms and enhance sustainable agriculture, China is awarded a +1.

Analyst: Alessandra Harkness

France: +1

France has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the following three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) France has successfully refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for noncommercial purposes by the WFP. As an EU member, France export control is subjected to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008. The regulation lays down common detailed rules for the application of the system of export licenses and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.⁶⁶⁸ According to this document, members are authorized not to require an export license or licenses for products and/or goods consigned by private individuals or groups of private individuals with a view to their free distribution for humanitarian aid purposes in third countries.

According to the reports published by the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, France has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg summit.⁶⁶⁹

Also, no instance of France imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

(2) France has complied with its commitment to support new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility. On 22 and 23 January 2014, the members of the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM) including France, along with the

⁶⁶⁶ News: China Focus: Polluted farmland restored for food safety. Xinhua News Agency, 22 January 2014. Access Date: 8 March 2014. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-01/22/c_133066345.htm.

⁶⁶⁷ Press Release: China, GEF to Jointly Invest in Climate Smart Agriculture Project. Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China (Beijing), 05 December 2013. Access Date: 17 March 2014. http://english.agri.gov.cn/news/dqnf/201312/t20131205_20811.htm.

⁶⁶⁸ Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008. European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R0376:EN:NOT>.

⁶⁶⁹ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 June 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/igo_17jun14_e.htm.

French Ministry of Agriculture, and the Montpellier Mediterranean Agronomic Institute, launched the Mediterranean Agriculture Markets Information Network (MED-AMIN) in Paris. The MED-AMIN fosters cooperation and sharing of experiences amongst national information systems on agricultural markets, and will operate in relation with the initiative AMIS (Agricultural Markets Information System) based in Rome.⁶⁷⁰ The Ministers of Agriculture of the CIHEAM officially ratified the creation of the network during their 10th meeting in Algeria on 6 February 2014.⁶⁷¹

On 16 November 2013, the Council of EU Agriculture Ministers adopted the four Basic Regulations for the reformed Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) as well as the Transition Rules for 2014. While some of the aspects of the reformed CAP will apply from 1 January 2014, the majority of them will be implemented from 2015. The promise from EU leaders was more equitable, greener, and less bureaucratic. The deal leaves more flexibility for member states to implement the reforms the way it suits them.⁶⁷² The new CAP maintains the pillars of its previous version while increasing the links between states through better-targeted payments and more responsive safety net measures aimed at increasing the EU's capacity to cope with risks. These measures include a new crisis reserve of EUR400 million, an income stabilization tool, as well as a risk-management toolkit comprising insurance schemes and mutual funds.⁶⁷³

On 2 December 2013, the International Fund for Agricultural Development launched the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM). Several European partners, including the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), support this four-year initiative, which has a core funding of EUR5.95 million. PARM is an outcome of the G8 and G20 discussions on food security and agricultural growth.⁶⁷⁴

On 22 October 2013, French president François Hollande pledged to improve prevention and risk-management of food price volatility. In order to achieve said objectives, a working group composed of farmers, assurances companies and Ministry members had been set up in June 2013. In November 2013, the working group presented its preliminary results and identified three main areas of improvement: (1) bolstering the ability of farms to cope with environmental and climatic hazards; (2) improving insurance mechanisms; and (3) identifying the responsibilities of all public and private stakeholders and enhancing their participation. The final proposals will be presented to the French Ministry of Agriculture in June 2014.⁶⁷⁵

On 7 October 2013, French Minister of Agriculture Stéphane Le Foll took part in the Second Ministerial Meeting on International Food Prices held at the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. The aim of the meeting was to provide a forum for debates on the impacts on price volatility,

⁶⁷⁰ Communiqué: Fight against price volatility on agricultural markets. Ministry of Agriculture (France), 28 January 2014.

Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Lutte-volatilite-prix-agricoles>.

⁶⁷¹ Press Release: 10th meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture of CIHEAM's member countries. CIHEAM (Paris), 6 February 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://www.ciheam.org/images/CIHEAM/PDFs/Cooperation/10mmc%20-%20press%20release.pdf>.

⁶⁷² Press Release: Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 5. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

⁶⁷³ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

⁶⁷⁴ Press Release: Agricultural risk management platform to be launched at IFAD. IFAD (Rome), 2 December 2013. Access Date: 28 March 2014. <http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2013/59.htm>.

⁶⁷⁵ Communiqué: Innovation in Agriculture Risk-Management. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 18 November 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Innover-dans-la-gestion-des>.

the policy problems it poses, as well as to identify practices in handling a multidimensional policy problem.⁶⁷⁶

(3) On sustainable agriculture practices and technologies, on 14 October 2014, French President promulgated the “Law for the Future of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.”⁶⁷⁷ This promulgation occurred after almost one year of debates at the French Parliament and Senate.⁶⁷⁸ The law has four pillars, which aim to (1) Make agricultural supply chains more competitive; (2) Drive the adoption of agro-ecological solutions; (3) Focus on educating young people about food; (4) Rekindle debate on agriculture’s place in society. Other key parts of the new set of policies include measures to reduce the use of antibiotics in agriculture, protect agricultural land from land-use change, as well as stricter rules on crop spraying.⁶⁷⁹

On 18-19 September 2014, at the initiative of France, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) hosted its first symposium on agroecology at its headquarters in Rome. The two-day event brought together agroecology experts as well as political leaders, such as French Agriculture Minister Stéphane Le Foll who called to “begin producing food differently.” It featured presentations of the latest research findings, news on the initiatives underway, and produced scientific proceedings for websharing.^{680/681}

On 11 March 2014, the French Ministry of Agriculture announced a new project aimed at building resilient and sustainable family farms in the Savannah region of Togo. The project will provide family farmers with training in agroecology and agroforestry. Stephan Le Foll highlighted the importance of promoting innovative sustainable agriculture in the least developed countries.⁶⁸²

On 16-18 January 2014, France participated in the 6th Berlin Agriculture Minister’s Summit. The 65 ministries of agriculture, experts and international organizations, discussed how to strengthen the agricultural sector and make it more resilient to guarantee food security for a growing population. The summit put emphasis on issues such as climate change, the degradation of natural resources and rising fluctuations on agricultural markets. In their final communiqué, the ministers agreed on the necessity to protect soil and water for future generations in order to safeguard for the income of farming families.⁶⁸³

⁶⁷⁶ Press Release: Proceedings of the second ministerial meeting on international food price. FAO (Rome), 7 October 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3519e/i3519e.pdf>.

⁶⁷⁷ Press Release: Publication on the Law for the Future of Agriculture, Food and Forestry. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 14 October 2014. Access Date: 15 October 2014. http://agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/141014_CP_Publication_LAAF_GIEE_cle4ee76e.pdf.

⁶⁷⁸ Report: Law for the Future of Agriculture, Food and Forestry. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 1 October 2014. Access Date: 15 October 2014. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Loi-d-Avenir-pour-l-agriculture-l-22721>.

⁶⁷⁹ Report: Law for the Future of Agriculture, Food and Forestry. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), October 2014. Access Date: 15 October 2014. http://agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/LoiAvenir_cle8e43b9.pdf.

⁶⁸⁰ Press Release: First international symposium on agroecology at the FAO. Food security and nutrition: two major issues. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 19 September 2014. Access Date: 15 October 2014. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Premier-symposium-international-agroecologie-2014-engagement-de-la-France>.

⁶⁸¹ Press Release: International symposium on agroecology for food security and nutrition. FAO (Rome), September 2014. Access Date: 15 October 2014. <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/spi/international-symposium/en/>.

⁶⁸² Press Release: A new project for the agroecological transition and family farming in Togo. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 11 March 2014. Access Date: 15 October 2014. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/projet-agriculture-familiale-durable-Togo>.

⁶⁸³ Press Release: Global Forum for Food and Agriculture 2014. German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 16-18 January 2014. Access Date: 16 October 2014. http://www.gffa-berlin.de/images/stories/GFFA2014/PDFs/Results_of_the_GFFA_2014.pdf

On 5 December 2013, the French Ministry of Agriculture launched a project that seeks to analyse the problems and opportunities associated with the use of biocontrol products in large cultivated areas and set out a strategy to promote them in the country.⁶⁸⁴

On 16 November 2013, the Council of EU Agriculture Ministers adopted the four Basic Regulations for the reformed CAP as well as the Transition Rules for 2014.⁶⁸⁵ In order to improve sustainability performance, the CAP created a simplified and more targeted system of environmental requirements and obligations to be met to receive the full payments. More especially, the reform introduced a new policy instrument in the first pillar: the Green Direct Payment. This will account for 30 per cent of the national payments and will reward farmers for respecting sustainable practices such as crop diversification, maintenance of permanent grassland, and ecological focus areas.⁶⁸⁶

In October 2013, the French Ministry of Agriculture launched the sixth edition of the Sustainable Agriculture Award competition. The awards are given to farmers who have developed and adopted the most innovative sustainable agricultural practices, especially in the field of agroecology.⁶⁸⁷

On 18 September 2013, the French Ministry of Agriculture and GDF Suez, a French multinational energy utility company (electricity generation and distribution, natural gas and renewable energy) signed a partnership agreement on “promoting energy transition actions in the agricultural sector.” The cooperation will focus on three main objectives. It will support: (1) the development of collective farm biogas projects; (2) the development of the wood biomass sector and increase the amount of forest areas engaged in a process of sustainable economic management; and (3) the energy transition in the food industry sector to make it more competitive.⁶⁸⁸

Thus, for its efforts to improve food security, reduce the effects of price volatility and enhance sustainable agriculture, France is awarded a +1.

Analyst: Mickael Deprez

Germany: +1

Germany has complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the following three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) Germany has refrained from imposing any restrictions that could negatively impact the movement of food for humanitarian aid. As an EU member, Germany export control is subject to the Commission

⁶⁸⁴ Press Release: Call for expressions of interest on biocontrol products. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 5 December 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2013. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/manifestation-interet-biocontrole>.

⁶⁸⁵ The Common Agricultural Policy. European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 11 October 2014. <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/>.

⁶⁸⁶ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf

⁶⁸⁷ Press Release: Agroecology in Action. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 18 October 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2013. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/L-agro-ecologie-en-action-Stephane>.

⁶⁸⁸ Press Release: Stéphane Le Foll and Gérard Mestrallet signed a partnership for the ecological transition in the agriculture, agribusiness and forestry sectors. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 19 September 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2013. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Stephane-LE-FOLL-et-Gerard>.

Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008. The regulation lays down common detailed rules for the application of the system of export licenses and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products. According to this document, members are authorized not to require an export license or licenses for products and/or goods consigned by private individuals or groups of private individuals with a view to their free distribution for humanitarian aid purposes in third countries.⁶⁸⁹

According to the reports published by the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Germany has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁶⁹⁰

No instance of Germany imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

(2) Germany has taken first steps to implement the reformed CAP that introduced new risk-management mechanisms.

On 14 February 2014, the Bundesrat passed an act that grants a redistribution premium to small and medium-sized farms. By December 2014, farmers will receive an additional payment for the first 46 hectares alongside the single farm payment. The act enshrines the payment of EUR50/ha for the first 30 hectares and EUR30/ha for the next 16 hectares. The overall sum allocated to this redistribution totals EUR352 million. Highlighting the need for a diverse agricultural sector, German Minister of Agriculture called this act “the successful start of the transposition of the CAP reform at national level.”⁶⁹¹

On 16 November 2013, the Council of EU Agriculture Ministers adopted the four Basic Regulations for the reformed CAP as well as the Transition Rules for 2014.⁶⁹² While some of the aspects of the reformed CAP will apply from 1 January 2014, the majority of them will be implemented from 2015. The promise from EU leaders was from a more equitable, greener and less bureaucratic. The deal leaves more flexibility for member states to implement the reforms the way it suits them.⁶⁹³ The new CAP maintains the pillars of its previous version while increasing the links between them through better-targeted payments and more responsive safety net measures aimed at increasing the EU’s capacity to cope with risks. These measures include a new crisis reserve of EUR400 million, a risk-management toolkit including insurance schemes, mutual funds, as well as an income stabilization tool.⁶⁹⁴

⁶⁸⁹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008. European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R0376:EN:NOT>.

⁶⁹⁰ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 June 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/igo_17jun14_e.htm.

⁶⁹¹ Press Release: Small and medium-sized farms to be placed on a better footing in 2014, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 14 February 2014, (Berlin). Access Date: 8 March 2014. http://www.bmel.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2014/046-BauernbetriebeDirektzahlungen.html?searchArchive=0&cl2Categories_Themen=LandwirtschaftLaendlicheRaeume&submi%20t=Search&monat=monat&jahr=2014&searchIssued=1.

⁶⁹² The Common Agricultural Policy. European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 11 October 2014. <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/>.

⁶⁹³ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 5. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

⁶⁹⁴ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

(3) Germany has taken steps to enhance the development of sustainable practices through international exchange. Furthermore, the country will implement the environmentally friendly components of the reformed CAP.

On 19 January 2014, the German and Zambian Ministries of Agriculture signed a bilateral agreement for the establishment of German-Zambian Agricultural Training and Knowledge Centre. It will provide farmers and technicians with practice-oriented training in modern agricultural equipment and sustainable cultivation methods regarding crop farming.⁶⁹⁵

On 10 December 2013, the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture announced a new project on forest management in emerging and developing countries in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Its goal is to ensure the sustainable management of private forests in order to improve living conditions, nutrition, and income situations of the communities that live around them. The project has started a couple of days earlier with an international conference organized in the Chinese city of Guilin by the FAO. Over 140 experts gathered to discuss living conditions and food security problems in rural areas.⁶⁹⁶

On 6 November 2013, the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture announced the introduction of a bio-economy module into the schools' curriculum. The class provides ninth grade pupils with a solid overview of the bio-economy, including food security challenges, climate change, biodiversity conservation, and the gradual replacement of dwindling fossil fuels with renewable resources.⁶⁹⁷

Improved sustainability performance is one of the main objectives of the new CAP that was approved in November 2013. The reformed CAP introduced a new policy instrument in the first pillar: the Green Direct Payment, a scheme under which the farmers will be rewarded for respecting sustainable practices such as crop diversification, maintenance of permanent grassland, and ecological focus areas. Overall, the reform created a simplified and more targeted system of environmental requirements and obligations to be met to receive the full payments granted by the CAP.⁶⁹⁸

Germany has participated in international discussions on challenges and opportunities related to agriculture risks and sustainable agriculture.

On 16-18 January 2014, the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture organized the sixth Berlin Agriculture Ministers Summit. The participants, which included 65 ministries of Agriculture, experts, and international organizations, discussed how to strengthen the agricultural sector and make it more resilient to guarantee food security for a growing population. The summit put emphasis on issues such as climate change, the degradation of natural resources, and rising fluctuations on agricultural

⁶⁹⁵ Press Release: Friedrich signs contract for the creation of a German-Zambian agricultural training centre. Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 20 January 2014. Access Date: 15 March 2014. <http://www.bmel.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/2014/021-FR-Agrartrainingszentrum-Sambia.html?searchArchive=0&submit=Suchen&monat=monat&jahr=2014&searchIssued=1>.

⁶⁹⁶ Press Release: BMELV and FAO launch new forest protection project. Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), December 2013. Access Date: 15 March 2014. <http://www.bmel.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/2013/303-BL-BMELV-FAO-Waldschutz-Projekt.html?searchArchive=0&submit=Suchen&monat=monat&jahr=2013&searchIssued=1>.

⁶⁹⁷ Press Release: Bio-Economy as part of the curriculum. Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 6 November 2013. Access Date: 24 March 2013. <http://www.bmel.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/2013/289-bbw-Unterrichtsmodul.html?searchArchive=0&submit=Suchen&monat=monat&jahr=2013&searchIssued=1>.

⁶⁹⁸ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

markets. In their final communiqué, the ministers agreed on the necessity to protect soil and water for future generations in order to safeguard for the income of farming families.⁶⁹⁹

As a result of its full compliance with the three parts of the agriculture commitment, Germany is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Burloiu

India: +1

India has complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the following three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) On food export restrictions, on 23 September 2014, United States Department of Agriculture published a report revealing that India's agricultural exports have surged in the last 10 years, especially to developing countries, which now account for nearly 80 per cent of India's exports. In 2013, the country became the first agricultural supplier to least developed countries with USD5.2 billion worth of sales.⁷⁰⁰

During this compliance cycle, the Indian government removed three restrictive measures implemented at an earlier date.

On 5 July 2014, the Indian government removed the quantitative ceiling on exports of organic sugar till the time export of sugar is permitted freely. However, the export of organic sugar would be permitted as long as it was subject to registration of quantity and certified by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).⁷⁰¹

On 24 January 2014, the Indian Agriculture Ministry announced its decision to move a Cabinet note for lifting the eight-year ban on the export of pulses in order to protect farmers from sharp fall in domestic prices. The Indian Ministry is considering allowing export of pulses without quantitative restrictions and placing the commodity under the open general license category.⁷⁰²

⁶⁹⁹ Global Forum for Food and Agriculture 2014. German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 16-18 January 2014. Access Date: 16 October 2014. http://www.gffa-berlin.de/images/stories/GFFA2014/PDFs/Results_of_the_GFFA_2014.pdf.

⁷⁰⁰ India Sees Surge in Agricultural Exports to Least Developed Countries. United States Department of Agriculture (Washington DC). Access Date: 7 October 2014. <http://www.fas.usda.gov/data/india-sees-surge-agricultural-exports-least-developed-countries>.

⁷⁰¹ News: Govt Lifts Quantitative Ceiling on Organic Sugar Exports. Business Standard (New Delhi), 23 September 2014. Access Date: 07 October 2014. http://www.business-standard.com/article/markets/govt-lifts-quantitative-ceiling-on-organic-sugar-exports-114070500658_1.html.

⁷⁰² Agriculture Ministry To Move Cabinet Note To Lift Pulses Export Ban. The Economic Times (New Delhi), 14 January 2014. Access Date: 10 March 2014. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-01-14/news/46185541_1_pulses-export-export-ban-cabinet-note.

On 9 January 2014, the Indian government issued “Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002,” exempting stocks of edible oil, oil seeds, and rice meant for export from the stock holding limit under the Essential Commodities Act.⁷⁰³

Furthermore, on 16 June 2014, the Indian government announced it would exempt Bhutan from any ban on export of milk powder, wheat, edible oil, pulses, and non-basmati rice.⁷⁰⁴

However, the Indian government introduced two restrictive measures during this compliance cycle:

On 27 June 2014, it imposed a USD450 per tonne minimum price export (MEP) on potatoes to ensure its adequate availability should the domestic production suffer because of poor monsoon.⁷⁰⁵

On 1 November 2013, the Indian government reintroduced a MEP on onions and then raised it several times to restrain exports and boost domestic supplies. On 5 March 2014, the Indian government removed the restrictions on onion exports in order to boost shipments.⁷⁰⁶ On 17 June 2014, it reintroduced the MEP.⁷⁰⁷

Despite removing the newly introduced restrictive measure during the same compliance cycle during which it introduced it, the Indian Government nevertheless failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from imposing any new measure. As such, full marks cannot be awarded to India for this sub-commitment.

(2) On mitigating food price volatility, on 4 September 2014, the Indian Ministry of Agriculture said it planned to introduce a Farm Income Insurance scheme that aims at protecting the farmers by giving them insurance coverage for their production and market risks.⁷⁰⁸

On 15 July 2014, the Indian Ministry of Food Processing Industries said that it was working to create a national food grid, which would connect deficient areas with producing regions. This would help reduce wastage of fruits and vegetables while ensuring stable prices that can help reduce food inflation. As part of the plan, the government is developing a food map and a national cold chain grid.⁷⁰⁹

⁷⁰³ India: Stock limits on edible oil, oil seeds and rice meant for exports removed, Global Trade Alert, Centre for Economic Policy Research (London) 17 January 2014. Access Date: 12 April 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/india-stock-limits-edible-oil-oil-seeds-and-rice-meant-exports-removed>.

⁷⁰⁴ News: India Exempts Bhutan From Any Ban or quantitative restrictions on food exports. The Hindu (Chennai), 16 June 2014. Access Date: 9 October 2014. <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/india-exempts-bhutan-from-any-ban-or-quantitative-restrictions-on-food-exports/article6119244.ece>.

⁷⁰⁵ News: Minimum export price of \$450 per tonne on potato. The Economic Times (New Delhi), 27 June 2014. Access Date: 27 June 2014. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-06-27/news/50912422_1_mep-finance-minister-agriculture-minister.

⁷⁰⁶ News: Government Removes Minimum Export Price on Onions. Press Trust of India (New Delhi), 5 March 2014. Access Date: 10 March 2014. <http://profit.ndtv.com/news/industries/article-government-removes-minimum-export-price-on-onions-382178>.

⁷⁰⁷ Notification No 82 (RE – 2013)/2009-2014: Subject:- Export Policy of Onions. Ministry of Commerce (New Delhi), 27 June 2014. Access Date: 9 October 2014. <http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT13/not8214.htm>.

⁷⁰⁸ Press release: Farm Income Insurance Scheme to Provide Protection to Farmers Against Natural Calamities is on the Cards: Radha Mohan Singh. Ministry of Agriculture (New Delhi), 4 September 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=109321>.

⁷⁰⁹ News: Government Plans National Food Grid to Rein in Prices. The Times of India (Mumbai), 16 July 2014. Access Date: 8 October 2014. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/Govt-plans-national-food-grid-to-rein-in-prices/articleshow/38457265.cms>.

On 10 July 2014, while presenting the first budget of the Modi's government Arun Jaitley, the Indian Minister of Finance, announced the creation of a Price Stabilisation Fund with a corpus of INR5 billion to help the farmers to deal with price volatility. The Indian government will also provide funding to 500,000 joint farming groups of "Bhoomi Heen Kisan" through the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to help as a large number of landless farmers who are denied institutional finance.⁷¹⁰

On 4 February 2014, the Indian Ministry of Agriculture issued the operational guidelines for the implementation of the National Crop Insurance Programme. The National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was upgraded to the Modified NAIS (MNAIS), which was originally in its pilot stages in 2013. The modification will bring two major advantages to the farmers. First, the unit area for determining the damage will be smaller. Previously, an insured farmer would only be eligible for relief if his entire revenue circle suffered crop damage. Second, the indemnity level will be raised from 60 per cent to 80 or 90 per cent depending on the vulnerability of the area. Furthermore, the central and state governments will now subsidize the half premium in MNAIS.⁷¹¹

On 1 November 2013, the Indian Ministry of Agriculture launched a new plan that opens agriculture insurance to the private sector and merged NAIS, Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme, Pilot MNAIS and Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme into the "Rashtriya Fasal Bima Karyakram" or National Crop Insurance Program. Private sector companies with adequate infrastructure and experience will be allowed to implement this program alongside the Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC). This is expected to ease the burden on AIC and provide farmers with better service and alternative insurance schemes.⁷¹²

On 7 October 2013, the Indian Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution stated during the Food and Agriculture Organization's Ministerial Meeting on International Food Prices that India was supporting the initiatives launched by the G20 forum, especially the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) and the Rapid Response Forum (RRF). India has already taken steps in this direction by appointing the nodal points for AMIS and RRF to make these mechanisms fully operative, he said.⁷¹³ However, no further indication was found on the implementation of the two initiatives in India.

On 10 September 2013, Indian president Shri Pranab Mukherjee signed into law the National Food Security Act, which guarantees the "right to food" to 67 per cent of the population by ensuring that they will have access to food grains at the most affordable prices, thereby protecting them against price volatility.⁷¹⁴

(3) On agricultural technologies, on 10 September 2014, the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi met with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Director-General Jose Graziano da Silva to discuss how to strengthen efforts to promote India's food security and sustainable agricultural development.

⁷¹⁰ Budget 2014-2015. Speech of Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance (New Delhi), 10 July 2014. Access Date: 8 October 2014. http://finmin.nic.in/fmspeech/fm_budgetspeech_july2014.pdf.

⁷¹¹ Operational guidelines for the implementation of the National Crop Insurance Programme. Ministry of Agriculture (New Delhi), 4 February 2014. Access Date: 15 March 2014. <http://agricoop.nic.in/imagedefault/whatsnew/finalOP-Ncip.pdf>.

⁷¹² India Opens Agriculture Insurance to Private Sector. Oryza (New Delhi), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://oryza.com/news/rice-news/india-opens-agriculture-insurance-private-sector>.

⁷¹³ Statement by Prof. K.V Thomas, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. FAO Ministerial Meeting on International Food Prices. FAO (Rome), 7 October 2013. Access Date: 2 March 2014. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/docs/MM2-statements/2013-MM2-India.pdf.

⁷¹⁴ The National Food Security Act, 2013. Ministry of Law and Justice (New Delhi), 10 September 2013. Access Date : 23 March 2014. http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2013/E_29_2013_429.pdf.

Reducing food loss and waste and improving food storage were the specific areas in which the Indian Prime Minister has decided to seek help from the FAO.⁷¹⁵

On 10 July 2014, the Indian Minister of Finance, Arun Jaitley, announced in the 2014-2015 budget a national agriculture sector that is based on a more effective and sustainable use of nature resources. To move towards this goal, the Indian government intends (1) to provide farmers with Soil Health Cards, which would inform them about the strengths and weaknesses of their soils and contain recommendations on how to improve productivity by wisely using inputs; (2) to set up Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in 2014/2015; (3) to establish a National Adaptation Fund for climate change.⁷¹⁶

On 28 February 2014, the Indian Cabinet approved the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMHSE) to develop capacity to assess the status of the Himalayan ecosystem, as well as facilitated policy formulation for the development of the mountainous region. The mission was launched under the National Action Plan on Climate Change with a budget of INR550 billion to be allocated during the 12th plan. NMHSE is expected to address a variety of issues such as Himalayan glaciers, prediction and management of natural hazards, bio-diversity and wildlife conservation.⁷¹⁷

On 26 and 27 February 2014, in New Delhi, the Indian Ministry of Agriculture organized the National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif Campaign 2014. Policymakers from the central and state governments and scientists gathered to discuss the maximization of the production of various crops in the coming Kharif season. Group discussion about topics such as the strategy for enhancement of crop production and the adoption of improved technology for efficient use of water, nutrients and plant protection chemicals were organised.⁷¹⁸

On 10-14 February 2014 the World Agroforestry Centre, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Society of Agroforestry and Global Initiatives organized the World Congress on Agroforestry. With its goal to discuss the contribution of agroforestry to sustainability, climate change mitigation and how best to boost innovative initiatives in the area, the congress brought together leading researchers and businesses. During the congress, Rita Sharma, Indian Secretary of the National Advisory Council, announced an investment of USD30–40 million in the national agroforestry policy.⁷¹⁹

On 6 February 2014, the Indian Cabinet approved the National Agroforestry Policy to meet the demand of an increasing population for food, timber, fuel, and fodder given climate change and shrinking natural resources. It will also improve productivity, create employment opportunities and

⁷¹⁵ Press Release: Food Security tops agenda with India's Prime Minister Modi. FAO (Rome), 10 September 2014. Access Date: 8 October 2014. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/fr/item/243183/icode/>.

⁷¹⁶ Budget 2014-2015. Speech of Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance (New Delhi), 10 July 2014. Access Date: 8 October 2014. http://finmin.nic.in/fmspeech/fm_budgetspeech_july2014.pdf.

⁷¹⁷ News: Cabinet Approves Plan to Sustain Himalayan Ecosystem. News Track India (New Delhi), 28 February 2014. Access Date: 16 March 2014. <http://www.newstrackindia.com/newsdetails/2014/02/28/361--Cabinet-approves-plan-to-sustain-Himalayan-ecosystem-.html>.

⁷¹⁸ News: Shri Pawar Calls for Greater Research Intervention for Raising Crop Production, Greater focus on Oilseeds and Coarse Cereals Contingency Plans Ready to Deal with the Eventuality of Poor Monsoon National Conference for Kharif Campaign Begins. Ministry of Agriculture (New Delhi), 26 February 2014. Access Date: 8 March 2014. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=104264>.

⁷¹⁹ World Congress on Agroforestry. Trees for Life: Accelerating the Impacts of Agroforestry. Delhi, India, 10 – 14 February 2014. Access Date: 15 March 2014. <http://www.wca2014.org>.

generate income. The Indian Parliament also approved the policy that was inspired by the government of India's target to increasing forest or tree cover to 33 per cent from the present level of 25 per cent.⁷²⁰

On 24 December 2013, the Uttarakhand government announced that it is preparing an investment of INR9,000 billion to tackle climate change in the state, as it is one of the frequent causes of natural disasters. According to the plan, INR80 billion will be spent on agriculture to improve soil health in the plains and conserve soil and water. The state will spend INR832 billion on the following: afforestation, rehabilitation of degraded forests and increase of forest density. INR369 billion will be allocated for the study of climate parameters, community-level planning, threat perception and the management of water reservoirs.⁷²¹

On 9 December 2013, the Indian Ministry of Agriculture launched the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), as part of the National Action Plan for Climate Change, to support the transformation of the Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system through climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. The NSMA will focus on the promotion of on integrated farming, resource conservation technologies, comprehensive soil health management, efficient on-farm water management and mainstreaming rain-fed technologies.⁷²²

Furthermore, India participated in international discussions on challenges and opportunities related to agriculture risks and sustainable agriculture:

On 16-18 January 2014, India participated in the 6th Berlin Agriculture Ministers Summit in which 65 ministries of agriculture, experts and international organizations discussed how to strengthen the agricultural sector and make it more resilient to guarantee food security for a growing population. The summit put emphasis on issues such as climate change, the degradation of natural resources and rising fluctuations on agricultural markets.⁷²³

Thus, for its efforts to improve food security, support existing risk-management mechanisms and enhance sustainable agriculture, India is awarded a +1.

Analyst: Ishita Guptan

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment

It has complied with the three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

⁷²⁰ National Agroforestry Policy. Ministry of Agriculture (New Delhi), 2014. Access Date: 15 March 2014. <http://agricoop.nic.in/imagedefault/whatsnew/Agroforestry.pdf>.

⁷²¹ Uttarakhand Prepares Rs9k-cr Action Plan on Climate Change. Business Standard (Uttarakhand), 24 December 2013. Access Date: 12 March 2014. http://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/uttarakhand-prepares-rs-9k-cr-action-plan-on-climate-change-113122400633_1.html.

⁷²² National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): Operational Guidelines. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. (New Delhi), 2014. Access Date: 6 March 2014. <http://agricoop.nic.in/imagedefault/whatsnew/nmsaguidelines.pdf>.

⁷²³ Global Forum for Food and Agriculture 2014. German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 16-18 January 2014. Access Date: 16 October 2014. http://www.gffa-berlin.de/images/stories/GFFA2014/PDFs/Results_of_the_GFFA_2014.pdf.

(1) Indonesia has refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP.

According to the reports published by the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Indonesia has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁷²⁴

No instance of imposition of new export restrictions during the compliance period has been found.

(2) On food price volatility, on 23 October 2013, Bank Indonesia and the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with insurance companies, launched the Cattle Insurance Scheme.⁷²⁵ The program will increase farmers' access to financing sources in the agricultural sector. It will assist farmers in mitigating risks, in the form of insurance, associated with death and loss of cattle, as well as price fluctuations.

From October 2013 to March 2014, the Indonesia Ministry of Agriculture will continue implementing agriculture insurance programs. Since October 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture has tested Rice Farm Insurance on 3000 hectares of land in three provinces. The trial has involved state-owned fertilizing companies financing 80 per cent of the insurance premiums while farmers cover the remaining 20 per cent. From October The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has supported this pilot project through the so-called "Capacity Development for Climate Change Strategies in Indonesia" programme.⁷²⁶

On 1 August 2013, Indonesia's Agriculture Ministry proposed to allocated USD 33.6 million in the 2014 state budget draft to finance a farmer insurance programme expected to start early in 2014.⁷²⁷

According to the ministry's financing director, the insurance program provides services to farmers owning less than two hectares of land.⁷²⁸ Also, this proposal is an extension of the newly adopted Protection and Empowerment of Farmers Law, which "includes an obligation for the government to provide agricultural insurance to cover losses caused by harvest failure due to natural disasters, pests and weeds, infectious crop disease outbreaks and climate change."⁷²⁹ Currently, the government allocates a budget of IDR 200 billion to farmers who suffer crop failures.

⁷²⁴ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 25 September 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁷²⁵ News: Bank Indonesia, Agriculture Ministry Launch Cattle Insurance Scheme. Antara News (Jakarta), 23 October 2013. Access Date: 17 October 2014. <http://www.antaranews.com/en/news/91220/bank-indonesia-agriculture-ministry-launch-cattle-insurance-scheme>.

⁷²⁶ Agriculture Insurance in Indonesia- Opportunities and Challenges. Presentation made at COP19 Japan Pavilion in Warsaw-Poland. Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta), 14 November 2013. Access Date: 17 October 2014. http://www.env.go.jp/earth/cop/cop19/event/file/131114/09301100/1114_0930_03_IrfaAmpri.pdf.

⁷²⁷ Indonesia to Spend US\$33m on Farmer Insurance Programme, 1 August 2013. Access Date: 22 February 2014. [http://www.asianewsnet.net/indonesia-to-spend-US\\$33m-no-farmer-insurance-prog-49762.html](http://www.asianewsnet.net/indonesia-to-spend-US$33m-no-farmer-insurance-prog-49762.html).

⁷²⁸ News: Indonesia to Spend US\$33m on Farmer Insurance Programme. Asia News Network (Bangkok), 1 August 2013. Access Date: 22 February 2014. [http://www.asianewsnet.net/Indonesia-to-spend-US\\$33m-on-farmer-insurance-prog-49762.html](http://www.asianewsnet.net/Indonesia-to-spend-US$33m-on-farmer-insurance-prog-49762.html).

⁷²⁹ Press Release: Indonesian Law on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers. USDA (Washington DC), August 2013. Access Date: 28 February 2014. <http://usdaindonesia.org/?p=1949>.

The Indonesia Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (Ministry of Agriculture) continues to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in conducting research on the applicability of insurance to protect farmers to support farming.⁷³⁰

However, one significant discordant action must be mentioned: on 1 March 2014, the Indonesian Government announced that the proposed agriculture insurance was delayed and is now set to begin in 2015, as the bill is currently being drafted by the House of Representatives, and thus, will not be available for the April-September planting season of 2014. In particular this state-run insurance program seeks to provide protection to landless farmers on the island of Java, to protect them from uncertainties caused by anomalies in weather, climate change, and natural disasters. Also, the agriculture minister, Suswono, said that not all commodities will be covered by the insurance, and that rice and other crops will be the priorities.⁷³¹

(3) Indonesia has taken steps to promote technologies, practices, and techniques on greater efficient use of water and soil in a sustainable manner.

From 30 September to 2 October 2014, the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Ministry of Manpower, the Asian Productivity Organisation (APO), and the ASEAN secretariat, organised a forum on “Mitigating the Negative Effects of Climate Change on Agriculture” in Bali. This four-day event aimed to (1) Review the potential impact of climate change on agriculture; (2) Share good practices of climate change mitigation; (3) Formulate recommendations.⁷³² During the opening ceremony, the Director of Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development (ICALRRD) presented some of his innovations such as the development of rice varieties that are tolerant to extreme weather conditions such as drought and the Integrated Cropping Calendar, which generates data on drought and flood risk areas.⁷³³

On 27 February 2014, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, the Indonesian Delivery Unit to the President, and the recently created National REDD+ Agency for Indonesia formally agreed on collaborating for the Tropical Flagship Initiative.⁷³⁴ This initiative promotes collaborations amongst scientists and policymakers to address tropical deforestation by developing sustainable land use options.

⁷³⁰ Press Release: Farming Insurance, Farmers Protection Alternative. Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development- Ministry of Agriculture (Indonesia), 23 September 2013. Access Date: 19 February 2014. <http://en.litbang.deptan.go.id/news/one/332/>.

⁷³¹ News: Farmers Must Wait; Agriculture Insurance Delayed. Tempo.co (Jakarta), 6 March 2014. Access Date: 25 September 2014. <http://en.tempo.co/read/news/2014/03/06/056559892/Farmers-Must-Wait-Agriculture-Insurance-Delayed>.

⁷³² Press Release: Indonesia Hosts Forum on Mitigating Negative Effects of CC in Agriculture. Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (Jakarta), 1 October 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014. <http://en.litbang.deptan.go.id/news/one/353/>.

⁷³³ Press Release: IAARD Develops Approaches to Adaptation Actions of Climate Change Threats. Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (Jakarta), 2 October 2014. Access Date: 18 October 2014. <http://en.litbang.deptan.go.id/news/one/354/>.

⁷³⁴ News: Policy Makers And Scientists Team Up to Fight Deforestation in Indonesia. Global Landscape Forum, 21 February 2014. Access Date: 1 March 2014. <http://www.landscapes.org/policy-makers-scientists-team-fight-deforestation-indonesia/#.UxkB5PIdWdY>.
Indonesia Establishes REDD+ Managing Agency. Access Date: 16 October 2014. <http://forests-iiisd.org/news/indonesia-establishes-redd-managing-agency/>.

In February 2014, Indonesia and the Netherlands agreed to set up projects in the area of climate smart agriculture to increase production and quality of dairy, fish, and poultry.⁷³⁵

On 22 January 2014, the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD) and the Government of Pamekasan Regency signed a memorandum of understanding to continue the effort in implementing development programs of integrated sugarcane-based farming within Pamekasan developed by IAARD.⁷³⁶ Also, the collaborative effort seeks to develop bio-industry for post-mining land.

Indonesia has taken action to fully comply with the three pillars of this commitment. It has fully complied with the commitment to remove food export restrictions, implemented risk management systems, and taken action to implement environmentally friendly agricultural practices. It has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jasper Lim

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the following components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) On food export restrictions, Italy has refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP.

According to the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Italy has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁷³⁷

Also, no instance of Italy imposing new food export restriction measures during this compliance cycle has been found.⁷³⁸

(2) On mitigating food price volatility, on 13 September 2014 the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced that it would anticipate the direct payments from the CAP to provide financial assistance to the farmers whose fields have flooded in the Foggia province.⁷³⁹

⁷³⁵ Press Release. Indonesian Visit: Onion Export Resumed and Major Food Security Programme. Government of Netherlands (Den Haag), 22 November 2013. Access Date: 16 October 2014. <http://www.government.nl/news/2013/11/22/indonesian-visit-onion-export-resumed-and-major-food-security-programme.html>.

⁷³⁶ Press Release: Cooperation for Developing Alternative and Post Mining Agriculture. Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (Jakarta), 22 January 2014. Access Date: 26 February 2014. <http://en.litbang.deptan.go.id/news/one/339/>.

⁷³⁷ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 8 March 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁷³⁸ Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008. European Commission (Brussels), Access Date: 8 March 2014. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R0376:EN:NOT>.

On 27 December 2013, the Italian President promulgated the Stability Law 2014. This law, which contains provisions for preparing the annual state budget, will increase the competitiveness of the products “Made in Italy” on international markets. Measures put forth by the law include the allocation of EUR120 million to the National Solidarity Fund for agriculture insurance.⁷⁴⁰

On 12 December 2013, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry organized the first meeting of the Partnership on Risk Management in Agriculture to discuss the implementation of risk management tools planned in the Rural Development Regulation for 2014-2020. Those instruments including insurance, mutual funds and income stabilization tools aim at supporting effective risk management in a context in which the farmers are increasingly exposed to economic and environmental challenges. Before the meeting, farmers and insurance companies had been called to send their suggestions and ideas to the Italian Ministry.⁷⁴¹

On 16 November 2013, the Council of EU Agriculture Ministers adopted the four Basic Regulations for the reformed Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) as well as the Transition Rules for 2014.⁷⁴² While some of the aspects of the reformed CAP will apply from 1 January 2014, the majority of them will be implemented from 2015. The promise from EU leaders was from a more equitable, greener and less bureaucratic. The deal leaves more flexibility for member states to implement the reforms the way it suits them.⁷⁴³ The new CAP maintains the pillars of its previous version while increasing the links between them through better-targeted payments and more responsive safety net measures aimed at increasing the EU’s capacity to cope with risks. These measures include a new crisis reserve of EUR400 million, an income stabilization tool, as well as a risk-management toolkit comprising insurance schemes and mutual funds.⁷⁴⁴ On 31 July 2014, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry announced that it had approved the document “The New CAP: National Choices-Regulation (EU).”⁷⁴⁵

On 6 December 2013, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry approved the Agricultural Insurance Plan for 2014. The goal of the plan is to increase the use of subsidized insurances against climate-related risks and support the development of multi-risk insurances.⁷⁴⁶

On 2 December 2013, the International Fund for Agricultural Development launched the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM). Several European partners including the Government of Italy

⁷³⁹ Press Release: Gargano: 90 million Advanced CAP Payment for Business. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome) 13 September 2014. Access Date: 10 October, 2014.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/7981>.

⁷⁴⁰ Press Release: Connected with agriculture, more competitive and less red tape for the industry. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome), 31 January 2014. Access Date: March 6 2014.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/7187>.

⁷⁴¹ Press Release: Risk Management, Risk management: the start-stop on-line to collect proposals and reflections. National Rural Network, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome), 12 December 2013. Access Date: 28 March 2014.

<http://www.reterurale.it/gestionedelrischio>.

⁷⁴² The Common Agricultural Policy. European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 11 October 2014.

<http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/>.

⁷⁴³ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 5. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

⁷⁴⁴ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

⁷⁴⁵ Press Release: CDM Approves Document on the Reform of the CAP. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome), 31 July 2014. Access Date: 16 October 2014 2014.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/7877>.

⁷⁴⁶ Press Release: Insurance Plan 2014. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome), 6 December 2013. Access Date: 28 March 2013. <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/4617>.

support this four-year initiative, which has a core funding of EUR5.95 million. PARM is an outcome of the G8 and G20 discussions on food security and agricultural growth.⁷⁴⁷

On 20 September 2013, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry organized a seminar based on an EU study to identify ways to offset the volatility of agricultural commodity prices. The seminar called “instruments and perspectives of the agricultural commodity markets” include discussions on “the contract as an opportunity to manage the risk related to price — trade of raw materials in the main stock markets,” “function of contracts and opportunities for the agro-food chain.”⁷⁴⁸

(3) On supporting environmental friendly practices, on 9 October 2014, the Minister of Agriculture, Maurizio Martina, and the Minister of the Environment, Gian Luca Galletti, sent a letter to the Minister for Relations with Parliament regarding the law of “containment of land consumption and rehabilitation of built soil,” urging him to schedule its review in Parliament as soon as possible, preferably before the end of the year. The bill in question intends to introduce measures to limit the progression of soil consumption, increase land restoration, and promote urban biodiversity and agricultural activities.⁷⁴⁹

On 9 October 2014, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the Energy Services Operator (GSE) signed a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen their cooperation and promote renewable energy sources for agricultural production and processing. The two entities will establish monitoring tools, reports, and investigations and analyze the effects of the policies implemented in the sector.⁷⁵⁰

On 12 August 2014, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry announced that it had approved the Sector Plan for Bioenergy under the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020. The plan intends to analyze the environmental and socio-economic impacts of bioenergy, increase its opportunities, and promote its sustainable production and use through effective policies.⁷⁵¹

On 28 January 2014, Commissioner Victorinus Facciolla of the Molise region in Italy announced the second edition of Measurement 1.2.5, which will improve traffic flow at the service of farms and restructure the rural water supply, while promoting a rational use of water and environmental protection. The second edition of the measurements hopes to improve access to agricultural land and strengthen green growth through the sustainable management of natural resources and the balanced development of the territory.⁷⁵²

⁷⁴⁷ Press Release: Agricultural Risk Management Platform to be launched at IFAD. IFAD (Rome), 2 December 2013. Access Date: 28 March 2014. <http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2013/59.htm>.

⁷⁴⁸ Press Release: Agricultural Risk Management Platform to be launched at IFAD. IFAD (Rome), 2 December 2013. Access Date: 28 March 2014. <http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2013/59.htm>.

⁷⁴⁹ Press Release: Consumption soil, Galetti and Martina Call for Action on the Presidency of the Chamber by Law Within the Year. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome), 9 October 2014. Access Date: 16 October 2014. <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/8047>.

⁷⁵⁰ Press Release: MIPAAF, a MoU for Renewable Energy Development in the Agricultural Sector was Signed. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome), 9 October 2014. Access Date: 16 October 2014. <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/8049>.

⁷⁵¹ Press Release: Approved the Sector Plan for Bioenergy and the National Plan of Sector Florovivaistico. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome), 12 August 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/7920>.

⁷⁵² News: Molise: Agriculture and Forestry, Improvement and Development of Infrastructure. Agricoltura Italiana Online (Rome), 28 January 2014. Access Date 16 March 2014. <http://www.aiol.it/contenuti/agricoltura/sviluppo-rurale/molise-agricoltura-e-silvicoltura-miglioramento-e-sviluppo-del>.

On 15-16 January 2014, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry organized a national conference on Forestry Policies and Rural Development for 2014-2020 to define “a new and more efficient national forestry policy with a long-term strategic vision” and “ensure sustainable management.” In their final communiqué, the participants agreed on the necessity to create a directorate-general for forestry within the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and to simplify the regulations in order to improve the forestry management.⁷⁵³

On 5 December 2013, the Italian government approved a decree, which provides incentives for the production of biomethane. “The decree to encourage biomethane opens new opportunities for Italian farms, giving them impetus to do energy chain-intensive work and allowing farmers to supplement their incomes, producing food and energy in a sustainable way,” the Italian Farmers Confederation said. Under the directive announced on 9 December 2013 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Italian farmers who produce methane gas derived from biomass such as livestock manure and crop by-products will be provided financial incentives. Furthermore, the decree will help the government to meet its sustainable requirements under the European Union’s Common Agricultural Policy.⁷⁵⁴

On 16 November 2013, the Council of EU Agriculture Ministers adopted the four Basic Regulations for the reformed CAP as well as the Transition Rules for 2014.⁷⁵⁵ In order to improve sustainability performance, the CAP created a simplified and more targeted system of environmental requirements and obligations to be met to receive the full payments. More especially, the reform introduced a new policy instrument in the first pillar: the Green Direct Payment. This will account for 30 per cent of the national payments and will reward farmers for respecting sustainable practices such as crop diversification, maintenance of permanent grassland and ecological focus areas.⁷⁵⁶

Thus, for its efforts to improve food security, reduce the effects of price volatility and promote climate-smart agriculture, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ishita Guptan

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has only complied with two of the three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones, and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment. However, it has failed to support new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility.

(1) Japan has refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP.

⁷⁵³ Press Release: Forestry Policies and Rural Development for 2014-2020. National Rural Network 2007-2013, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome), 23 January 2014. Access Date: 28 March 2014. <http://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/13388>.

⁷⁵⁴ News: Italian farmers hail coming of biomethane production incentives. UPI Business News (Rome), 21 February 2014. Access Date: 27 February 2014. http://www.upi.com/Business_News/Energy-Resources/2014/02/21/Italian-farmers-hail-coming-of-biomethane-production-incentives/UPI-19701392959040/.

⁷⁵⁵ The Common Agricultural Policy. European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 11 October 2014. <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/>.

⁷⁵⁶ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

According to the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Japan has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁷⁵⁷

No facts of Japan imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP have been found during the compliance period. The most recent revision of the Export Trade Control Order, dated 22 July 2014 does not include foodstuffs typically purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP in Japan.⁷⁵⁸

(2) Japan has taken first steps to make its agricultural sector more competitive but has failed to support the development of risk-management instruments.

In December 2013, Shinzo Abe's government announced its reform for "Aggressive Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries" aimed at doubling the agricultural income in the next decade. Designed to revitalize the national agricultural sector, the plan comprises four main pillars: (1) increasing domestic and promoting exports; (2) creating value chains connecting supply and demand; (3) reforming and modernizing the production sites; (4) strengthening the industry's multifunctional role including tourism. The plan was revised in July 2014.⁷⁵⁹

On 26 November 2013, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture announced a plan to end a four-decade policy, known as *gentan*, under which the government has subsidized the rice farmers to reduce their production.⁷⁶⁰ The subsidy will be halved effective April 2014 and abolished by March 2019 to improve competitiveness and support consolidation in the sector, streamlining rice production.⁷⁶¹ Rice growers will be able to produce crops based on "their own management decisions," Shinzo Abe said. Further deregulation may follow according Economy Minister Akira Aamari.⁷⁶² Government subsidies for farmers who change from rice production to other crops will still be maintained and perhaps expanded.⁷⁶³

(3) Japan has taken some steps to disseminate its agricultural practices and work with developing countries, particularly through the use of university forums in collaboration with Asian and African

⁷⁵⁷ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 June 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/igo_17jun14_e.htm.

⁷⁵⁸ Partial Revision of the Export Trade Control List, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 10 July 2009. Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo), 22 July 2014. Access Date: 4 October 2014.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2014/0722_05.html.

⁷⁵⁹ Abe Cabinet Agricultural Reform. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Tokyo), July 2014. Access Date: 13 October 2014. <http://fpcj.jp/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/a89885aa705c72d976dd953518d82140.pdf>.

⁷⁶⁰ News: Japan Dismantles Rice Output Policy as Abe Targets Farming. Bloomberg. 26 November 2013. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-11-26/japan-to-dismantle-rice-output-policy-as-abe-targets-farm-reform.html>.

⁷⁶¹ News: Japan's Micro Farms Face Extinction as Abe's Reforms Advance. Bloomberg. 2 January 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2014-01-02/japans-micro-farms-face-extinction-as-abes-reforms-advance>.

⁷⁶² News: Japan Dismantles Rice Output Policy as Abe Targets Farming. Bloomberg. 26 November 2013. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-11-26/japan-to-dismantle-rice-output-policy-as-abe-targets-farm-reform.html>.

⁷⁶³ Agricultural ministry proposes ending rice production adjustment program in five years. The Japan Agri News. 7 November 2013. Accessed 16 April 2014. <http://english.agrinews.co.jp/?p=1225>. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stresses drastic agricultural reform at Diet opener. 25 January 2014. Accessed 16 April 2014. <http://english.agrinews.co.jp/?p=1580>.

nations, to exchange research and technology for sustainable agricultural development.⁷⁶⁴ Furthermore, it has taken action to improve the sustainability of its domestic agriculture sector during this compliance cycle.

On 11 February 2014, Japan's International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences, the Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and Department of Agriculture conducted an international workshop on "Small scale oil palm farmers in Southeast Asia — Partnership for sustainable production." The objective of the workshop was to learn and discuss the experiences of supporting programs for small-scale oil palm producers in Indonesia and Thailand. The workshop provided a forum for participants to exchange information and discuss the current constraints, future directions of small-scale oil palm production, and discuss the potential of regional collaboration to enhance roles of small-scale farmers in sustainable oil palm production in Southeast Asia.⁷⁶⁵

On 22 January 2014, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries proposed agricultural food related cooperation through universities in the Southeast Asian countries. According to Takako Ito, Japanese Minister-Counselor and Deputy Chief of Mission to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the purpose of Japan's proposal to cooperate with ASEAN universities is to ascertain the transfers of research, technology, and sustainability of its development programme.⁷⁶⁶

On 14 January 2014, Japan's International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences held a seminar for the JIRCAS-Tigray Project "Establishment of sustainable rural society with GHG [greenhouse gas] emission." The seminar will discuss the development of a model for sustainable rural communities with low emissions. Participants in the seminar will discuss the results and progress of the project in this year and will also exchange opinions on how to proceed with the project.⁷⁶⁷

On 18 December 2013, the Diet, Japan's parliament, enacted the Rural Area Renewable Energy Act.⁷⁶⁸ Under this Act, the national government establishes the national basic policy on renewable energy in connection with agriculture, forestry and fishery. Its main objectives are to increase the use of renewable energies in the rural areas and develop sustainable rural communities.⁷⁶⁹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Taylor Grott and Maria Fakebruddin

⁷⁶⁴ Boosting Sustainable Agricultural Growth for Inclusive and Dynamic Development in Africa. Japan International Cooperation Agency. 26 September 2013. Access Date: 16 April 2014.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/president/speech/130926_01.html; Japan proposes agricultural cooperation with ASEAN universities. Antara News. 22 January 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014.

⁷⁶⁵ JIRCAS International Workshop "Small scale oil palm farmers in Southeast Asia – Partnerships for sustainable production". Japan International Research Centre for Agriculture Sciences (Kraji) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 27 April 2014. <https://www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/english/event/s20140211e.html>.

⁷⁶⁶ Japan proposes agricultural cooperation with ASEAN universities. Antara News (Jakarta) 22 January 2014. Access Date: 27 April 2014. <http://www.antaranews.com/en/news/92322/japan-proposes-agricultural-cooperation-with-asean-universities>.

⁷⁶⁷ 2014 Seminar for the JIRCAS-.Tigray Project "Establishment of sustainable rural society with low GHG emission. Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (Mekelle) 14 January 2014. Access Date: 27 April 2014. <https://www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/english/event/s20140114e.html>.

⁷⁶⁸ FY 2013 Annual Report on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas in Japan, Summary. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Tokyo), 2014. Access Date: 14 October 2014. <http://www.maff.go.jp/e/pdf/summary.pdf>.

⁷⁶⁹ Japan: Renewable Energy Production to Aid Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing Villages. Library of Congress (Washington DC), 18 November 2013. Access Date: 14 October 2014. http://www.loc.gov/lawweb/servlet/lloc_news?disp3_1205403794_text.

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the following components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) On food export restrictions, Korea has refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP.

According to the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Korea has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁷⁷⁰

No instance of Korea imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

(2) On food price volatility, on 21 March, 2014 the Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) announced that it will increase the unit price of fixed direct payment for rice per unit area from KRW800 thousand per hectare for 2013 to KRW900 thousand per hectare for 2014. The measure aims at stabilizing the incomes of farmers who are currently suffering from sluggish agricultural incomes.⁷⁷¹

On 5 March 2014, the Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs announced the 2013 Performance and 2014 Implementation Guidelines for the Comprehensive Plan for Agricultural Product Distribution Structure Improvement. During the fiscal year 2013, the ministry developed a supply and demand systematization system by strengthening proactive handling of items related to supply and demand instability and improving agriculture forecasts. For 2014, the ministry announced that it would improve the accuracy of information and increased its access through, for example, mobile apps and support incentives for farms to induce autonomous adjustment of supply and demand.⁷⁷²

On 1 October 2013, the Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs launched a new horticulture facility insurance plan to increase protection against natural disasters and strengthen rural economies. The plan contains a wide range of changes such as a simplified registration process, the introduction of new crops, and an insurance coverage for facility products, damage to facility houses, and ancillary facilities.

⁷⁷⁰ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 June 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/igo_17jun14_e.htm.

⁷⁷¹ Press Release: MAFRA Increase the Unit Price for Fixed Direct Payment for Rice for 2014. Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs (Seoul), 21 March 2014. Access Date: 07 October 2014.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?id=28620&pageNo=1&NOW_YEAR=2014&group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu_id=1020&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&link_url=&depth=1&code=&link_target_yn=&menu_introduction=&menu_name=&popup_yn=&reference=&tab_yn=N.

⁷⁷² Press Release: MAFRA to Reduce Distribution Costs and Elevate Performance of Price Stabilization. Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs (Seoul), 5 March 2013. Access Date: 12 March 2014.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?id=28597&pageNo=1&NOW_YEAR=2014&group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu_id=&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&link_url=&depth=1&code=&link_target_yn=&menu_introduction=&menu_name=&popup_yn=&reference=&tab_yn=N.

Furthermore, the ministry announced that it would increase the budget allocated to agriculture insurance by 34 per cent from KRW201.6 billion in 2013 to KRW270.1 billion in 2014. This decision reflects “the government’s strong commitment to initial disaster insurance settlement.”⁷⁷³

(3) On agricultural technologies, on 19 June 2014 the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency held a seminar to discuss ways to develop eco-friendly sterilization techniques in order to ensure the stable import and export of agricultural products. The Agency is continuing to conduct research on heat treatments without using fumigants in order to meet the consumers’ needs for organic and eco-friendly agricultural products.⁷⁷⁴

On 3 March 2014, the Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) decided to move forward with its Three Strategic Objectives and Nine Policy Projects to spread the outcome of the second-year government projects of the Park Geun-Hye administration under the 2014 MAFRA Work Plan.

Under this plan, MAFRA will carry out step-by-step pilot projects starting with projects whose benefits are tangible to North Korean residents, like the support of greenhouses and agricultural materials and joint farming. It would also cut the interest rate for government financing by KRW3.2 trillion and introduce pilot variable interest rate programs for KRW1.2 trillion. It will also establish plans for reinforcing dry-field competitiveness in preparation for the Korean-Chinese Free Trade Agreement and plans for livestock reinforcement in preparation for Free Trade Agreements with three Commonwealth countries.⁷⁷⁵

On 6 December 2013, as part of the Pilot Project for Voluntary Greenhouse Gases in Agriculture and Rural Areas, MAFRA first awarded certificates emissions to five farms/corporations that reduced a total of 4,859 tCO₂ by using low-carbon technology. The government will pay KRW10 thousand per 1 tCO₂ reduced by a farmer during the pilot project period (2012-2014).⁷⁷⁶

In 2013-2014, the Sustainable Living: Agricultural Food and Rural Development Plan was adopted as part of President Park Geun Hye’s Agricultural Policy. The Plan has safety management and distribution systems for the agri-food industry that is reliable and satisfactory to the people. It protects agricultural enterprises from natural disasters and livestock diseases. It focuses on the development of agricultural water system in drought regions, the renovation of irrigation facilities, and the provision of

⁷⁷³ Press Release: New Horticulture Facility Insurance Plan will be launched on October 1st. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.(Seoul), 8 October 2013. Access Date: 5 March 2014.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?id=28292&pageNo=4&NOW_YEAR=2013&group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu_id=&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&link_url=&depth=1&code=&link_target_yn=&menu_introduction=&menu_name=&popup_yn=&reference=&tab_yn=N.

⁷⁷⁴ Press Release: Seminar Held for Developing Eco-Friendly Sterilization Techniques. Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs (Seoul), 23 June 2014. Access Date: 07 October 2014.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?id=28832&pageNo=3&NOW_YEAR=2014&group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu_id=1020&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&link_url=&depth=1&code=&link_target_yn=&menu_introduction=&menu_name=&popup_yn=&reference=&tab_yn=N.

⁷⁷⁵ MAFRA pushes ahead with Three Strategic Objectives and Nine Policy Projects. Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs (Seoul), 3 March 2014. Access Date 1 April 2014.

<http://www.noodls.com/view/716B7EF3D59AC55191059A61370E50F42EACE757?61.25xxx1393881564>

⁷⁷⁶ Press Release: First Certificate of GHGs Emissions Reduction in Agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (Seoul), 17 December 2013. Access Date 12 March 2014.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?id=28459&pageNo=1&NOW_YEAR=2013&group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu_id=&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&link_url=&depth=1&code=&link_target_yn=&menu_introduction=&menu_name=&popup_yn=&reference=&tab_yn=N.

agricultural disaster insurance. It also improves living conditions in rural communities by providing roads in farming and fishing communities, and providing the water supply and drainage system.⁷⁷⁷

Thus, for its efforts to improve food security, reduce the effects of price volatility and promote climate smart agriculture, Korea has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ishita Gupta

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with all three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and the development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) On food export restrictions, Mexico has successfully refrained from imposing food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP.⁷⁷⁸

According to the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Mexico has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.

Also, no instance of Mexico imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

(2) On food price volatility, on 17 September 2014, the Federal Government announced that it set aside resources to insure 20,595 hectares and 64,919 animal units this year.⁷⁷⁹ The insurance will directly benefit low-income producers that do not account for private or commercial insurance. The objective of this project is to maintain capacity productivity in the state of Baja California Sur.

On 29 May 2014, at the Latin American Congress for the Development of Agriculture Insurance, SAGARPA announced that agriculture insurance is a motivating factor for primary production. The Mexican Government's current goal is to have 75% of food production consumed within the country by 2018 — current indicator is at 58%.⁷⁸⁰

On 13 December 2013, the Mexican Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA) approved the 2013-2018 Agricultural, Fisheries and Food Development Programme. The document outlines a diagnosis of the agro-food sector, its main challenges and the

⁷⁷⁷ Opening a New Era of "Hopeful Agriculture, Lively Rural Areas, Happy People" Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs (Seoul), 3 March 2014. Access Date : 1 April 2014.

http://www.maf.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?group_id=1177&menu_id=1177&link_menu_id=1188&division=H.

⁷⁷⁸ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 25 September 2014.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁷⁷⁹ Press Release: Available insurance coverage and direct supports to address natural disasters in agriculture BCS. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City), 17 September 2014. Access Date: 21 October 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2014B721.aspx>.

⁷⁸⁰ Press Release: Agriculture insurance, driving factor for primary production: SAGARPA. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Puebla) 29 May 2014. Access Date: 21 October 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2014B416.aspx>.

strategies deemed necessary to improve its productivity and make it reach its full potential. It also proposes a strategy that is based on ten “change pillars” including the management and prevention of climate and market risks.⁷⁸¹

On 6 September 2013, SAGARPA announced the launch of “Basic Hedging Mechanism of Coffee” for the Marketing Year 2013/14. With this instrument, the Secretariat will provide coffee growers with more certainty about the international markets and facilitate the placement of the coffee according to the market conditions of the new harvest.⁷⁸²

(3) On sustainable agriculture, on 18 June 2014, SAGARPA in coordination with the Government of the Federal District (GDF) will invest 78.4 million pesos in the rural sector surrounding Mexico’s capital city. The investment will be used to execute projects that will contribute to the growth of sustainability and agricultural productivity. These resources will also be used for regional development, capitalization of the sector, and to ensure the public’s rights to nutritious, adequate, and quality food.⁷⁸³

On 13 June 2014, Rodolfo Lacy Tamayo, the Undersecretary of Planning and Environmental Policy of SEMARNAT (Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources), recognized SAGARPA for its good environmental practices and sustainable models present in its facilities.⁷⁸⁴

On 4 April 2014, Secretary Enrique Maritnez was able to strike cooperation between Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Food and Fishing (SAGARPA) and the National Commission for Research and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) to begin sustainable development projects in the province of Chiapas.⁷⁸⁵ SAGARPA will put forth 26.5 million pesos (MX) for the Strategic Project for Food Security (PESA) in Chiapas. The project will focus on the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable agriculture and forestry.

On 18 February 2014, the Mexican Secretariat of Agriculture announced its plans to increase the budget for the Program for Sustainable Modernization of Traditional Agriculture (MasAgro) by 45 per cent, from MXN400 million in 2013 to MXN582 million in 2014. One of MasAgro’s commitments is to work with local farmers in providing technology that prevents soil erosion and water conservation to ensure that the Mexican farmland stays fertile.⁷⁸⁶

In addition, MasAgro Productive, a new component, was incorporated into the programme. It will promote the use of technological innovations to increase grain production and the protection of

⁷⁸¹ Mexico Announces Ambitious New 6-Year Agricultural Development Plan. USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, (Washington) 22 January 2014. Access Date: 6 March 2014.

http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Mexico%20Announces%20Ambitious%20New%206-year%20Agricultural%20Development%20Plan%20_Mexico_Mexico_1-22-2014.pdf.

⁷⁸² Mexico Announces Coffee Hedging Mechanism. USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (Washington), 13 September 2013. Access Date: 6 March 2014. http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Mexico%20Announces%20Coffee%20Hedging%20Mechanism_Mexico_Mexico_9-13-2013.pdf.

⁷⁸³ Invest 78.4 billion pesos to raise agricultural productivity in Mexico City. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City), 18 June 2014. Access Date: 3 October 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2014B476.aspx>

⁷⁸⁴ Press Release: They deliver a distinctive SAGARPA for good environmental practices. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City), 13 June 2014. Access Date: 21 October 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2014B462.aspx>.

⁷⁸⁵ Press Release: SAGARPA and Conabio sign cooperation agreement to promote sustainable production projects in Chiapas. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City), 4 April 2014. Access Date: 21 October 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2014B259.aspx>.

⁷⁸⁶ Sustainable Modernization of Traditional Agriculture, MasAgro. MasAgro. Access Date: 10 March 2014. <http://masagro.mx/index.php/en/questions-and-answers>.

environment mainly in marginalized areas. However, no concrete indication was found about how the Ministry intends to foster sustainable agriculture in these areas.⁷⁸⁷

On 14 February 2014, the Mexican Secretariat of Agriculture launched the National Rangeland Rehabilitation Program whose goal is to rehabilitate one million hectares of rangeland in pastoral areas within five years.⁷⁸⁸

Furthermore, the Ministry stated that CONAZA (National Commission for Arid Zones) would receive MXN2.5 billion in funding in 2014 to promote programs and methods of sustainable soil and water use in arid zones.⁷⁸⁹

On 24 January 2014, SAGARPA and the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources announced their joint launch of the Livestock Environmental Program, aiming to fulfill the government's commitment to improving the efficient use of natural resources in the livestock sector. A strong emphasis will be placed on capacity building and the use of new technologies.⁷⁹⁰

On 24 December 2013, SAGARPA announced the creation of National Association for Conservation Agriculture. It will aim to raise awareness about the benefits of conservation agriculture and the strengthening of sustainable agricultural production systems in Mexico. The creation of the association was initiated and coordinated by certified scientists working for the MasAgro Program with the support of the Secretariat of Agriculture and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center.⁷⁹¹

On 13 December 2013, SAGARPA approved the 2013-2018 Agricultural, Fisheries and Food Development Program. The document outlines a diagnosis of the agro-food sector, its main challenges and the strategies deemed necessary to improve its productivity and make it reach its full potential. It also proposes a strategy that is based on ten "change pillars" including the sustainable, optimal use and modernization of water.⁷⁹²

On 3 December 2013, Arturo Sanchez Osornio, the Undersecretary of SAGARPA, announced the reinforcement of the government's action to bring about change in the food industry and to transform the country's poverty into opportunities for sustainable growth. He also said that the Conservation and

⁷⁸⁷ Press Release: Strengthen MASAGRO for Sustainable and Productive Agriculture. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City), 18 February 2014. Access Date: 7 March 2014.

⁷⁸⁸ Press Release: SAGARPA Starts National Rangeland Rehabilitation Program, Seeks to Impact One Million Hectares. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City), 14 February 2014. Access Date: 10 March 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2014B109.aspx>

⁷⁸⁹ Press Release: Projects. SAGARPA Expands the National Rangeland and Rehabilitation Program. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City), 7 March 2014. Access Date: 7 March 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2014B164.aspx>

⁷⁹⁰ Press Release: SAGARPA and SEMARNAT Join Efforts to Mitigate Climate Change in Livestock Sector. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City). 24 January 2014. Access Date: 16 March 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2014B050.aspx>.

⁷⁹¹ Press Release: Certified Technicians MasAgro Form the National Association of Conservation Agriculture. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City). 24 December 2013. Access Date: 10 March 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2013B815.aspx>

⁷⁹² Mexico Announces Ambitious New 6-Year Agricultural Development Plan. USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, (Washington) 22 January 2014. Access Date: 6 March 2014. http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Mexico%20Announces%20Ambitious%20New%206-year%20Agricultural%20Development%20Plan%20_Mexico_Mexico_1-22-2014.pdf.

Sustainable Use of Soil and Water Program, which received over MXN5 million in funding, had exceeded the goals set for 2013.⁷⁹³

On 16 November 2013, Francisco Jose Gurria, the General Coordinator of Livestock with SAGARPA, announced that the Secretariat would increase its support for the implementation of holistic management methods by strengthening the cooperation between the farmers and Produce Foundations, and working closer with the Savory Institute and the Sierra Gorda Ecological. He also reiterated that the Savory Institute would provide experts from SAGARPA with a special training in holistic management methods.⁷⁹⁴ These methods are designed to re-enact the movements of the prehistoric herds that once nurtured global grasslands with their manure deposits and “hoof action.” By mimicking the natural symbiosis between plants and animals, holistic grazing would, the Savory Institute argues, encourage the regrowth of carbon-sequestering grasslands.⁷⁹⁵

Furthermore, Mexico partook in international discussions on challenges and opportunities related to agriculture risks and sustainable agriculture:

On 16-18 January 2014, Mexico participated in the sixth Berlin Agriculture Ministers Summit in which 65 ministries of agriculture, experts and international organizations discussed how to strengthen the agricultural sector and make it more resilient to guarantee food security for a growing population. The summit put emphasis on issues such as climate change, the degradation of natural resources and rising fluctuations on agricultural markets.⁷⁹⁶

Thus, for its effort to contribute to food security, to reduce the effects of price volatility and enhance sustainable agriculture, Mexico is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alessandra Harkness

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on food and agriculture.

Russia has no existing export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) in place, and has not introduced such restrictions during the monitoring period.

Russia has supported the implementation of risk-management instruments in agriculture.

Russia continues to implement the State Program for Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Commodities Markets in 2013-2020, adopted in July 2012. The State Program provides for the utilization of the risk-management mechanisms, such as insurance and credit to the farmers prone to elevated risks. The program also increases the share of insured agricultural lands and reduces

⁷⁹³ Press Release: SAGARPA Monitors Progress of the Strategic Project for Food Security in Guerrero. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City), 3 December 2013. Access Date: 7 March 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2013B770.aspx>

⁷⁹⁴ Press Release: SAGARPA Drives Sustainable Practices in The Livestock Sector. Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Mexico City), 16 November 2013. Access Date: 16 March 2014. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2013B719.aspx>

⁷⁹⁵ Patrick Holden on Holistic Management. Savoy Institute, 24 September 2014. Access Date: 17 October 2014. <http://www.savoryinstitute.com/>

⁷⁹⁶ Global for Food and Agriculture 2014. German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 16-18 January 2014. Access Date: 28 February 2014. <https://www.gffa-berlin.de/en/programme/berlin-summit-of-agriculture-ministers.html>

insurance costs for agricultural producers.⁷⁹⁷ In 2013 Russia assisted in providing insurance to 4,661 agricultural producers.⁷⁹⁸ According to the report on the implementation of the State Program, in 2013 the government spent RUB4.397 billion (USD114 million) on agricultural insurance reimbursements to producers.⁷⁹⁹

On 22 August 2014, at the special meeting of the Russian Government devoted to agricultural development, the Minister of Agriculture Nikolai Fedorov stated that in 2014 the Government would provide additional support to reach the performance target of 40 per cent of cultivated land area covered by insurance. Currently state support amounts to RUB6 billion (approximately USD155 million).⁸⁰⁰

Russia has taken steps to promote innovative agricultural technologies that minimize harm to the environment.

On 9 December 2013, Russian Ministry of Agriculture issued a decree No. 459 “On approval of the sectoral program ‘Implementation of technologies based on appliance of renewable commodities in agricultural sector of Russia in 2014-2020.’” The program enables the implementation of innovative resource-efficient biotechnologies of advanced processing of agricultural commodities, which would ensure high efficiency and safety of agricultural production as well as safety and biological value of the produce. The Ministry plans to spend RUB2.81 billion on the implementation of the program.⁸⁰¹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for refraining from export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP, supporting the implementation of risk-management instruments in agriculture and taking steps to promote innovative agricultural technologies that minimize harm to the environment.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its food and agricultural commitment.

It has complied with the following component: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones. However, it has failed with the second and third components: support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) Saudi Arabia has refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP.

⁷⁹⁷ State Program for Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Commodities Markets in 2013-2020, Russian Ministry of Agriculture 25 January 2013. Access Date: 22 April 2014. <http://www.mcx.ru/documents/document/show/22026.htm>.

⁷⁹⁸ “Agropromstrakh”: agricultural insurance outcomes of 2013, Russian Ministry of Agriculture 16 April 2014. Access Date: 22 April 2014. http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/v7_show/22962.285.htm.

⁷⁹⁹ Intermediary report on the implementation of the State program in 2013, Russian Ministry of Agriculture 25 February 2014. Access Date: 22 April 2014. http://www.mcx.ru/documents/file_document/v7_show/26751..htm.

⁸⁰⁰ NSA took part in the Russian Government meeting in Kursk, Russian Ministry of Agriculture 25 August 2014. Access Date: 23 September 2014. http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/v7_show/28083.285.htm.

⁸⁰¹ Decree No. 459 “On approval of the sectoral program ‘Implementation of technologies based on appliance of renewable commodities in agricultural sector of Russia in 2014-202,’” Russian Ministry of Agriculture 9 December 2013. Access Date: 22 April 2014. <http://mcx.consultant.ru/page.aspx?429327>.

According to the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Saudi Arabia has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁸⁰²

No facts of Saudi Arabia imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP have been found during the compliance period.

(2) On food price volatility, Saudi Arabia has taken steps to minimize the risks its investors may face abroad but has failed to support new or existing risk-management instruments for its domestic producers.

From 7-10 September 2014, Saudi Arabia held the 33rd International Agriculture, Water Industry and Agro Show in Riyadh. In order to protect its citizens against food price volatility and reduce water consumption, the government incentivizes the private sector to invest abroad with the objective to import back the products. As part of this strategy, the conference aims to facilitate business deals between local and international companies on one platform covering major industry fields.⁸⁰³

On 30 December 2013, Director General of the Agriculture Development Fund, Abdullah Al-Awain, announced that the Agriculture Development Fund, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and the Arab Authority for Agriculture Investments & Development are holding talks to provide insurance on the agricultural projects being funded by King Abdullah's Initiative for Saudi Agricultural Investment Abroad. The IDB wants to assist the initiative by safeguarding the investments and minimizing the risks that these investments may face.⁸⁰⁴

On 29 December 2013, Agriculture Minister Fahd Balghunaim inaugurated a portal for the King Abdullah Initiative for Agricultural Investment Abroad. The objective of the website is to create a link between agriculture investors abroad and the Saudi Agriculture Ministry and the partners in the initiative. The website services will include; investment forms that can be filled out online, providing essential information about the investment atmosphere and rules and regulations in the countries where investments are planned, and providing a list of basic agricultural products to be cultivated in each country as part of the food security program. The website is expected to activate the investment initiative abroad to ensure national, regional, and global food security.⁸⁰⁵

On 8 to 10 December 2013, Saudi Arabia hosted the Saudi Food Forum. The forum focused on the development of the local food and agriculture industry, food safety and security, supply chain logistics, harmonization of Halal food standards, and food investment and marketing opportunities. Given that Saudi Arabia relies heavily on imports to meet its growing consumption requirements, the Saudi Food Forum will devise strategies to sustainably manage the country's internal food consumption demands while improving its Food and Beverage Sector.⁸⁰⁶

⁸⁰² Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 4 October 2014.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁸⁰³ 40 Countries to Offer Latest Solutions at Saudi Agriculture 2014. Arab News (Riyadh), 8 July 2014. Access Date: 14 October 2014. <http://www.arabnews.com/news/598161>.

⁸⁰⁴ Overseas farm project to be insured. Arab News (Riyadh) 30 December 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://www.arabnews.com/news/500671>.

⁸⁰⁵ Portal to facilitate investments in agriculture abroad. Arab News (Riyadh), 28 December 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://www.arabnews.com/news/499701>.

⁸⁰⁶ Industry Leaders To Converge At Foodex For The Saudi Food Forum. Middle East Events (Jeddah) 12 November 2013. Access Date: 17 October 2014.

<http://neareast.fao.org/Pages/NewsDetails.aspx?lang=EN&Cat=0&I=0&Did=10003&Cid=0&CMSId=5003133&id=2406970>.

On 11 November 2013, Saad Khalil, director of King Abdullah's Initiative for Saudi Agriculture Investment Abroad, revealed that 35 countries have been targeted for agro-investment thus far. The investments in these countries aim to produce basic and strategic commodities for food security for both the Kingdom and the target countries. The Initiative seeks to promote and enhance investment opportunities in food and animal resources in several countries, including Saudi Arabia, in order to ensure a supply of commodities at affordable prices.⁸⁰⁷

(3) Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment to developing environmentally sustainable agricultural methods.

From 7-10 September 2014, Saudi Arabia held the 33rd International Agriculture, Water Industry and Agro Show in Riyadh. Some of the aims of the exhibition are to attract leading regional and international exhibitors from around the world, provide a platform to view the latest equipment and technologies in the agriculture and agro-food industry, and discuss topics such as the Saudi Arabia's irrigation challenges and future water solutions.⁸⁰⁸

During the week of 7 April 2014, Saudi Arabia and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) representatives made a speech highlighting their 60-year collaboration during the opening ceremony of Saudi Arabia's 60th Agriculture Week. The collaboration between the two parties has proven to be a huge success. According to Deputy Minister for Agricultural Affairs, Khaled al Fuhaid, efforts were focused on scaling up the cooperation between the two parties to ensure that natural resources, especially water, are sustainably managed and conserved. The current agreement mainly focuses on raising the efficiency of crop productions in the Kingdom while at the same time reducing water consumption. Saudi Arabia will reduce water consumption by 5.5 billion cubic metres by 2030.⁸⁰⁹

On 23 September 2013, Agriculture Minister Fahd Balghunaim unveiled the ministry's new vision for agriculture through collaboration to deliver food security, environmental sustainability, and economic opportunity. This new vision stresses the need to produce more food with fewer resources while reinvigorating rural economies. The minister stressed that "there are many alternatives to fulfill the domestic requirements and the ministry is working out several plans to cover the market demand."⁸¹⁰

On 15 September 2013, Saudi Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Fahd Bin Abdul Rahman Balghunaim inaugurated Saudi Agriculture 2013, the 32nd International Agriculture, Water and Agro-Industry Show. The event enhanced communication, exchange of knowledge and business networks among corporate and government entities. Saudi Agriculture 2013 offers a wide scope of exhibits that include animal health and production, agriculture products and services, chemicals and fertilizers, cold storage and crop production, organic farming, seeds and soil nutrition products, water treatments, and water management among others.⁸¹¹

⁸⁰⁷ Saudi Arabia to target agro-investment abroad. MENAFN News (Saudi Arabia) 11 November 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://neareast.fao.org/Pages/NewsDetails.aspx?lang=EN&Cat=0&I=0&DId=0&CId=0&CMSId=21&id=2406961>.

⁸⁰⁸ Saudi Agriculture 2014. Accessed 5 October 2014. http://www.saudi-agriculture.com/get_pagecontent.php?amp;menu_id=2&menu_text='Why%20Exhibit'&page=1&show_id=185&submenu='Why%20Exhibit'&appearpage=Saudi_Agri_2012_Why_Exhibit.

⁸⁰⁹ Saudi Arabia agriculture week highlights collaboration success. RNE Communications (Cairo) 13 April 2014. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://neareast.fao.org/Pages/NewsDetails.aspx?lang=EN&Cat=0&I=0&DId=0&CId=0&CMSId=21&id=2408364>.

⁸¹⁰ Pioneering Saudi farm techniques bear fruit, Arab News (Riyadh) 23 September 2013. Access Date: 10 May 2014. <http://www.arabnews.com/news/465523>.

⁸¹¹ Saudi Agriculture 2013 kicks off, over 13 countries show products. Saudi Gazette (Riyadh) 15 September 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20130916180543>.

Furthermore, Saudi Arabia participated in international discussions on challenges and opportunities related to agriculture risks and sustainable agriculture. On 16-18 January 2014, Saudi Arabia participated in the sixth Berlin Agriculture Ministers Summit. The participants, who included 65 ministries of agriculture, experts, and international organizations, discussed how to strengthen the agricultural sector and make it more resilient to guarantee food security for a growing population. The summit put emphasis on issues such as climate change, the degradation of natural resources, and rising fluctuations on agricultural markets. In their final communiqué, the ministers agreed on the necessity to protect soil and water for future generations in order to safeguard for the income of farming families.⁸¹²

Saudi Arabia has thus been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Antonia Tsapralis and Maria Fakbruddin

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with two components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment. However, it has failed to comply with the second component: support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility.

It thus registers partial compliance with this commitment and the associated score of 0.

(1) South Africa has refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP.

According to the reports published by the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, South Africa has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁸¹³

Also, no instance of South Africa imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

On 13 February 2014, South Africa President Jacob Zuma, in his state of the nation address, referenced the success of South Africa's agriculture support program, Fetsa Tlala, in helping 88 South African smallholder farmers supply the WFP with 268 tons of maize and beans to send to Lestho in December 2013.⁸¹⁴

(2) South Africa has not complied with the commitment on developing or implementing risk management mechanisms to combat food price volatility.

On 24 October 2013, South Africa launched the Fetsa Tlala Integrated Food Production Initiative, an integrated governmental framework to promote food security via increasing food production, and

⁸¹² Global Forum for Food and Agriculture 2014. German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 16-18 January 2014. Access Date: 16 October 2014. http://www.gffa-berlin.de/images/stories/GFFA2014/PDFs/Results_of_the_GFFA_2014.pdf.

⁸¹³ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Genève), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 25 September, 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁸¹⁴ State of the Nations Address by His Excellency President Jacob Zuma, Cape Town, 13 February 2014. Access Date: 27 March 2014. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/view.php?sid=43620>.

address the structural causes of food insecurity.⁸¹⁵ However, this program does not include the development or implementation of risk management mechanisms, such as agricultural insurance, in targeting the volatility of food price.

(3) South Africa has taken steps to promote sustainable techniques.

On 3 October 2014, the Western Cape Government announced its partnership with the University of Cape Town and the agricultural sector to develop SmartAgri, a “platform for long-term response to climate change.” Through the project, stakeholder workshops will be hosted around the province to develop feasible risk management approaches, new technologies, and effective implementation for specific climate risks.⁸¹⁶

From 22 to 25 October 2014, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries held the 6th Biennial National Land-Conference under the theme “LandCare- Restoring Sustainable Livelihood for All.” The conference provided a platform to showcase strategies on sustainable land management and rehabilitation of degraded lands. LandCare is a government-supported programme, whose objective is to optimise productivity and enhance sustainable use of natural agriculture resources.⁸¹⁷

In addition, South Africa has implemented policies on improving water-use efficiency in agricultural practices. On 21 November 2013, South Africa signed a bilateral agreement with the Kingdom of Netherlands to maintain cooperation in managing, developing, and implementing water security measures, with technical assistance and primary funding from the Netherlands.⁸¹⁸ Projects with the Netherlands in South Africa will generate about EUR 180 million of investments in the water sectors in South Africa. Specifically, the Department of Water Affairs, alongside the Dutch Association of Regional Water Authorities and the Association of Netherlands Municipalities, are implementing the Local Government Capacity Programme until 2016. Above all, these cooperative activities seek to improve the functioning of Catchment Management Agencies in water management and regulations, as well as providing a foundation for Integrated Water Management.

South Africa has taken actions to comply with two of the three pillars of this commitment. It has thus been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Jasper Lim

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

⁸¹⁵ Address by His Excellency President Jacob Zuma at the Launch of Fetsa Tlala Integrated Food Production Initiative, Kuruman, Northern Cape Province, 24 October 2013. Access Date: 25 September 2014. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/view.php?sid=40902>.

⁸¹⁶ SmartAgri Project Provides Platform for Long-term Response to Climate Change. South Africa Government Online (Pretoria), 3 October 2014. Access Date: 3 October, 2014. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/view.php?sid=49009&tid=164632>

⁸¹⁷ Media Invite: 6th Biennial National LandCare Conference. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Pretoria), 18 September 2014. Access Date: 14 October 2014.

<http://www.daff.gov.za/docs/media/Media%20invite%20for%20LandCare%202014.pdf>.

⁸¹⁸ Speech by the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs Mrs Edna Molewa on the Occasion of the Signing of a Bilateral Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Water Resources with the Netherlands. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Pretoria), 21 November 2013. Access Date: 16 October 2014. <http://www.gov.za/node/633037>. Integrated Water Management. Access Date: 2 March 2014. <http://southafrica.nlembassy.org/key-topics/water-management>.

It has complied with the first component: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones. However, it has failed to comply with the second and third components: support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility and; development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) Turkey has refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP.

According to the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, Turkey has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit and has, in fact, imposed no new trade restrictions or taxes since the summer of 2013.⁸¹⁹

(2) Turkey has only supported a new drought risk-management system and has failed to decrease food price volatility.

On 10 April 2014, representatives from Turkey participated in the Roundtable Discussion on Agricultural Insurance.⁸²⁰ This roundtable was held in Slovenia with the aim of exploring new possibilities, future challenges, and best-practice information in the agricultural insurance sector. In February 2014, Turkish farmers stepped up pressure on the authorities to include drought provisions into crop insurance following the increasing drought risks.⁸²¹ The Agricultural Insurance Pool (TARSIM), established in 2005, provides loss coverage against damages caused by natural disasters except drought.⁸²²

While the Government of Turkey continues to support Tarsim and its Strategic Action Plan to Combat with Drought,⁸²³ no new programs or improvements of existing insurance policies have been announced during the compliance cycle. Furthermore, the Government of Turkey has failed to stabilize its national food price volatility during the first period of the compliance cycle:

On 3 April 2014, Burak Kanli, a prominent economist at Finans Invest, said in an interview with the Hurriyet Daily News that “food price volatility in Turkey is seven times higher than the EU-27 average and the volatility is consistently increasing.”⁸²⁴ Thus, the government of Turkey has not taken adequate steps to decrease its national food price volatility for the period in question.

⁸¹⁹ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 June 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/igo_17jun14_e.htm.

⁸²⁰ Press Release: The Roundtable Discussion on Agricultural Insurance, Centre of Excellence in Finance (Slovenia) 15 April 2014. Access Date: 19 April 2014. <http://www.cef-see.org/news/the-roundtable-discussion-on-agricultural-insurance-2014-04-15>.

⁸²¹ News: Farmers in Turkey Pressure for Drought Insurances. The Hurriyat Daily News (Izmir), 20 February 2014. Access Date: 19 April 2014.

<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/farmers%E2%80%90in%E2%80%90turkey%E2%80%90pressure%E2%80%90for-drought%20insurances.aspx?PageID=238&NID=62683&NewsCatID=344>.

⁸²² Ozan Evkaya: Nonlinear Optimization of the Indemnity Level under Drought Hazard and Basis Risk. Atılım University (Ankara), 24 January 2014. Access Date: 17 October 2014. http://orafm.udl.cat/wp/wp-content/uploads/nonlinear-optimization-of-indemnity-level-under-drought-hazard-and-basis-risk_oevkaya.pdf.

⁸²³ Structural Changes and Reforms on Turkish Agriculture 2003-2013, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (Ankara), April 2013. Access Date: 19 April 2014. http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Belgeler/ENG/changes_reforms.pdf.

⁸²⁴ News: Turkish Inflation at Eight Month High Due to High Food Prices, The Hurriyet Daily News (Istanbul) 3 April 2014. Access Date: 19 April 2014. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkish-inflation-at-eight-month-high-due-to-high-food-prices-.aspx?pageID=238&nID=64499&NewsCatID=344>.

During March 2014, according to new figures from the Turkish Statistical Institute, inflation rose above expectations due to a steep increase in food prices fuelled by drought. The data revealed that the consumer price index in March increased by 1.13 per cent, the highest level reached since July 2013. The rise in inflation was mainly the result of an above-average surge in food prices. The consumer price index came in at 2.10 per cent for food and non-alcoholic beverages in comparison to 1.13 per cent for all goods. The rise in food prices is mainly a result of the high temperatures and a lack of rain, hampering agriculture and causing supply shortages.⁸²⁵

In February 2014, the price had increased to TL3-4 per kilogram, increasing from just over TL1 in a year.⁸²⁶ The Producer Index reflects the cost for farmers to produce agricultural products like potatoes as it went from -0.13 in 2013 to 1.38 in 2014.⁸²⁷ Examples like this are important to consider as they demonstrate that the price of food is a highly significant factor in determining the Consumer and Producer Indexes. Hence changes in these indexes represent changes in the price (and/or supply) of agricultural products.

(3) Turkey has not complied with its commitment to develop and implement sustainable agricultural practices. While it carries out existing projects and practices, the Government of Turkey has not initiated new technologies, techniques and well-known practices that produce minimal harm to the environment.

On 28 May 2014, Turkish Minister of Agriculture Nevzat Birışık participated at the DuPont Turkey Sustainable Agriculture and Food Summit held in Istanbul to discuss the regions food security and reliability, the role of sustainable agriculture, and innovative food and nutrition solutions. During this summit, he reiterated the need for sustainable agricultural practices.⁸²⁸

According to the key findings of the Global Food Security Index, Turkey stands at the 39th spot in 2014 rankings on an overall food security score based on affordability, availability, quality, and safety.⁸²⁹

On 18-22 November 2013, the European Commission conducted an on-site inspection of Turkish imports and exports of organic products in Izmir.⁸³⁰ The purpose of these inspections is to assess the quality of the products according to European Union standards. Indeed, organic farming is one of the few areas of sustainable farming the Turkish Government has supported, and it plans to increase the

⁸²⁵ News: Turkish inflation at eight-month high due to high food prices. The Hurriyet Daily News (Istanbul), 3 April 2014. Access Date 17 October 2014. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkish-inflation-at-eight-month-high-due-to-high-food-prices-.aspx?pageID=238&nID=64499&NewsCatID=344>.

⁸²⁶ News: Surge in Potato Price Adds Political Pressure in Turkey. The Hurriyet Daily News (Istanbul), 5 February 2014. Access Date: 19 April 2014. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/surge-in-potato-price%E2%80%90adds-political-pressure%E2%80%90in%E2%80%90turkey.aspx?pageID=238&nID=62080&NewsCatID=344>.

⁸²⁷ Consumer Price Index, Turkish Statistical Institute (Ankara) 2014. Access Date: 20 April 2014. <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/UstMenu.do?metod=temelist>.

⁸²⁸ Press Release: Officials Drawn to DuPont Turkey Sustainable Agriculture and Food Summit. DuPont Türkiye (Istanbul), 28 May 2014. Access Date: 17 October 2014. <http://foodsecurity.dupont.com/2014/06/09/officials-drawn-to-dupont-turkey-sustainable-agriculture-and-food-summit/>.

⁸²⁹ Global Food Security Index. DuPont (Paris), 5 October 2014. Access Date: 17 October 2014. <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Country/Details#Turkey>.

⁸³⁰ 2013 Progress Report Prepared by Turkey, Republic of Turkey Ministry for EU Affairs (Ankara) December 2013. Access Date: 19 April 2014. http://www.abgs.gov.tr/files/AB_Iliskileri/AdaylikSureci/IlerlemeRaporlari/2013_tr_progress_report.pdf.

share of organic agriculture from its current 1.9 per cent to 3 per cent by 2016 and 5 per cent by 2023.⁸³¹

All except two companies certified by Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) listed on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock website have contracts that have expired. During the compliance cycle, there is no information of any new companies being added or the renewal of the contracts of the existing companies.⁸³² GAP is an important tool the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock uses to promote the use of sustainable agricultural practices. This programme issues special certification, for a two-year period, to companies that comply with sustainable development practices.

In 2012, the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock renewed its Strategic Plan on Agriculture and will come into effect in 2013 until 2017.⁸³³ The Plan will cover five strategic areas; Agriculture Production and Security of Supply, Food Safety, Providing High Quality Supply of Food and Feed, Plant Health, Animal Health and Welfare, Agriculture Infrastructure and Rural Development, and Institutional Capacity. These plans all include aspects of sustainable agricultural use and development however, no new initiatives were issued throughout the compliance cycle.

Turkey has only partially complied with the three pillars of this commitment. Thus, Turkey has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Aurora Hudson and Maria Fakebruddin

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) The United Kingdom has refrained from imposing new export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the World Food Program.

According to the reports published by the World Trade Organisation on the G20 trade and investment measures, China has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the Saint Petersburg summit.⁸³⁴

Also, no instance of the United Kingdom imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

⁸³¹ Agriculture Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2013 OECD Countries and Emerging Economies, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 2013. Access Date: 18 April 2014. http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/ocd/agriculture-and-food/agricultural-policy-monitoring-and-evaluation-2013/turkey_agr_pol-2013-25-en#page1.

⁸³² Companies Authorized for GAP Certification. Republic of Turkey Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (Ankara) Accessed 5 October 2014. <http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Konular/Good-Agricultural-Practices/Companies-Authorized-For-GAP-Certification>.

⁸³³ Structural Changes and Reforms on Turkish Agriculture 2003-2013. Republic of Turkey Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (Ankara) April 2013. Access Date: 19 April 2014. http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Belgeler/ENG/changes_reforms.pdf.

⁸³⁴ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 June 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/igo_17jun14_e.htm.

(2) On food price volatility, on 25 February 2014, the Government of the United Kingdom announced the Farming Recovery Fund, a GBP10 million-fund aimed to aid farmers directly affected by the ongoing floods. British Farming Minister George Eustice stated that the purpose of the fund is to “get their businesses back on track as soon as possible.” The fund will cover up to 100 per cent of the farm’s business costs, this way ensuring that farmers can continue to grow crops and to raise livestock.⁸³⁵

On 16 November 2013, the Council of EU Agriculture Ministers adopted the four Basic Regulations for the reformed Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) as well as the Transition Rules for 2014.⁸³⁶ While some of the aspects of the reformed CAP will apply from 1 January 2014, the majority of them will be implemented from 2015. The promise from EU leaders was from a more equitable, greener, and less bureaucratic. The deal leaves more flexibility for member states to implement the reforms the way it suits them.⁸³⁷ The new CAP maintains the pillars of its previous version while increasing the links between them through better-targeted payments and more responsive safety net measures aimed at increasing the EU’s capacity to cope with risks. These measures include a new crisis reserve of EUR400 million, an income stabilization tool, as well as a risk-management toolkit comprising insurance schemes and mutual funds.⁸³⁸

On 13 November 2013, British Farming Minister George Eustice, discussed a range of measures taken to assist farmers in increasing their resilience to adverse weather in order to protect their crops and livestock. The measures ranged from encouraging local groups of farmers to share information, to developing tailored weather forecasts and information for farmers. Such measures have led to the governmental publication of a “Get Ready for Winter” webpage that will give farmers accurate and up-to-date information on the weather coming their way.⁸³⁹

(3) On environmentally friendly agricultural practices, on 28 March 2014, the Government of the United Kingdom announced a grant programme totaling GBP 4 million to advance innovative ideas in the agricultural sector led by businesses and spin-offs from universities.⁸⁴⁰ British Farming Minister George Eustice stated “The 11 projects announced today will be invaluable in helping them [farmers] take advantage of the latest science and innovation, supporting our world-class agricultural technology sector.” Some projects will focus on topics such as the quantification of the economic and environmental potential of sustainable urban farming and the reduction of the cost and carbon footprint of wheat production.

26 February 2014, British Farming Minister George Eustice announced a new environmental land management scheme for farmers to implement environmentally friendly practices. Farmers will be

⁸³⁵ Press Release: 10 million Farming Flood Recovery Fund to Open on Friday. Government of the United Kingdom (London), 25 Feb 2014. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/10-million-farming-flood-recovery-fund-to-open-on-friday>.

⁸³⁶ The Common Agricultural Policy. European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 11 October 2014. <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/>.

⁸³⁷ Press Release: Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 5. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

⁸³⁸ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

⁸³⁹ Press Release: Support for farmers to boost their resilience to severe weather. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London), 13 November 2013. Access: Date 26 March 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/support-for-farmers-to-boost-their-resilience-to-severe-weather>.

⁸⁴⁰ Press Release: 4 Million for Agriculture Innovation (London), 28 March 2014. Access Date: 17 October 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/4-million-for-agricultural-innovation>.

reimbursed for increasing biodiversity, helping wildlife and improving water quality. This environmental management scheme will be implemented in 2016.⁸⁴¹

On 2 December 2013, the Government of the United Kingdom accepted all recommendations outlined by the Bystander Risk Assessment Working Group regarding pesticide use. The UK government will work with European Union members to implement the recommendations for safer pesticide use in agricultural use among the others listed.⁸⁴²

On 16 November 2013, the Council of EU Agriculture Ministers adopted the four Basic Regulations for the reformed CAP as well as the Transition Rules for 2014.⁸⁴³ In order to improve sustainability performance, the CAP created a simplified and more targeted system of environmental requirements and obligations to be met to receive the full payments. More especially, the reform introduced a new policy instrument in the first pillar: the Green Direct Payment. This will account for 30 per cent of the national payments and will reward farmers for respecting sustainable practices such as crop diversification, maintenance of permanent grassland and ecological focus areas.⁸⁴⁴

On 11 October 2013, the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced that farmers will be able to obtain funding, under a government-funded loan scheme, to establish small anaerobic digestion (AD) plants. The new technology has the ability to turn farm waste into energy, which will reduce greenhouse gas emission and produce a renewable source of bio-fertilizer. This three million pound initiative will allow farmers to apply for up to GBP400,000 from the AD Loan Fund to assist in financing on-site AD technology.⁸⁴⁵

On 10 October 2013, Minister David Willetts announced the UK's new GBP70 million Agri-Tec Catalyst aimed to help new agricultural technologies bridge the gap between the lab and the market place. The investment package will finance eight great technologies of the future that will accelerate high-tech progress to tackle some of the greatest challenges such as climate change, energy storage, food production, and population growth.⁸⁴⁶

On sustainable practices through international projects, on 4 October 2013, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperative Development of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture launched the Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development Program in the city of Passo Fundo. With the goal of restoring over 6000 hectares of degraded forests and pastures, the four-year programme will be run in conjunction with the United Kingdom's Ministry of Environment with an investment of BRL80 million.

⁸⁴¹ Press Release: New environmental scheme for farmers to prioritise biodiversity. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London), 26 February 2014. Access Date: 28 Feb 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-environmental-scheme-for-farmers-to-prioritise-biodiversity>.

⁸⁴² Press Release: BRAWG report (risk assessment to pesticide exposure) – government response. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London), 2 Dec 2013. Date of Access: 28 Feb 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/brawg-report-risk-assessment-to-pesticide-exposure-government-response>.

⁸⁴³ The Common Agricultural Policy. European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 11 October 2014. <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/>.

⁸⁴⁴ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 5 October 2013, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf

⁸⁴⁵ Press Release: Loan Fund to turn farm waste to energy. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London), 11 October 2013. Access Date: 26 March 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/loan-fund-to-turn-farm-waste-to-energy>.

⁸⁴⁶ Press Release: 186 million pound boost for technologies of the future. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. (London) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 26 March 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/186-million-boost-for-technologies-of-the-future>.

It will also include training courses on planting commercial forests, management of production systems and rehabilitation of degraded areas.⁸⁴⁷

On 2 October 2013, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture announced a cooperation project on Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development with the UK government. The project will demonstrate to farmers how to recover the productive potential of degraded agricultural areas by using low carbon agricultural technologies.⁸⁴⁸

The UK has taken actions to address all three sections of this commitment by removing existing export restrictions, implementing risk management systems and implementing environmentally friendly agricultural practices. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Christine Jacob

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Program (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) The United States has fully complied with its commitment to remove food export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for the WFP.

According to the World Trade Organization on the G20 trade and investment measures, the US has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁸⁴⁹

Also, no instance of the US imposing new export restrictions on food related to the purchases by WFP has been found during the compliance period.

(2) On food price volatility, on 11 March 2014, the United States Department of Agriculture released the Agriculture Act of 2014, also known as the Farm Bill, which includes new and continuing crop insurance products that will protect producers against losses resulting from price and yield risks.⁸⁵⁰ The Farm Bill also introduced the most sweeping changes to US farm policy in nearly two decades: farmers will no longer receive direct fixed payments. Instead, they will have to choose of the two commodity programs. On 25 September 2014, the USDA unveiled these two new programs: Agricultural Risk

⁸⁴⁷ Press Release: Caio Rocha launches program for sustainable agriculture in RS. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 1 November 2013. Date of Access: 7 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/11/caio-rocha-lanca-programa-de-agricultura-sustentavel-no-rs>.

⁸⁴⁸ Press Release: Authority of the United Kingdom highlights partnership with Brazil. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 2 October 2013. Date of Access: 7 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/10/autoridade-do-reino-unido-destaca-parceria-com-o-brasil>.

⁸⁴⁹ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 8 March 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁸⁵⁰ Agriculture Act of 2014: Highlights and Implications, Crop Insurance. United States Department of Agriculture. (Washington DC) 11 April 2014. Access Date: 26 March 2014. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/agricultural-act-of-2014-highlights-and-implications/crop-insurance.aspx#.UzMp5a1dXHR>.

Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC). It also announced new tools to help the producers to choose the program that best suits their needs.⁸⁵¹

During the compliance cycle, the USDA has announced several risk management options that will help farmers manage risks beyond their control. All of them were made possible by the Farm Bill:

On 21 May 2014, the USDA has expanded the 2014 Farm Bill Crop Insurance options to include Whole-Farm Revenue Protection. As a result, farmers will be able to insure all crops on their farm, rather than insuring commodity by commodity. Furthermore, the new policy also includes fruits and vegetables, which were not previously covered.⁸⁵² On 26 September 2014, the USDA announced to a new revenue insurance coverage for peanut producers.⁸⁵³

On 14 February 2014, the White House issued a press release announcing its response to the drought in California. The press release stated that the government would invest USD100 million in livestock disaster assistance to mitigate the effects of the drought on California producers.⁸⁵⁴ The press release also announced plans to provide emergency agriculture loans to farmers.

(3) On environmentally friendly agricultural practices, on 31 July 2014, the Department of Agriculture has released the Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Agriculture and Forestry: Methods for Entity-Scale Inventory report. The report contains new methods to track greenhouse gas emissions that will lead to the development of new ways for farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners to participate in emerging carbon markets.⁸⁵⁵

On 24 February 2014, the American Agriculture Secretary announced that USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture will make a USD6 million grant available this year and up to a total of USD30 million available over the next five years as part of its new initiative to provide solutions to agricultural

⁸⁵¹ News Release: USDA Unveils Key New Programs to Help Farmers Manage Risk. USDA (Washington DC), 25 September 2014, Access Date: 15 October 2014,

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2014/09/0209.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁸⁵² News Release: New Pilot Program Offers Coverage for Fruits and Vegetables, Organic and Diversified Farms. USDA (Washington DC), 21 May 2014, Access Date: 15 October 2014

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2014/05/0100.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁸⁵³ News Release: USDA Implements New Farm Bill Provision for Peanut Producers. USDA (Washington DC), 26 September 2014. Access Date: 15 September 2014,

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2014/09/0214.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁸⁵⁴ FACT SHEET: President Obama Leading Administration-wide Drought Response. The White House. (Washington DC) 14 Feb 2014. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/02/14/fact-sheet-president-obama-leading-administration-wide-drought-response>.

⁸⁵⁵ News Release: Greenhouse Gas Report to Assist Producers Facing Climate Challenges. USDA (Washington DC), 31 July 2014, Access Date: 15 October 2014.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2014/07/0161.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

water challenges.⁸⁵⁶ Farmers, ranchers, forest owners, and citizens will be able to use the grants to develop management practices, technologies, and tools to improve water resource quantity and quality.

On 6 February 2014, the USDA began accepting applications for competitive grants to develop and accelerate conservation approaches and technologies on private agriculture and forestlands.⁸⁵⁷ According to Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, Conservation Innovation Grants allow the government to invest in new conservation technologies and approaches that farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners can use to achieve their production and conservation goals.

On 11 December 2013, the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) awarded five grants to support research, education, and extension programs that will improve the competitiveness of organic livestock and crop produces.⁸⁵⁸ According to Vilsack, “the discoveries these grants enable can help farmers who wish to adopt the best organic practices that will make their operations more competitive and sustainable.”

On 28 October 2013, US Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack, released the first USDA report on the advancement of agroforestry. Vilsack stated that the increased use of agroforestry in future years would have many benefits “including reduced greenhouse gas emissions and more resilient agricultural lands.” In addition, he stated agroforestry practices can “act as filters that can help keep water clean.”⁸⁵⁹

The United States has taken actions to address the three components of the food and agriculture commitment. It has taken actions to remove food export restrictions, has implemented risk management strategies, and has taken action to implement environmentally friendly agricultural practices. It has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Andrei Burloiu and Christine Jacob

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with the three components: removal of food export restrictions on food purchased by the World Food Program (WFP) and non-imposition of new ones; support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility; and development and

⁸⁵⁶ News Release: USDA Announces New Grants to Help Communities Meet Water Challenges in Coming Years, \$6 Million in Fiscal Year 2014, Up to \$30 Million Over Next Five Years Available. USDA (Washington DC) 24 February 2014. Access Date: 26 March 2014.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2014/02/0027.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁸⁵⁷ News Release: Grant Program Links Public, Private Groups to Improve the Environment and Preserve Resources. USDA (Washington DC), 6 February 2014. Access Date 26 March 2014.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2014/02/0018.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁸⁵⁸ News Release: USDA Grants Support Organic Agriculture Research. USDA (Washington DC), 11 December 2013. Access Date: 26 March 2014.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2013/12/0236.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁸⁵⁹ News Release: US Forest Service lands in North Dakota listed on the Secretary Vilsack highlights first-ever report on USDA efforts to expand agroforestry practices on farms, ranches and woodlands. United States Forest Service (North Dakota), 28 Oct 2013. Access Date: 28 Feb 2014. <http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2013/releases/10/agroforest-north-dakota.shtml>.

implementation of agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

(1) On food export restrictions, the EU has refrained from imposing any restrictions or taxes that would negatively affect the movement of food for humanitarian aid and it has committed to the lift of the production quota on sugar.

The EU and its members are bound by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008, which sets detailed rules for the application of the system of export licenses and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.⁸⁶⁰ Members are authorized not to require an export license or licenses for products and/or goods consigned by private individuals or groups of private individuals to be distributed for humanitarian aid purposes in third countries.

No information indicating the imposition of new food export restriction measures by the EU in this compliance cycle has been found.

As part of its reformed Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the EU will lift the sugar production quota that is currently in place on 30 September 2017, and which has been responsible for artificial shortages in of the good in the EU.⁸⁶¹

(2) On excessive food price volatility, on 1 January 2014, the CAP reform package for 2014-2020 has entered into force.⁸⁶² It increases support for producers and rural development while also increasing ties between them. The overall goal is to address the issues of viable food production, sustainable management and climate action, and lastly, to balance territorial development.⁸⁶³ The CAP increases the links between its pillars through better-targeted payments, an enhanced safety net, and more efficient policy instruments. A total amount of EUR362 billion has been allocated out of which EUR277 billion will go to targeted payments and EUR85 billion towards rural development. The new CAP will provide three types of payments, the basic ones under the first pillar, the green direct payment, and lastly, additional support for areas of natural constraints.⁸⁶⁴

The CAP allows for a fairer distribution of funds between members.⁸⁶⁵ The package involves the use of EUR100 billion for the development and implementation of new technologies such as crop diversification, maintaining permanent grassland, and conserving areas of ecological interest.⁸⁶⁶ The package offers more responsive safety measures and it increases the European Union's capacity to

⁸⁶⁰ Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products (Codified version), EUR-Lex, 23 April 2008, (Geneva). Date Accessed 25 February 2014 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R0376:EN:NOT>.

⁸⁶¹ Impact Assessment for CAP towards 2020, European Commission, 20 October 2011, (Brussels). Date Accessed 28 February 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/impact-assessment/cap-towards-2020/index_en.htm.

⁸⁶² Impact Assessment for CAP towards 2020, European Commission, 20 October 2011, (Brussels). Date Accessed 28 February 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/impact-assessment/cap-towards-2020/index_en.htm.

⁸⁶³ Political agreement on new direction for common agricultural policy, European Commission Press releases database, 26 June 2013 (Brussels). Date Accessed 5 March 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-613_en.htm.

⁸⁶⁴ The Common Agricultural Policy after 2013, European Commission, December 2013 (Brussels). Date Accessed 5 March 2014 <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/>.

⁸⁶⁵ Political agreement on new direction for common agricultural policy, European Commission Press releases database, 26 June 2013 (Brussels). Date Accessed 5 March 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-613_en.htm.

⁸⁶⁶ EU funding under new CAP, European Commission, (Brussels). Date Accessed 8 March 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/eu-funding/eu-funding-and-the-new-cap/index_en.htm.

manage risks. A crisis reserve fund of EUR400 million was created along with insurance schemes for crops, animals and plants, mutual funds, and an income stabilisation tool.⁸⁶⁷

(3) The EU was successful in developing and implementing agricultural technologies, well-known practices, and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment.

The reformed CAP introduced a new policy instrument in the first pillar: the Green Direct Payment, a scheme under which the farmers will be rewarded for respecting sustainable practices such as crop diversification, maintenance of permanent grassland, and ecological focus areas. Overall, the reform created a simplified and more targeted system of environmental requirements and obligations to be met to receive the full payments granted by the CAP.⁸⁶⁸

Furthermore, the EU partook in international discussions on challenges and opportunities related to agriculture risks and sustainable agriculture

On 16-18 January 2014, the EU participated in the 6th Berlin Agriculture Ministers Summit in which 65 ministries of agriculture, experts, and international organizations discussed how to strengthen the agricultural sector and make it more resilient to guarantee food security for a growing population. The summit put emphasis on issues such as climate change, the degradation of natural resources, and rising fluctuations on agricultural markets.⁸⁶⁹

The EU has fully complied with the agricultural commitment for the current compliance cycle. First, EU members have agreed to lift the internal sugar production quota in 2017 and have not imposed further restrictions on foods traded for humanitarian reasons. On 1 January 2014, the EU introduced the newest version of the CAP, a program that seeks to mitigate risks to the sustainability of agriculture by stimulating international cooperation, the development of new technologies, and best practices as well as by increasing financial support.

Thus, the EU is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Burloiu

⁸⁶⁷ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 28 February 2014, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

⁸⁶⁸ Agricultural Policy Perspectives Brief: Overview of CAP Reform. European Commission (Brussels), 28 February 2014, page 6. Access Date: 10 October 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf.

⁸⁶⁹ Global for Food and Agriculture 2014. German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 16---18 January 2014. Access Date: 28 February 2014. <http://www.gffa-berlin.de/en/review-gffa/gffa-2014/356-abschlusskommunique-2014.html>.