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at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow

present

2013 St. Petersburg G20 Summit Interim Compliance Report

7 September 2013 to 16 June 2014

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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		0	
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
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		+0.65	

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.³⁹⁵

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

³⁹⁵ 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.³⁹⁶ 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.^{397,398} According to the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development Argentina, Brazil, China, India and South Africa opposed this move.³⁹⁹ The proposal has not received the needed consensus support, thus decision on this issue was not adopted at the WTO Geneva ministerial.⁴⁰⁰

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.”⁴⁰¹

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.⁴⁰²

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.”⁴⁰³

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.⁴⁰⁴

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

³⁹⁶ 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>

³⁹⁷ Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland and Turkey

³⁹⁸ 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

³⁹⁹ WTO Members Table Proposals on Agricultural Export Restrictions. <http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/117348/>

⁴⁰⁰ 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>

⁴⁰¹ 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>

⁴⁰² Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Access Date: 1 February 2014.

⁴⁰³ 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>

⁴⁰⁴ 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.⁴⁰⁵

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.⁴⁰⁶

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.⁴⁰⁷

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.⁴⁰⁸ The G20 hopes to expand the APRM product and has encouraged other international financial institutions to develop similar initiatives.⁴⁰⁹

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.”⁴¹⁰

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.⁴¹¹ 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

⁴⁰⁵ 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>

⁴⁰⁶ 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>

⁴⁰⁷ 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>

⁴⁰⁸ 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>

⁴⁰⁹ 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/T7EA0VLHGO>

⁴¹⁰ 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

⁴¹¹ 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.”⁴¹² 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.”⁴¹³

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.⁴¹⁴

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.”⁴¹⁵

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.⁴¹⁶ 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.”⁴¹⁷
- 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.⁴¹⁸

⁴¹² 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.

⁴¹³ 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.

⁴¹⁴ 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.

⁴¹⁵ 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.

⁴¹⁶ 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

⁴¹⁷ 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>

⁴¹⁸ 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.⁴¹⁹

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.⁴²⁰

Minimum tillage: the tillage practice in which the seeds are placed into the soil with the minimum soil disturbance possible.⁴²¹

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) refrain 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).⁴²²

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.

⁴¹⁹ 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>

⁴²⁰ 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>

⁴²¹ 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>.

⁴²² 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.
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.

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.⁴²³

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

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.⁴²⁴ 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

⁴²³ 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

⁴²⁴ 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.⁴²⁵

On excessive food price volatility, 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 2014.⁴²⁶

On agricultural technologies, 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."⁴²⁷

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."⁴²⁸

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.⁴²⁹

On 17 October 2013, the Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia 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.⁴³⁰

⁴²⁵ Small beekeepers exported 8,000 tons of honey. Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganaderia 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.

⁴²⁶ 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>.

⁴²⁷ 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: 7 March 2014.

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

⁴²⁸ NEA Regional Workshop: Policy on Access to Land in the Context of Sustainable Rural Development. Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganaderia 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.

⁴²⁹ Argentina and Paraguay define joint projects of agricultural building for 2014. Instituto Interamericano de Cooperacion para la Agricultura. December 2013. Access Date: 1- March 2014.

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

⁴³⁰ Workshop on Cassava. Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia Agropecuaria. 4 November 2013. Access Date: 10 March 2014. <http://inta.gob.ar/noticias/jornada-sobre-mandioca/>.

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 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.⁴³¹

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: 0

Australia 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 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 third component: support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility.

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.⁴³²

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

On food price volatility, Australia has increased its financial support to farmers but has failed to support the development of risk-management instruments.

On 20 March 2013, 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.⁴³³ The allowance will be available for up to three years. Recipients will have access to a wide range of other benefits, including an automatic entitlement to a

⁴³¹ 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

⁴³² 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

⁴³³ 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

health card and an AUS3000 advice and training grant. A portion of this fund is meant “to assist farmers to adopt smart risk management strategies.”⁴³⁴

Concessional loans, as part of the Farm Finance program, became available for the farmers from South Australia on 19 December 2013 and the Northern Territory on 24 February 2014. However, funds were not specifically allocated to risk-management instruments.

On environmentally sustainable agricultural methods, 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 organisations 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.⁴³⁵

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 Programme. The projects include MyBMP, an online management tool that helps the cotton farmers report on fertilizer, pesticide and water usage.⁴³⁶

Thus, thanks to its partial compliance, Australia is awarded a 0.

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.

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.⁴³⁷

⁴³⁴ 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>

⁴³⁵ 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>

⁴³⁶ 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>

⁴³⁷ 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

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

On food price volatility, Brazil has successfully supported existing risk-management instruments for the most vulnerable.

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.⁴³⁸ This program makes available a volume of BRL700 million worth of agricultural insurance, of which BRL525 million will be allocated to priority regions and products with grants of 60 per cent of the premium. Another BRL175 million worth of agricultural insurance will be allocated to other regions and products, of which the subsidy will be 40 per cent of the premium.

However, no indication was found that the Brazilian government had announced new risk-management instruments.

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

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 practises, as well as to strengthen the dialogue between farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture.⁴³⁹

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.⁴⁴⁰

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).⁴⁴¹

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

⁴³⁸ Press Release: Agriculture Business Hires R\$98.2 Billion in Financing. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 28 February 2014. Access Date: 8 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/politica-agricola/noticias/2014/02/agricultura-empresarial-contrata-rs-98-bi-em-financiamentos>

⁴³⁹ Press release: MAP launches book on best practises in sustainable agriculture management. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 19 March 2014. Access Date: 23 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/03/mapa-lanca-obra-de-praticas-de-sucesso-de-gestao-sustentavel>

⁴⁴⁰ Press Release: Secretary of the SDC Discusses Water Management in Agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 12 March 2014. Access Date: 16 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/03/secretario-da-sdc-discute-gestao-da-agua-na-agricultura>

⁴⁴¹ Press release: New Practices may be incorporated into the ABC Plan. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 9 January 2014. Access Date: 23 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2014/01/novas-praticas-poderao-ser-incluidas-no-plano-abc>

worth of resources and BRL7 billion in credit.⁴⁴² This initiative brings changes in production technology, research agenda, legal framework and relevant credit instruments.⁴⁴³

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.⁴⁴⁴

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.⁴⁴⁵

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.⁴⁴⁶

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 summit put emphasis on issues such as climate change, the degradation of natural resources and rising fluctuations on agricultural markets.⁴⁴⁷

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.

⁴⁴² Press Release: Antonio Andrade Attends the Launch of Planapo. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 17 October 2013. Access Date: 16 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/10/antonio-andrade-participa-do-lancamento-do-planapo>

⁴⁴³ National Agroecological Plan and Organic Production. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia). Access Date: 16 March 2014. <http://portal.mda.gov.br/portal/institucional/planapo>

⁴⁴⁴ Press Release: Caio Rocha Launches Program for Sustainable Agriculture in RS. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 7 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/11/caio-rocha-lanca-programa-de-agricultura-sustentavel-no-rs>

⁴⁴⁵ Press release: Authority of the United Kingdom Highlights Partnership with Brazil. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 2 October 2013. Access Date: 7 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/10/autoridade-do-reino-unido-destaca-parceria-com-o-brasil>

⁴⁴⁶ Press release: MAPA will have a Commission for Sustainable Development of Agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 18 September 2013. Access Date: 23 March 2014.

<http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/09/mapa-tera-comissao-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel>

⁴⁴⁷ 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>

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.

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.⁴⁴⁸

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.⁴⁴⁹

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

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 (WLPIP).⁴⁵⁰ The program will allow Manitoba's beef and pork producers to insure their herds against unexpected price drops. The WLPIP 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.⁴⁵¹ The insurance plan provides yield loss coverage for Saskatchewan farmers and mitigate 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.⁴⁵² Forage insurance will be provided through AgriInsurance, a federal-provincial-territorial Business Risk Management Program supported through Growing Forward 2 and administered by Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation. The new program will equip producers in

⁴⁴⁸ 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>.

⁴⁴⁹ 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

⁴⁵⁰ Manitoba producers to benefit from new Livestock Price Insurance Program. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. (Manitoba) 13 February 2014. Access Date: 26 March 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=index&ctr.page=1&nid=815189>.

⁴⁵¹ Enhancements Continue for the 2014 Crop Insurance Program. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. (Regina) 10 Feb 2014. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=index&ctr.page=1&nid=814869>.

⁴⁵² New Forage Insurance Package Available for Manitoba Beef, Forage Producers. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. (Winnipeg) 28 October 2013. Access Date: 26 March 2014. http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2013&page=n131028.

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.

On agricultural technologies, 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.⁴⁵³

On 24 February 2014, Fisheries and Oceans Minister Gail Shea and Prince Edward Island Agriculture and Forestry Minister George Webster announced a CAD569,000 investment in RWL Holding Ltd for advanced machinery in potato washing.⁴⁵⁴ 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.⁴⁵⁵ 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 announced plans to test the effects of the fumigant chloropicrin used in agriculture on groundwater. An Environment Canada official stated, "Monitoring wells and lysimeters 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."⁴⁵⁶

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.

Analyst: Christine Jacob

China: 0

China 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

⁴⁵³ "Agriculture innovation gets boost through Growing Forward 2" Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.(Victoria) 26 Feb 2014. Access Date: 28 Feb 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=index&crtr.page=1&nid=819219>.

⁴⁵⁴ "Rwl Holdings LTD. Increases Productivity With New Innovative Equipment" Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agencies. (New Brunswick) 24 Feb 2014. Access Date: 28 Feb 2014. <http://www.aoca-apeca.gc.ca/eng/Agency/MediaRoom/NewsReleases/Pages/4241.aspx>.

⁴⁵⁵ Harper Government Supports Canada's First Commercial Bio-Based Chemical Plant. Government of Canada (Sarnia) 19 Feb 2014. Access Date: 4 March 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=816809>.

⁴⁵⁶ "Environment Canada preparing to test agricultural fumigant chloropicrin" The Guardian. 02 March 2014. Access Date: 02 March 2014. <http://www.theguardian.pe.ca/News/Local/2014-03-02/article-3630946/Environment-Canada-preparing-to-test-agricultural-fumigant-chloropicrin/1>.

harm to the environment. However, it has failed to comply with the third component: support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility.

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.⁴⁵⁷

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

On price volatility, China has provided more agriculture credits but failed to support the development of risk-management mechanisms. 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.

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.⁴⁵⁸

China has complied with its commitment to support and develop sustainable agricultural methods. 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 contaminated farmland and addressing the problem of excessive and improper use of resources that have affected food safety.⁴⁵⁹

On 19 January 2014, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council unveiled its yearly "No.1 Central Document," underscoring more rural reforms and planning the development of modern agriculture." The policy document promised to support the development of environmentally friendly, resolve environmental constraints such as water shortages and support recycling and organic agriculture suited to local conditions.⁴⁶⁰

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

⁴⁵⁷ 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

⁴⁵⁸ News: Food security, rural environment top No.1 document. Xihuan News Agency, 20 January 2014. Access Date: 08 March 2014. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/video/2014-01/20/c_133057955.htm

⁴⁵⁹ 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

⁴⁶⁰ Press Release: No. 1 Central Document targets rural reform. Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 January 2014. Access Date: 7 March 2014. http://english.agri.gov.cn/hottopics/cpc/201401/t20140120_21067.htm

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.⁴⁶¹

China has restrained from introducing new export restrictive measures but has taken steps to support the development of sustainable practises, especially in the field of climate smart agriculture. However, the country has taken any steps to develop risk-management mechanisms. Thus, China is awarded a 0.

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.

France has successfully refrained from imposing export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial 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.⁴⁶² 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.⁴⁶³

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

France has complied with its commitment to support new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility. 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. On 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) bettering insurance conditions; and (3) enhancing the

⁴⁶¹ 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

⁴⁶² 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>

⁴⁶³ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm

mobilization of all public and private stakeholders and better identifying the responsibilities of each. The final proposals will be presented to the French Ministry of Agriculture in June 2014.⁴⁶⁴

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, the policy problems it poses, as well as to identify practices in handling a multidimensional policy problem.⁴⁶⁵

On 22 and 23 January 2014, the members of the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM) including France, along with the 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.⁴⁶⁶ The Ministers of Agriculture of the CIHEAM officially ratified the creation of the network during their 10th meeting in Algeria on 6 February 2014.⁴⁶⁷

On sustainable agriculture practices and technologies, 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.⁴⁶⁸

On 14 January 2014, the French Parliament adopted the Law on the Future of Agriculture, Food and Forestry. The law increases the economic competitiveness and environmental performance of the French agricultural sector. It will also promote and support the transition to an agro-ecological model. The law should be approved by the French Senate before being introduced.⁴⁶⁹

On 5 December 2013, the French Ministry of Agriculture launched a call for participation in a project to identify mechanisms for an optimal promotion of biocontrol products and change the mindset of

⁴⁶⁴ "Innover dans la gestion des risques en agriculture pour mieux protéger les agriculteurs," November 18, 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Innover-dans-la-gestion-des>

⁴⁶⁵ Proceedings of the Second Ministerial Meeting on International Food Price. FAO (Rome), 7 October 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3519e/i3519e.pdf>

⁴⁶⁶ Communiqué: Fight against price volatility on agricultural markets. Ministry of Agriculture (France), 28 January 2014. Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Lutte-volatilite-prix-agricoles>

⁴⁶⁷ Press Release: 10th meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture of CIHEAM's Member Countries. CIHEAM (Paris), 6 February 2014. Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://www.ciheam.org/images/CIHEAM/PDFs/Cooperation/10mmc%20-%20press%20release.pdf>

⁴⁶⁸ 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>

⁴⁶⁹ Stéphane Le Foll Welcomes the Adoption on First Reading of the Bill for the Future of Agriculture, Food and Forestry by the National Assembly. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris) 14 January 2014. Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/loi-avenir-adoption-assemblee>

farmers regarding the use of such products and to understand the problems and opportunities using biocontrol products in large cooperatives.⁴⁷⁰

On 2 December 2013, the International Fund for Agricultural Development launched the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM). Several European partners, including the Agence du développement française, 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.⁴⁷¹

In October 2013, the French Ministry of Agriculture launched the sixth edition of the Sustainable Agriculture Award competition. The awards are given to individual farmers and collectives for the design and use of the best sustainable and innovative agricultural practices.⁴⁷²

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.” Three main areas of work have been identified: (1) support the development of collective farm biogas projects; (2) support the development of the wood biomass sector and increase the amount of forest areas engaged in a process of sustainable economic management; and (3) support the energy transition in the food industry sector to make it more competitive.⁴⁷³

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: 0

Germany 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 third component: support of new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility.

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 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. According to this document members are authorized not to require an export license or licenses for

⁴⁷⁰ Communiqué: Call for Expressions of Interest on Biocontrol Products. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 5 December 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2013. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/manifestation-interet-biocontrole>

⁴⁷¹ 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>

⁴⁷² Communiqué: ‘Agroecology in Action’. Ministry of Agriculture (Paris), 18 October 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2013. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/L-agro-ecologie-en-action-Stephane>

⁴⁷³ Communiqué: 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. Access Date: 25 February 2013. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Stephane-LE-FOLL-et-Gerard>

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.⁴⁷⁴

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.⁴⁷⁵

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

On food price volatility, Germany has taken preliminary measures to implement the reformed Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) at the national level in terms of financial support but the country has failed to support and develop 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.⁴⁷⁶

On environmentally sustainable agricultural methods, Germany has taken steps to enhance the development of sustainable practises through international exchange. However, no indication was found that the country has taken any actions internally.

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.⁴⁷⁷

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 organised in the

⁴⁷⁴ 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>

⁴⁷⁵ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm

⁴⁷⁶ 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=LandwirtschaftLaendlicheRaeeume&submit=Search&monat=monat&jahr=2014&searchIssued=1

⁴⁷⁷ 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>

Chinese city of Guilin by the FAO. Over 140 experts gathered to discuss living conditions and food security problems in rural areas.⁴⁷⁸

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.⁴⁷⁹

Furthermore, Germany 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 organised 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 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.⁴⁸⁰ Thus, Germany is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrei Burloiu

India: +1

India has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

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

On food export restrictions, during this compliance cycle the Indian government removed two restrictive measures implemented at an earlier date. 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.⁴⁸¹

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

⁴⁷⁸ Press Release: BMELV and FAO launch new forest protection project. Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin), 10 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>

⁴⁷⁹ 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>

⁴⁸⁰ 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>

⁴⁸¹ 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>

prices. The Indian Ministry is considering allowing export of pulses without quantitative restrictions and placing the commodity under the open general license category.⁴⁸²

On mitigating food price volatility, 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.⁴⁸³

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.⁴⁸⁴

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.⁴⁸⁵ 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.⁴⁸⁶

On agricultural technologies, 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

⁴⁸² 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

⁴⁸³ 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>

⁴⁸⁴ 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>

⁴⁸⁵ 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

⁴⁸⁶ 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

such as Himalayan glaciers, prediction and management of natural hazards, bio-diversity and wildlife conservation.⁴⁸⁷

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.⁴⁸⁸

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.⁴⁸⁹

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 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.⁴⁹⁰

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.⁴⁹¹

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,

⁴⁸⁷ 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>

⁴⁸⁸ 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>

⁴⁸⁹ "My Advice to Nations Considering Agroforestry," World Congress on Agroforestry. Trees for Life: Accelerating the Impacts of Agroforestry. Delhi, India, 11 February 2014. Access Date: 23 June 2014. <http://www.wca2014.org/my-advice-to-nations-considering-agroforestry/#.U6epmY1dVTM>

⁴⁹⁰ National Agroforestry Policy. Ministry of Agriculture (New Delhi), 2014. Access Date: 15 March 2014. <http://agricoop.nic.in/imagedefault/whatsnew/Agroforestry.pdf>

⁴⁹¹ 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

resource conservation technologies, comprehensive soil health management, efficient on-farm water management and mainstreaming rain-fed technologies.⁴⁹²

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.⁴⁹³

Thus, for its efforts to reduce the effects of price volatility and enhance sustainable agriculture, India is awarded +1.

Analyst: Ishita Guptan

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its food and agriculture commitment.

It has complied with 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.

On food export restrictions, 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.⁴⁹⁴

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

On food price volatility, on 27 November 2013, Indonesia announced that it would continue implementing agriculture insurance programs in 2014.⁴⁹⁵ Since 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.

⁴⁹² 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/nmsagidelines.pdf>

⁴⁹³ 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>

⁴⁹⁴ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 20 February 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm

⁴⁹⁵ In 2014, the Government Strive Realization of Agriculture Insurance in Indonesia, Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Indonesia (Pekalongan) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 2 April, 2014.
<http://www.pertanian.go.id/news/detailarsip.php?id=1153>.

On 23 October 2013, Bank Indonesia and the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with insurance companies, launched the Cattle Insurance Scheme.⁴⁹⁶ 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.

On 1 August 2013, Indonesia's Agriculture Ministry proposed to allocate USD33.6 million in the 2014 state budget draft to finance a farmer insurance programme expected to start early in 2014.⁴⁹⁷

According to the ministry's financing director, the insurance program provides services to farmers owning less than two hectares of land.⁴⁹⁸ 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 failures due to natural disasters, pests and weeds, infectious crop disease outbreaks and climate change."⁴⁹⁹ Currently, the government allocates a budget of IDR200 billion to farmers who suffer crop failures. Also, to date, the Agriculture Ministry has conducted Rice Farm Insurance trials on 3,000 hectares of land in West Java, East Java and South Sumatra.

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.⁵⁰⁰

However, one significant discordant action must be mentioned: on 1 March 2014, the Indonesian Government announced that agriculture insurance will not be available for the April-September planting season of 2014 because of legislative processes. However, the government confirmed that it will be implemented thereafter.⁵⁰¹

On technologies, 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.⁵⁰² This initiative promotes collaborations amongst scientists and policymakers to address tropical deforestation by developing sustainable land use options.⁵⁰³

⁴⁹⁶ Kementan – BI Cattle Insurance Scheme Launch, Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 4 November 2013. Access Date: 2 April 2014. <http://www.pertanian.go.id/news/detailarsip.php?id=1145>.

⁴⁹⁷ 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-on-farmer-insurance-prog-49762.html](http://www.asianewsnet.net/Indonesia-to-spend-US$33m-on-farmer-insurance-prog-49762.html).

⁴⁹⁸ 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-on-farmer-insurance-prog-49762.html](http://www.asianewsnet.net/Indonesia-to-spend-US$33m-on-farmer-insurance-prog-49762.html).

⁴⁹⁹ Indonesian Law on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers, August 2013. Access Date: 28 February, 2014 <http://usdaIndonesia.org/?p=1949>.

⁵⁰⁰ Farming Insurance, Farmers Protection Alternative, 23 September 2013. Access Date: 19 February, 2014. <http://en.litbang.deptan.go.id/news/one/332/>

⁵⁰¹ Farmers Must Wait; Agriculture Insurance Delayed, March, 6 2014. Access Date: 6 March, 2014 <http://en.tempo.co/read/news/2014/03/06/056559892/Farmers-Must-Wait-Agriculture-Insurance-Delayed>

⁵⁰² Policy Makers And Scientists Team Up to Fight Deforestation in Indonesia 21 Feb, 2014. Access: 1 March, 2014 <http://www.landscapes.org/policy-makers-scientists-team-fight-deforestation-indonesia/#.UxkB5PldWdY>. Indonesia Establishes REDD+ Managing Agency Access Date: 1 March, 2014 <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/indonesia-establishes-redd-managing-agency/>.

⁵⁰³ Tropical Flagship Initiative, 14 February 2014, Access Date: 17 March, 2014. http://www.iiasa.ac.at/web/home/research/Tropical_Flagship_Initiative1.html.

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.⁵⁰⁴

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.⁵⁰⁵ 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.

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 Organisation on the G20 trade and investment measures, Italy has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁵⁰⁶

Also, no instance of Italy imposing new food export restriction measures during this compliance cycle has been found.⁵⁰⁷

On mitigating food price volatility, 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

⁵⁰⁴ Indonesian Visit: Onion Export Resumed and Major Food Security Programme 22 Nov, 2013. Access Date: 28 Feb, 2014. <http://www.government.nl/news/2013/11/22/indonesian-visit-onion-export-resumed-and-major-food-security-programme.html>.

⁵⁰⁵ Cooperation for Developing Alternative and Post Mining Agriculture Jan 22, 2014 Access Date: 26 Feb, 2014 <http://en.litbang.deptan.go.id/news/one/339/>.

⁵⁰⁶ 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

⁵⁰⁷ 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>

forth by the law include the allocation of EUR120 million to the National Solidarity Fund for agriculture insurance.⁵⁰⁸

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.⁵⁰⁹

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.⁵¹⁰

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 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.⁵¹¹

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.”⁵¹²

On supporting environmental friendly practices, 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.⁵¹³

⁵⁰⁸ 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>

⁵⁰⁹ News: 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>

⁵¹⁰ 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>

⁵¹¹ 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>

⁵¹² Seminar on "Agriculture Commodity"- Tools and Outlook for the Food Markets. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (Rome). Access Date: March 6 2014.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/6709>

⁵¹³ Molise: Agriculture and Forestry, Improvement and Development of Infrastructure. Agricoltura Italiana Online, 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.⁵¹⁴

On 13 December 2013, the Italian Council of Ministers gave its final approval to a bill that will conserve soil consumption and reuse edified soil. “It is necessary to have a change of mentality in our country,” Minister of Agriculture Nunzia De Girolamo said.⁵¹⁵

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.⁵¹⁶

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 one of three components: 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 support new or existing risk-management instruments to mitigate excessive food price volatility and it has not implemented legislation or take any action to improve sustainability of its domestic agriculture sector.

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

⁵¹⁴ News: 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>

⁵¹⁵ Soil consumption, De Girolamo. Stop overbuilding and disrupting the beauty of Italy. Agricoltura Italiana Online, 13 December 2013. Access Date: 29 March 2014. <http://www.aiol.it/contenuti/attualita/consumo-suolo-de-girolamo-stop-cementificazione-e-dissesto-la-bellezza-dell%E2%80%99ital>

⁵¹⁶ 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/

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.⁵¹⁷

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

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

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.⁵¹⁸ 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.⁵¹⁹ 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.⁵²⁰

Government subsidies for farmers who change from rice production to other crops will still be maintained and perhaps expanded.⁵²¹

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 nations, to exchange research and technology for sustainable agricultural development.⁵²² However, Japan has not implemented legislations or taken any actions 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 cooperation and Department of Agriculture conducted an international workshop on “Small scale oil palm farmers in Southeast Asia — Partnership for sustainable production.”⁵²³ The objective of the workshop was to learn and discuss the experiences of

⁵¹⁷ 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

⁵¹⁸ 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>

⁵¹⁹ 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>

⁵²⁰ 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>

⁵²¹ 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>

⁵²² Boosting Sustainable Agricultural Growth for Inclusive and Dynamic Development in Africa. Japan International Cooperation Agency. 26 September 2013. Accessed 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. Accessed 16 April 2014. <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/92322/japan-proposes-agricultural-cooperation-with-asean-universities>

⁵²³ JIRCAS International Workshop “Small scale oil palm farmers in Southeast Asia – Partnerships for sustainable production”. Japan International Research Centre for Agriculture Sciences (Krabi) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 27 April 2014. <https://www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/english/event/s20140211e.html>.

supporting programs for small-scale oil palm producers in Indonesia and Thailand.⁵²⁴ 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.⁵²⁵

On 22 January 2014, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries proposed agricultural-food related cooperation through universities in the Southeast Asian countries.⁵²⁶ According to Takako Ito, Japanese Minister-Counsellor 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 program.⁵²⁷

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."⁵²⁸ 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.⁵²⁹

Thus, Japan been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Taylor Grott

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.

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

⁵²⁴ JIRCAS International Workshop "Small scale oil palm farmers in Southeast Asia – Partnerships for sustainable production". Japan International Research Centre for Agriculture Sciences (Krabi) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 27 April 2014. <https://www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/english/event/s20140211e.html>.

⁵²⁵ JIRCAS International Workshop "Small scale oil palm farmers in Southeast Asia – Partnerships for sustainable production". Japan International Research Centre for Agriculture Sciences (Krabi) 11 February 2014. Access Date: 27 April 2014. <https://www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/english/event/s20140211e.html>.

⁵²⁶ 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>.

⁵²⁷ 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>.

⁵²⁸ 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>.

⁵²⁹ 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>.

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.⁵³⁰

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

On food price volatility, 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 increase its access through, for example, mobile apps and support incentives for farms to induce autonomous adjustment of supply and demand.⁵³¹

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.

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.”⁵³²

On agricultural technologies, 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

⁵³⁰ 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

⁵³¹ 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

⁵³² 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

plans for livestock reinforcement in preparation for Free Trade Agreements with three Commonwealth countries.⁵³³

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, 000 per 1 tCO₂ reduced by a farmer during the pilot project period (2012-2014).⁵³⁴

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 draught regions, the renovation of irrigation facilities, and the provision of 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.⁵³⁵

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 Guptan

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

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.

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.⁵³⁶

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

⁵³³ MAFRA pushes ahead with Three Strategic Objectives and Nine Policy Projects. Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs (Seoul), 3 March 2014. Access Date 1April 2014.

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

⁵³⁴ 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

⁵³⁵ 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 1April 2014.

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

⁵³⁶ 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

On food price volatility, 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 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.⁵³⁷

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.⁵³⁸

On sustainable agriculture, 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.⁵³⁹

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 environment mainly in marginalized areas. However, no concrete indication was found about how the Ministry intends to foster sustainable agriculture in these areas.⁵⁴⁰

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.⁵⁴¹ Furthermore, the Ministry stated that CONAZA (National Commission for Arid Zones) will receive MXN2.5 billion in funding in 2014 to promote programs and methods of sustainable soil and water use in arid zones.⁵⁴²

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

⁵³⁷ 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.

⁵³⁸ 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.

⁵³⁹ Sustainable Modernization of Traditional Agriculture, MasAgro. MasAgro. Access Date: 10 March 2014.
<http://masagro.mx/index.php/en/questions-and-answers>.

⁵⁴⁰ 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.
<http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/2012/Paginas/2014B118.aspx>.

⁵⁴¹ 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>.

⁵⁴² 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>.

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.⁵⁴³

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.⁵⁴⁴

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.⁵⁴⁵

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 Sustainable Use of Soil and Water Program, which received over MXN5 million in funding, had exceeded the goals set for 2013.⁵⁴⁶

On 16 November 2013, Francisco Jose Gurria, the General Coordinator of Livestock with SAGARPA, announced that the Secretariat would increase support for the implementation of holistic management methods, as a solution to desertification and food insecurity through soil regeneration, by strengthening the cooperation between the farmers and Produce Foundations, and work closer with the Savory Institute and the Sierra Gorda Ecological Group would to promote more sustainable practices. He also reiterated that the Savory Institute would provide experts from SAGARPA with a special training in holistic management methods.⁵⁴⁷

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

⁵⁴³ 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>.

⁵⁴⁴ 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>.

⁵⁴⁵ 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.

⁵⁴⁶ 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>.

⁵⁴⁷ 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>.

summit put emphasis on issues such as climate change, the degradation of natural resources and rising fluctuations on agricultural markets.⁵⁴⁸

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 insurance costs for agricultural producers.⁵⁴⁹ In 2013 Russia assisted in providing insurance to 4,661 agricultural producers.⁵⁵⁰ According to the report on the implementation of the State Program, in 2013 the government spent RUB4.397 billion on agricultural insurance reimbursements to the producers.⁵⁵¹

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.⁵⁵²

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

⁵⁴⁸ 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>

⁵⁴⁹ 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>.

⁵⁵⁰ “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.

⁵⁵¹ 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.

⁵⁵² 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>.

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.

Saudi Arabia 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, Saudi Arabia has not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the St. Petersburg Summit.⁵⁵³

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

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.

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.⁵⁵⁴ The IDB wants to assist the initiative by safeguarding the investments and minimizing the risks that these investments may face.⁵⁵⁵

On 29 December 2013, Agriculture Minister Fahd Balghunaim inaugurated a portal for the King Abdullah Initiative for Agricultural Investment Abroad.⁵⁵⁶ 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.⁵⁵⁷ The website services will include; providing investment forms that can be filled out online, provide investors with essential information about the investment atmosphere and rules and regulations in the countries where investments are planned, provide a list of basic agricultural products to be cultivated in each country as part of the food security program.⁵⁵⁸ The website is expected to activate the investment initiative abroad to ensure national, regional, and global food security.⁵⁵⁹

⁵⁵³ 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

⁵⁵⁴ Overseas farm project to be insured. Arab News (Riyadh) 30 December 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014.

<http://www.arabnews.com/news/500671>.

⁵⁵⁵ Overseas farm project to be insured. Arab News (Riyadh) 30 December 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014.

<http://www.arabnews.com/news/500671>.

⁵⁵⁶ Portal to facilitate investments in agriculture abroad. Arab News (Riyadh), 28 December 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://www.arabnews.com/news/499701>.

⁵⁵⁷ Portal to facilitate investments in agriculture abroad. Arab News (Riyadh), 28 December 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://www.arabnews.com/news/499701>.

⁵⁵⁸ Portal to facilitate investments in agriculture abroad. Arab News (Riyadh), 28 December 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://www.arabnews.com/news/499701>.

⁵⁵⁹ Portal to facilitate investments in agriculture abroad. Arab News (Riyadh), 28 December 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://www.arabnews.com/news/499701>.

On 8 to 10 December 2013, Saudi Arabia hosted the Saudi Food Forum.⁵⁶⁰ 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.⁵⁶¹ 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.⁵⁶²

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.⁵⁶³ The investments in these countries aim to produce basic and strategic commodities for food security for both the Kingdom and the target countries.⁵⁶⁴ 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.⁵⁶⁵

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

During the week of 7 April 2014, Saudi Arabia and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) representatives made a speech highlight the 60-year collaboration during the opening ceremony of Saudi Arabia's 60th Agriculture Week.⁵⁶⁶ The collaboration between the two parties has proven to be a huge success.⁵⁶⁷ 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.⁵⁶⁸ The current agreement mainly focuses on raising the efficiency of crop productions in the Kingdom while at the same time reducing water consumption.⁵⁶⁹ Saudi Arabia will reduce water consumption by 5.5 billion cubic metres by 2030.⁵⁷⁰

⁵⁶⁰ Industry Leaders To Converge At Foodex For The Saudi Food Forum. Middle East Events (Jeddah) 12 November 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. http://www.middleeastevents.com/site/pres_dtls.asp?pid=18924.

⁵⁶¹ Industry Leaders To Converge At Foodex For The Saudi Food Forum. Middle East Events (Jeddah) 12 November 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. http://www.middleeastevents.com/site/pres_dtls.asp?pid=18924.

⁵⁶² Industry Leaders To Converge At Foodex For The Saudi Food Forum. Middle East Events (Jeddah) 12 November 2013. Access Date: 21 April 2014. http://www.middleeastevents.com/site/pres_dtls.asp?pid=18924.

⁵⁶³ 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>.

⁵⁶⁴ 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>.

⁵⁶⁵ 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>.

⁵⁶⁶ 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>.

⁵⁶⁷ 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>.

⁵⁶⁸ 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>.

⁵⁶⁹ 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>.

During 24 to 20 November 2013, the National Centre for Locust Control and Research at the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in cooperation with the FAO Commission for Controlling Desert Locusts in the Central Region will host the fourth Regional Training Course on Aerial Desert Locust Survey and Control Operations in Jeddah.⁵⁷¹ The training session will provide information on the general locust situation and strengthen control capacity. Desert locust biology, behavior and distribution, information collection and reporting are some of the topics covered by the training. The desert locust is a serious menace to agriculture production in the regional and wipe hundreds of miles worth of crops, creating starvation conditions in regions that are already vulnerable to food security.

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.⁵⁷² 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."

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.⁵⁷³ 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.

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, 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 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.

Saudi Arabia has thus been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Antonia Tsapralis

South Africa: 0

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

⁵⁷⁰ 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>.

⁵⁷¹ Saudi Arabia hosts the FAO Regional training course on Aerial Control of Desert Locust for CRC member countries. RNE Communications (Jeddah) 18 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=2406995>.

⁵⁷² Pioneering Saudi farm techniques bear fruit, Arab News (Riyadh) 23 September 2013. Access Date: 10 May 2014.

<http://www.arabnews.com/news/465523>.

⁵⁷³ 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>.

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 third 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.

On food export restrictions, South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on restraining from imposing food export restrictions that would affect the WFP.

According to 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.⁵⁷⁴

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 African 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 Lesotho in December 2013.⁵⁷⁵

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 and address the structural causes of food insecurity.⁵⁷⁶ However, this program does not include the development or implementation of risk management mechanisms in targeting the volatility of food price.⁵⁷⁷

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment 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

⁵⁷⁴ 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

⁵⁷⁵ 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>.

⁵⁷⁶ 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: 23 February 2014.
<http://www.gov.za/speeches/view.php?sid=40902>.

Speaking Notes for the Honourable Minister of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, MS Tina Joemat-Pattersson On the Occasion of the AFASA Conference "Implementation Strategies or Acceleration of the Agriculture Sector's Economic Transformation Agenda" (Pretoria), 22 October 2013. Access Date: 15 March 2014.
<http://www.daff.gov.za/docs/media/afasa%20conference.pdf>.

⁵⁷⁷ 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: 23 February 2014.
<http://www.gov.za/speeches/view.php?sid=40902>.

measures, with technical assistance and primarily funding from the Netherlands.⁵⁷⁸ Projects with the Netherlands in South Africa will generate about EUR180 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 till 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.

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.

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

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 2013.⁵⁷⁹

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

In 2012, the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock renewed the Strategic Action Plan to Combat with Drought, which came into effect in 2013 until 2017.⁵⁸⁰ This action plan created: Crisis Centres for Drought at the provincial level; mechanisms for early warning, prevention, monitoring and risk assessment; an Agricultural Drought Test Centre; and strengthened national legislation to respond to drought situations in Turkey.

⁵⁷⁸ 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, 21 November 2013. Access Date: 14 March 2014. <http://www.dwaf.gov.za/Communications/MinisterSpeeches/2013/Ministers%20Dutch%20Signing%20Ceremony%20speech%20in%20Poland.pdf>. Integrated Water Management. Access Date: 2 March, 2014. <http://southafrica.nlembassy.org/key-topics/water-management>.

⁵⁷⁹ Summary and Status of G20 Trade and Trade-Related Measures since October 2008. World Trade Organization (Geneva) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 19 April 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/trdev_18dec13_e.htm.

⁵⁸⁰ 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.

In February 2014, Turkish farmers called for increase drought insurance for the upcoming year.⁵⁸¹ On 10 April 2014, representatives from Turkey participated in the Roundtable Discussion on Agricultural Insurance.⁵⁸² This roundtable was held in Slovenia with the aim of exploring new possibilities, future challenges and best-practice information in the agricultural insurance sector.

While the Government of Turkey continues to support its national agricultural insurance provider — Tarsim agricultural pool — and renewed its Strategic Action Plan to Combat with Drought, 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:

During March 2013, according to new figures from the Turkish Statistical Institute, inflation rose above expectations due to a steep increase in food prices fuelled by drought.⁵⁸³ 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.

In February 2013, the price per kilogram of potatoes was just over TL1. In February 2014, the price had increased to TL3-4 per kilogram.⁵⁸⁴ 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 2014.⁵⁸⁵ 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.

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.”⁵⁸⁶ Thus, the government of Turkey has not taken adequate steps to decrease its national food price volatility for the period in question.

(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.

⁵⁸¹ 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-in-turkey-pressure-for-drought-insurances.aspx?PageID=238&NID=62683&NewsCatID=344>.

⁵⁸² 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>.

⁵⁸³ Turkish inflation at eight-month high due to high food prices, The Hurriyet Daily News (Istanbul) 3 April 2013. Access Date 8 May 2014. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkish-inflation-at-eight-month-high-due-to-high-food-prices-.aspx?pageID=238&nID=64499&NewsCatID=344>.

⁵⁸⁴ 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-adds-political-pressure-in-turkey.aspx?pageID=238&nID=62080&NewsCatID=344>

⁵⁸⁵ Consumer Price Index, Turkish Statistical Institute (Ankara) 2014. Access Date: 20 April 2014. <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/UstMenu.do?metod=temelist>.

⁵⁸⁶ 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>

On 18-22 November 2013, the European Commission conducted an on-site inspection of Turkish imports and exports of organic products in Izmir.⁵⁸⁷ 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 share of organic agriculture from its current 1.9 per cent to 3 per cent by 2016 and 5 per cent by 2023.⁵⁸⁸

Between September and April, no new companies were authorized for Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification and the certification period for many existing companies expired without immediate renewal prospects.⁵⁸⁹ 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 2017.⁵⁹⁰ 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. It has fully complied with its commitment to remove food export restrictions, however only partially complied with its comment to implement risk management systems and implement sustainable agricultural practices. Thus, Turkey has been awarded a score of 0 for its partial compliance.

Analyst: Aurora Hudson

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.

⁵⁸⁷ 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.

⁵⁸⁸ Agriculture Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2013 OECD Countries and Emerging Economies, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development 2013. Access Date: 18 April 2014. file:///C:/Users/Aurora/Downloads/5113021e.pdf

⁵⁸⁹ Companies Authorized for GAP Certification, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (Ankara) 2014. Access Date: 16 April 2014. <http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Sayfalar/EN/Icerikler.aspx?EtiketId=f4c3a43f-d8c9-43a7-a5ec-ef075bb2de25&IcerikId=b055fe71-9a7f-4a85-877d-3c0096025119>.

⁵⁹⁰ 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.

On food export restrictions, no new restrictions or extraordinary taxes on food purchased for the WFP by the UK were found. In accordance with the 2012 G8 Camp David Accountability Report, the UK is one of the countries that have never introduced trade restrictions or taxes for humanitarian efforts.⁵⁹¹

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.⁵⁹² 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.

On 13 November 2013, 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.⁵⁹³ 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.

On environmentally friendly agricultural practices, on 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 reimbursed for increasing biodiversity, helping wildlife and improving water quality. This environmental management scheme will be implemented in 2016.⁵⁹⁴

On 2 December 2013, the Government of the United Kingdom accepted all recommendations outlined by the Bystander Risk Assessment Working Group regarding pesticide use.⁵⁹⁵ The UK government will work with European Union members to implement the recommendations for safer pesticide use in agricultural use among the others listed.

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.⁵⁹⁶ 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.

⁵⁹¹ 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>.

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

⁵⁹³ Support for farmers to boost their resilience to severe weather. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. (United Kingdom) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 26 March 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/support-for-farmers-to-boost-their-resilience-to-severe-weather>.

⁵⁹⁴ “New environmental scheme for farmers to prioritise biodiversity” Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. 26 Feb 2014. Access Date: 28 Feb 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-environmental-scheme-for-farmers-to-prioritise-biodiversity>.

⁵⁹⁵ “BRAWG report (risk assessment to pesticide exposure) – government response” Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. 2 Dec 2013. Access Date: 28 Feb 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/brawg-report-risk-assessment-to-pesticide-exposure-government-response>.

⁵⁹⁶ Loan Fund to turn farm waste to energy. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. (United Kingdom) 11 October 2013. Access Date 26 March 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/loan-fund-to-turn-farm-waste-to-energy>.

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.⁵⁹⁷ 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.

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. It will also include training courses on planting commercial forests, management of production systems and rehabilitation of degraded areas.⁵⁹⁸

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.⁵⁹⁹

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 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.

The US has fully complied with its commitment to remove food export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for the WFP.

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

⁵⁹⁸ Press Release: Caio Rocha Launches Program for Sustainable Agriculture in RS. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 7 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/11/caio-rocha-lanca-programa-de-agricultura-sustentavel-no-rs>

⁵⁹⁹ Press release: Authority of the United Kingdom Highlights Partnership with Brazil. Ministry of Agriculture (Brasilia), 2 October 2013. Access Date: 7 March 2014. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2013/10/autoridade-do-reino-unido-destaca-parceria-com-o-brasil>

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.⁶⁰⁰

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.

On food price volatility, on 11 March 2014, the United States Department of Agriculture released the Agriculture Act of 2014 which includes new Crop Insurance provision.⁶⁰¹ The new and continuing crop insurance products will protect producers against losses resulting from price and yield risks.

On 14 February 2014, the White House issued a press release announcing its response to the drought in California. The press release stated the government would invest USD100 million in livestock disaster assistance to mitigate the effects of the drought on California producers.⁶⁰² The press release also announced plans to provide emergency agriculture loans to farmers.

On environmentally friendly agricultural practices, 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 water challenges.⁶⁰³ 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 American Department of Agriculture (USDA) began accepting applications for competitive grants to develop and accelerate conservation approaches and technologies on private agriculture and forest lands.⁶⁰⁴ 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

⁶⁰⁰ 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

⁶⁰¹ Agriculture Act of 2014: Highlights and Implications, Crop Insurance. United States Department of Agriculture. (Washington) 11 March 2014. Access Date: 26 March 2014. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/agricultural-act-of-2014-highlights-and-implications/crop-insurance.aspx#.UzMp5a1dXHR>.

⁶⁰² FACT SHEET: President Obama Leading Administration-wide Drought Response. The White House. (Washington) 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>.

⁶⁰³ 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. United States Department of Agriculture (Washington) 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&deployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁶⁰⁴ Grant Program Links Public, Private Groups to Improve the Environment and Preserve Resources. United States Department of Agriculture. (Washington) 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&deployment_action=retrievecontent.

organic livestock and crop produces.⁶⁰⁵ 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, Vilsack released the first USDA report on the advancement of agroforestry.⁶⁰⁶ 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.”

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+.

Analyst: 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 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.

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 licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.⁶⁰⁷ Members are authorized not to require an export licence 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.

⁶⁰⁵ USDA Grants Support Organic Agriculture Research. United States Department of Agriculture. (Washington) 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.

⁶⁰⁶ “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>.

⁶⁰⁷ 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>

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.⁶⁰⁸

On excessive food price volatility, on 1 January 2014, the CAP reform package for 2014-2020 has entered into force.⁶⁰⁹ 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.⁶¹⁰ 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.⁶¹¹ 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.

The CAP allows for a fairer distribution of funds between members.⁶¹² 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.⁶¹³

The package offers more responsive safety measures and it increases the European Union's capacity to manage risk and crisis.⁶¹⁴ 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. The new CAP maintains the pillars of its previous version while increasing the links between them through better targeted payments, an enhanced safety net and more efficient policy instruments. A total amount of EUR362 billion has been allocated out 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 additional support for areas of natural constraints.

The EU was successful in developing and implementing agricultural technologies, well-known practices and techniques that produce minimal harm to the environment. The CAP package will increase the sustainability of crops and rural areas overall by providing targeted support for farmers and for areas that are disadvantaged. The current aim is to increase the forested areas in Europe by 10 per cent. The effects of this growth will directly impact the sustainability of crops by mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.⁶¹⁵

⁶⁰⁸ 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

⁶⁰⁹ 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

⁶¹⁰ 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

⁶¹¹ The Common Agricultural Policy after 2013, European Commission, December 2013 (Brussels). Date Accessed 5 March 2014 <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/>

⁶¹² 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

⁶¹³ 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

⁶¹⁴ The Common Agricultural Policy after 2013, European Commission, December 2013 (Brussels). Date Accessed 5 March 2014 <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/>

⁶¹⁵ 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

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.⁶¹⁶

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.

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⁶¹⁶ 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>