
Food and Agriculture: Food Export Restrictions [232]

Commitment [#232]:

“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.”

Cannes Summit Final Declaration

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa			+1
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		0.95	

Background:

G20 Leaders at their meeting in Seoul on 11-12 November 2010 reaffirmed the extension of the standstill commitment to resist protectionism until the end of 2013 and asked the WTO, OECD, and UNCTAD to continue monitoring the situation and to report publicly on a semi-annual basis.¹⁶⁹⁴ The latest available WTO Report on G-20 Trade Measures covering the period from May to mid-October 2011 confirmed the existence of “an increasing trend in export restrictions, imposed mainly on food products.”¹⁶⁹⁵

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

¹⁶⁹⁴ The Seoul Summit Document, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 22 February 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-doc.html>

¹⁶⁹⁵ Report on G-20 Trade Measures (May to mid-October 2011), World Trade Organization (Geneva) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 22 February 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/g20_wto_report_oct11_e.doc

humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program (WFP)” should be lifted and not imposed in the future.¹⁶⁹⁶ This commitment was fully reaffirmed at the G20 Cannes Summit.

Thirteen countries,¹⁶⁹⁷ 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.¹⁶⁹⁸ According to the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development Argentina, Brazil, China, India and South Africa opposed this move.¹⁶⁹⁹ The proposal has not received the needed consensus support, thus decision on this issue was not adopted at the WTO Geneva Ministerial.¹⁷⁰⁰

Humanitarian food export restrictions also were on the agenda of the 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».¹⁷⁰¹

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.¹⁷⁰²

Commitment Features:

This is a two-part commitment. First, it requires G20 members to remove the existing food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased by the World Food Program. 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, in 2010 it procured 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).¹⁷⁰³

¹⁶⁹⁶ G20 Agriculture Ministers’ Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2011. Date of Access: 22 February 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-agriculture-plan-en.pdf>

¹⁶⁹⁷ Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland and Turkey

¹⁶⁹⁸ Geneva Ministerial Conference 2011: Briefing note on food security, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 22 February 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min11_e/briefingfoodsec_e.htm

¹⁶⁹⁹ WTO Members Table Proposals on Agricultural Export Restrictions. <http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/117348/>.

¹⁷⁰⁰ Eighth Ministerial Conference. Chairman’s Concluding Statement, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 17 December 2011.

<http://docsonline.wto.org/imrd/directdoc.asp?DDFDocuments/t/WT/MIN11/11.doc>

¹⁷⁰¹ L’Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L’Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), G8 Information Centre 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 May 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-food.html>.

¹⁷⁰² Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

¹⁷⁰³ WFP’s Food Procurement Annual Report 2011, World Food Programme (Rome) February 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp244715.pdf>

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.¹⁷⁰⁴ 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 measures¹⁷⁰⁵, FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32¹⁷⁰⁶ and International Food and Agricultural Trade Policy Council Position Paper.¹⁷⁰⁷ These sources provide information on trade measures, including those for restricting food export, for the period of 2007-2011. As some restrictive measures could have been imposed before the specified period, 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. 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 should be registered as full compliance with this part of commitments. 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.

Second, the commitment calls for G20 members not to impose such export restrictions in the future. This part of commitment is a negative compliance commitment, which means that the absence of actions is assessed as compliance and actions taken are assessed as non-compliance.

For full compliance the members will need to deliver on both components of the commitment.

Compliance assessment for G20 members that had not introduced food export restrictions during the specified period before the Cannes Summit should be carried out in a different way. All of these members register compliance with the first part of the commitment. Thus, the minimum score they can receive is 0.

¹⁷⁰⁴ The Economic Impact of Export Restrictions on Raw Materials, OECD 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 March 2012. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/the-economic-impact-of-export-restrictions-on-raw-materials_9789264096448-en

¹⁷⁰⁵ Reports on recent trade developments, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 22 February 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/archive_e/trdev_arc_e.htm

¹⁷⁰⁶ Food export restrictions: review of the 2007-2010 experience and considerations for disciplining restrictive measures, by Ramesh Sharma, FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN May 2011. Date of Access: 22 February 2012.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf

¹⁷⁰⁷ Agricultural Export Restrictions: Welfare Implications and Trade Disciplines, International Food and Agricultural Trade Policy Council January 2009. Date of Access: 16 March 2012. http://www.agritrade.org/documents/ExportRestrictions_final.pdf

Scoring Guidelines:

Scoring for members which had imposed export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the monitoring period.

-1	Member fails to remove any of the existing export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the World Food Program AND imposes new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.
0	Member removes any of the existing food export restrictions and extraordinary taxes OR refrains from imposing new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.
+1	Member removes any of the existing export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the World Food Program AND doesn't impose new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.

Scoring for members that hadn't imposed any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the monitoring period.

0	Member imposes new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.
+1	Member doesn't impose new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.

Argentina: +1

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

According to the FAO paper "Food Export Restrictions: Review of the 2007-2010 Experience and Considerations for Disciplining Restrictive Measures,"¹⁷⁰⁸ since 2002 Argentina has imposed some export restrictive measures on wheat, maize, soybean, sunflower seeds in the form of ordinary taxes, variable taxes and quotas. For example, in 2008 Argentine government modified export tax regime for export of wheat, maize, soybeans etc (increasing taxes from 25 up to 49%).

In November 2011, Argentine Minister of Economy and Finance Amado Boudou and Minister of Agriculture Julian Dominguez declared that export restrictions for 2.7 tones of wheat produced in 2010-2011 were removed.¹⁷⁰⁹

In January 2012, Argentine government announced the facilitation of wheat and maize export system¹⁷¹⁰ from the end of that month. The exporters were permitted to ship any surplus beyond 7 million tonnes.¹⁷¹¹

In March 2012, a similar measure was implemented for maize export. Argentine Minister of Agriculture Norberto Yauhar announced that from 18 April 2012 quotas on maize export would be lifted. Moreover, 3.6 tones of wheat could be exported without any restrictions.¹⁷¹²

¹⁷⁰⁸ Food Export Restrictions: Review of the 2007-2010 Experience and Considerations for Disciplining Restrictive Measures, FAO May 2011. Date of Access: 14 March 2012.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf

¹⁷⁰⁹ Anunciaron la liberación de trigo por 2,7 millones de toneladas, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas de Argentina 29 November 2011. Date of access: 7 March 2012.

<http://contenidos.mecon.gov.ar/anunciaron-la-liberacion-de-trigo-por-27-millones-de-toneladas/>

¹⁷¹⁰ Argentina cambia sistema cuotas para exportar trigo, EconomíaTerra 5 January 2012. Date of access: 26 April 2012.

http://economia.terra.com.pe/noticias/noticia.aspx?idNoticia=201201060153_RTI_SIE80500A

¹⁷¹¹ GIEWS Country Briefs. Argentina, FAO 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=ARG>

Argentina has taken measures to facilitate wheat and maize export system and no facts of new export restrictions for food purchased by the World Food Program imposed by Argentina¹⁷¹³ have been found, so it is awarded a score +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment not to impose food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program and not to impose them in the future.

The WTO reports on trade measures¹⁷¹⁴ and FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32¹⁷¹⁵ do not contain any facts about Australia's food export restrictions.

The list of goods currently subject to export prohibitions or restrictions adopted by Australian Customs and Border Protection Service does not contain any types of food typically purchased by the WFP.¹⁷¹⁶

On 21 March 2012 the Wheat Export Marketing Amendment Bill 2012 (the Bill) was introduced into Parliament and adopted in first reading.¹⁷¹⁷ The Bill implements the recommendations of the Productivity Commission's report on wheat export marketing arrangements, presented on 23 September 2011, on 23 September 2011 by amending the Wheat Export Marketing Act 2008 to transition the wheat export industry to full deregulation by: abolishing the Wheat Export Accreditation Scheme and the wheat export charge on 30 September 2012; winding up Wheat Export Australia on 31 December 2012; and removing the access test requirements for grain port terminal operators on 30 September 2014.¹⁷¹⁸

¹⁷¹² Argentina flexibiliza exportaciones maíz, Economía Terra 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 14 March 2012.

http://economia.terra.cl/noticias/noticia.aspx?idNoticia=201203100135_RTI_SIE82900M

¹⁷¹³ Argentina Tax Guide, PKF International Limited 2011, Date of Access: 17.04.2012

<http://www.pkf.com/media/386981/pkf%20argentina%20tax%20guide%202011.pdf>

¹⁷¹⁴ Reports on recent trade developments, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 22 February 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/archive_e/trdev_arc_e.htm

¹⁷¹⁵ Food export restrictions: review of the 2007-2010 experience and considerations for disciplining restrictive measures, by Ramesh Sharma, FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, May 2011. Date of Access: 22 February 2012.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf

¹⁷¹⁶ Export control manual, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service 14 March 2012. Date of access: 15 March 2012. <http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4385.asp>

¹⁷¹⁷ Wheat Export Marketing Amendment Bill 2012, Parliament of Australia 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 May 2012.

<http://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/search/display/display.w3p;query=Id%3A%22legislation%2Fbillhome%2Ffr4783%22>.

¹⁷¹⁸ Wheat exports Australia, Australian Government 23 March 2012. Date of access 22 April 2012. <http://www.wea.gov.au/index.php>

No facts of Australia imposing new restrictions upon humanitarian food exports during the compliance period have been found.

Thus, Australia is awarded a score of +1 for not imposing restrictions upon humanitarian food export either before the Cannes summit or during the compliance period and taking new steps to full deregulation of Australian Wheat Export Market.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to remove and not to impose export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the World Food Program.

In accordance with the available data, Brazil had not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the Cannes summit.

According to the press reports, in April 2011 the Brazilian government considered proposal to impose export restrictions on sugar but it was not approved «in the face of criticism from the sugar industry and doubts over its effectiveness».¹⁷¹⁹

Thus, no facts of Brazil imposing new export restrictions on food purchased by the WFP have been found during the compliance period.

As a result, Brazil is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Polina Arkhipova

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program and not to impose them in the future.

According to the Canadian export control list, which includes the goods subject to export controls, the only food and agricultural products that are regulated by the Canadian government are peanut butter, unprocessed roe herring, sugar-containing products, sugars, syrups and molasses.¹⁷²⁰ Only sugar is included in the list of products procured by the World Food Program (WFP).¹⁷²¹

Canadian firms must apply to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) for a permit to export sugar and sugar-containing products.¹⁷²² An applicant for a permit shall submit to the Minister an application form and a declaration that the goods will enter into

¹⁷¹⁹ Brazil backs down from sugar tax plan –report, Reuters Africa 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 28 May 2012. <http://af.reuters.com/article/energyOilNews/idAFN2211998720110422>.

¹⁷²⁰ Export Control List. Last amended 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-89-202/page-1.html#h-2>

¹⁷²¹ Food Procurement Annual Report 2011, World Food Program 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 17 March 2012.

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp244715.pdf>

¹⁷²² Export and Import Permits Act. Last amended 15 August 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/E-19.pdf>

the economy of the country of final destination and will not be transhipped or diverted from that country.¹⁷²³

No other export restrictions or extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP in Canada have been found.

In accordance with the Camp David Accountability Report Canada is among countries, which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁷²⁴

Canada has promoted the removal of export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program among the WTO members. The country also refrained from imposing new restrictions upon humanitarian food export. Though sugar, which is included in the WFP procurement list, is a subject to export regulation in Canada, the Camp David Accountability Report mentions Canada among countries, which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment to remove the existing humanitarian food export restrictions and not to impose new ones.

China had imposed some restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the Cannes Summit.

Among them were removing the VAT rebates on exports of wheat, maize, rice, corn and soybean,¹⁷²⁵ vegetables oils¹⁷²⁶ and on maize flour¹⁷²⁷ as well as applying global export quotas to flours of some grain products.¹⁷²⁸

¹⁷²³ Export Permits Regulations, Canadian Government current to 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/SOR-97-204.pdf>

¹⁷²⁴ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

¹⁷²⁵ Recent Trends in Export Restrictions, by Jeonghoi Kim, OECD Trade Policy Working Paper No. 101, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 19 July 2010. Date of access: 19 July 2010. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/recent-trends-in-export-restrictions_5kmbjx63sl27-en

¹⁷²⁶ How China Stabilized Grain Prices during the recent Globalfood Price crisis, Crop Prospects and Food Situation №4 November 2009, FAO Corporate Document Repository 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 November 2009. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/ak340e/ak340e06b.htm>

¹⁷²⁷ Food export restrictions: review of the 2007-2010 experience and considerations for disciplining restrictive measures, by Ramesh Sharma, FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN May 2011. Date of Access: 22 February 2012.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf

¹⁷²⁸ Recent Trends in Export Restrictions, by Jeonghoi Kim, OECD Trade Policy Working Paper No. 101, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 19 July 2010. Date of access: 19 July 2010. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/recent-trends-in-export-restrictions_5kmbjx63sl27-en

No facts of these restrictions' elimination during the compliance period have been found.

No facts of China imposing new restrictions or taxes for food purchased by the WFP have been found during the compliance period.

China failed to remove humanitarian food export restrictions imposed before the Cannes Summit, but has refrained from imposing new ones during the compliance period. That is why it has been given a score of 0.

Analyst: Svetlana Nikitina

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to remove the export restrictions upon humanitarian food export.

On 5 January 2012, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and WFP signed a partnership agreement to join a network aimed at boosting global emergency preparedness with UN Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD). The WFP agreed to purchase, store and deploy emergency humanitarian supplies at the request of and on behalf of the Crisis Center of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.¹⁷²⁹

In accordance with the Camp David Accountability Report France is among countries, which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁷³⁰

France has not imposed any food export restrictions and taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes either before the Cannes G20 Summit or over the compliance period. Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment not to impose food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program and not to impose them in the future.

As a EU member, German export control is subjected to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008, which lays down common detailed rules for the application of the system of export licenses and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.¹⁷³¹ According to this document members are authorized not to require an export license or licenses for products

¹⁷²⁹ Programme alimentaire mondial des Nations unies - Signature d'un accord de partenariat, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs 5 janvier 2012. Date of Access: 2 April 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/enjeux-internationaux/onu/domaines-d-action-20260/l-humanaire/article/programme-alimentaire-mondial-des>

¹⁷³⁰ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

¹⁷³¹ Access to European Union Law, Eur-Lex 16 May 2008. Data of access: 12 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R0376:EN:NOT>

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 countries¹⁷³².

According to the current official export list of goods subjected to export prohibitions or restrictions by the German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA)¹⁷³³ and the Federal Office for Agriculture Goods,¹⁷³⁴ there are no restrictions imposed on humanitarian food purchased by the WFP.

In accordance with the Camp David Accountability Report Germany is among countries, which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁷³⁵

No information indicating the imposition of new food export restriction measures by Germany in this compliance cycle has been found. Germany has fully complied with its commitment for not having and not imposing new restrictions upon humanitarian food export and is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment not to impose food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program and not to impose them in the future.

There are several food export restrictions, which were imposed before the Cannes summit, in India.

On 18 May 2010, system of authorization to export certain wheat products (wheat, flour (*maida*), semolina (*rava/sirgi*), wholemeal atta and resultant atta) was extended to 31 March 2011.¹⁷³⁶

On 9 September 2011, the export ban on wheat and non-Basmati rice (imposed in October 2007) was lifted.¹⁷³⁷

On 20 September 2011, the minimum export price (MEP) of USD475 per metric ton on onions was imposed.¹⁷³⁸

¹⁷³² Access to European Union Law, Eur-Lex 16 May 2008. Date of access: 12 March 2012.

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R0376:EN:NOT>

¹⁷³³ Export list of goods by BAFA, Federal Office of Economics and Export Control. Date of access: 17 March

2012. <http://www.ausfuhrkontrolle.info/ausfuhrkontrolle/de/gueterlisten/ausfuhrliste/index.html>

¹⁷³⁴ German's export and import control, Federal Office for Agriculture and Food 7 December 2011. Date of access: 20 March 2012. http://www.ble.de/DE/01_Markt/01_Ein-undAusfuhrregelungen/EinundAusfuhr_node.html

¹⁷³⁵ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

¹⁷³⁶ WTO report on G20 trade measures October 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_26oct11_e.htm

¹⁷³⁷ WTO report on G20 trade measures October 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_26oct11_e.htm

During the compliance period some export restrictions have been eased or lifted.

On 11 January 2012, the MEP of all varieties of onions except Bangalore Rose onions and Krishnapuram onions was lowered to USD150 per tonne.¹⁷³⁹

On 15 February 2012, the minimum export price of onion was further lowered to USD125 per tonne, according to a notification by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).¹⁷⁴⁰

On 7 February 2012, the panel of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on food agreed to allow export of another one million tonnes of sugar, reduce the minimum export price of basmati by 22%, and raise the limit on non-basmati rice exports from 2.2 million tonnes to 4 million tones. All the decisions were sent to the Election Commission for approval.¹⁷⁴¹

However, on 26 March 2012, India's Minister of State for Commerce said that the government would not abolish the MEP for basmati rice exports from USD700 per ton.¹⁷⁴²

No facts proving imposition of new export restrictions during the compliance period have been found.

India removed some of the existing export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by WFP and no facts that it imposed new restrictions during the compliance cycle have been found. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Kuptsova and Andrey Shelepov

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes and not to impose them in the future.

No facts that Indonesia imposed food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes before the Cannes summit and during the compliance period have been found. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Elena Martynova

Italy: +1

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

¹⁷³⁸ WTO report on G20 trade measures October 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_26oct11_e.htm

¹⁷³⁹ The government notification about the change of MEP on onions 11 January 2012. http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/govt-slashes-onion-export-price-to-usd-150tonne_649381.html

¹⁷⁴⁰ Notification No 96 (RE – 2010)/2009-2014 15 February 2012. Date of Access: 17 April 2012. <http://www.eximguru.com/notifications/minimum-export-price-of-onions-23786.aspx>

¹⁷⁴¹ The Economic Times 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-02-08/news/31037673_1_minimum-export-price-vijay-setia-rice-exports

¹⁷⁴² Oryza News 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://oryza.com/Rice-News/14674.html>

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP imposed before the Cannes summit have been found in Italy.

According to the international transportation company FedEx Express, some agricultural products from Italy (i.e. grains, cheeses) are subject only to export licensing controls.¹⁷⁴³

No facts that Italy imposed new restrictions upon humanitarian food export during the compliance period have been found. In accordance with the Camp David Accountability Report Italy is among countries, which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁷⁴⁴

Thus, Italy did not have any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the Cannes summit and did not impose new restrictions on humanitarian food export during the compliance cycle. Therefore, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anna Vekshina

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on food and agriculture.

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP imposed in Japan before the Cannes summit have been found.

The Japanese Export Trade Control Order¹⁷⁴⁵ and amendments to this document of 10 July 2009¹⁷⁴⁶, 11 August 2009¹⁷⁴⁷, 22 December 2009¹⁷⁴⁸, 13 May 2011¹⁷⁴⁹, 20 December 2011¹⁷⁵⁰, which define the list of goods subject to export restrictions, do not include foodstuffs typically purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP in Japan.

¹⁷⁴³ Italy Country Profile, FedEx. Date of Access: 23 April 2012.

http://www.fedex.com/us/international/irc/profiles/irc_it_profile.html?gtmcc=us#C09

¹⁷⁴⁴ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

¹⁷⁴⁵ Export Trade Control Order, Amendment: Cabinet Order No. 71 of 2008, Japanese Government 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2012.

<http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?id=1925&vm=04&re=01>

¹⁷⁴⁶ Partial Revision of the Export Trade Control List, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20090710_01.html

¹⁷⁴⁷ Cabinet Order designating the enforcement date of the partial revision of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and the Cabinet Order of the partial revision of the Foreign Exchange Order, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 11 August 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20090811_03.html

¹⁷⁴⁸ Partial Revision of the Foreign Exchange Order and the Export Trade Control Order, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 22 December 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20091222_01.html

¹⁷⁴⁹ Revision of Foreign Exchange Order and Export Trade Control Order Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 13 May 2011. Date of Access: 25 May 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0512_01.html

¹⁷⁵⁰ Cabinet Order to Partially Amend the Export Trade Control Order, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 May 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1220_03.html

No facts of Japan imposing new export restrictions on humanitarian food exports have been found during the compliance cycle. In accordance with the Camp David Accountability Report Italy is among countries, which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁷⁵¹

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Korea: +1

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP imposed in the Republic of Korea have been found in the WTO¹⁷⁵² and FAO¹⁷⁵³ reports.

No facts of Korea imposing new food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased by the WFP during the compliance period have been found.

Korea had not imposed any food export restrictions before the Cannes summit and refrained from restricting humanitarian food exports during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Pavel Zhdanov

Mexico: +1

No facts of Mexico removing or imposing food export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on humanitarian food export before the Cannes summit and during the compliance cycle have been found.

Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Polina Arkhipova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to remove restrictions on humanitarian food exports and not to impose them in the future.

No restrictions on exports of food typically purchased by the WFP imposed before the Cannes summit, which remained effective as of 5 November 2011, have been found.

On 9 April 2007, Russian Finance Ministry and Foreign Affairs Ministry adopted the list of international institutions, whose procurements in Russia are taxed at the VAT rate of 0%. The World Food Program is included in this list.¹⁷⁵⁴

¹⁷⁵¹ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

¹⁷⁵² WTO G-20 Report: Weak Growth And Imbalances “Testing” Government Resolve Against Protectionism, WTO 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_26oct11_e.htm.

¹⁷⁵³ Food Export Restrictions: Review of the 2007-2010 Experience and Considerations for Disciplining Restrictive Measures, FOA May 2011. Date of Access 15 April 2012.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf.

Within the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, humanitarian goods exported to other countries in accordance with the Government decisions are not subject to any customs duties.¹⁷⁵⁵

No new restrictions or extraordinary taxes for humanitarian food purchased by the WFP imposed in Russia during the compliance period have been found.

In accordance with the Camp David Accountability Report Russia is among countries, which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁷⁵⁶

Russia doesn't have any food export restrictions on humanitarian food imposed before the Cannes summit which remained effective during the compliance period. Additionally, Russia has refrained from imposing new restrictions on WFP purchases. Thus, the score is +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to not impose food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program.

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP in Saudi Arabia imposed before the Cannes G20 have been found.

According to the Saudi customs commodity release and export procedures, there are no restrictions on exporting food typically purchased by the WFP in Saudi Arabia.¹⁷⁵⁷

No new restrictions imposed upon humanitarian food export in Saudi Arabia have been found during the compliance period.

Thus it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexey Mironov

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on food and agriculture.

¹⁷⁵⁴ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia No. 4938, the Ministry of Finance of Russia No. 33n Executive Order of 9 April 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=LAW;n=102776;fld=134;dst=4294967295;from=68454-39>.

¹⁷⁵⁵ Federal Law of 06.12.2011 No. 409-FZ On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://graph.document.kremlin.ru/page.aspx?1591598>.

¹⁷⁵⁶ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

¹⁷⁵⁷ Comnodty Release And Export Procedures Code Guide, Saudi Customs. Date of Access: 29 May 2012. http://www.customs.gov.sa/CustomsNew/tariff/guide_E.aspx.

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the monitoring period have been found.

In the documents of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC) on export control regulations¹⁷⁵⁸, which are valid at present, and in the ITAC Annual Report portrait 2011¹⁷⁵⁹ no restrictions on food exports are mentioned.

In March 2012, South Africa committed to exporting additional amount of maize to Mexico, which had suffered from a draught. This may push South Africa into a maize deficit itself. Such a situation means that the government restrictions for maize exports are very low.¹⁷⁶⁰ No facts of South Africa imposing new humanitarian food export restrictions during the compliance period have been found.

South Africa had not imposed any restrictions upon humanitarian food export before the Cannes summit and has refrained from imposing new ones during the compliance period. Therefore the score is +1.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment on removing the existing food export restrictions posed on the WFP-purchased food and not imposing new ones.

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP in Turkey imposed before the Cannes summit have been found.

No facts of Turkey imposing new export restrictions on humanitarian food purchases during the compliance cycle have been found.

Thus Turkey has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nadezhda Sporysheva

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with its commitment on food and agriculture.

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP in the UK imposed before the Cannes summit and during the compliance period have been found.

Some documents evidencing the UK policy towards promotion of free trade in food in the UK and abroad and removal of food export restrictions have been published by the UK Department

¹⁷⁵⁸ Export Control, Department of Trade and Industry 20 June 2008. Date of Access: 28 March 2012. <http://www.itac.org.za/docs/Notice%20672%20of%202008.pdf>

¹⁷⁵⁹ Annual Report 2010/2011 of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa 14 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2012. <http://www.itac.org.za/docs/ITAC%20Annual%20Report%202010%20and%202011.pdf>

¹⁷⁶⁰ S.Africa exports to Mexico to produce maize deficit, Reuters Africa 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 March 2012. <http://af.reuters.com/article/investingNews/idAFJOE82M0AH20120323?pageNumber=2&virtualBrandChannel=0>

for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. On 27 January 2012, the Department published a Plan of Action on promotion of food export in which the UK Government committed to promote open food trade internationally through multilateral and bilateral free trade agreements.¹⁷⁶¹

In accordance with the Camp David Accountability Report the UK is among countries, which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁷⁶²

No facts of any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP in the UK have been found. Therefore, the UK score is +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

United States: +1

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP imposed in the United States before the Cannes summit have been found according to WTO¹⁷⁶³ and FAO¹⁷⁶⁴ reports.

No facts of the US imposing new restrictions upon humanitarian food exports during the compliance period have been found.

The US Export Administration Regulation containing the list of export controls implemented in the US does not mention any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food.¹⁷⁶⁵

In accordance with the Camp David Accountability Report the US is among countries, which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁷⁶⁶

Therefore the score of the US is +1.

Analyst: Pavel Zhdanov

¹⁷⁶¹ Driving Export Growth in the Farming, Food and Drink Sector: A Plan of Action, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 27 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13702-food-export-actionplan.pdf>.

¹⁷⁶² Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

¹⁷⁶³ WTO G-20 Report: Weak Growth And Imbalances “Testing” Government Resolve Against Protectionism, WTO 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_26oct11_e.htm.

¹⁷⁶⁴ Food Export Restrictions: Review of the 2007-2010 Experience and Considerations for Disciplining Restrictive Measures, FAO May 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2012. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf.

¹⁷⁶⁵ Export Administration Regulation Downloadable Files, Bureau of Industry and Security U.S. Department of Commerce 16 April 2012. Date of Access: 28 May 2012. <http://www.bis.doc.gov/policiesandregulations/ear/index.htm>

¹⁷⁶⁶ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

European Union: +1

European Union has fully complied with the commitment on removing export restrictions on humanitarian food exports.

Before the monitoring period the EU had imposed export restrictions on sugar which is a type of food typically purchased by the WFP.¹⁷⁶⁷ Previously the EU took measures to liberalize this restriction, for example, by increasing the quota by 500 thousand tons on 3 February 2010.¹⁷⁶⁸ However, this export quota on sugar is still effective and according to the “Common Agricultural Policy towards 2020” the EU committed to remove it in 2015/2016 or in 2017/2018.¹⁷⁶⁹

No evidence of export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP imposed in the EU during the compliance period have been found.

The EU has refrained from imposing new restrictions upon humanitarian food export during the compliance period and the EU is mentioned in the Camp David Accountability Report among the G8 members which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁷⁷⁰ Therefore, the score of the EU for the fulfillment of this commitment is +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

¹⁷⁶⁷ Commission Regulation (EC) No 952/2006 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 as regards the management of the Community market in sugar and the quota system 29 June 2006. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32006R0952:en:NOT>.

¹⁷⁶⁸ Annex 2: Summary and Status of G-20 trade and trade-related measures since October 2008, World Trade Organization 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/g20_annex_bis_oct11_e.xls.

¹⁷⁶⁹ Common Agricultural Policy towards 2020, the European Commission, Brussels 20 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/perspec/cap-2020/impact-assessment/full-text_en.pdf.

¹⁷⁷⁰ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, U.S. Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.