

WTO DISCIPLINES ON AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT

Farm support is contentious in international negotiations. This in-depth assessment of the legal compliance and economic evaluation issues raised by the WTO Agreement on Agriculture presents consistent support data and forward-looking projections for eight developed and developing countries (EU, US, Japan, Norway, Brazil, China, India, Philippines), using original estimates where official notifications are not available. Variations over time in notified support in some cases reflect real policy changes; others merely reflect shifts in how countries represent their measures. The stalled Doha negotiations presage significantly tighter constraints for developed countries that provide the highest support, but loopholes will persist. Developing countries face fewer constraints and their trade-distorting farm support can rise. Pressure points and key remaining issues if a Doha agreement is reached are evaluated. Vigilant monitoring for compliance of farm support with WTO commitments will be required to lessen its negative consequences whether or not the Doha Round is concluded.

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WTO DISCIPLINES ON AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT

Seeking a Fair Basis for Trade

Edited by

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PREFACE

Agricultural issues are particularly contentious in international trade negotiations. Many of the problems stem from the trade impacts of domestic support policies designed to maintain and stabilize farm incomes. When the World Trade Organization was launched in 1995, agricultural domestic support was brought under its disciplines. Certain trade-distorting support, evaluated in a specific manner, became subject to limits and all support measures to rules-based scrutiny. The economic objective underlying these legal disciplines was to reduce distortions in world agricultural markets. But the rules left countries with wide discretion over the forms and levels of support they provide to their farmers. Fifteen years later, subsequent negotiations in the Doha Round that have attempted to strengthen the initial rules and tighten the commitments have not resulted in an agreement.

This book examines in depth the many compliance and evaluation issues related to WTO disciplines on domestic support. Part one sets up the analysis. The key analytical questions that arise around disciplining domestic support are laid out in Chapter 1. The second chapter provides the necessary institutional background about the negotiation of the Agreement on Agriculture, its fundamental rules, the implementation experience through the WTO's Committee on Agriculture and dispute settlement cases, and the enhanced but complex proposals on domestic support that emerged in the Doha negotiations.

The second and third parts of the book (Chapters 3–10) present assessments of the domestic support notified to the WTO for compliance verification for eight developed and middle-income developing countries. The authors assess the political economy considerations that have driven domestic policy choices since the Agreement came into effect and estimate supplemental ("shadow") support notifications where countries have lagged in providing information. How each country has claimed to have met its WTO obligations given its policy decisions is examined, and evaluations made of the extent to which some of these claims can

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be questioned. The relationship between support as notified under the Agreement and an economic interpretation of the implications of that support is a focus of the analysis throughout the book, especially in the crucial area of market price support. Looking forward, projected support through the mid 2010s is evaluated against the existing disciplines and those emerging in the Doha Round. These eight chapters provide a comprehensive assessment for a diverse set of countries of the interface between domestic support policies and the disciplines agreed to in the WTO that has heretofore not been available.

The fourth part of the book is a final chapter that summarizes the country experiences and draws together important lessons about the usefulness of international disciplines on domestic support. The Agreement has proven porous but some convergence of policies among countries has occurred. We conclude that an agreement in line with the Doha draft modalities that emerged by the end of 2008 (and remain the focus of negotiations) would significantly reduce the future scope for tradedistorting domestic support by developed countries that have provided the highest levels of this support. These proposals would be less restrictive for the emerging-market developing countries. This could eventually imply a significantly different pattern in the incidence of global support for agriculture. Many other issues will also remain to be addressed even if a new WTO agreement on agriculture is concluded in the Doha Round. Without a new agreement, agricultural domestic support policies and their effects will certainly continue to be contentious issues in trade relations among countries.

This book originates from a study of domestic support policies and disciplines conducted under the auspices of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington, DC. The study was initiated in June 2007 when the Doha negotiators were struggling to find consensus on new rules with incomplete information accessible by governments or publicly available. David Blandford and Tim Josling had been working on an assessment of domestic support and its notification to the WTO for the European Union and the United States. The three editors joined together in September 2007 to develop this book covering eight countries in the context of global agriculture and support policy disciplines.

The study was part of a research and public policy project on Foundation Analysis for Agricultural Trade Reform within IFPRI's Markets, Trade and Institutions Division. Financial support to IFPRI for this project from the Global Development Program of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (grants 2007–9399 and 2008–1886) is



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During the study opportunities arose for the authors to engage in a number of discussions related to the WTO negotiations. Several events were coordinated with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development in Geneva. We thank Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz, Christophe Bellmann, Jonathan Hepburn and Deborah Vorhies for their facilitation of these activities, and Joanna Hewitt (formerly with the Australian government) and Dimitris Diakosavvas (OECD Secretariat) for facilitating other engagements. Additional venues for presentations included the FAO, German Marshall Fund of the United States, International Food and Agricultural Trade Policy Council, IFPRI, OECD, World Bank, World Trade Institute (Bern), and WTO. At the WTO, we appreciate the participation in a session organized around the study at the 2009 Public Forum of David Walker, chairperson of the Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture, and Valeria Csukasi, chairperson of the Committee on Agriculture. Presentations during the study at professional annual meetings included the Chinese Economic Association in North America, International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium, UK Agricultural Economics Society, and US Agricultural and Applied Economics Association. We thank discussants and audience participants at these presentations and meetings, particularly Carol Goodloe and Anne Effland from the US Department of Agriculture, for many useful observations and comments, as well as those individuals acknowledged by the chapter authors for their contributions.

We are grateful to the authors who prepared the chapters in this volume for their insights, collaboration and cooperation. Completing each



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chapter, with its support estimates and policy projections, was a challenge the authors undertook with diligence and commitment in the shifting context as the study proceeded of ongoing Doha deliberations, unilateral changes in domestic support policies, and intermittent new notifications by countries to the WTO.

Finally, we particularly express our gratitude to Lars Brink. He provided an invaluable perspective and guidance for the entire book drawing on his extensive and ongoing experience addressing domestic support issues for the Canadian government since early in the Uruguay Round. To turn the phrase we use in the context of the notifications, Lars Brink should be recognized in a shadow role as a fourth editor of the book.



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ACRONYMS

General

AMS Aggregate Measurement of Support

ASCM Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing

Measures

CTAMS Current Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

DS: 1-9 domestic support tables
DSB Dispute Settlement Body
EC European Communities

EMS Equivalent Measurement of Support

ERP external reference price EU European Union

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

Nations

FBTAMS Final Bound Total Aggregate Measurement of

Support

G/AG/N/[country]/[number] agricultural notifications to the WTO
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GDP Gross Domestic Product

IATRC International Agricultural Trade Research

Consortium

IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute
IPC International Food and Agricultural Trade Policy

Council

LDC least-developed country MPS market price support

NFIDC net food-importing developing country

NPR nominal protection rate

OECD Organization for Economic Co-operation and

Development

OTDS Overall Trade Distorting Support

PSE Producer Support Estimate/Producer Subsidy

Equivalent

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RAM recently acceded member SMU Support Measurement Unit

ST supporting table

TAMS Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

TDE Trade Distortion Equivalent

TRQ tariff-rate quota
UK United Kingdom
US United States

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

VAT value-added tax
VOP value of production
WTO World Trade Organization

European Union

CAP Common Agricultural Policy
SAPS Single Area Payment Scheme
SPS Single Payment Scheme

United States

ARP Acreage Reduction Program
ACRE Average Crop Revenue Election
CBO Congressional Budget Office
CCP Countercyclical Payment
CRP Conservation Reserve Program

FAIR Act Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (1996)

FCE Act Food, Conservation and Energy Act (2008)
FSRI Act Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (2002)

MILC Milk Income Loss Contract MLA Market Loss Assistance

Japan

ALIC Agricultural and Livestock Industries Corporation

DPJ Democratic Party of Japan
EAA Exclusively Agricultural Area
ICP Income Compensation Program

JA Japan Agriculture

LCAPA Law Concerning the Construction of Agricultural Promotion Areas

LDP Liberal Democratic Party

MAFF Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries



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MOF Ministry of Finance

RFISP Rice Farming Income Stabilization Program

Norway

MAF Ministry of Agriculture and Food

MGAL Ministry of Government Administration and Labor

MLSA Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs NAA Norwegian Agricultural Authority

NILF Norwegian Agricultural Economics Institute

NOK Norwegian krone SN Statistics Norway

Brazil

AGF Federal Government Acquisitions

BACEN Brazilian Central Bank
BNDES National Development Bank
COA Contract Options Acquisitions
CONAB National Food Supply Company
EGF Federal Government Loans

INCRA National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform

MAPA Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock MDA Ministry of Agrarian Development

PAA Program of Acquisition of Agricultural Products

from Family Farming

PESA Financial Assets Rehabilitation Program
PGPAF Marketing Loan Program for Family Farmers

PRONAF Family Farmers Special Program SNCR National System of Rural Credit

India

CACP Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices

CCS Cash Compensation Scheme
FCI Food Corporation of India
MSP minimum support price

China

MOA Ministry of Agriculture MOF Ministry of Finance



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NBS National Bureau of Statistics O&M operations and maintenance STE state trading enterprises

Philippines

AFMA Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act AFMP Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Program

DA Department of Agriculture GAA General Appropriations Act

HRCP Hybrid Rice Commercialization Program

NFA National Food Authority
OSEC Office of the Secretary
PhP Philippine peso
TRP Trade Reform Program