

WTO Agreement on Agriculture

diwakar.dixit@wto.org Bishkek, 26 May 2015



Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)



- Came into effect in 1995
- Covers three areas/pillars:

Market access (border measures)

Domestic support

Export competition

- Coverage/scope: definition of agricultural products included in the Agreement (Annex, AoA)
- Rule-based commitments plus commitments in the Member-specific Schedules
- Framework for reforms (unfinished task: continuation clause in Article 20, AoA)



Market Access



- Commitments on border measures
- Two fundamental aspects:
 - Tariff binding on <u>all</u> agricultural products (to be reflected in **Schedule** of commitments)
 - Prohibition on non-tariff border measures (**tariff-only** regime for offering protection to domestic producers)



Tariff-only regime (Article 4.2): How was that achieved?



- Calculation of effective protection offered through NTMs (price difference between domestic and international prices)
- Outcome of calculations (and subsequent reductions)
 reflected in the Schedules

Prohibition to maintain, introduce or revert to such NTMs in future:

- Rule to this effect included in the AoA (Article 4.2)
- Non-exhaustive list of such prohibited NTMs: Quotas, variable levies, minimum import prices, voluntary export restraints, similar border measures...
- Intention has been to eliminate various agriculture-specific exceptions permitted under the GATT era; measures under other multilateral trade agreements like SPS, TBT or under non-agriculture-specific GATT provisions (e.g. balance of payments) are permitted.



Tariff negotiations during accessions

Systemic aspects:

- Comprehensive binding (i.e. all agricultural products to be bound)
- Tariff-only regime (in very rare cases, prohibited measures were permitted temporarily!)

Request-offer bilateral negotiations:

- To determine levels of tariff bindings
- Outcome of bilateral negotiations 'multilateralized' at the conclusion of negotiations
- Negotiated tariff bindings to be reflected in the Schedule



Domestic Support

- Fundamental thrust: facilitate a change in the design of agricultural policies
- > Establishment of disciplines/ criteria for policies:
 - to be deemed as distorting (non-exempt, i.e. subject to reduction commitment)
 - To be deemed as non or minimally distorting (exempt i.e. no monetary ceiling)
- Detailed criteria for non-exempt or exempt policies?
 Decided to be done for "exempt" policies
- Rules to apply for support/subsidies at the farm gate level: support to "basic products"

6

Domestic Support: classification of support policies



Offering scope for governments for policies which are essential and whose potential distorting effect on trade and production is minimal:

EXEMPT MEASURES (Detailed Criteria for policy makers)

Residual category

(no criteria):

NON-EXEMPT MEASURES

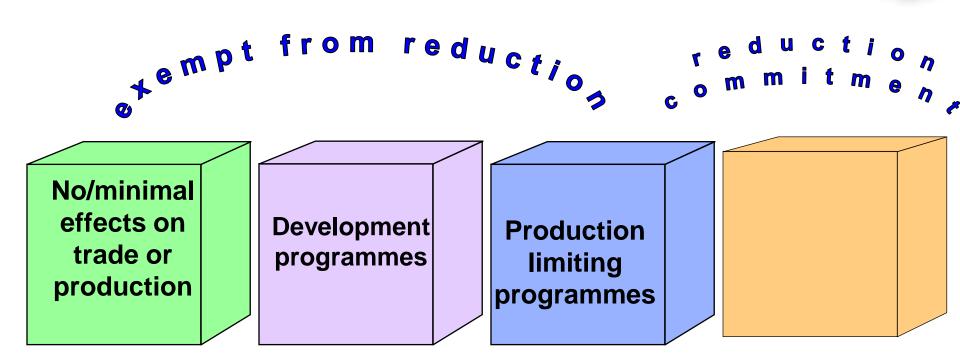
subject to monetary limit

(i.e. Total AMS commitment or *de minimis* limits)





Total domestic support



Green Box Art. 6.2 Blue Box

Amber Box



Green Box – Scope



General services, including:

- research
- pest and disease control
- training
- extension/advisory services
- inspection
- marketing and promotion
- infrastructural services

- Public stockholding for food security, and
- Domestic food aid

Direct payments, including:

- decoupled income support
- income insurance and income safety-net
- relief from natural disasters
- structural adjustment assistance
 - producer retirement
 - resource retirement
 - investment aids
- environmental programmes
- regional assistance programmes







- generally available investment subsidies
- input subsidies to low-income/resourcepoor producers
- diversification subsidies: incentives to diversify from growing illicit narcotic crops



Blue Box





- > Production limitation
 - production quota, set-aside a part of land, etc.
- Payment based on past/historical parameters
 - based on fixed area and yields; or
 - ➤ made on ≤ 85% of base level of production; or
 - > livestock payments based on a fixed number of heads
- ➤ Recourse by very limited number of Members (EU, Iceland, Japan, Norway)



Amber Box / AMS



- No policy criteria (residual category)
- Subject to reduction/annual cap:
 - Small/minimal amount exempted from reduction: de minimis (based on % of value of agricultural production)
- Commitments are based on historical spending and are inscribed in the Schedule:
 - Annual Limit (called Bound Total AMS) or
 - 'NIL' Total AMS limit (i.e. subject to De minimis)







Schedule CLXII - Ukraine

PART IV - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: COMMITMENTS LIMITING SUBSIDIZATION

(Article 3 of the Agreement on Agriculture)

SECTION I - Domestic Support: Total AMS Commitments

BASE TOTAL AMS 2004-2006	Annual and final bound commitment levels	UAH million Relevant Support Tables and document reference
3,043.4	3,043.4	WT/ACC/SPEC/UKR/1/Rev.12

Page 610

WT/ACC/UKR/152/ADD.1

If no Total AMS in the Schedule



Schedule CXLII - Kyrgyz Republic

30 July 1998

PART IV - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: COMMITMENTS LIMITING SUBSIDIZATION

(Article 3 of the Agreement on Agriculture)

SECTION I - Domestic Support: Total AMS Commitments

BASE TOTAL AMS	Final bound commitment levels	Relevant Support Tables and document reference
0.0	The Kyrgyz Republic undertakes a de minimis commitment under Article 6.4(a) of the Agreement on Agriculture, since the average 1994-1996 product-specific support is less than 5 per cent of the value of production for each product receiving support, and the average 1994-1996 non-product support is also less than 5 per cent of total agricultural production	AGST/KGZ



If AMS not scheduled

Article 7.2(b)

"Where no Total AMS commitment exists
[...], the Member shall not provide support to
agricultural producers in excess of the
relevant de minimis level set out in
paragraph 4 of Article 6."



Domestic support in accession negotiations



- Multilateral/plurilateral negotiations
- Negotiations in the background of existing domestic support policies (during recent 3 years generally):
 - AGST tables (legal source of calculation methodology)
- Issues subject to negotiations:
 - Access to developing country flexibilities (e.g. Article 6.2)
 - De minimis level (5%, 10%, reduction commitment etc.)
 - Negotiating a Total AMS commitment level (reduction %)
 - Any other additional commitment?



Agricultural subsidies:

Agriculture Agreement (AoA) vs Subsidies Agreement (ASCM)

- AOA: subsidy rules and limits to be respected by <u>subsidizing countries</u>,
- ASCM: trade remedies available to <u>affected</u> <u>countries</u>

 Limited applicability of ASCM for the first nine years through Peace Clause (now expired)





Export subsidies

- Not prohibited completely
- No new export subsidies
- Existing export subsidies subject to scheduled "reduction commitments"
- Prohibited unless scheduled
- Scheduling for specific product (not aggregate)
 - Preparation of Supporting Tables (AGST)



Export subsidies and accession negotiations



- Subject to multilateral/plurilateral negotiations (as in the case of domestic support)
- WTO Members have an agreed objective to eliminate all forms of export subsidies
- Accession negotiations very directly informed by the above objective
- Acceded WTO Members almost invariably committed to bind export subsidies at Zero



Monitoring and surveillance process



- Committee on Agriculture (CoA) monitors the implementation of Members' commitments
- Based on **notifications** from Members
- Detailed notification requirements and common formats (G/AG/2)
- Additional information (Q&As) from Members in the CoA process
- If no satisfactory resolution in the CoA: legal disputes





THANK YOU

