

CoA@100

The 100th Session of the WTO Committee on Agriculture

15-16 March 2022

17/03/2022

Regular committee and its key functions

The Committee on Agriculture, meeting three or four times a year, oversees the implementation of the Agriculture Agreement.

Regular committee and its key functions



WTO OMC

Key functions

Regular committee and its key functions



Reviewing notifications

Members ask each other questions about their notified agricultural policies (notifications) and consult on any other matter relevant to the implementation of agricultural commitments.

All questions and answers are publicly accessible on the Agriculture Information Management System: **AGIMS.wto.org**

Regular committee and its key functions



Counter-notifications

Members can submit counter-notifications to the Committee if a member has neglected to submit its notification or where they have questions or comments pertaining to a member's notification. Five counter-notifications have been made as of today.

Regular committee and its key functions



Monitoring of ministerial decisions

The Committee monitors the following:

- (i) the Marrakesh Decision on the possible negative effects of agricultural reform on poorer countries and on net food-importing developing countries.
- (ii) agriculture matters forming part of the Doha Ministerial Decision on implementation issues.
- (iii) the implementation of the Bali Decision on tariff quota administration, which establishes a mechanism to monitor TRQs with low fill-rates.
- (iv) information submitted under the Bali Decision on Public stockholding for food security purposes.
- (v) the elimination of agricultural export subsidies and disciplines on export measures with potentially equivalent effect, as agreed at the Nairobi Ministerial Conference in its Decision on export competition.

The Committee reviews agricultural policies and monitors members' compliance with WTO commitments:

"The review process shall provide an opportunity for Members to raise any matter relevant to the implementation of commitments under the reform programme as set out in this Agreement."

Article 18.6

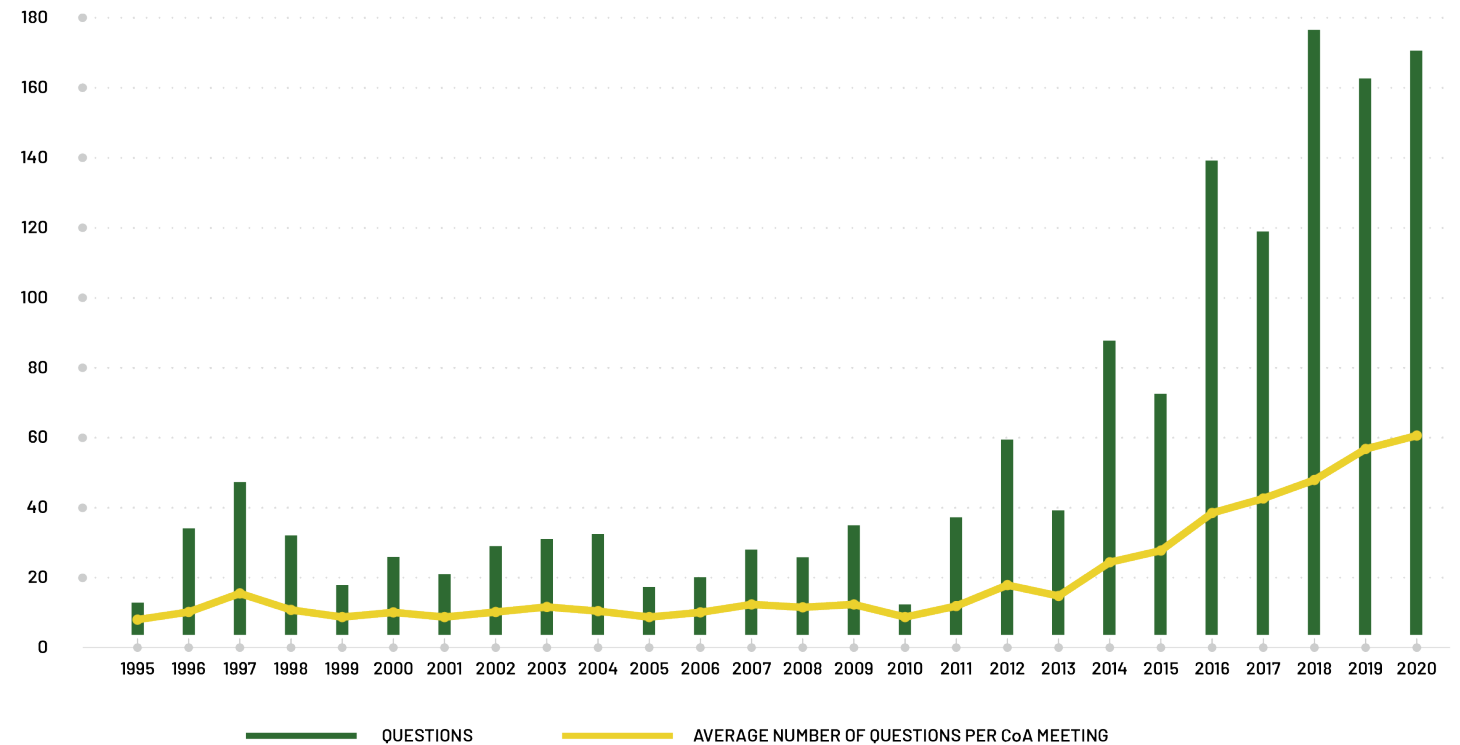
Regular committee and transparency



Increased use of the review function of the committee

Over the last CoA meetings, we can see an increased use by WTO members of the review role of the Committee on Agriculture to enquire about policies potentially impacting agri-food trade.

QUESTION UNDER ARTICLE 18.6 (1995 - 2020)



Regular committee and transparency



WTO Agriculture Database

To access all the questions raised by members and responses thereto, visit the WTO agriculture database: agims.wto.org



COVID-19 Agricultural measures

A variety of agricultural measures, including export restrictions and agricultural subsidies, have been taken by members in response to the COVID-19 crisis; such measures may have an important bearing on the global agri-food markets.

The Committee on Agriculture is an important platform to facilitate an exchange of information and review members' agricultural policies in response to Covid-19.

The CoA in numbers

The Committee on Agriculture (CoA) reviews member governments' agricultural policies and monitors their compliance with WTO commitments.



100

MEETINGS



19

CHAIRPERSONS



>5,590

NOTIFICATIONS



>7,800

QUESTIONS POSED ON
AGRICULTURAL POLICIES;
ALL NOTIFICATIONS,
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
ARE PUBLICLY
AVAILABLE ON THE
AGIMS DATABASE



>50%

QUESTIONS FOCUSED
ON DOMESTIC SUPPORT
(SUBSIDIES)
POLICIES WHILE THE REST
WERE RELEVANT TO MARKET
ACCESS AND EXPORT
COMPETITION POLICIES



6

MAIN PRODUCTS OF
INTEREST WERE IDENTIFIED
IN CoA MEETINGS

LIVE ANIMALS
DAIRY PRODUCTS
MEAT
SUGAR
CEREALS
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Women in the Committee on Agriculture

The **Committee on Agriculture**, since its inception in 1995, has supported women's engagement and leadership in its deliberations.

100
CoA
MEETINGS



Nº 1

AMBASSADOR
APIRADI TANTRAPORN
OF THAILAND WAS
THE FIRST WOMAN TO CHAIR
THE COMMITTEE IN 1996.



37%

OF ALL THE AGRICULTURE
COMMITTEE CHAIRS
WERE WOMEN



83%

OF FEMALE CHAIRS CAME FROM
THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:
THAILAND, ARGENTINA,
GUATEMALA, BARBADOS
AND URUGUAY