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Food and Agriculture  
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Продовольственная и  
сельскохозяйственная организация  
Объединенных Наций

Organización de las  
Naciones Unidas para la  
Alimentación y la Agricultura

منظمة  
الغذية والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

## CONFERENCE

### Fortieth Session

Rome, 3–8 July 2017

### Report of the 71<sup>st</sup> Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (Rome, 4–6 October 2016)

#### Executive Summary

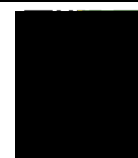
The Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) held its 71st Session on 4–6 October 2016. The Session was preceded by a Ministerial Meeting on Long-term Commodity Price Trends and Sustainable Agricultural Development. The Committee wishes to bring to the attention of the Council and Conference the results of its deliberations as well as its recommendations on the following:

- 1) Chair's Summary of the Ministerial Meeting on Long-term Commodity Price Trends and Sustainable Agricultural Development
- 2) World Agricultural Commodity Markets: situation and outlook
- 3) Policy and regulatory matters
- 4) Programme matters
- 5) Governance matters

#### Matters requiring the attention of Council

- *Chair's summary of the Ministerial Meeting on Long-term Commodity Price Trends and Sustainable Agricultural Development* (Paragraphs 7 and 8 and Appendix B)
- *Commodity market situation and short-term outlook* (Paragraphs 9, 10, 11 and 12)
- *Medium-term outlook: trends and emerging issues* (Paragraphs 13 and 14)
- *The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets: trade and food security* (Paragraphs 16, 17, 18 and 19)
- *Update on WTO agricultural negotiations and Regional Trade Agreements* (Paragraph 21)
- *The International Year of Pulses* (Paragraph 22 c)
- *FAO's climate change strategy and the role of trade* (Paragraphs 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29)
- *FAO's Programme of Work in trade and markets under the reviewed Strategic Framework* (Paragraphs 37 and 38)
- *Review of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal* (Paragraphs 39 a) and 41)
- *Multi-year Programme of Work of the Committee* (Paragraph 44)

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### **Matters requiring the attention of Conference**

- *Chair's summary of the Ministerial Meeting on Long-term Commodity Price Trends and Sustainable Agricultural Development* (Paragraphs 7 and 8 and Appendix B)
- *Commodity market situation and short-term outlook* (Paragraphs 11 and 12)
- *Medium-term outlook: trends and emerging issues* (Paragraph 14)
- *The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets: trade and food security* (Paragraphs 16, 17, 18 and 19)
- *Update on WTO agricultural negotiations and Regional Trade Agreements* (Paragraph 21)
- *The International Year of Pulses* (Paragraphs 22 a) and 22 b)
- *FAO's climate change strategy and the role of trade* (Paragraph 24)
- *Review of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal* (Paragraphs 30 b), 30 c) and 40)
- *Name of the Committee on Commodity Problems* (Paragraph 42)

### **Suggested action by the Council and Conference**

The Council and Conference are invited to:

- Endorse the Report of the 71<sup>st</sup> Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems

*Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:*

Boubaker Ben-Belhassen  
Secretary of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP)  
Email: [boubaker.benbelhassen@fao.org](mailto:boubaker.benbelhassen@fao.org)

## I. Introduction

1. The Committee on Commodity Problems held its 71<sup>st</sup> Session from 4 to 6 October 2016 at FAO headquarters in Rome. Of the 110 Members of the Committee for the biennium 2016–2017, 100 were present at the Session. Twelve Member Nations of the Organization, the Holy See, one UN organization, two specialized agencies, five International governmental organizations and two non-governmental organizations participated as observers. Eight Ministers of Trade and Commerce, five Ministers of Agriculture and four Vice Ministers from Trade and Agriculture sectors were also present at the Session. The list of countries and organizations represented at the Session (CCP 16/INF/3) is available at <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/commodity-problems/ccp71/en/>.
2. The Bureau composed of Ambassador of Brazil, Her Excellency Maria Laura da Rocha (Chairperson), Australia, Estonia, Gabon, Jordan, Malaysia and the United States of America continued its term until the election of the new Bureau at the end of the Session.
3. The Committee was informed that the European Union was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.
4. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Afghanistan, Argentina, Canada, China, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines, Romania, Slovakia (Chair) and Zimbabwe.
5. The Committee adopted the Agenda and Timetable for the Session. The Agenda is reproduced in Appendix A. The List of Documents is attached in Appendix B.

## II. Statement by the Director-General

6. The Deputy Director-General, Coordinator for Natural Resources, delivered an opening statement on behalf of the Director-General.

## III. Chair's Summary of the Ministerial Meeting

7. The Committee welcomed the Chair's summary of the Fourth Ministerial Meeting on Long-term Commodity Price Trends and Sustainable Agricultural Development presented by the Minister for Commerce of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, The Honourable Tofail Ahmed. A copy of the summary is attached to this Report in Appendix C.
8. The Committee underlined the importance of the issues reflected in the Chair's summary and urged FAO to give them due consideration.

## IV. World Agricultural Commodity Markets: Situation and Outlook

### A. Commodity market situation and short-term outlook

9. The Committee took note of the market situation and outlook report on the major food and agricultural commodities.
10. The Committee underlined the importance of FAO's commodity market monitoring and outlook work for global food security, especially for better market transparency and for informed policy decisions.
11. The Committee called on governments and other stakeholders to increase their efforts to improve the monitoring and assessment of supply and demand of food and agricultural commodities and make the results publicly available in a timely manner, so as to improve market transparency and coordinated action.

12. The Committee encouraged governments to carefully consider the consequences of any action that could disrupt commodity markets and trade flows and propel price volatility.

### **B. Medium-term outlook trends and emerging issues**

13. The Committee took note, with appreciation, of the medium-term projections produced jointly by FAO and the OECD and acknowledged the relevance and usefulness of the work to inform policy considerations.

14. The Committee commended the partnership between FAO and the OECD for the annual production of the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook.

## **V. Policy and regulatory matters**

### **A. The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO) 2015–16: Trade and food security**

15. The Committee welcomed the 2015-16 edition of The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO) and took note of its findings.

16. The Committee underlined the need to strengthen the human and institutional capacities of developing countries to better undertake analysis of the implications and opportunities of trade and related policies for food security and nutrition.

17. The Committee recommended that assistance be provided to developing countries to facilitate policy dialogue for improving alignment and coherence between agricultural development strategies and trade-related frameworks and policies.

18. The Committee requested that further assistance be provided to developing countries to engage in regional and multilateral trade and trade-related processes, to ensure that these processes are coherent with, and supportive of, countries' pursuit of food security objectives and the WTO multilateral process.

19. The Committee agreed that the production cycle of SOCO be aligned with the CCP cycle and recommended that the theme form the subject of substantive discussion in the CCP sessions.

### **B. Update on WTO agricultural negotiations and Regional Trade Agreements**

20. The Committee welcomed the update received on the WTO negotiations on agriculture and on Regional Trade Agreements.

21. The Committee noted and encouraged FAO's support to countries' effective participation in trade negotiations and formulation of trade policies, through the provision of the evidence base, capacity development and facilitation of *fora* for dialogue.

### **C. The International Year of Pulses**

22. The Committee:

- a) Acknowledged the contribution of pulses to sustainability, food security, nutrition, health, environmental benefits and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- b) Encouraged governments to use the opportunity of the International Year of Pulses 2016 to engage in raising public awareness on the multiple benefits of pulses and to develop and implement appropriate policies and programmes for promoting the production and consumption of pulses.

- c) Requested FAO, Members and all relevant stakeholders to continue the work on pulses, including their promotion beyond 2016.

## **VI. Programme matters**

### **A. FAO's Climate Change Strategy and the role of trade**

23. The Committee welcomed the Discussion paper on FAO's Climate Change Strategy and endorsed its three outcomes. It noted that the paper reflected FAO's global role at the nexus of food and agriculture and the challenges posed by climate change.
24. The Committee looked forward to the Strategy enabling the Secretariat to encompass issues related to commodity markets and agricultural trade, exploring synergies between adaptation and mitigation as well as fostering collaboration among countries.
25. The Committee noted that the Plan of Action related to the Climate Change Strategy would be incorporated within the reviewed Strategic Framework. FAO's staff capacities and resources required for the implementation of the strategy would be further detailed in the Plan of Action to be prepared.
26. The Committee stressed the importance for FAO, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to assist countries, upon their request, to strengthen institutional frameworks and processes and develop technical capacity to promote sustainable agriculture and integrated cross-sectoral approaches to climate change, including addressing the adaptation needs and mitigation potential of agriculture as identified in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.
27. The Committee considered that further analysis on the interfaces between climate change, trade, commodity markets and food security was needed.
28. The Committee encouraged FAO to continue to collaborate with the UNFCCC, WTO and other relevant organizations in order to address, in an objective manner and to the extent of its mandate and scope of work, the knowledge gaps and the need for more evidence-based and quantitative impact assessments of climate change on commodity trade at the country level, including analysing and quantifying commodity-specific impacts.
29. The Committee requested FAO to pay greater attention to the increasing droughts in different regions, particularly Africa and the Near East, and to support Members for sustainable drought management in the adoption of drought-, pest- and disease-resistant cultivars and pasture species.
30. The Committee urged FAO to ensure that documents were published on time allowing for sufficient preparation and consultation by Members.

### **B. Report of the Joint Meeting of the 38<sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres and the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres**

31. The Committee endorsed the Report of the Joint Meeting of the 38<sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres and the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres.

### **C. Report of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Tea**

32. The Committee endorsed the Report of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Tea.
33. The Committee noted that, as referred to in the report of the 70<sup>th</sup> Session of the CCP, the remaining IGGs (Grains; Rice; Oilseeds, Oils and Fats; Meat and Dairy Products; Bananas and

Tropical Fruits; and Citrus) should only meet on a “when required” basis and invited countries to make a proposal to host the IGG on bananas and tropical fruits.

34. The Committee also stressed the importance of the Intergovernmental Groups (IGGs) in considering items 6.2 and 6.3.

#### **D. FAO’s Programme of Work in trade and markets under the reviewed Strategic Framework**

35. The Committee noted with appreciation the achievements in FAO’s work on trade and markets during 2014–15.

36. The Committee acknowledged the developments and trends identified that are likely to influence FAO’s future work with respect to trade and markets.

37. The Committee considered and endorsed the main priorities identified for FAO’s future work in trade and markets (contained in document CCP 16/7) to be taken for further consideration in the review of the Strategic Framework and the preparation of the Medium Term Plan 2018–2021.

38. Furthermore, the Committee:

- a) recognized the importance of investment into agriculture, and the need to examine the linkages between investment flows and trade and commodity prices;
- b) took note of the need for systematic collection of quantitative information on trade policies as a work priority under trade and markets.

### **VII. Governance Matters**

#### **A. Review of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSSD)**

39. The Committee agreed that:

- a) The meetings of the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal should be held in Rome on a "when required" basis.
- b) The CCP Bureau should, pursuant to Rule I (4) of the CCP Rules of Procedure, assess whether the request to convene the CSSD was *prima facie* justified and to make a recommendation to the Director-General, who should make the final decision. In the affirmative, the meeting should be convened as expeditiously as possible.
- c) The Secretariat be located in Rome in the FAO Trade and Markets Division, home to the CCP Secretariat and the Secretariats of the IGGs.

40. The Committee urged donors to notify FAO’s Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) about their intentions to provide food aid as soon as decisions were made, including details on the commodities to be provided, the mode of donation and the expected use of the food aid. The Committee also urged donors to provide ex-post data on monetization of in-kind food aid, including the total value of monetized food aid and the use of funds raised through monetization.

41. The Committee requested FAO to work jointly with WFP to identify and implement the most efficient and effective way to continue monitoring and reporting on food aid shipments, with a view that the required monitoring and reporting may be assumed by GIEWS.

#### **B. Name of the Committee on Commodity Problems**

42. The Committee decided to maintain its name as the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP).

**C. Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) of the Committee on Commodity Problems: Reports on MYPOW 2012–16 and draft MYPOW 2016–19**

43. The Committee took note of the progress report on the implementation of the CCP MYPOW 2012–16.

44. The Committee reviewed and approved the proposed MYPOW 2016–19, as presented in the Annex to document CCP 16/8 with incorporation of revisions agreed by the Committee (the revised MYPOW is attached to this Report as Appendix D).

**VIII. Other Matters**

**A. Election of the new Bureau Members of the CCP**

45. The Committee elected by acclamation Mr Khaled El TAWHEEL of the Permanent Representation of Egypt, as the new Chairperson of the Committee.

46. The Committee elected by acclamation the following six Members of the incoming Bureau of the Committee: Argentina (Latin America and the Caribbean); Australia (Southwest Pacific); Canada (North America); Republic of Congo (Africa); Sweden (Europe); and Thailand (Asia).

**B. Arrangements for the 72<sup>nd</sup> Session**

47. The Committee noted that the 72<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems would take place in Rome in 2018 and that the exact date would be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee, according to the appropriate procedures.

## APPENDIX A

### Agenda of the 71<sup>st</sup> Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems

- 1. Organizational Matters**
  - 1.1 Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable
  - 1.2 Designation of the Drafting Committee
- 2. Statement by the Director-General**
- 3. Chair's Summary of the Ministerial Meeting**
- 4. World Agricultural Commodity Markets: Situation and Outlook**
  - 4.1 Commodity market situation and short-term outlook
  - 4.2 Medium-term outlook: trends and emerging issues
- 5. Policy and regulatory matters**
  - 5.1 The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO) 2015–16: Trade and food security
  - 5.2 Update on WTO agricultural negotiations and Regional Trade Agreements
  - 5.3 The International Year of Pulses
- 6. Programme matters**
  - 6.1 FAO's climate change strategy and the role of trade
  - 6.2 Report of the Joint Meeting of the 38<sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres and the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres
  - 6.3 Report of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Tea
  - 6.4 FAO's Programme of Work in trade and markets under the reviewed Strategic Framework
- 7. Governance Matters**
  - 7.1 Review of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSSD)
  - 7.2 Name of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP)
  - 7.3 Multi-year Programme of Work (MYPOW) of the Committee on Commodity Problems: Report on MYPOW 2012–16 and draft MYPOW 2016–19
- 8. Other Matters**
  - 8.1 Election of the new Bureau Members
  - 8.2 Arrangements for the 72<sup>nd</sup> Session
  - 8.3 Any Other Matters
- 9. Adoption of the Report**



## APPENDIX B

### List of Documents

<b>Document symbol</b>	<b>Title</b>
CCP 16/1 Rev. 1	Provisional Agenda and Agenda Notes
CCP 16/2	Commodity Market Situation and Short-Term Outlook
CCP 16/3	Medium-Term Outlook: Trends and Emerging Issues
CCP 16/4	The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO) 2015-16: Trade and Food Security
CCP 16/5	Options for Harnessing Trade as an Adaptation Mechanism for Climate Change
CCP 16/6	FAO's Corporate Strategy on Climate Change
CCP 16/7	FAO's Programme of Work in Trade and Markets under the Reviewed Strategic Framework
CCP 16/8	Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) of the Committee on Commodity Problems: Report on MYPOW 2012-16 and Draft MYPOW 2016-19
CCP 16/9	Review of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSSD)
CCP 16/10 Rev. 1 English only	Name of the Committee on Commodity Problems

#### **Information documents**

CCP 16/INF/1 Rev. 1	Provisional Timetable
CCP 16/INF/2 Rev. 1	List of Documents
CCP 16/INF/3	Provisional List of Delegates
CCP 16/INF/4	Statement of Competence and Voting Rights submitted by the European Union (EU) and its Member States (MS)
CCP 16/INF/5	Statement by the Director-General
CCP 16/INF/6	Update on WTO Agricultural Negotiations and Regional Trade Agreements
CCP 16/INF/7	The International Year of Pulses
CCP 16/INF/8	Report of the Joint Meeting of the 38 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres and the 40 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres (Bogota, Colombia, 25-27 November 2015)
CCP 16/INF/9	Report of the 22 <sup>nd</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Tea (Naivasha, Kenya, 25-27 May 2016)
CCP 16/INF/10	Concept note of the Ministerial Meeting on Long-term Commodity Price Trends and Sustainable Agricultural Development (Rome, Italy, 3 October 2016)
CCP 16/INF/11	Chair's Summary of the Ministerial Meeting on Long-term Commodity Price Trends and Sustainable Agricultural Development

## APPENDIX C

### **Chairperson's Summary of the Fourth Ministerial Meeting on Long-term Commodity Price Trends and Sustainable Agricultural Development**

**Presented by His Excellency Tofail Ahmed, Minister for Commerce, Bangladesh**

Madam Maria Helena Semedo, FAO Deputy Director-General

Ambassador Maria Laura da Rocha, Chairperson of the Committee on Commodity Problems

Honourable Ministers and Ambassadors

Distinguished Delegates and Guests

Members of the CCP Secretariat

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a pleasure to report to you today the outcome of the Ministerial Meeting on Long-term Commodity Price Trends and Sustainable Agricultural Development, held yesterday here at FAO.

About 20 Ministers and Vice Ministers participated in the meeting, together with associations, international organizations, and the private sector. We all discussed important issues, such as commodity dependence and diversification, and the international food trade architecture. We also deliberated on climate change, including the role of trade as an adaptation tool. And we examined how trade and other policies can improve nutrition.

I would like to thank FAO and Director-General Mr Graziano da Silva for convening this meeting. For many countries, it is an important platform to exchange views and share policy experiences on agricultural commodities and trade.

This meeting, in the format of Roundtables allowed for interactive discussions, and included Ministers of Agriculture, and Ministers of Trade. I personally welcome this innovation. It made our discussions very rich and our dialogue both fruitful and promising. Exchanging information on our policies that address crucial issues was extremely useful.

A number of important points have emerged from our debate yesterday, and it is a pleasure to highlight some of them in my report to you.

My first point relates to commodity dependence. Agricultural commodities play an important role for growth in developing countries. Commodity price movements can have significant impacts on smallholder livelihoods, poverty and food security, but also on the economies of commodity-dependent countries.

Value addition and diversification were identified as crucial mechanisms to reduce countries' dependence on commodities, diversify agriculture and reduce vulnerability.

Our discussions identified the pathway towards value addition to depend on improving infrastructure, and building capacity mainly by Public Private Partnerships. We underlined the need to promote farmers' groups and cooperatives and to target and upgrade farmers' skills on business and marketing. Farmers' cooperatives, by achieving volume, adding value, and marketing produce can strengthen smallholders' bargaining power in the market. This, together with access to credit can provide

opportunities to smallholders and small business to integrate in value chains and reduce their dependence on basic agricultural commodities.

My second point refers to climate change. Climate change is changing the conditions of agricultural production and threatening yields. Its impact is already felt in many countries. Coping with the effects of climate change will be particularly challenging for countries with large smallholder populations, since it adds pressure over already vulnerable households.

We noted that pursuing sustainable productivity growth is key to cope with growing demand, competition for scarce resources and a changing climate. Trade will be also an important tool, within a broader set of policies and measures, to cope with climate change.

Among the priority policy areas identified were renewed investment on research and development, innovation, and improved adoption of sustainable practices by smallholders. Participants also stressed the need for support to their efforts to develop national policies that draw on their comparative advantages and are tailored to the climate challenges they face.

My third point is about the trade policy environment. Speakers referred to the significance of trade, and trade agreements, for food security and highlighted the role of trade as an enabler for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It was noted that growth in trade flows is desirable for development and economic growth. Measures that distort markets, including export subsidies and export restrictions undermine the confidence on the global trade system. The significance of the outcome of the WTO Ministerial in Nairobi last year was noted.

Further improvements would contribute to strengthening the trade system. As countries stand on different stages of agricultural development, trade policies should take their different needs into account.

My last point concerns nutrition. In our discussions, we identified that diets are the link between trade and nutrition. We discussed the opportunities that trade opens for food security and nutrition, but also highlighted the risks.

Trade helps to broaden consumers' choice through more diverse, safe, and quality food. But there are also concerns about increasing access for less nutritious food.

Trade affects undernourishment and obesity in different ways and there is need for country-specific analysis before producing policy recommendations. Using science-based principles that are based on Codex and emphasize quality and food safety can help.

There is space for better coordination of government departments – for example of agriculture, health and trade – and deeper involvement of relevant stakeholders along the food system. An example of a complementary measure between trade and nutrition is food labelling.

I trust that this Committee will take these perspectives into consideration.

I would like to thank Mr Graziano for the great organization of this fourth Ministerial Meeting on commodities.

Madam Deputy Director-General,

Madam Chairperson of the CCP,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you for attention, and wish you a fruitful and successful session.

## APPENDIX D

### MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK (MYPOW) 2016–19 OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

#### I. Overall Objectives for the Committee on Commodity Problems for 2016-19

1. The Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) conducts periodic reviews of commodity problems of an international character and prepares factual and interpretative surveys of the world commodity situation, with a view to guiding concerted action by Member Nations and the Organization. It advises the Council on the overall work programme of the Organization relating to agricultural commodity markets, agricultural and trade policy and emerging issues related to markets and trade. The Committee provides evidence-based advice and action-oriented recommendations to the Conference on global policy and regulatory matters, in its areas of mandate.

#### II. Results for 2016–19

##### A. Strategy, priority setting and budget planning

2. Result:

The Organization has a clear strategy, well-defined priorities, programmes, organizational structures and budgets on issues of relevance to the mandate and terms of reference of the Committee.

3. Indicators and targets:

- Summary presentation of commodity market and policy developments is part of the regular sessions of the CCP.
- Analysis of the world agricultural commodity situation (The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2015–16) considered by the 71st Session of the Committee.
- Recommendations relating to the Strategic Framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) and the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) are reflected in the Council reports.

4. Output:

Report of the Committee with clear, precise and consensual recommendations on strategy, priorities, programmes and budget for the Organization are considered by Council, providing a solid basis for its guidance and decision-making.

5. Activities:

- Review the current situation in its areas of mandate, including issues of topical significance to the international community.
- Review decisions and recommendations from other global and regional *fora* relevant to commodities and their implications for Members and FAO.
- Review decisions and recommendations from other FAO governing and statutory bodies and sub-committees.
- Review implementation of the PWB in areas falling within the Committee's competence.
- Formulate clear, consensual, timely, well-developed and actionable recommendations for areas pertinent to commodities and trade on strategy, priorities, programmes and budget under the reviewed Strategic Framework.
- Organize events, as appropriate, in the areas of the Committee's mandate.

## **B. Advice on global policy and regulatory matters**

6. Result:

Based on the Committee's recommendations, and taking into consideration regional priorities and specificities, FAO, through Conference, gives clear, relevant and useful advice on major policy and regulatory issues confronting the world, regions and individual Member Nations, within the areas of its competence.

7. Indicators and targets:

- Members obtain value from the deliberations of the CCP, using the resulting advice and recommendations to guide domestic actions and policies.
- Clear and action-oriented recommendations on global policy and regulatory matters are reflected in the Committee's reports.
- Clear and specific recommendations made in a timely manner by CCP to the Conference regarding global policy and regulatory matters in areas of mandate.
- Recommendations of the Committee taken up by other international *fora*, in particular the High-level Political Forum for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the ECOSOC forum on Financing for Development follow-up to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA).

8. Output:

Clear and consensual recommendations for FAO Conference on policy and regulatory frameworks, mechanisms and instruments.

9. Activities:

- Report to Conference on global policy and regulatory issues arising out of the Committee's deliberations.
- Review the status of relevant international agreements, instruments and processes in areas of competence of the Committee.
- Address new and emerging issues and recommend possible policy and action options for Members, FAO and other relevant stakeholders.
- Provide input to other international processes and instruments, as appropriate.

## **III. Effective work planning of CCP**

10. Result:

CCP works effectively and efficiently, in a results-oriented and inclusive way, according to established work plans and improved working methods.

11. Indicators and targets:

- CCP agendas are prepared in close consultation with the Regional Groups and are focused and responsive to emerging needs.
- CCP reports are concise and contain specific, action-oriented recommendations and are made available to Members, Council and Conference in a timely manner.
- CCP documents are made available in all FAO languages four weeks before commencement of the session.
- Inter-sessional activities and events organized on issues of topical and timely importance to the international community falling within the mandate of the CCP.

## 12. Outputs:

- Progress report on the implementation of CCP's MYPOW 2012–16 endorsed.
- MYPOW for the period 2016–19 adopted in 2016.

## 13. Activities:

- Pay continued attention to effective arrangements for the formulation of agendas and drafting of the final report.
- Consider ways to improve the conduct of sessions, including more efficient use of the time available.
- Facilitate coordination with other FAO Technical Committees, as appropriate.

#### IV. Working methods

14. The work of the Committee is based on regular review and analysis of global trends in commodity markets, trade policy and related issues within the areas of its competence. It operates based on the following working methods:

- Regular contacts and consultation with the CCP Secretariat based in the Trade and Markets Division (EST).
- Collaboration with FAO Governing Bodies and relevant statutory bodies under FAO auspices.
- Liaison with the Programme Committee on strategy and priority matters and with the Finance Committee on financial and budgetary matters.
- Interaction with other global *fora* active in areas of relevance to the Committee, including through the possible participation of Bureau members in international meetings and events.
- Regular inter-sessional activities facilitated by the Committee's Chairperson and the Bureau and with support from the Secretariat.
- Promotion and facilitation of the participation of farmers and civil society organizations and the private sector, within the rules and regulations of the Organization.
- Promotion of the visibility of the CCP, including through making its recommendations and work more accessible to the global follow-up and review processes.

15. The Committee shall have the following standing items on its future agendas:

- Adoption of the Provisional Agenda and Timetable
- Designation of the Drafting Committee
- Commodity market situation and outlook: short- and medium-terms
- Update on WTO agricultural negotiations and Regional Trade Agreements
- Report on policy developments on agricultural trade from relevant international *fora*
- Reports of the Intergovernmental Groups (IGGs) on commodities
- FAO's programme of work in trade and markets
- Multi-year Programme of Work (MYPOW)
- Election of the new Bureau Members
- Arrangements for the next Session of the Committee
- Adoption of the Report

16. Recommendations for specific issues for the agenda of the 72nd session will be developed by the Bureau, in consultation with regional groups, with due consideration of relevant decisions by the other FAO Governing Bodies as well as developments in relevant international and regional processes and instruments related to agricultural commodities and trade.

## APPENDIX E

### List of Members of the Committee

Afghanistan	Eritrea	Nigeria
Algeria	Estonia	Pakistan
Angola	Ethiopia	Panama
Argentina	European Union (Member Organization)	Paraguay
Armenia	Finland	Peru
Australia	France	Philippines
Austria	Gabon	Poland
Bangladesh	Germany	Portugal
Belgium	Ghana	Republic of Korea
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Greece	Romania
Brazil	Guatemala	Russian Federation
Bulgaria	Guinea	San Marino
Burkina Faso	Haiti	Saudi Arabia
Burundi	Honduras	Senegal
Cabo Verde	Hungary	Slovakia
Cameroon	India	Slovenia
Canada	Indonesia	South Africa
Chad	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Spain
Chile	Iraq	Sri Lanka
China	Ireland	Sudan
Colombia	Italy	Sweden
Congo	Japan	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Jordan	Thailand
Côte d'Ivoire	Kenya	Togo
Croatia	Kuwait	Tunisia
Cuba	Lesotho	Turkey
Cyprus	Liberia	Uganda
Czechia	Libya	Ukraine
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Lithuania	United Arab Emirates
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Madagascar	United Kingdom
Denmark	Malaysia	United Republic of Tanzania
Dominican Republic	Mexico	United States of America
Ecuador	Morocco	Uruguay
Egypt	Mozambique	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
El Salvador	Namibia	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Netherlands	Zimbabwe
	New Zealand	
	Nicaragua	