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l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

## COUNCIL

**Hundred and Thirty-second Session**

**Rome, Italy, 18–22 June 2007**

**REPORT OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS**

**Rome, 23–25 April 2007**

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***MATTERS REQUIRING THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL***

The Committee wishes to draw the attention of the Council to the following matters in particular:

1. Its review of the state of world agricultural commodity markets and call for further analysis of the market and food security impacts of increased biofuel demand.
2. The readiness of some Members to collaborate with the Secretariat to build capacity to undertake their own commodity market analyses.
3. Its support for continuing development of the COSIMO model for commodity market analysis and projections by the Secretariat in collaboration with OECD, and the interest of some Members in participating in this effort.
4. Its support for further work on the implications for world agricultural commodity markets and food security of rapid economic growth in China and India.
5. Its welcoming of the resumption of the multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO and its hopes that the Doha Round could be successfully concluded to achieve liberalized international agricultural trade while guaranteeing rural development and food security.
6. Its support for FAO's normative work, technical assistance and capacity building in assisting developing countries in the multilateral trade negotiations, and its request that all these activities should continue and be extended with adequate resources.
7. Its suggestion that FAO work on 'Special Products' in the multilateral negotiations should be extended and include a focus on assisting developing countries to make proper use of the flexibility and policy space that this modality might provide.
8. Its view that the role of FAO in the Aid-for-Trade initiative is crucial in removing supply-side constraints, and support for FAO interventions in technology transfer, rural infrastructure, water management, technical standards, and trade negotiations and trade policy analysis.
9. Its recommendation that FAO should collaborate with WTO and other development partners and play an enhanced role in the Integrated Framework.
10. Its conclusion that international supply management arrangements to raise international agricultural commodity prices were neither practical nor appropriate, but that the Secretariat should continue to monitor and evaluate any supply management proposals.
11. Its view that the Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) under negotiation in the WTO is relevant as a protection against food import surges, and its support for extending the Secretariat's work on import surges, including technical assistance and capacity building, as a valuable contribution to the design of an SSM.
12. Its support for a proposal to establish a network to provide early warning information for selected food products to warn countries of potential shocks to international markets.



## **I. Introduction**

1. The Committee on Commodity Problems held its 66<sup>th</sup> Session from 23 to 25 April 2007 at FAO headquarters, Rome. Of the 112 member countries of the Committee for the biennium 2006-2007, 87 were present at the session. Twelve Member Nations of the Organization, the Holy See, one international organization and 11 non-governmental organizations participated as observers.
2. The Committee elected Mr Joseph Mburu (Kenya) as Chairperson, Mr Jyri Ollila (Finland) as First Vice-Chairperson and Mr Noel de Luna (Philippines) as Second Vice-Chairperson.
3. The opening statement was delivered by the Deputy Director-General, Mr David A. Harcharik. It is reproduced in Appendix A.
4. The Committee was assisted during the session by a Drafting Group composed of Argentina, Armenia (Chair), Australia, China, Ecuador, Gabon, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Oman, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, and the United States.
5. The Committee adopted the agenda reproduced in Appendix B.

## **II. The state of world agricultural markets**

### **A. CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK**

6. The Committee reviewed the state of world commodity markets on the basis of document CCP 07/Inf.8.
7. The Committee thanked the Secretariat for the information provided on the global commodity situation and outlook, but noted that some of the analyses noted in the presentation had not been included in the information document provided as background to the agenda item. There was a general call to analyse further the full market and food security impact of the increase in the demand for bio-fuels in an unbiased manner and to provide the results in a timely manner so that due attention can be provided to their policy implications, especially for developing countries. There were also requests to consider the implications for certain agricultural commodities of importance to some developing countries, e.g. cotton, sorghum and millet. Some members noted the importance for developing countries to assess the impact of emerging market developments over the medium term on their economies by themselves and expressed their readiness to collaborate with the Secretariat to build their capacity to use the existing analytical tools in order to undertake their own analyses.
8. The presentation summarized recent statistical analyses undertaken by the Secretariat that noted the significant effects of changes in crude oil prices on prices of ethanol, sugar and maize, and of changes in diesel fuel prices on soybean and rapeseed oils. The same analyses also indicated the strong two way linkages between ethanol and sugar prices, as well as significant linkages between soybean and rapeseed oil prices, but no statistically significant relationship between ethanol and maize prices. The reasons for the observed price relationships, or their lack of, were listed as the level of total costs of producing a unit of bio-energy relative to the costs of producing the same unit of energy from fossil energy; level of support provided to the bio-fuel industry; extent and flexibility of infrastructure used for producing, distributing and using bio-fuels. It was noted that given the inadequacy of the data, more studies were needed.

9. Over the medium term, it was noted that it was more difficult to predict price developments because of the uncertainty regarding developments in the crude oil market, support policies to the sector, speed of development of infrastructure and technologies determining feedstock yields and conversion of feedstock to bio-fuels. Moreover, the complexities of price transmission mechanisms between multitudes of related markets make difficult tracing with precision the full impact on prices of food commodities. Increasing crude oil prices directly increase costs of producing the feedstocks and the demand for them, though not necessarily uniformly across all of them. Oil prices also indirectly affect supply patterns of various feedstocks through changing their relative profitability, and, indirectly affect demand for some feedstocks that compete with products that are based on fossil fuels.

10. The Committee was also provided with an update on the development of the COSIMO model for analysis and projections of agricultural commodity markets. This was being developed in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This further development was welcomed and a number of members expressed their interest in participation in this effort.

## **B. IMPLICATIONS FOR WORLD COMMODITY MARKETS OF RAPID GROWTH IN CHINA AND INDIA**

11. The Committee discussed the implications for world agricultural commodity markets and trade of the rapid economic growth in China and India on the basis of the document CCP 07/07. It acknowledged that this subject has been attracting increasing international interest and attention in view of the significant potential implications for global agricultural markets, trade and food security. These impacts are felt through a number of channels, including bilateral trade, global agricultural markets and foreign direct investment.

12. The delegations of China and India commented on the document and provided further insights. The delegation of China agreed in principle with the conclusion of the report and was ready to work in close cooperation with FAO on this issue. The delegation of India appreciated the analysis presented and remarked that the Indian government welcomed further work in this area, including collaborative work with the Secretariat. The Committee noted that significant analyses of the implications of China's and India's growth had already been undertaken and further analysis should be targeted and balanced with existing literature.

13. A number of suggestions were made for further analyses of the linkages between the Asian Drivers and other economies. Foreign direct investment, both in agriculture and other sectors, as well as in these two economies and elsewhere, is an important channel and should be part of such studies. Growing resource costs of factors of production in the two Asian economies, notably land, water and labour, will have significant implications for the pattern of production and trade, and thus should be taken into account. In addition, given the high levels of trade in agricultural raw materials and livestock feeds, both currently and as projected, future studies should be undertaken within an input-output framework so that these interlinkages can be captured well. Trade and agricultural policies of these two economies also play an important role in the evolution of their future production and trade. Further analysis of the impact of these policies was encouraged. Likewise, the diversity of economies in terms of resource endowments and patterns of trade should be recognized and studies should aim at identifying where mutually beneficial opportunities for trade and other economic engagements lie.

14. The Committee took note of the two main strands of work that were proposed in the Secretariat document and endorsed them. These were, first, further deepening the monitoring and analysis of the emerging trends and scenarios in the two Asian economies with a view to analysing the implications and impacts on global agricultural markets, trade flows and food security; and second, in recognition of the growing interest among many individual countries for understanding the implications of closer economic relations, notably through bilateral trade agreements, with the Asian Drivers, to provide information and analytical tools for studying the implications of these economic linkages.

### **III. Policy developments affecting agricultural commodity markets and trade**

#### **A. UPDATE OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS ON AGRICULTURE**

15. The Committee reviewed the current state of multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO, assisted by document CCP 07/8.

16. The Committee welcomed the resumption of the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) and expressed its hopes that the Doha Round could be successfully concluded by the end of 2007. Many members insisted on the need for truly multilateral talks involving all WTO members as opposed to the smaller group meetings that had prevailed while the Round was suspended. Many members emphasized the benefits of securing ambitious outcomes of the Round across the three “pillars”, market access, domestic support and export competition. The concept of Special and Differential Treatment to allow developing countries to better manage trade liberalization was recognized by many members, who noted that flexibilities in tariff reduction had been conceded to these countries, notably with the recognition of the concept of Special Products (SP) and the agreement that the Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) could apply to all developing countries. Many members stressed that the Doha Round was a development round and emphasized the dual objective of achieving international agricultural trade free of distortions and restrictions and guaranteeing rural development and food security.

17. Different members highlighted different priorities for the restarted round. The following issues were raised: the need for tariff simplification; while bilateral or regional free trade agreements had been a current practice since the suspension of the MTN, developing countries were not in a strong position to negotiate these deals as opposed to multilateral agreements; the three pillars of the MTN in Agriculture (i.e. market access, domestic support and export competition) are intertwined and progress should be made simultaneously on all these issues; the Doha Round should be truly a development round, meant to benefit developing countries.

18. Most of the countries that took the floor praised the work of FAO in assisting developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations and expressed their wish that such assistance could continue in the future. Some members thanked the Secretariat for both its normative activities (mentioning the expert consultations, publication of technical notes and policy briefs) and the technical assistance and capacity building work (the regional clarification workshops were mentioned by several members). Some members requested that these activities should be financed by FAO's Regular Programme. Some members recommended that FAO provide capacity building to developing countries to mitigate potential adverse effects of trade liberalization in the short term and to help them overcome supply side constraints that may prevent them from taking advantage of liberalization.

19. More specifically, three important areas for FAO's assistance were highlighted: trade policy analysis; training and policy advice; and capacity building. It was further emphasized that FAO should continue to provide neutral technical analysis and the importance of building capacity in trade policy analysis was stressed. Some members underscored the adverse impacts on

domestic farmers of substantial subsidies to developed country cotton producers and requested FAO to support the initiative of the so-called “Cotton 4” group of African cotton-producing countries. It was felt that FAO’s trade supporting activities in recent years had been very relevant and useful in raising the negotiating capabilities of developing countries. Some members expressed concerns with the publication *The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2006*, for they considered that in broad terms it presents the idea that not necessarily all developing countries would benefit from trade liberalization. They requested clarification from the Secretariat with regard to handling of data in the preparation of the publication.

## **B. SPECIAL PRODUCTS FOR DEVELOPMENT**

20. The Committee discussed the identification of “special products” (SP) for which tariff reductions agreed in multilateral trade negotiations would be moderated taking into consideration food security, livelihood security and rural development priorities of developing countries. They were assisted in this by document CCP 07/9.

21. The Committee thanked the Secretariat for the report although there were broad areas of concerns, agreements and disagreements which reflect the general mood in the negotiations regarding SP. These were highlighted in the paper and in the opening statement. They relate to the following issues: the criteria, scope and limitations on the number of products that can be self-designated; the level at which designation should take place (whether at HS 4, 6 or 8); the meaning of “more flexible treatment” in tariff reduction; whether or not products exported mainly by developing countries should be eligible; whether SP should have access to the SSM; the issue of tariff caps for SP; and whether or not the SP modality should have a permanent place in the WTO (i.e. whether or not it should end with the end of the implementation of the Doha Round).

22. The Committee expressed the view that a conclusion in the document which suggests that the likely flexibility to be accorded to SPs be extended beyond the market access pillar to include other pillars in the negotiations (namely domestic support and export competition), cannot be justified.

23. The Committee suggested that:

- FAO work should focus on assisting developing countries to make proper use of the flexibility and policy space that are likely to be provided by the SP modality;
- FAO should expand work in this area to focus also on other regions in addition to those discussed in document CCP 07/9 so as to come up with more robust global issues relating to SP;
- FAO should examine the impact of likely SP on south-south trade;
- better justification should be provided for the choice of SP indicators in a more transparent manner;
- review the list of indicators in the light of data availability and taking account of the diversity across developing countries.

## **C. AID-FOR-TRADE**

24. The Committee discussed the FAO role in the WTO work programme under the Aid-for-Trade Initiative agreed to in the Hong Kong WTO Ministerial conference in December 2005. The initiative aims at contributing to the development dimension of the Doha Round. They were assisted in this by document CCP 07/13.

25. The Committee commended the Secretariat for the report and considered that Aid-for-Trade was very relevant for trade in agriculture. In the light of LDCs’ marginal role in world agricultural trade the Committee regarded Aid-for-Trade as crucial in removing supply side constraints. The Committee affirmed FAO’s role in assisting developing countries with their development of agricultural productive and trade capacity, and considered that FAO’s Aid-for-Trade activities should be managed in accordance with the Paris principles of aid effectiveness



and in coordination with other development institutions. The Committee stressed countries' ownership of the Aid-for-Trade activities and compatibility with countries' development strategies.

26. Members supported the role and work programme of FAO in the five areas of Aid-for-Trade interventions outlined in document CCP 07/13, namely technology transfer, rural infrastructure, investment in water management, technical standards of products and trade negotiations and trade policy analysis. Several members stressed the importance of FAO for capacity building in standards and trade policies, and invited FAO to refine and prioritize proposals and be selective in the areas of intervention. One member questioned whether the first three areas of FAO proposed interventions were relevant to the Aid-for-Trade initiative or more related to other mandates of the organization.

27. The Committee considered that interests of medium income countries, as well as small and vulnerable economies, should be recognized, and areas such as entrepreneurial capacity building, agro industries, fisheries, and implications of preference erosion and rising energy prices also incorporated in the Aid-for-Trade work programme of FAO. The Committee asked the Secretariat to also study best practices on the appropriateness of trade policies for development and share conclusions with members. Several members expressed their concern about the declining share of Aid-for-Trade resources devoted to agriculture, forestry and fishing and called for increases.

28. The Committee stressed the need for FAO collaboration with WTO and other development partners, and several members called for an enhanced role of FAO in the Integrated Framework Trade Facilitation Programme, whose current partners include WTO, UNCTAD, ITC, IMF, World Bank and UNDP.

#### **IV. Other current issues in agricultural commodities and trade**

##### **A. MANAGING SUPPLIES TO RAISE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PRICES**

29. The Committee reviewed the possibility of using supply management arrangements to raise international agricultural commodity prices on the basis of document CCP 07/10. The Committee concluded that international supply management arrangements faced significant practical difficulties. It expressed concern at the weakening and variable prices received by producers for many agricultural commodities, and at the negative impact on producers in developing and least developed countries. The Committee noted that restricting supplies to the market by limiting production or exports, or by buffer-stock holding, would, in principle, be expected to increase prices and revenues to producers.

30. However, the Committee, being aware of previous unsuccessful attempts to manage the supply of agricultural commodities on international markets, noted that serious practical problems would have to be overcome in order to establish any workable supply management arrangement. These include the problems of free riders, the cost of maintaining the arrangements, and the difficulty of maintaining commitment to any programme over time. Some delegations referred to the difficulties that developing countries would have in compensating farmers for reducing their production. There would be considerable risks in establishing any new supply management instrument.

31. Some members felt that supply management arrangements would be inappropriate even if the practical difficulties could be overcome because they would distort markets and give inappropriate price signals and incentives to producers.

32. The Committee felt that there were alternative means by which the low incomes of commodity-producing countries might be addressed. Diversification of production to other agricultural products, and to other forms of employment for farmers, should be considered. Value-adding activities were noted as means by which exporting countries might achieve higher and more stable returns, and the Committee agreed that tariff escalation in importing countries must be addressed to facilitate a larger trade in processed products. Demand enhancement, the provision of market information to producers and exporters, and the encouragement of foreign investment in agriculture were also suggested as potential means of enhancing the performance of commodity producers.

33. The Committee requested that the Secretariat continue to monitor and evaluate any developments in the discussion surrounding supply management proposals.

## **B. IMPORT SURGES: ANALYSIS, PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND LESSONS LEARNED**

34. The Committee reviewed preliminary findings from FAO's analyses of the incidence, causes and impacts of surges in volumes of food imports, on the basis of document CCP 07/11. The document outlined both general insights into the distribution of surges across commodities and countries, and more specific findings in relation to the causes and impacts of surges in specific commodity markets in selected case study countries. The document cautioned that although an effective safeguard mechanism to offset the potentially disruptive impacts of surges is required, countries require assistance in building their capacity in analysis and in data collection to ensure that safeguards are used appropriately.

35. Some members noted that surges in imports can be problematic for some food importing countries. The Committee agreed that the Special Safeguard Mechanism currently under negotiation in the WTO remains relevant. It was agreed that improved understanding of the phenomenon of import surges can provide a useful contribution to the design of an SSM. However, it was noted that the analysis can be complicated by the existence of numerous causal factors, internal and external to the importing country. It was also recognized that the inappropriate use of safeguards could be detrimental to countries exporting agricultural commodities.

36. Members recognized the widespread problems of lack of adequate and verifiable data, particularly with respect to indicators of injury to domestic agricultural sectors, and the limited capacity of some importing countries to analyse alternative policy options for offsetting the potentially disruptive effects of surges.

37. The Committee supported the Secretariat's work on the analysis of import surges and recommended that this should be continued. Members requested further analytical work be undertaken in the short term both to better understand the causes and impacts of specific surges, and to investigate the potential implications for exporting countries of the use of safeguards against import surges. They also asked for an analysis of the implications of preferential trade for the implementation of safeguards.

38. The Committee also agreed that assistance should continue to be provided to developing countries to improve their market information and trade surveillance systems, and to enhance their capacity to analyse the potential impacts of increases in import volumes so as to ensure implementation of appropriate policy responses.

39. In addition, there was support for the proposal to establish a network to provide early warning information for selected food products, based on on-going commodity intelligence work of the Trade and Markets Division, to warn members of potential shocks to international markets, although it was suggested that further details on the modalities of such a system require elaboration.

## **V. International action on agricultural commodities**

40. The Committee noted the reports of the four Intergovernmental Groups and the Sub-Group on Hides and Skins that met since its 65th Session.

41. The Committee was informed of the attention given to the forthcoming International Year of Natural Fibres by the Joint Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres and the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres held in February of this year on the basis of document CCP 07/6. The Committee was informed that preliminary arrangements for the observation of the International Year were already in place. The Committee was informed that no funding had been made available and noted the critical importance of obtaining adequate financial support to undertake a number of preliminary activities.

42. The Committee reviewed FAO's cooperation with the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) in commodity development and the role of Intergovernmental Groups in promoting and supervising projects on the basis of document CCP 07/12. It noted that since its last session several additional projects had been approved and commenced implementation. The increase in CFC's annual allocation to FAO to meet commodity development project formulation and supervision costs was acknowledged. It was suggested that accountability of the results of projects should be improved.

43. The representative of the CFC informed the Committee of the CFC initiative for a consultation process with the FAO International Commodity Bodies (ICB), as well as other ICBs to identify commodity-thematic priorities that will be incorporated in the Fund's Third Five-Year Action Plan. The Committee noted that these priorities will facilitate commodity project submission and approval process and encouraged the CFC and the ICBs to continue to work together towards formulating commodity development strategies and procedures to effectively utilize resources.

## **VI. Arrangements for the Sixty-seventh Session**

44. The Committee noted that the Director-General would set the date of the next session in consultation with the Chairperson.

## **VII. Any other business**

45. The Committee noted a statement made by the representative of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

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**APPENDIX A**

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**OPENING STATEMENT BY MR DAVID A. HARCHARIK  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

Mr Chairman, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Welcome to the 66th Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP).

As was done two years ago, this Session of the CCP is being held back-to-back with COAG. You will recall that the core role of the CCP is to review recent agricultural commodity market developments and policy issues, and to develop policy recommendations for the FAO Council.

Since the last CCP, many agricultural commodity prices have increased. While this is mainly the result of market fundamentals, a number of new factors affecting commodity prices have become increasingly apparent. The first of these, addressed in one of today's agenda items, is the impact of the rapid economic growth of China and India. The second is the impact of crude oil prices on those agricultural products that can be used to produce biofuels. FAO has begun to analyse the increased demand, and hence prices, of those products.

Despite the recent increases in commodity prices, the long-term trend is still downward, and short-term fluctuations are still significant. These problems have always been the concern of this Committee, and in the last few years the commodity price problems facing developing countries in particular have figured more prominently on the international agenda. For example, there has been a revival of interest in supply management schemes, which is the subject of one of your agenda items this week.

As in previous sessions, the Committee will also review recent trade policy developments. The welcome resumption of the stalled Doha Round makes this an opportune time to do so. Trade policy reform aimed at providing a fair, market-oriented, global trading system and at reducing trade-distorting subsidies and trade barriers can make a positive contribution to trade and development and the reduction of poverty and hunger. The UN Millennium Declaration committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory trading system, and multilateral trade negotiations provide the most promising route to achieve this.

However, trade policy reform is not a panacea, and the gains from freer trade will not be evenly distributed either between developing countries or within individual countries. Not all developing countries would benefit in the short to medium-term from improved market access to export markets or from further opening of their own markets. Many face supply-side constraints, in particular, lack of rural infrastructures and overdependence on the vagaries of the climate for their production. Their agricultural sectors are often not competitive and prevent them from capitalizing on new trade opportunities, especially for processed and value-added products. Reducing tariffs also means increased competition from imported foods for locally produced products, and some domestic production systems that contribute significantly to food supplies, rural incomes and employment may not be ready to withstand this. Even where countries are more competitive, domestic production may be vulnerable to competition from short-term import surges. Sustained food security depends upon improved productivity in local food production, and

developing countries need to have the flexibility and scope to create a supportive policy environment to facilitate this. Trade policy needs to be consistent with domestic agricultural policy interventions, which in turn differ, depending upon the country's level of agricultural development. Many countries may need to be allowed some flexibility in the implementation of new trade rules and be given assistance while they adjust to the new market conditions arising from liberalization. Naturally, not all developing countries have the same needs so there is not a 'one size fits all' solution.

The Doha Round needs to put in place effective instruments to minimize the number of cases where developing countries might suffer as a result of further global trade liberalization. The Doha Round negotiations have thrown up a number of devices to this end, such as 'special products' and 'special safeguard mechanisms'. The CCP agenda includes a review of the latest position in the negotiations and consideration of a range of topical issues – notably special products, special safeguards and the Aid for Trade initiative. The intention of this agenda item is to inform members of the issues involved and to present FAO's analytical work aimed at contributing to informed debate on these important topics.

FAO is committed to helping developing countries participate fully in multilateral trade negotiations by providing information and analyses as well as through technical assistance and capacity building. This role for FAO was part of the plan of action of the World Food Summit, and it has continued to be stressed by FAO Conferences. Action is needed to ensure that the potential benefits from trade reforms are shared by all as equitably as possible and, for that purpose, FAO is assisting countries to improve the competitiveness of their agricultural commodities. The Aid for Trade initiative is important as a means of addressing constraints to trade development faced by developing countries. Discussion of FAO's potential contribution to this initiative is on your agenda.

Mr Chairman, Excellencies, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your participation in the session of the CCP is much appreciated. The agenda focuses on key issues of crucial current importance to commodity trade and development. The CCP is the only truly global forum for discussing problems facing agricultural commodity producers, exporters and importers and for identifying appropriate solutions to them. Thus your discussions here are of unique importance.

I wish you a constructive and successful meeting.

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**APPENDIX B**

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**AGENDA FOR THE SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS**

1. Organizational matters
  - a) Election of Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons
  - b) Adoption of Agenda
2. Statement on behalf of the Director-General
3. The State of World Agricultural Commodity Markets
  - a) Current situation and outlook
  - b) Implications for world commodity markets of rapid growth in China and India
4. Policy developments affecting agricultural commodity markets and trade
  - a) Multilateral trade negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO)
  - b) Special products for development
  - c) Aid for Trade
5. Other current issues in agricultural commodities and trade
  - a) Managing supplies to raise international agricultural commodity prices
  - b) Import surges: analysis, preliminary findings and lessons learned
6. International action on agricultural commodities
7. Arrangements for the Sixty-seventh Session
8. Any other business
9. Adoption of the Report

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**APPENDIX C**


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**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS**  
**Biennium 2006-2007**

Afghanistan	European Community (Member Organization)	Oman
Algeria	Finland	Pakistan
Angola	France	Panama
Argentina	Gabon	Paraguay
Armenia	Germany	Peru
Australia	Ghana	Philippines
Austria	Greece	Poland
Azerbaijan	Guatemala	Portugal
Bangladesh	Guinea	Republic of Korea
Belgium	Honduras	Romania
Benin	Hungary	Rwanda
Bolivia	Iceland	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Brazil	India	San Marino
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Burkina Faso	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Senegal
Burundi	Iraq	Serbia
Cameroon	Ireland	Seychelles
Canada	Italy	Slovakia
Cape Verde	Japan	Slovenia
Chile	Jordan	South Africa
China	Kenya	Spain
Colombia	Lesotho	Sri Lanka
Congo	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Sudan
Costa Rica	Lithuania	Sweden
Côte d'Ivoire	Madagascar	Switzerland
Croatia	Malawi	Thailand
Cuba	Malaysia	Tonga
Cyprus	Mali	Turkey
Czech Republic	Mauritius	Uganda
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mexico	Ukraine
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Moldova	United Arab Emirates
Denmark	Morocco	United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	United States of America
Ecuador	New Zealand	Uruguay
Egypt	Nicaragua	Yemen
El Salvador	Niger	Zimbabwe
Eritrea	Nigeria	
Estonia	Norway	