

16 November 2023

(23-7735)

Page: 1/12

Committee on Agriculture**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISION ON MEASURES CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE
NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE REFORM PROGRAMME ON LEAST-DEVELOPED
AND NET FOOD-IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT¹*Addendum*

This addendum to the Secretariat Note G/AG/W/42/Rev.23 dated 10 November 2022 on the implementation of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (NFIDC Decision) contains a summary of the latest annual NF:1 notifications submitted by donor Members. The addendum also includes the latest annual commitment levels (for 2023) of the Food Assistance Convention (FAC) parties who have ratified, accepted or approved the Convention.

¹ This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the positions of Members or to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

Summary of Table of NF:1 Notifications

Member	Latest Notification	Quantity of food aid provided to LDCs and NFIDCs	Indication of the proportion in fully grant form or appropriate concessional terms	Technical and financial assistance under Paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision	Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
Australia	G/AG/N/AUS/156 (25 September 2023) covering the <i>financial year 2021/22</i>	Australia provided AUD 74.7million in food assistance to LDCs and NFIDCs in the form of cash-based support to the UN World Food Programme for emergency relief. For a breakdown by recipient countries, please refer to the notification.	All food assistance was provided in fully grant form.	<p>Australia provided AUD 339.10 million for programmes within the ambit of the Decision, including AUD 129.60 million directed to LDCs and NFIDCs.</p> <p>The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is primarily responsible for delivering Australia's aid program.¹ This aid program includes work to improve agriculture and rural development in LDCs and NFIDCs. The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) also assists LDC and NFIDCs through its Global Program.² ACIAR's purpose is to achieve more productive and sustainable agricultural systems for the benefit of developing countries and Australia, through international agricultural research partnerships. ACIAR does not provide direct funds to the World Food Programme. Rather, the organisation works to improve food security and reduce poverty among smallholder farmers and rural communities by brokering and investing in research relating to these issues.</p> <p>The bilateral and regional technical and financial assistance (that covers majority of Australia's aid) was approximately AUD 58.20 million, focussing on agricultural productivity and sustainability; crop storage; environmental management; developing markets; provision of infrastructure related to food security and assisting countries adjust to changes in trade patterns.</p> <p>In 2021-22, ACIAR directed AUD 99.42 million to programmes within the ambit of the decision, of which AUD 18.68 million was directed to programmes in LDCs and NFIDCs. See Annex C to the notification for a breakdown of ACIAR's administered expenditure for 2021-22. Australia also supports scholarship students from LDCs and NFIDCs on agriculture, forestry and fisheries.</p>	Outside of Australia's food aid and financial assistance delivered by DFAT and ACIAR, a number of Federal and State Government agencies ("Other Government Departments") sponsored official exchanges with developing countries on agriculture and food security, totalling around AUD 33.9 million in 2021-22, of which AUD 0.4 million was directed at LDCs and NFIDCs.

¹ Detailed information on Australia's aid program is available at [Climate resilient agricultural development and food security | Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade \(dfat.gov.au\)](https://dfat.gov.au).

² Detailed information on ACIAR's Global Program is available at <https://www.aciar.gov.au/>.

Member	Latest Notification	Quantity of food aid provided to LDCs and NFIDCs	Indication of the proportion in fully grant form or appropriate concessional terms	Technical and financial assistance under Paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision	Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
Canada	G/AG/N/CAN/156 (24 March 2023) covering the <i>calendar year 2021</i>	Total food assistance reported under the Food Assistance Convention (FAC) ³ was more than CAD 517.6 million, of which around CAD 376 million was directed to NFIDCs and LDCs. Food assistance incorporates a mix of tools, including provision of eligible products, cash, vouchers, nutritional interventions, and livelihood protection in emergency and early recovery situations. For a breakdown by recipient countries, please refer to the notification.	All food assistance was provided in fully grant form. ⁴	<p>In 2021, Canada provided CAD 517.6 million in FAC eligible contributions, substantially exceeding its commitment of CAD 250 million due to an all-time high food insecurity.</p> <p>As part of Canada's response to food needs across the globe, it continued to support experienced partners to provide food and nutrition assistance in 2021. This was complemented with specific funding⁵ directed to countries with major food crisis and ongoing advocacy efforts, such as through the G7 Famine Prevention and Humanitarian Crises Compact.</p> <p>In 2021, Canada supported the Canadian Foodgrains Bank with a combination of humanitarian and development funding (CAD 10 million) to address COVID-related acute food insecurity. An additional CAD 10 million was provided in 2022 to expand programming in sub-Saharan Africa as well as South Asia.</p> <p>Canada scaled up its humanitarian food and nutrition response during 2021, with an additional CAD 135 million in humanitarian support (complemented by an additional 20 CAD million in development assistance) to support crisis-affected countries.</p> <p>Furthermore, Canada allocated CAD 166.7 million to International Development Research Centre (IDRC) which undertook disbursements in the agriculture sector totalling CAD 8.01 million. A review for FY2021 of IDRC identified some 34 projects in agriculture and related sectors, in LDCs and NFIDCs with a value of CAD 20.8 million and a grand total of CAD 5.12 million disbursed. For a breakdown by recipient countries, please refer to the notification.</p>	Canada provided its food assistance in 2021 through 12 partners from UN agencies and NGOs. The WFP continued to receive the majority of Canada's food assistance funding, amounting to 70% of Canada's total food assistance allocations in 2021. UNICEF, the Canadian Foodgrains Bank and the FAO received respectively 11%, 4.4% and 1.9% of Canada's contribution. The remainder was provided to the ICRC and other Canadian and international NGOs.

³ As a signatory to the 2013 Food Assistance Convention (FAC), Canada established a minimum annual food assistance level of CAD 250 million.

⁴ Since 2008, Canada has fully untied its food assistance budget, opening up 100% of its food assistance budget to international procurement and supporting the purchase of food in developing countries.

⁵ Refer to the notification for details.

Member	Latest Notification	Quantity of food aid provided to LDCs and NFIDCs	Indication of the proportion in fully grant form or appropriate concessional terms	Technical and financial assistance under Paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision	Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
European Union	G/AG/N/EU/82 (20 February 2023) covering the <i>calendar year 2022</i>	The total food assistance and nutrition funding allocations for LDCs and NFIDCs was above EUR 540 million which was spent mostly on products, for-food cash distributions, logistics, support operations and transport, flanking measures and measures to monitor implementation of humanitarian food assistance and nutrition programmes, as well as livelihoods protection programmes. In addition to this amount, close to EUR 97 million of assistance were provided in the form of multi-purpose cash transfers. The proportion of this amount that was ultimately spent for food and nutrition purposes cannot be known with certainty, but is estimated to represent at least one third of the total transfer. ⁶ In total, food and nutrition assistance or multi-purpose cash transfers were provided for vulnerable, food and nutrition insecure populations in 70 countries or territories, of which 41 were LDCs or NFIDCs. For a breakdown by recipient countries, please refer to the notification.	All food assistance was provided fully in grant form. The EU encourages its implementing partners to provide in-cash assistance whenever possible and, when in-kind assistance is the only viable option, and encourages local and regional purchases to avoid harmful effects of the import of food from developed countries on the local markets.	The European Commission provided the reported food assistance to the most vulnerable victims of natural and man-made disasters. The allocation of assistance was decided firmly based on needs and in line with the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.	The implementation of the food assistance funded by the European Commission was carried out by UN agencies and other international organizations, international NGOs and the Red Cross/Red Crescent family.
Indonesia	G/AG/N/IDN/62 (15 October 2019) covering the <i>calendar year 2018</i>	-	-	Indonesia held international training on processing technology of agricultural husbandry products for african countries (Participants: South Africa, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe). In addition, Indonesia provided assistance in the form of 100 units of hand tractors to Fiji amounting to 5.8 billion IDR.	-

⁶ In 2010, the EU adopted its Humanitarian Food Assistance Policy, which captures the shift from food aid to food assistance so as to cover the acute food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations in the most efficient and effective manner.

Member	Latest Notification	Quantity of food aid provided to LDCs and NFIDCs	Indication of the proportion in fully grant form or appropriate concessional terms	Technical and financial assistance under Paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision	Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
Japan	G/AG/N/JPN/269 (13 April 2022) covering the calendar year 2020	Japan grants funds to be used to purchase food and granted USD 22.6 million in 2020 for food purchase. For a breakdown by recipient countries, please refer to the notification.	All the funds were granted in fully grant form.	Japan provided grant aid of USD 37.95 million and USD 79.93 million in technical cooperation. In addition, Japan provided ODA loans (grant element more than 25%) worth USD 105.07 million towards technical and financial assistance.	Japan provided grant aid of USD 119.52 million and USD 122.90 million in technical cooperation to developing countries (including aid given to Eastern Europe and graduated countries). In addition, Japan provided ODA loans (grant element more than 25%) worth USD 313.43 million to developing countries
Korea, Republic of	G/AG/N/KOR/87 (17 February 2022) covering Calendar year 2021	Korea, Republic of provided food aid through the World Food Programme to the following countries (in USD million): Kenya: 4.10; Yemen: 14.51; Ethiopia: 11.52; Uganda: 8.56; Lao People's Democratic Republic: 1.26.	All Korean food aid is provided in fully grant form.	-	-
New Zealand	G/AG/N/NZL/141 (4 October 2023) covering the financial year 2022/23	New Zealand provides humanitarian support through many channels, including grants (including un-earmarked core funding and funding earmarked at the country level), deployable technical assistance, relief supplies, and early recovery projects through in-country partners such as non-government organisations. In 2022/23, New Zealand's core funding to multilateral agencies (WFP, CGIAR - Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and IFAD) amounted to NZD 11,000,000. Emergency food aid in response to appeals included NZD 5,850,000 through international organizations and the grant contributions may have included food aid.	All financial support for food aid was in full grant form.	New Zealand provided a total of NZD 31,356,088 and NZD 7,500,000 in technical and financial assistance in the Pacific and African regions respectively through the global/regional channels. Under the bilateral channels, New Zealand provided NZD 6,063,090 to Pacific countries, NZD 33,316,289 to Asia and NZD 1,988,196 to Africa and Americas.	The New Zealand Aid Programme funds scholarships and Short-Term Training Awards to students from developing countries who wish to study at New Zealand institutions. It also provides support to the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji. In addition, New Zealand diplomatic posts supply information relevant to accessing the New Zealand market to developing country exporters.

Member	Latest Notification	Quantity of food aid provided to LDCs and NFIDCs	Indication of the proportion in fully grant form or appropriate concessional terms	Technical and financial assistance under Paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision	Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
Norway	G/AG/N/NOR/127 (25 September 2023) covering the calendar year 2022	Norway provides food aid in the form of economic assistance through organizations such as WFP that includes long term development programmes as well as emergency relief aid. Norway's total contribution to food aid amounted to NOK 3,665 million in 2022.	All food aid was provided in fully grant form.	Norwegian development assistance included: a) 1,560 million channelled through the World Food Programme which included NOK 400 million as 'core contribution' and NOK 1,160 million towards 'multi-bilateral support'. Of the multi-bilateral support, 335.1 million is directed to LDCs. b) As a part of long-term development programmes, Norwegian bilateral aid to selected DAC sectors (e.g. agriculture, fishing) and partners amounted to around NOK 2,305 million (including aid channelled through the WFP) and NOK 2,077 million (excluding aid channelled through the WFP) c) Bilateral food-related emergency relief aid to LDCs (including bilateral and multi-bilateral assistance) amounted to around NOK 264 million (including aid channelled through the WFP) and NOK 27 million (excluding aid channelled through the WFP).	-
Russian Federation	G/AG/N/RUS/39 (2 March 2023) covering the calendar year 2022	Russia provided or financed food aid worth USD 3 million to LDCs, USD 4 million to NFIDCs and USD 13 million to other countries. The food aid was channelled through the WFP.	All food aid was provided in fully grant form.	-	-
South Africa	G/AG/N/ZAF/104 (15 September 2021) covering the calendar year 2017	-	-	South Africa provided: - ZAR 7 million to the WFP for Humanitarian Assistance in the Republic of Somalia; - ZAR 8 million to the WFP for Humanitarian Assistance in the Republic of Sierra Leone; and - ZAR 8 million to the WFP for Humanitarian Assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma and Maria in the Caribbean Islands. - ZAR 3 million to FAO in response to emergency appeal to address continental food insecurity challenge in Africa; and -ZAR 10.98 million through the African Agricultural Development Programme (AADP) for technical assistance for the purpose of Dairy Production in Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi.	-

Member	Latest Notification	Quantity of food aid provided to LDCs and NFIDCs	Indication of the proportion in fully grant form or appropriate concessional terms	Technical and financial assistance under Paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision	Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
Switzerland	G/AG/N/CHE/118 (8 August 2022) covering the <i>calendar year 2021</i>	<p>Food assistance consists of cash transfers for food aid distribution programmes and, in a few isolated cases, of cash transfers related to the purchase of dairy products of Swiss origin.⁷ Food assistance is complemented by Switzerland's global advocacy efforts and its commitment to tackling the root causes of hunger, for example through support to agricultural research, promotion of small-scale farmers and reduction of post-harvest losses.</p> <p>In the area of food assistance, Switzerland works in close partnership with international organizations, in particular the World Food Programme (WFP). In 2021, it contributed to approximately in the area of food CHF 75.2 million to the WFP.</p> <p>Food aid is not allocated on the basis of the criteria of LDCs or NFIDCs. Swiss funds for food assistance operations are instead allocated in accordance with the following criteria: needs (populations affected, urgency and lack of funds), potential synergies with other Swiss programmes, or the presence of a Swiss cooperation office.</p> <p>For details of funds allocated to LDCs and NFIDCs for food and nutritional assistance, please refer to the notification.</p>	All food aid was provided on fully grant terms.	<p>Switzerland's official development assistance (ODA) amounted to CHF 3.59 billion in 2021. Through its development aid, Switzerland supports the work of developing countries with a view to improving the standard of living of their people, strengthening their capacity to assume greater responsibility and ensuring their development by their own means.</p> <p>The SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) is responsible for the general coordination of technical and financial for developing countries..</p> <p>The SECO (Economic Cooperation and Development Division of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs) implements the economic and trade policy measures related to development cooperation with middle-income countries in particular. Through cooperation with countries in transition, the SDC and SECO both lend their support to a sustainable transition towards democracy and the market economy.</p> <p>Swiss humanitarian aid and emergency assistance by the SDC takes a number of forms: the mobilization of specialists from the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit (SHA) and other crisis units; the distribution of food aid through Swiss relief agencies and the World Food Programme (WFP); and the granting of financial support to International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) activities and UN humanitarian organizations. The SDC also supports non-governmental humanitarian organizations working in the field.</p>	-

⁷ Switzerland has been a contracting party to the Food Assistance Convention (FAC) since 2012. As of 2022, Swiss financial contributions are no longer linked to the purchase of products in Switzerland.

Member	Latest Notification	Quantity of food aid provided to LDCs and NFIDCs	Indication of the proportion in fully grant form or appropriate concessional terms	Technical and financial assistance under Paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision	Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
United Kingdom	G/AG/N/GBR/10/Rev.1 (20 February 2023) covering calendar year 2021	In 2021, the UK provided food aid assistance through grant form and does not donate actual food products.	<p>All UK funding for food assistance was provided as untied cash-based support to the UN World Food Programme (WFP) (the top partner in 2021 with a total of GBP 274,472,000), United Nations Development Programme, CARE International, International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund. Funding is provided fully in grant form.</p> <p>The UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) is responsible for administering the majority of the UK Overseas Development Aid (ODA) budget, with the aim to reduce poverty, limit the impact of humanitarian crises and lead in the fight against climate change.⁸</p>	<p>All financial assistance provided by the UK was in grant form. In the 2021 calendar year, the UK spent a total of GBP 110,474,734 on emergency food aid for LDCs and NFIDCs, covering provision and distribution of food; logistical costs; cash and vouchers for the purchase of food; non-medical nutritional interventions for the benefit of crisis-affected people, including refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries in emergency situations. In addition, GBP 8,966,190 of spend was provided for Food Aid Programmes which covers supply of edible human food under national or international programmes including transport costs, cash payments made for food supplies; project food assistance aid and food assistance aid for market sales.</p> <p>The proportion of the amounts that were spent for food and nutrition purposes cannot be calculated with certainty due to the broad remit of UK food aid partners. For total UK funds allocated for Food aid and food security programmes and Emergency food aid to LDC and NFIDCs in 2021 by beneficiary country please refer to the Annex to the notification.</p>	-

⁸ Food assistance provided by the Government of Jersey is channelled through Jersey Overseas Aid (JOA). The Overseas Aid & Development Commission (part of the States of Guernsey) funds agricultural projects in the developing world through Grant Aid Awards to charities (registered with one of the Charity Commissions of Great Britain) working overseas.

Member	Latest Notification	Quantity of food aid provided to LDCs and NFIDCs	Indication of the proportion in fully grant form or appropriate concessional terms	Technical and financial assistance under Paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision	Other relevant information with respect to actions taken within the framework of the Decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States of America	G/AG/N/USA/167 (16 November 2022) covering the <i>fiscal year 2020/21</i>	The total quantity of food assistance provided to LDCs and NFIDCs was 2,208,521 tonnes ⁹ . For a breakdown of food aid commodities, please refer to the notification.	Food assistance under Title II, Food for Progress, and Food for Education programs was provided in fully grant form.	<p>The following measures were reported¹⁰:</p> <p>a) U.S. Department of State assistance to agriculture amounting to USD 848,309,000 that included expenditures on crop production, livestock production, resource management, infrastructure, policies and planning, training and extension, and agribusiness credit;</p> <p>b) The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) invested USD 72,040,000 in agriculture and rural development including rural roads and other infrastructure, irrigation and water management, technical assistance and agricultural technology transfer, rural finance, land/property rights, and agricultural research;</p> <p>c) The Department of Agriculture allocated USD 2,608,663, USD 4,723,234, and USD 5,112,244 to the Borlaug Fellowship Program, the Cochran Fellowship Program and the Emerging Markets Program respectively.</p> <p>d) U.S. contributions to multilateral organizations with an agricultural emphasis (e.g. UNDP, FAO, WFP) amounted to USD 5,002,911,005.</p> <p>e) The U.S. governments did not provide monetary support to Peace Corps funds during the notified period as the Peace Corps had no volunteers in the field in fiscal year 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic but did complete some staff activities in lieu of sending Volunteers across Peace Corps posts.</p> <p>f) Value of food assistance used in development programmes amounted to USD 821,603,822. The amount represents the USD value of the commodities donated under Title II, Food for Progress, and Food for Education food aid programs that were monetized. The amount includes USD 293 million of Title II funds; 85% of Title II development programmes were in LDCs and NFIDCs.</p>	WTO developing countries, LDCs and NFIDCs benefited from the U.S. Government officially supported export credit guarantee programs worth USD 2,038,137,604.

Note: Based on the latest Table NF:1 notifications circulated by Members up to 15 November 2023. List of Members' Table NF:1 notifications for the years 1995-2022 is contained in Annex 1 to this addendum.

⁹ Includes some regional groups, within which is a least-developed or net food-importing country.

¹⁰ All of the figures reported represent budgetary obligations or estimates for the reporting period.

2023 MINIMUM ANNUAL COMMITMENTS OF FAC PARTIES

Donor	Commitments in 2022
Australia	AUD 80 million
Austria	EUR 1.495 million
Canada	CAD 250 million
Denmark	DKK 203 million
European Union	EUR 350 million
Finland	EUR 6 million
France	EUR 150 million
Japan	JPY 10 billion
Korea, Republic of	KRW 51.9 billion
Luxembourg	EUR 4 million
Russian Federation	USD 15 million
Slovenia	EUR 30,000
Spain	EUR 10 million
Sweden	SEK 200 million
Switzerland	CHF 47 million
United States of America	USD 3.5 billion

Source: <http://www.foodassistanceconvention.org/commitments.aspx>.

ANNEX 1

List of Table NF:1 notifications¹ under Article 16.2 of the Agreement on Agriculture for the reporting years 1995-2022

Year	Argentina	Australia	Canada	Cuba	European Union	Indonesia	Korea, Republic of	Japan	New Zealand	Norway	Russian Federation	South Africa	Switzerland	United States	United Kingdom
1995	ARG/10	AUS/5	CAN/11	CUB/4	EEC/9			JPN/15	NZL/6	NOR/6		ZAF/7	CHE/23		
1996	ARG/10	AUS/13	CAN/18	CUB/5	EEC/21 & Add.1			JPN/27	NZL/13	NOR/19 & Corr.1		ZAF/9	CHE/23	USA/7	
1997	ARG/10	AUS/21	CAN/25		EEC/21 & Add.1			JPN/33	NZL/17	NOR/20 & Corr.1		ZAF/17	CHE/23	USA/20	
1998	ARG/10	AUS/25	CAN/34	CUB/14	EEC/25			JPN/46	NZL/25	NOR/26		ZAF/24	CHE/23	USA/21	
1999	ARG/10	AUS/32/Rev.1	CAN/42		EEC/35			JPN/68	NZL/26	NOR/33			CHE/30	USA/31	
2000	ARG/15	AUS/39	CAN/52		EEC/35			JPN/78	NZL/30	NOR/34 & Corr.1		ZAF/39	CHE/30	USA/46	
2001	ARG/21	AUS/48	CAN/52		EEC/46 & Add.1			JPN/87	NZL/39	NOR/37		ZAF/42	CHE/30	USA/52	
2002		AUS/51 & Corr.1	CAN/57	CUB/24	EEC/46 & Add.1			JPN/107	NZL/39	NOR/42		ZAF/50	CHE/30	USA/52	
2003		AUS/57	CAN/57		EEC/50			JPN/125 & Corr.1	NZL/40	NOR/42		ZAF/56	CHE/39 & Corr.1	USA/56	
2004		AUS/60	CAN/67		EEC/56			JPN/125 & Corr.1	NZL/45/Rev.1	NOR/44		ZAF/60	CHE/39 & Corr.1	USA/65	
2005		AUS/68	CAN/72		EEC/56			JPN/144	NZL/56 & Corr.1	NOR/44		ZAF/67	CHE/39 & Corr.1	USA/65	
2006		AUS/71	CAN/81		EU/1			JPN/145	NZL/56 & Corr.1	NOR/44		ZAF/69	CHE/53	USA/65	
2007		AUS/75 & Corr.1	CAN/88	CUB/34	EU/2			JPN/145	NZL/60	NOR/54/Rev.1		ZAF/72	CHE/53	USA/76	
2008		AUS/81	CAN/93		EU/3			JPN/160	NZL/60	NOR/54/Rev.1		ZAF/72	CHE/53	USA/76	
2009		AUS/84	CAN/93		EU/4			JPN/172	NZL/68	NOR/60		ZAF/82	CHE/64	USA/83	
2010		AUS/93	CAN/100	CUB/43	EU/15			JPN/180	NZL/71	NOR/62		ZAF/82	CHE/64	USA/90	
2011		AUS/93	CAN/100	CUB/46	EU/15			JPN/199	NZL/77	NOR/68		ZAF/82	CHE/64	USA/97 & Corr.1	
2012		AUS/93		CUB/46	EU/21			JPN/229	NZL/82	NOR/70		ZAF/82	CHE/76	USA/98	
2013		AUS/98	CAN/115 & Corr.1		EU/21	IDN/48 & Corr.1		JPN/229	NZL/95	NOR/79		ZAF/82	CHE/76	USA/105/Rev.1	
2014		AUS/105	CAN/115 & Corr.1	CUB/55	EU/27	IDN/49 & Corr.1		JPN/229	NZL/95	NOR/84	RUS/7	ZAF/89	CHE/76	USA/113	

¹ The Table lists notifications circulated as of 15 November 2023.

Year	Argentina	Australia	Canada	Cuba	European Union	Indonesia	Korea, Republic of	Japan	New Zealand	Norway	Russian Federation	South Africa	Switzerland	United States	United Kingdom
2015		AUS/108	CAN/132	CUB/55	EU/32	IDN/50		JPN/229	NZL/95	NOR/88	RUS/14	ZAF/102	CHE/81 & Corr.1	USA/116	
2016		AUS/119	CAN/133		EU/42	IDN/51		JPN/229	NZL/101	NOR/93	RUS/17	ZAF/103	CHE/85	USA/119	
2017		AUS/124	CAN/130		EU/49			JPN/266	NZL/114	NOR/100	RUS/20	ZAF/104	CHE/86/Rev.1	USA/129	
2018		AUS/134	CAN/152		EU/54	IDN/62	KOR/74	JPN/267	NZL/115	NOR/107	RUS/25		CHE/97	USA/145	
2019		AUS/143	CAN/154		EU/60 & Corr.1		KOR/75	JPN/268	NZL/123	NOR/113	RUS/28		CHE/105	USA/146	
2020		AUS/151	CAN/155		EU/67		KOR/86	JPN/269	NZL/128	NOR/118	RUS/33		CHE/112	USA/160	
2021		AUS/156	CAN/156		EU/73		KOR/87		NZL/135	NOR/126	RUS/36 & Rev.1		CHE/118	USA/167	GBR/10 & Rev.1
2022					EU/82				NZL/141	NOR/127	RUS/39				

Notes:

- i. A blank cell indicates that no notification was received for the reporting year concerned.
- ii. An annual NF notification requirement is applicable only when actions within the framework of the NFIDC Decision are taken in the relevant year. A "nil return" is not required in the absence of such actions.
- iii. Notifications stating no actions were taken within the framework of the NFIDC Decision are not included.
- iv. Annual reporting periods ("year") differ among Members. Notification symbols in the table refer to notifications in the G/AG/N/-- series.